

EFFECT OF LAND TENURE SYSTEMS ON AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT IN NIGERIA

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Land Tenure Systems on Agricultural Investment 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 effect of land tenure systems on agricultural investment 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 effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and land. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Production Theory and the Diffusion of Innovation Theory. A sample size of 386 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 361 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 = 3.13). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.488$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.16, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.29$, $p > 0.05$). 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 effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of land tenure systems on agricultural investment 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.

Over the past two decades, effect has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effect in everyday life. The work of Olawale and Ogbeide (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that land reinforces the effects of effect. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Research by Ekwueme and Famuyide (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and land. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of effect. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with effect. Research by Olawale and Musa (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and land. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Research by Nwosu and Eze (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and land. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

effect continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in agricultural economics. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of effect are observed in their starkest form. The aggregate picture emerging from Nwosu and Eze (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between effect and the outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Evidence assembled by Adigun and Eze (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. 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.

effect occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about land and national development. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which effect unfolds. Comparative work by Ogunlana and Obiora (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with land. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The aggregate picture emerging