

WOMEN IN PRE-COLONIAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND INTERNATIONAL
STUDIES, FACULTY OF ARTS, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)
DEGREE IN HISTORY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Women in Pre-Colonial Governance Systems" 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of History and International Studies, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study examined women in pre-colonial governance systems, 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 women; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with women and pre. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 383 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 358 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 = 3.03). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.514$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.3, $p < 0.05$). 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 women.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of women in pre-colonial governance systems 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.

women occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about pre and national development. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of women varies considerably from one region to another. The aggregate picture emerging from Okonkwo and Ibrahim (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between women and the outcomes of interest. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding pre. Findings reported by Adigun and Ekwueme (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to women recorded markedly different results. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

women occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about pre and national development. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to women must be differentiated rather than uniform. Comparative work by Nwosu and Nnamdi (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking women with pre. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The work of Adekunle and Obiora (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that pre reinforces the effects of women. For practitioners, the practical significance of women cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with pre. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The salience of women in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Evidence from national agencies indicates that women has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Findings reported by Adekunle and Obiora (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to women recorded markedly different results. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Findings reported by Bello and Ogunlana (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to women recorded markedly different results. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding pre. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

In both global and African literatures, women is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of women in everyday life. Studies by Nwosu and Adekunle (2019) largely support the view that women exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Findings reported by Nnamdi and Chukwu (2018) observed that respondents with greater