

THE ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTION OF YOUTH TOWARDS AGAINST
CORRUPTION: THE CASE OF KIRKOS SUB CITY WOREDA SEVEN
ADDIS ABABA YOUTH ASSOCIATION.

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Getnet Moges, entitled: The attitudes and perceptions of youth in the fight against corruption: kirkos sub city woreda seven Addis Ababa youth association submitted to Addis Ababa University School of Social Work in partial fulfillment for the requirements of Master of Social Work complied with the regulations of the Addis Ababa University and meet the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the perception and attitude of youth against corruption, focusing on Kirkos sub-city wereda seven, Addis Ababa youth association. The study also investigated the perception of youth on corruption, acceptable and non-acceptable behavior by youth, why youth not reporting corruption, the youth's perceived causes of corruption and the responsibilities of youth against corruption. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used, employing a combination of interviews, structured respondent questionnaires on kirkos sub city woreda seven youth association. Questionnaire as a method of survey employed as a scientific instrument to obtain data from 110 selected samples in kirkos sub city woreda seven youth association. Also, the researcher conducted interviews with 10 samples of youth association leaders who are working for long time in the association. A Purposive sampling method was employed to select samples for interviewees and questionnaire. The study's findings showed that the youth perception on corruption, Corruption directly destroy various systems. More over the study found out that corruption as unaccepted behavior. Youth perceived response they don't Report incidents of corruption and they did not report their observations of corruption felt that nothing useful would be done even if they reported about it. The major causes of corruption by youth could be no ethics or moral, discriminatory & non-uniform application of laws and rules, lack of information and transparency on rules & procedures as the major causes of corruption. Based on the analysis conducted in this study it is clear that the respondents were aware the cause and impact of corruption in this country. However, the government effort to combat corruption was not genuine and ineffective the finding identified leaders themselves are corrupt, and the authority vested upon them for personal interest, they will not be exemplary leaders; also, they will not let anti-corruption watchdogs, if there are any, in force the full length of security of the law against to suspect of corrupt behavior. Institutions have roles on combating corruption. Youth should be good ambassadors of integrity, transparency, accountability and good governance so as to bring meaningful and sustainable development in the country.

Key words: Perception, corruption, attitude of youth, youth association

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List of Abbreviations

CPI	Corruption Perception Index
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EACC	Ethics and anti- corruption commission
FEACC	Federal Ethics and anti- corruption commission
IMF	International monetary fund
PoCA	Prevention of Corruption Act
TI	Transparency International
SET	Stock Exchange of Thailand
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WB	World Bank
WGI	Worldwide Governance Indicator
YBO	Youth Box Channel

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. THE BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Corruption has been with us for centuries and is as old as the history of governments. Casting our mind back to 350 B.C., we find the suggestions of Aristotle in *The Politics*: "To protect the treasury from being defrauded, let all money be issued openly in front of the whole city, and let copies of the accounts be deposited in various words" (Vyas-Doorgapersad, Lukamba-Muhiya, & Pep Rah Ababio, 2013). The mention of corruption and accountability in this quote shows us that both have equally been with us for ages. The term corruption is derived from the Latin word 'corrupts', meaning to 'break' or to take anything without its normal state (Anon, 2017). Corruption, as a concept, differs from everyday human ethics, morals, laws, and tradition in that it is devoted to private gain at the expense of others. Corruption is perpetrated by various actors and has unfavorable effects on the social, economic, political, cultural, institutional, and organizational structures (UNDP, 2015). The definition of corruption has been the subject of intense debate, and there is no single, comprehensive, and universally accepted definition of corruption. The quest to understand the nature, dynamics, and scope of corruption has occupied many scholars in the field and also resulted in various scholarly differences and theories. The subjective and multifaceted nature of corruption has made it hard to define it concisely. Attempts to develop such a definition by social scientists, development agencies, and other scholars have been made.

The most commonly known definition of corruption given by UNDP is a more comprehensive one that defines it as "The misuse of public power, office or authority for private benefit – through bribery, extortion, influence, peddling, nepotism, fraud, speed money or embezzlement" (UNDP, 2004). In line with this, the World Bank also concisely defines corruption as "The abuse of public office for private gain". Although corruption is commonly linked to bribery and exchange of favors, yet the definition given by WB comprises the non-monetary aspects of corruption, such as nepotism (favoritism to relatives) and influence touting, and actions which do not signify exchanges such as forgery (World Bank, 2006). Even though these definitions are limited to the public domain, the definition by Transparency International (TI) has included private sector corruption by referring to corruption as "The misuse of entrusted power for private gain" (Transparency International, 2018). Corruption has been recognized as a systematically deep-rooted political dilemma which goes far beyond individual level. Concomitantly, there is a dire need to embrace the systemic dimension of corruption and move away from the current focus on the sole private gain. The suggestion here is for such a modified definition: "The abuse of entrusted authority for illicit gain" (Disch, Vigeland, Sundet & Gibson, 2009). According to

these writers, the definition includes all transactions among players in state and non-state domains and still takes into account the non-transactional corruptions like forgery. From this definition, there are two expressions that are key in defining corruption as comprehensive as possible; "entrusted authority" which stresses on the capability to make decisions where different parties accept the rightfulness of the position to do so, whether a formal or informal (customary), and "illicit" which refers to prohibition by law or customs (Disch, Vigeland, Sundet& Gibson, 2009).

Similar to the aforementioned definitions, USAID also defined corruption as "the abuse of entrusted authority for private gain" (USAID, 2005). This definition identifies/implies that corruption is not prevalent only in the public sector but also in political parties, in the private business sector, NGOs, associations and in the society as a whole. Hence, the definition of corruption by USAID not only involves abuse of public office but also other offices as well. An interesting observation is that while definitions of corruption revolve in highly intertwined melodies, yet variations may persist depending on the definer. Thus, conceptually corruption in any given context has both the legal and socio-cultural definitions, which may not always be in agreement. However, despite all the progress that is being made to tackle corruption, it still remains rampant globally as it affects and interacts with numerous, social, economic, political and cultural factors; and its multifaceted and secretive nature makes it a complex problem to tackle. Often corruption is conceptualized as the misuse of public authority for personal gains. It is the act of malfeasance by officials for personal enrichment while Ethiopia National Corruption Perception Survey. Third Report performing tasks entrusted to them by the general public. It is dishonest or illegal behavior. It hinders economic development, reduces social services, diverts investments in infrastructure, institutions and social services, and fosters an anti-democratic environment characterized by uncertainty, unpredictability and declining moral values and disrespect for constitutional institutions and authority. It undermines development by distorting the rule of law and weakening the institutional foundation on which economic growth depends on a number of reports and studies show that corruption is rampant in Ethiopia.

According to Malin and Birch (1998) attitude refers to a complex mental state involving beliefs, feelings and values and disposition to act in certain ways. It has three basic components. These are: a) cognitions or beliefs about particular person, situation or thing, b) an emotional reaction toward that stimulus; and c) tendency to behave in certain manner. Moreover, attitude is a predisposition towards some objects and includes one's beliefs, feelings, and behavioral tendencies concerning the object (Myers, 1983).A predisposition or tendency to respond positively or negatively towards a certain idea, object, person or situation. Attitude influences an individual's choice of action, and responses to challenges, incentives, and rewards (together called stimuli).Four major components of attitude are (1) Affective: emotions or

feelings. (2) Cognitive: belief or opinions held consciously. (3) Co native: inclination for action. (4) Evaluative: positive or negative response to stimuli (Business dictionary.com).

1.2. Statement of the problem

Corruption is a universal problem which compromises the quest for development, good governance, and democracy though its degree of severity varies (Capasso and Santoro, 2018). Corruption has a complex social, political and economic impact that affects all countries and it undermines democratic institutions, slows economic development and contributes to a governmental instability particularly in poor countries like Ethiopia (Kinkino, 2014). Transparency international defines corruption as “the abuse of entrusted power for private gain” (kolstad et al, 2008.).

The UN convention against corruption (UNCAC) doesn't prescribe a single definition corruption is closely linked to the generation of economic rents and rent seeking. This refers to actors securing above normal returns from an asset not by adding value to it through investment but rather through manipulating the social and political environment. The establishment of monopoly is classic example of this. The asset then becomes inherently more valuable. Rent seeking involves corruption, whereby the payment of bribes is necessary to manipulate the environment so as to benefit a particular actor (<http://www.u4.no/glossary/>).

According to Lip set and Lenz (2000), corruption cuts across faiths, religious denominations and political systems. It exists in all political systems, be it democratic, dictatorial, feudal, capitalism, or socialism.

Corruption is frequently seen as being solved by a generational shift (transparency international).Fiji, 2013). Therefore, the analysis of the role of youth in the fight against corruption is becoming one of the most significant subjects in the scientific field .Many authors emphasize that young people are the main target group having enough potential to strengthen anti-corruption efforts (vaisyalayvicute, 2007; Disch et al., 2009; Cimbro, 2017; FarzaneganandWitthuhn, 2017; Sihombing, 2018; Stupnianek and Navickas, 2019; Zhu and Li, 2019; DenisovaSchmidt et al., 2020).

Corruption is institutionalized and socially ingrained in a country, making it difficult to discern corruption as a problem from just "the way things are done'." Older generations may have a vested interest in maintaining the corrupt status quo or may have grown tired of seeing promises for change never materialized. In contrast, youth are usually more open to wide-scale transformation and have the will to pursue it. Parents, teachers, political leaders, employers, and peers shape the environment for young people to take on these roles and empower them to make the right decisions in their lives (Cimbro, 2017).

As a group, young people make up a sizable cohort of their communities and societies. According to the most recent data, nearly one-fifth of the world's population is between 15 and 24 years old, and they largely live in developing countries. When people under 15 are included in this figure for youth, their share reaches nearly 60 percent of the population in developing nations and roughly 30 percent in industrialized countries. Young people have the sheer numbers needs for social change and provide an unprecedented to force shifting the future in the global fight against corruption. Further progress on anti-corruption work will be hard to advance without young people playing a leading role. As a new generation of politicians, businessmen, and civil society actors, the youth play an important role in the implementation of a new integrity (honesty) culture at all societal level. As a result, specific strategies for improving their ability to effectively identify prevent, and combat corruption needed to be developed (cimbro, 2017).

African youth can combat corruption in diverse ways using various means, including exercising their civic and political rights in electing the right officials in office and holding them accountable; training as anti-corruption Practioners: forming integrity camps, and increasing political participation and the use of petitions. Young people must rise to more leadership roles locally, regionally, and internationally and continue to advocate for transparency and accountability (TI Global barometer, 2009).

Youth can help communities to document cases of corruption by developing reporting platforms on the web or through mobile apps. Social media, in particular, is an effective way to address corruption in real time. According to Transparency International, through sport and creativity – from running against corruption to scoring a goal for transparency – youth can raise their communities' anti-corruption awareness. Recognizing the youth as a key ingredients in the fight against corruption in paramount given the role they play in changing attitudes and instilling cultural accountability .since youth represent a significant part of the population and are generally more open to social change and political transformation, it could be surmised that they would have less interest in maintaining the status quo. Furthermore, engaging the youth is also paramount as this sector of the population tends to be more exposed to bribery and therefore particularly vulnerable to corruption. This is because they are involved in almost every aspect of society – as students, pupils, workers, customers and citizens. (Transparency International, 2009).

Prior research shows that only strategies supplemented with various civil initiatives (especially youth initiatives, when the community feels engaged and a meaningful part of the event) can effectively function in developing intolerance to corruption (Hanna et al., 2011). It is especially important for young developing countries, such as Ethiopia, to build a strong democracy and to prevent ethical problems.

Nowadays, youths are the main foundation for a country. They will be the future leaders, but importantly, their present attitudes and behaviors will affect the lives of a nation. For example, when youth tolerate corruption, then the future of the nation will be questioned since corruption destroys nation building. However, there is little research that focuses on youth perceptions of corruption and integrity, especially in the Ethiopian context (for example, Transparency International, 2012; Transparency International, 2013). Corruption in our country is challenging. The challenge needs many efforts. Corruption is spreading at a high rate and is labeled as one social problem and considered a cultural phenomenon. It weakens the country's economy, causes injustice and deterioration of relationships among individuals and communities.

