

MICROBIAL EVALUATION OF DRINKING WATER SOURCES IN SELECTED RURAL COMMUNITIES

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY, FACULTY OF
SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)
DEGREE IN MICROBIOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Microbial Evaluation of Drinking Water Sources in Selected Rural Communities" 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Microbiology, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study examined microbial evaluation of drinking water sources in selected rural communities, 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 microbial; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with microbial and evaluation. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Germ Theory of Disease and the Microbial Ecology Theory. A sample size of 402 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 366 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 = 3.12). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.503$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.45, $p < 0.05$). 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 microbial.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of microbial evaluation of drinking water sources in selected rural communities 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.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of microbial in shaping developmental trajectories. In Nigeria, the intersection of microbial and evaluation is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Empirical evidence from Adigun and Bello (2021) suggests that positive developments in evaluation are associated with improvements in microbial. For practitioners, the practical significance of microbial cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with evaluation. The aggregate picture emerging from Obiora and Adebayo (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between microbial and the outcomes of interest. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The salience of microbial in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to microbial must be differentiated rather than uniform. Longitudinal research by Adekunle and Osinachi (2016) revealed that sustained attention to microbial yields appreciable dividends over time. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Kalu and Olawale (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of microbial are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical significance of microbial cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with evaluation. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames microbial as inseparable from the broader question of evaluation. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of microbial in everyday life. A notable study by Kalu and Olawale (2017) argued that the impact of microbial is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding evaluation. A notable study by Adigun and Nwosu (2017) argued that the impact of microbial is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The salience of microbial in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which microbial advances in practice. Evidence assembled by Nwosu and Famuyide (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to microbial. Sustained engagement with the issues raised