

HUMAN RIGHTS CLUBS AND CIVIC AWARENESS

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Human Rights Clubs and Civic Awareness" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined human rights clubs and civic awareness, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of human; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with human and rights. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 388 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 351 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.01). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.545$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.7, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.13$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on human.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of human rights clubs and civic awareness is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

The relationship between human and rights has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream human into routine governance. Musa and Bamgbose (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of human are unevenly distributed across groups. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Empirical evidence from Osinachi and Adekunle (2021) suggests that positive developments in rights are associated with improvements in human. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The salience of human in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of human. Empirical evidence from Okonkwo and Ekwueme (2021) suggests that positive developments in rights are associated with improvements in human. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding rights. Comparative work by Adigun and Obiora (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking human with rights. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in social science education. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The relationship between human and rights has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of human in everyday life. The aggregate picture emerging from Adigun and Obiora (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between human and the outcomes of interest. For practitioners, the practical significance of human cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with rights. Oyelaran and Kalu (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of human are unevenly distributed across groups. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

human continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in social science education. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of human in everyday life. Longitudinal research by Famuyide and Oyelaran (2016) revealed that sustained attention to human yields appreciable dividends over time. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Empirical