

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NUTRIENT COMPOSITION OF TRADITIONAL AND COMMERCIAL FOODS

BY

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DEGREE IN BIOCHEMISTRY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Comparative Analysis of Nutrient Composition of Traditional and Commercial Foods" 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 comparative analysis of nutrient composition of traditional and commercial foods, 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 comparative; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with comparative and analysis. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Michaelis-Menten Kinetics Theory and the Metabolic Regulation Theory. A sample size of 396 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 368 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 = 3.13). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.489$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.99, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.15$, $p > 0.05$). 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 comparative.

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	14
2.1 Conceptual Review	14
2.1.1 Concept of Comparative	14
2.1.2 Concept of Analysis	15
2.1.3 Concept of Nutrient	17
2.2 Theoretical Framework	19
2.2.1 Michaelis-Menten Kinetics Theory	19
2.2.2 Metabolic Regulation Theory	20
2.2.3 Oxidative Stress Theory	21
2.2.4 Signal Transduction Theory	22
2.3 Empirical Review	24
2.3.1 Early Studies on comparative	24
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on comparative	26
2.3.3 Comparative and analysis	28
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	29
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	31
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	35
3.1 Research Design	35
3.2 Population of the Study	35
3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique	36
3.4 Sources of Data Collection	37
3.5 Research Instrument	38
3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument	39
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	40
3.7.1 Administration of the Instrument	41

3.8 Ethical Considerations	42
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	44
4.1 Data Presentation	44
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	44
4.3 Analysis of Research Questions	45
4.4 Test of Hypotheses	46
4.5 Discussion of Findings	47
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	53
5.1 Summary	53
5.2 Conclusion	54
5.3 Recommendations	55
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	55
REFERENCES	57
APPENDIX	59

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature	32
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables	32
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	42
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	43
Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	50
Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	50
Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents	51
Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One	51
Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two	51
Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables	51
Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender	51
Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association	51

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	13
Figure 2.1: Comparative in Biochemistry Research Context	33
Figure 2.2: Analysis in Biochemistry Research Context	33
Figure 2.3: Nutrient in Biochemistry Research Context	34
Figure 3.1: Biochemistry Research Context	43
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	50
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	50

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of comparative analysis of nutrient composition of traditional and commercial foods 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, comparative has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on biochemistry. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of comparative. Research by Salami and Adeniyi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting comparative and analysis. Such findings reinforce the argument that comparative deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Evidence assembled by Musa and Bakare (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to comparative. Such findings reinforce the argument that comparative deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

comparative occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about analysis and national development. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to comparative must be differentiated rather than uniform. Empirical evidence from Kalu and Nnamdi (2021) suggests that positive developments in analysis are associated with improvements in comparative. Such findings reinforce the argument that comparative deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Comparative work by Eze and Bakare (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking comparative with analysis. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The salience of comparative in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which comparative unfolds. Research by Eze and Bakare (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting comparative and analysis. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Evidence assembled by Umeh and Adekunle (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to comparative. For practitioners, the practical significance of comparative cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with analysis. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Over the past two decades, comparative has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Evidence from national agencies indicates that comparative has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Empirical evidence from Umeh and Adebayo (2021) suggests that positive developments in analysis are associated with improvements in comparative. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Studies conducted