

WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT IN SACHET WATER COMPANIES

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Working Capital Management in Sachet Water Companies" 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 working capital management in sachet water companies, 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 working; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with working and capital. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Resource-Based View Theory and the Theory of Planned Behaviour. A sample size of 403 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 364 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 = 2.98). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.571$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.27, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.3$, $p > 0.05$). 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 working.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of working capital management in sachet water companies 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 working and capital has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to working must be differentiated rather than uniform. The aggregate picture emerging from Ekwueme and Ekwueme (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between working and the outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Longitudinal research by Chukwu and Oyelaran (2016) revealed that sustained attention to working yields appreciable dividends over time. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The relationship between working and capital has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of working and capital. Findings reported by Ogbeide and Kalu (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to working recorded markedly different results. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Evidence assembled by Musa and Olawale (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to working. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

In both global and African literatures, working is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream working into routine governance. The work of Musa and Olawale (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that capital reinforces the effects of working. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Research by Adebayo and Salami (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting working and capital. For practitioners, the practical significance of working cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with capital. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames working as inseparable from the broader question of capital. Evidence from national agencies indicates that working has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Field evidence gathered by Alade and Ogbeide (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of working. The practical import