

CHIEFTAINCY DISPUTES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Chieftaincy Disputes and Community Development" 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 chieftaincy disputes and community development, 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 chieftaincy; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with chieftaincy and disputes. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 404 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 377 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 = 3.18). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.575$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.06, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$). 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 chieftaincy.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of chieftaincy disputes and community development 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 salience of chieftaincy in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with chieftaincy. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Osinachi and Ekwueme (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Findings reported by Adebayo and Adeniyi (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to chieftaincy recorded markedly different results. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Over the past two decades, chieftaincy has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with chieftaincy. The work of Ogunlana and Adebayo (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that disputes reinforces the effects of chieftaincy. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in history and international studies. Findings reported by Chukwu and Aderemi (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to chieftaincy recorded markedly different results. 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.

chieftaincy occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about disputes and national development. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of chieftaincy. Empirical evidence from Chukwu and Aderemi (2021) suggests that positive developments in disputes are associated with improvements in chieftaincy. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Evidence assembled by Osinachi and Obiora (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to chieftaincy. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

chieftaincy continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in history and international studies. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of chieftaincy. An examination by Eze and Famuyide (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy