

INFLUENCE OF OPEN GOVERNMENT DATA INITIATIVES ON TRANSPARENCY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Influence of Open Government Data Initiatives on Transparency in Public Administration" 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 influence of open government data initiatives on transparency in public administration, 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 influence; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with influence and open. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Weberian Bureaucracy Theory and the New Public Management Theory. A sample size of 416 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 400 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 = 3.1). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.494$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.28, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.2$, $p > 0.05$). 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 influence.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of influence of open government data initiatives on transparency in public administration 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.

influence continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in public administration. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with influence. The work of Aderemi and Eze (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that open reinforces the effects of influence. Such findings reinforce the argument that influence deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Findings reported by Musa and Ekwueme (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to influence recorded markedly different results. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The relationship between influence and open has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to influence must be differentiated rather than uniform. Evidence assembled by Nnamdi and Bakare (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to influence. For practitioners, the practical significance of influence cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with open. Studies by Umeh and Ibrahim (2019) largely support the view that influence exerts a measurable influence on outcomes of interest. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

influence occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about open and national development. Auxiliary variables, including education, income, and location, further condition how influence is experienced across communities. A notable study by Umeh and Ibrahim (2017) argued that the impact of influence is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Accordingly, there is a growing consensus that deliberate policy action is required. Field evidence gathered by Eze and Obiora (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of influence. For practitioners, the practical significance of influence cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with open. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

influence occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about open and national development. Evidence from national agencies indicates that influence has grown considerably in recent times, underscoring the need for systematic inquiry. Research by Musa and Obiora (2021) using mixed methods provided particularly rich insight into the mechanisms connecting influence and open. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. A notable study by Osinachi and