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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

***AN ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSE AND IMPACT OF CORRUPTION; AND  
ANTI-CORRUPTION MOVEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF BAHIR DAR CITY  
ADMINISTRSTION. (1996-1999 E.C.)***

***A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES OF ADDIS  
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THE MASTERS DEGREE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN DEPARTMENT OF  
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEVVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT.***

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## Advisor's certificate

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as university advisor.

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## ACRONYMS

<b>AAU</b>	Addis Ababa University
<b>ANRS</b>	Amhara National Regional State
<b>ANRS FEACC</b>	Amhara National Regional State Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
<b>CBC</b>	Cross Boarder Corruption
<b>EPRDF</b>	Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Party
<b>FEACC</b>	Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption commission
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GTZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft for Technical Zusammenarbeit
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>MPA</b>	Masters of Public Administration
<b>NIS</b>	National Integrity System
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>PADM</b>	Public Administration and Development Management
<b>TI</b>	Transparency International
<b>UNCAC</b>	United Nation Convention against Corruption
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nation Development Programme

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## Abstract

*This thesis analyzes the cause and impact of corruption; and the Anti-corruption movement in Bahir-Dar city Administration from 1996 up to 1999 E. C. To this effect data have been collected through both closed and open ended questionnaire from five randomly selected Kebele administrations; and 250 respondents were selected randomly and 25 officials were also asked to respond to the questionnaire. Besides this analysis the Report of ANRS Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission and personal observation of the researcher have been incorporated in to the research.*

*The study shows that existence of lengthy work procedure; lack of severe penalty on corrupt officials; absence of political stability; and cultural problem related to corruption are the main causes of corruption in the study area. Moreover, activities like leasing of land, purchasing of goods and services through bid process, traffic services, recruitment, promotion and transfer of employees are the activities which lead to and result in corrupt practices.*

*Corruption has washed out the trust of officials in government, influenced all public service delivery, and also become an obstacle for developmental activities of the city administration.*

*It is also found that the involvement of the inhabitants of the city and voluntary organizations that has to play greater role in rooting out corruption is very weak. Even, important respondents do not know how to expose corrupt acts.*

*The study has concluded that the problem of corruption in the study area is deep rooted and created tremendous bad effects; and it is only through ensuring good governance and involvement of the society at large and the inhabitants of Bahir-Dar City Administration in specific, the struggle to root out corruption in the study area will be successful.*

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION:

#### 1.1 Background of the study

The study area, Bahir-Dar city Administration, is one of the youngest and fast growing cities in Amhara National Regional State (ANRS) and also in the country. It is located in the North Western part of Ethiopia with in the Blue Nile Basin at 11° 38' North Latitude and 37° 10' East Longitude. It is 565 kilometers from Addis Ababa, the capital city of the Federal Government. The city lies on the southern tip of Lake Tana and in the outlet of Abay River. It is at an average altitude of 1830 meter above sea level. It is characterized by a tropical climate with an average temperature ranging from 20 °C up to 30 °C.

The total area of the city is 6000 hectares. Out of this 2258 is covered by water bodies which is not suitable for settlement for the time being, while the rest 3842 hectare is suitable for construction and settlement as well? This land hosts 35,000 housing units excluding squatter settlement, which is expected to reached over 500 house units

With regard to access for water, the existing public tap network is inadequate for the needs of the poor with 12 public taps in the city serving for about 36,000 residents, which is nearly 25 percent of the population. There also remains a serious shortage of public and private toilet facilities, particularly in poor neighborhoods.

It was administrated as part of Bahir-Dar Zuria Woreda during the Derge regime and before. But, after the Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) took power; it was divided into two administrative structures as Bahir-Dar City

Administration and Bahir-Dar Zuria Woreda Administration. The intention of dividing the former Woreda is to provide effective and efficient administrative and social services, and to treat the urban centers differently from rural area.

For administrative purposes the city is divided into nine urban and four rural Kebeles, including Zenzelima, (one of the rural towns). In addition to this, three satellites towns (Zegie, Meshentie, and Tis Abay towns) get technical support from Bahir-Dar City Administration.

The city serves as a capital city for both West Gojjam and Amhara National Regional State. It is becoming important economic centre of the Region and shown significant economic growth compared to other cities in the Region as well as in the Country. It has relatively developed infrastructures (like road, international air port, 24 hour electric power supply, and automatic telephone services.)

The population of Bahir-Dar City Administration is estimated to be nearly 219, 535, of which 105,652 (48.13 percent) are Male and 113,882 (51.87 percent) are Female. Of the total population, 185,853 (84.66 percent) are living in Urban area, while 33,681 (15.34 percent) are living in Rural Kebeles. At present the population is increasing at a faster rate, which is on the average 5.4 percent annually as opposed to its economic development. Moreover, about 42 percent of its population lives below the poverty line. As the result of this, poor urban governances, deliquesces, prostitution and other social problems are the common feature of Bahir-Dar City Administration.

In Bahir-Dar City Administration, there is one Referral Hospital, and there are three Health centers, fourteen health posts, three Higher clinics, thirteen Medium level clinics, twenty four drug vendors, four drug distributors, and eight medium level health centers.

There are also four NGOs clinics, two NGOs drug vendors, four laboratory centers, ten Rural drug vendors, and three specials clinics

Of the above 76 health centers, 43 (56.57%) are private owned, 19 (25%) are government owned and the rest 14(18.42%) are owned by Non-governmental organization. The health coverage of Bahir-Dar city is nearly 68.3%. This figure doesn't include the percentage achieved by private and NGOs. As it is stated above, the contribution of private and Non-governmental health centers has increased from time to time, (1999 E.C., third quarter report of Bahir-Dar city administration Health Office).

In Bahir-Dar City Administration, there are 42 elementary schools (Grade1-4 and Grade 5-8),1 preparatory school, 5 high schools(Grade9-10),25Kindergartens,1 government University, and 6 colleges( 2 Government Colleges and 4 Private Colleges ).Totally, there are 81 Educational institutions. In the city, there are 41,753 elementary school students, of which 21,052 are males and 20701 are females. Among the above students 37,238 are enrolled in government Schools while 4515 are in private schools. There are also 488 male and 369 female teachers which total 857 teachers. From this number, 649 are working in government and 208 are working in private schools. As to their qualification 19 have completed 12<sup>th</sup>, 411 are at certificate level, 386 are diploma holders, and41 are first degree.

When we see the educational quality indicators, the mean student section ratio is 59:1; student teacher ratio is 45:1; and student texts ratio is 1:1. These quality indicators are almost similar with the country quality standard, (*Source: 1999 E.C, third quarter report of Bahir-Dar City Educational office.*)

In the study areas, although the dominant inhabitants are Amharas, there are also Agew, Tigris, Oromo and others. When we see the religious diversity, almost more than 95% are

Orthodox Christian, and the remaining is accounted for Muslim, Catholic, Protestant and others.

In recent times, corruption was not taken as a crime in the area .During the Emperor Hailesilassie Regime and before, every citizen who wanted to receive administrative and other services from the upper administrative ladder had to give bribe as a gift to the administrator. During that time, it seemed that the administrators were entitled to receive bribes in the form of birr, butter, honey, goats, sheep and other forms for the administrative services they delivered. This is in addition to their monthly salaries. After the Military Regime (Derge) took power and onwards corruption was considered as a serious criminal act.

Corruption in Ethiopia has a social, political and cultural back ground. There is a saying in Amharic “Sishom Yalibela Sishar Yikochewal”, which means that an officer who has not benefited (corrupted) while he is in office regrets when he leaves his office, because once he loses the power he will not get it later forever. Even if you want to serve the people honestly inline with the regulation of your organization, to get unlawful benefit they themselves forced you to take corrupt act.

Corruption is not an easy event which takes place under an open sky but it a secret phenomenon. All these things make the anti-corruption movement more difficult and an interwoven phenomenon undertaking.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem.**

There is a growing and worldwide concern on corruption at present time because of the following factors. First, a consensus has now been reached that corruption is a universal phenomenon that exists in all countries of the world, both in developed and developing countries. It is also evident in the public and private sectors, as well as in profit making and charitable organizations. Second, allegations and charges of corruption now play a more central role in politics than at any other time. Third, corruption is a major obstacle in the process of economic development and in modernization of a country. Many people now feel that it should receive due attention in a country's development agenda.

Many agree that Corruption is rapidly becoming part of our daily activity. If you go to public hospitals for treatment, or to bus stations to buy transportation ticket or to get your license renewed, and Municipality to get municipal services, you will not get your work done as you expect without making some additional payment or going through relatives and friends.

Now a days, because of bureaucratic and political corruptions, residents of Bahir-Dar city Administration area are not able to get fair, fast, and equitable public services .A work that can be accomplished within a day or within an hour, will take more than a day, or some times it will be extended to a week, but if you approach them informally through invitations, or through bribes, you can even get your task done without seeing both the offices and officials via telephone within an hour.

In addition to the above, if you go to the Municipality for different Municipal services, you have to pay bribe starting from the lowest position civil servant to the highest

decision making body. This practice is extremely high in police offices, driving licensing offices, court offices and lease offices. As the result of this, most inhabitants of the City Administration are complaining against the existence of poor public service delivery and absence of good governance.

By recognizing the problem of corruption on economic development, good governance, political stability, worsening of poverty, discouraging investment and decreasing trust of citizens in government, the Federal government of Ethiopia has established the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission in May 2001 by Proclamation No. 235\2001. The Amhara National Regional State has also established its own Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission on 15<sup>th</sup> of December 2003 by Proclamation 93\2003. In addition to establishing institutions that focus on prevention, investigation and prosecution of corrupt act, the regional government also trying to fight corruption and promote ethical behavior through making civic education as part of their educational syllabus. The Commission has established with the following objectives:

- ❖ To strive to create a society where corruption will not be condoned or tolerated by promoting ethics and anti-corruption education ;
- ❖ To prevent corruption offences and other improprieties ;
- ❖ To expose, investigate and prosecute corruption offences and impropriety.

So, this research paper aims to analyze the causes, impacts and to evaluate the efforts made and the result achieved by Bahir-Dar City Administration and the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission in fighting corruption in the study area. This research paper is designed.

### **1.3. Objective of the study:**

#### **1.3.1. General objective**

The general objective of this study to analyze the causes and the impacts of corruption in Bahir-Dar City Administration and to evaluate the role of Bahir-Dar city Administration and effort made by other organs of government, such as the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Police offices, justice offices, Religious institutions, NGOs, and Auditor General in tackling corruption

#### **1.3.2. The specific objectives of the study are:**

- ✓ To identify the cause of corruption in the study area,
- ✓ To examine the impact of corruption in providing social, economic, and administrative services and in practicing good governance,
- ✓ To examine the effectiveness of Anti-corruption movement in the Study area.
- ✓ To provide valuable solutions to the existing problem of corruption in the study area.

### **1.4. Hypothesis:**

Without commitment of the government, awareness and involvement of people; and knowledge of the real cause and impact of corruption, the efforts made by Anti-corruption Movement will not be successful in fighting corruption in the study area.

## **1.5. Methodology**

In this research study, the researcher applied descriptive statistics. The following data collecting tools, sampling design and method of analysis employed to gather the necessary data.

### **1.5.1. Data collection Tools**

The researcher used both primary and secondary sources of data to analyze the real situation of corruption in the study area. The source of primary data is the information gathered from inhabitants, civil servants, politicians, experts, and administrators of the study area. Some data are collected through open and close ended questionnaire items. Open ended questionnaires were administered for experts, administrators, and politicians. Close ended questionnaires were also administered to the respondents who were coming to get public service for five consecutive days from 21<sup>st</sup> of May to 25<sup>th</sup> of May 1999 E.C. randomly. In addition to primary and secondary data collected, the researcher's personal observation is also used as a tool in examining the cases, and impacts of corruption; and to evaluate the Anti-corruption movement in the study area.

Secondary data are also gathered from published materials like books, articles, documents, and journals; and unpublished sources like research papers on related topics, reports, records, and documents in Anti-Corruption Commission, Bureau of Justice, Police Commission, and Police Offices of the study area. To make the data collection and analysis easier, and quicker five data collectors were hired to assist the present researcher.

### **1.5.2. Sample design and sample size**

In Bahir-Dar city Administration, there are thirteen Kebeles administrative (Nine Urban and Four Rural Kebeles) from those Kebeles five Kebeles Administrative are randomly selected. Once the sample area was determined, 45 respondents from each Kebeles (sub-total respondent are  $45 \times 5=225$  respondents) who were coming to get public service in the selected Kebeles for five consecutive days from 21<sup>st</sup> of May up to 25<sup>th</sup> of May 1999 E.C., and ten Kebele Administration members, five Office heads of public organizations, three anti-corruption commission officials and seven members of the police were also asked to participate in responding the questionnaire randomly.. Therefore, the total sample size is 250 respondents of the study area.

### **1.5.3 Method of Analysis.**

As it is stated above, the methodology applied in this research is descriptive in nature. So, the methods of analyses used are percentiles, Mode, Tables and Graphs.

### **1.6 Scope and limitation of the paper.**

Corruption is a crucial issue that touches all administrative from the Federal Government to the Local level Administrative bodies at Woreda levels. Besides, it also touches every body at the house hold level as the result of supply side (the giver or the public) nature of corruption. Because of financial, time and other constraints, the researcher is focusing on cause, and impact of corruption; and Anti-Corruption Movement in Bahir-Dar City Administration that took place from 1996 up to 1999 E.C.

## **1.7 Significance of the paper.**

This research paper has the following significances. First, it can initiate more research in the area of corruption. Secondly, it can be used as a reference for students who are interested to conduct their own research in future. Lastly, it can draw some attention of the concerned administrators, political institutions and those who are working on fighting corruption to evaluate and improve their performance.

## **1.8 Organization of the research Paper**

This paper is organized into four chapters excluding questionnaires, Bibliography, table of contents, and abstract, etc (annexure).

In the first chapter introduction, background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, and scope of the study are presented.

