

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The scope of public and procurement applies to all procurement of goods, work and services carried out by the federal government of Nigeria all government and all over states which derive at least 35% of their financed appropriation from the consolidation of revenue with exception to National defense.

Therefore, public procurement can be defined according to Jack T. Panzer (2019) as a process whereby public agencies seek to procure goods, services and work with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life-cycle when compared to goods, service and work with same primary functions that would otherwise be procured. There is no institution or a private sector that will be treated separately in any special way. This means that equal attention is given to both private and public sector procurement (Chan and Lee, 2018) in a nutshell, public procurement covers such areas as awarding of institutional contracts to reliable contractors through the due process as well as the effect of contract management and suppliers regulating.

12 general government and public procurement professionals. Organizations have worked to make the public procurement workforce more and more professional. Recently, the focus of these organizations has been on the professional status of public procurement instead of debating whether government procurement first, it identifies common elements of public procurement knowledge through a brief analysis of the literature and provides a summary of government efforts to impact public procurement practices. Then public procurement will be examined from the traditional or institutional perspective of systems approaches such as, public procurement is viewed as a system that is composed of many elements. For analytical purposes the institutional perspective of the system approach holds

all elements of the public procurement system constant in a public procurement system, the system becomes dynamic and complicated.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.

The procurement function has become increasingly important over the past decades since purchasing and supply has become a major determinant of corporate success. Significant pressure as a result of globalization, innovation, technological changes, cost pressure, and regulatory compliance has forced the procurement function to focus on cost reduction and attaining more value for more (Khly. That, 2017). The procurement function usually takes large amount of organization resource. Hence it is becoming an expensive undertaking for many organization and if not properly done it lead to significant regret. Ethiopian procurement that plan is an instrument for implement of the budget and to ensure that procurement do not proceed unless. There are funds to pay for them. This implies that all procurement plans must be well integrated into the budget process based on the indications which under scores. These facts he concluded that one of the major setbacks in public procurement is poor procurement planning and management of the procurement process which include needs that are not well identified and estimated, unrealistic budgets and adequacy of skills of procurement staff, responsible for procurement in his research entailed the limping pillar in public procurement.

1.3 OBJECT OF THE STUDY

The primary aim of the research work is to fulfill one of the basic requirement for award of National Diploma certificate in procurement and supply chain management awarded by the department of procurement and supply chain management. Institute of Finance and management studies in Kwara state polytechnic, Ilorin.

- i. To examine The Rationale Behind Public Procurement Activities.
- ii. To work mine uses of IT in the procurement process.
- iii. To determine how public procurement is to attainment of organizational goods procurement.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This research work is important because it will enrich the knowledge of research a lot of knowledge will be acquired at the end of the study.

Also this research work will provide useful in from a town as a reference source to other research it also serve as a useful guide to good for public procurement in an education institutions in Nigeria as alcohol.

1.5 SCOPE/ LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The scope of this research work covers the public procurement in an educational institution with partita reference to kwara state polytechnic Ilorin. However in the course of this study, a lot of challenge were encountered, which include the following.

- i. Financial constraint there was no adequate find available to the research to carry out intrusive research on the subject matter.
- ii. Luck of adequate research materials relevant and necessary textbooks that could have Enscheda This Study Were Scare To Come By And Hence The Researchers Access To Limited Source Of Information.
- iii. The researcher also did not obtain the full cooperation of the officials of the institution in the course of distributing question aim and during the process of interviewing.

1.6 RESEARCH QUESTION

The following question will be addressed in the course of the study.

- a. Two know atonal below procurement nativities.
- b. Who are the parties involved in the procurement process?
- c. What is extent of it utilization to procurement process?
- d. What are the trade of procurement process in Kwara State Polytechnic Ilorin.

- e. How is the trend of procurement planning in Kwara State Polytechnic Ilorin?

1.7 FOR EMULATION OF RESEARCH HYPO THESIS

Hypo thesis is a tentative answer to research question it is often stated in terms of relationship between the independent variables. The following hypo thesis will be tested in the course.

Hypothesis one

I to public procurement operation is not effectively executed in Nigerian educational institutions.

Public procurement operations is effectively executed in Nigerian education institutions.

Hypothesis two

Ito public procurement is of no relevance to the attainments of organizational objectives.

Public procurement is of very relevant to the attainment of organizational objectives.

1.8 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE CASE STUDY

Kwara state polytechnic Ilorin is one of the oldest trashed institution of higher learning in Nigerian.

