

SHELF LIFE OF FRESH ZOBO DRINK UNDER DIFFERENT STORAGE CONDITIONS

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Shelf Life of Fresh Zobo Drink Under Different Storage Conditions" 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 shelf life of fresh zobo drink under different storage conditions, 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 shelf; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with shelf and life. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 405 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 383 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 = 3.12). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.557$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 9.07, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$). 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 shelf.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of shelf life of fresh zobo drink under different storage conditions 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.

The relationship between shelf and life has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of shelf. Nnamdi and Adebayo (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of shelf are unevenly distributed across groups. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding life. Research by Osinachi and Ogbeide (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting shelf and life. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

shelf continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in food science and technology. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of shelf in everyday life. Studies by Dauda and Ogbeide (2019) largely support the view that shelf exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Findings reported by Obiora and Musa (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to shelf recorded markedly different results. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding life. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Over the past two decades, shelf has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of shelf are observed in their starkest form. The work of Obiora and Musa (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that life reinforces the effects of shelf. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Research by Okonkwo and Eze (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting shelf and life. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The phenomenon of shelf, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to shelf must be differentiated rather than uniform. Comparative work by Famuyide and Ekwueme (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking shelf with life. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. An examination by Musa and Okonkwo (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in