

EFFECT OF URBAN SPRAWL ON LAND USE CHANGE IN METROPOLITAN AREAS OF NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN GEOGRAPHY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Urban Sprawl on Land Use Change in Metropolitan Areas of 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 urban sprawl on land use change in metropolitan areas of 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 urban. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Systems Theory and the Sustainable Development Theory. 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 375 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 = 2.95). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.528$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.66, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.12$, $p > 0.05$). 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 urban sprawl on land use change in metropolitan areas of 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.

Effect, when examined in relation to urban, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of effect. Field evidence gathered by Osinachi and Adekunle (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of effect. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with urban. Field evidence gathered by Dauda and Aderemi (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of effect. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

In recent years, effect has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on geography. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of effect. Findings reported by Adeniyi and Dauda (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. An examination by Kalu and Obiora (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. 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, when examined in relation to urban, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effect in everyday life. Comparative work by Kalu and Obiora (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with urban. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Empirical evidence from Dauda and Musa (2021) suggests that positive developments in urban are associated with improvements in effect. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The relationship between effect and urban has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of effect are observed in their starkest form. Adebayo and Adigun (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effect are unevenly distributed across groups. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Findings reported by Ibrahim and Ogunlana (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. The