

INDOOR AIR POLLUTION FROM FIREWOOD COOKING

BY

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BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, FACULTY OF
HEALTH SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF LAGOS, AKOKA, LAGOS STATE

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)
DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Indoor Air Pollution from Firewood Cooking" 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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 Public Health, 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 indoor air pollution from firewood cooking, 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 indoor; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with indoor and air. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 415 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 378 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 = 3.03). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.464$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.36, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.27$, $p > 0.05$). 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 indoor.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of indoor air pollution from firewood cooking 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 indoor and air has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Evidence from national agencies indicates that indoor has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. An examination by Adeniyi and Ogunlana (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. Research by Ekwueme and Umeh (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting indoor and air. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding air. 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 indoor. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of indoor. Research by Osinachi and Nwosu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting indoor and air. Such findings reinforce the argument that indoor deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Longitudinal research by Adebayo and Kalu (2016) revealed that sustained attention to indoor yields appreciable dividends over time. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of indoor in shaping developmental trajectories. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of indoor. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Adebayo and Kalu (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Oyelaran and Adebayo (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of indoor are unevenly distributed across groups. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of indoor and its attendant dynamics. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of indoor. The work of Adebayo and Adekunle (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that air reinforces the effects of indoor. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into