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Role of Infrastructural Projects in Sustainable Development: Analysis of Local Government Services of Emerging Economies

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ARTICLE DETAILS**ABSTRACT****History**

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Project Success, Local Government Services, Infrastructure sector, Sustainable development.

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M11, M12

Purpose: The current study is carried out to examine the role of local government services in project success for sustainable development through infrastructure projects in the selected part of Pakistan. Local Government services are considered essential for sustainable development in the contemporary world especially in the infrastructure sector. Emerging economies like Pakistan are struggling to improve quality of life by providing better opportunities to its masses through local government services for sustainable development. Therefore, such topic is worth essential to study.

Design/Methodology/Approach: A structured questionnaire (using five points liker scale ranging 1 to 5) is used to collect data from 217 respondents who are directly engaged in infrastructure projects by using random sampling technique. SPSS is used for data analysis through selected statistical techniques.

Findings: Results indicate that there is statistically significant relationship between services of local government and project success in infrastructure sector. Moreover, Local Govt. Services contribute towards sustainable socio-economic development in the economy.

Implications/Originality/Value:

It is suggested that policy makers and relevant authorities should improve the quality of local government services with diversity to develop infrastructure sector by executing success projects for individual and collective well-being.



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Introduction

Sustainable development could be attained through sufficient and consistent services of local government for the better infrastructure. It could facilitate the masses for individual and collective well-being. Public services and performance of local government is one of the emerging challenges for almost every country on the face of the globe. A number of factors and parameters were considered to decide the fate of project in terms of success or otherwise related to the project's success (Belassi and Tukel, 1996). Infrastructure development could be one of the criteria for success of a project that could be associated with efficiency of any organization with inner and outer context. Similarly, success of project is necessary that may be measured in different ways (Barclay and Bryson, 2010). It is stated that project success is considered as the attainment of particular combination of subjective and objective circumstances (Muller and Judgev, 2012). It is evident that Government's project plays important role for sustainable development of infrastructure sector. It could help to improve the quality of life and living standard of the residents. However, in government sector, the aims of projects are not clear to servants of government creating many challenges to get success of project (Kwak et al., 2014).

Chih and Zwikael (2015) stated that Government projects face many problems besides huge pressure from the public to meet their requirements. Project success is assessed based upon results in favor of organization that could contribute towards organization's performance (Yang et al., 2014). It is reported that success of some projects are not acceptable due to numerous reasons including completion of the project within stipulated time (Flyvbjerg, 2014). Therefore, Government has to take some steps by addressing the reasons of failure/unsuccessful of the projects. Moreover, regulatory and monitoring structure is desired for this purpose (Berg et al., 1999). It is found that managerial success of any project is based upon skilled people and effectiveness of the cost for the project (Walter and Zimmermann, 2016). Moreover, project success is connected with the results of projects that require an explanation for the measurement of the project success (Carvalho and Rabechini, 2017). It is found that use of an e-service is an innovative trend that is observed in case of e-government practices of China (Yang, 2017).

Pakistan has faced many challenges and crises since inception due to poor infrastructure and governance issues in addition to other problems like corruption, mismanagement and lack of resources. Similarly, local government services were not able to contribute towards sustainable development of the country for better quality of life and well-being of masses due to inconsistent policies and lack of trained manpower. However, emergence of 21st century and globalization produced many opportunities for the emerging economies like Pakistan through unprecedented growth in project management practices. Therefore, prevailing local, regional and global scenario necessitates an empirical examination of local government services for sustainable development of infrastructure sector to get individual and collective well-being of masses especially after emergence of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Awareness and inception of local government initiatives in Pakistan for public services (roads, street lights, water supply, sanitation and others) stimulates the massive investment in infrastructure sector through numerous projects. It is treated top priority issue by the current Government of Pakistan who advocates promotion of local government services for the better quality of life, requires a study of this emerging sector in the local setting of Pakistan. Therefore, researchers approached the relevant segment that were directly associated with local government services and working in infrastructure projects for investigation of its role in the sustainable and substantial development. This study is primarily undertaken to find out the association between local government services (water supply; sanitation; roads; street lights) and project success of infrastructure projects in the selected part of Pakistan. It aims to explore the role of services local government for basic infrastructure project by examining the relationship and impact among selected variables (services of local government and project success). It is reported that performance of any project could be measured by a number of variables like project efficiency, human resource management and even project governance (PMI, 2017).

