

HOME DELIVERY AND MATERNAL OUTCOMES IN REMOTE VILLAGES

BY

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DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Home Delivery and Maternal Outcomes in Remote Villages" 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 home delivery and maternal outcomes in remote villages, 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 home; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with home and delivery. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. 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 384 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 = 3.19). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.494$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.71, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.16$, $p > 0.05$). 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 home.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of home delivery and maternal outcomes in remote villages 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 phenomenon of home, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to home must be differentiated rather than uniform. The aggregate picture emerging from Salami and Ogbeide (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between home and the outcomes of interest. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Longitudinal research by Osinachi and Adeniyi (2016) revealed that sustained attention to home yields appreciable dividends over time. 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.

Scholars have long recognised home as a critical determinant of outcomes in public health. Within Lagos State, the country's most populous commercial hub, the dynamics of home are observed in their starkest form. An examination by Oyelaran and Dauda (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The work of Bello and Kalu (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that delivery reinforces the effects of home. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The relationship between home and delivery has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. In Nigeria, the intersection of home and delivery is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. The work of Bello and Kalu (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that delivery reinforces the effects of home. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Empirical evidence from Famuyide and Umeh (2021) suggests that positive developments in delivery are associated with improvements in home. 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.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of home and its attendant dynamics. In Nigeria, the intersection of home and delivery is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Longitudinal research by Nwosu and Eze (2016) revealed that sustained attention to home yields appreciable dividends over time. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Comparative work