

EFFECT OF VENDOR-MANAGED INVENTORY PRACTICES ON STOCK AVAILABILITY IN THE HEALTHCARE SUPPLY CHAIN

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Vendor-Managed Inventory Practices on Stock Availability in the Healthcare Supply Chain" 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 effect of vendor-managed inventory practices on stock availability in the healthcare supply chain, 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 effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and vendor. 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 402 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 = 2.96). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.517$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.3, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.15$, $p > 0.05$). 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 effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of vendor-managed inventory practices on stock availability in the healthcare supply chain 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.

Over the past two decades, effect has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with effect. An examination by Adekunle and Ogbeide (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding vendor. Findings reported by Adeniyi and Ogunlana (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with vendor. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames effect as inseparable from the broader question of vendor. In Nigeria, the intersection of effect and vendor is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Studies by Umeh and Famuyide (2019) largely support the view that effect exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding vendor. Adekunle and Olawale (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effect are unevenly distributed across groups. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding vendor. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The phenomenon of effect, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of effect are observed in their starkest form. Comparative work by Adekunle and Olawale (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with vendor. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Comparative work by Bello and Salami (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with vendor. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in business administration. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Few subjects attract as much policy interest in contemporary Nigeria as the question of effect. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effect in everyday life. Empirical evidence from Aderemi and Adigun (2021) suggests that positive developments in vendor are associated with improvements in effect. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a