

**EFFECT OF THE SEPARATION OF POWERS ON GOOD
GOVERNANCE IN NIGERIA**

BY

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DEGREE IN LAW

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of the Separation of Powers on Good Governance 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 the separation of powers on good governance 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 separation. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Positivist Theory of Law and the Natural Law Theory. A sample size of 396 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 370 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 = 3.14). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.489$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.9, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.16$, $p > 0.05$). 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 the separation of powers on good governance 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.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames effect as inseparable from the broader question of separation. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which effect unfolds. Findings reported by Chukwu 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. Longitudinal research by Adekunle and Nnamdi (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields appreciable dividends over time. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with separation. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Over the past two decades, effect has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which effect advances in practice. The aggregate picture emerging from Alade and Ekwueme (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between effect and the outcomes of interest. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Research by Adekunle and Ibrahim (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and separation. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The relationship between effect and separation has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream effect into routine governance. The work of Adekunle and Ibrahim (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that separation reinforces the effects of effect. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with separation. Findings reported by Adebayo and Chukwu (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding separation. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Effect occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about separation and national development. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how effect is experienced across communities. Findings reported by Oyelaran and Adebayo (2018) observed that respondents with