

# **ASSESSMENT OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN URBAN AREAS OF NIGERIA**

BY

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DEGREE IN GEOGRAPHY

[MONTH, YEAR]

## CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Assessment of Solid Waste Management Practices in Urban Areas of Nigeria" 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.

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PROJECT SUPERVISOR

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

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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 Geography, 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 assessment of solid waste management practices in urban areas of Nigeria, 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 solid. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Systems Theory and the Sustainable Development Theory. A sample size of 413 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 385 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 = 3.09). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ( $r = 0.573$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.98,  $p < 0.05$ ). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ( $t = 1.03$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ). 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.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                                                      |      |
|------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Title Page .....                                     | i    |
| Certification .....                                  | ii   |
| Dedication .....                                     | iii  |
| Acknowledgement .....                                | iv   |
| Abstract .....                                       | v    |
| Table of Contents .....                              | vi   |
| List of Tables .....                                 | vii  |
| List of Figures .....                                | viii |
| CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION .....                      | 1    |
| 1.1 Background to the Study .....                    | 1    |
| 1.2 Statement of the Problem .....                   | 4    |
| 1.3 Objectives of the Study .....                    | 7    |
| 1.4 Research Questions .....                         | 7    |
| 1.5 Research Hypotheses .....                        | 7    |
| 1.6 Significance of the Study .....                  | 8    |
| 1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study .....          | 11   |
| 1.8 Definition of Terms .....                        | 13   |
| CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW .....                 | 15   |
| 2.1 Conceptual Review .....                          | 15   |
| 2.1.1 Concept of Assessment .....                    | 15   |
| 2.1.2 Concept of Solid .....                         | 16   |
| 2.1.3 Concept of Waste .....                         | 18   |
| 2.2 Theoretical Framework .....                      | 20   |
| 2.2.1 Systems Theory .....                           | 20   |
| 2.2.2 Sustainable Development Theory .....           | 21   |
| 2.2.3 Risk Perception Theory .....                   | 22   |
| 2.2.4 Central Place Theory .....                     | 23   |
| 2.3 Empirical Review .....                           | 25   |
| 2.3.1 Early Studies on assessment .....              | 25   |
| 2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on assessment .....   | 27   |
| 2.3.3 Assessment and solid .....                     | 28   |
| 2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa .....   | 30   |
| 2.4 Summary of Literature Review .....               | 32   |
| CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....            | 34   |
| 3.1 Research Design .....                            | 34   |
| 3.2 Population of the Study .....                    | 34   |
| 3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique .....         | 35   |
| 3.4 Sources of Data Collection .....                 | 36   |
| 3.5 Research Instrument .....                        | 37   |
| 3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument ..... | 38   |
| 3.7 Method of Data Analysis .....                    | 39   |
| 3.7.1 Administration of the Instrument .....         | 40   |

|                                                                    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 3.8 Ethical Considerations .....                                   | 41 |
| CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION ..... | 43 |
| 4.1 Data Presentation .....                                        | 43 |
| 4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents .....               | 43 |
| 4.3 Analysis of Research Questions .....                           | 44 |
| 4.4 Test of Hypotheses .....                                       | 45 |
| 4.5 Discussion of Findings .....                                   | 46 |
| CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....        | 52 |
| 5.1 Summary .....                                                  | 52 |
| 5.2 Conclusion .....                                               | 53 |
| 5.3 Recommendations .....                                          | 54 |
| 5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies .....                          | 54 |
| REFERENCES .....                                                   | 56 |
| APPENDIX .....                                                     | 58 |

## LIST OF TABLES

|                                                                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature .....                         | 32 |
| Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables .....                           | 33 |
| Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique .....                      | 41 |
| Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument .....                 | 42 |
| Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents .....                                  | 49 |
| Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents .....                                     | 49 |
| Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents .....                               | 50 |
| Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One .....                     | 50 |
| Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two .....                     | 50 |
| Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables ..... | 50 |
| Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender .....                                | 50 |
| Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association .....                                      | 50 |

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

|                                                      |    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study .....  | 13 |
| Figure 3.1: Geography Research Context .....         | 42 |
| Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents ..... | 49 |
| Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents .....    | 49 |

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Study

The study of assessment of solid waste management practices in urban areas of Nigeria 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, assessment is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of assessment. The aggregate picture emerging from Osinachi and Adebayo (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between assessment and the outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that assessment deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Studies by Adeniyi and Chukwu (2019) largely support the view that assessment exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. 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.

Over the past two decades, assessment has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of assessment in everyday life. Comparative work by Bakare and Musa (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking assessment with solid. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Findings reported by Bamgbose and Oyelaran (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to assessment recorded markedly different results. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

assessment continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in geography. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which assessment unfolds. An examination by Bamgbose and Oyelaran (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Empirical evidence from Adigun and Osinachi (2021) suggests that positive developments in solid are associated with improvements in assessment. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The relationship between assessment and solid has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which assessment advances in practice. Findings reported by Bamgbose and Famuyide (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to assessment recorded markedly different results. The implications of these