Literature Review

Project Success

Wit (1988) stated that achievements and advantages are linked with the project success and it is linked with achievement of triple constraints. Several past studies believed that impact of project's dimension depends upon results of project's success. Moreover, multi-dimensional method for project success is needed (Shenhar and Dvir, 2007). If the project cannot achieve its success' criteria, it is called failure of project (Baker *et al.*, 2008). However, it is stated that if any project achieves their goals in time, then his called success of project. It is stated that project is completed, when its objectives are achieved in time according to the requirement of project (Jha, 2011). Several issues are disturbing the success of project. Like, role of project's manager, risk management, management of human resources (PMBOK, 2013). Project success is related with the triple constrains (Kerzner, 2011). Project success is to describe the achievement of project's objectives, according to the scope, time, quality, cost, resources, within in the source required in the project to the agreement between project manager and senior manager (PMBOK, 2013, p.35). It is suggested that satisfaction of team of project is required for complete consistency and team members should remain associated with company after the completion of project (Martens and Carvalho, 2016). Similarly, human resource and staffing projects are more difficult to handle due to difference among employees, skilled and unskilled members as well workforce diversity to bring them together (Walter and Zimmermann, 2016). However, it is stated that some of the projects are more likely to be successful due to longer duration and they have more chance to generate actual results with reference to its resource estimates (Gefen *et al.* (2016). It is reported that in multitude in obtaining schemes, the risk of difficulties linked with mega projects can be easily moderated (Liu *et al.* (2016). It is stated that an effective project management is much needed to attain success in the project with reference to predefined parameters (Martinsuo and Hoverfält, 2017). Performance of industries is based on the technology, for example to ensure successful risk mitigation and realization of the benefits of IT projects is related to the requirements of Brazilian central bank for the adoption of specific project management practices (Terlizzi *et al.*, 2017).

Local Government Services for Waters Supply & Sanitation

Government is providing water supply and sanitation services in infrastructure projects. Furthermore, they are improving their services day by day. If government provides good quality services, so, many problems are solved. Services of water supply and sanitation is developed by some methods. In cities mixing of sewerage water in drinking water is decreasing the quality of drinking water (Shi, 2000). For example, people live a good life, children will go to school, and people become rich. If these services are not good for peoples living in cities, then people will not think for government services (Bloom *et al.*, 2005). For improving their lifestyle, government built more services as well as water supply and sanitation (Faal *et al.*, 2009). Provision of safe drinking water is directly related to the assessment of some encouraging services, like better quality of sanitation and other services. These services are contributing to achieving some goals (WHO/UNICEF 2010). It is reported that water supply and sanitation are the basic rights of inhabitants. It is found that some of the projects for provision of clean water are not completed, according to the requirement of that project. Because, involvement of politician, non-availability of funds and irresponsible behavior of local government (World Bank, 2014). Chong *et al.* (2016) reported the problems related to sanitation services in terms of its effectiveness i.e. budgeting and approval of local government funds; ownership issues of assets by the local government; technical issues, biasness and funding problems. It is found that sanitation is one of the biggest challenges being faced by many African countries due to low economic profile and excessive interventions of private sector being a private commodity. Therefore, it is one of the major issue that requires resolution (Mcgranahan and Mitlin, 2016). Similarly, there is program of 2030 for manageable expansion (Hutton & Varughese 2016; WHO/UNICEF, 2017). The task of good quality of drinking water had been completed in 2010 for peoples. But, in 2015 only 91 percent of world's population is using good quality of drinking water (WHO/UNICEF, 2017). It is stated that human beings are facing fresh water's issues in the whole world and it is most significant environmental issues (Topaloglu, *et al.* 2018). Moreover, the absence of good sanitation services is one of the major negative impacts on the

environment of that area and it is also not good for the health of the inhabitation, particularly in cities area where the population rate is very high and it is associated with the worst sanitation services (Vásquez, & Alicea-Planas 2018).

