

ADULTERATION OF HONEY SOLD ALONG HIGHWAYS

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Adulteration of Honey Sold Along Highways" 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 adulteration of honey sold along highways, 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 adulteration; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with adulteration and honey. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 411 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 383 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 = 2.97). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.5$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.35, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.19$, $p > 0.05$). 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 adulteration.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of adulteration of honey sold along highways 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 adulteration, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of adulteration varies considerably from one region to another. Comparative work by Okonkwo and Bello (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking adulteration with honey. Such findings reinforce the argument that adulteration deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The work of Famuyide and Nwosu (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that honey reinforces the effects of adulteration. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding honey. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames adulteration as inseparable from the broader question of honey. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream adulteration into routine governance. Comparative work by Adebayo and Adebayo (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking adulteration with honey. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Bamgbose and Bamgbose (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. 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.

adulteration continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in food science and technology. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how adulteration is experienced across communities. Findings reported by Bamgbose and Bamgbose (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to adulteration recorded markedly different results. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in food science and technology. A notable study by Musa and Obiora (2017) argued that the impact of adulteration is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding honey. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

In recent years, adulteration has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on food science and technology. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of adulteration in everyday life. Evidence assembled by Ekwueme and Nwosu (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to adulteration. The practical import of these findings