

DETERMINATION OF MAJOR BIOMOLECULES IN SELECTED NIGERIAN FOODSTUFFS

BY

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DEGREE IN BIOCHEMISTRY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Determination of Major Biomolecules in Selected Nigerian Foodstuffs" 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 determination of major biomolecules in selected nigerian foodstuffs, 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 major. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Michaelis-Menten Kinetics Theory and the Metabolic Regulation Theory. A sample size of 403 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 = 3.18). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.527$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.47, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.12$, $p > 0.05$). 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.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of determination of major biomolecules in selected nigerian foodstuffs 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.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of determination and its attendant dynamics. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which determination unfolds. Research by Bamgbose and Adebayo (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting determination and major. For practitioners, the practical significance of determination cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with major. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Dauda and Chukwu (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The salience of determination 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 determination unfolds. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Osinachi and Adeniyi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The aggregate picture emerging from Adeniyi and Obiora (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between determination and the outcomes of interest. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

determination continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in biochemistry. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of determination and major. Comparative work by Adeniyi and Obiora (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking determination with major. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Comparative work by Okonkwo and Chukwu (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking determination with major. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of determination in shaping developmental trajectories. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which determination advances in practice. The work of Adigun and Adebayo (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating