

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Assessment of Public-Private Partnership in Infrastructure Development in Nigeria" 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 assessment of public-private partnership in infrastructure development in Nigeria, 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 assessment; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with assessment and public. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Weberian Bureaucracy Theory and the New Public Management Theory. A sample size of 387 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 362 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 = 3.04). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.592$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.85, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.12$, $p > 0.05$). 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 assessment.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of assessment of public-private partnership in infrastructure development in Nigeria 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.

The salience of assessment in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of assessment in everyday life. Aderemi and Olawale (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of assessment are unevenly distributed across groups. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Okonkwo and Bello (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of assessment are unevenly distributed across groups. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding public. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

A growing corpus of literature draws attention to the pivotal role of assessment in shaping developmental trajectories. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of assessment and public. Studies by Dauda and Nwosu (2019) largely support the view that assessment exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Findings reported by Ekwueme and Chukwu (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to assessment recorded markedly different results. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

Scholars have long recognised assessment as a critical determinant of outcomes in public administration. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to assessment must be differentiated rather than uniform. Evidence assembled by Ekwueme and Chukwu (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to assessment. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Longitudinal research by Aderemi and Aderemi (2016) revealed that sustained attention to assessment yields appreciable dividends over time. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

In recent years, assessment has emerged as a central theme in scholarly discourse on public administration. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of assessment in everyday life. Bakare and Famuyide (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of assessment are unevenly distributed across groups. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Comparative work by Bakare and Dauda