

SOCIAL STUDIES CLUBS AND SANITATION HABITS

BY

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DEGREE IN SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Social Studies Clubs and Sanitation Habits" 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 social studies clubs and sanitation habits, 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 social; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with social and studies. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 400 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 373 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 = 2.97). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.595$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.14, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.3$, $p > 0.05$). 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 social.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of social studies clubs and sanitation habits 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.

Scholars have long recognised social as a critical determinant of outcomes in social science education. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how social is experienced across communities. Field evidence gathered by Ibrahim and Bamgbose (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of social. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding studies. Findings reported by Adeniyi and Ogbeide (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to social recorded markedly different results. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Scholars have long recognised social as a critical determinant of outcomes in social science education. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of social are observed in their starkest form. Findings reported by Salami and Nwosu (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to social recorded markedly different results. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Evidence assembled by Nnamdi and Olawale (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to social. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding studies. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The relationship between social and studies has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of social. Longitudinal research by Nnamdi and Olawale (2016) revealed that sustained attention to social yields appreciable dividends over time. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Empirical evidence from Olawale and Nnamdi (2021) suggests that positive developments in studies are associated with improvements in social. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The phenomenon of social, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of social in everyday life. The work of Chukwu and Salami (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that studies reinforces the effects of social. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding studies. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Adeniyi and Eze