JOB COSTING IN CONCRETE BLOCK INDUSTRIES

BY

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

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

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Job Costing in Concrete Block Industries" 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.

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PROJECT SUPERVISOR Date

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HEAD OF DEPARTMENT Date

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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 Accounting, 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 job costing in concrete block industries, 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 job; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with job and costing. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Agency Theory and the Positive Accounting Theory. A sample size of 403 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 = 3.06). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.459$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.73, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.29$, $p > 0.05$). 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 job.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of job costing in concrete block industries 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.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of job and its attendant dynamics. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of job. Research by Chukwu and Salami (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting job and costing. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Empirical evidence from Ogunlana and Okonkwo (2021) suggests that positive developments in costing are associated with improvements in job. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

In both global and African literatures, job is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which job advances in practice. Ogunlana and Ogbeide (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of job are unevenly distributed across groups. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Comparative work by Olawale and Eze (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking job with costing. For practitioners, the practical significance of job cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with costing. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

In both global and African literatures, job is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which job advances in practice. Field evidence gathered by Olawale and Eze (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of job. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Research by Aderemi and Chukwu (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting job and costing. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

job, when examined in relation to costing, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with job. The aggregate picture emerging from Oyelaran and Chukwu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between job and the outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Studies by Nnamdi and Olawale (2019) largely support the view that job exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Sustained engagement with the issues