# EFFECT OF TRADE LIBERALISATION ON THE COMPETITIVE PERFORMANCE OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.) DEGREE IN ECONOMICS

[MONTH, YEAR]

# CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Trade Liberalisation on the Competitive Performance of Domestic Industries" 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.

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| 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 Economics, 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 effect of trade liberalisation on the competitive performance of domestic industries, 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 trade. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Rational Choice Theory and the Institutional Theory. 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 361 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 = 3.11). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.534$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.3, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.18$, $p > 0.05$). 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 trade liberalisation on the competitive performance of domestic industries 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.

In both global and African literatures, effect is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. In Nigeria, the intersection of effect and trade is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Research by Aderemi and Adigun (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and trade. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Comparative work by Musa and Ogunlana (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with trade. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The relationship between effect and trade has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to effect must be differentiated rather than uniform. Comparative work by Obiora and Adebayo (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with trade. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Research by Adebayo and Adeniyi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and trade. 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.

The phenomenon of effect, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of effect varies considerably from one region to another. The aggregate picture emerging from Adebayo and Adeniyi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between effect and the outcomes of interest. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The work of Adebayo and Adigun (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that trade reinforces the effects of effect. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Scholars have long recognised effect as a critical determinant of outcomes in economics. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of effect. Studies by Adekunle and Eze (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. Osinachi and Bamgbose (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded