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## **Notes to Contributors and Call for Paper in Lagos Journal of Contemporary Studies in Education (LAJOSCE)**

The Lagos Journal of Contemporary Studies in Education (LAJOSCE) is an annual peer-reviewed multidisciplinary online and print publication of the Lagos State University of Education) Oto/Ijanikin, with a campus @ Noforija, Epe, Lagos, Nigeria. The journal is devoted to publishing theoretical, conceptual, empirical, and experimental studies both quantitative and qualitative, funded research projects, and reviews of articles on new issues, emerging studies, discussions, policies, and practices on education at all levels in the fields of Education, Humanities, Social Sciences, Pure and Applied Sciences, Economics, Entrepreneurial Studies, Technical and Vocational Education, Information Technology, Library Studies, and other related disciplines.

The journal invites original unpublished and quality manuscripts for publication from academics, researchers, and practitioners in the above-related disciplines or on new issues, emerging studies, discussions, policies, and practices on education at all levels. LAJOSCE journal publishes theoretical, conceptual, empirical, and experimental quantitative and qualitative studies, funded research projects, and reviews of articles. The emphasis should be on an internationally focused presentation.

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### **Authors should Please note the following:**

A cover page with the name, precise postal and email addresses of all authors, and corresponding author (s) should be identified. The abstract should be on a separate page with no title and must not be more than 250 words with five keywords to allow Google and other search engines to make the article accessible to researchers and to improve paper citation. Authors should assign copyright or license, the publication rights in their articles including abstract to Lagos Journal of Contemporary Studies in Education (LAJOSCE). The original manuscript should be accompanied by a cover letter stating that the article has neither been submitted elsewhere for publication nor published previously. The Abstract should contain the objectives, methodology, findings, and conclusion. Authors should ensure that the introduction is clear and the objectives measurable.

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However, authors will be required to pay N10,000:00 only as a vetting fee and for the Turnitin similarity index report. Send evidence of payment to the Editor.

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## **A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF**

The Lagos Journal of Contemporary Studies in Education (LAJOCSE) an annual peer-reviewed publication of the Lagos State University of Education, Oto/Ijanikin, Lagos, Nigeria, opens a strong vista with the assemblage of diverse cogent and scholarly articles from scholars within and outside the university. This edition (Vol. 2 No.3, August 2024) consists of articles that reflect on issues on educational development in the Country and proffer the way forward in the fields of Early Childhood Education, Humanities, Social Sciences, Pure and Applied Sciences, Economics, Mathematics, Biology, Information Technology, Library Studies, English Language, Fine and Applied Arts and other related disciplines offered in the university. The diversity of themes and content in this volume was specifically structured to promote issues about teacher education, social and economic issues in our country's developmental matters, and other connected purposes. The journal will continue to be an avenue for the dissemination of research findings and thus contribute to knowledge. The Editorial Board hereby expresses their profound gratitude to all reviewers and contributors for making this edition a reality.

The study of Imakpokpomwan in Article 1 assessed the availability of resources in pre-vocational subjects and academic goal achievements of Junior Secondary school students in Akoko Edo Local Government area of Edo State. The schoolteacher availability checklist and the junior secondary school goal achievement checklist were the two research instruments utilized to generate the data for the study. The study found that teachers of Pre-Vocational Studies were not supplied to the schools as demanded. In addition, the practical farms and laboratories were not adequately supplied apart from the crop farm. The study concludes that if the pre-vocational studies curriculum is well implemented, it is capable of infusing confidence necessary for job creation in the Upper Basic Education graduates in the state. In Article 2, Sonde et al examined the error analysis of English verbs in the written composition of students in selected tertiary institutions in Ogun State. The study used written compositions of 150 year one students in tertiary institutions in Ogun state as data collection while 100 of the compositions were purposively selected for analysis. The study found that students' errors were characterised by the wrong choice of verbs, wrong tense formation, wrong sequence of tenses, wrong formation of questions/negatives, and wrong use of modal auxiliaries. In addition, other errors identified were errors of phrasal verbs such as wrong use of particles, omission of particles, unnecessary use of particles, and wrong use of phrasal/prepositional verbs. The study concludes that sociolinguistic factors such as problems of interference, wrong transfer, poor educational background of students, and others, led to the errors. The study recommends that to minimise the errors, language educators and students generally are advised to be involved in regular workshops and conferences where these problems are freely discussed for required solutions. In Article 3, Adeyinka highlights the transformative role of AI in Global communication and how misinformation and disinformation could be minimised, and it could be used to foster global understanding. Using a conceptual review method, that involves a systematic examination of existing literature, research studies, and relevant information in the communication field in gathering data. The study reveals that AI technologies, via content moderation, fact-checking algorithms, language translation tools, and cultural sensitivity enhancements, have shown significant potential in combating misinformation and disinformation, thereby fostering a more informed global community. Despite this, the study found that there are still limitations in AI technologies in global communication. It recommends that stakeholders should continue to explore and harness the transformative potential of AI in enhancing global communication processes. Thereby leveraging AI technologies responsibly and ethically, to pave the way for a more inclusive, informed, and interconnected global society. The study of Soluade et al in Article 4 is on the influence of police corruption on the cost of goods and transportation in Nigeria a

case of the Dekina Local Government area of Kogi state. The study reveals that greediness on the part of the police force, and the Nigerian government's failure to fight corruption using modern technology are one of the major causes of police corruption in Kogi State. It was recommended that the government encourage the police force by making the condition of service attractive and the police authority should discipline officers who are involved in corruption in the presence of their families, as well as prosecute any citizen who offers a bribe to the police.

In their study in Article 5, Adebayo et al analyse societal expectations for exceptional academic achievers from the lens of qualitative and critical discourse analysis from 30 reactions on two social media platforms. The analysis reveals the ideologies and power dynamics that shape the recognition and opportunities for exceptional academic achievers. The study noted the transformative role of digital and social media platforms in shaping societal expectations and encouraged language practitioners to leverage these platforms in crafting and engaging in meaningful language learning experiences.

The study of Akindoyin in Article 6 is a critical analysis of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and its impact on the continent of Africa. The paper traced the historical grievances, territorial disputes, intermittent clashes and hostilities, and the challenges faced by the Israelis and the Palestinian leadership in reaching a sustainable resolution. It also brought to bear the various efforts by the United Nations and key global actors to broker cease-fires which has not yielded many results due to deep-seated mistrust and political agendas. This paper presents the impact of the conflict on the political, economic, and humanitarian extents of the African continent. The paper recommends two-state solutions and reconciliation to solve this age-long conflict. The study of Ajake and Goodness in Article 7 is about food insecurity and psychosocial behaviour among undergraduates in public universities in Cross River State, Nigeria. The study adopted a correlational survey research design, and the sample consisted of 403 respondents using a stratified random sampling technique. The study revealed that food insecurity significantly predicted the psychosocial behaviour of undergraduates in public Universities in Cross River State. The study recommends among others that management should implement or expand food assistance programmes on campuses and collaborate with local food banks and community organisations to provide resources. The influence of preschool education on social and cognitive adjustments of basic one pupil in public primary schools in Jos-South Local Government Education Authority (LGEA), Plateau State is the focus of Shwamut in article 8. The study used a comparative survey research design, and the Social Adjustment Rating Scale and Cognitive Adjustment Rating Scale were used to collect data. The findings reveal that pupils with preschool education are more socially and cognitively adjusted than their counterparts without such experience. It also revealed that basic pupils who had preschool have higher Attention and Recall mean scores than those who did not. The study recommends that stakeholders should expedite action in establishing preschool programmes in all public basic schools in the Jos-South LGEA and so on.

