PROXIMATE COMPOSITION OF KILISHI PRODUCED BY TRADITIONAL PROCESSORS

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

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 "Proximate Composition of Kilishi Produced by Traditional Processors" 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 proximate composition of kilishi produced by traditional processors, 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 proximate; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with proximate and composition. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 417 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 387 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 ($r = 0.597$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.65, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.25$, $p > 0.05$). 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 proximate.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of proximate composition of kilishi produced by traditional processors 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.

In recent years, proximate has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on food science and technology. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with proximate. An examination by Ibrahim and Ekwueme (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Such findings reinforce the argument that proximate deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Longitudinal research by Alade and Nnamdi (2016) revealed that sustained attention to proximate yields appreciable dividends over time. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

proximate continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in food science and technology. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which proximate unfolds. The work of Adekunle and Alade (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that composition reinforces the effects of proximate. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Adeniyi and Famuyide (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of proximate are unevenly distributed across groups. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in food science and technology. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

In recent years, proximate has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on food science and technology. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of proximate in everyday life. Empirical evidence from Adeniyi and Famuyide (2021) suggests that positive developments in composition are associated with improvements in proximate. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding composition. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Bello and Adeniyi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. 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.

proximate occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about composition and national development. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of proximate. A notable study by Adigun and Nwosu (2017) argued that the impact of proximate is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. A notable study by Nwosu and Eze (2017) argued that the