The main reason why the researcher is interested in this area of study is that, there is a little research focused on youth perceptions of corruption, but there is a geographical gap/geographic representation focus on the perception of youth against corruption.

1.3. Objectives of the study

The general objective of this study is to investigate the attitudes and perceptions of youth in the fight against corruption in the case of Kirkos wereda seven.

1.4. Research questions

The study is intended to answer the following basic research questions:

1. What are the perceptions of youth on corruption?
2. What are acceptable behaviors by youth?
3. Why youth not reporting corruption?
4. What are the youth's perceived causes of corruption?
5. What are the responsibilities of youth against corruption?

1.5. The scope of the research

The major focus of this study was Addis Ababa youth association kirkos sub city woreda seven with regard to investigating the perception and attitude of youth against corruption.

In terms of population or scope, the study was concentrated on members of Addis Ababa youth to make the research manageable. The reason why the researcher wants to conduct a study on this organization arises from their own basic reasons; ease of accessibility, availability, relevance and timeliness of the anti-corruption at a given time and geographical proximity are reasons to delimit the study.

1.6. Definitions of key terms

Youth: - is defined as those people between the ages of 15 and 29 years.

Perception: The way youth think about or understand someone.

Attitude: is that youth expressing an evaluation of some object, where the evaluations are expressed by terms such as liking-disliking.

1.7. The significance of the study

This study may serve as the Addis Ababa youth association office's tool to know the attitude of the city's youth toward corruption and would take corrective measures to improve the ethics of the youth.

Secondly, the members of the youth association recognize the anti-corruption movement as a system of against corruption.

Thirdly, for policy makers, it can provide critical information on how to implement anti-corruption policies on youth.

Finally, the study will also be a useful input for further research into the area. The study will give insight to other fellow researchers for their extensive investigation of the field.

1.8. Limitations of the study

Like all research, this study had limitations such as shortage of time, financial constraints, lack of relevant information or documents, or unavailability of previously conducted research on the area of the study, and some of the target group might be reluctant to give appropriate responses.

1.9. Organization of the Study

The study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, delimitation of the study, limitation of the study, organization of the study and operational definitions. Chapter two was briefly explaining the review of related literature. Chapter three presents research design and methodology. Chapter four provides presentation and data analysis. Finally the last chapter includes a summary of the findings, conclusion and recommendations

CHAPTER TWO

2. THE RELATED LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. DEFINITION OF CORRUPTION

Corruption is a dynamic, complex and multifaceted phenomenon which impacts on people's day-to-day lives. This is why there is no single and universally acceptable definition of corruption. Corruption is conventionally understood, and referred to as "the abuse of authority for private gain (Cechorova, 2012) for her part support the same argument by defining corruption as an; "abuse of power for personal gain" Put more explicitly, it is "the intentional noncompliance with arm's length relationships aimed at deriving some advantage from this behavior for oneself or for related individuals".

Both definitions converge towards the fact that corruption is linked to individual behavior. The World Bank defines corruptions "the abuse of public office for private gain" (Tanzi 1995:172 in van den Berg &Noorderhaven, 2016).

Achim (2016) and previously many authors have attempted over the years to define and explain the concept of corruption. Transparency international, on the other hand, describes corruption as being "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. It can be classified as grand, petty and political depending on the amount of money lost and the sector where it "occurs".

Corruption is seen as one of the biggest threats to firms in developing nations (Hardoon&Hheinrich 2013, Van den berg & and Noorderhaven 2016). Aguilera and vadara (2008 ,p.433-4) defined corruption as " the crime that is committed by the use of authority with in organization s for personal gain " while okokgbule (2006,p ,194) .rather defined corruption as: a device or strategy usually employed to sway people away from the right course of action, duty or conduct, either in the performance of their Official duties ,or in activities relating to economic or political matters For his part, Lopez 2017:186 advocates that corruption corrodes the fabric of society, undermines people's trust in the political and economic systems and can even cost people's freedom, health, money and even their lives. Since corruption is also considered as being "norm deviant "(voliotis 2015:147), it unfortunately also hampers good governance , undermines the rule of law , adversely influence service quality and efficiency , poses threats to principles of democracy, and compromises investments, justice and the economy. The Prevention of Corruption Act (PoCA) 2002, an act of corruption includes "the abuse of a public or private office for private gain". All those involved in an act of corruption are liable to penal servitude for a term not

exceeding 10 years In general; corruption refers to patterns of misconduct, dishonest behavior and is thus an unlawful act.

2.2. Causes of Corruption

Corruption affects all segments of society, particularly the poor. It corrodes public trust, undermines the rule of law and economic development, erodes moral values such as honesty, integrity and justice and represents a major threat to democracy, human rights, meritocracy and equity. It also brings along a moral decay, frustration, demotivation and steals from youth's future prospects. According to Robert Kiltgaard, Dean and Ford Distinguished Professor of International Development and Security at the Rand Graduate School, Santa Monica, California, the corruption formula is: $C = M + D - A$. Corruption equals monopoly plus discretion minus accountability. Whether the activity is public, private, or non-profit, and whether it is carried on in Ouagadougou or Washington, one will tend to find corruption when an organization or person has monopoly power over a good or a service, has the discretion to decide who will receive it and how much that person will get, and is not accountable. Corruption is a dynamic and complex phenomenon and can occur on different scales ranging from small favors to political corruption. A plethora of factors and forces have been attributed as possible causes of corruption. These are, amongst others: personal greed; cultural environments which condone it; indifference of the population and lack of transparency and accountability at institutional level; inefficient controls as well as inappropriate regulations and inadequate or weak legislations; high tolerance of corrupt activities, low press freedom and political instability; •low income and high poverty level. With a high poverty level, the probability to resist corruption is low, others argue for falling moral standards, religious values and ethical values (Atoyebi and Mobolaji, 2004); and political and economic insecurity. Other factors include level of expectation, since expectation has an impact on people's thought, perception and behavior. In a corrupt society, the public expects one to be corrupt and naturally feels less guilty about committing such an act but in an honest society a corrupt act gives rise to a stronger sense of guilt and indignation. Corrupt act gives rise to a stronger sense of guilt and indignation. Indignation is a trigger for disclosure and thus if a corrupt act is detected it is much more likely to be reported to the authority or to the press than in a corrupt society (Collier, 2000). Finally, the worldview of individual impacts strongly on behavior, and with self-interest combined with low accountability consciousness and poor enforcement institution a wrong decision may occur (Chakra, 2000).

2.3. Manifestations of Corruption

Corruption takes on different forms, in different countries and, in most cases, it is very difficult to distinguish one from the other because they are partly overlapping and used interchangeably with other

concepts. . According to Amundsen (1999), the main forms of corruption as bribery, embezzlement, fraud, extortion, favoritism and shirking.

2.4. Types of Corruption

Typology of corruption and further be categorized in terms of their origin, motive, magnitude, pervasiveness, usage of resource, and direction. According to Amundsen and Collier (1999) based on its type and magnitude, corruption can be categorized as- Petty and Grand. Further, Shah&Schater (2004) also added a third type state capture. A petty corruption (administrative /bureaucratic corruption): this type of corruption practiced by those who simply execute government policies and are underpaid civil servants who depend on small kickbacks or commission that are usually demanded by junior officers in the public sector from the public in exchange for official service to be rendered .Bureaucratic corruption takes place in the public administration, at the implementation and of politics, where the public meets with public officials (Porta&Vanncci, 1999).B. Grand corruption (political corruption); it is the behavior of high-level government (elected officials), including politicians, taking bribes to reward contracts; paying bribes to influence elections; using their position to provide patronage. It is practiced by those public officials who have power to decide on significant economic and political issues (Moody- Stuart, 1996). Grand corruption distorts competition by denying the public access to the competitive marketplace; it induces wrong decisions resulting in wrong projects, wrong prices, wrong contractors, dumping un-needed goods, substandard delivery to recoup overpricing, promotes corruption at lower levels and erodes public confidence in leaders (Bansal, 2004 cited in Faniel, 2009).State capture/ influence peddling; it is the collusion between private agents and public officials, a situation where the private sector captures the state apparatus- the legislature, executive, and judiciary (Shah &Schacter, 2004). Today, however, the power or assumption in power has reached its zenith and that it has captured the ordinary and the intelligent- Mind- Capture (Bansal, 2004). Corruption can also be categorized on the basis of its pervasiveness. Robinson, 1983, for example, categories it in to three main forms; a. Incidental (individual);instances of malfeasance on the part of individual politicians or public officials, which are episodic rather than systemic. According to Riley (1998), it occurs on a small scale ,involves individual and very junior public officials such as policemen ,custom Institutional(for example, the police service); corruption Pervades Particular institutions or sectors of activity. Riley (1998)categorizes institutional as systematic and argue that it has large development impact ;can affect most or all of government departments ,a parastatals such as procurement agency or marketing board; can have substantial impact up on government revenues and trade diversion; and need sustained reform effort rather than individualized response .. Systemic (Societal);corruption pervades the entire society

and in the process becomes reutilized and accepted as a means of conducting every day transactions. This is entrenched corruption which affects institutions and influences individual behavior at all levels of a political and socio economic system, and tends to be monopolistic, organized and difficult to avoid it (Faniel, 2009).

2.4.1. Bribery

Bribery is the payment (in money or kind) that is given or taken in a corrupt relationship. Hence, bribe is given to officials so that they act against the rule. There are many equivalent terms to bribery, like kickbacks, gratuities, commercial arrangements, baksheesh and grease money, which are all notion of corruption in terms of the money or favors paid to employees in private enterprises, public officials, and politicians (shimels, 2005).

2.4.2. Embezzlement:

Embezzlement can be extended to massive extraction of public property by power- holders that systematically exploit their political office for their own private business interest and that of the members of the ruling families. Furthermore; embezzlement is a form of corruption and power abuse that can develop in closed institutional and moral spheres, independently of the public moral and with few possibilities of public sanction. In many thoroughly corrupt countries, embezzlement is a fundamental part of the resource extractive capacity of ruling elite, even more important than extraction through bribes (Amundsen, 1999).

2.4.3. Extortion

Extortion is a form of corruption as extraction of money or other resources either from the society to the state or from the state to the society as a form of either ‘redistributive’ extraction ‘from below’ or from above’ through the use of coercion, violence or the threats to use force. Corruption as extraction from below is said to occur when individuals or firms compel individual state officials and state agencies for preferential business opportunities, privileges, and legal prosecution (Amundsen, 1999).

2.5. Consequences of Corruption

There is an extended debate on the consequence of corruption and it seems paradoxical to debate whether corruption is of any help to society at large. . Depending on the wide range of circumstances available corruption has been taken as either generally harmful or generally beneficial (Robinson, 1998).

2.5.1. Corruption as Beneficial

Corruption to be a means of aiding the economy, particularly in the case of cumbersome regulations, excessive bureaucracy or market restrictions “greases the wheels” (Lambsdorff, 2001).

Klitgaard (1998) also introduced the idea, which refers to benefits from specific corrupt acts, not from systematic corruption pervading many or most decisions. UNPAN(2002) believed for years that corruption was an effective and even necessary tool for doing business in developing countries ; by greasing the palms ,firms achieved a competitive advantage . Amundsen (1999) argued that, corruption may be a good thing because it may ease the squeaky wheel of state bureaucracy, unlock doors, enable private entrepreneurship and promote businesses. In some countries mainly in Southeast Asian the growth rate doesn't seem to suffer and has been kept at high level for years despite the existence of systemic corruption (Osborne, 1997).