The influence of university internal quality assurance practices on the employability of graduates of Educational Management in Southwest, Nigeria was the focus of Oshinyadi and Adeyanju in the study in article 9. The study adopted the descriptive research design of the survey type and sampled 354 final-year students using a multistage random sampling technique. The study findings showed that there was a significant relationship between internal quality assurance

practices and employability skills acquired by Educational Management graduates in public Universities. The study concludes that high levels of internal quality assurance practices contributed significantly to the employability skills of graduates of Educational Management. The study recommends among others that two levels of internal quality practice should be integrated into the undergraduate degree programme of Educational Management

In article 10, Yahya and her team assessed Artificial Intelligence (AI)-Enhanced Classroom on Teacher's Productivity in Lagos State Education District V. The study used a 4-point Likert scale questionnaire to generate the data, and the Hypotheses were tested using Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Analysis ( $\beta = 0.242$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Findings from the study show that artificial intelligence AI Enhanced Classroom positively affects Teachers' Productivity in Lagos State Education District V. The study urges stakeholders to take additional steps to integrate AI into the enhanced classrooms in Education District V.

The usage of social media and its influence on students' academic performance in Akoko North is the study of Ajimoko and his team in article 11. Using a descriptive survey research design, data was collected from 560 senior secondary school students using a simple random sampling technique. The findings of the study reveal the pervasive influences of social media on senior secondary school students in Akoko Northeast LGA and lack of concentration among students. The study recommends sensitization among the students on using the platforms for educational purposes rather than turning them into distraction tools. Article 12 by Afolabi and Fawale examines the impact of Information Technology on Audit Quality in Oyo State-Owned Tertiary Institutions. The authors are of the view that accurate financial information would enhance better decision-making and establish the groundwork for long-term success. The study adopted the Ex-post facto research design and descriptive statistics, Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) multiple regression estimation, and used secondary data on Hardware Quality (HQ), Application Software (AS), Telecommunication (TN), and Networking (NG) used by Oyo State-owned tertiary institutions from 2016 to 2021. The Findings from the study show amongst others that Hardware Quality, Application Software (AS), and Networking (NG) are positively related to audit quality. It recommends among others that Audit quality in tertiary institutions should be improved to guide against fraudulent activities and the audit departments of higher education institutions must make greater use of information technology.

In Article 13, Shittu and Ajape, examine the creativity Skills Needed by Arabic Language Students in Tertiary Institutions in Lagos State, Nigeria. A descriptive survey research design was adopted with the study population of 151 Arabic lecturers and students in two tertiary institutions in Lagos State. The data was analysed using mean and standard deviation. The findings amongst others revealed that creative skills are multifaceted and include problem-solving, listening, innovation, and brainstorming skills. The study recommended that lecturers and students alike should build up their creativity skills in this knowledge economy to enable them relevant in the labour market.

The Study by Abanum et al in Article 14 aimed to enhance students' academic performance through puzzle games in junior secondary school, Alimosho local government, Lagos State. The study employs a quasi-experimental research design, utilizing two distinct groups: the control group and the experimental group. The study findings amongst others indicated that there was minimal difference in academic achievement and attitudes between male and female students who were

taught prime numbers using puzzle games. The study concluded that puzzle games improve the academic performance of students taught prime numbers, and that gender has no significant effect on their achievement and attitude.

The study of Esere and her colleagues in article 15 was to determine the effects of cloud-based research tools on the research writing practices of postgraduate students at Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria. One major research question and four hypotheses guided the study and employed the non-experimental survey design. Data collected from 532 postgraduate students were analyzed using t-tests and ANOVA to test the hypotheses, and frequency count and percentage for the demographic data. The results revealed a relatively uniform adoption of cloud-based research tools among postgraduate students at Al-Hikmah University, regardless of age, gender, level of study, or years of experience. The study recommends that cloud-based research be encouraged and improved through workshops, encouraging the exploration of more advanced and sophisticated features. The study carried out by Lasis and Oreagba in Article 16 was to decide the relationship between role clarity and job performance of private basic schoolteachers in Ilorin-west LGA, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria. The study employed descriptive research of correlational type, and 150 teachers participated in the study. The study revealed that the role clarity of the participants was high, and the level of job satisfaction was low as their significant relationship between role clarity and job satisfaction of the study participants. In article 17, Makinde and his colleagues assessed Biology teachers' pedagogical content and its influence on students' learning difficulties in secondary schools in Ilorin Metropolis, Nigeria. This descriptive survey research design sampled 120 biology and 180 Senior Secondary School students 11 (SS11) in Kwara State using random and purposive sampling methods. The study used descriptive statistics, including frequency and percentages, to answer the research questions, while an inferential t-test was used to test the hypothesis. Among their research findings is that the PCK of biology teachers is low and that male students with learning difficulties scored high. To the authors, these insights would help educators develop interventions to enhance biology teachers' PCK and this could enhance students' success in Biology. The issue of electoral malpractice and violence in the student union elections in three tertiary institutions was the focus of the study of Soluade and his team in article 18 with 320 students selected out of the seven thousand six hundred students from the three institutions using a convenience sampling method. Data was analysed using descriptive analysis of the mean and standard deviation. The findings showed that students' attitudes towards participating in the student union election are low, and interference by the school management contributes to students' low level of interest in the student union election. Some of the recommendations are the adoption of e-voting electoral malpractice and creating awareness among students on the need to participate in students' union elections. Lakanse and his team explore the psychoanalytical study of four contemporary young Nigerian poets in Article 19 due to the extreme intimacy and self-revelatory nature of their poetry that made some critics regard them as "confessional poets". The authors, employ both critical and explanatory approaches within the epistemology of close reading and psychoanalysis to conclude that this group of poets constitutes a radical deviation from Nigeria's existing poetic traditions.

