



THE IMPACT OF TACTICAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN DELIVERY OF TETFUND BUILDING PROJECTS IN NNAMDI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY, AWKA, ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This work provides an overview tactics with the intention to analyze and to evaluate the impact and the effectiveness of strategic management practices in delivery of TETFund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria. Relevant studies were researched and reviewed on the issues of strategic management practices and TETFund building projects management in

the nation. The research method used is the application of statistical tools to evaluate and to analysis the distributed questionnaires. The aim of the research design is the desire to simplify the complex issues of the strategic management practices, in delivery of TETFund building projects management in decision making for a better understanding. Sample size of 115 was used to study the population of the university staff and contractors in the case study. The primary and secondary data are the sources of data used for this research. The instruments used in collection of the data were structured questionnaire, interview and observation. The descriptive method was used to analyze the data generated for the research. This was supported by tables showing questions, responses, frequency and percentages. The mean scores and correlation were used in analyzing the data generated for the study. The findings indicate that the strategic management practices tactics have high impact and are highly essential, influential and significance in delivery of TETFund building projects in the case study. Without adequate tactical management practices, delivery of TETFund building projects will have deficiencies in design, building and construction management. Based on

the above findings, the researcher made recommendations that will help to enhance management of Tetfund building projects, projects management and to create effectiveness for enabling environment specifically in delivery of Tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

KEYWORDS: Tetfund; Strategy; tactical management; Projects; Building; Construction; correlations; statistics

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This research is to understand the need of applying tactical management practices in delivery of TETfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria. The study will help to reveal more on the tactics, the essentiality and the necessity of management practices. The impact of the tactics to management practices are highly influential and significance in building projects, construction, procurement options, design, environmental study, engineering, maintenance, inventions and life. The need for effective management practices is not just for building projects and construction management but for every day activities in life.

The aim of this research is to study the impact of tactical management practices in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

1.1 Research Questions

- i. Is there any benefit of strategic management practices in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.
- ii. What is the effect of management portfolio analysis on performance of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.
- iii. Is there any motivational impact as a management tactics in in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.
- iv. Is there any benefit in adoption of corporate strategic management practices in in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

1.2 Hypothesis of the Study

- i. H_i : The benefit of strategic management practices are significance in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

H₀: To study the benefit of strategic management practices are not significance in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

ii. H_i: There is significance effect of management portfolio analysis on performance of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

H₀: There is no significance effect of management portfolio analysis on performance of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

iii. H_i: The motivational impact as a management tactics are significance in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

H₀: The motivational impact as a management tactics are not significance in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

iv. H_i: The benefits in adoption of corporate strategic management practices are significance in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

H₀: The benefits in adoption of corporate strategic management practices are not significance in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

2. Strategic management

Strategic management involves the formulation and implementation of the major goals and initiatives taken by a company's top management on behalf of owners, based on consideration of resources and an assessment of the internal and external environments in which the organization competes (Nag, et al, 2007). Strategic management provides overall direction to the enterprise and involves specifying the organization's objectives, developing policies and plans designed to achieve these objectives and then allocating resources to implement the plans. Academics and practicing managers have developed numerous models and frameworks to assist in strategic decision making in the context of complex environments and competitive dynamics (Ghemawat, 2002). Strategic management is not static in nature; the models often include a feedback loop to monitor execution and inform the next round of planning (Hill, 2002; Lamb, 1984). Porter, (1996), identifies three principles underlying strategy: creating a "unique and valuable market position", making trade-offs by choosing "what not to do", and creating "fit" by aligning company activities with one another to support the chosen strategy. Kotter, (1982), defines strategy as "a system of finding, formulating, and developing a doctrine that will ensure long-term success if followed faithfully." Corporate strategy involves answering a key question from a portfolio perspective: "What business should we be in?" Business strategy involves answering the question: "How shall we compete in this business" (Chaffee, 1985). In management theory

and practice, a further distinction is often made between strategic management and operational management. Operational management is concerned primarily with improving efficiency and controlling costs within the boundaries set by the organization's strategy. Strategic management involves the related concepts of strategic planning and strategic thinking. Strategic planning (Ezeliora, Mbanusi and Aguh, 2019) is analytical in nature and refers to formalized procedures to produce the data and analyses used as inputs for strategic thinking, which synthesizes the data resulting in the strategy. Strategic planning may also refer to control mechanisms used to implement the strategy once it is determined. In other words, strategic planning happens around the strategic thinking or strategy making activity (Mintzberg, 1996). Strategic management is often described as involving two major processes: formulation and implementation of strategy. While described sequentially below, in practice the two processes are iterative and each provides input for the other (Mintzberg, 1996).

2.1 Strategic Management and Strategy Execution

Strategic management is the comprehensive collection of ongoing activities and processes that organizations use to systematically coordinate and align resources and actions with mission, vision and strategy throughout an organization. Strategic management activities transform the static plan into a system that provides strategic performance feedback to decision making and enables the plan to evolve and grow as requirements and other circumstances change. Strategy Execution is basically synonymous with Strategy Management and amounts to the systematic implementation of a strategy.

2.2 Construction of Projects

In large construction projects, such as this skyscraper in Melbourne, Australia, cranes are essential. Projects construction is the process of constructing a building or infrastructure (Compare, 2016; Ezeliora, Mbanusi and Aguh, 2019) Construction differs from manufacturing in that manufacturing typically involves mass production of similar items without a designated purchaser, while construction typically takes place on location for a known client (Halpin et al, 2010). Construction as an industry comprises six to nine percent of the gross domestic product of developed countries (Chitkara, 1998). Construction starts with planning, design, and financing; and continues until the project is built and ready for use. Large-scale construction requires collaboration across multiple disciplines. An architect

normally manages the job, and a construction manager, design engineer, construction engineer or project manager supervises it. For the successful execution of a project, effective planning is essential. Those involved with the design and execution of the infrastructure in question must consider zoning requirements, the environmental impact of the job, the successful scheduling, budgeting, construction-site safety, availability and transportation of building materials, logistics, inconvenience to the public caused by construction delays and bidding, etc. The largest construction projects are referred to as megaprojects (Ezeokkonkwo, Ezeliora and Mbanusi, 2019).

2.3 Construction processes of Buildings

In the modern industrialized world, construction usually involves the translation of designs into reality. A formal design team may be assembled to plan the physical proceedings, and to integrate those proceedings with the other parts. The design usually consists of drawings and specifications, usually prepared by a design team including Architect, civil engineers, mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, structural engineers, fire protection engineers, planning consultants, architectural consultants, and archaeological consultants. The design team is most commonly employed by the property owner. Under this system, once the design is completed by the design team, a number of tetfund building projects or construction management projects may then be asked to make id for the work, either based directly on the design, or on the basis of drawings and a bill of quantities provided by a quantity surveyor. Following evaluation of bids, the owner typically awards a contract to the most cost efficient bidder. The modern trend in design (Ogunoh et al., 2014; Ezeliora, Mbanusi and Aguh, 2019) is toward integration of previously separated specialties, especially among large firms. In the past, architects, interior designers, engineers, developers, construction managers, and general contractors were more likely to be entirely separate building projects, even in the larger firms. Presently, a firm that is nominally "architecture" or "construction management" firm may have experts from all related fields as employees, or to have an associated company that provides each necessary skill. Thus, each such firm may offer itself as "one-stop shopping" for a construction project, (Ezeliora, Mbanusi and Aguh, 2019) from beginning to end. This is designated as a "design build" contract where the contractor is given a performance specification and must undertake the project from design to construction, while adhering to the performance specifications. Several project structures can assist the owner in this integration, including design-build, partnering and construction management. In general, each of these project structures allows the owner to integrate the services of architects, interior

designers, engineers and constructors throughout design and construction. In response, many building projects are growing beyond traditional offerings of design or construction services alone and are placing more emphasis on establishing relationships with other necessary participants through the design-build process. The increasing complexity of construction projects creates the need for design professionals trained in all phases of the project's life-cycle and develop an appreciation of the building as an advanced technological system requiring close integration of many sub-systems and their individual components, including sustainability. Building engineering is an emerging discipline that attempts to meet this new challenge.

