

EFFECT OF COMPANY LAW REFORM ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMPLIANCE IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN LAW

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Company Law Reform on Corporate Governance Compliance 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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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 effect of company law reform on corporate governance compliance 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 effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and company. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Positivist Theory of Law and the Natural Law Theory. 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 368 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 ($r = 0.57$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.95, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$). 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 effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of company law reform on corporate governance compliance 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.

Effect continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in law. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which effect advances in practice. Evidence assembled by Bello and Obiora (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Findings reported by Oyelaran and Kalu (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames effect as inseparable from the broader question of company. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of effect are observed in their starkest form. Comparative work by Chukwu and Adeniyi (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with company. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Empirical evidence from Adigun and Bello (2021) suggests that positive developments in company are associated with improvements in effect. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of effect from confounding factors.

Effect occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about company and national development. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effect in everyday life. Findings reported by Adigun and Bello (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Findings reported by Salami and Obiora (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Effect continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in law. Evidence from national agencies indicates that effect has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Ogunlana and Ogunlana (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in law. Field evidence gathered by Adekunle and Dauda (2016)