2.5.2. Corruption as Harmful

Robinson (1998) stated that, corruption is a great enemy of development just like ignorance and environmental degradation. At its most basic, corruption perverts decision-making. Decisions that should be based on defined concepts of the public good or best management are made in the interest of private gain of the office holders and their clients. This can have a wide range of effects that assume economic, political, and social impacts. Economic Impact Corruption lowers investment and retards economic growth. It destroys investors' confidence by making decisions on the basis of corrupt manipulation rather than according to defined and transparent rules. Corrupt government officials usually ask entrepreneurs for bribes before enterprise can be started or at latter stage to share proceeds of their investments, which lower incentives for both domestic and foreign investment (Mauro, 1998). Similarly, Rose-Ackerman (1978) opposed that the corruption 'greases' argument and showed that, instead of speeding up, corrupt officials might cause administrative delays in order to attract more bribes

Along the same line Bansal (2004:172) argues that "with concentration of ill-gotten wealth in the hands of a few or the undesirable, there emerges a distorted consumption pattern. In corrupt environment ,able individuals allocate their energies to rent seeking and to corrupt practice and not to productive activities (Mauro,1998) In this case, the more talented and highly educated individuals will be more likely to engage in rent seeking work than in productive work, with adverse consequences for their country's growth rate. The inclination on the part of public officials to generate rents for private benefit has several welfare implications Decisions are biased. The award of contract may not represent the best price/quality combination, but the most successful briber (Tanzi&Davoodi, 1998). Individual job decisions can be affected by corruption, talented youth apply for burearatic jobs instead of more scientific professions, in order to extract rents (soreide, 2002). Rent-seeking increases expenditure. If the money involved is more, the propensity to win the tender will be high, even at higher bribes. This will result in inflated product prices because companies load their prices to cover the cost of any bribes they pay, or lower the quality of the product (Osborne, 1997).

Youth have always been a force of change within countries, whether by daring to ask pointed questions, pushing civilian movements of resistance or promoting social issues. Their energy, strength, inventiveness and hopefulness have led to the transformation of societies with in generation. Young people are calling for ambitious agendas and innovative ways to shape them, on a whole array areas ranging from education, health care and labor conditions through to the environment, trade relation and global governance. Corruption, however, is one of the main barriers that is blocking their efforts. Generating a stronger commitment by young people and youth organization to get involved in anti – corruption efforts could help to dismantle current impediments and could be a catalyst for change in society , the economy and politics(Osborne, 1997).

2.6 .Youth and Corruption

A critical building block for constructing a nation which is transparent, accountable, and open to all is mobilizing citizen’s sustained commitment to the fight against corruption. Getting a country’s youth involved in these efforts at any early stage and as an active stake holder offers an immense opportunity to shift how governments view their obligation to create societies grounded in ethics and integrity rather than corruption and abuse. Integrity, like corruption, is learned. Unfortunately, in many countries, rich and poor alike, corruption has been tolerated for generations. Young people have the potential to transform this present reality and make a lasting impact as tomorrow’s leaders and today’s citizens by creating a world free of corruption (TI Global barometer, 2009).

2.6.1. Corruption and Africa’s youth

The impact of corruption in Africa is well documented, but the extent to which corruption specifically affects young people on the continent is yet to be fully examined. Corruption not only has a negative effect on a country’s economy, but also on issues of governance, democracy and development. Economically, corruption is said to fuel inefficiency, and increases the cost of doing business because of illicit payments. In terms of governance, corruption – for example by siphoning of millions from the state’s wealth – leads to government’s inability to protect, respect and fulfill the rights of its citizens, core obligations of every state. On democracy, illegal campaign contributions and bribing politicians can undermine democratic systems, particularly when payoffs are made in exchange for legislative or regulatory favors. Corruption further leads to the phenomenon of state capture, aimed at changing the rules in the interests of the corruptor. Public policies are formulated to favor a few powerful individuals and businesses and not the public. The impact of corruption is widespread and cross-cutting. However young people feel the negative implication the most. According to the AU, 65% of Africa’s population is below the age of 35, and it is projected that by 2020, three out of every four people in Africa will be on average 20 years old. These numbers mean that Africa is not only the most youthful continent but also

that young people are the most exposed to corruption as students, voters, workers and customers. This exposure to corruption occurs in many ways: from demands for bribes to secure admission in learning institutions, get employment, obtain business permits and licenses, to being bribed as voters and receiving cash handouts from politicians to cause violence during election(TI Global barometer, 2009).

2.6.2. Origin and Nature of Corruption in Sub-Saharan Africa

In contrast to the views of IMF and World Bank economists, Africa specialists suggest that corruption in Africa has its origin in colonial practices, has been deeply ingrained as self – reinforcing ,self-perpetuating institutions ,and has fundamentally captured governmental institution in sub- Saharan countries in a way that insults corrupt practice from ordinary reforms Colonial administrators dismantled traditional checks and balances to centralize power in their own hands and the hands of a small number of local chiefs, colonial appointees, and acculturated elites shaped by the colonial educational system local chiefs become accustomed to exercise of absolute rule , without judicial restraint , as long as they enjoyed the confidence of the colonial administrator . it is the chief who has the right to make a bylaw governing his locality, who assess the value of your petty property and therefore how much tax you must pay , who comes to collect that tax , who fines you if you fail to pay that tax, who jails you if you fail to pay the tax and the fine, who decides where you labor when in jail ,and who release you upon termination of the sentence The chief is the petty legislator, administrator, judge, and policeman all in one. Every moment of power – legislative, executive, judicial and administrative – is combined in this one official. This system invited abuses. A chief could requisition the third child of every subject as personal servants. Women were ruthlessly appropriated. This concentration of power is a legacy of the French and British colonial practice of centralizing governmental power in the colonial head and his trusted elites (Faniel, 2009).

The transfer of this power to African heads of state had disastrous results upon independence. After the transfer of power, Africa’s autocrats quickly discovered that they could use their combined economic and political power to direct economic activity, enrich them-selves, reward political supporters, punish political rivals, and crush opposition to their rule. Political supporters were rewarded with government positions that permitted them to invent bureaucratic hurdles and then extract artificial license fees and fees to expedite requests through the bureaucracy, effectively throttling economic activity (shimels, 2005).

The preceding review suggests that the source of the problem of corruption in Africa is the colonial policy of dismantling traditional checks and balances on the power of rulers. Colonial governments used their power to extract wealth from their colonies, and then transferred this power to African rulers upon independence, where it was abused on a grand scale: ‘With no effective restraints on government

behavior, corruption became widespread'. The primary catalyst for corruption is a lack of accountability among the ruling elite, who use their monopoly on unchecked discretionary power for personal economic and political gain: 'It is through this stranglehold that corruption thrives, for it is through this stranglehold that all decision-making occurs and patronage is dispensed'. Corruption persists because public officials have no fear of being held accountable for their actions. Despite public outrage, corruption in Africa has reached cancerous proportions. Elites have turned state institutions into instruments for self – enrichment, thus corruption. in almost all African countries, a common and routine element of the functioning of the administrative and par administrative apparatus, from top to bottom', leading to enormous losses in state revenue – in some cases as much as 60 per cent. Corruption in Africa is pandemic, a way of life and remains one of the continent most enduring institutions. Corruption is not only caused by a lack of checks and balances but it also serves to prevent the emergence of the institutional reforms necessary to create checks and balances. In the majority of African countries, corruption pervades the institutions that normally provide checks and balances: the police, judiciary, and the legal system. Thus, it is not possible to rely on those institutions to fight corruption. Elites sabotage the development of transparent, participatory, democratic accountability structures in order to preserve their lucrative monopolies on governmental services and privileges. Despite free elections, African leaders continue to resist IMF reforms that would undermine the patrimonial system that keeps them in power, and have delayed and reshaped reform policies in ways that make them less threatening and, in some cases, even profitable, as in the case where state assets are 'privatized' at fire sale prices to the president's cronies, with hefty fees going to government ministers. Thus, democratization, privatization and IMF – style reforms are not panaceas and do not provide checks and balance against the abuse of governmental power (Lambsdorff, 2001). Klitgaard (1998).

2.7. Overview of corruption in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is Africa's oldest independent country. It is unique among African countries in that the ancient Ethiopian monarchy maintained its freedom from colonial rule, with the exception of the 1936-41 Italian occupation (CIA 2018), and the constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia was adopted in 1994 (CIA 2018). Ethiopia's economy has experienced strong, broad-based growth, averaging 10.3% a year from 2005/06 to 2015/16, compared to a regional average of 5.4%. Despite being the fastest growing economy in the region, the country is also one of the poorest. The main development challenges that Ethiopia faces is sustaining its positive economic growth and accelerating poverty reduction, which requires progress in job creation and improved governance (World Bank 2018b). Despite its astonishing and successive economic growth, Ethiopia still faces a lot of economic challenges. The main ones over

the past couple of years include inflation, rising foreign exchange rate, forex shortage as foreign trade has not grown Main points.

In Ethiopia, corruption occurs in various forms, including but not limited to, clientelism (relations of patronage), kleptocracy (exploiting the people), rent seeking (manipulating policies) and state capture (private interests influencing the Ethiopia National Corruption Perception Survey Third Report State decisions). Although anti-corruption laws in the country remain strong in principle, they are not implemented adequately. Recent restructuring events of the power balance by the ruling coalition have resulted in the election of a new prime minister. The new Prime Minister since coming to power has adopted a more aggressive tendency towards corruption, replacing euphemistic vocabulary with more direct terms that indicate its criminal nature (Transparency International, 2018). The new PM in his speech at the fourth national anti-corruption partnership conference said “Corruption is an existential threat to Ethiopia. While Ethiopia is yet not considered among the top 10 African countries thought to have extreme levels of corruption, the lack of proactive media role in uncovering corrupt practices and ineffectiveness of government institutions to root out corrupt practices is endangering the country's political structure” (Xinhua, 2018). According to the Economist (in its 2019 Democracy Index), Ethiopia is an “authoritarian regime” with a score of 3.44 (out 10) and a rank of 125 out of 167 countries. Comparing this to the 2017 result (a score of 3.42 out of 10 and 129 out of 167 nations), the country has shown some progresses in the 2019 Democracy Index, although there are significant improvements needed in terms of free and fair national election, security of voters, and in the capability of civil servants to implement policies (The Economist, 2019). According to the 2019 Corruption Perceptions Index reported by Transparency International, Ethiopia is the 96th least corrupt nation out of 180 countries and 94th in 2020 (TI, 2019 & 2021). The Similarity Gain Integrity report also indicated that there are high levels of corruption in Ethiopia, although less high than in comparable regional countries. Some examples of corruption in the country include facilitation payments and bribes being necessary to keep land leased from the state or in order to obtain government contracts (GAIN-Integrity, 2017). The anti-corruption law of Ethiopia is majorly contained in the Corruption Crimes Proclamation (881/2015) Ethiopia National Corruption Perception Survey Third Report which criminalizes major forms of corruption, including active and passive bribery, bribing a foreign official, and money laundering. In respect to this, facilitation payments are illegal, and it is prohibited for civil servants to accept gifts of any kind that may affect their decisions. The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) by the World Bank shows six dimensions of governance of nations around the globe using the following criteria: Control of corruption, government effectiveness, political stability and absence of violence/terrorism, rule of law; and voice and accountability.

The 2019 TRACE Bribery Risk Matrix – which bases on a theory about the factors that contribute to business bribery risk – places Ethiopia in the “high” risk category, ranking it 176th out of 200 surveyed countries, and this rank was a bit better than the 2017 result which was 178th. The risk matrix is based on four factors that lead to bribery risks: opportunity, deterrence, transparency and oversight (TRACE International, 2020). The Transparency International (TI) 2018 report shows that the major sectors that are prone to corruption in Ethiopia include the energy sector, judiciary, police, land administration, social services (health and education) (Transparency International , 2018). In terms of legal and institutional frameworks, Ethiopia has signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2003 and has ratified it in 2007. Besides, the country has also signed the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption in 2004 and has ratified it in 2007. The report by TI also indicated that since May 2016, essential powers of corruption crimes investigation and prosecution by the Anti-Corruption Commission have been transferred to the Federal Attorney General. Hence, the current legal regime of anti-corruption includes, Proclamations, No. 433/2005, 434/2005, the amendments to these proclamations No. 883/2015, 884/2015 and the Federal Attorney General Establishment Proclamation No. 943/2016. The fact that FEACC’s powers were transferred to the Attorney General makes a big portion of the existing anti-corruption laws inapplicable. These recent alterations necessitate the revision of the Anti-Corruption Commission’s powers and obligations (Transparency International, 2018) and also reviewing the effectiveness of the new arrangements. Though additional powers (and duties and responsibilities) are provided to the Commission (Proclamation 1236/2021), such as the establishment of ethics liaison units (which are accountable to it) in all public offices and enterprises, the power of investigation and prosecution of corruption cases are not its mandate.

One of the significant measures adopted by the Government to combat corruption was the asset disclosure of public appointees and officials initiative. The Proclamation No. 668/2010 on Disclosure and Registration of Assets necessitates “Any appointee, elected person or public servant shall have the obligation to disclose and register: a) the assets under the ownership or possession of himself and his family; and b) sources of his income and those of his family”. The government introduced this proclamation with the intent that I) the disclosure and registration of assets is important to enhance transparency and accountability in the conduct of public affairs; ii) the disclosure and registration of assets is of paramount importance in the prevention of corruption and impropriety and helps to enhance good governance; and iii) it is necessary to put in place a transparent system that would help the conduct of public affairs and private interest go separate without intervening into one another’s territory to avoid possible conflict of interest (FDRE Proclamation No. 668/2010, 2015). With respect to this, during the fourth National Anticorruption Coalition Conference, FEACC announced that the commission would

release registered assets of government officials online to ensure greater accessibility of the information for the public, upon request to the Commission (Getnet, 2019). The Government of Ethiopia has rectified the Corruption Crimes Proclamation (No. 881/2015) and has included 25 types of corruption crimes which are punishable crimes of corruption. This proclamation is deemed to clarify the Criminal Code of 2004. This new proclamation has expanded its horizon to include similar acts committed by the private sector particularly by those who administer funds collected from the public or collected for public purposes in the category of corruption offense. The 25 forms of corruption crimes that are punishable as per the proclamation include abuse of power, bribery, acceptance of undue advantage, and others.

2.8. Perception of youth on corruption

The perception of these adolescents is considered necessary to remember than as the youth generation who will become the driving force for national development , must be prepare to build anti- corruption behavior . Adolescents as youth generation full of idealism need to be explored first, how their attitude towards social facts the bureaucracy which is full of deviant behavior especially corruption. And as we know in the early history of the breakthrough, it is necessary to have bureaucratic reform driven by students in 1997. So that there is nothing wrong if implementation of reform until now that has been needs to be monitoring, from the point of view of purpose reform relation of corruption; collusion and nepotism.

Perception is necessary because corruption and corruption perception can be considered as cultural phenomenon. Based on this understanding that corruption must also be considered as a cultural phenomenon, it is only natural that studies on adolescent perceptions need to be examined.

2.9. Theoretical Explanations of Corruption

When examining the nature of corruption, it is important that different theoretical explanation such as public choice, bad apple, organizational cultures and clashing moral values theories are used to put the study of corruption in perspective.

2.9.1. Public choice Theory:

The public choice theory which is centered in the individual corrupt officials who tries to maximize his or her utility is made popular by Rose-Ackerman (1978). He claims that public officials are corrupt for a simple reason: they perceive that the potential benefits of corruption exceed the potential cost. Accordingly, Klitgaard (1988) states that, if the benefits of corruption minus the probability of being caught times its penalties are greater than the benefits of not being caught, and then an individual will rationally choose to be corrupt . Of course, the theory can be expanded when conditions that influence the cost- benefit calculations are taken into account. In this case, trust can play an important role.

Furthermore, in this kind of theory, actions of corrupt officials are caused by a rational, conscious and deliberate weighing process of an individual (collier, 2002).

2.9.2. Bad Apple Theory:

Bad apple theory like public choice theory, primarily look at the level of the individual corrupt agent for the occurrence of corruption. This theory seeks the occurrence of corruption in the existence of people with faulty (moral) character, the so-called bad apples. There is causal chain from bad character to corrupt acts, the root cause of corruption is found in defective human character and predisposition toward criminal activity. When the focus is on the faulty character of an official, morality is assumed to determine behavior (like clashing moral values theories): people are assumed to act on the basis of moral values. Wrong values are therefore the main roots cause of corruption (Graff, 2003). Panch (2000:317) writes on police corruption: “In the past there was a tendency to think of corruption as a temporary, exceptional ‘problem’ to be removed by ‘surgical’ treatment, as if it was a malignant cancer, to restore an otherwise healthy agency (the bad apple metaphor). Conventional wisdom has shifted recently to see corruption as near universally and as forming a permanent concern. Fantuzzo, Davis and Ginsburg (1995) found that children upbringing, peer pressure, school environment, parental attitudes and encouragement behavior have direct or indirect influences on the way children think and act accordingly. Similarly, Gottfried, Fleming and Gottfried (1994) reported that, social and parental attitudes have an impact up on children’s behaviors. Therefore, well established parent- child and teacher- child relation has paramount importance to bring about behavioral changes.

2.9.3. Organizational culture theory

Organizational Culture Theory: In this theory there is a causal path from a certain culture, a certain group culture that leads to a mental state, and that mental state leads to corrupt behavior. Failure in the ‘proper machinery’ of government, not faulty character, leads public officials to act corruptly. At best, this theory describes certain conditions under which corruption occurs.

But that too, is probably saying too much. It is more a matter of describing ‘facilitating factors’ which, in some cases (not all people in the organization become corrupt); strengthen a causal chain (Punch (2000:317). Of course, many good arguments involving economic, natural or social forces, for instance, show that institutions (not in the sense of organizations or buildings, more in a sense of collective ways of thinking, feeling and doing) determine, in large part, the decisions and behavior of people. There are dynamics that transcend individuals. In that sense this group of research distances itself from methodological individualism (Klitgaard, 1988; Caiden and Dwivedi, 2001). This leads to a related group of theories of corruption that should be grouped here, those that see corruption as contagious.

an organizational culture (or country) is corrupt, every person who comes in contact with it also runs a big risk of becoming corrupt. Therefore (and interestingly enough) corruption itself seems to be the cause of corruption (even though the specific causal relationship is hard to define). In addition, this theory sometimes uses the metaphor of the slippery slope, not becoming corrupt in certain organizational cultures means betraying the group (Punch 2000). This theory lead to a discourse on a corruption control in which the emphasis is on influencing the culture of an organizations leadership (Huberts,Kaptien et al ..2004).

2.9.4. Clashing Moral Values Theory

Clashing moral values theory makes a distinction between the public role and private obligation of corrupt officials. Since the culture of an organization is also influenced by society at large, there is an overlap between clashing moral values theory and organizational culture theory (Rose- Ackerman; 1999 . the causal chain in these theories starts with certain values and norms of society that directly influence the values and norms of individuals . these values and norms influence the behavior of individual officials and public servant , making them corrupt. In many societies no clear distinction exists between ones private and one's public roles. In the private sector, gift giving is pervasive and highly valued, and it seems natural to provide jobs and contracts to ones friends and relations. No one sees any reason not to carry over such practice into the public realm. In fact, thevery idea of a sharp distinction between private and public life seems alien to many people. Private appropriation of the spoils of office is not regarded as morally reprehensible or illegitimate.

Moral obligations in our personal lives are characterized by reciprocity: we help friends and family just as we expect them to help as. The macro morality, by contrast, emphasizes the universal. Conflicts in society arise when persons see themselves in two social roles with opposing moral obligations; the macro morality of public officials requires them to treat different person's equality, where the micro morality requires them to favor friends wherever possible. Corruption is often seen (ethnocentrically) as a phase developing countries have to through before reaching maturity. This theory leads to a discourse on corruption control in which codes of conduct and their enforcement play an important role. Ethical training also is a popular. In general, attention is paid to ethics in this models (KapteinandWempe, 2002, 2002) rather than rules, threats surveillance or coercion.

Therefore, based on the premise that broad based theories to corruption are essential , this studies was guided by public choice , bad apple , organizational culture and clashing moral values theories to examine the perception of Addis Ababa youth association towards against corruption .

2.10. The Role of Youths in Preventing Corruption

The youth are no doubt the future leaders of our nation and corruption is cancer for our society, therefore, the culture of integrity, transparency, accountability, service delivery and good governance must be imbedded by our youth to pull the nation out of the ills of corruption in order to avoid remaining at the bottom of the ladder of human progress and development. The violence of corruption has stained the country, this social strain and upheavals which become chronic cannot be won remotely. . The youths are needed to save the country and bring light in the dark ages that disdain our nation from development among the comity of nations Okwong (2009) Opined that the effect of corruption on the society creates breeding grounds for lack of transparency and wanton abuse of office. government business are conducted as “ business as usual ”, money exchange hand with ignominy as the smart and the crooks in the society dominate influential positions and further saturate the system with unqualified , in competent and dubious cronies and relations. Therefore the youths to fight this deadly virus they must understand; its causes and how to combat the menace. According to Mrs. Owing, corruption is generally caused by some factors such as greed and avarice, distorted societal values, extensive discretionary powers, weak law enforcement system, poor remuneration of employees/workers, lack of genuine fear of God and insensitivity on the part of our leaders. Against this sober background therefore, the search for a corrupt free society starts with oneself.

Engaging youth is essential for success in curbing corruption ; youth represent a significant portion of population (especially in developing countries) and are generally more open to social change and political transformation , since they may have less interest in maintaining the status quo. A significant number of activities to engage youth have been undertaken by the anti- corruption movement, especially in the last decade. These initiatives range from Integrity/Democracy Camps and Summer Schools to work within schools and universities, training teachers, developing curricula and setting up Integrity Clubs. Many civil society organizations (CSOs) have also developed awareness-raising campaigns and activities targeted at young people. Engaging youth should not be a box –ticking exercise and many questions are raised regarding success and sustainability of youth engagement efforts. Generally, projects designed and led by 40 young people, supported by CSOs, have been more successful with outreach and sustaining individual engagement. Many CSO working with youth have focused the initial phase of their work on education about the concepts, thus paving the way for further involvement. Moreover, using existing structures and integrating youth engagement activities into a broader context has proved to be an effective approach in many settings against this backdrop, youth can play a pivotal role in the fight against corruption. They tend to be more open to wide-scale socio-political transformation and have fewer vested interests in maintaining the status quo (Transparency International 2009). Young people are an integral element for the success of a cultural change in attitudes and behavior towards corruption and

in the shaping of the values of tomorrow, since they represent the future of their countries. Civil society increasingly works with youth and engage in civilian movements for example in its strategy for 2015 , transparency international makes it a priority to develop greater resistance against corruption among youth and strong commitment by current and future leaders to stop corruption” (Transparency International 2011). Global research about the involvement of youths in the anti-corruption movement Young people need to feel that their contribution is valued and has an impact, or at least the chance of an impact , on their community , a specific policy or whether domain they get involved in . A study conducted by the Portland state university in 2005 looked at a variety of factors that have an influence on civic engagement among students, and concluded that having a sense of citizen political control and of community efficacy were two of the most important conditions for youth engagement. Both of the latter derive from the concept of political efficacy, meaning that individuals feel that political action has an impact on the political process and that is Worthwhile for them to get involved with civic and political matters. this encompasses both the perception of citizens “ability to influence decisions and policy, and the perception of the government or a community responsiveness (Nishishiba nelson and shinn,2005).In 2006, Amnesty International (AI) conducted a study carried out on its young members (about 50% of AI membership is between the age of 14 and 25) about the best ways to reach out and engage youth in social and civic movements. The top 5 answers were: long term education, concerts and festivals, outreach programmers in schools and universities, television and celebrity endorsement. The individuals surveyed also mentioned international youth meeting and social media as good ways to get young people’s attention. This section gives an overview of the main practice used to engage youth in the fight against corruption, from education work in schools or summer camps, to collaboration with youth networks and use of social media. Transparency international through its national chapters, has been pioneering for a number of years youth engagement approaches to strengthen its efforts to put an end to corruption.

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines an overview of the area of the study; research design; research approach; research population; sampling methods, sampling size; sampling techniques, methods of data collection; data analysis; reliability and validity of the study.

3.2. Research design

According to Jayatan and Priyanka (2015), research design is a comprehensive plan for data collection in an empirical research project. It is a blueprint for empirical research aimed at answering specific research question or testing specific question or hypothesis and must specify at least three processes: the data collection process, the instrument development process, and the sampling process. Jayatan and Priyanka (2015) explain research design as it outlines how the research study was carried out. It addresses itself to certain key issues involved in carrying out the research. The researcher had used a descriptive research design. The main reasons why the researcher used descriptive According to Kothari (2004), descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is to provide a description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. The study then describes and critically evaluates the extent to which the youth perception and attitude toward corruption, in addition to descriptive research design, allows for the collection of large amounts of data from a large sample of the target population (Streubert & Carpenter 1999:33).

3.3. Research Approach

It is obvious that there are three types of research approaches in research. Namely qualitative research approach, quantitative research approach and mixed research approach. In this study the researcher used mixed research approach. Mixed method research is a methodology for conducting research that involves collecting, analyzing, and integrating quantitative and qualitative research in a single study or a longitudinal program of inquiry (Cress and Clark, 2011). The researcher forwarded the following reasons why mixed Research approach is appropriate in this study. Firstly, mixed approach enables researcher to get deeper information by triangulating data gathered through questionnaires and interviews. Triangulation is a basic tool to justify and to confirm the result, which will be obtained from different methods that were studying similar events (Johnson & Christensen 2008).

Secondly, mixed research approach enable the researcher to bring together more inclusive explanation for the area of inquiry (John W. Creswell, 2007). Thirdly, the use of mixed research approach can create synergy by combining both qualitative and quantitative approaches together (Creswell, 2007). Fourthly,

the purpose of this form of research is that both qualitative and quantitative research, in combination, provides a better understanding of a research problem or issue than either research approach alone (John W. Creswell,2007).Fifthly, the overall purpose and central premise of mixed methods studies is that the use of quantitative and qualitative approaches in combination may provide a better understanding of research problems and complex phenomena than either approach alone (Creswell and Plano clerk , 2007)

3.4. Study Population

According to Sekaran (2001), a population is the ‘entire group of people, events, or things of interest that the researcher’s wishes to investigate ". The population for the study was included Addis Ababa youth association members, association leaders in Kirkos sub city woreda seven. The total population of the study is 150.

3.5. Sampling Techniques

The sampling technique is a very important tool to obtain a sample from the population. Accordingly, the researcher used both non-probability and probability sampling techniques to draw a representative sample.

The researcher used the probability sampling method together with data from the respondents through questionnaires in order to give an equal chance for the respondents of the study by using a simple random sampling method.

3.6. Sample Size

There is no universally accepted single formula to determine sample size for different studies; different researchers use different formulas to determine sample size based on their situation and population characteristics. The selection of sample size depends on the nature of the research design, the level of accuracy, the level of confidence, and the nature of the target population the researcher needs to study (Kothari 1990). According to Malhortra and Peterson (2006) and Zikmund (2003), the larger the sampling size of a research project, the more accurate the data generated from it. To determine a large number of the sample size from a relatively small population for the purpose of accuracy, the researcher used Yemane (1967) formula because it is more widely used and easily calculable by considering the level of margins of error at 5% and 95% level of confidence. The total population of the study was 150.

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

Where, N= the target population $n = \frac{150}{1+150(0.0025)}=110$

e = sampling error estimated (0.05)

n = total sample size

$$\text{Therefore, } n = \frac{150}{1 + 150(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{150}{1 + 150(0.0025)} = 110$$

Therefore, the study used 110 respondents and distributed 110 sets of questionnaires to respondents to gather the appropriate data which was relevant to the study.

3.7. Sources of Data

3.7.1. Primary Sources of Data

The primary sources of the study questionnaires, which were gathered from members of the association. Primary sources are original information and not ready-made sources of data and can provide current and factual information about the study because they were fresh and collected for the first time. Also, these sources were original both in time and in their space.

3.7.2. Secondary Sources of Data

Secondary sources of data were collected from text books, related journal articles, magazines, and Annual performance reports. Further, youth association documents such as; Annual performance reports, Strategic planning documents and youth policy and procedure documents were used.

3.8. Instruments of Data Collection

3.8.1. Questionnaires

Using a questionnaire enables researchers to obtain data from large numbers of participants quickly and relatively inexpensively to address a large sample and be geographically representative. Therefore, the use of the questionnaire is a popular method. The questionnaire items are close-ended questions. The questionnaire that is popular method. The type of scale used to measure the items on the instrument was question that were used in the questionnaire were five – point likert scale type questions scales (strongly agree to strongly disagree). A total of 110 questionnaires were prepared to be distributed to respondents and coded from y1, y2, and y3... y110. Questionnaires were interpreted in Amharic from the English version for respondents, mainly to avoid ambiguity and increase clarity to gather appropriate data for the study.

3.8.2. Interviews

Face to face interview method was preferred due to its flexibility and ability to provide new ideas on the subject. In order to get detail information from the informants about the perception of youth on against corruption, the researcher conducted interviewees from the ten top positions who have been working for many years in the association by using non probability purposive sampling technique. To increase the

understanding levels of respondents” interview questions were translated to Amharic from English version.

3.8.3. Document Review

The researcher also used the documents the rules and regulations that govern the members in the association. It is the main data collection instrument for gathering information from secondary sources. Further to collect the required data from existing several documents about youth activities in the association.

3.9. Validity and Reliability Data Collection Instruments

Majority of the items in the questionnaire were developed by the researcher for the first time by trying to keep the need of coherency and consistency instructed and commented by the advisor. Similarly interview items were prepared by the researcher depending on relevant literatures. In doing so, work nature of the respondents necessitated the need for conducting pilot-testing to check the appropriateness and clarity of the items included in the data collecting tools. To this end, the questionnaire was pilot-tested within purposively selected ten association members with aiming to obtain different feedbacks. Having these test results, amendments were made to make the questionnaire easily understandable to the people and to eliminate the probability of misunderstanding, confusion and bias. And the final set of questions in the questionnaires was reformulated, rechecked and distributed to association members selected randomly and purposively the study accordingly.

3.10. Procedure of Data Collection

The researcher followed the following steps before distributing questionnaires to respondents: First, ask permission from the president of the association by email. Second, orientation was given by the researcher to the respondents on how to fill out the questionnaires. Third, the researcher duplicated and distributed questionnaires to respondents. Finally, the researcher collected the distributed questionnaires and calculated the response rate.

3.11. Method of Data Analysis

The Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 21.00 was used to analyze the data. The analysis began with the examination and presentation of personal profiles of respondents, followed by conducting descriptive statistics of variables. Likewise, the qualitative data was transcribed, coded, categorized and thematically analyzed and related with the quantitative data. The results from quantitative and qualitative data were also compared to assess whether statistical trends are supported by qualitative themes or vice versa

3.12. Ethical Issue Consideration

Firstly, the researcher asked an official permit letter from the Addis Ababa University school of social work to conduct this study on Addis Ababa youth association . Leader of the association and concerned bodies is willing to assist the researcher. Quantitative respondents were provided detail information about the study on their free will Respondents were told to tell any information related to the research otherwise can refuse if they don't want and respondents were also told that information provided by respondents is confidential because information were not transferred to a third party or not be used for any other purpose apart from the fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in social work.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data collected from two groups: members, and leaders of the association. The data were collected through questionnaire from the members and interview from the leaders. Besides, information gathered through document analysis; all the data gathered through closed ended questionnaire were organized in tabular form and interpreted using percentage, mean, and frequency. The information gathered through interview, document analysis and open ended questionnaire were also qualitatively described in words in order to give answer for the basic research questions set in this study.

The first part of this chapter discusses about the characteristics of respondents while the second part deals with the analysis and interpretation of the findings of the study, corresponding to the basic research questions.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

No	Demographic variables	Frequency	Percent	
1	Sex	Male	51	46.4
		Female	59	53.6
		Total	110	100
2	Age:	18-25	23	21.1
		26-30	86	78.9
		Total	109	100
3	Educational qualification	Diploma	11	10
		BA/BSC	95	86.4
		MA/MSc	4	3.6
		Total	110	100
4	Membership in the associations	1-3	51	51.5
		4-6	36	36.4
		Above 7	12	12.1
		Total	99	100
5	Religion	Orthodox	92	83.6
		Muslim	11	10.0
		Protestant	7	6.4
		Total	110	100
6	Family background	Married	63	58.3
		Unmarried	45	41.7
		Total	108	100

Source: survey response, 2022

From Table 1, the demographic characteristics of respondents, which include gender, age, membership, religion, level of education, and marital status. The result of the study shows that the majority of the respondents are female, which accounts for 59 (53.6%), whereas the remaining 51(53.6%) are male respondents. Therefore, the gender composition of female youth is greater compared to male youths in the association. The findings of the study also show that the majority of the respondents are between the ages of 26 and 30. This is mainly supported by the fact that 86(78.9%) of the respondents are between the ages of 26 and 30, which means the youngest, most productive, and motivated as well as energetic youth that could potentially enable the association to achieve its objectives. whereas 23(21.1%) of the respondents are between the ages of 18 and 25. Concerning the education level of respondents, about 11(10%) of the respondents acquired a diploma. That means 95(86.4%) of the respondents are degree graduates and about 4(3.6%) of the respondents are masters holders. This indicates that the respondents are educated and they were expected to explain more about the perception of youth against corruption. The majority of the respondents have 1-3 years of membership in the association. About 51 (51.1%) of the respondents have 1-3 years of membership. 36.4%) of the respondents have 4-6 years of membership. The remaining 12 (12.1%) of the respondents have more than 7 years of membership in the association. The majority of respondents, 97 (83.6%), are orthodox, with the remaining 11 (10) and seven (6.4%) being Muslim and protestant, respectively. The majority of the respondents 63 (58.3%) are married, and the remaining 45(41.7%) are unmarried. This implies most of the members of the association are married.

4.2. Quantitative analysis

The following seven tables below clearly portrait the descriptive statistics of the seven attributes, namely youth perception of corruption, Youth opinion on the moral permissibility of corruptive activities and attitudes Do you think corruption makes harm? Can ordinary people report incidents of corruption without fear of retaliation or other harm? Perceived causes of corruption by youth how do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say so? Reasons for not reporting corruption Different institutions based on the five-point scale have different roles in combating corruption.

Table 2. Perceived response of youth on corruption

Perception of youth in the corruption	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Corruption is a big problem in our country	110	2	5	4.86	.497
Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption	110	1	5	4.06	.781
In our country, there are services that can be obtained ethically without committing corruption	110	1	5	3.83	1.240
Perception of youth in the corruption	110	7	15	12.754	1.604

Source: Survey analysis, 2022

Legend:

4.21-5.00 strongly agree Very, High

3.41-4.20 Agree, High

2.61-3.40 somewhat agree, Moderate

1.81-2.60 Disagree, Low/High

1.00-1.80 strongly disagree, Very Low/Very High

Based on the data presented above Scale Items were rated on a five point likert type scale where a rating of one indicating that they “strongly disagree” with the statement and a rating of five indicates that they “strongly agree” with the statement with regard Perception of youth in the corruption.

Data analysis for the rated items included examination and comparison of means of each scale item. The item means ranges from (M=4.86, 3.83) the item with the highest mean score (M=4.86, SD=0.497) is the statement Corruption is a big problem in our country, the item with the lowest mean score (M= 3.83, SD= 1.240) is the statement in our country, there are services that can be obtained ethically without committing corruption. From the overall items youth perceived response on corruption; found to be a major concern in Ethiopia.

Table 3. The perceived response of youth to the moral permissibility of corruptive activities

Items	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
A company manager evades taxes and, therefore, pays higher salaries	110	1	3	1.49	.617
To get the job you are looking for, you take your interview test to pass and to be hired to give money bribes	110	1	4	1.78	.771
An officer at a ministry employs a family member, although he is not qualified	110	1	5	1.59	.695
A municipal /sub-city/worker requests a bribe to prepare a certificate	110	1	5	1.77	.750
A person gives a gift to a traffic officer to hide his violation	110	1	4	1.62	.690
The personality of loyal people	110	1	3	1.54	.645
To lie, to steal, to break the law	110	1	5	1.85	.833
Perceived Response of Youth to Corruption	110	7	15	12.755	1.604

Source: Survey analysis, 2022

Legend:

4.21-5.00 strongly agree

3.41-4.20 Agree, High

2.61-3.40 somewhat agree, Moderate

1.81-2.60 Disagree, Low/High

1.00-1.80 strongly disagree, Very Low/Very High

Table 3 shows that on the moral permissibility of corruptive activities/attitudes on accepted and unaccepted behavior were rated on a three-point Likert type scale where a rating of one indicating that they “accept” with the statement and a rating of three indicates that they “I don’t decide” with the statement With regard to moral permissibility of corruptive activities of youth .data analysis for the rated items included examination and comparison of means of each scale item. The item means ranges from (M=1.85, 1.49) The item with the highest mean score (M=1.85, SD=.833) is the statement “to lie, to steal, to break the law and allows doing the like people from people who like them better communication with the community they will have”. The item with the lowest mean score (M= 1.49, SD= 0.67) is the statement “A company manager evades taxes and, therefore, pays higher salaries”. From the overall items youth perceived response view corruption as unaccepted behavior.

Table 4. Youth perceived believe on harms of corruption

Do you think corruption makes harm	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
To your family and	110	1	3	1.10	.330
To your personality	110	1	2	1.07	.261
To the country	110	1	2	1.08	.275
To young people as	110	1	2	1.03	.164
To business and economics	110	1	2	1.08	.275
Do you think corruption makes harm	110	5	10	5.364	1.202

Source: Survey analysis, 2022

Legend:

4.21-5.00 strongly agree Very, High

3.41-4.20 Agree, High

2.61-3.40 somewhat agree, Moderate

1.81-2.60 Disagree, Low/High

1.00-1.80 strongly disagree, Very Low/Very High

As indicated in table 4 above Scale Items were rated on a three-point Likert type scale where a rating of one indicating that “yes” With regard to “Do you think corruption makes harm”, data analysis for the

rated items included examination and comparison of means of each scale item. The item means ranges from (M=1.03, 1.10). The item with the highest mean score (M=1.10, SD=.330) is the statement to your family and, the item with the lowest mean score (M= 1.03, SD= 1.64) is the statement to young people. From the overall items perceived response of youth to the statement “Do you think corruption makes harm” found to be “yes corruption makes harm”.

Table 4 .People report incidents of corruption

Can ordinary people report incidents of corruption without fear, or do they risk retaliation	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Can report without fear	110	1	4	2.04	.557
Risk retaliation	110	1	5	2.46	1.046
Report incidents of corruption	110	3	11	6.409	1.646

Source: Survey analysis, 2022

Legend:

4.21-5.00 strongly agree Very, High

3.41-4.20 Agree, High

2.61-3.40 somewhat agree, Moderate

1.81-2.60 Disagree, Low/High

1.00-1.80 strongly disagree, Very Low/Very High

As indicated in table 5 above Scale Items were rated on a three-point Likert type scale where a rating of one indicating that they “strongly disagree” with the statement and a rating of five indicates that they “strongly agree” with the statement With regard to ordinary people report incidents of corruption without fear of retaliation by others, data was analyzed for the rated items included examination and comparison of means of each scale item. The item means ranges from (M=2.46, 1.91). The item with the highest mean score (M=2.46, SD=1.046) is the statement to Risk retaliation and, the item with the lowest mean score (M= 1.91, SD= .914) is the statement to other. From the overall items youth perceived response they don’t Report incidents of corruption

Table 6. Perceived causes of corruption

<i>Perceived causes of corruption by youth.</i>	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Greed and desire to get more involving oneself also through illegal means	110	1	5	4.35	.944
Lack of Awareness /Knowledge of the moral and legal provision on corruption	110	1	5	3.69	1.290
Nonexistence of other ways to get things done	110	1	5	3.55	1.193
Limited employment opportunities	110	1	5	4.37	.956
Poor incentive mechanisms like wage and promotion	107	2	5	4.32	.958
No ethics or moral	110	2	5	4.44	.934
Ambition to become rich quickly	110	2	5	4.32	1.031
Abuse and misuse of power	110	2	5	4.21	1.093
Long or unclear procedures of services	110	2	5	4.12	1.098
Lack of law enforcement and practice	110	1	5	4.18	1.182
Corruption being treated as a custom (the practice of obligatory illegal payments)	108	1	5	4.04	1.175
Perceived causes of corruption by youth	110	25	55	45.400	7.190

Source: Survey analysis, 2022

Legend:

4.21-5.00 strongly agree Very, High

3.41-4.20 Agree, High

2.61-3.40 somewhat agree, Moderate

1.81-2.60 Disagree, Low/High

1.00-1.80 strongly disagree, Very Low/Very High

As indicated in table 6 above Scale items were rated on a three-point Likert type scale where a rating of one indicating that they “strongly disagree ” with the statement and a rating of five indicates that they “strongly agree ” with the statement With regard to Perceived causes of corruption by youth. .Data analysis for the rated items included examination and comparison of means of each scale item. The item means ranges from (M=, 4.44, 3.55) the item with the highest mean score (M=4.44, SD=0.934) is the statement No ethics or moral, the item with the lowest mean score (M=3.55, SD=1.193) is the statement Nonexistence of other ways to get things done. From the overall items youth strongly agree by the item listed on Perceived causes of corruption.

Table 7. Perceived response of youth on how they trust each of the following.

Perceived response of youth on how they trust each of the following.	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Parliament	110	1	5	2.66	1.336
The Ruling Party	110	1	5	2.65	1.303
Opposition Political Parties	110	1	5	2.83	1.347
The Police	110	1	5	2.50	1.029
Attorney General	110	1	5	2.40	1.024
Ethics offices in each	110	1	5	2.85	1.077
Office of the Prime Minister	110	1	5	2.72	1.362
Federal EACC	110	1	5	2.75	1.151
Traditional leaders	110	1	5	3.00	1.355
Religious leaders	110	1	5	3.29	1.364
Perceived trust	110	10	50	27.646	9.328

Source: Survey analysis, 2022

Legend:

4.21-5.00 strongly agree Very, High

3.41-4.20 Agree, High

2.61-3.40 somewhat agree, Moderate

1.81-2.60 Disagree, Low/High

1.00-1.80 strongly disagree, Very Low/Very High

As indicated in table7 above youth trust religious organization from other organizations.

Table 8. Perceived involvement in corruption

Perceived involvement in corruption	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Office of the Prime Minister	110	1	5	3.03	1.310
Members of Parliament	110	1	5	3.00	1.157
Government officials	110	1	5	2.98	1.173
Local government councilors	110	1	5	2.92	1.050
Police	110	1	5	2.84	1.121
Judges and Magistrates	110	1	5	2.70	1.113
Traditional leaders	110	1	5	3.34	1.229
Religious leaders	110	1	5	2.73	1.433
Business executives	110	1	5	3.04	1.141
Non-governmental organizations	110	1	9	3.49	1.821
Perceived involvement in corruption	110	13	50	30.054	9.741

Source: Survey analysis, 2022

Legend:

4.21-5.00 strongly agree Very, High

3.41-4.20 Agree, High

2.61-3.40 somewhat agree, Moderate

1.81-2.60 Disagree, Low/High

1.00-1.80 strongly disagree, Very Low/Very High

As indicated in table 8 above, scale items were rated on a three-point Likert type scale where a rating of one indicating that they “none ” with the statement and a rating of five indicates that they “haven’t heard ” with the statement With regard to the Perceived involvement in corruption. Data analysis for the rated items included examination and comparison of means of each scale item. The item means ranges from (M=, 3.49, 2.70) the item with the highest mean score (M=3.49, SD=1.821) is the statement Non-governmental organizations, the item with the lowest mean score (M=2.70, SD=1.113) is the statement Judges and Magistrates. From the overall items youth perceived most of them are involved in corruption by rank.

Table 9. The reasons not reporting corruption

The perceived reasons for not reporting corruption	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
The process of reporting is too complex and long	110	2	5	3.79	1.189
No actions will be taken even if corruption is reported	110	1	5	4.10	1.141
It is not my personal responsibility	110	1	5	3.73	1.149
Most people who commit corruption only do so because of economic hardship	110	1	5	3.43	1.505
The case could not have been proved	110	1	5	3.05	1.423
Corruption is a natural occurrence and part of our daily life/Corruption is a custom/way of life	110	1	5	2.93	1.601
The society does not reward those who report corruption	110	1	5	3.68	1.452
Lack of evidence to prove the corrupt practices	110	1	5	2.85	1.426

Reasons for not reporting corruption	110	9	40	27.555	7.448
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Source: Survey analysis, 2022

Legend:

4.21-5.00 strongly agree Very, High

3.41-4.20 Agree, High

2.61-3.40 somewhat agree, Moderate

1.81-2.60 Disagree, Low/High

1.00-1.80 strongly disagree, Very Low/Very High

As indicated in table 9 above Scale Items were rated on a three-point Likert type scale where a rating of one indicating that they “strongly disagree” with the statement and a rating of five indicates that they “strongly agree” with the statement With regard to. The reasons for not reporting corruption Data analysis for the rated items included examination and comparison of means of each scale item. The item means ranges from (M=, 4.10, 2.85) the item with the highest mean score (M=4.10, SD=1.141) is the statement No actions will be taken even if corruption is reported, the item with the lowest mean score (M=2.85, SD=1.426) is the statement Lack of evidence to prove the corrupt practices. From the overall items youth agree not reporting corruption by different reasons.

Table 10. Roles in combating corruption by different institutions

Roles in combating corruption by different institutions.	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Federal ethics and anti - corruption commission	110	2	5	4.35	.818
Ministry of justice/courts	110	2	5	4.06	.970
media	110	1	5	3.97	1.071
Private Sector	110	1	5	3.94	1.043
Celebrities	110	1	5	3.89	1.017
Religious Institutions	110	2	5	4.17	1.021
Schools/ethics clubs	110	2	5	4.12	1.020

Youth associations	110	2	4	3.57	.683
Family / Parent	110	2	5	4.42	.806
Roles in combating corruption by different institutions	110	23.00	44.00	36.4909	6.50722

Source: Survey analysis, 2022

Legend:

4.21-5.00 strongly agree Very, High

3.41-4.20 Agree, High

2.61-3.40 somewhat agree, Moderate

1.81-2.60 Disagree, Low/High

1.00-1.80 strongly disagree, Very Low/Very High

As indicated in table 10 above Scale Items were rated on a three-point type scale where a rating of one indicating that they “strongly disagree ” with the statement and a rating of five indicates that they “strongly agree” with the statement With regard to. Roles in combating corruption by different institutions Data analysis for the rated items included examination and comparison of means of each scale item. The item means ranges from (M=, 4.42, 3.57) the item with the highest mean score (M=4.42, SD=0.86) is the statement Family / Parent, the item with the lowest mean score (M=3.57, SD=0.683) is the statement Youth associations. From the overall items youth agree that all listed institutions have roles on combating corruption.

4.3. Qualitative Analysis

4.3.1. The perception of youth on corruption

Based on the interview the researcher conducted in this study. Most youth association leaders argued that to highlight the information about corruption (interview with youth association leaders).

Besides, in the case of kirkos sub city woreda seven youth association responding to this interview question regarding the perception of youth on corruption, MB, Jan 12/2023 said that

“As we know, corruption directly destroys different systems. Corruption is a bigger problem that we or anyone can solve it. In fact, it is just the problem that occurred by a group of people and nobody pragmatically solving. The definition of corruption concern with any performance that involve with own benefits and facilitations of

someone, abuse of endowed force for private gain and threat with cultural, moral and ethics of each areas”. MB, Jan 12/2023.

Also, another respondent of the interview, SG Jan 12/2023 said that the following word “Fraud has assumed a way of life in our country especially in our city and it is impossible to uproot it completely from the public system” SG Jan 12/2023.

In supporting the above idea another respondent SK Jan 12/2023 responded that:

The perception of youth on corruption a wide acceptability of corrupt practices as a way of life among public workers in the government and non-government sector in Ethiopia, an indication that corruption is fast becoming a cultural problem in our national system. ’’

From the above response of the interview, we can understand that there is common understanding between the perception of youth towards corruption and all respondents argued that perceived corruption as had favorable perception of corruption.

