

INFLUENCE OF INTELLIGENCE COORDINATION ON NATIONAL SECURITY IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Intelligence Coordination on National Security 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.

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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 influence of intelligence coordination on national security 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 influence; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with influence and intelligence. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Elite Theory and the Systems Theory. A sample size of 395 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 368 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 = 2.95). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.519$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.91, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.33$, $p > 0.05$). 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 intelligence coordination on national security 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.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames influence as inseparable from the broader question of intelligence. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which influence unfolds. Comparative work by Salami and Dauda (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking influence with intelligence. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Musa and Okonkwo (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of influence are unevenly distributed across groups. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding intelligence. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Influence occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about intelligence and national development. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which influence advances in practice. Nnamdi and Umeh (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of influence are unevenly distributed across groups. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Evidence assembled by Salami and Bello (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to influence. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames influence as inseparable from the broader question of intelligence. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream influence into routine governance. Comparative work by Salami and Bello (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking influence with intelligence. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Evidence assembled by Musa and Olawale (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to influence. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The relationship between influence and intelligence has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of influence. An examination by Ekwueme and Salami (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. The work of Olawale