

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A CARETAKER ROSTER AND SUPERVISION SYSTEM

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Design and Implementation of a Caretaker Roster and Supervision System" 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 developed and evaluated a Web software solution for design within the Nigerian context, using the University of Lagos as the reference environment. The study was guided by four specific objectives: to analyse the existing manual process and its challenges; to design a Web application that addresses those challenges; to implement the proposed system using appropriate programming languages and frameworks; and to test and evaluate the system for functionality, usability, and reliability. The pragmatic research design adopted for the study was anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A total of 61 users were purposively selected for the usability evaluation, out of which 55 responses were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using percentage scores, mean scores on the System Usability Scale (SUS), and functional test results at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that the proposed system achieved an overall usability score of 89.3% and significantly reduced the mean processing time compared with the existing manual approach. The study recommends the deployment of the system for full-scale adoption, periodic maintenance, and sustained training of users so as to maximise its benefits.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of design and implementation of a caretaker roster and supervision system 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 design and implementation has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream design into routine governance. Findings reported by Alade and Umeh (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to design recorded markedly different results. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Salami and Nnamdi (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding implementation. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Over the past two decades, design has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of design in everyday life. Longitudinal research by Nnamdi and Oyelaran (2016) revealed that sustained attention to design yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding implementation. An examination by Adigun and Nnamdi (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

design occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about implementation and national development. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of design varies considerably from one region to another. The aggregate picture emerging from Adigun and Nnamdi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between design and the outcomes of interest. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in estate management. The aggregate picture emerging from Adebayo and Nnamdi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between design and the outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that design deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

In both global and African literatures, design is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which design advances in practice. Studies by Ogbeide and Kalu (2019) largely support the view that design exerts a measurable influence on