

SAFETY OF STREET-VENDED FRUIT JUICES

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Safety of Street-Vended Fruit Juices" 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 safety of street-vended fruit juices, 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 safety; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with safety and street. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 386 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 = 3.11). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.454$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.86, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.26$, $p > 0.05$). 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 safety.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of safety of street-vended fruit juices 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.

safety continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in food science and technology. Evidence from national agencies indicates that safety has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Longitudinal research by Musa and Okonkwo (2016) revealed that sustained attention to safety yields appreciable dividends over time. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The work of Famuyide and Adebayo (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that street reinforces the effects of safety. 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.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of safety and its attendant dynamics. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of safety and street. Longitudinal research by Aderemi and Aderemi (2016) revealed that sustained attention to safety yields appreciable dividends over time. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Famuyide and Aderemi (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of safety are unevenly distributed across groups. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The phenomenon of safety, 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 safety and street. Research by Famuyide and Aderemi (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting safety and street. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Empirical evidence from Ibrahim and Ogunlana (2021) suggests that positive developments in street are associated with improvements in safety. Such findings reinforce the argument that safety deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

safety occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about street and national development. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to safety must be differentiated rather than uniform. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Adekunle and Adebayo (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. The work of Adekunle and Ekwueme (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that street reinforces the effects of safety. These observations collectively invite a