In the second chapter, related literatures on corruption are reviewed. In this part definition, impact of corruption, corruption in Africa and in Ethiopia is discussed. In addition to this, means to tackle corruption and strategies for cleanup corruption are discussed.

In the third chapter, detailed analysis and interpretation is done with relevant tables and charts obtained from primary and secondary sources data.

In the last chapter, detailed findings of the research paper together with specific recommendations to responsible bodies and policy makers are presented.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1-WHAT IS CORRUPTION?

Definition of corruption may vary as do perceptions of what constitutes corruption in a given context or society. Among the Greeks, the concept of corruption was associated with the rotting of something which had previously been full and healthy. Actually, in the first known philosophical paragraph, written by Anaximandros, corruption was equivalent to the death of an organ, and this concept was applied thereafter to the government of the Greek city –states. In the same order of idea, Aristotle broadens the concept to make corruption the cause for the change of a healthy political regime to a sick one. The Romans further broadened the subject emphasizing the fact that corruption is not an isolated phenomenon, but that it has a social character shared by many. The very word of corruption comes from the Latin word “*corruptus*”, meaning to break something associated by another, to jointly destroy integrity. [Robert Casellas, 1999. p11.]

Corruption is endemic in most countries of the world, and it is institutionalized in the way in which they do business. It typically involves bribery. In Latin America, it is called *La mordita* which literally means “bite”. In the Arab countries; it is called “*bakshech*” which can be translated as “rake off”; and in the Russian federation, it is called “*blate*”; which means “under the table.”[FEACC, Quarterly Magazine, 2001]

Misker Getachew (2006) has defined it simply as corruption is accepting bribes and other incentives to do something which is abnormal under normal circumstances using the power and position of somebody but done for that specific time for the sake of extra

advantage. It makes both the doer and the receiver illegal. It is a serious problem that becomes an obstacle to development, which is being committed by all parts of the society. It makes different forms beginning from the lowest position (guards and cleaning workers) to the higher position (general manager).

The most widely used definition of political corruption comes from the American political scientist Joseph Nye (2002, p419); Corruption is a behavior which deviates from the formal duties of public role because of private [personal, close family, private clique], pecuniary or status gains; or violates rules against the exercise of certain types of private influence. This includes such behavior as bribery [use of a reward to bias the judgment of a person in a position of trust]; nepotism [bestowal of patronage by reasons of ascriptive relationship rather than merit]; and misappropriation [illegal appropriation of public resource for private regarding purpose.]

One of the schools of thought in relation to corruption is the economic model. This approach defines corruption in terms of the divergence between the public's interests and those of the civil servants. Corruption occurs when one agent betrays the principal's interest in pursuit of her/his own. [Justin O' Brien, 2003, p29]

According to Transparency International, Corruption is defined by as "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain." Similar definitions are used by International Organizations such as the World Bank and United Nation Development Programme. Corruption is a manifestation of institutional weakness, poor ethical standards, skewed incentives and insufficient enforcement.

As stated above, corruption has different meaning for different societies. However for the purpose of this thesis it is defined as the use of public power for private interest, or use of official position, rank, or status by an official for his or her personal benefits.

Corruption is often attributable to systemic weak points opened up by the structures and procedures of administrative organization and civil services. It should be emphasized that organizational structures may be a product of corrupt interests and therefore should not be treated as an external variable. One example would be poorly defined division of competence and the macro level, which can then in the form of unnecessary agencies or areas of competence.

According to GTZ (2005, pp10-11) Corruption in civil society is manifested in the following ways:

- ❖ Irregularities in the administration of personal affairs can assume considerable proportions, e.g. Ghost workers, false salary payment, supplementary remunerations or pensions.
- ❖ Appointment and promotions that are not based on qualification and performance, but on nepotism or bribery.
- ❖ Administrations are often politicized, i.e. following political elections largest section of them are replaced by incoming party members, which increases the risk of officials being subject to political influence.
- ❖ Corruptions can become a dominant or systemic part of the administrative culture.

## 2.2-TYPES OF CORRUPTION

Many scholars made a distinction between small scale corruption, “petty corruption”, and corruption on a large scale, “grand corruption.”

**Petty corruption** is the form of corruption that people in developing countries meet most in every day life. For example, in order to obtain a driving license a person may have to run from office to office and from counter to counter and fill up endless forms. Officials may demand payment of a small sum of money to speed up a process, which could otherwise last several weeks. The justification for this is that the officials’ salaries are too small that in order to survive they have to supplement their incomes with additional “earning.”

**Grand corruption** is the misuse of public assets for private purposes, and the guilty parties are often high-ranking civil servants and politicians. A typical case involves a high-level of officials receiving large sums of money as “commission” or “expenses” in “helping” a particular company to win a tender award in competitive bidding [Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, 2003.]

Tafese Zelalem, Solomon Assefa, and Michael Solomon (2006, pp6-10), in a paper they compiled, classified corruption into six types: **Petty corruption, Systematic corruption, Grand corruption, State capture corruption, Kliptocracy and Political Corruption.**

**PETTY CORRUPTION:** Petty corruption takes place at the interface of private and public sectors. It happens most often when a civilian offer sum of money to a public servant to get a small service performed in a speedy fashion. In essence some one pays extra over the required amount or some times pay for services that are supposed to be free to the public.

**SYSTEMIC CORRUPTION:** Systemic corruption is a form of corruption that exists at all levels of government including the private sector. It is originated from the weakness of administrative system. In most developing countries, systemic corruption is rampant.

**GRAND CORRUPTION:** Grand corruption occurs at the highest level of government and involve all levels; for example major government projects and programmes. It manifests itself in the following several different ways:

1. One is transfer of target financial benefit to private firms through procurement contracts and the awards of concessions;
2. The other is transfer of monopoly rents to private investors with “kick-backs” for high ranking governments’ officials who facilitate deals;
3. A third way is transfer of benefits and professional access to state owned assets in the transitional period of privatization; and
4. The fourth is Corruption payment to win major contracts and concessions. This is usually to the pressure of large business and high level officials.

**STATE CAPTURE:** State capture is a form of grand corruption where large firms shape the levels of policies and regulations of the state to their own advantage by providing illicit private gains to public officials. It is a mechanism through which a firm seeks to shape decisions taken by the state to gain specific advantage often through the imposition of anti-competitive barrier that generates highly concentrated gain to selected powerful businessmen at a significant social cost.

**KLIPTOCRACY:** Kliptocracy comes from the word *kleptomania*; which is an obsessive impulse to steal regardless of economic needs. It is performed by senior officials who embezzle huge amount of resources which is beyond the need of corrupt officials and

their families and horde in foreign International Bank. Persons like Mobutu of Zaire, Bokassa of Central Africa, Sani Abacha of Nigeria, Ferninad Marcos of Philippines and few others have robbed billions of dollars from their countries treasury and have deposited the funds in foreign Banks.

**POLITICAL CORRUPTION:** Political corruption is defined as any behavior which violate and undermines the norms of the public system order which are deemed indispensable for the maintenance of political democracy. (Tafese.Z, Solomon. A and Michael.S, 2006.pp6-10)

Goodman (1990:pp34-59),distinguish between political corruption and bureaucratic corruption .While the latter involves efforts by civil servants to enrich themselves through illegal means, the former is used by political coalitions to capture the apparatus of state or maintain a monopoly on power. According to him, political corruption usually includes activities such as vote-rigging, registration of unqualified and dead or nonexistent voters, purchase and sale votes, and the falsification of election results.

In addition to the above types of corruption, Michael Johnston (2004. pp127-151), identified Cross Boarder Corruption (CBC). To him cross boarder corruption occurs within and among many jurisdictions each of which may experience only a part of a much more complicated process. CBC can facilitate, and be sustained by, illegal trafficking of money, drugs, technology, arms and human beings. In such a setting, corruption in one nation can quickly become a regional or global development and law – enforcement issue. General domestic policy and the legitimacy of leaders and institutions are likely to be undermined where CBC is most serious, often in societies where sustainable development is most desperately needed. Countries that have serious internal corruption problems are likely to be particularly vulnerable to cross boarder corruption.

Pauline Tamesis (2004, pp81-82) defined Grand corruption as corrupt payments to win major contracts, concessions and privatizing of companies and are generally the pressures of large business and high-level officials. Although some times low level clerks are bribed to reveal

Information, and some smaller businesses bribe to get routine supply of contracts, the important cases represent a substantial expenditure of funds and can have a major impact on government's budget and a countries growth prospects.

To Pauline Tamesis, corruption in contracting occurs in even those countries that are at the peak of the honesty index such as Singapore and New Zealand. In Zimbabwe collusion between senior Ministers in Post and Telecommunications and a Swedish Telecommunications company may have led local tender board procedures to be circumvented. In an airplane deal between South Korea and several United States companies bribes were allegedly paid to President Roh Tae Woo. Roh Tae Woo's national security advisor acknowledge for receiving money from business hoping to get arms contract .He is accused of accepting \$ 300,000.00 in connection with fighter plane purchase. In particular the head of a Korean conglomerate was accused of giving \$65,000.00 to advisors. He admitted giving the money but said it was a gift.

David Osterfeld (1992:204-218), has argued that in a heavily regulated economy one can find two distinct types of corruption: " Expansive corruption", which involves activities that improve the competitiveness and flexibility of the market, and "restrictive corruption", which limits opportunities for productive and socially beneficial exchange. This, the latter type of corruption, Osterfeld (ibid: 209-210), is characterized by redistribution of income and wealth in favor of individuals or groups. Most public-sector corruption falls in the restrictive category and involves illegal appropriation of public

resources for private use (e.g. outright embezzlement by a civil servants), or the illegal use of an individual public position for his own personal enrichment. As examples of expansive corruption, Osterfeld (ibid: 212-217), mention the bribery of judges, politicians and bureaucrats by members of the private sector. The payment of bribes to the right officials can help mitigate the harmful effects of excessive government regulation and improve economic participation.

### **2.3-Corruption in Ethiopia:**

According to the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC) report of 2006, there were times when bribery and nepotism were not considered to be serious corruption offences. In the old days, bribery was considered to be a motivational factor, not an offence. Nepotism was also mostly regarded as a positive approach to help friends and relatives. Things have changed now, people have begun to call a spade is a spade and deal with it seriously.

To the expert analysis of the civil service reform programme and some other sources, poor governance, lack of accountability and transparency, low level of democratic culture and tradition, lack of citizen participation, lack of clear regulations and authorization, low level of institutional control, extreme poverty and inequality, harmful cultural practice and centralization of authority and resources are the major causes corruption in Ethiopia.

During the Emperor Hailesilassie Regime and the Military Regime, corruption was undermining the legitimacy of the governments' and weakening their structures, reducing productivity, hindering development, worsening poverty, marginalizing the poor, creating social unrest and finally speeding up their downfall. It also currently occurs in every corner of all public and sectors' daily activities. (FEACC report, 2006)

The Ethiopian government has adopted the preventive approach as a major cause of action and line of thought in its fight against corruption with curative measures reinforcing it. The FEACC is of the conviction that expanding ethics and anti-corruption education among the public and plugging loopholes in the working procedures of public offices and enterprises are at the heart of preventing corruption offences. (Profiles of the FEACC, 2006.)

According to corruption survey conducted by the Institution of Education Research of AAU (2001:87-89), both academics and the mass media have been identified as helping a little or a lot by more than 58 percent of the sample. Academic takes the lead, according this sample (22.51%), in helping a lot towards this end, followed by religious bodies (21.54%) and the mass media (19.59%). Institutions such as Public Accounts Committee, Courts and the Parliament are believed to have contributed little in combating corruption.

According to corruption survey in Ethiopia conducted by AAU (2001:pp 88-89), only 22.31% of the respondent knows how to report corrupt acts committed by public officials while 76.84% of them do not know how to report corrupt act in all sample. In the same survey, in Amhara Region only 11.3% know how to report corrupt act committed by public officials while the remaining 88.67% do not know how to report corrupt act made by public officials.

A survey conducted in the Business Sector showed that the sampled firms were asked to rank the problems they face in carrying out their activities. More than three quarters of the surveyed firms identified corruption as the most serious obstacle. More than 50 percent of the sample firms rate service provided by public health offices, police offices, land allocation offices and Inland Revenue offices as the worst. Public education offices, Traffic police offices, customs' office, Court Electric Light and Power Authority,

Telecommunication Corporation, public housing agencies are the second worst services providers. The Passport office, Postal service offices, and the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia are institutions rated very good service providers by more than half of the sampled firms.

Transparency International (2005) introduced corruption index for different countries in the world, according to this Index of 2005, Ethiopia was ranked in 2002, 59 out of 102 countries; in 2003, and 92 out of 133 countries; in 2004, 114 out of 145 countries; and 137 out of 158 countries in 2005. This statistical information indicates that how corruption is deep rooted as the compared to the countries ranked. This also shows that it was good in 2002, but become worsen in 2004 and 2005. The corruption index on those years show as corruption is a serious problem in the country.

When we see back to the historical development of corruption in Ethiopian, we could notice that there were times when bribery and nepotism were not considered to be serious corruption offences. In the old days, bribery was considered to be 'motivational' factor, not an offence. Nepotism was also mostly regarded as a positive approach to "help friends and relatives." Things have changed now, people have begun to call a spade is a spade and deal with it seriously. (Profile of the FEACC, 2006)

During the previous Regimes, Corruption is said to have resulted in undermining the legitimacy of the governments, and weakening their structures, reducing productivity, hindering development, worsening poverty, marginalizing the poor, creating social unrest and finally speeding up their down fall. (FEACC Report, 2007)

As it is clearly stated in the semi-annual report of the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (2007), corruption has posed major threat to Ethiopia economic

development, social justice, political stability and sustainable peace. This problem is, undermining the legitimacy of governments, eroding confidence in leadership, diverting public money away from development projects, reducing productivity, worsening poverty, discouraging investment and spreading unrest and violence.

According to the corruption survey conducted by Addis Ababa University in 2001, fraud, cheating, trickery, embezzlement, extortion, nepotism, theft and prejudice are believed to be the principal features by which corruption has manifested itself in Ethiopia. The expert analysis of the civil service reform programme showed that poor governance, lack of accountability, and transparency, low level of democratic culture and tradition, deficiency of citizen participation, lack of clear regulations and authorization, low level of institutional control, extreme poverty, inequality and harmful culture practices could be cited as major causes of corruption in Ethiopia.

In addition to the above problems, inadequate accounting and auditing, over regulated bureaucracy, deterioration of acceptable moral and ethical values and inefficient civil service system have also been mentioned as a major source of corruption in Ethiopia.

Unless the root causes of corruption are addressed, the country's poverty reduction and development programme, and the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) will not be achieved by 2015.

The area where financial resources are transferred from the private to the public sector and vice versa are clearly stated in the Book called Profile of The Federal Ethics and Anti- Corruption Commission. Other agencies where corruption is believed to be flourishing include those engaged with the allocation of land and government

housing, provision of telephone and electric services, granting loans, licensing and issuance of permits.

According to the corruption survey conducted by the institution of Educational Research of Addis Ababa University, 2001, public institution that has wide contact with the public is widely corrupted in terms of coverage but small in terms of magnitude. However, those public organizations that have little degree of contact with the public have selective and large magnitude of corruption. The survey ranked Traffic police second most corrupt next to Custom's office in requesting bribes from customers. In addition to the two public institutions, Land allocation, National Housing, Judges and the Court system, and the Tax system respectively were those institutions in the corruption ladder just behind custom and traffic polices services. The Postal services, Public Insurance companies, and the Passport administration offices are deemed very good service provider next to the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia.

In the same year, a survey conducted in Business environment showed that the sampled firms were asked to rank the problems they face in carrying out their activities. More than three quarters of the surveyed firms identified corruption as the most serious obstacle.

Even if there are different forms of tackling corruption, the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC) proposed that the means to tackle corruption are: giving ethical education and teaching the impact of corruption on society; by making administrative and financial reform, by introducing anti- corruption law and regulation; and by setting an institution that implement the law.

By knowing the impact of corruption, the Ethiopian government has launched a three-pronged anti-corruption campaign (prevention, investigation and prosecution) by establishing the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (FEACC) in 2001 with the following objectives:

- ❖ To strive to create a society where corruption will not be condoned or tolerated by promoting ethics and anti-corruption education ;
- ❖ To prevent corruption offences and other improprieties ;
- ❖ To expose, investigate and prosecute corruption offences and impropriety

## **2.4-CAUSE OF CORRUPTION**

Much research has been done to determine the causes of bureaucratic corruption in Africa. According to David Apter (1963:57), African civil servants may be obliged to share the proceeds of their kinfolk. The existence of extended family places significant pressure on the civil servants forcing them to engage in corrupt and nepotism practices. Thus, in studying corruption in Africa, researchers have tended to place emphasis on the structural and individual conditions that contribute to corrupt behavior. The absence of a commitment to public service among citizens of many developing countries and the excessive levels of bureaucratic corruption in these economies are related to the lack of commitment to serve the public interest. In many countries, civil services employees view public services as an opportunity for self enrichment. (Gould and Mukendi, 1989:434)

Some scholars believe that corruption in Africa and other developing regions arises from the existence of defective cultural norms and behaviors (Jab bra, 1976); where as other researchers believe that corruption in Africa is related to the clash between traditional and foreign norms that accompany modernization and industrial development. In any

ways, corruption is seen as unavoidable consequence of economic modernization and political development.

In contrast, public choice theory contends that bureaucratic corruption is related primarily to government control and regulation of economic activities. Once constitutional rules have been selected and adopted, and a government established political coalitions try to use the government to redistribute income and wealth in their favor. Unless the adopted rules effectively constraint the ability of the government to supply special –interest legislation, rent seeking will become pervasive as group seek ways to minimize the burden of state regulations of their enterprises and attempt to engage in economic sectors closed by state intervention in the market. Where government regulation imposes significant costs on a business, the entrepreneurs can minimize those costs by paying bribes to members of the enforcement community.

According to Margit Tavits (2005, pp1-25), the ultimate source of corrupt deals is a corrupt official; if officials refused citizens' initiatives, corrupt exchange would not take place. Even if, different scholars agreed that trust on government minimizes corruption, for Margit Tavits (2005:21), as was the case with public officials, the trust –based explanations of engaging in Estonia, both generalized trust and trust in government remain consistently insignificant in all four models used. Again, the results are not altered when the trust variables are entered in the models one by one or when trust in government variables is disaggregated into its constituent component. The researcher unable to detect any empirical evidence that trust in others or in government is associated with less corruptibility or willingness to engage in corrupt activities; both in the case of public officials[Demand Side],and citizens[Supply Side ].

To Margit Tavits (2005) willingness to engage in corrupt behavior is more likely when the society doesn't define corruption as morally wrong, but rather considers it as an acceptable mode of exchange. Furthermore, willingness to engage in corruption is enhanced by the perception that a behavior is widespread. His analysis provides no support for more common hypothesis for engaging in corrupt behavior- people who are less trust of their fellow-citizens and government institutions are more likely to engage in corruption. There are significant interpersonal decisions in willingness to engage in corrupt practice. Thus, the level of corruption is not exclusively a structural phenomenon: within similar structural circumstances some people are prone to corruption than others.

Empirical studies on causes of corruption are relatively new, and the empirical link from corruption to development is yet to be fully understood. But, evidence is emerging to suggest that some determinants of corruption are important. This emerging evidence supports the notion that corruption is a symptom of deeper institutional weakness. (World Bank, 2001)

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (2001), forward that political rights [democratic elections, a legislature, opposition parties], and civil liberties [free and independent media, freedom of assembly and speech] are negatively correlated with corruption.

Susan Rose-Ackerman (1997:49) identified that corruption occurs at the interface of the public and private sectors is encouraged especially when a public official has discretionary power over distribution to the private sector of a benefit or cost, incentive for bribery are created. Thus corruption depends on the magnitude of the benefits and costs under the control of public officials. Private individuals and firms are willing to pay to obtain these benefits and avoid the costs. To her, the size and incidence of corruption

depend upon four factors: the overall level of public benefit available; the discretionary power of officials; the risk ness of corrupt deals; and the relative bargaining power of the briber and the bribee.

Recent empirical studies analyze the possible cause of corruption by regressing indices of corruption on a number of potential explanatory variables. Several of the causal variables are related to the extent of government intervention in the economy and, more generally, to variables (like the levels of import tariffs or civil services wages) that are determined by government policy. Where regulations are pervasive and government's officials have wide discretion in applying them, private parties may be willing to pay bribes to government officials to obtain any rents that the regulation may generate. Lower wages in the civil service the wage in the private sector wage or the per capita income in general are also a potential source of corruption. When civil servants are not paid enough to make ends meet; they may be obliged to use their positions to collect bribes, especially when the expected cost of being caught and fired is low. (Paolo Mauro,1999:84-86.)

According to Addis Ababa University Ethics Office Quarterly Magazine (2007, pp2-7), the cause of corruption are multiple and complex. A comprehensive description of the cause of corruption is, however, related with a country's political and economic history, bureaucratic traditions and process of social and cultural transformation. In many African cultures, there is a practice of giving gifts among members of an extended family, friends, neighbors, etc. Some blurred division of what is public and private in many developing countries helps the transformation of giving gifts culture among individuals into the public sector and aggravate the problem of corruption. When corruption behavior of public officials tends to have some cultural dimension (like gift giving), it makes the issue of fighting corruption difficult.

The cultural solidarity among friends, family members, clan members, neighbors, etc are regarded to be a positive cultural values of societies, but in a situation where the lines of demarcation between what is regarded as public and private are thin, it might foster corruption and also become very difficult to criminalize corrupt behavior in such settings.

Corruption in developing countries is often believed to arise from the clash or conflict between traditional values and the imported norms that accompany modernization and socio-political development. Bureaucratic corruption is seen by researchers as unavoidable outcomes of modernization and development.

Samuel, Kenyan in (2004:2-3) said, "As we grew up in Kenya, we were told stories praising the rich men who had become so by stealing public funds or money of their employees ; anybody who handles public funds for some times but goes back home with nothing is considered as the greatest of the fools."

According to World Bank (2004), the causes of corruption in Africa are numerous and complex. However, the main reason seems to be the temptations of diverting, directing directly, or indirectly public resources to private gains by taking advantage of the immense state and discretionary powers conferred on public officials. Most countries in Africa lack a legal system that can effectively guard against corruption and the leaders plunder and rob the country because they can get away with it. To make matters worse, the absence of distinct separation of power among the different branches of government has resulted in the absences of checks and balances. As a result of heads of states wield far more power than can be tolerated in a democratic society. In that sense, the prevalence of rampant corruption can be ascribed to the absence of democratic institutions that can keep each other in check, thereby preventing the excesses of elected leaders.

Personal motivation, bad system, poor incentives, and attitude or circumstances are some of the cause of corruption and these are briefly explained as below<sup>1</sup>.

### **1-Personal motivation**

People offer bribes or enjoy corrupt acts because they want an unfair advantage over others to pay lower taxes, to get an appointment or promotion, to win a contract, or to get something done quickly. They also offer bribes to avoid a fine or penalty. People are practicing corruption for the following several reasons that are special for them.

- ❖ Politicians seek money to offer patronage .They may argue that to stop such payments could bring political instability and unrest.
- ❖ Officials and politicians who fear loss of office seek corrupt benefits as “insurance”, especially if they can expect no pension.
- ❖ Employees feel resentment to bad management system of low pay level. This may make them feel justified in making false expense claims or taking bribes.
- ❖ Employees who refuse to participate in the corruption “racket” built in a company may be suspected and face threat from their colleagues or superior.
- ❖ Corrupt officials may be admired by friends and family for their skill in outwitting authority and acquiring socio-economic status.

### **2- Bad administrative system: Where there is**

- ❖ Lack of transparency (when public officials do not explain what they are doing.)
- ❖ Lack of accountability; and
- ❖ Weak enforcement (when law agencies do not impose sanctions on power holders who have violated their public duties.

### **3. Poor incentive and career uncertainties.**

Such as a clerk not earning enough to live on or not being sure that he will have a job tomorrow supports his income through corruption.

### **4. Attitude or Circumstances.**

The fourth factor of corruption is attitude or circumstances that make average people disregard the law. People may get around laws of a government they consider illegal (for example, not paying taxes to the apartheid government in South Africa). So, corruption is not just ethics. It is also about how the government is setup and managed.

<http://www.aces.uiuc.edu/NALE?2000/pebnington.htm>.)

Others identified different factors for the existence of corruption, but the Asian-Pacific Development Journal (2000:), stated that in Less developed countries the cause of corruption are lack of transparency, accountability and consistency as well as institutional weakness like in the legislative and judicial systems, provide fertile ground for growth of rent seeking (corrupt) activities in such a countries.

The Ministry of for Foreign Affairs of Finland in 2003, summarized causes of corruption as in the following ways:

- 1 In adequate wages and salaries ;
- 2 Poor working conditions without motivation for efficiency;
- 3 The misuse of public resources to obtain quick profits and wealth;
- 4 Lack of transparency in administrative regulations and procedures;
- 5 Lack of code of conduct and ethical roles;
- 6 Weakness and deficiencies in administrative culture in which higher officials and

political leaders set bad examples by promoting their own interest instead of respecting regulations and procedures; and

7 .In adequate democratic institutions in which independent control mechanisms, such as an independent judiciary and a free press, don't function effectively.

To sum up, the causes of corruption vary from people to people or from country to country and from one circumstance to the other in the same country. Among other things, lack of strong legal system against corruption, absence of democratic institutions, absence of accountability, weak economic background, culture and social influence, weak governance, absence of open government, existence of discretionary power and scarcity of service are the main sources of rampant corruption in Africa.

## **2.5-IMPACT OF CORRUPTION**

There is no society that is totally free of corruption, and no strategy can guarantee successful eradication forever. Entrenched corruption hampers political and economic development, undermining institutions and impeding competitive participation in both arenas. Anti-corruption forces and civil society remain weak; formal boundaries and links between politics and the economy are poorly institutionalized and lack credibility, while the real connections and decision- processes are the corrupt ones. In such setting, corruption both reflects and helps perpetuate weak and uneven development; it faces only weak institution constraints and countervailing forces, and consequently can become deeply entrenched. (Michael Johnson and Sahr Kpundeh, 2002:159)

Corruption, like any exchange, requires two actors-a buyer and a seller. The buyer in private sector pays a bribe to the seller in the public sector to obtain something valuable. Bribes can be used to allocate perfectly legal, but scarce, benefits such as foreign

exchange, important licenses, credit or public contracts, or they may provide something the buyer does not deserve such as exemption from a valid regulation ,an illicit tax break or permission to carry on an illegal business. Bribes can even be used to induce public authorities to harass and investigate one's competitors.

Corrupt buyers and sellers frequently develop systems that are mutually re-enforcing and persist over time. Such system are not just effective way of hiding pay offs and managing the disposal of illicit funds. The way also is organized to affect the very types of services and contracts the government provides .Government decisions about what kind of public work projects to support and what type of concessions and privatizations to sponsor may be intimately linked to the corrupt system. (Susan Rose-Ackerman .2004, pp13-14)

According to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (2001:24) corruption is omnipresent though the consequences are most devastating in developing countries. Corruption eats up scarce resources away from the development process and has a negative effect on investment and economic growth in general. Moreover, it harms democracy, prevents the equal distribution of services and creates insecurity to a nation. Corruption is a symptom of bad government. The fight against corruption is not an isolated but part of the international drive to promote good governance and poverty reduction.

Corruption threatens economic growth and social development, the consolidation of democracy and people's morality. In other words, corruption has truly far-reaching effects with regard to the building up of the nation state. It reduces people's confidences in the public sector, hardens division and inequalities between people and destroys the basis for securing human rights, leads to economic inefficiency and promotes economic

inequalities; it is the main reason for continuous poverty; prevents sustainable development. (Ministry of For Foreign Affairs of Finland, 2003)

According to the Centre for Democracy and Governance of Washington D.C. (1999), Corruption is the abuse of public office for private gain. It encompasses unilateral abuses by government officials, such as embezzlement and nepotism, as well as abuses linking public and private actors such as bribery, extorting, influence peddling, and fraud. Corruption arises in both political and bureaucratic officials and can be petty or grand, organized or unorganized. Though corruption often facilitates criminal activities such as drug trafficking, money laundering and prostitution, it is not restricted to these activities. Corruption poses serious development challenges. In the political realm, it undermines democracy and good governance by subverting formal process. Corruption in legislative bodies reduces accountability and presentation in policy making; corruption in the judiciary suspends the rules of law; and corruption in public administration results in the unequal provision of services.

More generally, corruption erodes the institution capacity of government as procedures are disregarded, resources are siphoned off, and officials are hired or promoted without regard to performance. At the same time, corruption undermines the legitimacy of governance and such democratic value as trust and tolerance.

Corruption is a major cause of poverty as well as a barrier to overcoming it, said Transparency International Chairman Peter Eigen. "The two scourges feed off each other, lacking their population in cycle of misery. Corruption must be vigorously addressed if aid is to make a real difference in freeing people from poverty."

According to Transparency International Corruption Index of 2005, the world has set its sight on halving extreme poverty by 2015. Corruption hampers achievements of the

Millennium Development Goals, undermining the economic growth and sustainable development that would free millions from the poverty trap. Fighting corruption must be central to the plans to increase resources to achieve the goals, whether via donor aid or in-country domestic action. Moreover, extensive research shows that foreign investment is lower in countries perceived to be corrupt, which further thwarts their chance to prosper. When countries improve governance and reduce corruption, they reap a “development dividend” that, according to the World Bank Institute, can include improved child mortality rates, higher per capita income and greater literacy.

According to World Bank Report of 2004, corruption not only demoralizes the people but also creates social inequality. It erodes public trust and confidence in the public service, encourages competitions in bribery, distorts economic and social development and hinders administrative development and performance. The loss of states assets due to corruption, the blatant theft and the misuse of government’s funds may impact negatively, on every individual of any country. In short, corrupt leaders and officials unquestionably deepen the poverty of their people.

World Bank president Paul Wolforth warned parliaments at global forum on 30<sup>th</sup> of October, 2006 that rampant corruption---especially in poor African nations---jeopardizes international efforts to combat poverty and disease. Every dollar diverted by corruption is a dollar that will not go toward jobs, health care, and other essential services for the poor. Corruption is a disease that thrives on darkness. Transparency, Accountability, and Participation are the right that emanates from an empowered citizen---are the strongest antidotes to corruption. He said that giving money to Africa has no importance as give it lines to the pocket of corrupt leaders and fail to benefit the poor. In the past 20 years \$ 300 billion development aid went to the continent without little results to show for it.

(Inc.<http://www.Washigtontime.com/world>.)

## 2.6 HOW TO TACKLE CORRUPTION:

The Global Anti-corruption Convention in Berlin drafted on 16 September 2005 with ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). It is the first truly global tool in the fight against corruption. This milestone has been reached despite the fact that, of the Group of Eight industrialized nations (G-8); only France has ratified this essential agreement. ([www.transparency.org](http://www.transparency.org).2005 )

United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) approaches the issue of corruption as a governance problem. It has made the minimization of corruption central to achieving the organizations' overall purpose of alleviation poverty and attaining social and people centered sustainable development. UNDP's emphasis on long term systematic changes and the human dimensions of development underscore the effectiveness of the unique qualities inherent in measures that promote good governance and public accountability.

In the fight against corruption, UNDP aims to strengthen its role in facilitating the involvement of civil society and the private sector in policy development and in the management resources, a role that enhances transparency and accountability of economic and financial management processes. UNDP also advocates its approaches, shapes policy and helps mobilize resources for national programs that improve integrity in governance. (Pauline Tamesis, 2005)

To World Bank (2004), the battle against corruption in African countries was a serious issue problem that will only be successful with the introduction of a culture of courage, sacrifice, honesty and integrity, committed political leadership, the establishment and enforcement of clear and widely accepted ethical codes are also helpful in root out

corruption. Punishing the major offenders and regular disclosure of assets and income of leaders is certainly effective.

The Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission of Ethiopia suggest the following means to tackle corruption: The first means is giving ethical education and teaching the impact of corruption to society; the second means is making administrative and financial reforms; the third means is introducing anti-corruption law and regulation; and the last is setting an institutions that can implement the law.

Many African countries are tackling corruption by setting up Anti-corruption Commission and enacting strict laws to end it. Botswana established the Directorate of Corruption and Economic Crimes. Nigeria set the Commission on Financial crimes and other related economic offences and the Ant-corruption Commission. Yet corruption still undermines sound economic policies and the efficient functioning of state institution. Transparency International, in its Corruption Perception Index (2003), ranked all African countries below the average score of 5, revealing a high level of corruption. Even Tunisia, who was ranked 39 on TI's corruption index, had a score of 4.9, which is still high. Cameroon, Angola, Kenya, and Nigeria are among the world's worst twelve countries, with scores of below two.

Fritz F. Helman 2003, suggested that corruption must be attacked from both the Demand Side and Supply Side : by private sector initiatives, such as more transparent procurement rules, deregulation, and privatization; by better enforcement of existing laws; prohibiting bribery of foreign officials; by ending tax deductibility of bribes ;by stricter auditing, accounting, and corporate disclosure rules; by changes in Bank secrecy laws; by providing easier access to government information and greater freedom to criticize government officials by defining clear conflict of interest and ethics rules. The

demand side refers to officials who seek some thing from other where as the supply side refers to people who gave some thing to officials to get their work done in return.

Of the pre-conditions that have significant contribution to remove corruption from its source is having an economic policy that narrows criminal acts. By knowing this Tanzanian Transparency International president Abraham Swish introduced the concept of National Integrity System (NIS). NIS has eight pillars that help in fighting corruption and bring sustainable development: Political commitment, Administrative Reform, Inspecting public Offices, House of Peoples Representatives, Judicial body, Public participation and movement, Mass media, and Private sectors. All the eight pillars are interconnected with each other and work hand in hand in bringing sustainable development. If one is weakened, it will create burden on others, so, all have to work together. ([www.Feac.govt.et](http://www.Feac.govt.et).)

## **2.7-Strategies for corruption clean up.**

Gillespie and Okruhlik (1991:80) identified four types of strategies to minimize or eliminate corruption: They include societal, legal, market, and political strategies. To them societal strategies place emphasis on the determination of a common standard of morality against which corrupt behavior can be measured.

It is believed that bureaucratic behavior can who constrained effectively by the law, special commissions of inquiry or special prosecutors can be chosen to investigate individuals and groups accessed of corruption, and where the evidence gathered points to corruption, the judiciary system can judge and punish the guilty according to the national laws.

Market –related strategies for the cleanup of corruption are based on the belief that there is a relation between the structure of the market and the incidence of corruption. The prescribed remedy is less dependent upon government regulation and greater reliance on markets for the allocation of resources without reforming existing rules will have little effect on outcomes, including bureaucratic corruption. Political strategies for corruption cleanup emphasize on the decentralization of the public sector. It is argued that corruption arises from the concentration of power in the hands of a few politicians and bureaucrats, and that a process which provides citizens within the country. Under this approach, an effective clean up program is expected to emphasis political deregulation and subsequent expansion of opportunities for citizens to participate in governance.

According to Transparency International Index of 2004, there are four types of anti-corruption strategies: Enforcement strategies, Preventive strategies, Institutional building strategies, and Public awareness strategies.

**Enforcement strategies:** it can be practiced through the enforcement of depoliticized law, provision of adequate powers of investigation and prosecution, protection of the “whistle blowers”, punishment of guilty officials who have fled and making senior officials more accessible to prosecution.

**Preventive Strategies:** This includes simplifying government programmes and procedures, depersonalize government, increasing accountability, disclosing finances and gifts, speeding the privatization process, improving ethical standard and changing the incentive mechanism.

**Institutional building strategies:** The role of institute like Auditor General, an Ombudsman office to serve as an independent agent to investigate complaints, specialized in Anti-corruption

Agencies, public-private partnership against corruption, modern financial management systems, competitive procurements, open the budgetary process and promote judicial reforms.

**Public Awareness strategies:** Create public understanding of the causes and costs of access base line to measure progress, ensure the independence of the media and their ability to access information, encourage public-private partnership and the development of civic advocacy group.

From the above review of literature of corruption, one can understand that there is no commonly used unique definition of corruption which will be applied in every country of the world. But, it varies from country to country depending on their political, economical, cultural and other situation of the country. Besides the existence many definitions of corruption the causes and consequences are different from one country to other country. Even if there can be various types of corruption, we can group corruption into two: small scale corruption (Petty Corruption), and large scale corruption (Grand Corruption).

Every country in the world clearly identifies corruption as a chronic disease which should be eradicated; otherwise it is difficult to attain the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) by the end of 2015. There is a global consensus and effort to fight corruption and to strengthen this effort of fighting corruption; Ant-corruption day was celebrated in the world on 9<sup>th</sup> of December. Ethiopia also celebrated the Day on the 9<sup>th</sup> of December 2006 for third time globally and for the second time at National level.

## CHAPTER THREE

### DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

The questionnaire was administered for almost 250 inhabitants of Bahir-Dar city administration who were randomly selected from five Kebele administrations (i.e. from Shinbet Kebele administration, Tan Kebele administration, Kebele 11 administration, Kebele 4 administration, and Kebele 6 administration). Besides this 25 Officials were also involved in responding to the questionnaire. The characteristics of the sample (age distribution, marital status, religious diversification, education back ground and occupation distribution and work experiences) are presented briefly in the following.

#### 3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

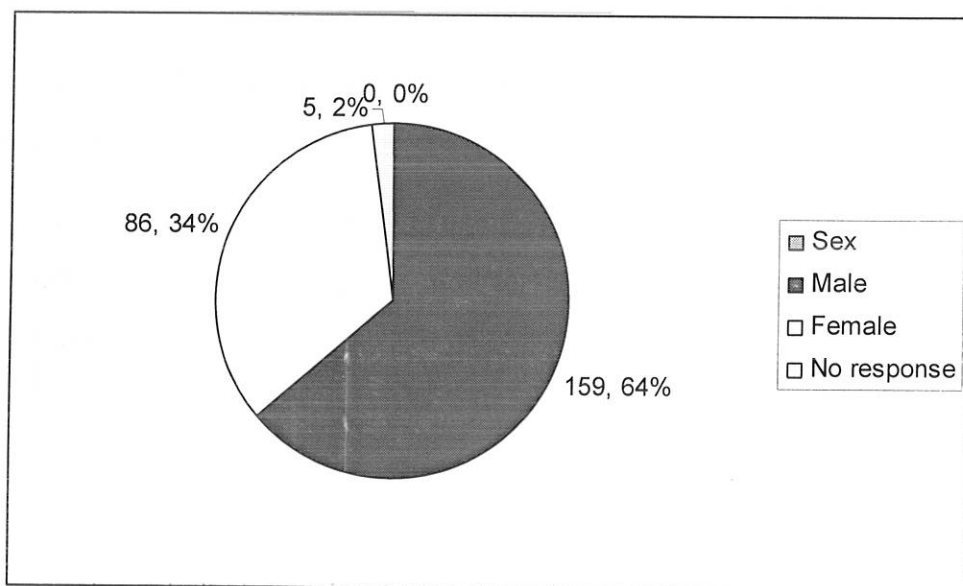
**Table 3.1 Age distribution of the sample**

No	Age interval of the sample	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	Below 20 years old	13	5.2	
2	Between 20 and 25 years old	21	8.4	
3	Between 26 and 30 years old	27	10.8	
4	Between 31 and 35 years old	70	28	
5	Between 36 and 40 years old	55	22	
6	Between 41 and 45 years old	24	9.6	
7	Between 46 and 50 years old	17	6.8	
8	Above 50 years old	14	5.6	
9	No response	9	3.6	
	Total	250	100	

*Source: Computed from data collected*

To simplify the work the age of the sample was grouped into eight groups with an interval of five years. The largest number of the respondents is are between 31 and 35 years which is 28 percent of the total sample. The second largest age group is between 36 and 40 that account 22 percent (55) of the total sample, while the least age group are those below 20 years and above 50 years. These are 5.2 and 5.6 percent of the total sample size respectively. (For further information see Table 3.1)

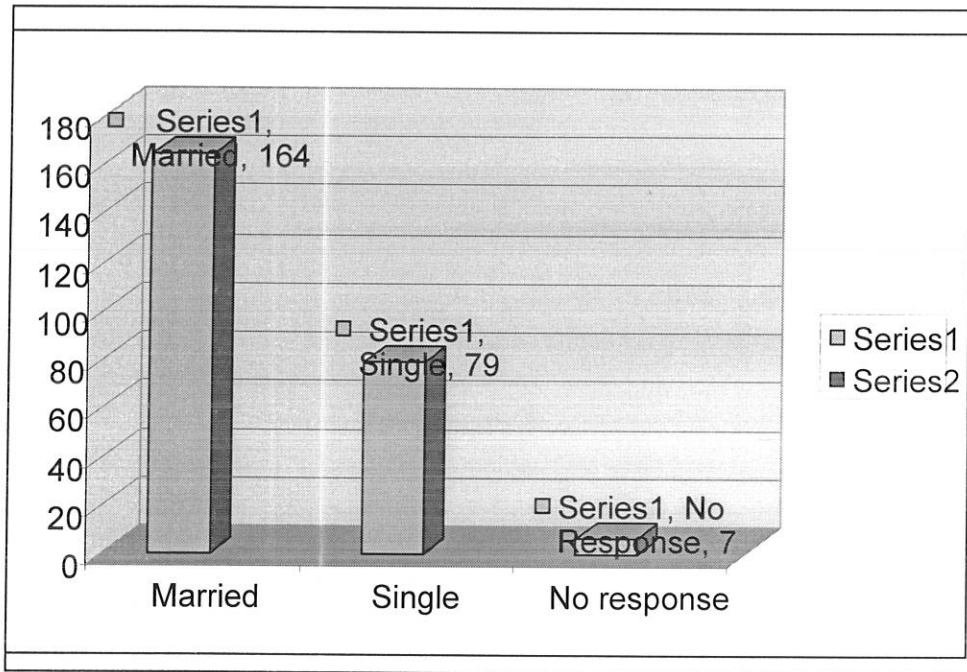
**Figure 3.1 Sex distribution of the sample**



