

TITLE PAGE

**PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS CORRUPTION IN
NIGERIA: A CASE STUDY OF ZAMFARA STATE CIVIL SERVICE**

BY

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**THIS RESEARCH WORK IS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT POLITICAL
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Certification

This is to certify that this work was carried out by me and it is hereby submitted to the Department of Political Science, Faculty of Social Science, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto.

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Dedication

I dedicate this work to Almighty Allah (SAW), Prophet Muhammad (SAW), and to my beloved mother and father.

Acknowledgement

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious, the most Merciful, all praise is due to him who has given me the life to witness this day and to mark this remarkable achievement. May peace and blessings of Allah (S.W.T) be upon our beloved Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W), his entire household and those who follow him till the last day.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Corruption is both a major causation of and a result of poverty around the world especially in the third world countries. It occurs at all levels of societies, judiciary functions, civil service commission, large and small business, military and other services. Corruption affects the poorest the most, whether in rich or poor nations (Anup, 2010).

In Nigeria, the issue of corruption is seriously troubling and damaging. It has done damage not only to the Nigeria civil service, but also to the general socio-political and economic existence of the society. Recently, Nigeria was ranked as the 35th most corrupt nation in the world by Transparency International (TI), published in Leadership newspaper on 6/12/2012 no. 1858. Thus corruption in Nigeria civil service leads to slow movement of file in offices, taking bribe by top civil servants, ghost workers syndrome and lots of other pitfalls. Victor (2002) argues “even the mad people on the streets recognized the havoc caused by corruption, the funds allocated for their welfare disappears into thin air”. If this is the case, what is more of civil servant?

Corruption poses a serious development challenge in the entire body politics simply because of its menace on the culture of good governance by subverting formal process.

However, civil service is a body of permanent official appointment to assist the executive in formulating and implementing government policies Oyeley (1979). It is on the basis of the above argument that the Nigerian government establishes the civil service commission with the responsibility for policy design and implementation in support of defined social, economic, and political life of the state. The public attitude and behavior towards corruption can be judged as social phenomena. Corruption therefore, can be viewed as a general term formed for the misuse of public of position of trust for private gains (Adewuyi, 2008: 286). Corruption will likely appear on everyone's list of factors obstructing Nigeria towards sustainable development. Corruption has proliferated (increased) to all segments of Nigeria economy (Adewuyi, 2008: 286).

It is very glaring that Nigeria is in urgent need for rebirth. The World Bank (1996) stated that Nigeria presents a paradox. The country is rich but majority are poor, Nigeria is the largest oil producer in Africa and sixth largest oil producer in the world. It is also the largest producer of Columbite and has substantial deposits of some strategic minerals such as uranium, manganese, tin, lead, iron ore, zinc, natural gas and this is to mention but a few (Adewuyi, 2008: 287).

(Emenyonu 2007: 33) notes that with hundreds of billions of dollars from oil, still Nigeria has one of the lowest per capita incomes. The infrastructural base of Nigeria is still primitive and worse than what it was at independence. According to him, between 1990-2005, the

life expectancy of the average Nigerian declined a full three years from 47 years to about the same time with Malaysia which has a life expectancy of 74 years, meaning that a Malaysian citizen is expected to live 30 years longer than his Nigerian counterpart. In Nigeria, 194 out of every 1000 children are expected to die before they reach the age of five years compared with Malaysian mortality rate of only 12 (Adewuyi, 2008: 288).

Corruption has been responsible for those predicaments. No society can achieve anything near its potential if it allows corruption to become full blown cancer, which is what it became in Nigeria. With corruption, there can be no sustainable development or political stability (Adewuyi, 2008: 287).

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Corruption is a cankerworm in Nigeria. It is one of the major social problems that are obstructing the development of the country. According to International Encyclopedia (2000: 23), the conceptualization of corruption has become a way of life that it is considered one of the most widely spread and serious problems on a new brightened contexts. Moreover, corruption is often spoken as a previous illness affecting societies. Corruption is an endemic rice in all bureaucratic organizations both government and private. Although in most developing countries where corruption has hitherto obtained a base e.g Nigeria, it is becoming minimized by establishing agencies that directly fight it. It is in this view, I decided to write on this long time social problem (corruption)

assessing its general public perception. It is obvious that we have probably underestimated the extent of the problem of corruption. This is because of the nature and amount of many devious acts and so on. Another area of its substantial claim is on our financial and economic encroachment, and standards of living of our country. The problem of corruption is found at almost every level of society. The poorly paid civil servant has very little or no disposable income to solve some of his problems, which eventually make him to get involved in corruption.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research questions are as follows;

