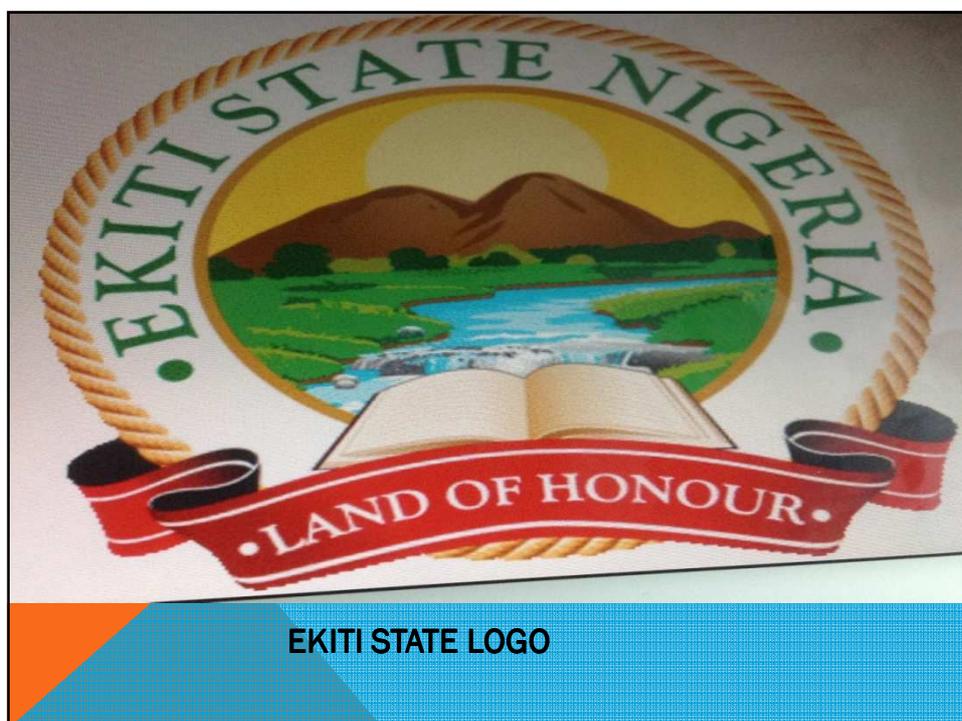
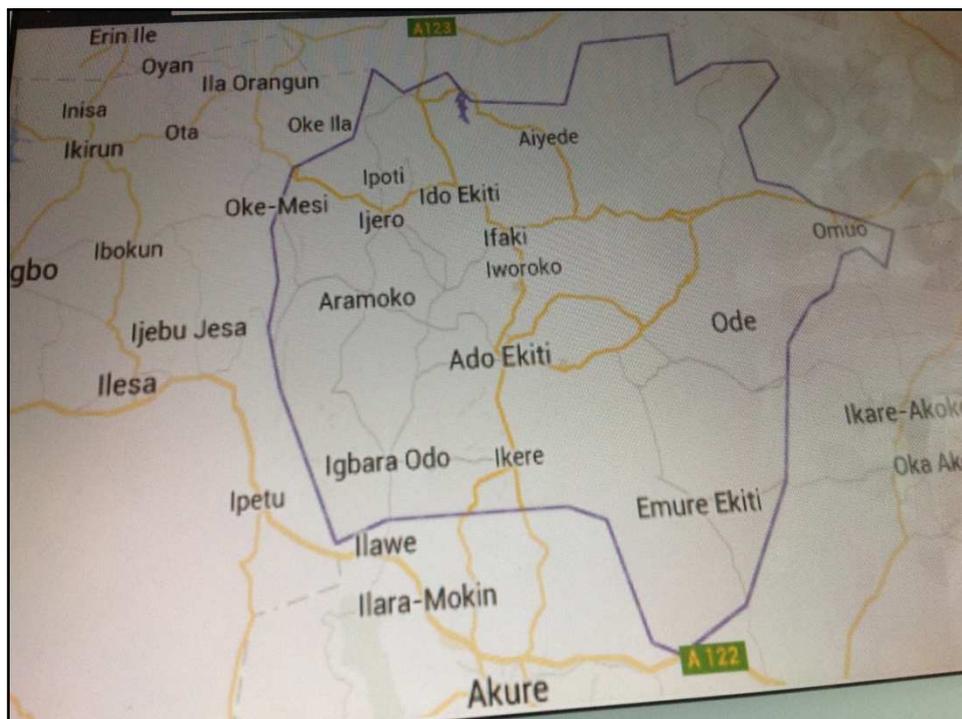


Ekiti people are called Ekitis and the language is generally Yoruba but the native dialect is Ekiti.

The State enjoys tropical climate with two distinct seasons. These are the rainy season (April-October) and the dry season (November-March) temperatures ranges between 21⁰c and 28⁰c with high humidity. Tropical forest exists in the south, while savannah occupies the northern peripheries.

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EKITI STATE LOGO

Literature Review

Land Tenure in Ekiti State before the Colonial Era

There are three basic categories of tenure under which land is held

- 1) Community land
- 2) Family land
- 3) Individual or personal land

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Family land

- This is a land whose rights have passed by succession to the descendants of the original owner.
- The title to the family land is vested in members of the family as a corporate body.
- The definite extent of a family is vague as one cannot define exactly from what generation a group changes from a family to another higher grouping like village or town.
- Family land could change to individual holding when it is sub-divided among the members of the family or a personal land may change to family land at the instance of the death of the holder.
- Out-right alienation of family land is rarely done without the consent of members of the family.
- Every member of the family is assigned a portion of the family land upon request and does not have the absolute right on such parcel of land.

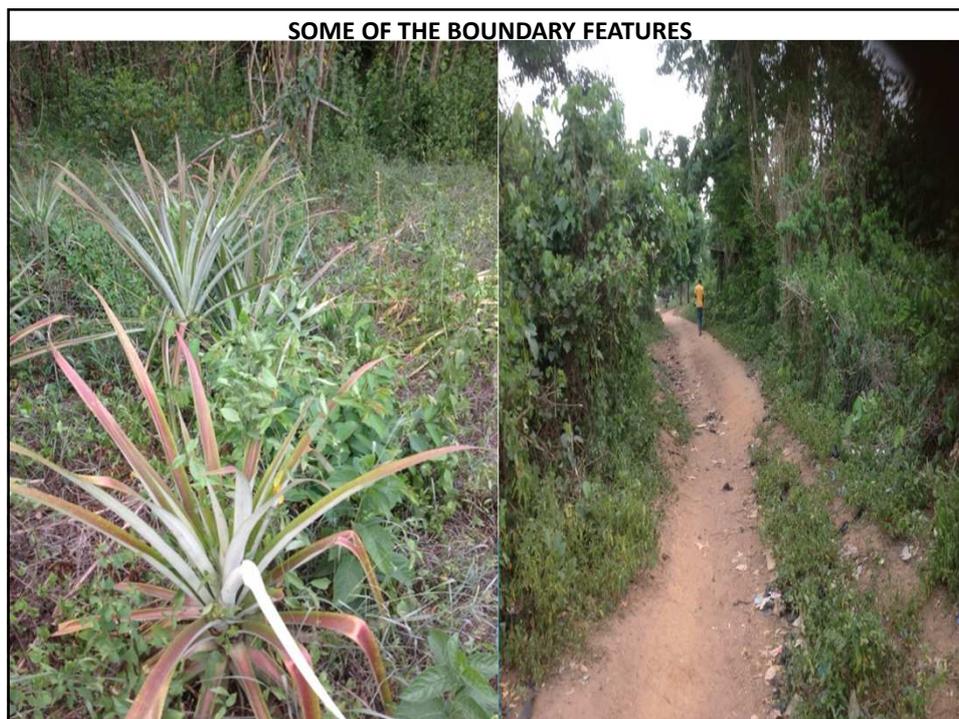
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Individual or Personal land

- The method of individual ownership of land is alien to the customs of the society. Before the advent of the Europeans an individual could not hold an interest on land equivalent to that held by the community or the family.
- However since individual ownership of land has found its way into our society, it is regarded as land which an individual has inherited or acquired and which is at his disposal and not subject to the family sanction.
- The boundaries of land in each case are demarcated using different shrubs like 'peregun', 'Akoko' tree, foot paths, pineapples, kola nut trees and other notable and durable plants, some people adopted natural feature, like rivers and ranges of hills.

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Situation before the Land Use Act

When the British made a colony and protectorate of Nigeria, there was a multiplicity of Land tenure systems in the country.

This first obtained in Northern Nigeria, where the colonial administration had placed all lands under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor.

In Southern Nigeria where Ekiti State is located, the second system recognized that land was owned by lineages or extended families. Individuals have only right of use on such family land. The only land held at the Governor's disposal was that which had been expressly acquired for public purposes as crown land.