*Source: computed from data collected*

Around 64 percent (159) of the sample are Males while the remaining 34 percent (86) of the sample are Females. From this one can understand that the most predominant respondents are Male inhabitants of Bahir-Dar city administration. (For details see Figure 3.1)

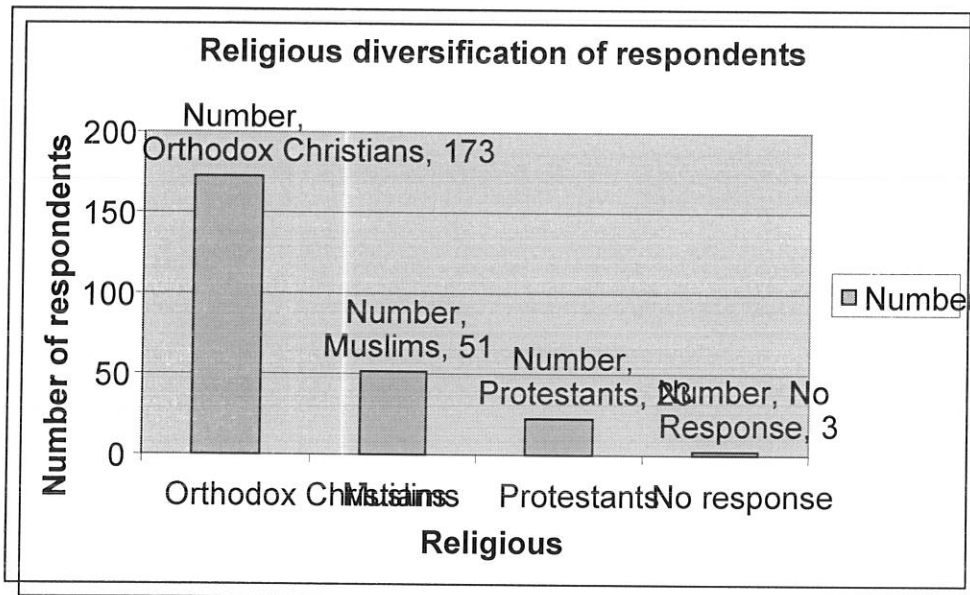
Figure 3.2: Marital status of the sample.



Source: Computed from data

When we see the marital status of the sample, 164 (65.6 percent) of them are married while the remaining 79 (31.6percent) are single. Figure 3.2 clearly shows that the most dominant respondents are married. Involving married respondents will increase the probability of getting valuable information on the issue under discussion, because most married people are responsible not only to their family but also to the public at large. (For more information see figure 3.2)

Figure 3.3: Religious diversification of the respondents.



Source: computed from data collected

The largest portion of the sample is from Orthodox Christian domain followers that account 69.2 percent (173) of the total respondents. The second large portion of the respondents that account 20 percent of the respondents (51) are Muslim and the remaining 23 respondents (9.2 percent) are Protestants followers.(For details see Figure 3.3)

**Table 3.2: Educational background of the sample**

No.	Educational background of the sample	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	literate	12	4.8	
2	Read and write	15	6	
3	Primary school	42	16.8	
4	Secondary school	61	24.4	
5	Vocational school	53	21.2	
6	Certificate	30	12	
7	Diploma	17	6.8	
8	First degree	9	3.6	
9	Graduate studies	4	1.6	
10	No response	7	2.8	
	Total	250	100	

*Source: Computed from data collected*

Except 4.8 percent of the sample all can read and write. The majority of them have completed primary, secondary, and vocational schools that covers 16.8 percent, 24.4 percent and 21.2 percent of the total sample size respectively. The least portion of the respondents is first degree and second degree holders of the sample which accounts 3.6 percent for the former and 1.6 percent for the latter. Table 3.2 shows that almost 72.4 percent of the sample have obtained Secondary School education and above. (*For further information see Table 3.2*)

**Table 3.3: Occupation distribution of the sample study**

No.	Occupation of the sample study	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	Civil servants	74	29.6	
2	Farmers	19	7.6	
3	Prosecutors	4	1.6	
4	Judges	3	1.	
5	Daily laborers	12	4.8	
6	Political appointees	7	2.8	
7	Merchants	38	15.2	
8	Civil servant appointees	6	2.4	
9	Retired	8	3.2	
10	House hold	12	4.8	
11	Students	15	6	
12	Police men	27	10.8	
13	Private organization workers	16	6.4	
14	No response	9	3.6	
	Total	250	100	

*Source: Computed from data collected*

Most of the respondents are Civil servants, Merchants, Police men, Farmers, and Private organization workers that cover 29.6 %, 15.2%, 10.8%, 7.6%, and 6.4% respectively. However respondents who are Judges (1.2%), Prosecutors (1.6%), and Civil servant appointees (2.4%) are least participants in responding the questionnaire. Table 3.3 shows that the sample scope included most inhabitants of the city who are engaged in different

occupations. Asking Questions to people in different organizations will enable us know how corruption is prevailing in different organization. (For details see Table 3.3)

**Table 3.4: Work experience of the respondents**

No	Working experience of the sample (in years)	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	Below 5 years	31	12.4	
2	Between 5 and 10 years	58	23.2	
3	Between 11 and 15 years	67	26.8	
4	Between 16 and 20 years	48	19.2	
5	Between 21 and 26 years	21	8.4	
6	Between 26 and 30 years	13	5.2	
7	Above 30 years	8	3.2	
8	No response	4	1.6	
	Total	250	100	

*Source: Computed from data collected*

The work experience of the respondents is grouped into seven according to the number of years they have worked starting from below five years experience up to 30 years working experience with five years of intervals between the first work experience group and the preceding. Arranging the age with interval of five years has not any importance except making the work simple and easily understandable.

As shown in Table 3.4, 26.6 percent of the respondents have work experience of between 11 years and 15 years and 23.2 percent of the respondents have work experience of between 5 years and 10 years. Respondents who have work experience of above 30 years and between 26 years and 30 years are the least participant that account 1.6 percent for the former and 3.2 percent for the latter work experience group. Most respondents have work experience between 5 years and 20 years that enable us to get more information they faced in the real life. (For more information see Table-3.4)

### 3.2: Cause of corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration.

**Table 3.5: Respondents who have visited Bahir-Dar city administration, or any Kebele of the city**

No.	People that visited Bahir-Dar city or Kebele administration	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	Yes, I visited	181	72.4	
2	No, I didn't visit	64	25.6	
3	No response	5	2	
	Total	250	100	

*Source: Computed from data collected*

Of the respondents, 181 of them (72.4 percent) have visited Bahir-Dar city administration or any Kebeles of the city of Bahir-Dar while 64 of them (25.6 percent) did not visit. From Table.3.5, we observe that almost 3/4<sup>th</sup> of the respondents know what is happening both

in Bahir-Dar city administration and in the sample Kebeles. This enables us to get information on corruption committed by officials. (For more see Table 3.5)

**Table3.6: Inhabitants that gave bribe or know other people that gave bribe.**

No.	Inhabitants that gave or see people that give bribe	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	Yes, I gave always.	38	15.2	
2	Yes. I gave some times.	59	23.6	
3	No, I didn't give any thing.	64	25.6	
4	I didn't give but I know person that gave bribe.	72	28.6	
5	No response.	17	6.8	
	Total	250	100	

*Source: Computed from data collected.*

More than 72 of the sample (28.8%) Know other inhabitants that gave bribe; 59 of them (23.6%) gave bribe to officials some times before, and other 38 of the sample (15.2%) gave bribe always while on the contrary of the above persons 64 respondents (25.6%) did not give, or did not see other inhabitants that gave bribe to public officials. Table 3.6 indicates that 67.4 percent of the sample gave or knows other inhabitants that gave bribe to public officials to get something done. This Table shows that how corruption is deep rooted in the city administration. As the result of this, it become an obstacle to the inhabitants to get their work done without paying additional payment which is not known or legal by the organization. (For more see Table 3.6)

**Table 3.7: Factors that forced inhabitants to give bribe.**

No.	Factors that forced people to give bribe to public officials	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	To get unfair benefit	69	27.6	
2	Unless I give my work won't be done in time	116	46.4	
3	In response of my satisfaction with the performance of officials	13	5.2	
4	To be free from obligatory payment( like Tax)	48	19.2	
5	No response	4	1.6	
	Total	250	100	

*Source: Computed from data collected*

Among 116 of the respondents (46.6%) said that they gave bribe to public officials to get our work done in time. The second large part of the respondents (27.6%) replied that they gave bribe to get some thing which is not permitted legally to other persons. The third group of the respondents that account 11.6 percent of the sample said that they gave bribe in response to their satisfaction with performance of officials. According to these people, there is nothing wrong in bribing if the work is done in their favor. From this, it is clear that corruption is prevailing due to various reasons both in the demand side and supply side of corruption. People also instigate officials to take unlawful rewards. Inhabitants of the city administration should know that getting their work done on time by officials and civil servants with out paying additional unlawful payment is their right to be accomplished by any officials. By knowing this, they should challenge those who seek illegal benefit because of their power they posses. *(For further information see Table 3.7)*

**Table 3.8: Activities on which corruption is high in Bahir- Dar city administration**

No	Activities on which corruption is high.	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	In purchasing goods \ services through bid.	47	18.8	
2	In appointment, promotion & transfer of employees.	29	11.6	
3	In allocating and collection of Tax.	36	14.4	
4	In contracting of maintenance, construction and consultancy service.	23	9.2	
5	In leasing land for investment and giving land for residential house.	68	27.2	
6	Traffic service.	42	16.8	
7	No response.	5	2	
	Total	250	100	

*Source: Computed from data collected*

As shown in Table 3.8, to the view 27.2 percent of the total respondents, leasing land for investment and residential purpose is the most exposed corrupt act. According to 18.8 percent of the respondents, the second most exposed corrupt act is purchasing of goods and services through bid process. 42 of the respondents (16.8%) perceived that traffic activities are most exposed to corrupt act than others'. In addition to the three activities recruiting, promotion and transfer of employees; contracting of maintenance, construction, and consultancy services; and allocating and collecting of tax are also exposed to corruption that is supported by 11.6%, 9.2%, and 14.4% respectively. (For more see Table 3.8)

**Table 3.9: Causes of corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration.**

No.	Expected causes of corruption in Bahir-Dar City administration.	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	Existence of lengthy procedures and working system	93	37.2	
2	Lack of severe penalty on corrupt officials	48	19.2	
3	Low salary system of the civil servants	24	9.6	
4	Cultural problem of corruption	25	10	
5	Poor academic background and lack of experience of officials.	23	9.2	
6	Absence of political stability	28	11.2	
7	I don't have any information.	7	2.8	
8	No response.	2	0.8	
	Total	250	100	

*Source: Computed from data collected.*

The most common reason for the existence of corruption in every sector of Bahir-Dar city administration is existence of lengthy procedures and working system. This idea is supported by 93 respondents of the sample which is 37.2 percent of the inhabitants who are participating in responding to the questionnaire. The other important cause of corruption which is supported by 19.2 percent of the respondents is lack of severe penalty on corrupt officials. Absence of political stability and low salary of the civil servants are

also mentioned as cause corruption which is supported by 28 percent of the respondents for the former and 24 percent for the latter one.

As it is shown in the Table, the dominant reason for the existence of corruption is presence of lengthy working procedure. A work that can be finished by one expert is being done by two or three individuals; and a work passing through these procedures has to go to higher officials for approval and signature. To pass each step a customer is forced to pay some money. Besides this, a work that is accomplished by one department will not be finalized by that department if the department head is not available. To minimize the movement of inhabitants from one department to another department, the city administration has to analyze the structure and working procedure which are exposed to corrupt practices and re-engineer the same. (For more see Table 3.9)

**Table 3.10: The present administrative structure and power given to the City Administration as contributing factor to corruption**

No	Contribution of the present administrative Structure and power given to the city administration for the existence of corruption.	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	Yes, it has contribution.	154	61.6	
2	No, it doesn't have any contribution.	68	27.2	
3	I don't have any information.	18	7.2	
4	No response.	10	4	
	Total	250	100	

*Source Computed from data collected.*

As shown in Table 3.10, out of the total respondents 154 Of them (61.6 percent) have said that the current administrative structure and power given to city and Kebele administrators are sources of corruption; while on the contrary of this 68 of them (27.2 percent) told that as it doesn't have any contribution to the existence of corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration, because the problem is not on the structure but on the person who is corrupt.

Moreover, 18 of the sample (7.2 percent) don't have any information on the relationship between city and Kebele administrative structures and power given to them with the prevalence of corruption. Some scholars argued that decentralization will aggravate corruption and others also said that decentralization will minimize corruption. In the latter situation when power goes to the grass root level both the giver and the receiver are living together and as a result of this corruption will minimize. But, it doesn't work due to low awareness of people, absence of skilled manpower, lengthy work procedure and absence of commitment by the civil servants and officials. Decentralizing power alone by itself will not minimize corruption except promoting good governance.

The question of good governance is always at the centre when tackling corruption. So, working hard towards ensuring good governance is the best way in fighting corruption. Closeness of local officials to the people reduces corruption. Since every one tends to know every one's business in decentralized setting. It is claimed that it is difficult to conduct under the table deals. *For more see Table 3.10)*

**Table3.11: Respondents considering higher officials as main agents of corruption.**

No	Respondents considering higher officials as main agents of corruption.	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	Yes, they are main agents of corruption.	137	54.8	
2	No, they aren't main agents of corruption	83	31.6	
3	I don't have any information.	21	8.4	
4	No response.	13	5.2	
	Total	250	100	

*Source Computed from data collected*

According to the above Table (Table3.11), 137 of the respondents (54.8%) complain that higher officials are the main agents of corruption. On the opposite of this, 83 of the respondents (33.2%) disagree to the idea by saying, if there is no giver there will not be a receiver, and said the givers also have greater contribution to the existence of corruption. Other 21 respondents (8.4%) do not have any information about the contribution of higher officials to existence of corruption in the study area.

