

EFFECT OF DEFORESTATION ON BIRD DIVERSITY IN A FOREST RESERVE

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Deforestation on Bird Diversity in a Forest Reserve" 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 effect of deforestation on bird diversity in a forest reserve, 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 effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and deforestation. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 419 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 403 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 = 3.01). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.469$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.2, $p < 0.05$). 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 effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of deforestation on bird diversity in a forest reserve 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.

Scholars have long recognised effect as a critical determinant of outcomes in biology. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how effect is experienced across communities. Longitudinal research by Eze and Obiora (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields appreciable dividends over time. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Empirical evidence from Eze and Ogbeide (2021) suggests that positive developments in deforestation are associated with improvements in effect. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with deforestation. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Over the past two decades, effect has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Evidence from national agencies indicates that effect has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Field evidence gathered by Okonkwo and Bello (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of effect. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Osinachi and Adebayo (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effect are unevenly distributed across groups. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect 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.

effect occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about deforestation and national development. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of effect varies considerably from one region to another. Evidence assembled by Osinachi and Adebayo (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding deforestation. Studies by Oyelaran and Ekwueme (2019) largely support the view that effect exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The relationship between effect and deforestation has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which effect unfolds. Research by Nwosu and Osinachi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and deforestation. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday