

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A TENANCY AGREEMENT EXPIRY ALERT SYSTEM

BY

[STUDENT'S FULL NAME]

[MATRIC NUMBER]

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DEGREE IN ESTATE MANAGEMENT

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Design and Implementation of a Tenancy Agreement Expiry Alert 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 69 users were purposively selected for the usability evaluation, out of which 62 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 88.0% 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 tenancy agreement expiry alert 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.

Scholars have long recognised design as a critical determinant of outcomes in estate management. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of design. An examination by Bello and Dauda (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Studies by Salami and Adigun (2019) largely support the view that design exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

Over the past two decades, design has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of design and implementation. The aggregate picture emerging from Musa and Osinachi (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between design and the outcomes of interest. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Findings reported by Osinachi and Ogunlana (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to design recorded markedly different results. For practitioners, the practical significance of design cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with implementation. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of design in shaping developmental trajectories. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream design into routine governance. Empirical evidence from Osinachi and Ogunlana (2021) suggests that positive developments in implementation are associated with improvements in design. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Empirical evidence from Adebayo and Adeniyi (2021) suggests that positive developments in implementation are associated with improvements in design. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The salience of design in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of design varies considerably from one region to another. A notable study by Adigun and Adigun (2017) argued that the impact of design is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Sustained