Mustapha et al in article 20 examine the effect of heuristic strategy on academic performance and retention of Islamic students in Senior Secondary Schools in Kaduna State of Nigeria. In this



article only the Islamic Economic System was covered with Heuristic, performance, and retention ability as variables. Therefore, a 195-sample size was drawn from the population and used from 3 intact classes using the purposive sampling technique. The Islamic Studies Performance and Retention Ability Test (ISPRAT) was used as an instrument for data collection. Findings from the study reveal that students taught the Islamic Economic System using the heuristic strategy performed better than those taught with conventional methods in Islamic Studies in Senior Secondary Schools in Kaduna, Nigeria. The study concludes that the Heuristic strategy should be used instead of the conventional teaching method to retain the Islamic Economic System in students. Adegbite in article 21 investigates how self-efficacy and teamwork influence career sustainability in Nigeria's health sector. The study hinged on the social cognition career theory, analyzed data from 292 nurses from a tertiary hospital in southwest Nigeria. A regression analysis was conducted using SmartPLS to test the study's hypotheses. The study found that self-efficacy and teamwork had a significant and positive causal relationship with the career sustainability of the sampled employees. The study recommends that employees focus on working effectively in a team and building self-confidence.

Yusuf in his study in article 22 explores the pressing need for integrating AI-based counselling services within Nigerian universities to support mental health and well-being of students. The study noted the inadequacy of traditional counselling services and thus advocated for the implementation of AI-driving counselling services to bridge the gap in mental health care for students. This could be achieved through collaborations, training, and provision of necessary infrastructure to successfully integrate AI-based counselling service into the university system as this will enhance student mental health support and a healthier learning environment within the Nigerian university. Article 23 by Akinde examines student enrollment and secondary school efficiency in Akoko Northeast Local Government Area of Ondo State using a descriptive research design of survey type. In the study, three research questions were raised and answered with percentage, mean, and standard deviation while one hypothesis was formulated and tested with Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) at 0.05 level of significance. The result showed a positive and statistically significant correlation between student enrolment and school efficiency ( $r_{\text{cal}} = 0.657$ ,  $r_{\text{tab}} = 0.236$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). The study concludes that various factors significantly impact student enrolment such as location and socioeconomic conditions. The study recommends that schools should be sited in each community to make education more accessible to students, which in turn would increase enrolment rates.

The Perceptions of Preschool Teachers on the Availability and Use of Cartoons as Instructional Materials for Teaching Learners in Ijebu-Ode was the focus of Ogunyemi and her team in Article 24. The study employs a simple random sampling technique with a total of 147 preschool teachers selected as the sample size with a self-developed and validated questionnaire.

