

HYGIENE OF PALM WINE SOLD AT DRINKING JOINTS

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Hygiene of Palm Wine Sold at Drinking Joints" 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 hygiene of palm wine sold at drinking joints, 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 hygiene; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with hygiene and palm. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 408 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 397 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 = 3.07). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.511$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.38, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.15$, $p > 0.05$). 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 hygiene.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of hygiene of palm wine sold at drinking joints 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 hygiene. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream hygiene into routine governance. Studies by Eze and Kalu (2019) largely support the view that hygiene exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Empirical evidence from Alade and Kalu (2021) suggests that positive developments in palm are associated with improvements in hygiene. 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.

The phenomenon of hygiene, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of hygiene. A notable study by Adeniyi and Eze (2017) argued that the impact of hygiene is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding palm. Empirical evidence from Ibrahim and Kalu (2021) suggests that positive developments in palm are associated with improvements in hygiene. 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.

In both global and African literatures, hygiene is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream hygiene into routine governance. Ibrahim and Kalu (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of hygiene are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical significance of hygiene cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with palm. Comparative work by Dauda and Dauda (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking hygiene with palm. For practitioners, the practical significance of hygiene cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with palm. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

hygiene occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about palm and national development. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of hygiene. An examination by Kalu and Alade (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Such findings reinforce the argument that hygiene deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The aggregate picture emerging from Musa and Eze (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between hygiene and the outcomes of interest. The weight