4.3.2. Unacceptable behavior by youth

In generally acknowledged that corruption is not an acceptable behavior In the case of kirkos sub city worda seven youth association the researcher found the following responses from the sampled respondents regarding the Unacceptable behavior by youth.

TA, Jan 12/2023 argued that corruption as “something normal and paid up” or actually “felt relieved and paid up”, or accepted money and gifts.

Moreover, HM Jan 12/2023 argued that the situations ranged from bribing a policeman to marking up contracts to accepting money for Traffic police.

Both interviewees also argued they were offered gifts and money, instead of having to pay for something. There appeared to be a perceptual differentiation between gifts and money, with non-monetary bribes such as material gifts not considered as bribes per se.

Also, another of the respondents, HN Jan 13/2023 said that: corruption as something “habitual” as well as “acceptable” (HN Jan 13/2023).

Additionally, another respondent claimed that LA Jan 13/2023 added corruption and perceive it as harmful to society, they nonetheless become drawn into it due to a sense of powerlessness and a lack of experience in engaging in corrective action to effect change (LA Jan 13/2023). Therefore the

interpretation of “normal” by the respondents did not necessarily mean approval or condoning of the behavior.

4.3.3. Youth not reporting corruption

The researcher examined the youth’s attitude towards the Youth not reporting corruption; most of the respondents the low reporting of corruption cases.

MM Jan 13/2023 youth association member explained that: - “The reasons for non-reporting given by respondents who did not report their observations of corruption reflect the lack of public confidence in the existing system” (MM Jan 13/2023).

Also, the rest of the interviews show almost the same attitude towards the not reporting corruption

For instance, ZN Jan 13/2023 youth association leader said: “Called as a witness and being ostracized by the society” (ZN Jan 13/2023).

And KW Jan 13/2023 association member said:

“The reasons for non-reporting given by respondents who did not report their observations of corruption felt that nothing useful would be done even if they reported about it (KW Jan 13/2023).

Also, another of the respondents of the study argued that the other reasons given by the respondents are based on social grounds and it not being their responsibility.

4. 4.4. The youth’s perceived causes of corruption

According to ZN Jan 13/2023(youth association leader) said that one of the major causes of corruption in the country that wants, needs, discriminatory & non-uniform application of laws and rules, lack of information and transparency on rules & procedures as the major causes of corruption(ZN Jan 13/2023).

In addition to that SH Jan 13/2023 added

“Poor leadership; lack of incentives and social factors, Weak management and poor leadership featured as the major cause of corruption” interview with (SH, Jan 13/2023).

Also, another of the respondents of the study argued that TA Jan 12/2023 added

“leaders themselves are corrupt, and the authority vested upon them for personal interest, they will not be exemplary leaders; also, they will not let anti-corruption watchdogs, if there are any, in force the full length of security of the law against to suspect of corrupt behavior” (TA Jan 12/2023).

4.5.4. The responsibilities of youth against corruption

According to HN, Jan 12/2023 said that one of the Role of Youths in Fighting Corruption:

“The youths are no doubt the future leaders of our nation and corruption is a lethal menace in our society, therefore, the culture of integrity, transparency, accountability, service delivery and good governance must be imbibed by our youths to pull the nation out of the ills of corruption in order to avoid remaining at the bottom of the ladder of human progress and development” interview with (HN, Jan 12/2023)

In addition to that MM Jan 12/2023 added

“Youths should be good ambassadors of integrity, transparency, accountability and good Governance so as to bring meaningful and sustainable development in the country and as well Banish poverty, hunger, unemployment, and the futility of disunity, ethnicity, and religion Bigotry” interview with (MM, Jan 12/2023).

So the researcher of this study found out responsibilities of youth against corruption Report all incidents of corruption that you have witnessed or in respect of which you can avail evidence or facilitate the gathering of evidence. Ensure that the information you provide is precise and consists of necessary detail and is not merely rumors, educate other people on the dangers of corruption and ways to curb it, Participate in advocacy campaigns against corruption, Young people are an integral element for the fight against corruption to be successful.

For young people, taking on this responsibility within the anti-corruption movement is a way to address many of the social, political, environmental and cultural concerns that they are already raising their voices against each day.

Corruption is often at the root of these problems and creates barriers for young people trying to realize change locally, nationally and globally. Bringing the anti-corruption and youth movements together in this fight is a natural next step which should be seen as an opportunity to further strengthen both causes. Yet implementing collaborative approaches will require a commitment on both sides to recognize and foster these synergies. The opportunity is there now each must take it.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter of the thesis deals with the summary of the major findings of the study, conclusions and recommendation.

5.1. Summary

The main purpose of this study was the attitudes and perceptions of youth towards against corruption, the case Kirkos Sub city Woreda Seven Addis Ababa Youth Association. To this effect, the descriptive survey method was employed and the following basic question was raised.

- What is the perception of youth on corruption?
- What is acceptable behavior by youth?
- Why youth not reporting corruption?
- What are the youth's perceived causes of corruption?
- What are the responsibilities of youth against corruption?

Besides, a total of 110, 10 leaders of the youth association were used as data source the data were collected by using questionnaire, interview and document review. The collected data were analyzed based on the specified research questions of the study.

The study covered association members and leaders. Accordingly a significant portion of the respondents responds that corruption is found to be a major concern in Ethiopia. The qualitative finding reported also strength the quantitative findings on youth perception on corruption, Corruption directly destroy in various mechanism systems. More over the study found out that from the overall items youth perceived response view corruption as unaccepted behavior.

The respondents believe that, from the overall items youth perceived response they don't Report incidents of corruption the qualitative finding reported also strength the quantitative findings they did not report their observations of corruption felt that nothing useful would be done even if they reported about it.

The results highlighted that the major causes of corruption by youth could be No ethics or moral, discriminatory & non-uniform application of laws and rules, lack of information and transparency on rules & procedures as the major causes of corruption. Based on the analysis conducted in this study it is clear that the respondents were aware the cause and impact of corruption in this country.

However, the results indicate that a considerable proportion of the respondents believe that the government effort to combat corruption was not genuine and ineffective the finding identified leaders

themselves are corrupt, and the authority vested upon them for personal interest, they will not be exemplary leaders; also, they will not let anti-corruption watchdogs, if there are any, in force the full length of security of the law against to suspect of corrupt behavior.

The findings of the study showed that with regard to the responsibilities of youth against corruption youth agree that all listed institutions have roles on combating corruption. Youth should be good ambassadors of integrity, transparency, accountability and good governance so as to bring meaningful and sustainable development in the country and as well banish poverty, hunger, unemployment, and the futility of disunity, ethnicity, and religion bigotry.

5.2. Conclusion

This study has examined the attitudes and perceptions of youth towards against corruption, the case Kirkos Sub city Woreda Seven Addis Ababa Youth Association. It chiefly focused on demographic profile of respondents (age, gender, level of education, membership, and marital status of respondents), perception of respondents on youth perception on corruption, Corruption directly destroy various systems. More over the study found out that corruption as unaccepted behavior. Youth perceived response they don't Report incidents of corruption and they did not report their observations of corruption felt that nothing useful would be done even if they reported about it.

The major causes of corruption by youth could be no ethics or moral, discriminatory & non-uniform application of laws and rules, lack of information and transparency on rules & procedures as the major causes of corruption. Based on the analysis conducted in this study it is clear that the respondents were aware the cause and impact of corruption in this country.

However, the government effort to combat corruption was not genuine and ineffective the finding identified leaders themselves are corrupt, and the authority vested upon them for personal interest, they will not be exemplary leaders; also, they will not let anti-corruption watchdogs, if there are any, in force the full length of security of the law against to suspect of corrupt behavior. Institutions have roles on combating corruption. Youth should be good ambassadors of integrity, transparency, accountability and good governance so as to bring meaningful and sustainable development in the country and as well banish poverty, hunger, unemployment, and the futility of disunity, ethnicity, and religion bigotry.

5.3. Recommendation

5.3.1 Recommendation for the youth association members and leaders

- Youth are critical stakeholders in the fight against corruption in Ethiopia, involvement of youth in the fight against corruption is likely to bring in new and fresh ideas that can replace older and out-of-date policies.
- Youth leaders and members meet and discuss on the matters of against corruption..

5.3.1 Recommendation for the government bodies

1. Establish a Strict System of Accountability and Transparency

All managers, regardless of level, should be in command of their ethical behavior. A system of answerableness has to be established where all citizens are held commendably chargeable for their actions. If leaders are not held accountable for unethical behavior, employees may lose faith in the system and imitate them. Conversely, if the organization will show its staff that ethics problems are taken seriously and keep their managers in control of their actions, they'll do their best to uphold ethical standards in order to combat corruption. Commitment to establishing ethical practices, i.e. a system of accountability and transparency So, it needs to build a good internal accountability system and prevent the danger of corruption. Accountability and transparency institutions must ensure that measures are in place so that staff and officers understand there are consequences for their actions and omissions.

2. Ethical leadership, commitment, and education

People's ethical practices are the ability of people to fulfill their social, professional, and moral obligations and responsibilities and to make their decisions appropriate and free from corruption. It is the art of making people willing to achieve their common goals and to have a positive impact in order to provide services to the public without corruption. Then leadership commitment and training are the best ways of combating corruption.

3. Enforcement of the law

It is important to implement the laws issued by the institutions and bring results. Corruption laws must be enforced against criminals; their wealth must be confiscated; demonstrating that corruption is not profitable; and educating others can all help to prevent corruption.

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መጠይቆች

አዲስአበባዲኒቨርሲቲ

ሶሻልወርክት/ቤትማሰተርስፕሮግራም

ውድዮዚህመጠይቅመላሾች

የጥናቱ ዋና አላማ የወጣቶች ሙስና ንግድ ለመደገፍ ለሚያላቸው ንግድ ለካክትና ግንዛቤ በመርመር በመቃኘት፤ መጠነ ሰፊ የስነምግባር ግንባታ ንግድ ስራ ትምህርት ለሚያስችል መረጃን በማሰባሰብ የአዲስአበባ ወጣቶች መልካም ስብሰባና ለመገንባት የሚያስችል የመፍትሄ ሃሳብ ለማመላከት ነው። ስለሆነም እርስዎ ለመጠይቁ የሚሰጡት ትክክለኛ መልስ ለጥናቱ ጤንነት እጅግ ጠቃሚ በመሆኑ በጥንቃቄ እንዲሞሉት መልካም ፈቃድ ያደግጋለሁ። የሚሰጡት መልስ ለጥናት ስራ ብቻ የሚውል መሆኑን ማረጋገጥ ተጠበቀ ነው። ስምዎን ንመጻፍ አይጠበቅብዎትም።

ሰለቀናት ብብርዎ አመሰግናለሁ

ተጨማሪ ማብራሪያ ከስፈላጊዎቻችን በ0918582674 ይደውሉ

1. ክፍልአንድ: - ጥቅልመረጃ

1. ጾታ:- ወንድ----- ሴት -----

2. ዕድሜ:------

3. የትምህርት ደረጃ: ዲፕሎማ ----- ድግሪ..... ማስተርስ

4. የአገልግሎት ዓመት/በማህበረሰብ አባልነት:-----

5. ሃይማኖት ----

6. የቤተሰብ ሁኔታ ----

7. ክፍለ ከተማ -----

8. ወረዳ ---

2. ወጣቶች ስለሙስና ያላቸው አመለካከት

ተ. ቁ	ይዘት	በጣም እስማማለሁ	እስማማለሁ	መወሰን አልችልም	አልስማማም	በጣም አልስማማም
1	ኢትዮጵያው ስጦታ ስናየዎት ተዕለት ሕይወታችንን አሳልፎታል።					
2	ተራሰቦች በፀረሙስና ትግል ላይ ለውጥ ማምጣት ይችላሉ።					
3	የሙስና አስከፊነት በኢትዮጵያ የዕለት ተዕለት ሕይወታችንን አሳልፎታል።					
4	በአገራችን ሙስና ሳይፈጽሙ በሥነምግባር ሊገኙ የሚችሉ አገልግሎቶች አሉ					