The land tenure system of southern Nigeria created a number of problems for land management in the country. First, it encouraged the practice of multiple sales of the same land to different buyers by land-owning families in the absence of titling and appropriate registration mechanisms for transaction in land. It also led to tremendous land speculation and a sharp rise in the prices of land for urban and infrastructural development (*Mabogunje 2011*).

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It was not surprising therefore that the Military Government in 1978 promulgated the Land Use Decree to see to it that:

- ❖ *the rights of all Nigerians to the land of Nigeria be asserted and preserved by law.*
- ❖ *the rights of all Nigerians to use and enjoy land in Nigeria and the natural fruits thereof in sufficient quantity to enable them provide for sustenance of themselves and their families should be assured, protected and preserved.*

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THE LAND REFORM

The Land Use Decree of 1978 was poorly implemented, therefore Nigerians agitated for a new land reform. Consequently, in 2009, the president of Nigeria inaugurated an 8-man Presidential Technical Committee on Land Reform with the following seven terms of reference:

- i. To collaborate and provide technical assistance to state and local Governments to undertake land cadastral nationwide;
- ii. To determine individuals "possessory" rights using best practices and most appropriate technology to determine the process of identification of locations and registration of title holdings;
- iii. To ensure that land cadastral boundaries and title holdings are demarcated in such a way that communities, hamlets, villages, village areas, towns, etc will be recognizable;

To encourage and assist State and Local Government to establish an arbitration/adjudication mechanism for the land ownership conflict resolution

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- v. To make recommendations for the establishment of a National Depository for Land Title Holdings and Records in all states of the Federation and the Federal capital Territory;
- vi. To make recommendation for the establishment of a mechanism for land valuation in both urban and rural areas in all parts of the Federation and;
- vii. To make any other recommendations that will ensure effective, simplified, sustainable and successful land administration in Nigeria.

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Methodology

This study adopted interview method. Students were sent to visit and interview traditional chiefs and rulers in the local government areas. Photographs of some features were taken. The result was that the story or history is just the same since there is only one ethnic group in Ekiti State.

Searches were made into previous works on land tenure in Nigeria as it affected Ekiti State.

The official website of government of Ekiti State, Nigeria was visited. Relevant government ministries were visited and officers interviewed.

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FINDINGS

- Ekiti State is yet to be mapped in a scale that is useful and relevant for planning and development.
- The land use decree had not been effective in Ekiti State as in many states of Nigeria. In all the towns and villages covered, it was discovered that the natives had set aside the Decree. Community and family land holding systems are still very strong among the people.
- Individual holders still sell land without the consent of relevant authorities; therefore the land in the urban centre is in the control of the rich. For instance, now in 2015, in Ado-Ekiti, the state capital, a plot of land sells for between Five hundred thousand naira and Twenty-five million naira (USD 2,700 and USD 131,600). That is to say that the sales of land is at its peak in the state; and this is easily done by back dating the relevant documents to pre-date the Land Use Decree.

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FINDINGS CONTD.

- Encroachment on Government acquisition areas is on-going with impunity.
- There are lots of dispute and litigations in all the sixteen local government areas of the state; many of which have lasted for several years.
- In the state, mechanized farming is scarce and majorly by the Government. Interested few individuals found it difficult to acquire sufficient land to practice mechanized farming.

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Conclusion and Recommendations

- ❖ Considering the trend of global development (which is Land based). It is obvious that no meaningful development can take place in a place without adequate mapping of the land and computerized land registration, therefore, Ekiti State Government should carry out a detailed digital mapping of the State.
- ❖ A Robust Land Administration Policy which is guided by the existing laws should be put in place; this policy should not leave out the Judiciary sector.
- ❖ The traditional rulers, who are the chief land vendors in each town and village should be educated on the existing laws guiding land tenure in Nigeria and by extension, Ekiti State.
- ❖ The astronomical rise in the sales of land should be looked into with a view to checking or controlling it so that investors could come to Ekiti State.

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Conclusion and Recommendations contd.

- ❖ The Government should put in place efforts to reclaim all Government lands encroached upon; This is common in the state capital, Ado-Ekiti. Ekiti State.
- ❖ Government should increase her budget allocation on Land/Urban/Physical Planning.
- ❖ Scholarship should be awarded to students to study land related courses as few students are available in these fields.
- ❖ The Land Use Act should be removed from the constitution of Nigeria and be made an ordinary law.
- ❖ The on-going land reform should be adequately funded so that it could be concluded on time.

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THANK YOU

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