

ASSESSMENT OF TANNERY EFFLUENT DISCHARGE ON RIVER WATER QUALITY

BY

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DEGREE IN CHEMISTRY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Assessment of Tannery Effluent Discharge on River Water Quality" 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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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 assessment of tannery effluent discharge on river water quality, 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 tannery. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 408 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 389 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 = 3.16). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.585$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.11, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.06$, $p > 0.05$). 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.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of assessment of tannery effluent discharge on river water quality 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 recent years, assessment has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on chemistry. In Nigeria, the intersection of assessment and tannery is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Field evidence gathered by Adigun and Nnamdi (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of assessment. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. The work of Umeh and Bello (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that tannery reinforces the effects of assessment. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding tannery. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The salience of assessment in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of assessment. The work of Adekunle and Alade (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that tannery reinforces the effects of assessment. Such findings reinforce the argument that assessment deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. An examination by Adebayo and Adeniyi (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. 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 tannery 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 assessment unfolds. Comparative work by Adebayo and Adeniyi (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking assessment with tannery. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Evidence assembled by Obiora and Osinachi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to assessment. For practitioners, the practical significance of assessment cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with tannery. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The salience of assessment in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with assessment. Olawale and Aderemi (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders,