1. **The value of money and the amount of money over a period of time are not the same. Explain?**

The value of money refers to the purchasing power of money, or how much one unit of currency can buy. This value changes over time due to inflation, which is the gradual decrease in the purchasing power of a currency. The amount of money refers to the total amount of currency in circulation at any given point in time. This amount can increase or decrease depending on the quantity of money produced, the amount of money in circulation, and the amount of money that is held by banks and other financial institutions. It is important to note that the amount of money does not necessarily reflect the value of money, as the value of money can change even when the amount of money remains the same.

2. **The development of alternatives are critical to engineering economics.**

Alternatives are important because they provide engineers with options and allow them to select the most cost-effective solution. Alternatives can include different designs, materials, processes, or even different methods of producing the same product. When engineers consider the alternatives, they must examine factors such as cost, efficiency, safety, reliability, and environmental impacts. They must also consider the long-term cost of ownership, such as maintenance, repairs, replacement parts, and upgrade costs. By considering all of these factors, engineers can select the best solution for their specific needs.

3. **All decisions are strategic but not all decisions are strategic**

Strategic decisions are those that have long-term consequences that are of great importance to the organization. Examples include expanding into new markets, entering into new partnerships, and selecting a new CEO. Not all decisions are strategic. Some decisions are operational, such as deciding which vendor to use for a particular project, or deciding how to staff a department. These decisions may have an impact on the organization, but they are not of the same magnitude or importance as a strategic decision.

4. **Economics is important than engineering. why?**

Economics is important than engineering because economics provides the framework for understanding how ecosystems work. Economics studies the behavior of people and organizations in the market and how they interact to allocate resources and make decisions. This is important because it helps governments, businesses, and individuals make decisions that are based on an understanding of the economic principles of supply and demand,

competition, and pricing. Engineering, on the other hand, focuses on the design and construction of physical systems. While engineering is important for the development of new technology, economics is necessary for understanding how the technology will be used, developed, and managed.

5. **If there are no alternatives to compare, there is no need for engineering economics studies. Critic the statement**

This statement is false. Engineering economics studies can still provide valuable insights even if there are no alternatives to compare. For example, engineering economics studies can be used to evaluate cost-effectiveness, analyze the return on investment, and inform decision-making.

6. **Critic extensively the possible reasons of the paradox behind the inability of Nigeria to properly execute an infrastruture project**

The paradox of Nigeria's inability to properly execute an infrastructure project is one of the most perplexing challenges facing the country. Nigeria is a country that is richly endowed with natural resources, yet it has consistently failed to make use of them to develop the needed infrastructure. The paradox is further compounded by the fact that the country has some of the most highly educated people in the world and a large population, yet it has failed to produce the needed infrastructure. One of the primary reasons for the paradox of Nigeria's inability to properly execute an infrastructure project is the lack of a well-developed institutional framework. The country has a lack of well-defined rules and regulations, which makes it difficult for the government to effectively manage the resources available. Additionally, there is a lack of coordination between various government departments and agencies, which makes it difficult to bring together resources to effectively implement projects. Another reason for the paradox is the lack of adequate funding. The government has been unable to allocate enough funds to the various infrastructure projects that it has undertaken. This has resulted in the projects being delayed or abandoned altogether. This has also resulted in a lack of confidence in the government's ability to deliver on its promises. Finally, the political instability in the country has also contributed to the paradox. The country has experienced numerous changes in government over the years and this has caused a lack of continuity in the implementation of projects. This has further been compounded by the fact that the government has failed to provide the necessary support to the private sector in order to enable them to take on the necessary infrastructure projects. The paradox of Nigeria's inability to properly execute an infrastructure project is one that has been a challenge for the country for many years. If the

government is to address this issue, it must first address the underlying issues that have caused the paradox. This includes addressing the institutional framework, providing adequate funding, and providing support to the private sector. Once these issues are addressed, the country can then begin to make progress in terms of its infrastructure projects.

7. **As an engineering economist, advice on the actualization of lagos state water scacity project**

1. Conduct a thorough cost-benefit analysis to determine the feasibility of the project. This should include an analysis of the costs associated with the project, such as labor, materials, equipment, environmental impact, and potential risks.

2. Establish a timeline for the project and include milestones to measure progress and make adjustments as needed.

3. Develop a comprehensive communications and public engagement plan to ensure stakeholders, including local communities, are informed and engaged throughout the process.

4. Engage with government and private sector entities to identify potential funding sources for the project.

5. Utilize a multi-disciplinary approach to ensure the project is completed in a sustainable manner, taking into account social, financial, and environmental considerations.

6. Create a detailed project plan to ensure efficient project management and adequate resources are allocated.

7. Monitor progress and adjust the project plan as needed to ensure the project is completed within budget and on time.

8. **Discuss extensively the strategic impediment project evaluation of S&D projects in Nigeria**

The strategic impediment project evaluation of S&D projects in Nigeria is a comprehensive assessment of the project that is being undertaken in the country. It is a process that helps to identify the potential issues and impediments that could affect the successful completion of the project. The evaluation is conducted with the aim of identifying and addressing any potential issues before they become major problems. The evaluation process involves a thorough examination of all aspects of the project, including the project objectives, the resources available, the project plan, the budget, and the execution procedure. It also examines the

project management, the project timeline, the cost and time estimates, and the project risks. The evaluation should be conducted in accordance with the objectives and goals of the project, and the evaluation should also take into account the project's context, the environment in which it is being undertaken, and the overall objectives of the project. The evaluation process should include an analysis of the project objectives, the resources available, the project plan, the budget and execution procedure, and the project risks. It should also include an analysis of the project management, the project timeline, the cost and time estimates, and the project risks. The evaluation should also consider the project's context, the environment in which it is being undertaken, and the overall objectives of the project. The evaluation should also include an assessment of the effectiveness of the project management and the project timeline. It is important to ensure that the project is properly managed and that the project timeline is realistic. The project should also be evaluated in terms of its ability to deliver the expected results and meet the project objectives. The evaluation should also include a review of the project's financial performance. This should include an assessment of the project's cost and time estimates and the ability of the project to generate sufficient revenue to cover its costs. The review should also consider the project's ability to generate a return on investment for the stakeholders. Finally, the evaluation should also include an assessment of the project's risk management. This should include an assessment of the project's ability to mitigate risk and the ability of the project to respond to unforeseen events. The evaluation should also consider the project's ability to respond to changes in the environment or the project goals. The strategic impediment project evaluation of S&D projects in Nigeria is an important tool for ensuring the successful completion of the project. It helps to identify and address any potential issues before they become major problems. The evaluation should be conducted in accordance with the project objectives, the resources available, and the project timeline, and should include an assessment of the project's financial performance and its ability to generate a return on investment. The evaluation should also include an assessment of the project's risk management and its ability to respond to changes in the environment or the project goals.