

LEAF PACKAGING AND SPOILAGE OF MOI-MOI

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Leaf Packaging and Spoilage of Moi-Moi" 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 leaf packaging and spoilage of moi-moi, 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 leaf; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with leaf and packaging. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 416 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 392 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 = 3.11). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.504$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.83, $p < 0.05$). 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 leaf.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of leaf packaging and spoilage of moi-moi 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.

Scholars have long recognised leaf as a critical determinant of outcomes in food science and technology. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of leaf. Empirical evidence from Osinachi and Osinachi (2021) suggests that positive developments in packaging are associated with improvements in leaf. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The aggregate picture emerging from Ekwueme and Famuyide (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between leaf and the outcomes of interest. 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.

leaf continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in food science and technology. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream leaf into routine governance. Dauda and Osinachi (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of leaf are unevenly distributed across groups. Such findings reinforce the argument that leaf deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The work of Aderemi and Eze (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that packaging reinforces the effects of leaf. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The phenomenon of leaf, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Evidence from national agencies indicates that leaf has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. A notable study by Aderemi and Eze (2017) argued that the impact of leaf is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding packaging. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Nnamdi and Chukwu (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. 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.

Over the past two decades, leaf has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with leaf. Comparative work by Ogunlana and Aderemi (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking leaf with packaging. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. The aggregate picture emerging from Obiora and Obiora (2023) points to