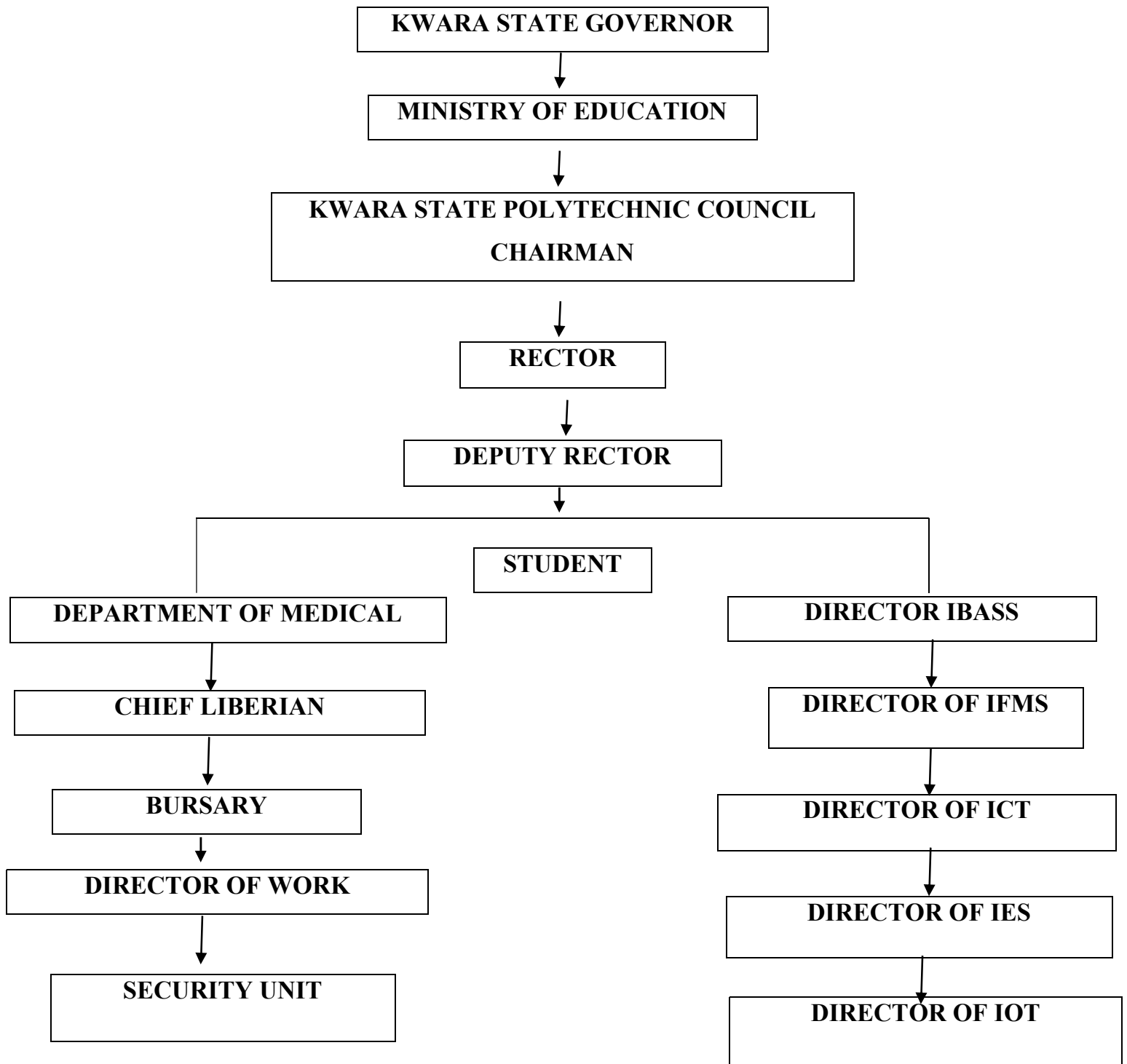
Kwara state government trashed kwara state polytechnic ,Ilorin as part of the launching it's four year department plan in 1991 kwara state polytechnic, started from the government technology.

This later metamorphosis into kwara state polytechnic through educe No 13 of 1987 during the regime of the military governor, brigadier general D.L Bamigboye.

School basic studies in January 1773 with the educe school is made up of autonomous department head of department are also responsible to the rector but through. Then

different directors of school. It is also trashed in the area of training middle level man power needed in technical fields.

THE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC



Pre-university advance level course in pure science social sciences and arts.

In 1974 new course of instruction leading to diploma certificates' and the institution as scientific technological management vocational as well as education were introduced.

It stated with a heedful of administration and academic staff, the school is headed by directors and the directors of the school are responsible to the rector.

1.9 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Purchasing this can be defined as the means of obtaining the right material or services of the right amount at the right price at the right time from the right source to be delivered to the right place.

Specification this is a description of an item its dimension analysis, performance or other relevant character is his 12 suffice details to ensure that it will be suitable in all respect for the purpose for which it is tended.

Supplier this is a party that supplies goods and services.

Quality this is the degree or trade of excellence appropriate for a particular product or services purpose.

Procurement this is the process where by all classes of resources (people, materials, facilities and service) required are obtained.

Competitive Bidding is a method in which bids from contractors, suppliers or vendors are invited by archer sing the scope, specifications and terms and conditions of the purposed contract as well as the criteria by which the bids will be evaluated.

Sourcing this comprises of the identification of suitable supplies project investigation and comparison of such supplies and taking decision with regards to which the supplies.

Due process conduct or legal proceeding strictly according to established prepare and procedures laid down to ensure fair trial for every party.

Accountability is it obligation of an individual or organization to account for its activities, accept responsibility for them, and to disclose the result in a transparent manner.

