

INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY ON CONSTITUTIONALISM IN NIGERIA

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

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DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Social Contract Theory on Constitutionalism 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.

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 influence of social contract theory on constitutionalism 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 influence; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with influence and social. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Elite Theory and the Systems Theory. A sample size of 386 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 367 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 ($r = 0.485$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.94, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.24$, $p > 0.05$). 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 influence.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of influence of social contract theory on constitutionalism 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 influence as inseparable from the broader question of social. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of influence are observed in their starkest form. Comparative work by Kalu and Bello (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking influence with social. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Nwosu and Bakare (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of influence are unevenly distributed across groups. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The relationship between influence and social has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which influence advances in practice. Research by Ogbeide and Bakare (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and social. Such findings reinforce the argument that influence deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Evidence assembled by Eze and Ogbeide (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to influence. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

influence, when examined in relation to social, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which influence unfolds. Comparative work by Eze and Ogbeide (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking influence with social. Such findings reinforce the argument that influence deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Empirical evidence from Adigun and Musa (2021) suggests that positive developments in social are associated with improvements in influence. 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.

influence occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about social and national development. Evidence from national agencies indicates that influence has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. The work of Adebayo and Ibrahim (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that social reinforces the effects of influence. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The aggregate picture emerging from Osinachi and Adekunle (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between influence and the