

EFFECT OF SECURITY GOVERNANCE ON COUNTERTERRORISM OUTCOMES IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Security Governance on Counterterrorism Outcomes 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 security governance on counterterrorism outcomes 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 security. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Elite Theory and the Systems Theory. A sample size of 385 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 354 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 = 3.2). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.51$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.17, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.04$, $p > 0.05$). 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 security governance on counterterrorism outcomes 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. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with effect. Evidence assembled by Ogbeide and Kalu (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. A notable study by Dauda and Salami (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. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of effect in shaping developmental trajectories. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of effect. An examination by Dauda and Bakare (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with security. A notable study by Ekwueme and Bello (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames effect as inseparable from the broader question of security. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of effect. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Ekwueme and Bello (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Research by Kalu and Salami (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and security. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of effect. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how effect is experienced across communities. A notable study by Nnamdi and Dauda (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. Comparative work by Ogbeide and Salami (2022) across several states