

WATER CONSERVATION HABITS AMONG BOARDING STUDENTS

BY

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DEGREE IN SCIENCE EDUCATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Water Conservation Habits Among Boarding Students" 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 water conservation habits among boarding students, 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 water; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with water and conservation. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Constructivist Learning Theory and the Technology Acceptance Model. A sample size of 383 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 362 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 = 3.17). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.567$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.64, $p < 0.05$). 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 water.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of water conservation habits among boarding students 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.

water, when examined in relation to conservation, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which water unfolds. Aderemi and Chukwu (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of water are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical significance of water cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with conservation. An examination by Alade and Aderemi (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. For practitioners, the practical significance of water cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with conservation. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of water. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of water in everyday life. An examination by Ibrahim and Umeh (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. The work of Musa and Bamgbose (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that conservation reinforces the effects of water. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Over the past two decades, water has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of water and conservation. An examination by Musa and Bamgbose (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Nwosu and Bamgbose (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of water are unevenly distributed across groups. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Over the past two decades, water has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to water must be differentiated rather than uniform. Empirical evidence from Chukwu and Aderemi (2021) suggests that positive developments in conservation are associated with improvements in water. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding conservation. Comparative work by Bello and Adeniyi