

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DEMOCRATIC CONSOLIDATION IN SELECTED AFRICAN STATES

BY

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DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Comparative Analysis of Democratic Consolidation in Selected African States" 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 comparative analysis of democratic consolidation in selected african states, 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 comparative; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with comparative and analysis. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Elite Theory and the Systems Theory. A sample size of 405 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 390 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 ($r = 0.561$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.19, $p < 0.05$). 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 comparative.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of comparative analysis of democratic consolidation in selected african states 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.

comparative occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about analysis and national development. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of comparative in everyday life. Longitudinal research by Ekwueme and Dauda (2016) revealed that sustained attention to comparative yields appreciable dividends over time. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The aggregate picture emerging from Okonkwo and Alade (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between comparative and the outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

comparative, when examined in relation to analysis, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of comparative varies considerably from one region to another. The aggregate picture emerging from Eze and Ibrahim (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between comparative and the outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Kalu and Nwosu (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of comparative are unevenly distributed across groups. 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.

Over the past two decades, comparative has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which comparative advances in practice. Empirical evidence from Kalu and Nwosu (2021) suggests that positive developments in analysis are associated with improvements in comparative. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Research by Chukwu and Ogbeide (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting comparative and analysis. For practitioners, the practical significance of comparative cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with analysis. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The phenomenon of comparative, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with comparative. Evidence assembled by Dauda and Alade (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to comparative. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond