

ASSESSMENT OF MANGROVE DEGRADATION AND ITS EFFECT ON CRAB POPULATIONS

BY

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DEGREE IN BIOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Assessment of Mangrove Degradation and Its Effect on Crab Populations" 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 assessment of mangrove degradation and its effect on crab populations, 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 assessment; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with assessment and mangrove. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 404 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 375 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 = 3.14). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.538$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.07, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.29$, $p > 0.05$). 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 assessment.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of assessment of mangrove degradation and its effect on crab populations 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 assessment in shaping developmental trajectories. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of assessment. Evidence assembled by Ekwueme and Musa (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to assessment. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Evidence assembled by Eze and Olawale (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to assessment. 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.

assessment, when examined in relation to mangrove, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which assessment unfolds. Comparative work by Umeh and Alade (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking assessment with mangrove. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. An examination by Nnamdi and Adekunle (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. For practitioners, the practical significance of assessment cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with mangrove. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

assessment continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in biology. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which assessment advances in practice. The work of Nnamdi and Adekunle (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that mangrove reinforces the effects of assessment. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in biology. Comparative work by Ibrahim and Eze (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking assessment with mangrove. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of assessment in shaping developmental trajectories. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of assessment are observed in their starkest form. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Bakare and Musa (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. For practitioners, the practical significance of assessment cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with mangrove. Findings reported