

EFFECT OF LEAN MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUES ON WASTE REDUCTION IN SELECTED FOOD PROCESSING COMPANIES

BY

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DEGREE IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Lean Manufacturing Techniques on Waste Reduction in Selected Food Processing Companies" 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 lean manufacturing techniques on waste reduction in selected food processing companies, 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 lean. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Resource-Based View Theory and the Theory of Planned Behaviour. A sample size of 390 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 = 3.16). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.593$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.24, $p < 0.05$). 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 effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of lean manufacturing techniques on waste reduction in selected food processing companies 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 effect. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of effect. The aggregate picture emerging from Obiora and Ogbeide (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between effect and the outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Research by Ogbeide and Ogunlana (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and lean. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

In both global and African literatures, effect is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effect in everyday life. Evidence assembled by Adigun and Bakare (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to effect. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Research by Dauda and Bello (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting effect and lean. 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.

Over the past two decades, effect 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 effect into routine governance. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Dauda and Bello (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Field evidence gathered by Alade and Olawale (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of effect. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

effect, when examined in relation to lean, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of effect. An examination by Obiora and Famuyide (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect