

EFFECTIVENESS OF PUBLIC POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effectiveness of Public Policy Implementation 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 effectiveness of public policy implementation 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 effectiveness; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effectiveness and public. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Elite Theory and the Systems Theory. A sample size of 392 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 380 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 = 2.98). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.464$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.79, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.11$, $p > 0.05$). 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 effectiveness.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effectiveness of public policy implementation 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 phenomenon of effectiveness, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of effectiveness. A notable study by Alade and Ibrahim (2017) argued that the impact of effectiveness is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding public. An examination by Ekwueme and Salami (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. 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 effectiveness in shaping developmental trajectories. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which effectiveness advances in practice. Empirical evidence from Ekwueme and Ogunlana (2021) suggests that positive developments in public are associated with improvements in effectiveness. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding public. Findings reported by Umeh and Ogbeide (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effectiveness recorded markedly different results. Such findings reinforce the argument that effectiveness deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Effectiveness occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about public and national development. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of effectiveness and public. Comparative work by Umeh and Ogbeide (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effectiveness with public. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Studies by Bamgbose and Adeniyi (2019) largely support the view that effectiveness exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. 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 relationship between effectiveness and public has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Evidence from national agencies indicates that effectiveness has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Kalu and Obiora (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effectiveness are unevenly distributed across groups. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The aggregate picture emerging from