1. What factors are responsible for corruption in Zamfara state civil service
2. In what way does corruption hinder the efficiency of Zamfara state civil service
3. What are the ways in dealing this phenomenon

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as follows;

- 1 To explain the nature and magnitude of corruption in Zamfara state civil service
- 2 To investigate the factors responsible for corruption in Zamfara state civil service

- 3 To find out the categories of servants that engage in corrupt practice in Zamfara state civil service

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This research is of great importance because the topic is significant to re-orient Nigeria to a new value system which is vital for our welfare and development. More so, it will be earlier for the problem to be tackled properly if the uncover the possible causes of corruption, the nature of the corrupt practices and so on for lasting situation to the problems. Also at the end of the research, it is hoped that people will try to change their attitude towards corruption. The study is also to promote sustainable development and good governance and facilitate the fight against corruption. The study will also see how public accountability and transparency can bring about a sustainable reduction of corruption.

1.5 ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY

1. That the civil servants who are highly paid are less likely to be engaged in corruption.
2. That the administrative staffs are more likely to be involved in corruption than technical staff.
3. That the male staffs are more likely to engage in corruption than female staffs.

1.6 LITERATURE REVIEW

There have been several attempts at defining corruption across the different layers of human existence such as political, social, moral, and cultural layers etc. However, a simple definition for the purpose of this project is then one given by Prof Salihu (2004: 153) “as the abuse of public power or trust for personal gain or for the benefit of a group to which one holds allegiance”.

Ademuyi A.P. (2008), *Social Studies for National Building*, Hemo and Co. Venture Kaduna, cited in the book for “nation building” view corruption as “acts as used of one office for pecuniary advantage, gratification, influence pedding”.

Imobigh (1996: 27) also cited in the book “for nation building” stated that lack of national consciousness is manifested in preventing the attitude of most Nigerians that the country exists to the exploited to aggrandize self and close associate rather than an entity to be developed. He concluded that a nation’s consciousness and patriotism is a nation that lost its hegemony given it show that corruption has to do with the common man’s conception which covers all instance of bribery, kickback, favoritism, nepotism, and the use of value influence in running of public affairs.

The most widely used definition of corruption is the World Bank’s which defined corruption as the “abuse of public power for private benefits”. Mike (2001) in a paper presented titled as “causes of and effects of political corruption” has broadly been defined as the

pervasion of change from good to bad. He further reasoned that corruption is an anti-social behavior conferring improper benefits contrary to legal and moral norms, which undermines the authority to improve the living condition of the people.

Nye (1967: 419) corruption means dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power typically involving bribery in other words; the action of making someone or something morally deprived or being so.

Corruption is a general term covering the misuse of authority as a result of considering personal gains which need not be monetary.

Jega (2002); there is little doubt that Nigerians have reaped more deficits than dividends of democracy since the country's return to democratic rule in 1999. Nigeria like never before remains grossly politically unstable and economically underdeveloped. Political instability in this case is conceived as the endemic, persistent, and seemingly insoluble socio-economic crises embedded in the political system. Political assassination, extreme poverty, high indicators of underdevelopment remained the core features of Nigeria political life (Sarafa, 2009: 149). The euphoria hopes and expectations which accompanied the re-democratization of the country in 1999 have been frustrated by bad governance characterized by lack of performance, policy failures, and above all, pandemic systemic corruption.

Unarguably, one of the single most important reasons for the class instability and development tragedy in Nigeria is widespread bureaucratic and political corruption. Ogundiya (2009: 149) based on the above discussion, it is important to note that despite an abundance of research on corruption, there is no real consensus on what corruption is. This is because corruption is a multifaceted and multidimensional socio-economic and political problem. Put differently; corruption is a broad term subsuming a wide variety of illegal, illicit, dishonest, irregular and or unprincipled activities and behaviors. For instance, Nye (1976: 419) conceived corruption to mean an act which deviate from the formal duties of a public rule because of private gains regarding to personal, close-friendly, private elique, pecuniary or status gains, or violate rule against the exercise of certain types of private rule regarding influence. Similarly Debel (1978: 958) defined corruption as the betrayal of public trust for individual or group gain. In the same vein, Amuwo (2005: 127) sees corruption as actual and unauthorized diversion of government largest to private hand. It is worth noting that corruption can also take place among private sector parties. Hence an alternative definition of corruption used by Transparency International (TI) is the misuse of entrusted power for private gain. The problem of bureaucratic and political corruption have been a long drawn issue in Nigeria politics as the hidden disease of democracy and bright of development in the country.

Effects of corruption on Nigeria are politically damaging. In Nigeria, corruption has been responsible for gross and political

instability which has bedeviled the country since her independence in 1960s. Indeed corruption is no longer the hidden, open disease of democracy in Nigeria. In fact, anti-corruption crusades have been used to justify military coups that undermined weak and toppled democratic government in the country.

