

EFFECTIVENESS OF PERFORMANCE BUDGETING ON PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTABILITY IN LAGOS STATE

BY

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DEGREE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effectiveness of Performance Budgeting on Public Sector Accountability 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 effectiveness of performance budgeting on public sector accountability 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 effectiveness; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effectiveness and performance. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Weberian Bureaucracy Theory and the New Public Management Theory. A sample size of 396 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 358 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 = 3.06). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.551$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.97, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.08$, $p > 0.05$). 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 effectiveness.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effectiveness of performance budgeting on public sector accountability 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.

effectiveness occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about performance and national development. Evidence from national agencies indicates that effectiveness has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Adekunle and Adebayo (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. Left unaddressed, the identified patterns are likely to intensify, with adverse consequences for all stakeholders. Adeniyi and Famuyide (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effectiveness are unevenly distributed across groups. Such findings reinforce the argument that effectiveness 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.

effectiveness occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about performance and national development. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of effectiveness. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Bamgbose and Oyelaran (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in public administration. Findings reported by Famuyide and Ogbeide (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effectiveness recorded markedly different results. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

The salience of effectiveness in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to effectiveness must be differentiated rather than uniform. Longitudinal research by Famuyide and Ogbeide (2016) revealed that sustained attention to effectiveness yields appreciable dividends over time. For practitioners, the practical significance of effectiveness cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with performance. Findings reported by Osinachi and Ibrahim (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effectiveness recorded markedly different results. 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.

effectiveness continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in public administration. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effectiveness in everyday life. Evidence assembled by Nnamdi and Okonkwo