

RECORD KEEPING AMONG FASHION DESIGNERS

BY

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DEGREE IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Record Keeping Among Fashion Designers" 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 record keeping among fashion designers, 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 record; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with record and keeping. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Resource-Based View Theory and the Theory of Planned Behaviour. A sample size of 419 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 403 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 = 2.97). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.571$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.96, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.35$, $p > 0.05$). 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 record.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of record keeping among fashion designers 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.

record continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in business administration. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of record. An examination by Dauda and Ekwueme (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A notable study by Umeh and Bakare (2017) argued that the impact of record is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

Debates on national transformation repeatedly return to the role of record and its attendant dynamics. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which record unfolds. Evidence assembled by Ekwueme and Nnamdi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to record. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. An examination by Famuyide and Adebayo (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Such findings reinforce the argument that record deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Scholars have long recognised record as a critical determinant of outcomes in business administration. Evidence from national agencies indicates that record has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. The work of Famuyide and Adebayo (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that keeping reinforces the effects of record. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding keeping. Evidence assembled by Ekwueme and Ekwueme (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to record. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding keeping. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

In both global and African literatures, record is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. In Nigeria, the intersection of record and keeping is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. An examination by Ogbeide and Ogunlana (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity.