

Perception of Social Studies' Teachers on Socio-economic Integration in Selected African Countries

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ABSTRACT Economic and social integration has been said to be the hallmark of good governance. This research aimed at assessing the awareness of Social Studies' teachers in South-West Nigeria about the effects of economic and social integration in the region. Data were collected through self-administered questionnaires through the use of random sampling. The objectives of the research were to examine the perception and also to assess the awareness of Social Studies' teachers on the economic and social integration in South-West Nigeria. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics. The field survey confirmed that some of these barriers were notably political in nature. They include: cultural values, religion and beliefs, needs, social themes and economy. The findings also identified the search for solutions to these barriers faced by the people in South-West Nigeria by providing an insight for further research regarding the institutional weaknesses and policy issues in this part of the world. The implications of the findings were that unless the limitations named above are resolved, the economic and social integration in the South-West Nigeria will continue to experience poor economic growth and development. Recommendations to overcome these barriers are suggested.

INTRODUCTION

The successive governments in the recent times have demonstrated their ingenuity to come to terms with the need to develop and integrate South-West Nigeria through integration. The errand is in concurrence with the vision of the late Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the primary head of the old Western Region whose core interest was primarily to fortify the general population through the coordinated social and economic advancement of the region. Reality today is in accordance with the familiar axiom: "we should to be sure all hang together, or, without a doubt, we might all hang independently". To hang together means, no more and no less, than, to stick

together, to cling, to unite as one for a typical reason and for the aggregate great of all. The region sets an example for others as far as great administration, proficient organization, astute and reasonable asset administration for human and infrastructural advancement, and turned into a case to be imitated in Nigeria as well as over the African countries. This chronicled journey is fundamental, if just to underscore the point that improvement has dependably been built and driven from the sub-national units! The truth is always constant and the neglect of it will not change the truth. What is fashionable now is not to renege on the legacies of the Late Chief Obafemi Awolowo so as to serve as a good pace-setter to other regions. In any case, the researchers of this paper express a warning that such is impractical with the exception of through what can be called 'zonal integration' a term which is by all accounts sending frosty cold down the feeble spines of the hostile federalists who believe that it is an avenue for national disintegration. In today's Nigeria, no state can boast of

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the pride of the old Western Region, not even Lagos with her huge economic resources under the able leadership of Bola Tinubu and Raji Fashola. Be that as it may, without a planned and an incorporated methodology, singular endeavours will soon vacillate and turn out to be counter-gainful as a result of the inalienable basic restrictions of independence (The Punch Newspaper 2012).

In the process of meaningful nation building, the regions, economic structures, administrations and other institutions are considered in the process. Combination is just a constant breakdown of all the obstructions inside a characterized limit of the various states or nations for an enunciated and quickened monetary and social improvement of the elements in the domain, some of these hindrances are quite political in nature, it likewise incorporates: social qualities, religion and convictions, needs, social subjects and economy. The South-West of Nigeria is made up of Ogun, Ondo, Oyo, Osun, Ekiti and Lagos States. Minus Lagos State, the common economic and social interest of the other states revolve around the O'dua Conglomerates with its headquarters in Ibadan in which most of the governors of these states are making fantastic progress in terms of improving and developing the economic and the social lives of the Nigerian citizens residing in their states (The Nation Newspaper 2013).

Statement of the Problem

Despite the fact that, the consecutive South-West government of Nigeria has been making several efforts in order to integrate their state economies both socially and economically yet, there has been an abridged awareness of the people in the region, this is seen from various perception of Social Studies' teachers, while teaching social and economic integration and its awareness in the schools in the region. In fact, it should be noted at this point that masses particularly the students have not been thoroughly, effectively and efficiently mobilised and enlighten about the awareness of the economic and the social integration in their region. Hence, some of the identified obstacles confronting the Nigerian South-West government as perceived by the Social Studies teachers include cultural values, religion and beliefs, needs, social themes and economy. In order to spread the awareness

message of social and economic integration in the region as regards the perception of the Social Studies' teachers, there is the need to investigate and ascertain the perception of Social Studies' teachers to social and economic integration awareness in the South-West Nigeria so that the speed and rapidity of the integration and deteriorating masses attitude towards this integration is enhanced.