3.0 Research Method

3.1 Research Design

By vesture of the nature of the research, survey research method was adopted for this research. Survey research method is one in which group of people or items are studied by collecting and analyzing data from only few people or items considered to be representative of the entire group (Ogunoh *et al.*, 2014; Ezeokonkwo, Ezeliora and Mbanusi, 2019; Ezeliora, Mbanusi and Aguh, 2019). The use of survey research method makes the data generated directly from respondents to be more distinct and finite.

3.2: Types and Sources of Data

Data for the research was sourced through primary and secondary data. They were collected expressly to help solve the research problems.

3.4 Population of the Study

Preliminary survey of the study revealed that a total of thirty eight (38) tetfund buildings, comprising of twenty one (21) in Awka, ten (10) in Nnewi, five (5) in Agulu and two (2) in Mbaukwu were in the study area.

Therefore, the population for this study includes thirty eight (38) Tetfund buildings in the study, 110 staff and 20 contractors that have gained adequate knowledge and experience of both maintenance management of Tetfund buildings and construction of Tetfund buildings in the university.

3.5 Determination of Sample Size

The sample size for this study was determined using Bouely's formula as cited in Ezeokonkwo, Ezeliora and Mbanusi, (2019).

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where n = sample size, N = population

e^2 = Margin of error (assumed 5%), 1 = unity or constant

$$\text{Therefore} = \frac{162}{1+162(0.05)^2}$$

$$\frac{162}{1+(162 \times 0.0025)} = \frac{162}{1+0.405}$$

$$\frac{162}{1.405} = 115.30$$

The sample size of 115 was adopted for this study.

4. Data Presentation and Analysis

Distribution of Questionnaire

Table 1: Distribution of Questionnaires.

Group	Campuses					Total	%age
	Awka	Nnewi	Agulu	Mbaukwu			
Work unit	21	10	07	02		40	24.7
Tetfund Unit	08	02	02	00		12	07.4
Management Unit	07	01	01	00		09	05.6
Physical planning unit	56	13	09	03		81	50.0
Contractors	13	04	02	01		20	12.3
	Sub Total					162	100%

Source: Researcher's field study (2021)

Table 1 shows that out of 162 responses, 40 (that is 24.7%) of the work staff responded to the questionnaires distributed in the areas under study. Out of 162 responses, 12 that is 7.4% of Tetfund staff responded to the questionnaires distributed. Out of 162 responses, 09 responses that is 05.6% of management units responded to the questionnaires distributed. Out of 162 responses, 81 responses, that is 50.0% of physical planning staff responded to the questionnaires distributed and out of the 162 responses, 20 that is 12.3% of Stakeholders responded to the questionnaires distributed.

Table 2: Return Rate of Questionnaires.

Questionnaires	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Total No of Questionnaire Administered to the construction staff and stakeholders of Tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University	168	100.00
No of Questionnaire Received	162	96
Number of questionnaires not recieved	06	04
Total		100%

Source: Researchers field study 2021

4.1 Number of Questionnaire Distributed and Returned

Table 2 shows that a total number of one hundred and sixty eight (168) questionnaires were distributed to university staff and contractors based on a stratified random sampling university by the researcher and research assistants by hand. Out of the 168 questionnaires distributed, 162 were completed and returned which corresponds to a response rate of 96%, while 6 were not returned which is 4% response rate. The response rate was high because research assistants were used by the researcher in distributing and returning the questionnaire. The response rate of 96% is therefore reasonably high and adequate for the study. The rest of the questionnaire were either not properly completed or returned uncompleted. The ones not properly completed were disregarded because they were not usable. No reason was given by the respondents for the uncompleted questionnaires. Table 3 shows the population distribution of respondents and the percentage response to the questionnaires by university staff and contractors.

Table 3: Population Distribution of Questionnaires and Percentage Response for staff and contractors.

Staff and stakeholders	No of Questionnaire Distributed	No of Questionnaires Received (Response)	Percentage Contribution to Total Response
Works Unit	41	40	24.7
Tetfund Unit	14	12	07.4
Management Unit	10	09	05.6
Contractors	20	20	12.3
Physical Planning Unit	83	81	50.0
Total	168	162	100%

Source: Researchers field study 2021

4.2 Response Rate of Questionnaire

Table 3 shows that, the questionnaires distributed to works department were 41, out of which 40 were returned representing 24.7% of the total response. 14 were distributed to Tetfund unit

and 12 were returned representing 07.4%. Management unit had 10 and out of it 09 questionnaires were completed and returned representing 05.6% of the total response. 20 were distributed to Contractors and 20 were completed and returned which represented 12.3%. While the remaining 83 were distributed to physical planning unit, out of which 81 were completed and returned representing 50.0%. This shows that the majority of the respondents are physical planning staff, which gives a fair representation of the needed proportion in the case university system.

Table 4: Respondents Opinion on the Strategic Management Practices in Delivery of TETFund Buildings in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

S/N	Factors	Strongly agree(5)	Agree (4)	Strongly Disagree (3)	Disagree (2)	Don't Know(1)	Mean score	Rank
1	strategic management practices benefit in delivery of tETFund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University	99	61	0	2	0	4.586	1
2	portfolio analysis has an effect on performance of tETFund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University	87	69	3	2	1	4.481	3
3	motivation as a management tactics has an impact in delivery of tETFund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University	81	80	0	1	0	4.488	2
4	adoption of corporate strategic management practices have benefits in delivery of tETFund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University	54	98	2	7	1	4.222	4

Source: Researchers field study, 2021.

4.3 Opinions on the Factors Leading to Strategic Management Practices in Delivery of TETFund Building Projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University

Table 4 represents ranking of four (4) significant factors leading to Strategic Management Practices in delivery of tETFund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University. The result revealed the significance effects of tactical Management Practices in delivery of tETFund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University. The significance benefit of strategic management practices in delivery of tETFund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University ranked first among the factors with mean scores of 4.586 followed by motivation as a management tactics which has significance effect in delivery of tETFund building projects in

Nnamdi Azikiwe University with mean scores of 4.488. The portfolio analysis has significance effect on the performance of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University is ranked third, with mean scores of 4.481. The current benefit in adoption of corporate strategic management practices in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University ranks forth on the list with mean score of 4.22. This implies that there is a high significance impact on the tactical management practices on delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

Table 5: Pearson Correlation Analysis on Delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

		Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided
Strongly Agree	Pearson Correlation	1	-.987*	-.377	-.854	-.592
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.013	.623	.146	.408
	N	4	4	4	4	4
Agree	Pearson Correlation	-.987*	1	.250	.784	.468
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013		.750	.216	.532
	N	4	4	4	4	4
Strongly Disagree	Pearson Correlation	-.377	.250	1	.410	.962*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.623	.750		.590	.038
	N	4	4	4	4	4
Disagree	Pearson Correlation	-.854	.784	.410	1	.640
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.146	.216	.590		.360
	N	4	4	4	4	4
Undecided	Pearson Correlation	-.592	.468	.962*	.640	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.408	.532	.038	.360	
	N	4	4	4	4	4

