

USE OF REMOTE SENSING IN MONITORING URBAN GROWTH IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN GEOGRAPHY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Use of Remote Sensing in Monitoring Urban Growth 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 use of remote sensing in monitoring urban growth 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 use; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with use and remote. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Systems Theory and the Sustainable Development Theory. A sample size of 416 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 382 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 ($r = 0.468$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.2, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.32$, $p > 0.05$). 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 use.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of use of remote sensing in monitoring urban growth 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.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of use and its attendant dynamics. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which use unfolds. Empirical evidence from Osinachi and Famuyide (2021) suggests that positive developments in remote are associated with improvements in use. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Research by Umeh and Dauda (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting use and remote. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Scholars have long recognised use as a critical determinant of outcomes in geography. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of use. An examination by Dauda 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. Studies by Eze and Nnamdi (2019) largely support the view that use exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding remote. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames use as inseparable from the broader question of remote. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which use unfolds. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Eze and Nnamdi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Empirical evidence from Osinachi and Famuyide (2021) suggests that positive developments in remote are associated with improvements in use. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Scholars have long recognised use as a critical determinant of outcomes in geography. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which use unfolds. Longitudinal research by Aderemi and Obiora (2016) revealed that sustained attention to use yields appreciable dividends over time. Such findings reinforce the argument that use deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The aggregate picture emerging from Ekwueme and Nnamdi