Objective of the Study

- ♦ The objectives of the study are to examine the perception of Social Studies' teachers on Economics and Social Integration in the South-West Nigeria.
- ♦ To assess the awareness of Social Studies' teachers on Economics and Social Integration in the South-West Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions were used to critically analyse and investigate the stated problem of this study:

- ♦ Do the Social Studies' teachers perceive and are they aware of the social and the economic integration in the South-West Nigeria?

Theoretical Framework

Concept of Economic Integration

Economic integration includes no less than two nations to abolish customs duties on inward fringe between the states. This causes various impacts while the wonder itself has particular properties for its fruitful improvement. It requires intelligibility of the strategies (customs, tax, financial, social approaches and entity registration) connected in the incorporated states. Financial parameters (household funds rate, tax rates among others) are endeavouring to one single huge number. Intelligibility strategy at last prompts a rise in the multi-dimensional financial space inside the incorporated region. In the meantime, it is fundamentally the same as the process of mixing differently coloured liquids in a retort: coherence leads to one final colour in a retort. It needs permanency of the economic integration stages to be connected to bound the states together (facilitated commerce region, customs union, economic union, and political

union). Generally integrated process stagnates, at long last prompting the end of the economic unions (Belgium-Luxemburg Union).

Economic integration is an understanding among the nations in a geographic area to decrease and at last evacuate, levy and non-tax hindrances to the free stream of merchandise or administrations and variables of creation among each other's; any sort of course of action in which nations consent to facilitate their exchange, financial, and/or monetary policies are alluded to as economic integration (Balassa 1989). It likewise prompts Pareto-reallocation of the components (labour and capital) which move towards their better abuse. Labour moves to the region of higher wages, while capital - to the zone with higher returns. It was found that the pair of the quality included of parts and labour scattered inside an area similar as warmth or gas in a space. Local saving rates in the member states of economic integration district endeavour to the one and same extent, depicted by the intelligibility strategy of the economic blocks. In the meantime, viable perception demonstrates that this marvel is occurring before the formal creation of economic unions.

Detailing of economic integration concept has been initiated by Viner (1950) who depicted that trade creation and trade redirection impacts were brought about by economic integration. They really mean an adjustment in bearing of interregional exchange streams separately brought about by the change of levies inside and outside the financial union. The progression of exchange creation and preoccupation impacts were numerically portrayed by Dalimov (2008). The discovery demonstrated that exchange stream (a yield moving from district to district) might be depicted by Navier-Stokes condition, with the products stream brought about by the value distinction - entirely like gas or fluid moving under pressure difference.

Obviously, Balassa (1989) quoted by Dalimov (2008) stated that there were many different stages of economic integration namely:

A. Economic integration as an outcome – integration as something static; integration can be achieved when certain criteria are fulfilled;

B. Economic integration as a process – integration as a dynamic process; represented by stages of integration going from Free Trade Area (FTA) to political integration.

An increase of welfare has been perceived as a fundamental goal of economic integration. The increase of trade between the part member states of economic unions was intended to prompt the increment of the GDP of its members, and thus, to better welfare.

However, the degree of economic integration can be categorized into five stages namely:

- ♦ Free Trade Area (FTA)
- ♦ Customs union
- ♦ Single market
- ♦ Economic and monetary union
- ♦ Complete integration (Political union)

These differ in the degree of unification of economic policies, with the highest one being the political union.

A Free Trade Area (FTA)

FTA is formed when no less than two states mostly or completely abolish custom levies on their inward border. Unhindered commerce zone is a kind of trade bloc, an assigned gathering of nations that have consented to dispense with duties, quotas on most (if not all) products exchanged between them.