Gross poverty, seemingly unsolvable politically motivated ethno-religious crises are both symptoms and political corruption. The sudden turn round or transformation of economic well-being and enhanced social status of the “insider elite” has made politics a do-or die affair. In Nigeria, politics money and money politics. The “outsider elites” are always determined to force the insider elites out of the corridor of power while the latter are also obstinate in retaining power by force (Sarafa, 2009: 150). For this reason, contract killings or political assassination has become part and parcel of Nigeria’s political culture.

(Jimoh, 2009: 150) above all, all corruption has been used by many scholars as a potent explanation for Nigeria’s underdevelopment tragedy, infrastructure delay, widespread poverty, prevalent water borne and air borne epidemic diseases, slums, rural and urban violence, acute low standard of living are consequences of corruption.

(Jaga, 2010: 140) says that corruption is dysfunction all and anti-development, it has a debilitating impact on the economic, socio-cultural and moral aspects of the society. It is on this basis that corruption constitutes fog in the wheel of progress and

consequently slows down the rate of development. It further weakens accountability and bends the wheel of administration in favor of those who grease the wheel of administrative structure. It makes policy makers to look timid in taking bold steps to curb excesses to citizens. In Nigeria, corruption has not only weaken the moral fabric of the country, it has it also weakness havoc in its body policies. It has subverted the rule of law, eroded confidence in the judiciary, undermined Nigeria for self development, discouraged the habit of judiciary, discipline, honest, dedication, and hard work and further mode of nonsense of public accountability. Worst of all, it has made patriotism nearly impossible in Nigeria.

1.6.1 CAUSES OF CORRUPTION

There is no doubt that the cancer of corruption has permeated every facet of Nigeria's national life, and the degree and extent of corruption in the current civilian dispensation is monumental. Therefore a number of studies have considerable attention to the causes of corruption. Although the literature is quite diverse, some scholars like Aluko (2000) have explained that corruption is partly accounted for by the poverty evident in the society. Other like Ayo (1998) are of the view that traditional practices such as gift giving, low wages, probendal nature of politics and the socio-economic formation of the state are largely accountable for the cause corruption. For instance, Nanda (2000) sees corruption as the legacy of the colonial state which was built on the philosophy of paternalism; where by the relationship of the state to the society

was mainly extractive, cavalier and alienated; it is against this background that corruption in contemporary Africa is often blamed on the over-bearing nature of the post colonial state. This state, argues Rasheed, evolved as an undemocratic and patrimonial entity satisfying the columns of the rulers elites and is of now yet to shed itself of paternalism (cited in Gbepwi, 2000: 637).

1.6.2 NATURE OF CORRUPT PRACTICES

There are various ways in which corruption operated as given by various people in various literatures, which has been identified and it shows that corruption is not a one-man phenomenon. This is because for every case of corruption, it involves both the two i.e the giver and the receiver. That is it involves people of a particular category either in higher or in lower position in the civil service.

There have been several cases of embezzlement, looting of resources, low quality contract or kickback, misuse of public funds, bribery, lobbying, exploitation, and so many forms of corrupt practice. The most important point to note is that resources and positions that are entrusted to other holders for the benefit of the public are perverted answered to profit the narrow interest one person or a few individuals in the society. Some of the corrupt practices committed by some prominent Nigerians have been enlighten are many. Suffice to mention are and relevant to this audience lecturers who use their position to demand gratification from students either in cast or kind, perverting admission processes, leaking examination papers, misappropriation and

embezzlement of funds and on the broader sense, top government functionaries who divert public funds to private money and demand bribes and kickbacks on government projects etc.

Another example of corrupt practices is one which EFCC proves that the former governor of Adamawa state Murtala Nyako administration and top official quizzed. The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) is investigating him over alleged diversion of local government funds.

Desert Herald Weekly newspaper pp.88 on 17th September 2013; this trading of influence and authority by political leaders and may extend top granting favor, irregularities in campaign financing and electoral fraud. It is an effort to secure wealth for private benefit at public expense.

1.7 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This work is about public perception and attitude towards corruption in Zamfara state from 2011 to 2015 in Zamfara state civil service. The data would be inadequate for the research to be extended beyond. The stated case study area and there is also the problem of time the research to be carried out. Financial inadequacy which is the source of carrying out an effective research and lack of available resource and material the above case study is limited to understanding public perception and attitude towards corruption.

1.8 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical framework used in this research is structural functionalism theory as proposed by Gabriel Almond (1956). The objectives of this theory are the same as Talcot person and David Easton's. Like them, he is also in search of a "theory of functional of the policy" that all political entities are system composed of units that interact to maintain the function the whole. According to him, a system means attributing particular set of properties to those interactions. He identified a system as having the following characteristics

- I. Comprehensiveness
- II. Inter-dependence
- III. Existence of boundaries

A system is comprehensive in the sense that include all the interaction- input as well as outputs which refers to reciprocal reactions that exist between the political system and other sub-set in system are closely connected with each other. The other sub-sets in other words, part of the system that has validity only in terms of the working of the entire system.

Almond defined boundary as "a point where other system end and the political system begins" for precision, Almond being a comparativist and modernist contends that there are traditional and modern political systems. He believes modern political system has the best structure and pattern of operation that tradition and

other transient political system must adopt the modern style in order to achieve an almost positive result of their politics. Nevertheless he identified all political systems as having the same properties which are;

- a. Having a structure.
- b. The same function being performed in all political systems.
- c. All systems being mixed i.e combination of modern and primitive elements.

1.9 METHODOLOGY

Since there are many ministries in Zamfara state which are merged due to the time constraints and insufficient resources, the research is to select four ministries namely;

1. Ministry of education
2. Ministry of health
3. Ministry of finance
4. Ministry of agriculture

The research data will be collected from the ministries for the purpose of generalization and to have a clean representation of the whole civil servants in the state. The method of data collection adopted by the researcher was basically through administering questionnaire. The questionnaire is divided into two sections which are section (A) which is on personal data of the respondents while section (B) is on public perception and attitude towards corruption

in Zamfara state civil service. The questionnaire consists of open and close ended questions.

1.10 CHAPTERIZATION

This work is arranged in four chapters where by chapter one (1) consists of; introduction, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, literature review, theoretical framework, assumption of the study, methodology, scope and limitation, and chapterization.

Chapter two (2) consists of; historical background of Zamfara state and that of Zamfara state civil service commission, causes of corruption in the civil service and then public perception and attitude towards corruption.

Chapter three (3) consists of; introduction, method of data collection, data presentation and analysis.

Finally, chapter four (4) consists of summary, conclusions, recommendations and references.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ZAMFARA STATE.

Zamfara state was one of the pre-jihad Hausa city states which was conquered and annexed into the Sokoto caliphate in the early part of the 19th century. Zamfara is a state in the north western Nigeria.

Zamfara is ethnic group peopled by Hausa and Fulani ethnic group. The major sub-ethnic groups of people include the Zamfarawa mainly from Anka, Gummi, Bukuyum, and Talata Mafara local government areas. Gobirawa can be found in Shinkafi local government. They actually migrated from the Gobirawa Kingdom. Burmawa are found in Bakura. The Fulani people inhabited Bungudu, Maradun, Gusau, and in most cases scattered all over the state. In Tsafe, Bungud, and Maru local government areas there are mainly Katsinawa Garewa and Hadijiwa. While Alibawa people are found in Kaura Namoda and Zurmi.

Although the people of Zamfara have over the years struggled to have a state, it was not until 1996 that the then military administration the Late General Sani Abacha detached Zamfara from Sokoto state with an area of 38,418 square kilometers. It is bordered in the north by Niger Republic, to the south by Kaduna state, in the east it is bordered by Katsina state and to the west by Sokoto state and Niger state. It has people population of 3,278,873 according to the 2006 census. The state has fourteen (14) local

government areas and they are; Anka, Bakura, Birnin Magaji, Bukuyyum, Bungudu, Gummi, Gusau, Kaura Namoda, Maradun, Maru, Shinkafi, Talata Mafara, Tsafe, and Zurmi.

The climate condition of Zamfara is warm tropical with temperature rising up to 38^oc (100.4 F) between March to May. Rainy season normally starts in late May to September while the cold season which is otherwise known as harmattan, lasts from December to February.

Zamfara state is mainly populated by Hausa and Fulani people, with some members of Gwari, Kamuri, Kambari, Dukawa, Bussawa, and Zabarawa ethnic communities. Others include the Igbo, Yoruba, Kanuri, Nupe, and Tiv.

The state capital is an important commercial centre with a heterogeneous population of people from all over Nigeria. As it is in all major towns in Nigeria, all the major towns in Zamfara have a large population of other people from different parts of Nigeria.

Agriculture is the most important occupation of the people of the state. Hence, its slogan is “Farming is our pride”. In 2009, artisan gold mining became an important source of income in Zamfara as world-wide gold price increased dramatically. High concentration of lead in the ore from which gold was extracted led to a lead-poisoning epidemic in the state, requiring national and international intervention to remedy. The affected areas were

contained and children with severe lead poisoning were provided medical care.

Islam and Christianity are the principal and major religions of the state. Zamfara was the first state to introduce Sharia law and Muslims are the dominants of the state with Muslims amounting to 93% while Christians are 7%.

2.1 HISTORY OF ZAMFARA STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Zamfara state civil service commission is a constitutional body established under section 197 (1) of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, part II (A) of the third schedule of the 1999 constitution vests the commission with power to appoint person to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding such offices. The commission exercises these powers however without prejudice to the powers vested in the executive Governor, the state Judiciary Service Commission, and the state Independent Electoral Commission. The commission also came into existence after the creation of the state out of Sokoto state in 1st October 1996.

2.2 DELEGATION OF POWER BY THE COMMISSION

In line with section 207 of the 1999 constitution, the commission with the approval of the governor and subject to such condition as it deemed fit, delegated some of the powers conferred upon by the constitution to some of its members and some officers in the civil service of the state.

2.2.1 INDEPEDENCE OF THE COMMISSION

The independence of the commission in the exercises of its constitutional powers and functions from direction control of any other authority or person is adequately provided for in section 202 of the 1999 constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

2.2.2 VISION OF THE COMMISSION

The vision of the commission is to have a highly motivated, disciplined, efficient, and goal-oriented civil service of Zamfara state (civil service handbook 2008).

2.2.3 MISSION OF THE COMMISSION

To provide manpower with the appropriate and adequate skills and competence to effectively carryout government policies and programs in Zamfara state ministries, departments, and agencies.

2.2.4 COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION

During the period of the report, the report was made up of a Chairman and three Permanent Commissioners namely;

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Ahmed Zabarma | Chairman |
| 2. Ibrahim Birnin Tsaba | Permanent commissioner |
| 3. Alhaji Musa Wanzamai | Permanent commissioner |
| 4. Alhaji Kabir Shehu | Permanent commissioner |

2.2.5 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE COMMISSION

The commission was made up of a chairman and three (3) permanent commissioners. The secretariat was headed by a permanent secretary with two (2) directors; director of administration and supplies, and director of finance and accounts. There were also eight units in the management structure namely; general service, promotion, recruitment, planning research and statistics, supplies, revenues, expenditure, and internal audits.

The commission relied on the provision of the public service rule (PSR), the scheme of service and financial regulations (PR), establishment circulars and the guideline for appointments, promotion and discipline of Zamfara state civil servants and other relevant documents to carry out its statutory functions. The major functions of the commission are summarized as follows (civil service handbook, 2008)

1. Carry out appointment, promotion, advancement, confirmation of appointments, conversions, secondments, discipline, re-installments, and retirement of staff.
2. Monitoring the activities of ministries, departments, and agencies, and guidelines are smoothly and uniformly adhered to.
3. Attending senior and junior management committee meeting of ministries and departments.

4. Attending meeting of recruitment committee of extra ministries, departments renewing and ratifying decision on recruitment of staff on grade level 01-06.
5. Serving as an appealable body for all appeals and petitions in the civil service.
6. Taking part in oversee recruitment exercise for professionals in the various ministries, departments, and agencies.
7. Maintaining comprehensive and up-to-date personal records of civil servants and getting concluded cases of the commission.
8. Production of annual reports.
9. Coordinating federal civil services recruitment interviews in Zamfara state.
10. Taking part in the annual conferences of civil service commission in the federation which is organized by the federal civil service commission.
11. Coordinating the conduct of promotions examination for civil servants in the state which is held in three senatorial centers; Zamfara west, north, and central.

2.2.6 RECRUITMENT INTERVIEWS

The commission also conducts six (6) interviews for the recruitment of officers on salary grade (GL) 07 and above for ministries and departments after obtaining the relevant clearance from the governor's office (civil service handbook, 2008). The commission is also represented by commissioners and officers on salary grade (GL)

07 and above where such powers for recruitment of officer below salary grade (GL) 07 were delegated.

A permanent commissioner of the commission participated on interviews panel that interviewed medical doctors in Cairo, Egypt in September 2012.

2.2.7 PROMOTION EXAMINATION

The Zamfara state approved the conduct of promotion examination interview to all eligible civil servants who were due for promotion from GL 17. The commission was directed to ensure conducting the examination in October 2012 for officers due for was on public service rules, professional and general studies question (civil service handbook, 2008).

2.3 CAUSE OF CORRUPTION IN CIVIL SERVICE

It is under this heading that our hypothesis is to be tested to see if they have any significant relationship with the cause of corruption in Zamfara state civil service and the test would be based on the response received from the questionnaire administered. The presentation of the data obtained from the respondents, data analyzed and presented in tabular form using statistical methods are of the opinion that professional staffs are more likely to be involved in corrupt practices.

