VITAMIN RETENTION IN SUN-DRIED TOMATOES

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

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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 "Vitamin Retention in Sun-Dried Tomatoes" 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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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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My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God for His grace, protection, and guidance throughout the duration of my study and the successful completion of this research project. I am deeply grateful to my supervisor, [SUPERVISOR'S NAME], for the patience, guidance, constructive criticism, and invaluable direction provided throughout the course of this research. I also wish to appreciate the Head of Department, the lecturers of the Department of Food Science and Technology, and my course mates for their support and friendship. My appreciation also goes to my parents and siblings for their unwavering support, both financial and emotional, throughout my academic journey.

ABSTRACT

This study examined vitamin retention in sun-dried tomatoes, 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 vitamin; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with vitamin and retention. 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 366 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 ($r = 0.57$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.56, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.05$, $p > 0.05$). 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 vitamin.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of vitamin retention in sun-dried tomatoes 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 vitamin and retention has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how vitamin is experienced across communities. Findings reported by Adekunle and Nnamdi (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to vitamin recorded markedly different results. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Field evidence gathered by Salami and Obiora (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of vitamin. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of vitamin and its attendant dynamics. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of vitamin. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Alade and Ogunlana (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Evidence assembled by Adebayo and Adigun (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to vitamin. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding retention. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Scholars have long recognised vitamin as a critical determinant of outcomes in food science and technology. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of vitamin. The work of Adebayo and Adigun (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that retention reinforces the effects of vitamin. Such findings reinforce the argument that vitamin deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Empirical evidence from Ogbeide and Okonkwo (2021) suggests that positive developments in retention are associated with improvements in vitamin. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

In recent years, vitamin has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on food science and technology. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of vitamin and retention. Longitudinal research by Ekwueme and Umeh (2016) revealed that sustained attention to vitamin yields appreciable dividends over time. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed