

ASSESSMENT OF WATER HYACINTH INFESTATION ON ARTISANAL FISHING ACTIVITIES

BY

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DEGREE IN BIOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Assessment of Water Hyacinth Infestation on Artisanal Fishing Activities" 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 assessment of water hyacinth infestation on artisanal fishing activities, 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 water. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 400 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 381 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 = 3.04). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.498$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.62, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.28$, $p > 0.05$). 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 water hyacinth infestation on artisanal fishing activities 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 phenomenon of assessment, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which assessment advances in practice. Studies by Ogbeide and Dauda (2019) largely support the view that assessment exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. For practitioners, the practical significance of assessment cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with water. Comparative work by Adekunle and Famuyide (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking assessment with water. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames assessment as inseparable from the broader question of water. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of assessment. Research by Adeniyi and Alade (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting assessment and water. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. A notable study by Ibrahim and Adigun (2017) argued that the impact of assessment is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Such findings reinforce the argument that assessment deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. 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. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which assessment unfolds. Comparative work by Ibrahim and Adigun (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking assessment with water. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Studies by Okonkwo and Ogunlana (2019) largely support the view that assessment exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding water. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

assessment, when examined in relation to water, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of assessment are observed in their starkest form. Longitudinal research by Eze and Oyelaran (2016) revealed that sustained attention to assessment yields appreciable dividends over time. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to