Pearson correlations expressed that strongly agree and agree are significance with significance level of 0.013 with a strong negative correlation of -0.987. The variables strongly disagree and disagree are not significance with significance level of 0.360 and a positive correlation of 0.640. The variables strongly agree and disagree have insignificance value of 0.146 with a negative strong correlation of -0.854. The variables strongly agree and strongly disagree are not significance with significance value of 0.623 and a weak correlation of -0.377. The variables agree and strongly disagree have a strong insignificance value of 0.750 with a weak correlation of 0.250. The variables agree and disagree have an

insignificance value of 0.216 with a correlation of 0.784. The variables agree and undecided have an insignificance value of 0.408 with a correlation of 0.592. The variables agree and undecided have an insignificance value of 0.532 with a correlation of 0.468. The variables strongly disagree and undecided have a strong insignificance value of 0.750 with a weak correlation of 0.250. The variables disagree and undecided have a strong insignificance value of 0.360 with a weak correlation of 0.640. This shows that the company’s performance impact of tactical management practices are significance in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

Table 6: Non Parametric Correlations Analysis on Delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

			Strongly Agree	Agree	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided
Kendall's tau_b	Strongly Agree	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	-1.000*	-.183	-.183	-.408
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.	.718	.718	.439
		N	4	4	4	4	4
	Agree	Correlation Coefficient	-1.000**	1.000	.183	.183	.408
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.	.718	.718	.439
		N	4	4	4	4	4
	Strongly Disagree	Correlation Coefficient	-.183	.183	1.000	.400	.894
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.718	.718	.	.444	.102
		N	4	4	4	4	4
	Disagree	Correlation Coefficient	-.183	.183	.400	1.000	.671
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.718	.718	.444	.	.221
		N	4	4	4	4	4
Undecided	Correlation Coefficient	-.408	.408	.894	.671	1.000	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.439	.439	.102	.221	.	
	N	4	4	4	4	4	
Spearman's rho	Strongly Agree	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	-1.000**	-.211	-.316	-.447
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.	.789	.684	.553
		N	4	4	4	4	4
	Agree	Correlation Coefficient	-1.000**	1.000	.211	.316	.447
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.	.789	.684	.553
		N	4	4	4	4	4
Strongly Disagree	Correlation Coefficient	-.211	.211	1.000	.500	.943	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.789	.789	.	.500	.057	

	N	4	4	4	4	4
Disagree	Correlation Coefficient	-.316	.316	.500	1.000	.707
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.684	.684	.500	.	.293
	N	4	4	4	4	4
Undecided	Correlation Coefficient	-.447	.447	.943	.707	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.553	.553	.057	.293	.
	N	4	4	4	4	4

Kendall's correlation is a non-parametric correlation of ranking method. The correlation analyses shows that strongly agree and agree has perfect significance with a perfect negative correlation of -1.000. The variables strongly disagree and disagree are not significance with significance level of 0.444 and a positive correlation of 0.400. The variables strongly agree and disagree have insignificance value of 0.718 with a negative correlation of -0.183. The variables strongly agree and strongly disagree are not significance with significance value of 0.718 and a weak negative correlation of -0.183. The variables agree and strongly disagree have a strong insignificance value of 0.718 with a positive correlation of 0.183. The variables agree and disagree have an insignificance value of 0.718 with a positive correlation of 0.183. The variables agree and undecided have an insignificance value of 0.439 with a correlation of 0.408. The variables strongly disagree and undecided have a strong insignificance value of 0.894 with a positive weak correlation of 0.102. The variables disagree and undecided have a strong insignificance value of 0.221 with a weak positive correlation of 0.671. This shows that the company's performance impact of tactical management practices are significance in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

