

PROCESSING METHODS AND QUALITY OF ABACHA PRODUCED IN THE EAST

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Processing Methods and Quality of Abacha Produced in the East" 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 processing methods and quality of abacha produced in the east, 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 processing; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with processing and methods. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 380 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 362 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 = 3.05). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.492$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.69, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.23$, $p > 0.05$). 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 processing.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	viii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study	7
1.4 Research Questions	7
1.5 Research Hypotheses	7
1.6 Significance of the Study	8
1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study	11
1.8 Definition of Terms	13
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	15
2.1 Conceptual Review	15
2.1.1 Concept of Processing	15
2.1.2 Concept of Methods	16
2.1.3 Concept of Quality	18
2.2 Theoretical Framework	20
2.2.1 Technology Acceptance Model	20
2.2.2 UTAUT	21
2.2.3 Diffusion of Innovation Theory	22
2.2.4 Systems Development Life Cycle	23
2.3 Empirical Review	25
2.3.1 Early Studies on processing	25
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on processing	27
2.3.3 Processing and methods	28
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	30
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	32
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	35
3.1 Research Design	35
3.2 Population of the Study	35
3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique	36
3.4 Sources of Data Collection	37
3.5 Research Instrument	38
3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument	39
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	40
3.7.1 Administration of the Instrument	41

3.8 Ethical Considerations	42
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	44
4.1 Data Presentation	44
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	44
4.3 Analysis of Research Questions	45
4.4 Test of Hypotheses	46
4.5 Discussion of Findings	47
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	52
5.1 Summary	52
5.2 Conclusion	53
5.3 Recommendations	54
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	54
REFERENCES	56
APPENDIX	58

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature	32
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables	33
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	43
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	43
Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	50
Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	50
Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents	50
Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One	51
Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two	51
Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables	51
Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender	51
Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association	51

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	14
Figure 2.1: Processing in Food Science and Technology Research Context	33
Figure 2.2: Methods in Food Science and Technology Research Context	34
Figure 2.3: Quality in Food Science and Technology Research Context	34
Figure 3.1: Food Science and Technology Research Context	43
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	50
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	50

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of processing methods and quality of abacha produced in the east 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.

Over the past two decades, processing has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of processing varies considerably from one region to another. Findings reported by Olawale and Dauda (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to processing recorded markedly different results. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A notable study by Musa and Salami (2017) argued that the impact of processing is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

processing occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about methods and national development. In Nigeria, the intersection of processing and methods is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Studies by Ogbeide and Salami (2019) largely support the view that processing exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding methods. Empirical evidence from Nnamdi and Adebayo (2021) suggests that positive developments in methods are associated with improvements in processing. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The phenomenon of processing, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of processing and methods. The work of Nnamdi and Adebayo (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that methods reinforces the effects of processing. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Empirical evidence from Famuyide and Olawale (2021) suggests that positive developments in methods are associated with improvements in processing. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of processing in shaping developmental trajectories. Evidence from national agencies indicates that processing has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. An examination by Bamgbose and Adebayo (2019) attributed