This indicates that there is significant relationship between the administrative staffs and corruption. This may probably be because in most cases, corruption is carried out through paperwork and the administrative staff is the body carrying out the paperwork.

CHAPTER THREE

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

3.0 Introduction

This chapter is another crucial part of the research study. The chapter concentrates on data collection, presentation and analysis. The chapter provides answers to the question raised in the study. It is the most relevant chapter of the research.

3.1 Method of data collection

Since there are so many ministries in Zamfara state and due to the time constraints as shown in chapter one (1), the researcher decided to select only four ministries in order to make generalization of the whole civil servants in the state. The ministries are the Ministry of Education, Health, Agriculture, and Finance.

3.2 Sampling techniques

For the purpose of this research, the researcher chose non-probability sampling in which samples are selected in such a way that there is no probability of being selected. This method involves the researcher using his/her judgments based on the findings of the sampled population due to time and insufficient resources.

3.2 Data presentation and analysis

This chapter presents and analyzes the data collected from the various respondents. It is in this chapter that the hypothesis

formulated for this research is tested with a view to find out whether they have any significant relationship or not. Seventy (70) questionnaires were distributed and sixty (60) were returned to the researcher. The following are the various responses received from the sixty (60) questionnaires received. The following is the presentation and analysis of the data collected;

PART A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 3.1: Sex of the respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	50	83.33
Female	10	16.67
Total	60	100%

Source: Questionnaire, 2015

The above table shows that 83.33 % of the total samples are male, while 16.67% are females and it showed clearly that male staffs are highly dominant in Zamfara state civil service.

Table 3.2: Age of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage %
18-25	13	21.67
26-35	26	43.33
36-45	14	23.33
46 and above	7	11.67

Total	60	100%
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Source: Questionnaire, 2015

The table shows that those between 18-25 years constitute 21.67% of the total respondents, while those between 26-35 years constitute 43.33% of the total respondents. It shows that those between 36-45 years constituted 23.33% of the total respondents, while 46 years and above constituted 11.67% of the total respondents. The above analysis shows that youth between 26-35 years dominated the Zamfara state civil service.

Table 3.3: Marital status of the respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage %
Single	14	23.33
Married	36	60
Divorced	7	11.67
Widowed	3	5
Total	60	100%

Source: Questionnaire, 2015

The table above shows that 23.33% of the total respondents are single while 60% are married. It equally shows that 11.67% of the total respondents are divorced and 5% are widowed. This analysis shows that the Zamfara state civil service is dominated by married civil servants.

Table 3.4: Number of years of service of the respondents

Years of service	Frequency	Percentage %
1-9	12	20
10-20	27	45
21-30	10	18.33
31 and above	11	16.67
Total	60	100%

Source: Questionnaire, 2015

The above table shows that 20% of the total respondents have been serving from 1-9 years, while 45% have been serving from 10-20 years. It also shows that 18.33% of the total respondents have been serving from 21-9 years while 16.67% have been serving from 31 and above. Therefore those between the ranges of 21-30 years constitute the majority in the Zamfara state civil service.

Table 3.5: Manifestation of corruption in Zamfara state civil service

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	51	85
No	9	15
Total	60	100%

Source: Questionnaire, 2015

Fifty one (51) that constitute 85% of the total respondents said that there is corruption in Zamfara state civil service, while 9 that constitute 15% said no. This shows that 85% of the respondents

agreed while 15% of the respondents disagreed. With regard to the responses received from various respondents, some are of the view that such factors as ego, kick back, eye service, greediness are considered as responsible for corruption while some are of the view that lack of good moral values and discipline are factors that determine corruption in civil service.

Table 3.6: Causes of corruption

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
Poor salary structure	15	25
Works of personal interest	25	41.67
Lack of effective supervision	20	33.33
Total	60	100%

Source: Questionnaire, 2015

The above table shows that 25% of the total respondents are of the opinion that poor salaries are largely the cause of corruption, while 41.67% are of the opinion that personal interests is the cause of corruption. The table also shows that 33.33% are of the view that lack of effective supervision is the cause of corruption.

Table 3.7: On assessing the salary structure of civil service in Zamfara state

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
Good	20	33.33
Moderate	28	46.67
Bad	12	20
Total	60	100%

Source: Questionnaire, 2015

The table above shows that 33.33% of the total respondents are of the opinion that the salary structure in Zamfara state civil service is good, while 46.67% are of the opinion that it is moderate and 20% are of the opinion that it is bad. This shows that the Zamfara state civil service salary structure is moderate from the analysis.

