

EFFECT OF LIGHT INTENSITY ON THE GROWTH OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

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 "Effect of Light Intensity on the Growth of Ornamental Plants" 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 effect of light intensity on the growth of ornamental plants, 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 light. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 406 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 388 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 = 3.05). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.579$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.71, $p < 0.05$). 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 effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of light intensity on the growth of ornamental plants 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.

In both global and African literatures, effect is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which effect advances in practice. A notable study by Bamgbose and Okonkwo (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Comparative work by Ekwueme and Kalu (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with light. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding light. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The phenomenon of effect, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with effect. Evidence assembled by Adigun and Okonkwo (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in biology. Field evidence gathered by Nnamdi and Umeh (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of effect. 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.

Over the past two decades, effect has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of effect are observed in their starkest form. Findings reported by Nnamdi and Umeh (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in biology. Findings reported by Aderemi and Ekwueme (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding light. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

effect, when examined in relation to light, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Evidence from national agencies indicates that effect has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. An examination by Ogbeide and Ogbeide (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Olawale and Osinachi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. These