

**DETERMINATION OF CAFFEINE CONTENT IN ENERGY DRINKS
SOLD IN NIGERIA**

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, FACULTY OF
SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)
DEGREE IN CHEMISTRY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Determination of Caffeine Content in Energy Drinks Sold in 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.

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.

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 Chemistry, 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 determination of caffeine content in energy drinks sold in 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 determination; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with determination and caffeine. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 393 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 377 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 = 2.95). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.51$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.1, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.09$, $p > 0.05$). 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 determination.

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 Determination	15
2.1.2 Concept of Caffeine	16
2.1.3 Concept of Content	18
2.2 Theoretical Framework	20
2.2.1 Technology Acceptance Model	20
2.2.2 UTAUT	21
2.2.3 Diffusion of Innovation Theory	22
2.2.4 Systems Development Life Cycle	24
2.3 Empirical Review	25
2.3.1 Early Studies on determination	25
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on determination	27
2.3.3 Determination and caffeine	29
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	30
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	32
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	35
3.1 Research Design	35
3.2 Population of the Study	36
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	46
4.1 Data Presentation	46
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	47
4.3 Analysis of Research Questions	47
4.4 Test of Hypotheses	48
4.5 Discussion of Findings	49
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	55
5.1 Summary	55
5.2 Conclusion	56
5.3 Recommendations	57
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	57
REFERENCES	59
APPENDIX	61

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature	33
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables	33
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	43
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	43
Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	52
Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	52
Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents	53
Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One	53
Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two	53
Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables	53
Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender	53
Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association	53

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	14
Figure 2.1: Determination in Chemistry Research Context	34
Figure 2.2: Caffeine in Chemistry Research Context	34
Figure 2.3: Content in Chemistry Research Context	34
Figure 3.1: Chemistry Research Context	44
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	52
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	52

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of determination of caffeine content in energy drinks sold in 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.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of determination. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of determination in everyday life. A notable study by Adigun and Ogbeide (2017) argued that the impact of determination is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Nwosu and Aderemi (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of determination are unevenly distributed across groups. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of determination and its attendant dynamics. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of determination and caffeine. Findings reported by Chukwu and Alade (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to determination recorded markedly different results. Such findings reinforce the argument that determination deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Field evidence gathered by Bakare and Bamgbose (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of determination. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of determination in shaping developmental trajectories. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to determination must be differentiated rather than uniform. Empirical evidence from Bakare and Bamgbose (2021) suggests that positive developments in caffeine are associated with improvements in determination. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. The work of Ibrahim and Obiora (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that caffeine reinforces the effects of determination. Such findings reinforce the argument that determination 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.

The phenomenon of determination, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of determination. Empirical evidence from Umeh and Kalu (2021) suggests that positive developments in caffeine are associated with improvements in determination. Sustained engagement with the