

EFFECT OF FOREIGN POLICY ON NIGERIA'S INTERNATIONAL STANDING IN AFRICA

BY

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DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Foreign Policy on Nigeria's International Standing in Africa" 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 effect of foreign policy on nigeria's international standing in africa, 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 foreign. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Elite Theory and the Systems Theory. A sample size of 417 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 393 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 = 2.96). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.562$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.93, $p < 0.05$). 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 effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of foreign policy on Nigeria's international standing in Africa 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.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of effect. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of effect varies considerably from one region to another. Bello and Famuyide (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effect are unevenly distributed across groups. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding foreign. An examination by Aderemi and Aderemi (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The salience of effect in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which effect advances in practice. A notable study by Ogunlana and Bamgbose (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding foreign. Evidence assembled by Chukwu and Nnamdi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The relationship between effect and foreign has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effect in everyday life. Findings reported by Chukwu and Nnamdi (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Adigun and Bakare (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effect are unevenly distributed across groups. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

effect, when examined in relation to foreign, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of effect varies considerably from one region to another. Studies by Adigun and Musa (2019) largely support the view that effect exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Findings reported by Ogunlana and Ibrahim (2018) observed that