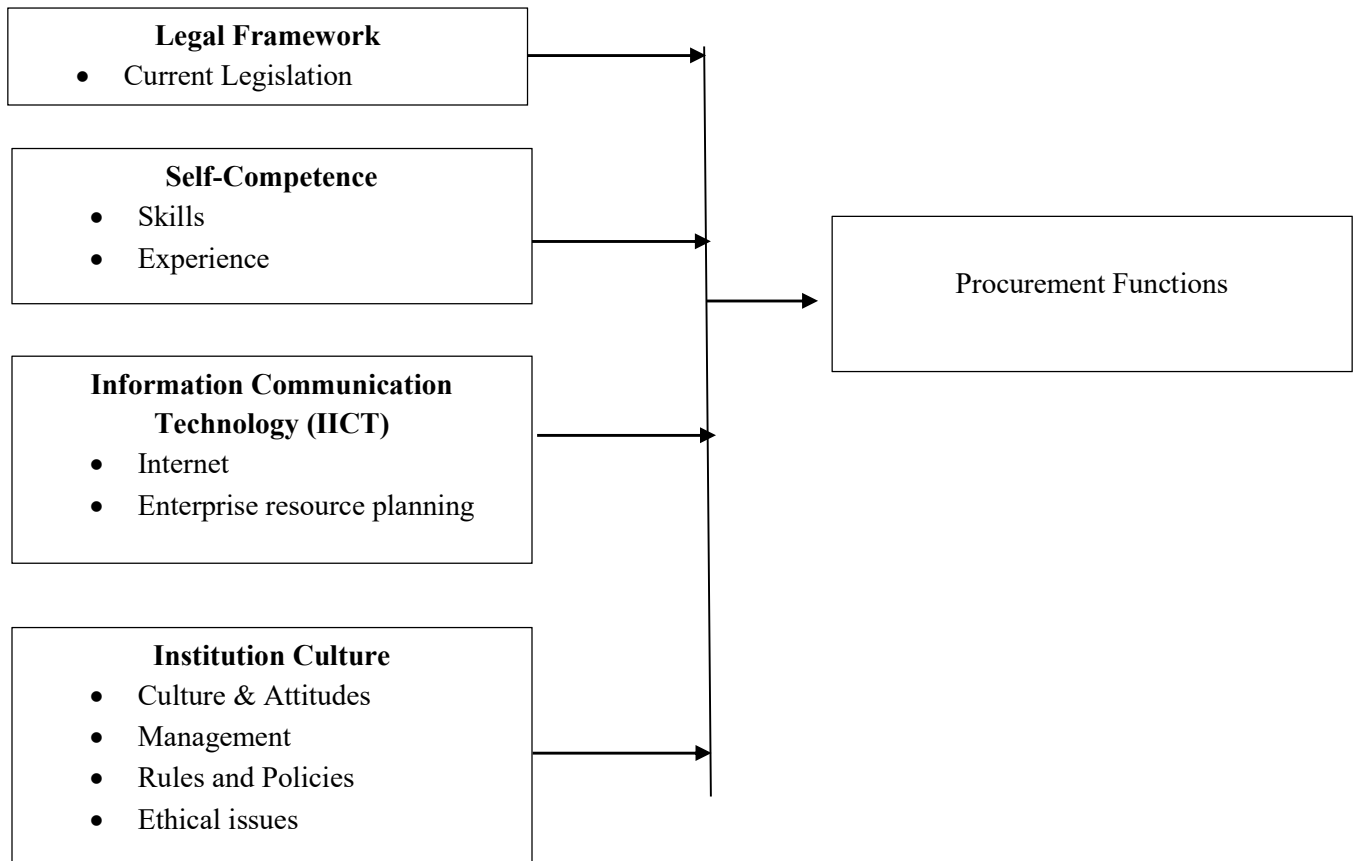
CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

A conceptual framework forms a simplified familiar structure, which is meant to help gain insight into a phenomenon that one needs to explain (Orodho 2019). Conceptual research is related to some abstract ideas or theory. It is generally used by philosophers and thinkers to develop new concepts or to reinterpret existing ones. The conceptual literature concerning the concept and theories explains how the variable related to (Kothair, 2017).

Variable Chart.



For the purpose of the study the independent and dependent variables shall be factors influencing efficiency in procurement functions and efficient procurement system respectively. The independent factors examined are institutional and administrative factors

human competence information community technology and legal framework while the dependent variable is procurement functions.

Weele (2018) define procurement as the process of findings, agreeing terms and acquiring goods, services or work from an external source, often viqatending or competitive bidding process. The process is used to ensure the buyer receivers goods services or works at the best possible price, when aspects such as quality time and location are compared.

Fayomi (2018) explain that at independent in 1960, Nigeria had very high hopes and expected for rapid and superalature socio-economic performance over the years nemained super ficial and unimpressive this biter experience was largely attributed high level of corruption or mismanagement of public sector procurement systemand the citiczen.

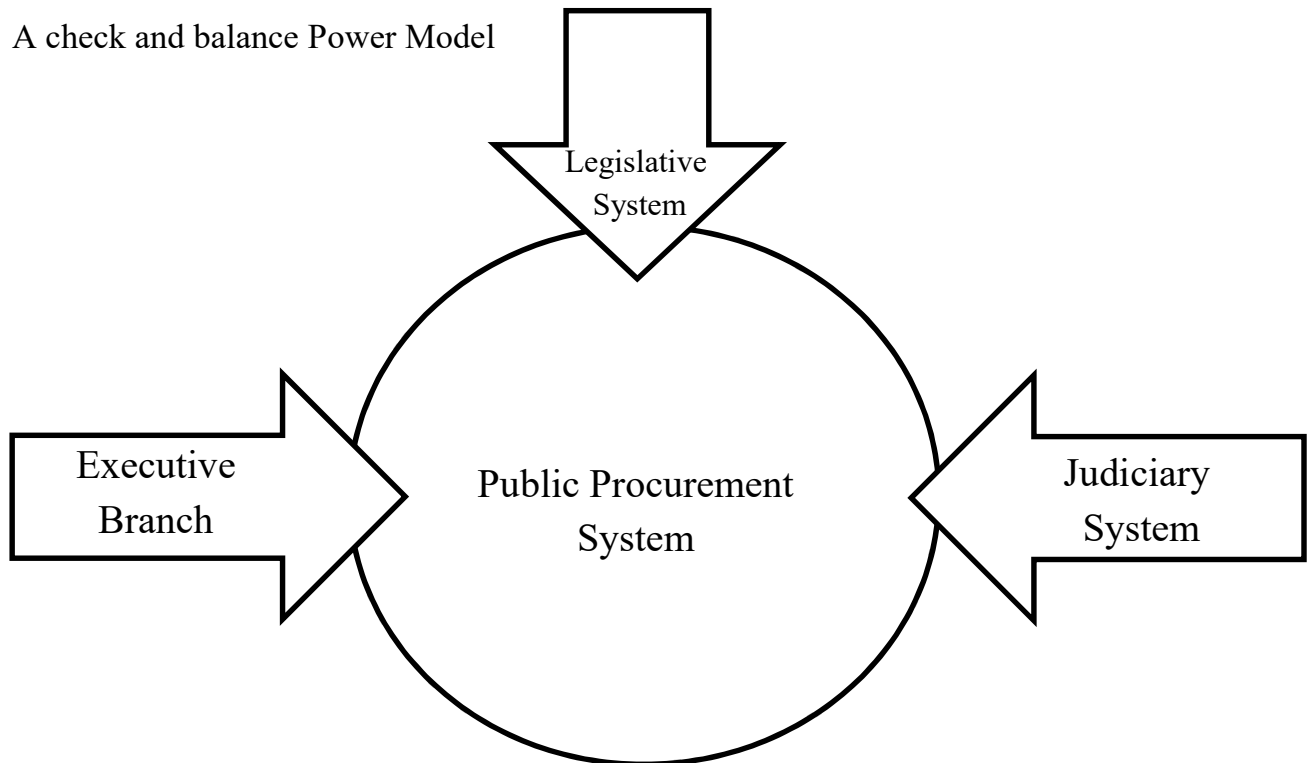
Lewis and Roehrrich (2019) stated that procurement activities are often split into two district categories direct and indirect spend. Direct spend refers to production-related procurement that such as raw material, components and parts. Direct procurement, which is the focus in supply chain management, directly, affects the production process of manufacturing firms in constrast, indirect procurement concern non-production related acquisition obtaining “operating resources” which a company purchases to enable its variety of goods and standardized item like office supplies and machines services like heavy equirement, consulting services and outsourcing servives.

Procurement is one component o the broader concept of sourcing and acquisition typically procurement is viewed as more tactical in nature (the process of physically buying a product or services) and sourcing and compassing. The public sector in Nigeria is a major sources of business opportunities for nationals or foreign nationals that seek to do business with the government considering the capital budget and recurrent overhead budget that is ina Trillion Naira annually which make. Nigeria government to be a major player in the market place.

The major procurement activities of Nigerian government include road constitution buildings defense available, agriculture, water installation. Education technological

equipment, information technology hardware and software. Other activities are health procurement, energy generation, transmission and distribution procurement in this energy sector. It also includes oil and gas sector procurement and the generalized recurrent expenditure items like stationary and other office consumables. The bureau of public procurement (BPP) since the introduction of the due process policy in the public procurement has reversed any contract award within its mandate to hold.

A check and balance Power Model



The bureau of public procurement assesses federal procurement through its various standing committees as shown in table. And they also authorize (GAO) General Accounting Office to recommend decision to agency heads on contract award and non-award protest. These decisions also become a major source of federal regulations.

2.1.4 THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

The bureau of public procurement (BPP) was established with the principal authority for, establishment of general policies and guidelines for public sector procurement supervision of procurement implementation as well as reviewing the procurement and award of

contract procedures of every public including clarifying all federal wide procurement prior, during after award of contract formulations and effecting amendment to procedure manually, standards contracts and specification, providing identification for any of the procurement provision of the procurement manual or a fore mentioned documents.

2.1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE PUBLIC PROCURMENT BUREAU

The public procurement act list six key objectives for bureau to harmonized existing government policies and practices on procurement by streamlining the government procurement system and standardizing the same to be or equal application to all sectors. The procurement limit of the procuring entity. The financial limit of procuring entity the panning research and statistics unit of procuring entity in atlas.

2.1.6 THE FUNCTIONS OF THE REQUIREMENT COMMITTEE

Ensuring due process in the procurement of goods and services as well as the awards of contract institution and government agencies.

Period of maintenance of data base as may be provided by the bureau of public procurement.

Liaise with the bureau of public procurement on matters negating to contract awards.

2.1.7 STEPS TO FOLLOW IN PROCUREMENT.

- Advertise and solicit for bids
- Invite external supporters
- Receive, evaluate and make a selection of the bids received
- Obtain approval of the approving authority before making awards
- Brief the bid losers
- Resolve complaints and disputes if any
- Obtain and confirm the validity of any performance guarantee level.

2.2 THEORITICAL REVIEW

The theoretical Frame work for this research work will be embarked upon by studying the transparency theory, efficiency theory and accountability theory in public procurement

2.2.1 TRANSPARENCY THEORY

Transparency is public procurement as about information the access to key procurement information by civil society, the media and other stakeholders and the ways in which these can use the information, directly affects accountability (UNDP, 2018). Transparency is considered as one of the most effective deterrents to corruption and a pre-condition for ensuring public officials? Accountability (OECD 2018). How is transparency in public procurement measured? Procurement of goods through an internet or information and communities technologies based process (e-procurement) is emerging worldwide with the potential to standardize process increase their transparency, improve access to market and promote integrity in public bidding. In the broad e-procurement begins with contract establishment but can also cover publicity of tenders, ordering, involving and payment efficiency needs are a driving force for e-procurement, but so are increased transparency and competition among supplies. Clear and comprehensive bidding documents, and contracts are crucial to transparency in the procurement process. A transparent procurement process require legislative and administration measurer such as transparent selection of the winning (ADB/OBCD, 2019) bidder. Publication of annual procurement plans of procuring entities is also an important transparency measure, as well as dissemination of information concerning lists and register of supplier, and procedures to supply for legislation. Publication of notice concerning the of procurement contracts (OECD, 2019) is another important transparency measure.

An development communities have recognized that here using the effectiveness of the use of public fund, including funds provided through official development assistance require the existence of an adequate national procurement system that meets informational standards and that operates as intended (OECD, 2019) public procurement policies, rules,

and procedures by reference to international standard are increasing seen as critical to support the economic growth and trade that will help countries reach their development goals (World Bank, 2018) International Financial Institutions, including the World Bank, the international monetary fund, the Africa development Bank and regional multilateral development banks, have included the fight against corruption in their development and funding programmes. They have also established new procurement rules, and procedures to reduce them when occurring Africa Development Bank. For instance help Africa countries build capable and responsive states by strength transparency and accountability in the management of public resources (AIDB). April 2008). Transparency and accountability in government procurement is also being addressed in the world trade organizations (WTO) context. A two agreement could provide an international mechanism through which government credibly commit to transparent (ovnelte, simon). & Hockman, Benard M. 2005).

2.2.2 EFFICIENCY THEORY

Efficiency in public procurement is of importance in ensuring that the best value for money is obtained by public entities. Lack of accountability can negatively affect the condition of efficiency. Ensuring transparency of the procurement process is also an important determinant of efficiency because it enhances and encourages competition by giving all potential suppliers a chance. Transparency is among the most effective deterrents to corruption in public procurement (OECD, 2019) transparency procedure allow a wide variety of stakeholders to scrutinize public officials and contractors decision and performance (OECD, 2019).

The dictionary meaning of efficiency is production use of resources i.e. the ability to do something to achieve a desired result without wasted energy or effect, the in about ensuring value base on ensuring value for money. During by consideration of value for money government have put increasing efforts into and increasing efficiency of procurement. There has been recognized that procurement officials need to be recognized that

procurement decision need to be well informed (OECD, 2018) as to chance efficiency procurement. Good practices reduces cost and produce timely result, and poor practices level to waste and deluges Lack of efficient growth private sector development issues such as services delivery, economic growth, private section development and decentralization-in addition, inefficient procurement adversely affect professionalism and international trade and investment public procurement is challenges to make savings by improving efficiency. Efficiency and value for money is delivered through the whole procurement cycle from planning stage to contract management stage. The level of efficiency in public procurement is basically measured by the proper application of complete written procedure and standard of procurement such as and post qualification procedures: pre and post bid conference procedures. In addition professionalization of public procurement, institution and professional

2.2.1 OBJECTIVE OF THE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT POLICIES

Adetunji Thomas (2019) Opined that the objectives of public procurement policies can be stated as follows:

- i. To monitor all public affairs with the contribution of the federal government is not lose than 55%.
- ii. To harmonized different existing government and institutional policies in Nigeria.
- iii. To develop legal framework and procurement policies in Nigeria.
- iv. To restore transparency, accountability prudence in government particularly as it to procurement.

2.2.2 RULES AND REGULATION OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT.

Adetunji (2019) asserted that although some public corporation, hospital, educational institutions are partially free from political purchasing construct unit more public institution are lightly constraints unit in their operation by the government regulations.

2.1.3 BUREAUCRATIC PROCESS

The bureaucratic process of conducting, government business is the time consuming. It also involves a lot of paper work which run through several parts. All those add to administrator cost in the private sectors, the inspire of supervisor capabilities of competitions procurement strategic is a comprehensive integral plan designed to guarantee the actualization of basic objectives.

2.2.3 ACCOUNTABILITY THEORY

Accountability is a standard of public life, when holder public officers are accountable for their decisions and action to the public and multi submit themselves to whatever is appropriate to the offices (Armstrong, 2005) fighting corruption is not only an end in itself. It is of fundamental value in all government reform. Which may require change to legal and policy moves and proved procurement practices (Amstrong, 2003) A central theme of nay procurement reforms is the commitment to high standard for professional conduct of the public officers involved to assure to contractor and supplies is one way to procurement process competition can also be promoted in many ways. Form international best practices use can identify the following important factors meaning the level of accountability, clear chain of responsibility together with effective control mechanism handling complaints froms supplies public review and of procurement action (OECD, 2019)

2.3 EMPIRICAL REVIEW

Empirical framework is concern with relying on information or data derived from observation or raw experiment performed in a particular research study this empirical review with public procurement result support the formulated hypothesis in the research study. Empirical review are not usually an established principle but a framework which can shed more lights to the study at hand.

Different empirical studies on public procurement view in the educational sector have been established-empirical studies supported that high procurement performance can be

obtained I there is also understanding and ensuring efficiency, accountability and transparency in public procurement which is critical to sustainable development. Public procurement is a key tool to the overall achievement of development goals such as reducing poverty and providing health infrastructure education and other services hence contributes to best urbanization of public resources. The limited public resources in developing countries especially in the sub-Saharan Africa should be properly managed to get the most out of these resources-studies have shown that out of the total public services and works account for about 70% of the expenditure.

2.3.1 MODULE OF EXCELLENCE IN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT.

The public procurement module of excellence (PPME) in May 2019, the PPA launched in the public procurement module of excellence (PPA) tool with the objectives of monitoring compliance of the ACT. The tool provides results on the level of performance of procurement entities and institutions the assignment process in the public sector. The tool has been used to assess more than 200 entities and so far the results show significant progress in the performance of public procurement in Ghana in the quest to support and develop local business. The ACT has been made provision for margin of preference tailored and application to goods, works and services procured under international competitive bidding has been launched. These margins are supposed to give preference to local suppliers and contractors in the competition with their foreign counterparts (Ansah, 2008).

2.3.2 GAP IN LITERATURE.

The gap in literature is defined as the core difference this project research has with other previous research work. The gap in literature for this research project is the adoption of their different theoretical concepts the three different theories are extracted from the economics, psychology and sociology perspective. The researcher examines the theoretical framework of public procurement using the transparency theory, efficiency theory, and accountability theory, previous research work on this object on this subject matter do not consider the three theories, simultaneously. The research also differs from previous

research on the same subject matter because of the methodology style adopted by the researcher. The research adopted the utilization of experiment research design for simplicity of administration of the researcher instrument.

Finally the research is also different from previous literature and research work because adopt the use of chi-square statistical analysis in the best of formulated hypothesis for the research.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology is a systematic approach that guides and directs the research in the course of collecting, classifying analyzing, interpreting data in order to enhance decision making process.

3.2 RESEARCH APPROACH LOUSING

Research design approach refers to the procedures employed in the course of this study and for symphony sake the study was based on experiment research.

3.3 SOURCES OF DATA

In the course of this study, the research employed the two main sources of data in order to accomplish the objective of this study.

3.3.1 PRIMARY DATA

The primary data constrictive the that data obtained in the course of the study with aid of some research tools such as questionnaire, interviews, and objection.

3.3.2 SECONDARY DATA

The secondary data on the other hand constructive data collected through connotation of relevant textbooks on the subject matter, journals magazine internet etc.

3.4 DATA COLLECTED TOOLS

In the course of this study, the research employed a combination of the research tools these research tools indulines questionnaire, interview and observation.

3.4.1 QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire consist of list questions designee sent to the respondent to elect for required information the questionnaire was designee a sample and straights forward manner by ensuring the intellectual and academic maturities of the research there also put into consideration. The questionnaire contain both structured and unstrained. To ensure that research respond positively the research avoided the use of ambos terms the questionnaire was divided in two parts. Parts A and parts B respectively while.

Parts A questions relate to respondent personal data.

Parts B questions relate to the research questions.

3.4.3 INTERVIEW

This method of data collected involves a fact to face contact between the research and the respondents. However both structure and unstructured questions were also employed structured interview consist of sequel planned questions to elevate for required information unstructured interview questions on the other hand comprises of questions that emanated in the process of the interview.

3.4 OBSERVATION

Observation method of data collection involves the technique of watching carton phenomenon in actions and there after recording of the result of observation. Observation has proved very effective when it is necessary to obtain unaduhared and first hand information. It is an ideal way of studying the behavior people at work.

3.5 RESEARCH POPULATION AND SAMPLE SIZE

The research population encompasses the total number of people. Things or organizations affected by the research as result of sharing common attributes. This the research population for this study covers all the higher institutions of learning in Nigeria while the sample size is the kwara state polytechnic Ilorin

3.6 SAMPLE PROCEDURE EMPLOYED

The sampling procedure employed in the course of this research was random probability sample the procedure requires the breakdown of research population into smaller unit them which sample were randomly but independent selected

3.7 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis of data as lentuined in this study were accomplished with aid statistical calculations the statistical techniques employed for data analysis clust of percentage tabulations and churners the objectives of data analysis process was to refine the process the raw data collected in the course investigating to mala them more understandable so that valuable conclusion could be drown about a particular phenomeneum

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

This chapter presents and analyzes data collected for the study in chapter three. The methodology adopted for the entire study was fully explained.

Fifty questionnaires were administered to the staffs of Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin. All the questionnaires were fully completed and returned. The questionnaires were personally distributed and collected from the same source. The questionnaires are presented as follows.

Interpretation of data

Question 1: Please kindly indicate your genders?

Table 1

Sex	No of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Male	32	64
Female	18	36
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025

From the table above, thirty two (32) of the respondents were male representing 64% of the total number of respondents, while the remaining respondents were female representing 18 (36%). It can be deduced from the table above that the male respondents were more than female respondents.

Question 2: What is your Education Background

Table 2.

Qualification	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
O' level	-	-
OND/NCE	10	20
HND/BSC	30	60
MBA/MSC	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025

The table above shows that respondent representing 10 (20%) of the total respondent were holders of either National Diploma (ND) or NCE certificate while 30 representing 60% of the total respondent were holders of either HND on BSC certificate, none of the respondents were holders of O' level certificate and none of the respondents with higher qualifications and thus better knowledge and expreence were used for the study. The will enhance the reliability of the result and finding obtained from the study.

