

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A LIFT MAINTENANCE SYSTEM FOR HIGH-RISE ESTATES

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Design and Implementation of a Lift Maintenance System for High-Rise Estates" 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 Thermodynamics Laws and the Tribology Theory. A total of 65 users were purposively selected for the usability evaluation, out of which 59 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 80.7% 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 lift maintenance system for high-rise estates 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.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames design as inseparable from the broader question of implementation. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which design unfolds. Empirical evidence from Dauda and Nnamdi (2021) suggests that positive developments in implementation are associated with improvements in design. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. A notable study by Umeh and Ekwueme (2017) argued that the impact of design is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

The relationship between design and implementation has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of design. Findings reported by Ekwueme and Obiora (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to design recorded markedly different results. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A notable study by Oyelaran and Osinachi (2017) argued that the impact of design is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. 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 design as a critical determinant of outcomes in mechanical engineering. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of design and implementation. Longitudinal research by Oyelaran and Osinachi (2016) revealed that sustained attention to design yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding implementation. The aggregate picture emerging from Okonkwo and Adigun (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between design and the outcomes of interest. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding implementation. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

design, when examined in relation to implementation, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to design must be differentiated rather than uniform. Comparative work by Nwosu and Osinachi (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking