

EFFECT OF RENT-SEEKING ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Rent-Seeking on Economic Development 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 effect of rent-seeking on economic development 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 effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and rent. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Elite Theory and the Systems Theory. A sample size of 387 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 360 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 = 3.15). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.512$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.55, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.14$, $p > 0.05$). 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	viii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study	7
1.4 Research Questions	7
1.5 Research Hypotheses	7
1.6 Significance of the Study	7
1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study	10
1.8 Definition of Terms	12
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.1 Conceptual Review	14
2.1.1 Concept of Effect	14
2.1.2 Concept of Rent	15
2.1.3 Concept of Seeking	17
2.2 Theoretical Framework	19
2.2.1 Elite Theory	19
2.2.2 Systems Theory	20
2.2.3 Social Capital Theory	21
2.2.4 Rational Choice Theory	22
2.3 Empirical Review	23
2.3.1 Early Studies on effect	23
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on effect	25
2.3.3 Effect and rent	27
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	29
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	30
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	32
3.1 Research Design	32
3.2 Population of the Study	32
3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique	33
3.4 Sources of Data Collection	34
3.5 Research Instrument	35
3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument	36
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	37
3.7.1 Administration of the Instrument	38

3.8 Ethical Considerations	38
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	41
4.1 Data Presentation	41
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	41
4.3 Analysis of Research Questions	42
4.4 Test of Hypotheses	43
4.5 Discussion of Findings	44
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	49
5.1 Summary	49
5.2 Conclusion	50
5.3 Recommendations	51
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	51
REFERENCES	53
APPENDIX	55

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature	31
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables	31
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	39
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	39
Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	47
Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	47
Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents	47
Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One	47
Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two	48
Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables	48
Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender	48
Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association	48

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	13
Figure 3.1: Political Science Research Context	40
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	46
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	47

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of rent-seeking on economic development 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.

The salience of effect in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of effect. Longitudinal research by Salami and Bakare (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding rent. Longitudinal research by Eze and Bello (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding rent. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

effect, when examined in relation to rent, 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. Longitudinal research by Salami and Olawale (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding rent. An examination by Adeniyi and Alade (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. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The salience of effect in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to effect must be differentiated rather than uniform. A notable study by Adeniyi and Alade (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Findings reported by Bello and Aderemi (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with rent. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

effect occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about rent and national development. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which effect advances in practice. A notable study by Ibrahim and Chukwu (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Field evidence gathered by Aderemi and Eze (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement