

INFLUENCE OF LAND USE CHANGE ON FOOD SECURITY IN NIGERIA

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Land Use Change on Food Security 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 influence of land use change on food security 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 influence; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with influence 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 383 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 369 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 = 3.07). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.597$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.41, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.22$, $p > 0.05$). 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 influence.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of influence of land use change on food security 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.

In both global and African literatures, influence is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how influence is experienced across communities. An examination by Musa and Dauda (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Such findings reinforce the argument that influence deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A notable study by Alade and Olawale (2017) argued that the impact of influence is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Influence continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in agricultural economics. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of influence. Comparative work by Ekwueme and Adekunle (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking influence with land. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Empirical evidence from Adebayo and Oyelaran (2021) suggests that positive developments in land are associated with improvements in influence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of influence in shaping developmental trajectories. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which influence unfolds. The work of Adebayo and Oyelaran (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that land reinforces the effects of influence. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Evidence assembled by Ogunlana and Bamgbose (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to influence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Influence occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about land and national development. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of influence in everyday life. Studies by Adeniyi and Eze (2019) largely support the view that influence exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that influence deserves a place of