REVENUE LEAKAGE IN INTER-STATE TRANSPORT TICKETING

BY

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[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Revenue Leakage in Inter-State Transport Ticketing" 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 revenue leakage in inter-state transport ticketing, 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 revenue; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with revenue and leakage. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Agency Theory and the Positive Accounting Theory. 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 402 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 = 3.09). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.496$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.56, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.22$, $p > 0.05$). 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 revenue.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of revenue leakage in inter-state transport ticketing 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.

revenue, when examined in relation to leakage, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which revenue unfolds. Findings reported by Ekwueme and Umeh (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to revenue recorded markedly different results. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Field evidence gathered by Dauda and Salami (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of revenue. 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.

revenue continues to command considerable attention among researchers, policymakers, and practitioners in accounting. Public institutions at the federal, state, and local levels have developed programmes that seek to mainstream revenue into routine governance. Nwosu and Eze (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of revenue are unevenly distributed across groups. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. The work of Kalu and Ibrahim (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that leakage reinforces the effects of revenue. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The relationship between revenue and leakage has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Federal and state governments have initiated several reforms, yet implementation gaps continue to constrain progress in matters of revenue. Comparative work by Kalu and Ibrahim (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking revenue with leakage. For practitioners, the practical significance of revenue cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with leakage. Field evidence gathered by Adebayo and Adebayo (2016) suggested that stakeholder engagement materially improves the results achieved in matters of revenue. The implications of these dynamics are far-reaching, touching questions of equity, efficiency, and accountability. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

Over the past two decades, revenue has become increasingly significant within the Nigerian landscape and beyond. Nigeria's federal structure and its diverse cultural geography ensure that the experience of revenue varies considerably from one region to another. Evidence assembled by Nnamdi and Adeniyi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to revenue. These observations collectively