Question 3: Please kindly indicate your Maritual Status

Table 3

Response	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondents
Single	4	8
Married	46	92
Total	50	100

Source: Research survey, 2025

The table above shows that workers who are married constitutes largest group 46 (92%) of the total number of respondents. While the staff represent 4 (8%) of the total number of the respondents.

Question 4: Please kindly indicate your age

Table 4

Options	No of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
18-30years	21	42
31-30years	27	54
41-50years	2	4
Total	30	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025.

From the above table we can dedicated that 27 (57%) of the total respondent has the highest population belongs to 31-40years 2 (4%) respondents has the lowest population while 21 (42%) respondent were between 18-30years.

It can be dedicated that respondents were 31-40years of age.

Question 5: What is your state within the management

Table 5

Option	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
Management	30	60
Senior Staff	15	30
Junior Staff	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025

This analysis of the above table shows that 30(60%) of the total number of the respondent were management staffs 15(30%) of the respondents were senior staffs also 5(10%) of the respondents were junior workers.

It can be dedicated that there were more management staffs than other categories of staffs.

Question 6: what is your working experience in the institution?

Table 6

Option	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
Between 10years	5	10
Between 10-20years	25	50
20-30years	20	40
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025.

The table above shows that 5(10%) respondent have working experience between 10years 25(50%) have working experience between 10-20years while 20(40%) of the respondent having working experience between 20-30.

Question 7: What is the scope of operation of purchasing and supply department.

Table 7

Options	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
Procurement of Operation Item and Services	30	60
Procurement Operation materials	15	30
Purchase of House Hold Materials	05	10
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025.

From the table the above 30(60%) of the total number of respondent indicated the procurement of operations materials is (30%) respondent indicated the procurement of operational materials which the remaining 5 (10%) respondent indicates the procurement of house hold materials.

It can be dedicated that there were more procurement o operation items and services.

Question 8: Who initiates procurement of materials?

Table 8

Options	No of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Materials Manager	15	30
User Department	30	60
Production Management	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025

From the table above 15(30%) of the total respondents indicated that material manager initiate purchase of materials 30(60%) agreed that users department was responsible, remaining 5(10%) were of views that production department initiate the procurement of materials.

Question 9: What is the method adopted in procuring materials?

Table 9

Options	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
Hand to Mouth	05	10
Negotiation	05	10

Cash Purchase	10	20
All of the above	30	60
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025

From the table above 5(10%) respondent choose hand to month purchasing 05(10%) respondent indicated negotiation, 10(20%) respondent indicated negotiation 10(20%) respondent indicate cash purchase while 30(60%) indicated all of the above.

Question 10: What type of advertisement do you employed for job placement?

Table 10

Options	No of Respondent	% of Respondent
Internet Advertisement	40	80
News Paper Advertisement	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025

The table above shows that 40(80%) of the total number of respondent supported internet advertisement while the remaining 10(20%) respondent indicated newspaper.

Therefore it can dedicated that internet advertisement is the basic way of information the prospective contractors about the work to be performed.

Question 11: Do you normally evaluate your supplier based on price, quality, time and deliver services

Table 11

Options	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
Yes	40	80
No	10	20

Total	50	100
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Source: Research Survey, 2025

From the table above show that 40(80%) respondents says yes the case study normally evaluate its supplier based on price, quality, time and delivery services, while 10(20%) respondents designed. It can be dedicated that the institution evaluate supplier or constant basic.

Question 12: what are factors to be considered before awarding contract to supplies?

Table 12

Options	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
Quality	10	20
Quantity	10	20
Services	5	10
Price	5	10
Delivery	5	10
All of the above	15	30
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025

From the above 10(20%) respondent stated quality 10(20%) choose quality 5(10%) respondent supported services 5(10%) respondent indicated price 5 (10%) support delivery while 15(30%) respondent indicated all of the above option.

Therefore, it can be dedicated that institution considered quality before awarding a contract a supplier.

Question 13: Who is in charge of supplier function in the institution?

Table 13

Options	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
Junior Staff	10	20
Senior Staff	40	80
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025

From the above table 40(80%) respondent agreed that senior staff were in charge of supplies function, while 10 (20%) respondent indicated that the junior staffs were in charge.

It can be delivered that the senior staff are usually in charge of supply materials to the institutions.

Question 14: What type of Job training do give to newly returned purchasing personal to undergo?

Table 14

Options	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
Learning by doing	15	30
Sponsor System	5	10
Function Rotation	10	20
Classroom Training	20	40
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025

From the table above shows that 15 (30%) of the respondent indicated plearning by doing 5(10%) choose sponsor system 10(20%) of the respondent gay functional rotation while the remaining 20(40%) choose classroom training were usually used

Question 15: Does current charge rate have effect on cost and operation?

Table 15

Options	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
Yes	40	80
No	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025

The table shows that 40(80%) respondents agreed that current exchange rate has advert effect on cost and operation 10(20%) disagreed.

It can be current exchange rake has advert effects on the cost of operation.

Question 16: Do you think that public procurement is any of relevant to the attainment of organization objectives?

Table 16

Options	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
Yes	48	96
No	02	04
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025

In the above show that 48(96%) of the respondent agreed that public procurement is very relevant to the attainment of the organization objectives, while the remaining represent 2 (4%) disagreed that public procurement is of no relevant to the organization objectives?

Question 17: How do you source for supplier?

Table 17

Options	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
Yellow Page	15	30

Internet	30	60
Magazine	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025

The table above show is (30%) of respondent choose yellow page 30(60%) indicated internet while the remaining respondent 5(10%) choose magazine.

It can be delivered that the institution survey for potential supplier through the internet.

Question 18: Do you employ local or foreign source of buying?

Table 18

Options	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
Local	15	30
International	10	20
Both	25	50
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025

The table above shows that 15 (30%) of respondent indicated local buy, 10 (20%) choose internationally, the remaining respondent which represent 25 (50%) indicated that both source were engage.

It can be delivers that they locally and internationally sourced.

Question 19: Do you have a trader board in respondent received?

Table 19

Options	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
Yes	30	60
No	20	40

Total	50	100
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Source: Research Survey, 2025

The table above shows that 30 (60%) of respondent indicated be yes while the remaining 20 (40%) disagree.

Question 20: What procurement methods do you adopt in procuring materials?

Table 20

Options	No of Respondent	Percentage of Respondent
Competitive Bidding	30	6
Blanket Order	15	30
Cash Purpose	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Research Survey, 2025

The above table shows that 30 (60%) of the total number of respondent choose competitive bidding 15 (30%) of the respondents indicated blankets order. While the remaining 5 (10%) choose cash purchased.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Through the investigation conducted the following finding were male HND/BSC category constitute the highest group

The findings also indicated the there the organization had adopted the best methods of procuring materials these in clued competitive budding blanket orcler, regotation cash purchase and hand to mouth procurement best practice are more a part of a business, success the study establish that the organization forced on performance through public procurement best practice to achieve price variance, effective contract utilization motuate management improve procurement staff skills improved procurement cycle time and effective payment processing time. The scope of public procurement planning performance measurement, performance metrics use of cooperative contracts, transparency accountability. Efficiency risk management, ethical procurement, procurement policy manual performance management and performance based on contract awarding

In the analysis of queihun sixteen (6) shows that public procurement (80%) agreed that the public procurement system affect the price of materials in the analysis of question fifteen (15)

Full the money the researcher discovered that the authority to purchase method usually emanate from users department also in also made that pnor awarding constant to the supplier adequate adicert must have been made for planning. The research also discovered that before according a contract to supplier some factors must considered such as vanity, avantity, service price, delivery.

More so, it showed that the newly recruited purchasing personnel need to be trained so that they can be relevant to be procurement operation as performed in the institution

5.2 CONCLUSION

From the study conducted so that to set the betterment of any public procurement practice at all level, consistence and full compliance with the public procurement and disposal act is vital for efficiency and value for money purchase goods practices and linkages with large public fiancée guidance on procurement procedures.

The determined of procurement function on organization effectiveness were proper qualification of resource proper cut on stock out cost low of on scraps shorter operations and production types low input and high output the challenged, facing effectiveness of procurement department included lack of the right input of material. Poor utilizations of resources lack of professionally qualified and expedited employees and technology change.

The study corticoids the ethical level of behavior of procurement staff influence the performance in the coming organization have leverage a the excellence in procurement procedure and best practice and discover improvement the procurement function add value to corporate business objectives

Procurement process are also highly venerable to corruption collusion fraud and man population companies with strong ethics program have found that these efforts can reduce potential costly fines, decrease vulnerability, improve reputation, provide access to capital favorably influence their bottom line positively affect their employees commitment to work and enhance customer loyalty. In conclusion, the beauty is not complete without to using on transparency theory. Efficiency theory and acc.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of this research work the following recommendation will be male to improve institution procurement function in the area they are lacking

The organizations should create a programme to train and educate staff on latest development on procurement and supplies function

The researcher recommends that management should build a long term relationship with reliable supplier by having better customer services make an entire department responsible and make procurement practice more of a team effort to boost company morale and improve strategic approaches to purchasing for positive effect of the past procurement practice there should be a labour force with effective management skills that develop clear and professional specifications with full knowledge of a competitive procurement and monitoring skill.

The study recommend that procurement terms in Kwara State Polytechnic should adopt a culture of collaboration and continuous, improvement, create and activity Management directors and procurement officers should be prepared to participate in technology advancement so as to effectively enhance efficiency process procurement staff must be measured as it influences the performance in the company finally. The study recommends that organization resources need to be dedicated to the practice that enhances the functioning of best procurement of best procurement practices for development and maintenance of profitability.

Effects should be made by all department to establish a procurement unit solely independent of any other institution. Professional buyers should be employed to full vacant position so as to improve practice of the professionalism.

In conclusion, different aspects of public procurement activities operations and products have been explained one thing to know is that procurement in the public sector requires a lot government control and employment of qualified procurement officers.

Finally the end result of this is that the institution holds the procurement responsible for proper account of how the money is being spent.

APPENDIX

Kwara state polytechnic

Ilorin kwara state

Institute of finance and management studies

Department of procurement

and supply chain management

Dear respondent

LETTER INTRODUCTION

I am a student of the above department conducting a research on the topic “Scope of Public procurement in an educational institution, kwara state polytechnic as a case study”

I will be very grateful if you could complete the attached a questionnaire as objectively as possible, any information in this regard will be treated confidential and used only for the purpose of this academic exercise.

Thanks for your assistance.

Yours faithfully

RASHEED MISTURA AYOMIDE

NO/23/PSM/PT/0012.