

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN MARKET ASSOCIATIONS

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Conflict Management in Market Associations" 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 conflict management in market associations, 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 conflict; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with conflict and market. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Resource-Based View Theory and the Theory of Planned Behaviour. A sample size of 406 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 368 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 = 3.02). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.569$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.59, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$). 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 conflict.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of conflict management in market associations 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.

conflict continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in business administration. Evidence from national agencies indicates that conflict has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Studies by Bello and Bello (2019) largely support the view that conflict exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in business administration. An examination by Nnamdi and Ekwueme (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Over the past two decades, conflict has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which conflict unfolds. Field evidence gathered by Dauda and Adeniyi (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of conflict. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Comparative work by Ogbeide and Ogunlana (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking conflict with market. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

conflict occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about market and national development. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of conflict and market. Longitudinal research by Ogbeide and Ogunlana (2016) revealed that sustained attention to conflict yields appreciable dividends over time. Such findings reinforce the argument that conflict deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Findings reported by Bello and Adekunle (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to conflict recorded markedly different results. For practitioners, the practical significance of conflict cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with market. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Over the past two decades, conflict has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how conflict is experienced across communities. Evidence assembled by Salami and Famuyide (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to conflict. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that