Local Government Services for Roads & Street lights

Local government is required to facilitate the people through various infrastructure projects including the installation of street lights. The old system of street lighting could be replaced with new and modern system for street lights to facilitate the masses through management of street lighting system at different levels. It could improve the efficiency and capacity of the street lights system by different methods and system for improvement in quality and well-being (Wu et al., 2010). It is stated that systems of street lighting for urban areas are describing the importance of energy's consumption and also save money for numerous areas, after the approval of higher authorities they take some steps like , increasing the efficiency of that system, including green energy in that system (Radulovic et al. 2011). It is suggested that street light services and other parameters enables to improve the quality of system (Rabaza et al., 2014).

Several past studies for role of local government services for construction of roads are playing crucial role, in infrastructure sector for the development of the economy. Many researchers have explained the relationship of roads infrastructure and atmosphere. It is the responsibility of local government to provide enough funds for the development of infrastructure and skilled people. An empirical study was conducted in Uganda to examine the association between contract management and performance of road maintenance. It is concluded that some of the basic issues related to contract management could help to increase the performance of projects by addressing disputes, payment issues, proper communication and control of discrepancies related to contracts. Moreover, government should participate and monitor relevant operations and procedures for time and effective outcomes (Aluonzi et. 2016). It is state that government was unable to build sufficient roads at Nepal that resulted into frustration due to traffic jam, slowness, tedious and obstructions. Moreover, narrow and insufficient roads were blocked by the protestors and other people during demonstrations and protest added the problems and made it worst for the residents (Dennis, 2017).

Gargiulo et al., (2015), it is stated that, cities need good model, which develop well environment for people The basic advantage of street light is to provide comfortable environment for peoples and drivers in night. Using of street light system, they have got benefits as well as safety (Rabaza et., 2014). Eventually, Municipal planners and engineers are searching different new inventions for saving energy in system of street lighting. It helps to save energy, good quality and low maintenance (Kotulski, 2016). Another study suggested that some methods are improving in management of energy for street lighting (Sittoni et al. 2015). It is evident that provision of basic facilities to general public including street light plays an essential role in development of suitable system (Adamo et al., 2013; Carli et al., 2016b). Municipals planners and engineers are searching different new inventions for saving energy in system of street lighting. Furthermore, they will save energy, good quality and low maintenance (Kotulski, 2016). Dollary et al. (2016) presented the common service model for the local government services to reduce transaction costs by enhancing flexibility and promoting shared services among people to maximize its benefits. It is suggested that devolution and coordination efforts between national and country government is needed to eliminate the ambiguity regarding responsibility for services delivery by addressing risks associated with local government services (Ochieng, 2017). It is found that poor infrastructure could restrict development of the people in the presence of undeveloped road, absence of healthcare facilities, lack of access to primary education, lack of electricity and non-availability of clean water etc. (Sewell and Desai, 2016). It is suggested that public and private collaboration is beneficial for stakeholders to reap the long benefits for the community (Alexander and Pushnik, 2017). It is stated there are some reasons of failure of local government to provide essential services including corruption; political interventions; personal gains; low level of internal revenue and customized contracts. It restricts the availability of public utility services to masses indicating an acute shortage or inaccessibility of

schooling, healthcare, roads and sanitation etc. services (Nwofi, 2018). It is suggested that financial support should be delegated to urban local government through devolution to support the operation. Moreover, participatory governance system is needed for provision of services for economic development through local government (Makunde, 2018). The available literature and prevailing scenario at the local setting enable the researcher to generate the following hypotheses to be tested empirically for through this study.

Hypotheses of the Study

H1: There is statistically significant relationship between Services of Local Government and project success in Infrastructure Sector of Sargodha Division.

H2: There is statistically significant relationship between Roads and project success in Infrastructure Sector of Sargodha Division.

H3: There is statistically significant relationship between Water Supply and project success in Infrastructure Sector of Sargodha Division.

H4: There is statistically significant relationship between Sanitation and project success in Infrastructure Sector of Sargodha Division.

H5: There is statistically significant relationship between Street Light and project success in Infrastructure Sector of Sargodha Division.

