

EFFECT OF THE LAND USE ACT ON PROPERTY OWNERSHIP IN NIGERIA

BY

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of the Land Use Act on Property Ownership 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 effect of the land use act on property ownership 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 Positivist Theory of Law and the Natural Law Theory. A sample size of 413 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 393 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 = 3.1). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.496$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.43, $p < 0.05$). 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 effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of the land use act on property ownership 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.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of effect in shaping developmental trajectories. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which effect advances in practice. Comparative work by Dauda and Nnamdi (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with land. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Findings reported by Chukwu and Kalu (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

effect occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about land and national development. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of effect varies considerably from one region to another. A notable study by Nwosu and Ogunlana (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding land. Research by Osinachi and Adigun (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and land. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

effect, when examined in relation to land, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which effect advances in practice. Empirical evidence from Osinachi and Adigun (2021) suggests that positive developments in land are associated with improvements in effect. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Longitudinal research by Osinachi and Nwosu (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields appreciable dividends over time. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with land. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The phenomenon of effect, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Evidence from national agencies indicates that effect has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. A notable study by Salami and Obiora (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Comparative work by Nwosu and Okonkwo (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with land. Sustained engagement with the issues