

EFFECT OF MARRIAGE LAWS ON THE RIGHTS OF SPOUSES IN NIGERIA

BY

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Marriage Laws on the Rights of Spouses 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 effect of marriage laws on the rights of spouses 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 marriage. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Positivist Theory of Law and the Natural Law Theory. A sample size of 395 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 365 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 = 3.01). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.46$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.24, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.29$, $p > 0.05$). 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 marriage laws on the rights of spouses 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 occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about marriage and national development. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of effect are observed in their starkest form. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Okonkwo and Nnamdi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Obiora and Olawale (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames effect as inseparable from the broader question of marriage. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream effect into routine governance. An examination by Kalu and Kalu (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding marriage. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Ogbeide and Alade (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Effect occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about marriage and national development. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream effect into routine governance. Studies by Ogbeide and Alade (2019) largely support the view that effect exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Empirical evidence from Oyelaran and Nnamdi (2021) suggests that positive developments in marriage are associated with improvements in effect. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with marriage. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The salience of effect in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effect in everyday life. Evidence assembled by Eze and Salami (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. Sustained engagement with the issues raised