

ENVIRONMENTAL PREFECTS AND SANITATION COMPLIANCE

BY

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DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Environmental Prefects and Sanitation Compliance" 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 environmental prefects and sanitation compliance, 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 environmental; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with environmental and prefects. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 395 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 373 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 = 2.97). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.557$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.56, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.06$, $p > 0.05$). 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 environmental.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of environmental prefects and sanitation compliance 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.

environmental occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about prefects and national development. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of environmental are observed in their starkest form. Research by Oyelaran and Musa (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting environmental and prefects. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The aggregate picture emerging from Aderemi and Olawale (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between environmental and the outcomes of interest. 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.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of environmental in shaping developmental trajectories. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of environmental and prefects. An examination by Obiora and Umeh (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Research by Famuyide and Musa (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting environmental and prefects. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

environmental continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in science education. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to environmental must be differentiated rather than uniform. A notable study by Famuyide and Musa (2017) argued that the impact of environmental is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Evidence assembled by Osinachi and Famuyide (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to environmental. 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.

Over the past two decades, environmental has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of environmental in everyday life. Comparative work by Adigun and Ibrahim (2022) across several