

EFFECT OF ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING SYSTEMS ON DECISION-MAKING IN MANUFACTURING ORGANISATIONS

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Enterprise Resource Planning Systems on Decision-Making in Manufacturing Organisations" 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 enterprise resource planning systems on decision-making in manufacturing organisations, 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 enterprise. 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 414 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 377 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 = 3.19). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.584$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 7.57, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.11$, $p > 0.05$). 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.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of enterprise resource planning systems on decision-making in manufacturing organisations 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 phenomenon of effect, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with effect. The aggregate picture emerging from Salami and Dauda (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between effect and the outcomes of interest. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with enterprise. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Osinachi and Bakare (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.

effect 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 effect. Musa and Bamgbose (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effect are unevenly distributed across groups. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding enterprise. Comparative work by Nwosu and Adekunle (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with enterprise. 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.

Contemporary scholarship increasingly frames effect as inseparable from the broader question of enterprise. In Nigeria, the intersection of effect and enterprise is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. Empirical evidence from Nwosu and Adekunle (2021) suggests that positive developments in enterprise are associated with improvements in effect. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding enterprise. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Osinachi and Ogunlana (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with enterprise. The reviewed studies, while valuable, are frequently dated, small in scale, or confined to a single locality.

effect, when examined in relation to enterprise, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. National policies and programmes have sought, with varying degrees of success, to respond to the realities of effect and enterprise. Longitudinal research by Obiora and Bello (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effect yields