

DELEGATION PRACTICES IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Delegation Practices in Private Hospitals" 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 delegation practices in private hospitals, 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 delegation; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with delegation and practices. 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 418 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 404 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 = 3.0). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.576$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 5.86, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.03$, $p > 0.05$). 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 delegation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	viii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study	7
1.4 Research Questions	7
1.5 Research Hypotheses	7
1.6 Significance of the Study	8
1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study	11
1.8 Definition of Terms	13
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	14
2.1 Conceptual Review	14
2.1.1 Concept of Delegation	14
2.1.2 Concept of Practices	15
2.1.3 Concept of Private	17
2.2 Theoretical Framework	19
2.2.1 Resource-Based View Theory	19
2.2.2 Theory of Planned Behaviour	20
2.2.3 Stakeholder Theory	21
2.2.4 Contingency Theory	22
2.3 Empirical Review	24
2.3.1 Early Studies on delegation	24
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on delegation	26
2.3.3 Delegation and practices	27
2.3.4 Comparative Perspectives across Africa	29
2.4 Summary of Literature Review	31
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	33
3.1 Research Design	33
3.2 Population of the Study	33
3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique	34
3.4 Sources of Data Collection	35
3.5 Research Instrument	36
3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instrument	37
3.7 Method of Data Analysis	38
3.7.1 Administration of the Instrument	39

3.8 Ethical Considerations	40
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	42
4.1 Data Presentation	42
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	42
4.3 Analysis of Research Questions	43
4.4 Test of Hypotheses	44
4.5 Discussion of Findings	45
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	50
5.1 Summary	50
5.2 Conclusion	51
5.3 Recommendations	52
5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies	52
REFERENCES	54
APPENDIX	56
APPENDIX C: SUPPORTING RECORDS AND DATA SCHEDULES	59

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Summary of the Review of Related Literature	31
Table 2.2: Operationalisation of the Study Variables	32
Table 3.1: Population of the Study and Sampling Technique	41
Table 3.2: Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument	41
Table 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	48
Table 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	48
Table 4.3: Educational Attainment of Respondents	48
Table 4.4: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question One	49
Table 4.5: Weighted Mean Analysis of Research Question Two	49
Table 4.6: Correlation Summary between the Independent and Dependent Variables	49
Table 4.7: Independent Samples t-test by Gender	49
Table 4.8: Chi-square Test of Association	49
Schedule 1: Monthly Sales Target Versus Actual (NGN '000)	59
Schedule 2: Staff List and Monthly Emoluments	59
Schedule 3: Stock Inventory Schedule as at Month End	59

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	13
Figure 3.1: Business Administration Research Context	41
Figure 4.1: Gender Distribution of Respondents	48
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution of Respondents	48

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of delegation practices in private hospitals 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.

Over the past two decades, delegation has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. In Nigeria, the intersection of delegation and practices is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Longitudinal research by Ekwueme and Olawale (2016) revealed that sustained attention to delegation yields appreciable dividends over time. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Nnamdi and Bello (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

delegation occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about practices and national development. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of delegation in everyday life. Obiora and Adekunle (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of delegation are unevenly distributed across groups. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding practices. Empirical evidence from Umeh and Umeh (2021) suggests that positive developments in practices are associated with improvements in delegation. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

Scholars have long recognised delegation as a critical determinant of outcomes in business administration. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of delegation and practices. Evidence assembled by Umeh and Umeh (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to delegation. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding practices. The aggregate picture emerging from Ogunlana and Chukwu (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between delegation and the outcomes of interest. 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.

delegation occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about practices and national development. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to delegation must be differentiated rather than uniform. Research by Salami and Dauda (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting delegation and practices. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. Empirical evidence from Nwosu and Olawale