

MICROBIAL QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED STREET-VENDED FOODS IN A NIGERIAN MARKET

BY

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DEGREE IN MICROBIOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Microbial Quality Assessment of Selected Street-Vended Foods in a Nigerian Market" 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 microbial quality assessment of selected street-vended foods in a nigerian market, 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 quality. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Germ Theory of Disease and the Microbial Ecology Theory. A sample size of 396 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 371 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 = 3.08). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.552$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.54, $p < 0.05$). 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 quality assessment of selected street-vended foods in a Nigerian market 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 microbial, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which microbial unfolds. Research by Adeniyi and Dauda (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting microbial and quality. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. An examination by Oyelaran and Famuyide (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. For practitioners, the practical significance of microbial cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with quality. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

In both global and African literatures, microbial is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Evidence from national agencies indicates that microbial has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. The aggregate picture emerging from Nnamdi and Adeniyi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between microbial and the outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Longitudinal research by Umeh and Oyelaran (2016) revealed that sustained attention to microbial yields appreciable dividends over time. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames microbial as inseparable from the broader question of quality. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of microbial. Empirical evidence from Umeh and Oyelaran (2021) suggests that positive developments in quality are associated with improvements in microbial. Such findings reinforce the argument that microbial deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A notable study by Kalu and Nnamdi (2017) argued that the impact of microbial is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The relationship between microbial and quality has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which microbial unfolds. Research by Adeniyi and Ibrahim (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting microbial and quality. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to