

INFLUENCE OF URBANISATION ON RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN NIGERIA

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

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DEGREE IN GEOGRAPHY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Urbanisation on Rural-Urban Migration 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 urbanisation on rural-urban migration 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 urbanisation. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Systems Theory and the Sustainable Development Theory. A sample size of 399 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 363 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 = 3.08). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.459$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.54, $p < 0.05$). 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 influence.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of influence of urbanisation on rural-urban migration 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.

The relationship between influence and urbanisation has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with influence. Evidence assembled by Chukwu and Ekwueme (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to influence. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Empirical evidence from Famuyide and Dauda (2021) suggests that positive developments in urbanisation are associated with improvements in influence. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in geography. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Influence occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about urbanisation and national development. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to influence must be differentiated rather than uniform. Findings reported by Alade and Ogunlana (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to influence recorded markedly different results. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The work of Bello and Obiora (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that urbanisation reinforces the effects of influence. Such findings reinforce the argument that influence deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Over the past two decades, influence has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. In Nigeria, the intersection of influence and urbanisation is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Evidence assembled by Bello and Obiora (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to influence. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Research by Salami and Chukwu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and urbanisation. 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 urbanisation and national development. Evidence from national agencies indicates that influence has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Bello and Ekwueme (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding urbanisation. A notable study by