Table 3.8: Gender and corruption in Zamfara state civil service

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	43	71.67
No	17	28.33
Total	60	100%

Source: Questionnaire, 2015

The table above shows that there are two responses which are either yes or no, and also 43 of the total respondents said yes on the question which carries 71.67% and on the other hand, 17 of the total respondents said no on the question which carries 28.33%.

Table 3.9: On the motivation of civil servants

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	32	53.33
No	28	46.67
Total	60	100%

Source: Questionnaire, 2015

The table above shows that thirty two (32) of the respondents said yes on the question of whether civil servants are motivated or not in Zamfara state civil service which carries 53.33% of the total respondents, while twenty eight (28) of the respondents said no on the question which carries 46.67% of the total respondents.

Table 3.10: Factors responsible for corruption in Zamfara state

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
Greediness	15	25
Ego	13	21.67
Lack of moral values	15	25
Indiscipline	17	28.33
Total	60	100%

Source: Questionnaire, 2015

The above table shows that fifteen (15) of the respondents are of the opinion that greediness is the factor responsible for corruption in Zamfara state which carries 25% of the total respondents, thirteen (13) of the respondents agree that ego is the factor causing corruption which carries 21.67% of the total respondents, another

fifteen (15) of the respondents are of the view that lack of moral values is the factor responsible for corruption which carries 25% of the total respondents, and seventeen (17) of the respondents are of the view that indiscipline is the factor causing corruption which carries 28.33% of the total respondents. This shows that indiscipline is largely the factor causing corruption in Zamfara state civil service.

Table 3.11: Gender

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	50	83.33
Female	10	16.67
Total	60	100%

Source: Questionnaire, 2015

The table above shows that male staffs engage more in corruption practices in Zamfara state which carries 83.33% of the respondents and this may be due to the fact that the Zamfara state civil service is highly dominated by males. The table also shows that 16.67% is the percentage of the females engaging in corruption practices.

Table 3.12: Salary grade levels and corruption

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
01-06	16	26.67
07-13	32	53.33
14-17	12	20
Total	60	100%

Source: Questionnaire, 2015

The above table shows that those who fall between grade level (GL) 01-06 carry 26.67% and also those who fall between GL 07-13 carry 53.33%, and those at GL 14-17 carry 20%. This shows that those between GL 07-13 engage more in corrupt practices than other grade levels.

Table 3.13: Civil service cadres and corruption

Staff	Frequency	Percentage %
Administrative	40	66.67
Professional	20	33.33
Total	60	100%

Source: Questionnaire, 2015

The above table shows that 66.67% who are administrative staffs engage more in corrupt practices than the professional staffs which constitutes 33.33%. This is because the administrative staffs coordinate all the activities of other sections in the organization under control.

Table 3.14: Cadre

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	50	83.33
No	10	16.67
Total	60	100%

Source: Questionnaire, 2015

The above table shows that fifty (50) of the respondents said yes which carries 83.33% of the total respondents and ten (10) of the respondents said no which carries 16.67% of the total respondents.

Table 3.15: Religion, moral instructions and corruption in the civil service.

Variable	Frequency	Percentage %
True	56	93.33
False	4	6.67
Total	60	100%

Source: Questionnaire, 2015

The responses here are either true or false and fifty six (56) of the respondents agreed which carries 93.33% of the total respondents, and only four (4) of the respondents said no which carries 6.67%. This shows that religion and moral instructions help in minimizing corruption in Zamfara state civil service.

3.3 Discussion of the findings

The research perceives corruption as an abuse of public power or trust for personal gains for the benefits of a group to which one owes allegiance. It also identifies the manifestation of corruption in Zamfara state civil service. In the studied population, 85% of the respondents acknowledged the manifestation of corruption in the civil service in Zamfara state. The study identified several corrupt practices in the state civil service realm. The most alarming one are: inflation of contract, nepotism, non-application of rule of law, and bribery.

The research also identified the salary capacity in Zamfara state as moderate and this tempt some bureaucrats to indulge in corrupt practices. Thus there is the need for food remuneration of the civil servants in order to minimize corruption. The research also identified males as the dominated gender in the civil service and also more engaged in corrupt practices than their female counterparts.

The research established that in the categories of civil servants based on their grade level, the tendency of corruption is high in administrative staffs ranging from grade level 07-17. This is because they occupy the executive and most bureaucrat levels of the agencies and most of their work is centered on paperwork. This gives them the opportunity to manipulate figures and establish documents that justifies expenditure that may not be true.

The research also identified that most of the civil servants in Zamfara state to some extent perceived corruption as a normal phenomenon in public services. The respondents that opt to this amounted to 83.33% of the distributed questionnaires. This tells us the rate at which our value system is changing. This is happening despite the religious affiliation that the people of Zamfara state are proud of.

The religion of Islam and Christianity of course, prohibited all corrupt practices as an indispensable attitude from their existence.

CHAPTER FOUR

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.0 Summary

The entire research is based on public perception and attitude towards corruption in Nigeria, using a case study of Zamfara state civil service. What prompted this research was the perception of growing rate of corruption in Nigeria which necessitated the need of the researcher to investigate the causes of corruption.

Chapter one (1) contained the information background, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, assumption of the study, literature scope and limitation of the study, theoretical framework, methodology, characteristics and they were also drawn based on assumptions subjected to verification in the field and they were mainly on the causes of corruption and views in certain social issues. Chapter two (2) presented the historical background of Zamfara state civil service commission, cause of corruption in the civil service public perception and attitudes corruption. Chapter three (3) consists of introduction, method of data collection, data presentation and analysis. Chapter four consists of summary, conclusions, and recommendations.

4.1 Conclusions

Based on the findings of this research, in the preceding chapters, the civil service is perceived as corrupt and corruption has been a growing problem at all levels of government of the Nigerian civil service.

Also it is regarded as systemic, today having been aggravated by a multitude of factors including bad governance military and civilian authorities, lack of good moral values, poor salary structure etc. with other relevant values.

There was a report given by Transparency International and the report was published on 6th-12-2012 by Leadership newspaper on page five (5), which stated that Nigeria is the most corrupt country in the world. By the year 2004, it ranked as the 2nd most corrupt nation on earth and by the year 2014, Nigeria is the 35th most corrupt country.

Therefore, the civil service today is an institution which has virtually lost its vital attributes of anonymity and security of tenure. Also it is an institution which has reached its moral nadir; in which excessive caution, undue bureaucratic practice and interminable delays have become the object of constant criticism.

The situation together with the uncertainty about jobs and anxiety in many people about their ability to feed for self and family have contributed to the present escalation of corruption in the Nigerian civil service. Thus the effect of corruption on the civil service and

our contemporary Nigerian security should be of great concern to every patriotic citizen.

4.2 Recommendations

It is obvious that it is difficult to fight corruption but it is a task that must be done for sustainable development of civil service in Nigeria. Therefore from the above, the following recommendations could be deduced;

1. Application of rule of law: working on bringing justice in the country and the road to peace is that of promoting justice by government.
2. We have to pay attention on the economic ability to bring the basic needs to our people.
3. Recruiting and promotion of civil servants on the basis of their merit and paying them attractive salaries in order to attract high quality and morally sound civil servants.
4. Providing appropriate disciplinary measures for any corrupt practices without fear or favor.

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APPENDIX

PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA CIVIL SERVICE (A CASE STUDY OF ZAMRFARA STATE CIVIL SERVICE)

To.....

Introduction

I am a final year degree student of the Department of Political Science in Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, conducting a research project on the above stated topic you are requested to kindly answer the following questions as honestly as possible. I assure you that the obtained will be used purely for academic purpose and confidentiality of any information you provided shall be highly ensured and protected

Thanks for your usual cooperation

Murtala Garba

PART A: BIO DATA

1. Sex

a. Male ()

b. Female ()

2. Age

a. 18-25 ()

b. 26-35 ()

c. 36-45 ()

d. 46 and above ()

3. Marital status

a. Single ()

b. Married ()

c. Divorced ()

d. Widowed ()

4. Years of service with Zamfara state civil service

a. 1-9 years ()

b. 10-20 years ()

c. 21-30 years ()

d. 31 and above ()

PART B: PERCEPTION INFORMATION

1. What do you consider as corruption in the civil service?

a.

b.

2. Do you see any manifestation of corruption in Zamfara state civil service?

a. Yes ()

b. No ()

3. If yes, what are the manifestations of corruption?

a. Inflation of contract

b. Nepotism

4. If no on the above question (2), what is your comment?

a.

- b.
5. Do you think corruption is largely caused by the following?
- a. Poor salaries structure ()
- b. Workers personal interest ()
- c. Lack of effective supervision ()
6. How do you assess the salary structure of Zamfara state civil service?
- a. Good ()
- b. Moderate ()
- c. Bad ()
7. Do you think civil servants are properly motivated?
- a. Yes ()
- b. No ()
8. In your opinion, what are the factors responsible for corruption in Zamfara state?
- a.
- b.
- c.
9. Do you think there is distinction of gender arising on issues of corruption?
- a. Yes ()
- b. No ()
10. If yes, which gender engages more in corrupt practice in Zamfara state civil service?
- a. Male ()
- b. Female ()

11. If either A or B, please comment
- a.
 - b.
12. What category of civil servants engaged more in corrupt practices between the following salary grade levels?
- a. 01-06 ()
 - b. 07-13 ()
 - c. 14-17 ()