

REFUSE BURNING AND RESPIRATORY COMPLAINTS IN NEIGHBOURHOODS

BY

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DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Refuse Burning and Respiratory Complaints in Neighbourhoods" 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 refuse burning and respiratory complaints in neighbourhoods, 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 refuse; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with refuse and burning. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 390 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 372 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 = 2.97). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.591$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.81, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.02$, $p > 0.05$). 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 refuse.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of refuse burning and respiratory complaints in neighbourhoods 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.

refuse occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about burning and national development. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which refuse advances in practice. The work of Ogunlana and Alade (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that burning reinforces the effects of refuse. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. An examination by Nwosu and Bakare (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. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

refuse, when examined in relation to burning, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of refuse and burning. A notable study by Osinachi and Dauda (2017) argued that the impact of refuse is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Such findings reinforce the argument that refuse deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Eze and Ibrahim (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of refuse are unevenly distributed across groups. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Over the past two decades, refuse has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with refuse. Empirical evidence from Eze and Ibrahim (2021) suggests that positive developments in burning are associated with improvements in refuse. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Findings reported by Adebayo and Ogbeide (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to refuse recorded markedly different results. 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.

The phenomenon of refuse, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of refuse. Adigun and Musa (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of refuse are unevenly distributed across groups. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Comparative work by Ogbeide and Nwosu (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking refuse with burning. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of