

HYGIENE STANDARDS IN BUKAS PATRONISED BY WORKERS

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Hygiene Standards in Bukas Patronised by Workers" 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

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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 standards in bukas patronised by workers, 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 standards. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 381 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 359 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 = 3.1). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.506$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.5, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.19$, $p > 0.05$). 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 standards in bukas patronised by workers 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 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. Empirical evidence from Adebayo and Famuyide (2021) suggests that positive developments in standards are associated with improvements in hygiene. For practitioners, the practical significance of hygiene cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with standards. Field evidence gathered by Ibrahim and Okonkwo (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of hygiene. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. 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. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream hygiene into routine governance. Comparative work by Nnamdi and Kalu (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking hygiene with standards. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding standards. A notable study by Bello and Adebayo (2017) argued that the impact of hygiene is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Such findings reinforce the argument that hygiene deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of hygiene. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of hygiene. Research by Bello and Adebayo (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting hygiene and standards. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in tourism and hospitality. Research by Bello and Musa (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting hygiene and standards. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of hygiene in shaping developmental trajectories. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of hygiene are observed in their starkest form. Eze and Ibrahim (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of hygiene are unevenly distributed across groups. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A notable study by Aderemi and Adekunle (2017) argued that the impact of hygiene is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The practical import