Theories tell that both the demand and supply side of corruption contribute to the prevalence of corruption. If officials will not receive bribe; if the awareness and responsibility of inhabitants is raised, and know the impact of corruption on development; people will not give bribe for unlawful benefit. So, even if both have their own shares of contribution, officials (demand side of corruption) have played greater contribution than the supply side of corruption for the existence of corruption in Bahir-Dar city Administration. (For detail see Table 3.11)

### 3.3: Impact of corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration.

**Table 3.12: Considering corruption as main problem of Bahir-Dar city administration.**

No	Considering corruption as main problem of Bahir-Dar city administration.	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	Yes, it is the main problem.	162	64.8	
2	Yes, it is but not main problem.	58	23.2	
3	No, it is not a main problem.	12	4.8	
4	I don't have any information.	11	4.4	
5	No response.	7	2.8	
Total		250	100	

*Source: Computed from data collected.*

As can be observed in Table 3.12, 162 of the respondents (64.4 percent) consider corruption as a main problem of Bahir-Dar city administration and others 58 respondents see corruption as a problem of Bahir-Dar city administration but not a main problem. However, 4.4 percent of the sample said that corruption is not a problem of Bahir-Dar city administration. The remaining 2.8 percent of the respondents don't have any information whether corruption is a problem of Bahir-Dar or not.

From Table 3.12, one can draw a conclusion that 88 percent of the respondents perceived as corruption as a main problem of Bahir-Dar city administration. Identifying corruption as a main problem warrants the respondents to participate in combating process of corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration. (For detail see Table 3.12)

**Table 3.13: The influence of corruption on public service delivery by Bahir-Dar city administration**

No.	Response of the respondents on the influence of corruption in provisions of public service delivery	Number	Percentage
1	No, it doesn't have any effect.	14	5.6
2	Yes, it influences to some extent	68	27.2
3	Yes, it influences greatly.	153	61.2
4	I don't have any information.	11	4.4
5	No response.	4	1.6
	Total	250	100

*Source: Computed from data collected*

As indicated in Table 3.13, more than half of the respondents that is 153 of them (61.2 percent) told that corruption has influenced public service delivery in Bahir-Dar city administration. The second largest portion of the respondents (27.2 percent) said that corruption has influenced to some extent. On other hand 5.6 percent and 2.8 percent of the respondents said that corruption did not bring any effect on public service delivery and also do not have any information about the effect of corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration.

In Bahir-Dar city administration petty corruption is common in every corner of activities, and Grand corruption also is prevailing, for example one of the Bureau head of ANRS; who was also part of the inner circle of the regional cabinet took public land without lease which should have been sold on lease, and the same official gave recognition certificate

for one college that did not fulfill the standard. If this land was sold on lease, the money could have been used for the development of the city. This is an easy example which can be used as a sample indicator of the influence of corruption in the city. In addition to the above phenomenon, giving and taking urban land to relatives, friends and taking more than two lands for house construction in different part of the city administration is a common event, but there are many inhabitants who don't have their own house and didn't get any. In the study area, giving urban land to friends, relatives and having more than one residential place are common, but there are a number of people who do not have their own residential places. Further investigation is important to solve this problem. (For more detail see Table 3.13)

**Table3.14: Evaluating the impact of corruption on the attitude of inhabitants about officials?**

No.	Response of respondents on impact corruption	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	It washes out the trust of people	92	36.8	
2	It forces people to consider all officials as corrupt.	67	26.8	
3	It creates an obstacle in provision of public service to the inhabitants.	53	21.4	
4	It has no effect.	21	8.4	
5	I have no information about its impact.	13	5.2	
6	No response.	4	1.6	
		250	100	

Source: computed from data collected.

At it is stated in Table 3.14, majority of the respondents (36.8percent) accept that existence of corruption in the city administration has washed out the trust of inhabitants on government. The second largest portion of the respondents (26.8percent) also said that it forced them to consider all officials as corrupt who are not seen in reality. Other 53 respondents (21.2 percent) also believed that it is an obstacle in the provision of adequate public service delivery to the city. The rest respondents of the sample said that corruption has no impact on the city administration and others have no information about the impact of corruption with percentage of 8.4 for the former and 5.2 percent for the latter one.(For detail see Table 3.14)

### 3.4: Involvement of people and institution in fighting corruption.

#### 3.4.1: Involvement of people in fighting corruption

**Table 3.15- Respondents who have exposed corrupt officials**

No.	Respondents who exposed corrupt officials	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	Yes, I exposed	43	20.94	
2	No, I did not expose.	198	79.2	
3	No response.	9	3.6	
	Total	250	100	

*Source: computed from data collected.*

As it is seen in Table3.15, only 43 of the respondents (20.94 %) have exposed corrupt act they faced themselves or saw when it was performed on other inhabitants. However

significant number of the respondents (79.2 percent) does not exposed corrupt officials due to various reasons. The remaining 3.6 percent of the respondents didn't give response. Table 3.15 shows that, most of the sample inhabitants have no involvement in the process of fighting corruption. (For more see Table 3.15)

**Table 3.16: Have you ever given information how and by whom corruption is performed?**

No.	Percentage respondents	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	Yes, I gave information.	9	20.93	
2	No, I didn't give any information.	31	72.09	
3	No response.	3	6.97	
	Total	43	100	

*Source: Computed from data collected.*

As it is shown in Table 3.16, among individuals who exposed corrupt officials only 9 of them (20.93 percent of the inhabitants that exposed) have given information how and by whom corruption is committed to institutions that responsible to in examining such cases. But substantial number of respondents who exposed corrupt officials did not give any information how and by whom corruption is was committed to.

From Table 3.16, one can predict that even if people faced corrupt practices, they do not give information due to various reasons. So, if victims of corrupt acts are not involved in combating corruption, this makes the process of fighting corruption difficult, or even

impossible. This result is supported by corruption Survey conducted by AAU in 2001. (For detail see Table 3.16)

**Table 3.17: Reason which hinder respondents to expose corrupt officials.**

No.	Response of the respondents.	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	Fear of officials' revenge.	42	16.8	
2	I don't know how to expose.	135	54	
3	Responsible officials will not accept my idea	38	15.2	
4	I didn't get full information to expose.	23	9.2	
5	No response.	12	4.8	
	Total	250	100	

*Source: Computed from data collected*

The respondents were asked the reasons that hinder them to expose corrupt officials. Substantial number of the respondents (54percent) said that they fail to do so since they didn't know the way how to expose. The second large group of the respondents (16.8 percent) fails to expose due to fear of officials revenge. To the view of 15.2 percent of the respondents the reasons that make them not to expose is that responsible officials will not accept their idea. Other 9.2 percent of the respondents also put absence of full information as a reason. As shown in Tables 3.16 and 3.17 only small number of the respondents know how to report and also report the corrupt act they faced or saw. The above two Tables (Tables 3.16 and 3.17 ) show that the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission and other responsible bodies have to do in future more than they did previously in enhancing the awareness of the inhabitants on how to expose and give

information on corrupt act. Besides this, respondents who know how to expose didn't expose due to various reasons that are stated in Table3.17. Further more, duties and responsibilities of the inhabitants in fighting corruption should be identified and addressed by them.

It should be recognized by both the inhabitants and Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission of the ANRS that without the participation of the inhabitants, it is difficult and even impossible to combat corruption in the city administration. The above result is also supported by the corruption survey paper conducted by AAU Institution of Education and Research. 76.8% of the respondents felt that ANRS Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission are still at infant level. (For more see Table 3.17)

### 3.4.2: Involvement of Organizations in fighting corruption

**Table3.18: People were asked to rank the Involvement of Organization in fighting corruption.**

No.	Involvement of organization In fighting corruption.	Very high	High	Low	Very low	I don't have Information.	Total
1	Police Offices	26	21	67	113	14	250
2	Justice Offices	23	42	51	108	17	250
3	Academic Institutions	67	48	61	59	15	250
4	Religious Institutions	49	52	54	78	8	250
5	Ethics & Anti-Corruption Commission	28	41	75	92	18	250
6	Mass Media	34	39	65	85	6	250
7	NGOs	22	30	57	102	30	250
8	Auditor General	36	48	70	72	15	250

*Source Computed from data collected.*

As shown in Table 3.18, the sample respondents were asked to evaluate the involvement of different organizations and institutions in fighting corruption in the study area. As to the view of the sampled respondents academic institutions are the first and religious institutions are the second, Auditor General and Mass Media play their own contributions respectively

However, institutions like the police offices, Justice offices, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission and NGOs have little contribution in combating corruption in the study area. To the view of most experts and officials who participate in responding to the questionnaire, NGOs rather than fighting corruption, they themselves aggravated it. Even if theoretically, the role of police, justice, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission should focus on preventive aspect than curative aspect, in practice both did not give due attention for preventive aspect of corruption and simply focused on examining complains coming to their offices. If they continue like this, corruption will not decrease but will further aggravate. (For more see Table 3.18)

**Table 3.19: Evaluating anti-corruption movement in Bahir-Dar city administration.**

No.	Response of respondent.	Number	Percentage	Remark
1	It is performed regularly and bring significant change.	27	10.8	
2	It didn't bring substantial change.	109	43.6	
3	It brings some change.	71	28.4	
4	I don't have any information	30	12	
5	No response.	13	5.2	
	Total	250	100	

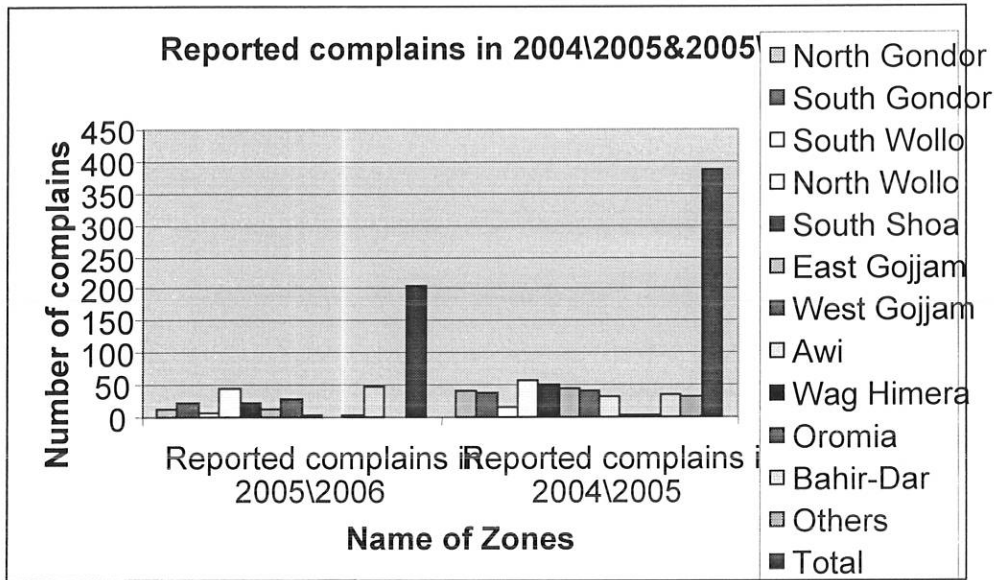
*Source: computed from data collected.*

As indicated in Table 3.19 quite substantial number of the respondents (43.6 percent) believed that the anti-corruption movement in the sample area did not bring meaningful change. Nearly 28.4 percent of the respondents believed that the Anti-corruption movement brought some change. On the other hand, 10.8 percent of the respondents also perceived that the anti-corruption movement is performed regularly and in bringing significant change in the study area.

Actually, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission was established by Proclamation No. 93\2003 on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of December 2003. After its legal establishment, its office was opened after a year in 2004. After having its employees through transfer and recruitment; it started receiving, examining and taking cases to court at the end of 2005 and in the beginning of 2006. It is too early to evaluate the commission. Only comments as below can be made.

Even currently the commission is not organized with qualified professionals; there are some positions which are jointly performed with other positions; for example, complains and information. When officials go out to other parts of the Region there is no be responsible person available to take the responsibility. The researcher also has faced a problem of getting a responsible official who would tell him the number of complains registered in the commission in 2006\2007 budget year. (*For more see Table 3.19*)

**Figure 3.4: Reported complains to Amhara National Regional State Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission in 2004\2005&2005\2006**



*Source: 2004\2005&2005\2006 Annual report of Amhara National Regional State Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission*

As it is indicated in Figure 3.4, in 2004\2005 388 complains were reported to Amhara National Regional State Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission. 35(9.02 percent) out of the total number of complains reported in 2004\2005 were reported from Bahir-Dar city administration. It is the seven<sup>th</sup> biggest complain among the eleven Regions.

More over, in 2005\2006 the number of complains in the Region was dropped to 204 and 46 of these (22.54 percent) were reported by inhabitants of Bahir-Dar city administration. The total complains were high in 2004\2005 which decreased in 2005\2006. However, decrease in complains is not an indicator of decrease in corruption but when the

2004\2005 civil servants' evaluation took place. When Civil servants felt uncomfortable, they came and reported their feeling to the commission.

The trend in Bahir-Dar city administration was increasing. It increased from 9.02 to 22.54 percent from 2004\2005 to 2005\2006. This shows how corruption is deep rooted in the city administration.(For more see figure 3.4)

### **3.4.3: Evaluation of the ANRS Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission performance in fighting corruption.**

The ANRS Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission after its establishment by proclamation No. 93\2003 on December 2003, has started different activities in enhancing the awareness of people and taking cases to courts. The commission has given training for Religious leaders, ANRS council members, Journalists, Public relation workers, cooperative and Union leaders, school directors, College students, civic and Ethics club leaders, Judiciaries, prosecutors, civics and Ethics teachers, police, ANRS higher officials, ANRS women and Youth association leaders, Teachers association representatives, Auditors, and Edir and Ekub leaders starting from 2004\05 up to this budget year. The training programme did not reach to the common people except their representatives.

