

**CHALLENGES FACING THE PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND
SERVICES, A CASE STUDY OF GSU RUARAKA**

BY

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**REG NO: BBM/09/113/1303
UNIT NAME: RESEARCH PROJECT
UNIT CODE:**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF
DEGREE IN PURCHASING AND SUPPLIES MANAGEMENT OF
MT. KENYA UNIVERSITY**

December 2015

ABSTRACT

Procurement is the acquisition of goods or services. It is favorable that the goods/services are appropriate and that they are procured at the best possible cost to meet the needs of the purchaser in terms of quality and quantity, time, and location (Wheeled 2010). Corporations and public bodies often define processes intended to promote fair and open competition for their business while minimizing exposure to fraud and collusion. Almost all purchasing decisions include factors such as delivery and handling, marginal benefit, and price fluctuations. Procurement generally involves making buying decisions under conditions of scarcity. If good data is available, it is good practice to make use of economic analysis methods such as cost-benefit analysis or cost-utility analysis.

Financial capital generally refers to saved-up financial wealth, especially which used to start or maintain a business. A financial concept of capital is adopted by most entities in preparing their financial reports.

The researcher had to use various methods of collecting data from the targeted department which proved convenient and reliable. This section comprises of study design, target population, sample design, data collection procedures, data analysis method, sample size and validity and reliability. The study adopted a case study design. The study aimed at collecting information from the respondents about the challenges facing implementation of information technology in inventory management. Case study was chosen because it yields a great deal of information which is accurate and also appropriate for educational fact finding. The target population for the study was in the whole Ruarakabarracks. The target population will comprise of 385 workers who work under procurement, stores, finance, security, stock control, cleaning and audit. I will stratify the population according to various levels of the department. The sample should always correspond with the real result, the researcher used sampling technique because; it enabled the researcher to carry out a detailed analysis on the study by the investigation of a small part of the population and making a generalization applying to the whole department, since it was not possible to carry out a census study of the whole population, only part of the population was studied thus it was cheaper to collect the data and analyze it more quickly thus saving time. A sample size of 45 employees will be selected

using stratified random sampling method. Instruments used to collect data will be majorly questionnaires. Questionnaires are research instruments that gather data over a large sample. It is a collection of items to which a respondent is expected to react in writing. The researcher chooses to use this instrument because a lot of information will be collected over a very short period of time. The questionnaires will consist of the respondent's personal data such as gender, age, working experience and job category. Data collected will be sorted, edited, coded, classified and tabulated for analysis. Quantitative data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics i.e., percentages, frequency counts and means. Qualitative data will be received in verbatim, transcribed, categorized and reported according to the objectives.