To prohibit a local abuse of zero duties inside the FTA there is a guideline of endorsement of source for the products beginning from the domain of a part condition of a FTA. Not at all like a traditions union, individuals from a facilitated commerce zone don't have a typical outside levy (as for non-individuals), which means distinctive shares and traditions. To stay away from avoidance (through re-exportation) the nations utilize the arrangement of accreditation of a birthplace most regularly called standards of source, where there is a prerequisite for the base degree of the nearby material data sources and neighbourhood changes increasing the value of the products. Goods that do not cover these minimum requirements are not entitled for the special treatment envisioned in the free trade area provisions. Examples of FTA:

- ♦ Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA)
- ♦ North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

A Customs Union (CU)

CU presents unified taxes on the outside borders of the union (basic outer taxes). A cus-

toms union is a kind of trade bloc which is made out of a free commerce region with a typical external levy. The member nations set up a basic outside exchange approach.

A Common Market (CM)

CM includes the unification of the economic approaches (tax, social welfare benefits, among others). A typical business sector otherwise known as the 'Common Market' is a sort of a trade bloc which is made out of a customs union with basic approaches on product regulation, and opportunity of development of the elements of creation (capital and labour) and of big business. The objective is that the development of capital, work, merchandise, and administrations between the individuals is as simple as inside them. A solitary business sector has numerous advantages, with full opportunity of development for every one of the variables of the generation between different parts of the nation, the components of creation turn out to be all the more effectively dispensed, further expanding profitability.

For both the business inside the business sector and the customers, a solitary business sector is an extremely aggressive environment, making the presence of restraining the infrastructures more troublesome. This implies wasteful organizations will endure the lost piece of the overall industry and may need to shut down. Nonetheless, the productive firms can profit by the economies of scale, expanded aggressiveness and the lower costs, and additionally anticipate that gainfulness will be an outcome. Purchasers are profited by the single business sector as in the aggressive environment brings them less expensive items, more effective suppliers of items furthermore expanded decision of items. Besides, organizations in rivalry will develop to make new items; another advantage for the shoppers.

An Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)

EMU is a sort of exchange alliance which is made out of a solitary business sector with a typical cash, illustration; Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union.

Complete Economic Integration (CEI)

CEI is the last phase of financial incorporation. After complete financial joining, the in-

corporated units have no or immaterial control of the monetary approach, including full money related union and finish or close finish monetary strategy harmonization. The nuts and the bolts of financial coordination hypothesis were outlined by the Hungarian business analyst Béla Balassa that "as monetary reconciliation builds, the boundaries of exchange between business sectors decrease." Kone (2012) opined that, one of the wellsprings of vagueness in the idea of monetary mix was identified with the disarray among financial incorporation, territorial monetary reconciliation, regionalism, and regionalization. For sure, creators have made a propensity not to recognize these four ideas of the financial mix. It is yet fitting to do it seeing that the determinants of the second and the third ideas depend on the idea of nearness while it is just a possibility for the first. Having a place with the same district is the principle vector to make the conditions essential for the accomplishment of the objectives for provincial joining.

Entirely as on account of the provincial incorporation, regionalization contrasts from the financial combination since it depends on the idea of vicinity, dissimilar to the last mentioned. Be that as it may, the idea of nearness is distinctive inside the system of the regionalization of the local financial mix. Surely, the idea of vicinity that contains the regionalization incorporates and surpasses that of nearness on the account of provincial combination. The nearness required in the regionalization is geological (transport costs) as well as social, chronicled, phonetic, even political. It additionally means being comparative in the political frameworks, expectations for everyday comforts, or exchange approaches.

In spite of these distinctions, financial mix prohibits neither territorial joining nor regionalization. In fact, the greater part of the financial coordination activities are of territorial sort since the end of the Second World War. The same applies to monetary incorporation and regionalization cover. Regionalization as a procedure of development of a business or financial and political group is the provincial form of the global monetary combination whose territorial reconciliation constitutes the essential. It is this methodology of financial coordination, provincial joining, and regionalization that appears to highlight the African nations through the African Union.

The Social Dimensions

Monetary incorporation, as economic strategy, has essential social repercussions for the populaces of the accomplice nations. What's more, it partakes to the development of the new social standards.

The social impacts of the monetary incorporation procedures are numerous and can be either immediate or backhanded. Monetary coordination, provincial or not, has a functionalist or an auxiliary methodology since it requires the common exchange progression of the accomplice nations, prompting the re-organizing of the financial exercises in every nation. From that point, any financial joining, at any rate in the short run, causes impacts of livelihood and pay misfortune for a few divisions of the economies of the accomplice nations. Additionally, due to its potential impacts of convergence of monetary exercises in fewer places, any financial combination can make imbalance in the wage appropriation between accomplice nations and even inside every country.

The circuitous social impacts of monetary reconciliation are because of the predominance of liberal philosophy on interventionism. Truth be told, monetary incorporation should be founded on writings whose execution requires a change of the writings of the social security. The procedure of monetary mix is basically an exchange progression process. As it were, it is a pledge to lessen, an occasion to kill all hindrances to the common exchange between the accomplice nations.

Since this activity is liberal, it is hence, more and less, the philosophy of "let make, let go" and "everything will be better for all." This interprets, by and by, to the decay of utilization of political force for the motivations behind adjustment, redistribution, or revision of the monetary framework.

These social impacts of financial coordination remain, be that as it may, a reality for everybody, regardless of the possibility that they vary as per the improvement level of the accomplice nations. Truth be told, if the administration of the social approach at the group level in general measurement of the financial coordination procedure is late in Europe and has not been adequate according to the French populace for the selection of an European constitution, it will be a noteworthy worry in the monetary reconcilia-

tion forms between creating nations from the begin. This is the thing that legitimizes the execution of auxiliary assets for the improvement in all the financial joining activities in Africa, at the South of Sahara. It clarifies the making of the Andean Group and is the center of the ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) development.

To contain these social impacts and to better oversee them over the group, each progression towards the monetary combination activities produces social standards actuating the usage of social rights close by financial rights, as depicted by Arnaud (1997) for the European Union and as guaranteed by Gagne (2002) for the mainland incorporation in America.

Elements of Social Integration

Crucial distinguishing components that add to the subjects' social combination: An included native is one who feels he/she is acknowledged and can partake in the general public socially, financially, socially and politically, which are a piece of the social incorporation components in the way of their separate picking. Recognize that these are subjective, not target states with various individuals putting diverse enculturation on each. Two individuals, encountering indistinguishable conditions can have an altogether different perspective with respect to whether they feel included or not.

There has been much exchange of the possibility of the procedure of reconciliation as a two way road which calls for conformity and adjustment with respect to both migrant and non immigrant or the outsider and the host/accepting group. However generally couple of endeavours have been made to archive what the arrangement of obligations on either side of the "road" would involve. It takes after that, if for instance it is seen as the migrant's obligation to procure an official language to function must be set up to react to that need. The two way-boulevards once in a while can be seen as the augmentation of the possibility that accompanies rights and obligations, it is imperative to make certain that this thought applies to the host group or society and not simply foreigners.

At the point when considering the two way road issues of minority, settlement emerge where there is an acknowledgment of a specific articulation of a society or a religion along these lines,

requiring conformity with respect to the establishment for instance: The newcomer secures the dialect of the host foundation. Those social orders that are not open to convenience obviously don't subscribe to the possibility that the procedure is a two way road. For subject incorporation, the components would be under the expansive thought of the city and social support (engagement) which would take a gander at the political and the social coordination. One approach to consider, and measure, citizenship joining components would be to inspect the elements that encourage it, for example, "inviting groups", "constrained or nonappearance of social avoidance, for example, separation", "capacity to accomplish "full" investment".

Concerning the political measurement, majority rule support, collaboration with the government and open authorities, connection and having a place with national and sub-national units, Successful access to the employment market. Break even with access (to employments, human services, voting, citizenship) and equivalent treatment is the foremost in a multicultural or intercultural meaning of having a place and of being facilitated and coordinated in another general public, it can likewise incorporate perceiving every individual's commitment and character; access to foundations that may speak to the people, including the nearby organizations (Armony et al. 2013).