Research Methodology

The study aims to investigate the role of local government services in the project success of infrastructure projects for sustainable development in the Sargodha region of Pakistan. Population of the study was comprised of practitioners and employees of local government who are pursuing infrastructure projects representing 497 individuals/employees. The sample size was calculated based upon (Krejcie and Morgan, 1970) formula to collect primary data from the employees who work for local government at different cadres including executive engineer, assistant engineers, sub engineers, draftsman, clerk, junior clerk etc. in department of Local Government through simple random sampling technique. A master list was used to select the respondents for data collection by devising sampling frame and generate master list of the elements/respondents having equal chances of selection. Unit of analysis was the individual who was approached to collect data through structure questionnaire in English. Moreover, questionnaire was translated into local language i.e. Urdu and Punjabi to get the actual response from the target respondents. A multi-item scale was used for variable i.e. Local Government Services (Roads, Street Lights, Sanitation and Water Supply) were adopted from the Local Government Act 2013 of Pakistan and another multi item scale was used to document the project success based upon an eleven items scale, adopted from Belout and Gauvreau (2004) using five point liker scale ranging from 1 to 5 indicating strongly disagree to strongly agree. A total of 217 completed questionnaires were processed for data analysis through SPSS by application of selected statistical tools.

Results and Discussion

The role of local government services in the project success infrastructure project were examined through selected statistical tools that were applied by SPSS. Data was collected for the selected variables and demographic profile of the respondents. Cronbach's alpha was used for internal consistency and reliability of the variables indicating the values for Roads 0.844; Water Supply 0.854; Street Lights 0.26; Sanitation 0.830 and Project Success 0.880. It is reported that Cronbach's alpha enables to check the internal consistency and reliability of the variables (Sekaran, 2010). Moreover, descriptive statistics were used to analyze the minimum value, maximum, mean, Std. deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis for the selected available. Table 1 indicates the demographic profile of the respondents who were approached for data collection purpose.

Table 1: Demographics of the Respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		

Male	200	92.20
Female	17	7.80
<u>Marital status</u>		
Married	114	52.50
Single	103	47.50
<u>Qualification</u>		
Metric	17	7.80
Intermediate	45	20.70
Bachelor (2 Years)	60	27.60
Master/ B.S (4 Years)	84	38.70
M. Phil and PhD	11	5.10
<u>Experience in Local Government</u>		
Less than 5 years	75	34.60
6-10 years	61	28.10
11-15 years	42	19.40
16- 20 years	26	12.00
Above 20 years	13	6.00
<u>Designation</u>		
Support Staff	89	41.00
Field Staff	63	29.00
Lower Management	14	6.50
Middle Management	20	9.20
Top Management	31	14.30

Table 1 indicates the demographic profile of the respondents indicating gender, marital status, qualification, experience and designation that is presented in frequency and percentage against each aspect of their demography. The researchers used Pearson's correlation coefficient to examine the association among selected variables and its direction (positive or negative) among selected variables that is evident from Table 2.

Table 2: Correlation Analysis

	LGS	RS	WSS	SS	SSL	PS
Local Govt. Services	1					
Roads Services	.629**	1				
Water Supply services	.**	.555**	1			
Sanitation Services	.**	.**	.496*	1		
Street Light Services	.*	.**	.**	.625**	1	
Project Success	.649**	.555**	.496**	.625**	.675**	1

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 levels (2-tailed)

Table 3: Correlation Analysis

Variables	R	Sig.
LGS and PS	.629**	.000
PS and Roads	.555**	.000

PS and WS	.496**	.000
PS and sanitation	.625**	.000
PS & Street Light	.675**	.000

** Correlation is significant at 0.01 levels (2-tailed)

Table 2 reveals the results of correlation analysis between selected variables and constructs. The values of correlation coefficient (r) are positive and significant ($p < 0.05$) indicates strong and positive correlation between selected variables and constructs. It supports the hypotheses that there is positive association between Local Government services and performance of project success o infrastructure projects for sustainable development. Moreover, regression analysis was carried out to assess the impact of selected variables on project success that is presented in Table 3.

The assessment of adjusted R square is (.395) its show that the 39.5% variation in project Success is enhanced by Local Government Services. And the Std. Error of the Estimate = .62281 its mean that the approximately 62% more variation required in this model to become a better one. Regression analyses measure the average relationship between 2 or more variables. In Regression analysis shows the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

Table 4: Regression Model Analysis for Services of LG

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R square	Std. error of the estimate
1	.629a	.395	.392	.62281

Predictor: Constant, Local Government Services

ANOVA table tells us that our model is significant or not. In this table the values of P is less than 0.05, which means that our model is significant and dependent variable is more reliable.

Table 5: ANOVA for Services of LG

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	54.509	1	54.509	8	.000 ^b
	Residual	83.396	215	.388		
	Total	137.905	216			

a. Dependent variable: Project Success

b. Predictors: (constant), Local Government Services

Table 6: Coefficients for SLG

Model	Un-standardized coefficient		Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	SIG.
	B	Std. error			
(CONSTANT)	1.652	.172		9.617	.000
SLG	.620	.052	.629	11.854	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Project Success

Table 7 displays the consequences of the regression analysis. The worth of R is representing correlation with the range from -1 and +1. So the value of R in above table is (.711) and it's mean that the positive relationships between Roads, Water supply, Sanitation and Street light with project success. R square characterizes the quantity of resolve and their values of range from 0 to 1. In table 4.8 the assessment of adjusted R square is (.496). Its show that the 49.6 % variation in project Success is enhanced by Roads, Water supply, Sanitation and Street light and the Std. Error of the Estimate = .56736 its mean that the approximately 56.7 % more variation required in this model to become a better model. Regression

analyses measure the average relationship between 2 or more variables. In Regression analysis shows that the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

In table 4.9 the value of F is significant that is less than 0.05 so the results show that the dependent variable Project Success is more reliable.

Table 7: Regression Model Analysis amongst of SLG

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.711 ^a	.505	.496	.56736

a. Predictors: (Constant), Roads, Water Supply, Sanitation and Street Light

b. Dependent Variable: Project Success

Table 8: ANOVA for amongst SLG

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	69.664	4	17.416	54.105	.000 ^b
	Residual	68.241	212	.322		
	Total	137.905	216			

A. Dependent variable: project success

B. Predictors: (constant), roads, water supply, sanitation, street light

The significant value of Roads is (.212) its mean that Roads is not a good predictor on project success. The value of water supply is greater than 0.05 so the results show that water supply is also not a good predictor on project success. The value of Sanitation and Street Light is less than (0.05) so the results show that Sanitation and Street Light is a good predictor on project success.

Table 9: Coefficients for amongst SLG

Model	Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.432	.163		8.779	.000
Roads	.104	.083	.111	1.253	.212
Water Supply	-.209	.077	-.239	-2.706	.007
Sanitation	.266	.080	.311	3.340	.001
Street Light	.504	.075	.545	6.731	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Project Success

According to results our all hypotheses are accepted and all values are significant. The values of r is greater than 0.5. This means that there is strong and positive relationship between independent and dependent variables.

According to the results of regression analysis our two hypotheses are rejected and three hypotheses are accepted. The value of Roads and Water supply is less greater than 0.05. So that's why these hypotheses are rejected.

Table 10: Summary of Hypotheses accordance with Correlation

Hypotheses	Variables of the Study	R	Sig.	Accepted/Rejected
H1	LGS and PS	.649	.000	Accepted
H2	Roads and PS	.555	.000	Accepted
H3	Water Supply & PS	.496	.000	Accepted
H4	Sanitation and PS	.625	.000	Accepted
H5	Street Light and PS	.675	.000	Accepted

Table 11: Summary of Hypotheses accordance with Regression

Hypotheses	IV	DV	Beta	Sig	Acceptance/Rejection
H1	LGS	PS	.643	.000	Accepted
H2	Roads	PS	.104	.212	Rejected
H3	Water Supply	PS	-.209	.007	Rejected
H4	Sanitation	PS	.266	.001	Accepted
H5	Street Light	PS	.504	.000	Accepted

Discussion

Services of local government are playing important role to improving the life style of peoples living in city areas. It is also playing an important role in country's development. Likewise Services of local government are essential in developing economy to cope with the challenges of the recent age.

The study of Sekaran (2003), it is observed that the, if value of ($\alpha > 0.7$) then results are good, if value of ($\alpha < .5$). SO, its shows poor image and if ($\alpha = 0.6$) then results are in acceptable limit. In this study the alpha values of independent and dependent variable is unacceptable limit ($\alpha > .60$). The value of Roads is (.844), for water supply (0 .854), for sanitation (0.830), for street light (0.626), for services of local government (0.943) and for project success is (0.880).

According to the results of correlation, the results are significant ($p < 0.05$) which means that the all hypotheses are accepted. Correlation between Services of local government and project success is (0.649), for PS and Roads (0.555), for PS and Water supply (0.496), for Ps and sanitation (0.625) and for PS and street light (0.675). According to the results of correlation there is positive relationship between independent variable and dependent variable. These result prove the study of (belout, 2004), He already proved that the relationship between independent and dependent variable.

Regression analysis results are different to correlation. In regression all hypotheses are not accepted, only three hypotheses are accepted and two hypotheses are rejected. The significant values of H1 is ($p < 0.05$), it is accepted. But, for H2 ($p > 0.05$), for H3 ($p > 0.05$), hypotheses H2 and H3 is rejected. Its values are not significant. Its mean that the Roads and water supply is not good predictors. The significant values of H4 is ($p < 0.05$) and for H5 ($p < 0.05$).

The results are agreed with the study of (Joslin and Muller, 2015). The results are related with the study of (Belout, 1998). This study also proves the results of (Wang and Chen, 2006). It is also confirmed by results of (Mathieu *et al.* 2006). At the end; the consequences provide quantitative support to the qualitative research by (Bekker and Steyn, 2008). (Yazici, 2009) proved that development replicas have only supported to boost the success of project.

Conclusions

In these days, services of local government are very necessary for people living in cities area. Local government faces many problems to provide these services for people. The aim of this study is to find out the solution of this and to provide great ideas to improve these services.

This study is based on survey method. Data collected form the employees of local government, working in Sargodha division in infrastructure sector. Data collected through structured questionnaire and this focus on the role of government's services and success of project. For that purpose 5.0 liker scales were used. Sample size of this study was 217 and also respondents rate are 217.

According to the results of this study, results were found the positive relationship between services of local government and project success in infrastructure sector of Sargodha division. Moreover, according

to the results of correlation, all hypotheses were accepted. However, the significant value of street light is bigger than others. And it shows that, the strongest and positive relationship between street light and project success.

Regression's results were found that, the Roads and Water supply have no impact on Project success. Similarly, street light and sanitation are good predictors on project success. Because, the significant values of them is less than 0.05. Major finding of this study is that, all hypotheses are accepted according to the correlation and H2 and H3 are rejected through the results of regression.

The result of this study is to provide great platform for local government to improve their services. It's provides ideas to sort out all problems faced by local government. The results of this study will provides ideas for improving their others services. It enhanced the performance of all services of local government.

The responsibility of local government is to achieve success in Infrastructure project. They also face many problems for providing services to people. Local government influencing the services of infrastructure projects should be conscious of the reputation of a participant positioning for accomplishment of projects. They thought to improve their services in rural areas as well cities area. This also includes application of latest technology by local government to provide better and improve services for people. Simultaneously local government should be aware that how to observe the performance of services and outcomes of services, do not associate of influence of scheme accomplishment on world foundation, nevertheless might so in specific environments of their services of infrastructure projects. Local government must comprehend the quality of their services of infrastructure project provided for people in living cities areas. Local government should also understand the problems for future requirements of their services and manage those problems that might occur in future. Local government should provide their services in rural areas as well as in urban areas and give more services of infrastructure project for inhabitation of peoples.

According to study of (Hair *et al.*, 2010), they have listed some points for measuring the relationship and impact by way of some specified example of project success. Van de Venn and Poole (2005) stated that the modification in self-growing variable is connected with alternative dependent variable. Shareholders position improved through outcomes of improved projects.

In this study only cities area were used in Sargodha division. In this study only four Local Government's services are include. It's performed in infrastructure of Sargodha division. In this study sample size were kept low. The topic of this study is very broad but due to short time and short budget. In this study the research was only focused on city areas of Sargodha division for infrastructure sector. For future study the researcher should take more than one division and also take rural areas as well as urban areas. The researcher can also take more variables for services of local government for further study in future.

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