

**AN ASSESSMENT OF PROCUREMENT PROCESS IN STATE CORPORATIONS: A
CASE OF NATIONAL HOUSING CORPORATION (NHC) - KENYA**

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ABSTRACT

The importance of public organizations as an entity designed to serve the public, along with the imperative for public accountability, makes studying the problems associated with the public sector essential. The study aims at evaluating the factors affecting procurement process of supplies in the public sector with specific reference to National Housing Corporation. The objectives will be to establish the effect of accountability on procurement process in National Housing Corporation to establish the effect of ICT adoption on procurement process in National Housing Corporation. The findings of this research will enable future researchers have a reference document when dealing with training as related to employee performance. The results of the study will assist the management of National Housing Corporation and other firms in highlighting the training methods that can be used to improve employee performance.

The study will adopt a case study research design. This design was considered appropriate as the study involved in-depth analysis of the factors affecting procurement process in state corporations with a focus on National Housing Corporation. The target population of this study comprised 250 employees of National Housing Corporation, based in the Head Office categorised into Top management, middle level and lower level management. A representative sample of 50 employees was obtained from the total population. This represented 20% of the target population. The study adopted Stratified Random Sampling. For each level or stratum simple random sampling was used to obtain the required number of respondents. Thus from the top management 02 respondents were selected while 20 selected from Middle Level and 28 selected from Lower Level Management. The study utilized primary data. The data was collected by use of questionnaires.

The questionnaires were delivered to the respondents and a period of one week be given to fill in and afterwards collected for analysis. The advantage of this instrument is that the respondents had the freedom to fill in without any fear and influence from the researcher. The data was analyzed by use of descriptive statistical tools that include frequency tables and percentages. Qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis. Quantitative data was analyzed using percentages and presented using tables and charts where necessary in order to make it easy to be read and understood.