# INFLUENCE OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS ON THE PERFORMANCE OF NIGERIAN NON-OIL EXPORTS


BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND FINANCE, FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

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

[MONTH, YEAR]

# CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Exchange Rate Fluctuations on the Performance of Nigerian Non-Oil Exports" 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.

# 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 Banking and Finance, 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 influence of exchange rate fluctuations on the performance of nigerian non-oil exports, 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 influence; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with influence and exchange. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Modern Portfolio Theory and the Efficient Market Hypothesis. A sample size of 398 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 367 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 = 3.1). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.463$, $p < 0.05$) 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 ($t = 1.08$, $p > 0.05$). 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 influence.

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# CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background to the Study

The study of influence of exchange rate fluctuations on the performance of nigerian non-oil exports 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, influence is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream influence into routine governance. Findings reported by Ibrahim and Adigun (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to influence recorded markedly different results. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. An examination by Adebayo and Nnamdi (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Scholars have long recognised influence as a critical determinant of outcomes in banking and finance. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of influence. Evidence assembled by Adigun and Obiora (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to influence. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Evidence assembled by Famuyide and Obiora (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to influence. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of influence. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which influence unfolds. Famuyide and Obiora (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of influence are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical significance of influence cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with exchange. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Ogunlana and Adebayo (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. For practitioners, the practical significance of influence cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with exchange. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of influence in shaping developmental trajectories. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of influence. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Ibrahim and Chukwu (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus