

INVENTORY SHRINKAGE IN SACHET WATER FACTORIES

BY

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Inventory Shrinkage in Sachet Water Factories" 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.

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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 inventory shrinkage in sachet water factories, 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 inventory; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with inventory and shrinkage. 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 384 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 348 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 = 3.18). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.454$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.3, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.34$, $p > 0.05$). 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 inventory.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of inventory shrinkage in sachet water factories 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.

In both global and African literatures, inventory is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of inventory. Adigun and Nwosu (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of inventory are unevenly distributed across groups. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Findings reported by Bello and Bamgbose (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to inventory recorded markedly different results. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

inventory occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about shrinkage and national development. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with inventory. Empirical evidence from Obiora and Adigun (2021) suggests that positive developments in shrinkage are associated with improvements in inventory. For practitioners, the practical significance of inventory cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with shrinkage. Empirical evidence from Obiora and Dauda (2021) suggests that positive developments in shrinkage are associated with improvements in inventory. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

inventory continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in business administration. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to inventory must be differentiated rather than uniform. Evidence assembled by Obiora and Dauda (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to inventory. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Field evidence gathered by Ibrahim and Okonkwo (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of inventory. 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 relationship between inventory and shrinkage has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to inventory must be differentiated rather than uniform. A notable study by Bakare and Umeh (2017) argued that the impact of inventory is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Sustained engagement with the issues raised