

MICROBIAL LOAD OF PERIWINKLES HARVESTED FROM ESTUARIES

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY, 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 FOOD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Microbial Load of Periwinkles Harvested from Estuaries" 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 Food Science and Technology, 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 load of periwinkles harvested from estuaries, 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 load. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 414 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 389 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 = 2.96). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.486$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.73, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.22$, $p > 0.05$). 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 load of periwinkles harvested from estuaries 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. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with microbial. The work of Ekwueme and Eze (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that load reinforces the effects of microbial. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in food science and technology. Adebayo and Adigun (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of microbial are unevenly distributed across groups. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The phenomenon of microbial, 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 microbial into routine governance. An examination by Adigun and Nnamdi (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Research by Oyelaran and Bakare (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting microbial and load. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The phenomenon of microbial, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which microbial advances in practice. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Oyelaran and Bakare (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Such findings reinforce the argument that microbial deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Research by Famuyide and Famuyide (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting microbial and load. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in food science and technology. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Over the past two decades, microbial has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. In Nigeria, the intersection of microbial and load is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Dauda and Bakare (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. For practitioners, the practical significance of microbial cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable