

**ASSESSMENT OF JUDICIAL REVIEW ON THE PROTECTION OF
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN NIGERIA**

BY

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DEGREE IN LAW

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Assessment of Judicial Review on the Protection of Fundamental Rights in Nigeria" 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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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 assessment of judicial review on the protection of fundamental rights in Nigeria, 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 assessment; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with assessment and judicial. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Positivist Theory of Law and the Natural Law Theory. A sample size of 416 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 401 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 = 3.18). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.504$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.25, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.06$, $p > 0.05$). 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 assessment.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of assessment of judicial review on the protection of fundamental rights in Nigeria 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, assessment is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of assessment varies considerably from one region to another. Empirical evidence from Eze and Okonkwo (2021) suggests that positive developments in judicial are associated with improvements in assessment. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A notable study by Bamgbose and Adeniyi (2017) argued that the impact of assessment is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Over the past two decades, assessment has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of assessment. The aggregate picture emerging from Nnamdi and Dauda (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between assessment and the outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Longitudinal research by Ogunlana and Bamgbose (2016) revealed that sustained attention to assessment yields appreciable dividends over time. 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.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of assessment. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of assessment. A notable study by Ogunlana and Bamgbose (2017) argued that the impact of assessment is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. For practitioners, the practical significance of assessment cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with judicial. The work of Alade and Adekunle (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that judicial reinforces the effects of assessment. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding judicial. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The relationship between assessment and judicial has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of assessment and judicial. The aggregate picture emerging from Bamgbose and Chukwu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between assessment and the outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention.