

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN A SOUTH-WEST NIGERIAN TOWN

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Migration and Settlement Patterns in a South-West Nigerian Town" 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 migration and settlement patterns in a south-west nigerian town, 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 migration; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with migration and settlement. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 388 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 349 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 = 3.2). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.567$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.26, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.34$, $p > 0.05$). 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 migration.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of migration and settlement patterns in a south-west Nigerian town 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 migration in shaping developmental trajectories. In Nigeria, the intersection of migration and settlement is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. The aggregate picture emerging from Umeh and Umeh (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between migration and the outcomes of interest. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Comparative work by Musa and Oyelaran (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking migration with settlement. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The relationship between migration and settlement has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of migration. A notable study by Bakare and Bello (2017) argued that the impact of migration is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Findings reported by Nwosu and Adigun (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to migration recorded markedly different results. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames migration as inseparable from the broader question of settlement. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which migration advances in practice. Empirical evidence from Nwosu and Adigun (2021) suggests that positive developments in settlement are associated with improvements in migration. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Alade and Adigun (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of migration are unevenly distributed across groups. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of migration. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how migration is experienced across communities. Ibrahim and Adeniyi (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of migration are unevenly distributed across groups. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Studies conducted within the West African