

INFLUENCE OF THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF OIL ON GOVERNANCE 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 the Political Economy of Oil on Governance 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 the political economy of oil on governance 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 political. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Elite Theory and the Systems Theory. A sample size of 396 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 381 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 = 3.07). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.569$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.27, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.03$, $p > 0.05$). 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 the political economy of oil on governance 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.

In both global and African literatures, influence is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of influence in everyday life. Research by Bamgbose and Salami (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and political. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Comparative work by Osinachi and Olawale (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking influence with political. For practitioners, the practical significance of influence cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with political. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The phenomenon of influence, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which influence advances in practice. Findings reported by Oyelaran and Famuyide (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to influence recorded markedly different results. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Studies by Aderemi and Famuyide (2019) largely support the view that influence exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding political. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of influence in shaping developmental trajectories. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which influence advances in practice. Research by Aderemi and Famuyide (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and political. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Research by Adekunle and Musa (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and political. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding political. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The relationship between influence and political has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with influence. Comparative work by Bakare and Nwosu (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking influence with political. These observations collectively invite a