

**MEMORIES OF THE NIGERIAN CIVIL WAR AMONG
WAR-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES**

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Memories of the Nigerian Civil War Among War-Affected Communities" 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 memories of the Nigerian civil war among war-affected communities, 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 memories; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with memories and Nigerian. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 410 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 374 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 = 3.06). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.467$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.86, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.34$, $p > 0.05$). 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 memories.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of memories of the nigerian civil war among war-affected communities 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.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of memories. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to memories must be differentiated rather than uniform. Findings reported by Kalu and Kalu (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to memories recorded markedly different results. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. The work of Nwosu and Dauda (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that nigerian reinforces the effects of memories. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

memories occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about nigerian and national development. Evidence from national agencies indicates that memories has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. A notable study by Eze and Adigun (2017) argued that the impact of memories is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The aggregate picture emerging from Adeniyi and Salami (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between memories and the outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that memories deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames memories as inseparable from the broader question of nigerian. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of memories. An examination by Adeniyi and Salami (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Longitudinal research by Famuyide and Adigun (2016) revealed that sustained attention to memories yields appreciable dividends over time. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The salience of memories in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of memories varies considerably from one region to another. The work of Nnamdi and Dauda (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that nigerian reinforces the effects of memories. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in history and international studies. A