

EFFECT OF E-PROCUREMENT IMPLEMENTATION ON SERVICE DELIVERY IN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN LAGOS STATE

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of E-Procurement Implementation on Service Delivery in Government Agencies in Lagos State" 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 effect of e-procurement implementation on service delivery in government agencies in lagos state, 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 effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and procurement. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Weberian Bureaucracy Theory and the New Public Management Theory. A sample size of 392 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 378 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 = 3.12). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.497$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.97, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.32$, $p > 0.05$). 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 effect.

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 Effect	14
2.1.2 Concept of Procurement	15
2.1.3 Concept of Implementation	17
2.2 Theoretical Framework	19
2.2.1 Weberian Bureaucracy Theory	19
2.2.2 New Public Management Theory	20
2.2.3 Systems Theory	21
2.2.4 Public Choice Theory	22
2.3 Empirical Review	24
2.3.1 Early Studies on effect	24
2.3.2 Recent Nigerian Evidence on effect	25
2.3.3 Effect and procurement	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

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	40
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

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study	13
Figure 3.1: Public 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 effect of e-procurement implementation on service delivery in government agencies in lagos state 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 effect in shaping developmental trajectories. Evidence from national agencies indicates that effect has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Longitudinal research by Adeniyi and Ekwueme (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields appreciable dividends over time. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with procurement. Adigun and Osinachi (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effect are unevenly distributed across groups. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with procurement. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

effect continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in public administration. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of effect and procurement. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Bello and Alade (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Adeniyi and Famuyide (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect 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 effect as a critical determinant of outcomes in public administration. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream effect into routine governance. The work of Adeniyi and Famuyide (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that procurement reinforces the effects of effect. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The work of Ekwueme and Umeh (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that procurement reinforces the effects of effect. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

In both global and African literatures, effect is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how effect is experienced across communities. The work of Adekunle and Famuyide (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating