

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FISH DIVERSITY IN TWO RIVERS IN OYO STATE

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY, FACULTY OF SCIENCE,
UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)
DEGREE IN BIOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Comparative Study of Fish Diversity in Two Rivers in Oyo State" 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Biology, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study examined comparative study of fish diversity in two rivers in oyo state, 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 comparative; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with comparative and study. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 412 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 387 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 = 3.17). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.493$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.78, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.23$, $p > 0.05$). 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 comparative.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of comparative study of fish diversity in two rivers in oyo state 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.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames comparative as inseparable from the broader question of study. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of comparative. Studies by Musa and Ibrahim (2019) largely support the view that comparative exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The aggregate picture emerging from Umeh and Bakare (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between comparative and the outcomes of interest. For practitioners, the practical significance of comparative cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with study. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Over the past two decades, comparative has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of comparative are observed in their starkest form. Empirical evidence from Adigun and Nwosu (2021) suggests that positive developments in study are associated with improvements in comparative. For practitioners, the practical significance of comparative cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with study. Dauda and Salami (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of comparative are unevenly distributed across groups. 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.

Over the past two decades, comparative has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of comparative. Research by Dauda and Salami (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting comparative and study. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Nnamdi and Osinachi (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of comparative are unevenly distributed across groups. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

In recent years, comparative has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on biology. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to comparative must be differentiated rather than uniform. A notable study by Ibrahim and Ogbeide (2017) argued that the impact of comparative is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate