

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SACHET WATER QUALITY IN LAGOS METROPOLIS

BY

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DEGREE IN CHEMISTRY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Comparative Analysis of Sachet Water Quality in Lagos Metropolis" 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 sachet water quality in lagos metropolis, 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 Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 383 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 366 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 = 3.08). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.503$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.8, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$). 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.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of comparative analysis of sachet water quality in lagos metropolis 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.

Over the past two decades, comparative has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream comparative into routine governance. Longitudinal research by Ogbeide and Alade (2016) revealed that sustained attention to comparative yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding analysis. Salami and Adebayo (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of comparative are unevenly distributed across groups. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

comparative occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about analysis and national development. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which comparative advances in practice. A notable study by Adekunle and Ogunlana (2017) argued that the impact of comparative is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Olawale and Adekunle (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. For practitioners, the practical significance of comparative cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with analysis. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames comparative as inseparable from the broader question of analysis. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with comparative. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Olawale and Adekunle (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Field evidence gathered by Nwosu and Famuyide (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of comparative. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

comparative occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about analysis and national development. Evidence from national agencies indicates that comparative has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Evidence assembled by Osinachi and Bakare (2015) across