Spearman's correlation is a non-parametric correlation of ranking method. The correlation analyses shows that strongly agree and agree has perfect significance with a perfect positive correlation of 1.000. The variables strongly disagree and disagree are not significance with significance level of 0.293 and a positive correlation of 0.707. The variables strongly agree and disagree have insignificance value of 0.684 with a negative correlation of -0.316. The variables strongly agree and strongly disagree are not significance with significance value of 0.789 and a weak negative correlation of -0.211. The variables strongly agree and undecided are not significance with significance value of 0.553 and a weak negative correlation of -0.447. The variables agree and strongly disagree have a strong insignificance value of 0.789 with a positive correlation of 0.211. The variables agree and disagree have an insignificance value of 0.684 with a negative correlation of 0.316. The variables agree and undecided have

an insignificance value of 0.553 with a positive correlation of 0.447. The variables strongly disagree and undecided have a very weak insignificance value of 0.057 with a positive strong correlation of 0.943. The variables disagree and undecided have a strong insignificance value of 0.293 with a weak positive correlation of 0.707. This shows that the company's performance impact of tactical management practices are significance in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

4.4 DISCUSSIONS

The research is based on evaluation of strategic management practices and their impact in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

In mean likert analysis, it represents ranking of four (4) significant factors leading to Strategic Management Practices in delivery of tetfund building projects. The result revealed the significance of tactical Management Practices in delivery of tetfund building projects. The significance benefit of strategic management practices in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University ranked first among the factors with mean scores of 4.586 followed by the motivational impact as a management tactics in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University ranked second, with mean scores of 4.488. The significance the effect of portfolio analysis on performance of delivery on tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University ranked third, with mean scores of 4.481, while the current benefit in adoption of corporate strategic management practices in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University ranks fourth on the list with mean score of 4.222. This implies that there is a high significance effect on the impact of tactical management practices on the performance of tetfund building projects.

Furthermore, Pearson correlations expressed that strongly agree and agree are significance with significance level of 0.013 with a strong negative correlation of -0.987, while that strongly disagree and disagree are not significance with significance level of 0.360 and a positive correlation of 0.640. This shows that the company's performance impact of tactical management practices are significance in delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University.

However, Kendall's non-parametric correlation analyses shows that strongly agree and agree has perfect significance with a perfect negative correlation of -1.000. The variables strongly

disagree and disagree are not significant with significance level of 0.444 and a positive correlation of 0.400.

Also, Spearman's non-parametric correlation analysis shows that strongly agree and agree has perfect significance with a perfect positive correlation of 1.000. The variables strongly disagree and disagree are insignificant with significance level of 0.293 and a positive correlation of 0.707. The results reveal that the responses of the survey questionnaires concur with the alternative hypothesis which says that strategic management practices are highly significant in delivery of tefund building projects.

5.1 Summary of key Findings

- (1) Delivery of tefund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University performs work inspections in strategic management practices.
- (2) In Tefund building projects, the method of implementation of management practices depends on management decision, availability of funds, equipment and skills.
- (3) Strategic management practices are part of design and supervision team to completion of building projects.
- (4) In delivery of tefund building projects for Nnamdi Azikiwe University, they can conduct Staff training and continuous development programmes for strategic management staff lacking in the delivery of tefund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University
- (5) Sources of funds for strategic management practices in the delivery of tefund building projects in Universities are from Non-governmental Organization, Government and donations.
- (6) Poor strategic management practices of buildings projects affect the performance of stakeholders and worker's productivity in delivery of tefund building projects
- (7) Adoption of corporate strategic management practices is of benefit in delivery of tefund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University
- (8) Strategic management practices is of benefit in delivery of tefund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University
- (9) motivational impact as a management tactics in delivery of tefund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

This research evaluated strategic management practices in delivery of tefund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University. The research was carried out in Anambra state, south

east Nigeria. The research expressed that tactics or the strategy for management practices is the key in delivery of tetfund building projects. This revealed that management practices are highly effective in delivery of tetfund building projects. Therefore, without adequate tactical management practices, delivery of tetfund building projects in Nnamdi Azikiwe University will have problems in design, construction and construction management specifically building projects in the aforementioned case study. Having achieved the aim of the research which is to study the evaluate the impact of tactical management practices in delivery of tetfund building projects in the aforementioned case study, the researcher however, recommends for wider use and applicability of the research output.

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