

INFLUENCE OF NIGERIAN POLITICS ON STATE-LOCAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Nigerian Politics on State-Local Government Relations" 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 nigerian politics on state-local government relations, 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 nigerian. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Elite Theory and the Systems Theory. A sample size of 417 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 396 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 = 2.96). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.552$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.27, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.28$, $p > 0.05$). 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 nigerian politics on state-local government relations 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 influence, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of influence. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Olawale and Chukwu (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. An examination by Nnamdi and Adekunle (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of influence in shaping developmental trajectories. In Nigeria, the intersection of influence and nigerian is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. The work of Umeh and Olawale (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that nigerian reinforces the effects of influence. For practitioners, the practical significance of influence cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with nigerian. Ekwueme and Eze (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of influence are unevenly distributed across groups. 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.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of influence and its attendant dynamics. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of influence. An examination by Ekwueme and Eze (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A notable study by Bamgbose and Olawale (2017) argued that the impact of influence is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

influence continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in political science. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream influence into routine governance. Findings reported by Chukwu and Kalu (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to influence recorded markedly different results. The weight of evidence