The commission has achieved some encouraging accomplishment in the past three years in creating awareness on the part of the society and investigated a number of corrupt cases and charged 476 corrupt officials; among these five cases are from Bahir-Dar city administration. As a result of this 14 persons have received from 1-12 years rigorous imprisonment.

## CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

### 4.1. CONCLUSIONS

As it is said by many scholars, corruption is not a social phenomenon that can be expressed by a simple cause and effect model. It is the result of interwoven issues and circumstances. Because combating corruption is vital to the development of a country, movements have been started world wide. Such movements are more effective when backed by research. In this regard, this paper aimed to find the causes, impact, and evaluate Anti-corruption movement in Bahir-Dar city administration.

#### 4.1.1: Cause of corruption in the study area:

According to the view of the sample respondents, the main causes of corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration are: existence of lengthy procedures and work system; lack of severe penalty on corrupt officials; absence of political stability (high turnover of officials); cultural problem of corruption; low salary system of the civil servants; and poor academic background, lack of experience of officials and low involvement of the public.

Most of the respondents complain that they gave bribe in order to make their work done in time; some also gave it to get unfair benefit and others to be free from obligatory payment like Tax payment. This indicted that some gave bribe because of external factors while other gave because of their personal need. From this one can conclude that the causes of corruption are far and wide.

Some scholars argue that when power goes down, corruption will decrease. Since every one tends to know every one else's business in decentralized settings, it is hard to conduct under-the table deals. While others believe that bringing government to the door of the people through decentralization could mitigate corruption. But, 61.6 percent of the respondents perceived that the current administrative structure (decentralized one) and the power given to bottom administrative level had contributed to the existence of corruption in Bahir-Dar city Administration. Decentralization alone does not minimize corruption according to these respondents. Even though decentralization is one aspect of good governance; it does not succeed to tackle corruption. Ensuring good governance is one of the means to combat corruption.

It is believed that both the demand side and supply side of corruption contribute to the prevalence of corruption. To the view of 54.8 percent of the sample respondents, the main agents of corruption in the study area are the higher officials (demand side of corruption). If they don't receive bribe and abuse their powers, people will not be forced to give them something to get their work done in time.

In general, the main causes of corruption can be listed as: absence of good governance, accountability, transparency, responsiveness, equitability, effectiveness, efficiency, loyalty, honesty, impartiality and respect of law. In short weak practicing of ethical services is the cause to the prevalence of corruption in the study area.

#### **4.1.2: Impact of corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration.**

Different writers showed that corruption has tremendous effect on the development of the country; and on democratization process; it decrease the trust of the public on government and as a result of this corruption has become a chronic disease.

As to the view of more than fifty percent of the sample respondents in the study area, corruption is one of the main problems that influence the public service delivery of the city. Most respondents (36.8percent) argued that it has washed-out the trust of people in government. Meaningful number (26.6percent) of the sample also said; “it forced us to consider all officials as corrupt.” and 21.4 percent of them also believed that corruption has become an obstacle in providing services to the inhabitants.

#### **4.1.3: Involvement of people and institution in fighting corruption**

The ANRS Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission have followed the preventive approach as the main course to fight corruption with the involvement of the society at large. Even if the Regional commission has given training to different organization leaders in Religious, Ethics and civics club, Women and Youth association, school directors, different level council members, Edir and Ekub leaders and also to Elementary up to University students, their involvement in fighting corruption in the study area is negligible.

As it is indicated from Table 3.15 up to 3.19, of the sample responding to the questionnaire, large number of the respondents (79.2 percent) didn't expose any corrupt officials. Among 43 whom exposed corrupt officials only 9 of them gave information for responsible bodies about corrupt act they saw. The remaining 31 respondents didn't give any information how and by whom corruption is performed. Respondents were asked what hinder them to expose such corrupt officials; the result obtained is that significant number of the respondents (54percent) didn't know how to expose such acts. Others who know how to expose fail to expose due to fear of officials' revenge (16.8percent); some also said that responsible officials do not accept their idea; and others said that they did not get full information to expose.

As equal to the inhabitants, organizations also have their own role in fighting corruption in the study area. Respondents were asked to evaluate the involvement of different organization in fighting corruption in the study area; to the view of the respondents' academic institution are first which are followed by Religious institutions, Auditor General and Mass Media. But, police, justice, ANRS Ethics and Anti-corruption commission and NGOs have little contribution in fighting corruption in the study area. Respondents also said that the involvement of justice ,police Ethics and Anti-corruption commission are only focusing on treating case that are coming to their offices (meaning deal only on curative approach of corruption).

In general, the involvement of people and organization is weak; it is almost nil. Even they who expose come forward are because of their personal problems and not by sensing as they have stake in the process of fighting corruption. So, responsible bodies should work to make the inhabitants of the study area to involve in the process of fighting corruption. Every official who has a stake in fighting corruption in the study area should recognize that it is difficult or some times impossible to tackle corruption without the involvement of and awareness of the inhabitants.

## **4.2: RECOMMENDATIONS:**

The recommendations given below are drawn from the findings and personal observations of the researcher. So, to tackle corruption in the study area, the city administration and the ANRS Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission could take the following measures:

### **4.2.1: Giving effective training to the inhabitants of the city Administration.**

Organizations that are responsible in tackling corruption could give effective training to inhabitants to enhance their involvement in fighting corruption. The training programme should reach the grass root level society.

### **4.2.2: Examining the practice and work procedures of the city administration:**

The work system and procedures should be investigated and those working procedures that are exposed to corruption must be closed through business process reengineering.

### **4.2.3: Sub-branch offices should be located at zonal and Woreda level:**

It is difficult to tackle corruption by having one Commission at the capital city of the Region. So to make the anti-corruption movement more effective branch and sub-branch offices should be opened at Zonal and Woreda levels.

#### **4.2.4: Promoting Ethics and Anti-corruption Education:**

Even if Ethics and Anti-corruption Education is given in schools, the work is not taken as a serious activity. So, after evaluating its progress and defects; it should be taken as a serious work and should be taken as part of every work.

#### **4.2.5: There should be incentive mechanism to whistle blowers and good performers:**

Organizations and individuals who contribute greatly to fighting corruption must be identified and rewarded based on their achievements. There has to be a clear incentive mechanism to encourage this.

#### **4.2.6: Intelligence and surveillance system should be designed:**

In practice, the work of the Amhara National Regional State Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission is largely dependent upon on the whistle blowers and if whistle blowers stop to bringing information to them, the commission work will ceased. So, to strengthen the fighting process, an Intelligence and surveillance system that enables to know what is happening in every corner of the region should be designed.

#### **4.2.7. Ensuring good governance:**

Working hard to wards ensuring good governance is the only best tool to up root corruption. So, the written principles of ethical services, i.e. integrity, loyalty, transparency, confidentiality, honesty, accountability, serving the public interest, exercising legitimate authority, impartiality, respecting the law, responsiveness and exercising leadership should be put in practice.

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ANNEXURE-I  
QUESTIONNAIRE  
PART ONE

To Inhabitants of Bahir-Dar city Administration who are participating in responding this questionnaire:

This questionnaire is prepared to use its result as a sole primary source of information to my research paper I am going to prepare as partial fulfillment of my masters degree in Public Administration in Addis Ababa University. So, knowing that it doesn't have any hidden objective except academic purpose; please respond neutrally without associating with other external issues.

Thank You!

**GENERAL DIRECTION:** Encircle what you consider is best for each question stated below

1. Personal information of the respondent1.

- 1.1 Sex-----
- 1.2 Age-----
- 1.3 Marital status.....
- 1.4 Work experience.....
- 1.5 Religious.....

1.6 Educational background:

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| I. Literate          | VI. Vocational School (10 <sup>+1</sup> , 10 <sup>+2</sup> &10 <sup>+3</sup> ) |
| II. Read and write   | VII. Former diploma (12 <sup>+2</sup> &12 <sup>+3</sup> )                      |
| III. Primary School  | VIII. Former diploma (12 <sup>+2</sup> &12 <sup>+3</sup> )                     |
| IV. Secondary school | VIX. First degree  |
| V. Certificate       | VX. Second degree &above   |

1.7: Occupation of the respondent:

- |                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| I. Civil servant         | VIII. Civil servant appointee      |
| II. Farmer               | IX. Retired                        |
| III. Merchant            | X. House wife                      |
| IV. Prosecutor           | XI. Students                       |
| V. Judge                 | XII. Polices                       |
| VI. Daily laborer        | XIII. Private organization workers |
| VII. Political appointee |                                    |

2. Did you visit Bahir-Dar city administration or any Kebele of Bahir-Dar city administration?
- I. Yes, I visited.                      II. No, I didn't visit.
3. If you visited, do you think that corruption and maladministration are the problems of Bahir-Dar city/ administration?
- I. yes, it is the main problem.              III. No, it is not a problem.  
 II. Yes it is but not the main              IV I don't have any information.
4. Did you give bribe to public officials, or know a person that gave bribe?
- I. Yes, I gave always.                      III. No, I didn't give any thing  
 II. Yes, I gave some times.              IV. I didn't see person that gave bribe.
5. If you gave bribe, what forced you, or your friends to give bribe?
- I. To order to get unfair benefit.  
 II. Unless I gave, my work will not be done in time.  
 III. In response to my Satisfaction with the work of officials.  
 IV. To be free from government obligation (like tax).
6. Do you think that judges, prosecutors, police men, officials, and other responsible bodies do what is good for the people and Bahir -Dar city administration?
- I. No, I don't believe.  
 II. Yes, most of them do what is good for the people.  
 III. Yes, but those that do are not significant.  
 IV. I don't have information.
7. On which activities of the city, corruption is common in Bahir-Dar city Administration?
- I. in purchasing of goods and services  
 II. In recruiting, promotion and transfer of employees.  
 III. In allocating and collecting of tax.  
 IV. In contracting of construction and consultancy services.  
 V. In leasing and allocation of land for house construction.  
 VI. Traffic service.  
 VII. in activity performed by bid.

8. Which segments of the society are more exposed to corruption and maladministration in Bahir-Dar city Administration?

- I. High qualified and high paid officials.
- II. Medium qualified and paid officials
- III. Less qualified and less paid officials.
- IV. Most political appointees.
- V. Some political appointees
- VI. I don't have information.
- VII. All that has power in managing public asset
- VIII. Most civil servants

9. Corruption and maladministration in Bahir-Dar city administration are manifested in:

- I. Abuse of power
- II. By giving and taking unfair per dime.
- III. By receiving bribe
- IV. Paying public money for unperformed work
- V. By taking two or more than two house sites using their power.
- VI. Nepotism
- VII. Embezzlement
- VIII. I don't have information
- IV. Paying public money for unperformed work
- V. By taking two or more than two house sites using their power.

10. What is the cause of corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration?

- I. Existence of many procedures and working system.
- II. Existence of weak penalty on corrupt persons.
- III. Low salary system of the civil servant.
- IV. Since the role of the inhabitants in fighting corruption is weak.
- V. Low participation of people
- VI. Cultural problem of bribery.
- VII. Poor academic background and lack of experience of officials
- VIII. Absence of political stability.
- VIX. I don't have information.

11. Put the above expected causes of corruption in order of their impact. (Start from the main cause and proceed to the common cause.)

1----- 3----- 5----- 7-----  
2. ----- 4----- 6----- 8-----

12. Do you think that the current Administrative structure and power given to city and Kebele officials is the source of corruption and maladministration in Bahir-Dar city administration?

- I. Yes, it is
- II. No, it doesn't bring any contribution.
- III. I don't have any idea

13. Who is the main cause of corruption in Bahir-Dar city Administration?

- I. The recipient
- II. The receiver
- III. Both have contribution
- IV. I do not have information.

14. If your answer for question 14 is the recipients, how do you see it the saying, "if there is no giver, there will not be receiver?"

- I. I don't accept it.
- II. I accept it.
- III. I don't have any information

15. Some scholars put high officials as main cause for the existence of corruption, do you with this saying?

- I. yes, I accept it.
- II. No, I didn't accept it
- III. I don't have any information

16. People complain existence of long working procedure and unclear procedure as the cause of corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration, do you accept this reason?

- I. yes, I accept it
- II. No, I don't accept
- III. No, the problem is on the person.
- IV. I don't have any information

17. How do you evaluate the impact of corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration?

- I. It washed out the trust of people on government.
- II. It forced people to consider all officials as corrupt.
- III. It creates an obstacle in provision of public services.
- IV. It has no impact
- V. I have no information

18. Do you think that existence of corruption influence public service delivery in Bahir-Dar city administration?

- I. No, it doesn't have any effect.
- II. It may influence to some extent.
- III. Yes, It influences greatly.
- IV. I don't have any information.

19. Did you expose corrupt officials who violate citizens' right in Bahir-Dar city Administration?

- I. Yes, I did
- II. No, I didn't

20. If your answer for question 20 is yes, have you ever given information on how and by whom it is performed?

- I. Yes, I do.
- II. No, I didn't

21. If your answer for question 20 is No; why did you not expose corrupted officials?

- I. Fearing of officials' revenge.
- II. I don't know how to expose.
- III. Responsible officials will not accept my idea.
- IV. I didn't get full information

22. How do you evaluate the effort made by Bahir-Dar city administration officials in fighting corruption?

- I. It is performed regularly and brings significant change.
- II. It is not performed in organized and regular fashion.
- III. There is no any activity at all.
- V. It brings some change
- V. I don't have any information.

23 How do you evaluate the effort of the following institutions in fighting corruption in Bahir-Dar city Administration? (Put "X" for the alternative you choose)

No	Organization	Performance of the organization					Remark
		Very high	High	Low	Very low	I don't have information	
1	Police Commissions						
2	Justice office						
3	Schools						
4	Religious institutions						
5	Ethics&Anti-corruption Commission						
6	Media						
7	NGOs						
8	Auditor General						

24. How do you evaluate the effort of Ethics and Anti-corruption commission in fighting corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration?

- I. It performed regularly and brings significant change
- II. It didn't bring any change
- III. It bring small change
- IV. I don't have any information how it work

25. Give your additional information on cause and impact of corruption; and the anti-corruption movement in the study area which is not stated in the questionnaire.

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**ANNEXURE -II**  
**QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**PART TWO**  
**TO OFFICIALS, AND EXPERTS**

This questionnaire is prepared to use its result as a sole primary source of information to my research paper I am going to prepare as partial fulfillment of Masters Degree in Public Administration at Addis Ababa University. So, knowing that it doesn't have any hidden objective except academic purpose; please respond neutrally without associating it with other external issue.

Thank You

1. Personal information of the respondents.

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.1 Sex.....            | 1.4 Religious.....       |
| 1.2 Age.....            | 1.5 Work experience..... |
| 1.3 Marital status..... |                          |

1.6 Educational status of the Respondents:

- |                     |                  |                      |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| I. Secondary school | III. Certificate | V. First degree      |
| II. Vocational      | IV. Diploma      | VI. Graduate studies |

2. Occupation of the respondent:

- |                |                             |             |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| I. Judge       | III. Political appointees   | V. Police   |
| II. Prosecutor | IV. Civil servant appointee | VI. Experts |

3. Do you think that corruption is prevailing in Bahir-Dar city administration? If your answer is there is, which organization is more corrupt (put in the order of their involvement.)

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4. What is the cause of corruption in Bahir-Dar city Administration?

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5. Have you ever given bribe or do you know any person that gave bribe? If your answer is yes, what forced you/them to do so?

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.....  
.....  
.....

6. To what extent does bribery influence the quality of public services in Bahir-Dar city / administration?

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.....  
.....  
.....

7. Do you think that corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration influence the economic and social development of the City?

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.....  
.....  
.....

8. What should be done in order to minimize or to remove corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration?

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.....  
.....

9. Put those activities that are exposed to corrupt act in Bahir-Dar city administration?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

10. Which organization has greater contribution in fighting corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration? (Put in the order of their contribution)

.....  
.....  
.....

11. Give your comment /idea on cause, impact and extent of corruption in Bahir-Dar city administration which is not raised in the questionnaire. You can add what you think is important for the paper.

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.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Thank you!



4. የባሕር ዳር ከተማ አስተዳደር/ቀበሌ አስተዳደር ጎብኝተህ ታውቃለህ?  
ሀ. አዎ ለ. የለም

5. ጎብኝተህ ከሆነ ሙስናና ብልሹ አሰራር የባህር ዳር ከተማ አስተዳደር ችግር ነው ብለው ያምናሉ?  
ሀ. አዎ ከፍተኛ ችግር ነው  
ለ. አዎ ግን ከፍተኛ ችግር አይደለም  
ሐ. ችግር አይደለም  
መ. ምንም መረጃ የለኝም

6. ጉቦ ለባለሥልጣን ሰጠው ያውቃሉ? ወይም ሰጠሁ የሚል ሰው አጋጥምዎት ያውቃል?  
ሀ. አዎ ሁልጊዜ እሰጣለሁ  
ለ. አዎ አልፍ አልፎ እሰጣለሁ  
ሐ. ሰጥቻለሁ አላውቅም ሰጠሁ የሚልም አላጋጠመኝም  
መ. ሌላ \_\_\_\_\_

7. ጉቦ ሰጠው ከሆነ ለምን ሰጡ?  
ሀ. በህጋዊ መንገድ ያላገኘሁትን ጥቅም ለማግኘት  
ለ. ጉቦ ካልሰጠሁ ሥራዬ በተገቢው ሁኔታ ስለማይሰራ  
ሐ. በሥራቸው በመደሰት  
መ. መክፈል ከሚገባኝ ዕዳ ነፃ ለመሆን  
ሠ. ሌላ \_\_\_\_\_

8. በባህር ዳር ከተማ ያሉ ሹማምንት፣ ዳኞች፣ ዓቃቢያን ህግ፣ ፖሊስ እና የመንግስት ሠራተኞች ለሕዝቡ የሚበጅና ህጋዊ የሆነ ሥራ ይሠራሉ ብለው ይገምታሉ?  
ሀ. አላምንም  
ለ. አብዛኛዎቹ በተገቢው ይሠራሉ  
ሐ. ሕግን ተከትለው መልካም የሚሠሩት ሰዎች ቁጥር አናሳ ነው  
መ. ሌላ \_\_\_\_\_

9. በባሕር ዳር ከተማ ሙስና የሚበዛው በየትኛው የሥራ ዘርፍ ላይ ነው?  
ሀ. በእቃና አገልግሎት ግዥ  
ለ. በቅጥር እድገትና ዝውውር  
ሐ. በጥገና ግንባታና ምክር አገልግሎት ኮንትራት ውል ላይ  
መ. በሊዝና በሌሎች መኖሪያ ቤት ቦታ ምሪት ላይ  
ሠ. በጨረታ በሚሰሩ ስራዎች  
ሰ. ሌላ \_\_\_\_\_

10. በባሕርዳር ከተማ ለሙስናና ብልሹ አሠራር የተጋለጠው የኅብረተሰብ ክፍል የትኛው ነው?

- ሀ. ከፍተኛ ደመወዝና የትምህርት ደረጃ ያለው
- ለ. መካከለኛ ክፍያና የትምህርት ደረጃ ያለው
- ሐ. ዝቅተኛ የትምህርት ደረጃና ክፍያ ያለው
- መ. አብዛኛው የመንግስት ሠራተኛ
- ሠ. አብዛኛው የፖለቲካ ሹመኛ
- ረ. ቁጥራቸው እናሳ የፖለቲካ ሹመኛዎች
- ሰ. በህዝብ ገንዘብ ላይ ማዘዝ የሚችል ሁሉ
- ሸ. ሌላ \_\_\_\_\_

11. በባህር ዳር ከተማ ሙስናና ብልሹ አሰራር በምን ይገለጻል?

- ሀ. ስልጣን ያላግባብ መጠቀም
- ለ. ያልተሰራበት አበል መቀበልና መስጠት
- ሐ. ስልጣንን ሸፋን በማድረግ ከአንድ በላይ የመኖሪያ ቦታ መቀበል
- መ. ጉቦ መቀበል
- ሠ. ዘመድ አዝማድ መጥቀም
- ረ. ላልተሠራ ሥራ ክፍያ መክፈል
- ሰ. የሕዝብን ሐብትን መዝረፍ
- ሸ. ሌላ \_\_\_\_\_.

12. በባህር ዳር ከተማ ለሚታየው ሙስና መንስዔው ምንድነው ይላሉ?

- ሀ. የተንዛዛ አሠራርና መመሪያ መኖር
- ለ. በሙስኞች ላይ የሚሰጠው ቅጣት ደካማ መሆን
- ሐ. ዝቅተኛ ደመወዝ መኖር
- መ. የሙስና ባህላዊ ልምድ
- ሠ. የባለስልጣናት የትምህርት ደረጃ ዝቅተኛ መሆን
- ረ. የተረጋጋ ፖለቲካ አለመኖር
- ሰ. ሌላ \_\_\_\_\_

13. ከላይ በተራ ቁጥር 12 ያሉትን የከተማችን/ዙሪያ ወረዳ የሙስና ምክንያቶች በቅደም ተከተል ያስቀምጡ?

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|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

14. አሁን ያለው የከተማ አስተዳደር እና ቀበሌ አስተዳደር አወቃቀር እንዲሁም የተሰጣቸው ስልጣን በባህር ዳር ከተማ ለሚታየው ሙስናና ብልሹ አሠራር መንስዔ ነው ብለው ይገምታሉ?

- ሀ. አዎ
- ለ. አይደለም



24. በባህርዳር ከተማ ያለውን የፀረ ሙስና እንቅስቃሴ ትግል እንዴት ይገመገሙታል?

- ሀ. በቋሚነት ትርጉም ያለው ለውጥ አምጥቷል
- ለ. ምንም ለውጥ አላመጣም
- ሐ. ምንም መረጃ የለኝም

25. ሚከተሉትን መ/ቤቶች ሙስና በመዎጋት ያደረጉትን አስተዋጽኦ እንዴት ይገመገሙታል (በተገቢው ቦታ ላይ (x) ያድርጉ)

ተ. ቁ	መ/ ቤት	የመ/ቤቶች አስተዋጽኦ				ምርመራ
		እጅግ ከፍተኛ	በጣም ከፍተኛ	ከፍተኛ	ዝቅተኛ	
1	ፖሊስ ኮሚሽን					
2	ፍትህ					
3	ትምህርት ቤቶች					
4	ሃይማኖት ተቋማት					
5	ፀረ-ሙስና ኮሚሽን					
6	መገናኛ ብዙሃን					
7	መንገስታዊ ያልሆኑ ዱርጅቶች					

26. የሥነ ምግባርና የፀረ ሙስና ኮሚሽን ሙስናን በመዎጋት ያደረገውን እንቅስቃሴ እንዴት ያዩታል?

- ሀ. ምንም ለውጥ አላመጣም
- ለ. በተገቢው ሁኔታ በመስራቱ ለውጥ አምጧል
- ሐ. ሕዝቡ ባለማ ሳተፍ ድካሙ ለውጥ አላመጣም
- መ. ስለ ሥራው ምንም መረጃ የለኝም
- ሠ. ሌላ-----

27. ሙስናና ብልሹ አሰራር በከተማችን እንዲወገድ ምን መደረግ አለበት ይላሉ?

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28. በባህር ዳር ከተማ ለአለው ሙስና መንሰጫ በአጭሩ ይግለጹ?

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**አመሰግናለሁ!**

ANNEXURE. IV

ክፍል ሁለት

በኃላፊዎችና በሙያተኞች የሚሞላ

ይህ መጠይቅ የተዘጋጀው በአሁኑ ጊዜ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ እየተማርሁ ያለሁትን የ2ኛ ዲግሪ ትምህርት ለማጠናቀቅ እንደሚያነት ለማዘጋጀው የምርምር ጽሁፍ እንደ ብቸኛ የመጀመሪያ ደረጃ የመረጃ ምንጭነት ለመጠቀም ነው። በመሆኑም ከትምህርታዊ ምርምር አገልግሎት ወጭ ምንም ዓይነት የተለየ ዓላማ ስለሌለው በገለልተኛነት፣ ነፃ እና ጥንቃቄ በተሞላበት መንገድ መጠየቁን እንዲሞሉት እጠይቃለሁ።

አመሰግናለሁ።

1. መጠየቁን የሞላው ሰው ማንነት

የታ \_\_\_\_\_ ዕድሜ \_\_\_\_\_

የትዳር ሁኔታ \_\_\_\_\_ የአገልግሎት ዘመን \_\_\_\_\_

ሀይማኖት \_\_\_\_\_

2. መጠይቁን የሞላው ሰው የትምህርት ደረጃ

ሀ. የድሮው ድፕሎማ

ረ. 12ኛ ክፍል ያጠናቀቀ (በድሮው)

ለ.  $10+^1$

ሰ. የመጀመሪያ ዲግሪ

ሐ.  $10+^2$

ሸ. ሁለተኛ ዲግሪ እና በላይ

መ.  $10+^3$

ቀ. ቅድም ዩኒቨርሲቲ

ሠ. 10ኛ ክፍል ያጠናቀቁ (በአዲሱ)

በ. ሌላ \_\_\_\_\_

3. በባህር ዳር ከተማ ሙስና አለ ብለው ይገምታሉ? መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ በየትኛው መ/ቤት ሙስና ይፈጸማል በቅደም ተከተል ያስቀምጡ?

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4. በባ/ዳር ከተማ እያቆጠቆጠ ላለው ሙስና መንስኤ ምንድን ነው ይላሉ?

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5. ጉቦ ሰጠው ያውቃሉ? ወይም ሰጠሁ የሚል ሰው አጋጥሞት ያውቃሉ? መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ለምን ይሰጣሉ? ሌሎችስ ለምን ጉቦ ይሰጣሉ?

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6. በባህር ዳር ከተማ እየተፈጸመ ያለው ሙስና ለሕዝቡ መሰጠት ያለበትን ማህበራዊ አገልግሎት ጎድቶታል ብለው ይገምታሉ? ጉዳቱን ይግለጹ?

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7. ሙስናን ለመቀነስ ወይም ለማስወገድ በከተማው አስተዳደር እና ህዝቡ ምን መሠራት አለበት ይላሉ?

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8. በባህር ዳር ከተማ ለሙስና በስፋት ያለባቸውን የሥራ ዘርፎች የትኞቹ ናቸው?

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9. በባህር ዳር ከተማ ሙስና በማዋጋት ጥሩ አስተዋዎ ያደረጉ መ/ቤቶች/ተቋማት/በቅደም ተከተል ያስቀምጡ?

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10. በባህርዳር ከተማ ለአለው ሙስና ምክንያት ፣ ያመጣው ተፅእኖ፣ እና ሙስና ለመዋጋት እየተሠራ ስለአለው ሥራ ያለዎትን አጠቃላይ ዝርዝር

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11 በባህርዳር ከተማ ላለው ሙስና መንስኤ ያደረሰው ጉዳት እና መጠን እንዲሁም ፀረ-ሙስና እንቅስቃሴ ያለውት ማጠቃለያ ህሳብ

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12. በባህርዳር ከተማ ሙስኛ ሙስናን ለመፈፀም የሚጠቀሙበት ዘዴ ምንድን ነው?

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ማጠቃለያ ህሳብ

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አመሰግናለሁ።

DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University, and that all sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

ABEJE TAFERE MEGBARU



.....

Name of the student

Signature

Signature of confirmation by the Advisor

PROFESSOR DR.CHAKRA DHAR DASH

Advisor's Name

.....

signature