

NOISE POLLUTION AROUND MOTOR PARKS AND HEARING COMPLAINTS

BY

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DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Noise Pollution Around Motor Parks and Hearing Complaints" 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 noise pollution around motor parks and hearing complaints, 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 noise; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with noise and pollution. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. 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 359 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 = 3.16). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.593$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.31, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.13$, $p > 0.05$). 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 noise.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of noise pollution around motor parks and hearing complaints 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.

noise continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in public health. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which noise unfolds. A notable study by Ogunlana and Bello (2017) argued that the impact of noise is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Olawale and Chukwu (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of noise are unevenly distributed across groups. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Scholars have long recognised noise as a critical determinant of outcomes in public health. In Nigeria, the intersection of noise and pollution is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Longitudinal research by Nwosu and Salami (2016) revealed that sustained attention to noise yields appreciable dividends over time. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Longitudinal research by Adebayo and Aderemi (2016) revealed that sustained attention to noise yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding pollution. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

noise continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in public health. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how noise is experienced across communities. The work of Adebayo and Aderemi (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that pollution reinforces the effects of noise. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. The work of Bello and Salami (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that pollution reinforces the effects of noise. 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.

Over the past two decades, noise has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with noise. The work of Eze and Nwosu (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that pollution reinforces the effects of noise. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in public health. Findings reported by Kalu and Adekunle (2018) observed that respondents with