3. በብልሹ-ተግባራት የሞራል ፍቃድ ያላቸው ሰዎች አስተያየት

ተ. ቁ	ይዘት	ተቀባይነት ያለው ባህሪ	ተቀባይነት የሌለው ባህሪ	እኔ አልወስንም
1	የከባድ ሥራ አስኪያጅ ታክስ ንብመደብ ቅጽ ለሰራተኞች ክፍተኛ ደመወዝ ዝመክራል			
2	የማዘጋጃ ቤት/የክፍለ ከተማ/የወረዳ አፈሰር ጉባቤ መጠይቅ ለርተፍ ኬት ቦፍ ጥነት ማዘጋጀት			
3	የአንድ መስሪያ ቤት ባለሙያ/ሃላፊ የቤተሰቡ አባል ብቃት ሳይኖረው ቅጥር መፈጸም			
4	አንድ ሰው ጥሰቱን ለመደበቅ ለትራፊክ ፖሊስ ስጦታ መስጠት			
5	ታማኝ እና እውነተኛ ሰዎች ስብዕና (ቅንነት) ታማኝ ካለሆኑት ጋር እኩልነት ፡፡ ከሰዎች ጋር ተስማምቶ ለመኖር መጨነቅ አያስፈልጋቸውም ፡-			
6	መዋሸት ፣ መስረቅ ፣ ህግ መጣስ እና የመሳሰሉትን የሚያደርጉ ከማህበረሰቡ ጋር የተሻለ ግንኙነት አላቸው ፡፡			
7	በቃለ መጠይቅ ፈተናው ስጥ የሚፈልጉትን ስራ ለማግኘት ፈተናውን ለማለፍ ገንዘብ ወይም ጉባቤ መስጠት መቀጠር			

Source (Youth Attitudes towards Intolerance to Corruption in Lithuania)

4. መስጊድ ጎዳና ለውጥ ያስፈልጋል?

ተ.ቁ	ይዘት	አዎ	አይደለም	መወሰን አልቻልንም
1	ለቤተሰቦች ህጻናት ልጆች ህይወት			
2	ባለቤቶች ለውጥ ለውጥ			
3	ለሃገራችን ኢኮኖሚያዊ እድገትና ልማት			
4	ለራስህ			

5. ግለሰቦች የሙስና ድርጊቶችን ሪፖርት ማድረግ ይችላሉ?

ተ. ቁ	ይዘት	በጣም እስማማ ለሁ	እስማማ ለሁ	መጠኑ እስማማ ለሁ	አልስማማም	በጣም አልስማማም
1	ያለፍርሃት ሪፖርት ማድረግ ይችላል					
2	አጻፋዊ በቀል ይደርስብኛል ብለው ሪፖርት አያደርጉም					

Source (AFRO BAROMETRE)

6. ወጣቶችን ወደ ሙስና የሚያስገቡ ገፊዎችን ያቆማሉ?

ተ. ቁ	ይዘት	በጣም እስማማ ለሁ	እስማማ ለሁ	በመጠኑ እስማማ ለሁ	አልስማማም	በጣም አልስማማም
1	ስግብግብነት እና በህገ-ወጥ መንገድ አራስን የበለጠ ማሳተፍ ፍላጎት					
2	ስለ ሙስና የሞራል እና የህግ ድንጋጌዎች የግንዛቤ ማስተላለፍ አወቀቅ ማካሄድ					
3	ነገሮችን ለማከናወን ሌሎች መንገዶች አለመኖር					

4	ውስንየስራእድሎች					
5	እንደደመወዝእናጥቅማጥቅምያሉደካማየማበረታቻዘዴዎች					
6	ሥነምግባርምሆነሞራልአለመኖር					
7	በፍጥነትሀብታምለመሆንፍላጎት					
8	ስልጣንአላግባብመጠቀም					
9	ረጅምወይምግልጽያልሆኑአሰራሮች					
10	የሕግማስከበርችግር					
11	ሙስናእንደባህልመታየት					

7. የሚከተሉትን እያንዳንዳቸውን እንዴት ታምናለህ ወይም ስለእነሱ ለመናገር በቂ ነገር አልሰማህም?

ተ.ቁ	ይዘት	በጭራሽ	ትንሽ	በመጠኑ	ብዙ	አላውቅም/ አልሰማሁም።
1	ፓርላማ					
2	ገዢው ፓርቲ					
3	ተቃዋሚ የፖለቲካ ፓርቲዎች					
4	ፖሊስ					
5	ፍትህ ሚኒስትር					
6	በመስሪያ ቤቶች ያሉ የስነምግባር መከታተያ ክፍሎች					
7	የጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ጽሕፈት ቤት					
8	የፌዴራል ስነምግባርና ጸረ-መስከሚሽን					
10	የሃይማኖት መሪዎች					

8. ከሚከተሉት ሰዎች ውስጥ ምን ያህል በመስናውስ ጥያቄ ተሳተፉ ይመስላችኋል ወይስ ለሌሎች ለመናገር በቁንጥር አልሰማችሁም

ተ.ቁ	ይዘት	ምንም	ከነሱ ጥቂቶቹ	አብዛኞቹ	ሁላቸውም	አላውቅም/ አልሰማሁም
1	የጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር ጽሕፈት ቤት					
2	የፓርላማ አባላት					
3	የመንግስት ባለስልጣናት					
4	የአካባቢ አስተዳደር ምክር ቤቶች					
5	ፖሊስ					
6	ዳኞች					
7	የሃይማኖት መሪዎች					
8	የንግድ ሥራ አስፈጻሚዎች					
9	መንግስታዊ ያልሆኑ ድርጅቶች					

9. ሙስናን ሪፖርት ያለማደረግ ምክንያቶች

ተ.ቁ	ይዘት	በጣም እስማማለሁ	እስማማለሁ	መጠኑ እስማማለሁ	አልስማማም	በጣም አልስማማም
1	የሪፖርት ማቅረብ ሂደት በጣም የተወሳሰበ እና ረጅም ሰዓት ይዞ ነው					
2	ሙስና በ ነገር ምንም አይነት እርምጃ ባለመወሰዱ					
3	የእኔ የግል ጋራነት አይደለም					
4	አብዛኞቹ ሙስና የሚፈጽሙት በኢኮኖሚች ግርብ መሆኑ					
5	ጉዳዩ ሊረጋገጥ ባለመቻሉ					
6	ሙስና ተፈጥሮዊ ክስተት እና የእለት ተት እለት ህይወታችንን አካልነው/ ሙስና የተለመደ/ የአኗኗር ዘይቤ ነው።					
7	ህብረተሰቡ ሙስናን ለሚዘግቡ አይሸልምም					
8	ብልሹ አሰራርን የሚያረጋግጥ ማስረጃ አለኝ					

10. ሙስናንበመዋጋት-ረገድየተለያዩተቋማት-ሚና

ተ. ቁ	ይዘት	በጣም እስማማለሁ	እስማማለሁ	በመጠኑ እስማማለሁ	አልስማማም	በጣም አልስማማም
1	የፌዴራል የሥነምግባር እና የፀረ-ሙስና ኮሚሽን					
2	የፍትህ ሚኒስቴር / ፍርድ ቤቶች/ፌዴራል ሊብ					
3	ሚዲያ					
4	የግል ዘርፍ					
5	ታዋቂ ሰዎች					
6	የሃይማኖት ተቋማት					
7	ትምህርት ቤቶች/የሥነምግባር ክብሮች					
8	የወጣት ማህበራት					
9	ቤተሰብ / ወላጅ					

Appendices I

Questionnaires

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

School of Social Work MSW Program

Dear respondents

The researcher of this paper is going to conduct research on investigating the attitudes and perceptions of youth in the fight against corruption for the partial fulfillment of Degree Master of Arts in Social Work to be awarded by Addis Ababa University. The purpose of this questionnaire is only academic. So your contribution will be so much helpful for the completion of research that measure perceptions of youth in the fight against corruption. Your response will keep as confidential. The researcher would like to thank you in advance for your genuine response for these questionnaires.

Thank you for your cooperation

1. Part one: - background information

1. Sex: Male Female

2. Age: -----

3. Educational qualification: Diploma BA/B/SC MA/M/SC Others -----

4. Year of Service /membership in the associations: -----

5. Religion -----

6. Family background -----

7. Sub-city -----

8. woreda -----

2. Perception of youth in the corruption

No	Item	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
1	Corruption is a big problem in our country					
2	ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption					
3	In our country, there are services that can be obtained ethically without committing corruption					

3. Youth opinion the moral permissibility corruptive activities/attitude

		Acceptable behavior	Unacceptable behavior	I don't decide
1	A company manager evades taxes and, therefore, pays higher salaries			
2	A municipal /sub-city/ woreda level officer requests a bribery, but promises to prepare a certificate faster			
3	An officer a ministry employs his family member, although he does not have an appropriate qualification			
4	A person gives a gift to a traffic police to hide his violation			
5	The personality of loyal and true people (Sincerity) Equal to the disadvantaged To live in harmony with people They do not have to worry about			
6	To lie, to steal, to break the law And allows doing the like People from people who look like them Better communication with the community			

	They will have.			
7	To get the job you are looking for in your interview test to pass the exam and to be hired to give money or other bribes.			

Source (Youth Attitudes towards Intolerance to Corruption in Lithuania)

4. Do you think corruption makes harm

No		Yes	no	I don't decide
1	To your family and			
2	To your personality			
3	To the country development			
4	To young people as you are			
5	To business and economics development			

Source (Youth Attitudes towards Intolerance to Corruption in Lithuania)

5. Can ordinary people report incidents of corruption without fear, or do they risk retaliation or other

No	Item	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
1	Can report without fear					
2	Risk retaliation					
3	Other					

AFRO BAROMETRE

6. Perceived causes of corruption by youth

No	Item	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
1	Greed and desire to get more involving oneself also trough					
2	Lack of Awareness /Knowledge of the moral and legal provision					
3	Nonexistence of other ways to get things done					
4	Limited employment opportunities					
5	Poor incentive mechanisms like wage and promotion					
6	No ethics or moral					
7	Ambition to become rich quickly					
8	Abuse and misuse of power					

9	Long or unclear procedures of services					
10	Lack of law enforcement and practice					
11	Corruption being treated as a custom (the practice of obligatory illegal payments)					

Source (Youth Attitudes towards Intolerance to Corruption in Lithuania)

7. How do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

NO	Item	Not at all	Just a little	Somewhat	A lot	Don't know/ Haven't
1	Parliament					
2	The Ruling Party					
3	Opposition Political Parties					
4	The Police					
5	Attorney General					
6	Ethics offices in each bureau/office					
7	Office of the Prime Minister					
8	Federal EACC					
9	Traditional leaders					
10	Religious leaders					

Source (AFROBAROMETER)

8. How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption

NO	Item	None	Some of them	Most of them	All of them	Don't know/ Haven't heard
1	Office of the Prime Minister					
2	Members of Parliament					
3	Government officials					
4	Local government councilors					
5	Police					
6	Judges and Magistrates					
7	Traditional leaders					
8	Religious leaders					
9	Business executives					
10	Non-governmental organizations					

Source (AFROBAROMETER)

9. Reasons for not reporting corruption

NO	Items	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
1	The process of reporting is too complex and long					
2	No actions will be taken even if corruption is reported					
3	It is not my personal responsibility					
4	Most people who commit corruption only do so because of economic hardship					
5	The case could not have been proved					
6	Corruption is a natural occurrence and part of our daily life/Corruption is a custom/way of life					
7	The society does not reward those who report corruption					
8	Lack of evidence to prove the corrupt practices					

Source (Ethiopia National Corruption Perception Survey Third Report)

10. Roles in combating corruption by different institutions

		Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
1	Federal ethics and anti - corruption					
2	Ministry of justice/courts					
3	media					
4	Private Sector					
5	Celebrities					
6	Religious Institutions					
7	Schools/ethics clubs					
8	Youth associations					
9	Family / Parent					

Source (Ethiopia National Corruption Perception Survey Third Report)

