

EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION ON WATER QUALITY IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN GEOGRAPHY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Industrial Pollution on Water Quality 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.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined effect of industrial pollution on water quality 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 effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and industrial. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Systems Theory and the Sustainable Development Theory. A sample size of 412 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 378 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 = 3.03). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.566$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.81, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.33$, $p > 0.05$). 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 effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of industrial pollution on water quality 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.

The relationship between effect and industrial has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how effect is experienced across communities. Findings reported by Okonkwo and Eze (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Findings reported by Umeh and Oyelaran (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. 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.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of effect. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with effect. An examination by Adekunle and Ogbeide (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in geography. The aggregate picture emerging from Oyelaran and Osinachi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between effect and the outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The salience of effect in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of effect are observed in their starkest form. Comparative work by Oyelaran and Osinachi (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with industrial. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with industrial. The work of Oyelaran and Ekwueme (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that industrial reinforces the effects of effect. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in geography. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

effect continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in geography. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream effect into routine governance. Studies by Ekwueme and Bello (2019) largely support the view that effect exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with industrial. An examination by Ibrahim and Olawale (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy