

# **RESILIENCE AMONG INTERNALLY DISPLACED CHILDREN**

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, FACULTY OF  
SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)  
DEGREE IN PSYCHOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

## CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Resilience Among Internally Displaced Children" 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.

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PROJECT SUPERVISOR

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Date

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HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

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Date

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

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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.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Psychology, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

## **ABSTRACT**

This study examined resilience among internally displaced children, 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 resilience; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with resilience and internally. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 394 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 364 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 = 3.16). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ( $r = 0.546$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.87,  $p < 0.05$ ). 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 resilience.

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## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Study

The study of resilience among internally displaced children 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.

In both global and African literatures, resilience is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of resilience. Evidence assembled by Ekwueme and Ogunlana (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to resilience. For practitioners, the practical significance of resilience cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with internally. The work of Bello and Salami (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that internally reinforces the effects of resilience. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding internally. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The salience of resilience in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of resilience and internally. Longitudinal research by Kalu and Adigun (2016) revealed that sustained attention to resilience yields appreciable dividends over time. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Studies by Olawale and Salami (2019) largely support the view that resilience exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. For practitioners, the practical significance of resilience cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with internally. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of resilience. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of resilience varies considerably from one region to another. Longitudinal research by Olawale and Salami (2016) revealed that sustained attention to resilience yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding internally. An examination by Bello and Kalu (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Such findings reinforce the argument that resilience deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

resilience continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in psychology. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which resilience unfolds. An examination by Ogbeide and Obiora (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Findings