METHODOLOGY

This research used a descriptive survey method due to its nature of population and variables, the perception degree of the social studies teachers on social and economic integration benefits in the South-West Nigeria were determined. Study population consisted of junior secondary schools social studies teachers in all secondary schools in six South-Western states in Nigeria. Simple Random Technique was used in selecting the Local Government Areas (LGAs) and the secondary schools where this study was carried out. Three LGAs were selected in each state's senatorial districts while three secondary schools were also selected in each Local Government Area (LGA), the researchers made use of three social studies teachers in each school.

The sample for this study consisted: 486 social studies teachers, 162 secondary schools and 54 LGAs in 18 senatorial districts in all the 6

South-Western States in Nigeria. The research instrument used to collect the data was a self-developed and structured questionnaire. Structured questionnaire contained four point Likert scaling systems ranging from Strongly Agree, Agree, and Strongly Disagree, to Disagree. Data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistical tools.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

On the research question that sought to know the level of social studies teachers' awareness of social and economic integration and its benefits in the South-West Nigeria, the results showed that the larger percentage of social studies teachers were aware of social and economic integration in the South-West Nigeria which attributed to the impact of social and economic integration benefits in the south west on these teachers.

On the research question that sought to know the effects of economic and social integration benefits on the social studies teachers' perception in the South-West Nigeria, it was discovered that presence of social integration benefits in the south west had a significant and positive effect on the perception of social studies teachers though some teachers strongly disagreed and that the social and economic integration had made South-West Nigeria an equitable society, that there was no adequate, effective and skilful harmonisation of human and natural resources in the southwest to enhance continuity in the promotion of the social and economic integration in the south west Nigeria.

Findings relating to the tested research hypotheses raised in this study showed that the whole hypotheses were accepted based on the results from the statistical tools used. The results showed that there were benefits derived by the people living in the South Western parts of Nigeria from integration, though it was not as expected (100%). This made the relationship that exists between the variables used to be significant.

Finding

The summary of the findings are presented in the tables:

Demographic Variables

From Table 1, 229 of the respondents were male which represented 47.1 percent of the total

respondents while the remaining 257 were female which represented 52.9 percent of the total respondents.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by sex

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Male	229	47.1
Female	257	52.9
Total	486	100.0

From Table 2, 105 of the respondents were married which represented 21.6 percent of the total respondents while the remaining 381 were single which represented 78.4 percent of the total respondents.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by marital status

<i>Marital status</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Married	105	21.6
Single	381	78.4
Total	486	100.0

From Table 3, 58 of the respondents were NCE holders which represent 11.9 percent, 52 had HND which represented 10.7 percent, 119 had B.Ed. which represented 24.5 percent of the total respondents while 72 respondents bagged B.Sc. or B.A which represented 14.8 percent, 86 respondents also had PGDE which represented 17.7 percent and 99 respondents were M.Sc. holders which represented 20.4 percent of the total respondents.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents by educational qualification

<i>Educational qualification</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
NCE	58	11.9
HND	52	10.7
B.Ed	119	24.5
BS.C/ B.A	72	14.8
PGDE	86	17.7
M.Sc	99	20.4
Total	486	100.0

From Table 4, 68 of the respondents had 0-5 years of experience which represented 14 percent, 119 had 6-10 years of experience which represented 24.5 percent, 139 had 11-15 years of

experience which represented 28.6 percent of the total respondents while 101 respondents had 16-20 years of experience which represented 20.8 percent, while 59 respondents had 21 and above years of experience which represented 12.1 percent of the total respondents.

Table 4: Distribution of respondents by years of experience

<i>Years of experience qualification</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
0-5	68	14
6-10	119	24.5
11-15	139	28.6
16-20	101	20.8
21 and above	59	12.1
Total	486	100.0

From Table 5, 37 of the respondents were assistant teachers which represented 7.6 percent of the total respondents, 403 respondents were teachers which represented 82.9 percent, 25 were vice principals represented 5.1 percent while 21 respondents were principals represented 4.3 percent of the total respondents.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents by present status

<i>Present status</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Assistant teacher	37	7.6
Teacher	403	82.9
Vice principal	25	5.1
Principal	21	4.3
Total	486	100.0

Research Question 1: Do the social studies teachers perceive and aware of the social and economic integration in the South-West Nigeria?

