

**INFLUENCE OF TORT LIABILITY ON CORPORATE RISK
MANAGEMENT IN NIGERIA**

BY

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DEGREE IN LAW

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Tort Liability on Corporate Risk Management 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 influence of tort liability on corporate risk management 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 tort. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Positivist Theory of Law and the Natural Law Theory. A sample size of 398 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 364 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 = 2.95). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.586$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.49, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.18$, $p > 0.05$). 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 tort liability on corporate risk management 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.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of influence in shaping developmental trajectories. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how influence is experienced across communities. Research by Famuyide and Ibrahim (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and tort. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A notable study by Famuyide and Nwosu (2017) argued that the impact of influence is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

In both global and African literatures, influence is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of influence. Longitudinal research by Eze and Adigun (2016) revealed that sustained attention to influence yields appreciable dividends over time. For practitioners, the practical significance of influence cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with tort. Field evidence gathered by Chukwu and Eze (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of influence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Influence occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about tort and national development. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to influence must be differentiated rather than uniform. Field evidence gathered by Chukwu and Eze (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of influence. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in law. A notable study by Olawale and Kalu (2017) argued that the impact of influence is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Such findings reinforce the argument that influence deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

In recent years, influence has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on law. Evidence from national agencies indicates that influence has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Longitudinal research by Nnamdi and Ogunlana (2016) revealed that sustained attention to influence yields appreciable dividends over time. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore