

INFLUENCE OF TRADE POLICY ON EXPORT PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN ECONOMICS

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Trade Policy on Export Performance 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 influence of trade policy on export performance 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 trade. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Rational Choice Theory and the Institutional Theory. A sample size of 400 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 384 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 = 3.11). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.561$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.26, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.31$, $p > 0.05$). 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 trade policy on export performance 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 relationship between influence and trade has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of influence and trade. The aggregate picture emerging from Eze and Bakare (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between influence and the outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Comparative work by Oyelaran and Musa (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking influence with trade. 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.

In recent years, influence has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on economics. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream influence into routine governance. Comparative work by Dauda and Bello (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking influence with trade. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. An examination by Osinachi and Umeh (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Such findings reinforce the argument that influence deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames influence as inseparable from the broader question of trade. In Nigeria, the intersection of influence and trade is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Longitudinal research by Osinachi and Umeh (2016) revealed that sustained attention to influence yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding trade. The aggregate picture emerging from Ibrahim and Adeniyi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between influence and the outcomes of interest. 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.

The salience of influence in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream influence into routine governance. The aggregate picture emerging from Dauda and Adigun (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between influence and the outcomes of interest.