

QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF LOCALLY PRODUCED EMULSION PAINTS

BY

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DEGREE IN CHEMISTRY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Quality Assessment of Locally Produced Emulsion Paints" 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 examined quality assessment of locally produced emulsion paints, 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 quality; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with quality and assessment. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 399 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 367 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 = 3.08). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.597$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.51, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.16$, $p > 0.05$). 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 quality.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of quality assessment of locally produced emulsion paints 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.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of quality in shaping developmental trajectories. Evidence from national agencies indicates that quality has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. The work of Bello and Ekwueme (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that assessment reinforces the effects of quality. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Longitudinal research by Umeh and Olawale (2016) revealed that sustained attention to quality yields appreciable dividends over time. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Over the past two decades, quality has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of quality in everyday life. A notable study by Adebayo and Adigun (2017) argued that the impact of quality is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Research by Bakare and Oyelaran (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting quality and assessment. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

quality occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about assessment and national development. Evidence from national agencies indicates that quality has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Comparative work by Bakare and Oyelaran (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking quality with assessment. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding assessment. The aggregate picture emerging from Osinachi and Chukwu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between quality and the outcomes of interest. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding assessment. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

quality occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about assessment and national development. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of quality. An examination by Nwosu and Adebayo (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The implications of these