Descriptive statistics were used for analyzing research questions while the hypotheses were tested using a t-test. The findings reveal that teachers perceived cartoons as the instructional materials that made preschool pupils laugh or smile, open their horizons, speak volumes, increase attention, and make the lessons interesting among others. The study recommends that stakeholders should provide relevant educational cartoons for preschool in public primary schools in Ijebu-Ode Local Government area of Ogun State. Amore study in Article 25, focused on the Test of Orals' Or' Alternative to Test of Orals': An Appraisal of the Test of Orals Examination by Selected Examination Bodies in Nigeria. The author noted that despite the importance of oral skills of listening and speaking in language development, it is not adequately and appropriately assessed by the examining bodies in Nigeria. The study further examines arrays of techniques that could be utilised in grade performance in oral achievement tests. The

study concludes that examining bodies falls short of the ideals in testing oral language performance. The study recommends that examining bodies should rename their English Language, Paper 3: Test of Orals ‘‘Alternative to Test of Orals’’ if it is practically difficult to examine that aspect of the language as it should ideally be done in Nigeria

The focus of the study of Ige and Ismaila in article 26 is the impact of educational funding policies on resource allocation and secondary school student outcomes in Badagry Local Government Area of Lagos State. A descriptive survey design was employed, and data collection involved 200 public senior secondary school students randomly selected with 50 participants from each of the 5 purposively selected public senior secondary schools in Badagry Local Government Area of Lagos State. Simple percentage and Chi-square statistical tools were used to examine relationships between variables with the aid of IBM SPSS 26.0. The study findings amongst others reveal that there is a significant impact of educational funding policies on resource allocation and student outcomes in Nigeria. The study concludes that inefficient resource allocation and funding have resulted in resource limitations and inequitable distribution of educational resources, creating a disparity in the quality of education offered within the study area. The study recommended that the government increase funding for education, enhance transparency and accountability in resource allocation, strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and involve stakeholders in policy formulation and implementation.

Tijjani and her colleagues’ article 27 focused on the moderating role of firm size on the relationship between entrepreneurial marketing and SMEs performance in Bauch State. The study aim was to study the sway of pro-activeness on SMEs’ performance; investigate the sway of value creation on SMEs’ success; evaluate the modifying role of a business's size on the connection between pro-activeness and SMEs’ performance; and identify the moderating role of a firm's size on the connection between value creation and SMEs’ performance in Bauchi state, Nigeria. The survey research obtained data using a five-point Likert-scale questionnaire, and the study population was 1,171 registered SMEs in Bauchi state. The study's findings derived from a SEM analysis of the respondents' data using the Smart-PLS software version 4.1 showed that Pro-activeness, value creation, and firm size have a positive and significant impact on the performance of SMEs in Bauchi State. The study concluded that entrepreneurial marketing strategies have statistical significance for the performance of SMEs in Bauchi State, Nigeria, and therefore recommends, among others, that SME owners and managers should always consider firm size when adopting entrepreneurial marketing strategies because firm size moderates the effect of pro-activeness and value creation on SMEs performance in Bauchi State.

In article 28 Oputa et al explored the differences in digital technology usage among science teachers in secondary schools in Lagos State, focusing on gender disparities using a self-designed questionnaire to elicit responses from respondents. The results indicated a significant difference in the use of digital technology among science teachers based on gender. Similarly, the study shows that digital technology enhances the effectiveness of science teachers by fostering creativity and innovation in their teaching practices. The study recommends that policies and guidelines should be developed to promote gender equity in the use of technology in schools, which, in turn, could lead to greater student motivation and independence. . Article 29 by Ayuba and Arome examined the influence of teachers’ teaching experience on students’ performance in Junior Secondary Schools in Kaduna State. The study reviewed literature on teachers’ teaching experience on students’ performance and used a fixed-response questionnaire for data collection. The study findings reveal that teachers' years of teaching experience positively influence students' academic performance. The study recommends, among others, that management should focus on organizing workshops and other relevant academic activities to equip the teachers with more experience. In the last article, Odunayo and colleagues focused on human Resources and

Regional integration as it relates to Nigeria and other regional bodies. The study employs the use of survey research design because it helps to gather, organize and analyze data obtained from a pool of respondents and generalise its outcome on the larger population. A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select a sample of 180 human resources personnel from both private and public establishments across the three states identified for the study. The study revealed that human resources management has an established influence on regional integration. The study concludes that the Presence of functional and operational labour laws would likely promote the integration of member states of which Nigeria is a key member.

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