Rating of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Strongly Disagree (SD), and Disagree (D) are 1,2,3,4 respectively while the acceptance region was 0.1-2.5. From Table 6, item 1 showed that 29.2 percent and 56.8 percent of the social studies teachers strongly agreed and agreed that they were aware of social integration in the south west while 8.4 percent and 5.6 percent strongly disagreed and disagreed that they were aware of social integration in south west. It also showed the mean value of 1.90 which was ranked 3rd and fell under the acceptance region (0.1-2.5). Hence, the researchers concluded that the respondents

Table 6: Showing awareness of Social Studies Teachers' on social and economic integration in South-West of Nigeria

S.No.	Items / Statements	SA (%)	A (%)	SD (%)	D (%)	Mean	SD	Rank mean
1	I am aware of social integration in the South West	42 (29.2)	276 (56.8)	41 (8.4)	27 (5.6)	1.9	0.77	3 rd
2	I am aware of economic integration in the South West	132 (27.2)	334 (68.7)	15 (3.1)	5 (1.0)	1.78	0.54	5 th
3	I can perceive social integration benefits because I am aware	72 (35.4)	246 (50.6)	31 (6.4)	37 (7.6)	1.86	0.84	4 th
4	I can perceive economic integration benefits because I am aware	175 (36.0)	287 (59.1)	10 (2.1)	14 (2.9)	1.72	0.65	7 th
5	I am aware of social integration in the South West because of its benefits	159 (32.7)	231 (47.5)	40 (8.2)	56 (11.5)	1.99	0.93	2 nd
6	I am aware of economic integration in the South West because of its benefits	67 (34.4)	285 (58.6)	10 (2.1)	24 (4.9)	1.78	0.72	5 th
7	Social integration benefits could increase the level of social integration awareness in the South West	233 (47.9)	239 (49.2)	14 (2.9)	-	1.54	0.56	8 th
8	Economic integration benefits could increase the level of economic integration awareness in the South West	297 (61.1)	180 (37.0)	9 (1.9)	-	1.41	0.53	9 th
9	I am not aware of social and economic integration in the South West because it has no benefit	14 (2.9)	20 (4.1)	304 (62.6)	148 (30.5)	3.2	0.65	1 st

were aware of the social integration in the South West.

Item 2 showed that 27.2 percent and 68.7 percent strongly agreed and agreed that they were aware of the economic integration in the south west while 3.1 percent and 1.0 percent strongly disagreed and disagreed. It also showed the mean value of 1.78 which was ranked 5th and fell under the acceptance region. Hence, the researchers concluded that the respondents were aware of economic integration in the South West.

With this result analysis, while considering the percentages and figures (results) of other items in Table 6, it was observed that a larger percentage of social studies teachers were aware of the social and economic integration in the South West Nigeria.

The result of research question 1 revealed that a larger percentage of social studies teachers were aware of the social and economic integration in the South West Nigeria, this implies that there was a physical existence of social and economic integration in the region. The theory of this finding was based on that of Kamali (1999) that the majority of the contemporary researchers and theorists assumed that integration was a social issue rather than administrative, bureaucratic or legal one; this had made the larger

percentage of the people to be aware of the social integration as in the case of South West Nigeria.

The findings showed that the larger percentage of respondents believed that economic integration enhanced the pulling up of the resources for prioritised development, that there was a common social interest in the region though some respondents still perceived that integration did not promote freedom of the people from the political restrictions also, it did not increase the capacity of the less privileged in the society. Orebe (2011) explained that, it was known, if not completely recognized that a Lagos citizen needed not to be a Yoruba, but that person who resided in Lagos, worked in Lagos and contributed to the development of Lagos in all aspects through pulling up of their respective resources for prioritised development of their environment irrespective of the tribal origin. Many non-Yoruba people who had settled peacefully for years in different parts of Yoruba land, had mastered the Yoruba language with its delicate dialects, had inter-married and often, had eaten with relish the forbidden fruits (traditionally reserved for indigenes) even, the sonorous stanzas in Yoruba songs and their 'wonder lyrics' were no longer a strange sound in their ears.

According to Kone (2012), the new directions of the integration processes between the

developing countries tended to emphasize the trade liberalization, to put in background the ideas that had led to the adoption of the import-substitution policies. Trade liberalization probably would not have been possible if the bipolarization of the world continued. In the case of Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) for example, from 1967 to 1990, it adopted an integration policy whose main objective was the acceleration of the economic growth, the social progress, and the cultural development of the region in order, ultimately, to strengthen the nations of the region. This policy influenced peoples' awareness about integration positively.

This significant and positive awareness however made the premise of results applicable; the existence of Social and Economic Integration benefits in the South-West Nigeria had also made the social studies teachers' perception positive. The results of this finding were positive because of a positive relationship that existed between the variables involved.

The ANOVA results from the regression analysis showed that there were significant effects of the independent variables (Social Integration awareness and Economic Integration awareness) on the dependent variable (Social Studies teachers' perception) due to an adjusted R^2 (0.286) of the variance in the perception of the social studies teachers which was accounted for by the linear combination of the independent variables. This was commented by Dalimov (2008) that economic integration of the states prompted the formation of the terms of exchange. Monetary union of the states acquired more advantage position in the exchange arrangements.

Monetary joining benefits (development of economy, particularly the GDP; raise of profitability) relied on upon the level of improvement and also a size of binding the states together. Case in point, if there are two states being financially coordinated, the bigger is the extent of economy, the less it gets from joining and the other way around (watched exactly). The same standard is watched with respect to the level of improvement of coordinating states additionally, efficiency in the brought together territory was increased.

The perception of social studies teachers were accounted for by the linear combination of the independent variables. The grouping of the teachers was based on their years of experience

that is, Principals (Higher ranked teachers) and teachers and assistant teachers (Lower ranked teachers), the results showed that there was no significant difference in their perceptions. This has also revealed that there was a significant relationship between the variables involved.

The theory of this findings was also based on that of Kamali (1999) that the majority of contemporary researchers and theorists assumed that integration is a social issue rather than administrative, bureaucratic or legal one; this made the larger percentage of people at all the levels to be aware of the social integration as the case in the South West Nigeria, this also influenced their perceptions positively.

CONCLUSION

In contemporary mainstream speech, that is called the 'supportable improvement'. That, more or less, clarified why the Western Region was the cynosure of everyone's eyes, the area to imitate! What was being pushed for in this research was a proceeded and aggregated social and financial coordination advancement methodology cognizance that permitted the present era of the Yoruba and other individuals living in South-West Nigeria to appreciate life and also social and monetary combination advantages minus all the potential limitations while knowing their discernments about it with all their God-given assets, entrepreneurial aptitudes and energies without jeopardizing or bargaining the capacity of the coming eras to ensure their own welfare and financial prosperity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The researchers imagine a Western Nigeria where the 20 million individuals in the Lagos state can be every day presented with vegetables from the riverine territories of the Ogun State, cassava from the unfathomable place that is known for Oyo State, Dodo Ikire from the Osun State, fish from the mangrove of the Ondo State and the mainstream beat yam of the Ekiti State. Alternate states in Nigeria can imitate this joint effort in all circles of human tries like wellbeing, training, sports and different territories where the states can accomplice for boosting of their economies. This is important to maintain a strategic distance from the duplication of endeavor-

ours that have influenced the collaboration and the participation among us.

The joint effort and collaboration that is advocated, for example, in the region of the streets, that would guarantee that the real streets that connect the states together are done in association, along these lines decreasing the various wastages and ensuring proficiency. This territorial incorporation along these lines ought to shape a noteworthy strand of the area's general monetary diagram whose extreme target is the general population of the states being referred to. There ought to be a stage for advancing opportunity of the individuals from the political confinements through coordination.

It is unquestionable that the South-West district is honoured with a portion of the best brains, savvy people, experts and technocrats in every aspect of the human attempt. All that is required is for the political leaders to set out on skilful harmonization and powerful arrangement of the assets that will satisfactorily cut the edge of logical, mechanical and socio-investigative fortitude for a focused advancement in the South-West Nigeria.

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