Adama Science and Technology University
School of Post Graduate Studies
Department of Psychology

Motivation of Youth Engaged in Small and Microenterprises in Combating Corruption: The Case of Adama City.

By:

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June, 2015

Motivation of Youth Engaged in Small and Microenterprises in Combating Corruption: The Case of Adama City

A Thesis Submitted to the School of Post Graduate Studies, Department of Psychology in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Social Psychology

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this thesis work entitled “Motivation of Youth Engaged in Small and Microenterprises in Combating Corruption: The Case of Adama City” is an original work and not submitted earlier for any degree either at Adama Science and technology university or any other university.

_____

Mesfin Biru

Declaration

I, Mesfin Biru declare that this research entitled "***Motivation of Youth Engaged in Small and Microenterprises in Combating Corruption: The Case of Adama City***", is the outcome of my own effort and study and that all sources of materials used for the study have been duly acknowledged. I have produced it independently except for the guidance and suggestion of the Research Advisor.

This study has not been submitted for any degree in this University or any other University. It is offered for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Master of Arts in Social Psychology.

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.Mesfin Biru
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AAU	Addis Ababa University
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
AYT	Africa Youth Trust
ESCPS	Ethiopia Second Corruption Perception Survey
FEACC	Federal Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IACA	International Anti-corruption Agencies
ICAC	Independent Commission Against for Corruption
IER	Institute of Educational Research
NIS	National Integrity System
OEACC	Oromia Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development Corruption Convention
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientist
SME	Small microenterprise
TI	Transparency International
UN	United Nations

N.B All the years in this thesis are stated according to Gregorian's Calendar (G.C).

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Abstract

The major purpose of this study was to assess the motivation of youth who are involved in small micro-enterprises to combat corruption. Specifically, the study focused to identify the perceptions of youth in combating corruption; examine the extent of youth motivation in combating corruption; and explore the presence of significant differences between male and female youth perception about corruption and motivation to combat corruption. In order to attain these objectives attempt was made to answer basic research questions of the study: how corruption is perceived by youth who engaged in small and microenterprises about corruption; what is the motivation of youth who engaged in small and microenterprises in combating corruption; and is there significant differences between male and female youth perception and motivation in combating corruption. To answer this study questions a descriptive research method was employed. The data were gathered from randomly selected sample, respondents using self-administered questionnaire and interview. The questionnaire was initially distributed to 398 respondents; and 385 (96.73%) of them had correctly filed and returned the questionnaire. Furthermore, to complement the finding obtained through the questionnaires, interview was conducted with six officials. Then, the data collected were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitative data collected through the questionnaire were organized in tables and graphs; and analyzed using descriptive statistics. In addition, the qualitative data obtained through open ended questions and the interview were presented following the analysis of the quantitative data with respect to the topics they were associated with each tables and graphs. From the analysis and interpretation of data, the following findings were obtained: youth did not properly understand corruption; they perceived corruption as it was useful and necessary to some extent; and there were no significant differences between male and female respondents understanding about corruption. Youth were unwilling to report corruption because of lack of proper action on reported' corruption and fear of revenge; majority of youth anticipated corruption as it can be increased in the future; and lower level of youth readiness to combat corruption was observed. Finally, on the bases of the findings; conclusions and possible recommendations were made. The recommendation, include like conducting training; working collaboratively with stakeholders; and implementing proclamations genuinely.

Chapter One

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Corruption is one of the problems facing many people nowadays. It has been existed and practiced by all societies across the world. However, the magnitude of the problem may vary across nation (UN, 2011).

According to Baker (2005), corruption is one of the unholy trinity of dirty money, together with criminal and illegal commercial activities. It is a dark side of society, claimed to cause people in corrupt countries to stay poor and illiterate, and to suffer from high infant and child mortality rates, low birth-weight babies, as well as high dropout rates in primary schools (Kaufmann et al., 1999; Gupta et al., 2001). It also deteriorates countries' income distribution (Li et al., 2000), quality of public infrastructure (Tanzi & Davoodi, 1997), and productivity (Lambsdor, 2003). It is a serious problem and nothing good can be expected from corruption.

The World Bank (1997) stated that an effective governmental state is vital for the provision of goods, services, rules and institutions that allow markets to flourish and people to live healthy, and without it, sustainable development is impossible both in economic and social areas. In fact, corruption is principally a governance issue, perceived as a failure of institutions and lack of captain to manage society by means of a framework of social, judicial, political and economic checks and balances (UN, 2011). UN further, stresses that corruption is an evil, certainly universal, but more wide spread in developing countries because conditions favor it. The urge for gain is extremely strong and exacerbated by poverty.

In addition, corruption also reflects poor governance that is public officials are not qualified, laws are not adhered to, and lack of public transparency and accountability (World Bank,

1997). Even government governance decision process not implemented. Poor governance is often regarded as one of the root causes of all evil within societies.

However definitions of governance differ, there seems to be broad consensus that good governance has various characteristics: It is accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, and follows the rule of law, thereby assuring that corruption is minimized. Beyond the problem highlighted above, corruption leads enterprises to underground economies, which reduces public revenue such that a restricted number of taxpayers bear a much more tax burden. The State thus becomes incapable of supplying essential collective goods, notably those of assuring the implementation and respect of law principles. As such, a vicious circle of growing corruption and clandestine economic activities can develop, (Mulugeta, 2010)

For instance, Ethiopian Trade and Industry Development Ministry (2011) emphasizes that, there are enormous potentials and opportunities for small and micro enterprises to mature and play the crucial role of economic growth, poverty reduction, employment and wealth creation. This will entail having the government provide required supports and addressing identified problems. While the small and microenterprises also need to change their attitudes relating to entrepreneurship development, government needs to involve the small and micro-Enterprises in policy formulation and execution for maximum effect.

Despite these setbacks, many of these small and micro enterprises are informal and are also located in informal areas, which may go together because it is expected that there is less supervision in these areas. In addition, one of the major factors is the rent of the shop, is it higher or lower compared to other formal areas. Along with many other reasons; even many businesses located in formal areas are not formal businesses in the sense that they are not registered and/or do not have an operations license.

Due to the fact that there are rigorous requirements to be legally functioning, business owners may seek to avoid becoming formal and take advantage of the presence of corrupt government officials. Consequently, because of corruption and low regulation enforcement, any business owner can operate without having a legal permit. Hence the purpose of this research was to assess motivation of youth engaged in small and microenterprises to combat corruption.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Corruption is one of the hazardous practices leaving unbearable scar on socio-economic development. It is a hazard that denigrates forward-looking tendency thereby exposing the society to poverty. In a situation where consistent endeavor is sought essential to break the vicious circle of poverty, the rising practice by community members of corruption appears to be trying the hard way which spoils both individual and societal progresses. Corruption is also an addictive situation which leads people to criminality and loss of hope.

According to Corruption Survey undertaken in the country by the Institute of Educational Research on behave of FEACC (2001) and the second Corruption survey conducted by FEACC (2013), most of the public institutions established with the mission of providing quality services to the public are not up to their purpose. All categories of respondents agreed that the problem of corruption was becoming increasingly serious in Ethiopia. Adolescents and young adults who were involved in small and microenterprises were the most affected group. In addition, pseudo-microenterprises are easily obtainable in different institutions in the country. The studies also found significant increase on pseudo micro-enterprises which were involved in corruption to compute with formal microenterprises in all parts of the country.

With the increasing number of sellers and users of addictives (corruption), it is not a mere assumption to underline the hard blow the country will face if current situation of corruption are

not tackled through ongoing empirical research. The miracle is that the spearheads for such an evil practice are youth (boys and girls) in small and microenterprises who rely on manufacturing industries, building or construction, services, urban agricultural, and trades. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to assess motivation of the youth who were engaged in small and microenterprises to combat corruption.

1.3. Basic Research Questions

The study has found out answers to the following basic research questions.

1) What is the perception of youth who were engaged in small and microenterprises about corruption?
2) What is the motivational level of youth in combating corruption?
3) Is there a significant difference between male and female youth perception of corruption and motivation to combat corruption?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study was to assess perception and motivation of youth who were engaged in a small microenterprise in combating corruption.

Specifically, the study is intended:

a) To identify the perceptions of youth who were engaged in small and microenterprises about corruption.
b) To examine motivation of youth who were engaged in small and microenterprises in combating corruption.
c) To explore the presence of significant differences between male and female youth perception and motivation in combating corruption.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The finding of this study will help Adama City Administration and the selected MSEs in regard to perception and motivation of youth in combating corruption. The study may provide information about youth motivation towards corruption in small microenterprises in the study areas. Therefore, policy makers and practitioners related to youth affaires will use the output of the study at their respective sectors. Thus, the result of this study may be beneficial to various stakeholders' (governmental and nongovernmental organizations) working on corruption intervention in the study area in particular and in the country in general.

Moreover, the results of this study may help to design effective and appropriate intervention strategies on corruption reduction and promoting of youth for combating corruption. Additionally, this study may make significant contributions to the literature in relation to youth effort in combating corruption and could add a body of knowledge to the existing literature. The study findings also help other researchers who may conduct research on similar issues by providing base line information as a reference.

1.6. Scope of the Study

The issue of corruption is wide and concerns all peoples, society, organizations, and all parts of administration at federal, regional, and local levels. To deal with all these people and types of organization, it is beyond the capacity of the researcher in terms of time, budget and the purpose of conducting this study. Thus, the scope of this study was delimited to perception and motivation of youth in combating corruption. Geographically, the scope of the study was delimited to five sectors of Small and Microenterprises found in Adama City.

Adama City was chosen as study area, because of the proximity of the study site to the researcher, and to properly manage the study using the limited resources within the scheduled timeframe.

1.7. Limitation of the Study

This study had some limitations; first, the data collected based on self-report of the respondents may be subjected to certain under-reporting of youth on some items related to perception and motivation of youth ‘in combating corruption. Second, findings from this study may not be generalized to the whole youth of the region and the country; because the study involved only youth who engaged in SMEs found at Adama City.

Third, the study has limitations owing to lack of empirical evidences in the country related to perception and motivation of youth in combating corruption.

1.8. Organization of the paper

The study was organized in six chapters. The first chapter was the introductory part of the study which includes background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, basic research questions, significance, delimitation, limitation, and organization of the study. The second chapter presents review of the related literature.

The third chapter deals with research methodology of the study; which presents the research design, sample and sampling procedure, data collection tools, and data analysis methods. The fourth chapter presents analyses and interpretation of the data. In the fifth chapter, major findings of the study were discussed. Finally, the six chapter presents summary, conclusions and recommendations.

1.9. Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Terms can usually be interpreted or defined according to the context in which they are used. Hence, in this study, the following terms were used with the meanings stated each of them as follows:

- **Corruption** is intentionally to give advantages to others with inconsistency to their official duty or rights. It includes bribery, but is more comprehensive; because an act may be corruptly done, even if the advantage to be derived from it is not offered by another. In the same way, it is also defined as the abuse of entrusted power for private gains (FEACC, Proclamation No.236/2001).
- **Motivation**; focuses on exploring and resolving ambivalence and centers on motivational processes within the individual that facilitate change. The methods may differ from more "coercive" or externally - driven methods for motivating change as it does not impose change (that may be inconsistent with the person's own values, beliefs or wishes); but rather supports change in a manner congruent with the person's own values and concerns. In short, Motivation can be deified as; a collaborative, person-centered forms of guidance to elicit and strengthen changes. (Anger, 2004). In relation to the topic of this study, it refers to willingness or readiness of youth to act on corruption voluntarily; particularly willingness to report corruption and to take on-time actions appropriately.
- **Perceptions**; the way youth think or awareness, knowledge of understanding of the objects, events, and persons in our environment (Myers, 1983). Hence, in this study, perception refers to awareness and understanding of youth about corruption and behaviors that constitutes corruption.
- **Youth** are persons resident in Ethiopia in the age bracket 18 blow 30years. This takes into account the physical, psychological, cultural, social, biological and political definitions of the term.

Chapter Two

2. Review of the Related Literature

The review of related literature has focused on motivation of youth those who are involved in small and microenterprises to combat corruption. It mainly focused on concept and definition of corruption, manifestation of corruption and perception and motivation of youth in combating corruption; finally it has focused on the factors that affect youth in combating corruption.

2.1. Concept of Corruption

The term corruption comes from a Latin verb *corruptus which* means to break, but as a concept, it is a form of behavior which departs from ethics, morality, tradition, law and civic value. It is that behavior of persons and their actions that is immoral, depraved or dishonest especially portrayed through the offering and taking of bribes. Corruption can, however, be defined as action in which two or more actors undertake an exchange relation by way of a successful transfer of material things or power (political or status) or promoting activities which sidesteps legality or morality or civility to regulate the relation. It is a social action that is aimed at the successful realization of personally goals (Bakamba 2009 :).

2.1.1. Definition of Corruption

Universally, despite many attempts over the years, there is little consensus on the definition of corruption. The concept was approached from different perspectives in different historical milieus starting to take shape. Accordingly, Kurer (2005) argues that the effort has made little progress since Heidenheimer's ground breaking distinction between definitions centered on different approaches. As a result, social sciences define corruption and centre on public- office centered, business -centered or public- interest centered approaches (Peters & Welch, 1978; Johnston, 1986; Heidenheimer, 1990; cited in UNPAN, 2002). Similarly, Khan (1998) cited in Faniel (2009) adds two more approaches to the list: public - opinion - centered and legalistic.

Public - office – centered: Corruption may be viewed from many perspectives in which no two writers have the same line-up of definitional criteria, although there may be strong resemblances (Ekpo, 1979; Heidenheimer, 1990, cited in Faniel 2009). The most frequently cited public-office-centered approach; Nye (1967) stated that: Behavior which deviates from the formal duties of a public role because of private- regarding (personal, close family, private clique) pecuniary or status gains: or violate rules against the exercise of certain types of private- regarding influence. This includes such behavior as bribery (use of a reward to pervert the judgment of a person in a position of trust); nepotism (bestowal of patronage by reason of a secretive relationship rather than merit); and misappropriation - illegal appropriation of public resources for private-regarding uses (Cited in Shimales, 2005:13).

On the other hand, Nye's (1968) define corruption as behavior that deviates from rules and formal duties of a public role. Therefore, Nye's definition defines as corrupt, when an official's position is used for private means. This indicates that public office is used for private gain.

Public- interest- centered: Public interest centered definition is a belief that corruption exists if the public trust or good is betrayed, whether or not a violation of legal codes occur (Dolan et.al., 1988). This approach also stresses the violation of common interest that provides direct benefits to the public officials. Corruption, here, is understood as harmful to or destructive of public interest (Cited in Shimales, 2005). Still, there is no consensus yet as to what constitutes public interest. Further, "as ruling groups can manipulate legislative and legal processes, so can they represent their private benefits to be in the common, national or public interest"(Williams, 1987). Therefore, this called for an alternative method of indentifying corruption, which is 'public opinion.'

Public-opinion – centered: Public opinion definitions- which are based on socially-defined corrupt conduct, the seriousness of which may be influenced by mitigating factors not necessarily recognized in law (Johnston, 1986). Unlike the earlier definitions, which are primarily behavior –based definitions, the public opinion- centered definition emphasizes the perspectives of public opinion about the conduct of politicians, government and probity of public servants (Shimales, 2005).

Kurer (2005) indicates that the public definition, which is based on what public opinion believes is corrupt, is thought to fail the operation ability test because of the difficulty of pinning down 'public opinion'. That is how Scott (cited in Kurer, 2005) argues in stating that there is unlikely to be agreement among the public at large as to what constitutes corruption. In addition, as public opinion is dynamic and varies with time and place it cannot be taken as a universal basis for the definitions of all crimes (even murder, rape and theft), there are major differences in what counts as corrupt conduct across different societies, and overtime, in the same society. Similarly, Heidenheimer (1970:9; cited in ICAC, 1994) discussed gradations of public opinion about corruption and introduced the distinctions between "black", "grey" and "white" corruption: The evaluation "black corruption" indicates that in that setting that particular action is one which a majority consensus of both elite and mass opinion would condemn and would want to see punished on grounds of principle. "Gray corruption" indicates that some elements, usually elites, may want to see the action punished, others not, and the majority may well be ambiguous. "White corruption" signifies that the majority of both elite and mass opinion probably would not vigorously support and attempt to punish a form of corruption that they regard as tolerable. This implies that they attach less value to the maintenance of the values involved than they do to the costs that might be generated as the result of a change in rule enforcement.

According to Williams (1987), cited in Shimales (2005), even if public attitudes could be measured accurately and were not so divided, unsuitable, ambiguous, and inconsistent, definitions based on public opinion are also not universal enough since law is not enforced uniformity in all places. However, according to Faniel, (2009) public opinion surveys are the most feasible for the operationalization and measurement of corruption.

Business – Centered: Business - centered definitions are expressed by exchange relationship between those who hold public power that enables them to decide on scarce resources of the state on the one hand and those individuals and firms who are willing to pay in order to acquire that scarce resource against the law, on the other. Corruption as ''maximizing unit'' as special type of stock in trade by which public officials maximize pecuniary gains according to the supply and demand that in the market place of their official domains (Gibbons,1985, ICAC, 1994). Heidenheimer(cited in Shimales, 2005:) offers a classic definition of a market-centered approach: a corrupt civil servant regards his/her public office as business, the income of which he will seek to maximize. The office then becomes a 'maximizing unit'. The size of his/her income depends upon the market situation and his/her talents for finding the point of maximal gain on the public's demand curve.

This approach also is not without its short comings as the definition overlooks the not- monetary benefits of corruption (prestige, promises of political support) and the fact that demand for official services is often inelastic, highly individualized (as in cases of cronyism) and usually far exceeds supply Johnston(1998 cited in Faniel 2009).

Legalistic: Legal definitions - which assume behavior is corrupt when it violates some standard or rule of behavior, set down by a political system Peters & Welch, (1978. Besides, Scott 1972 cited in Khan 1998) suggested that, looking at corruption purely in terms of legal criteria in view of the problems inherent in determining rules and norms which govern public interest, behavior

and authority. However, the criticism leveled against this approach is similar to that leveled against the public office approach.

One example of legal definition of corrupt conduct is that provided by ICAC Act 1988, section 8 and 9, which defines ‘corrupt conduct’ vary widely, including action by non - officials that might affect the ‘honest or impartial exercise of official functions, ‘breach of public trust, and misuse of official information it goes on to list what sort of activities might adversely affect the carrying out of official functions including, for example, bribery, tax evasion, or election fraud. Finally, it qualifies its scope to more serious conduct, defined as that which would constitute a criminal offence, a disciplinary offence, or provide grounds for dismissal. The definition as summarized by ICAC report is; ‘the dishonest or partial (that is biased) exercise of official functions by a public official (ICAC, 1998).

The legal definition cannot list down all corruption offenses that may come under the definition of the term exhaustively. In effect, there is no clear line as such between what constitutes corruption and what does not. What the public and the law define as corruption is not immutable (Shimales, 2005). The other example relates to the legal definition of corruption in Ethiopia, in the Anti – corruption special procedure and Rules of Evidence proclamation, proclamation No. 236/2001 as follows; any offence committed in relation to a government or public service or public interest in violation of the duties proper to a government or a public service by seeking, exacting promise, or receiving any gratification or advantage for himself or for other person or group of persons, or inflicting harm on another person; and includes corrupt practices, acceptance of undue advantage, traffic in official influence, abuse of power, maladministration, appropriation and misappropriation in discharge of duties, extortion and disclosure of secret, and shall include such after similar.

2.1.2. Types of Corruption

Typology of corruption further can be categorized in terms of their origin, motive, magnitude, pervasiveness, usage of resources, and direction. According to Amundsen and Collier (2002) based on its type and magnitude, corruption can be categorized as- Petty and Grand corruption Shah and Schater (2004).

Grand corruption(political corruption); typically takes place at the top levels of the public sphere and the senior management levels of business, where policies and rules are formulated and executive decisions are made. It also often involves large sums of money, political corruption is another common term that may be used to refer to grand corruption more generally or specifically to the negative influence of money in political campaigns and political parties (Moody-Stuart 1996, cited in Collier 1999). State capture/ influence peddling; it is the collusion between private agents and public officials, a situation where the private sector captures the state apparatus- the legislature, executive, and judiciary (Shah & Schacter, 2004).

Petty corruption or small scale, administrative is the everyday corruption that takes place at the implementation end of politics, where public officials meet the public. Petty corruption is most commonly found as bribery in connection with the implementation of existing laws, rules and regulations, or in abuse of power in daily situations. It usually involves modest sums of money in any given exchange. However, endemic petty corruption can result in great costs and can place serious stress on the functioning of state systems, in a way comparable to grand corruption (Kindra and Stapenhurst 1998; Amundsen 1999; Collier 1999).

However, the power or assumption in power has reached its apex and that it has captured the ordinary and the intelligent- Mind- Capture (Bansal, 2004). Corruption can also be categorized on the basis of its pervasiveness. Robinson, (1983), categories it in to three main forms;

Incidental (individual); instance of malfeasance on the part of individual politicians or public officials, which are episodic rather than systemic. According to Riley (1998), it occurs on a small

scale; involves individual and very junior public officials such as policemen, customs and tax officials; brings little macro- economic cost, but profound public alienation; and is often hard to curb.

Institutional: (for example, the police service); corruption Pervades Particular institutions or sectors of activity. Riley (1998) categorizes institutional as "Systematic" and argues that it has large developmental impact; can affect most or all of a government department, a parastatals such as procurement agency or marketing board; can have substantial impact up on government revenues and trade diversion; and needs a sustained reform effort rather than 'individualized' response.

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

2.1.3. Manifestation of Corruption

Corruption takes on different manifestation in different countries and, in most cases, it is very difficult to distinguish one from the other because they are partly overlapping and used interchangeably with other concepts. According to Amundsen (1999), the main manifestations of corruption considered are ***bribery, embezzlement, fraud, extortion and, favoritism***; they may identify manifestations of corruption.

Bribery: is manifestation of corruption in public enterprises, it is the inducement to secure the desired action from a public official or vice versa. It involves exchange agreements that are based on obligations to secure benefits or rewards between or among participants. Bribery involves the promise, offering or giving of a benefit that improperly affects the actions or decisions of a public servant (Bauer & Van Wyk 1999:56).

Bribery, like kickbacks, gratuities, "commercial arrangements", baksheesh, sweeteners, and pay-offs, speed- and grease money, which are all notions of corruption in terms of the money or favours paid to employees in private enterprises, public officials, and politicians. These are payments or returns needed or demanded to make things pass swifter, smoother or more favourably through the state or government bureaucracies.

For instance buy political favours and escape the full burden of taxation and environmental regulations, they can buy protected markets and monopolies, import/export licenses and quotas, and get access to large state contracts on capital goods, on-going supplies, major civil engineering projects, construction works, and trades and so on (Bayart&Hibou, 1997).

Embezzlement: is manifestation of corruption and power abuse that can develop in closed institutional and moral spheres, independently of the public moral and with few possibilities of public sanction (Amundsen, 1999). Embezzlement is a fundamental part of the resource extractive capacity of ruling elite, even more important than extraction through bribes. "Straddling" the process by which some power-holders systematically use their political office to enter into, secure and expand their private business interests, should be regarded as another form of embezzlement (Shimelis2005).

Fraud: is an economic crime that involves some kind of trickery, swindle or deceit. Fraud involves a manipulation or distortion of information, facts and expertise, by public officials positioned between politicians and citizens, who seek to draw a private profit, a public official agent, who is responsible for carrying out the orders or tasks assigned by his superiors or principal, manipulates the flow of information to his private profit this phenomenon (Eskeland and Thiele, 1999; and Fjeldstad, 1999).

For instance fraud when state agencies and state representatives are engaged in illegal trade networks, counterfeit and racketing, and when forgery, smuggling and other organized economic crime is propped by official sanction involvement. Fraud when politicians and

state agents take a share for closing their eyes on economic crimes, and it is serious fraud when they have an active role in (Shimales, 2005)..

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

Blackmailing and extortion are corrupt transactions where money is violently extracted by those who have the power to do it, but where very little is returned to the "clients". Corruption in the form of extortion is usually understood as a form of extraction "from below", by mafias, where organized criminals use insecurity, harassment and intimidation to extort money from individual citizens, private businesses and public officials. Corrupt practices of this kind can, however, also be "from above" when the state itself is the biggest mafia of them all. This is when the state, and in particular its security services and paramilitary groups, extorts money from individuals, groups and businesses with more or less concealed threats, taxes, fees and other resources (Faniel, 2009).

Favoritism; is the manifestation of corruption is in which state resources are distributed in a highly biased manner by abusing power. So, Favoritism is the natural human proclivity to favor friends, family and anybody close and trusted. Favoritism is the penchant of state officials and politicians, who have access to state resources and the power to decide upon the distribution of these, to give preferential treatment to certain people (Amundsen, 1999). In other words, this is the other side of the coin where corruption is the *accumulation* of resources.

For instance favouritism or cronyism is to grant an office to a friend or a relative, regardless of merit. Favouritism is a basic political mechanism in many authoritarian and semi-democratic countries. In most non-democratic systems, the leader has a constitutional right to appoint all high-ranking positions, a legal or customary right that exceedingly extends the possibilities for favouritism (Amundsen, 1999).

Nepotism; is manifestation of corruption in which state resources are distributed in a highly biased manner by abusing power and prefers his proper kinfolk and family members (wife, brothers and sisters, children, nephews, cousins, in-laws etc.). Many unrestricted head have tried to secure their precarious power position by nominating family members to key political positions in the state apparatus (Amundsen, 1999).

2.1.4. Cause of Corruption (Motive of Corruption)

There could be many reasons, hidden or apparent, why corruption could occur. However, the "Combating Corruption: A Private Sector Approach" of the "Center for International Private enterprise (CIPE)," highlights the following factors such as unclear and unstable laws and regulations, lack of law enforcement, lack of transparency and accountability, lack of competition, and low public sector wage" (CIPE, 2008). I would like to explore each factor in more details below.

Unclear and unstable laws and regulations: When laws and regulations are not certain, Business men do not know their rights and obligations and they cannot effectively adapt to the laws or protect themselves from any illegal demand.

Lack of law enforcement: Law does not impose any sanction on those power holders who violate their public duties. For example, when an officer takes bribe and/or commits any unjust or unlawful administrative act and the judge could be paid to stand on his side.

Lack of transparency and accountability: Public officials do not explain what they are doing, or what is going on in the government to the public.

Lack of competition: Monopolized firms have more power and better incentives to influence government decisions toward their interests rather than the public's interests.

Low public sector wage: When government officials feel that they could earn less than what they need for their daily life, they would possibly commit corruption.

Lack of effective anti-corruption-mechanisms is another cause of corruption. It is obvious that when there is no any tool to detect, corruption would possibly occur (EIC, 2006). Another source, "The Causes of Corruption: A Cross-National Study" by Daniel Treisman (2000), demonstrates that corruption can be caused by some other factors such as history and culture, political institutions, and public policies. I again explain the four factors below.

History and Culture: Corruption could be seen in every corner of life. In some countries, corruption is not merely a convention, tradition or social deviation. It is actually a way of life. This would have resulted from a distrust culture since one might fear being cheated and that he would commit corruption so as to assure that he would not be cheated over. Eventually, the demand for corrupt service keeps increasing which makes it less risky for public officials to supply corrupt service. As a result, corruption gets worse.

Political Institution: Political system and state structure closely link with the supply of corrupt services. According to the journal on "The Causes of Corruption," democracy puts more costs to corruption. That means when a society is free to speak and express then corruption would be reduced. Similarly, when too many public officials are attached to a public office and when they are attached to their positions for too long, corruption would exist. Thus, appropriate number and frequent rotation of public officials should be considered. However, the government has to be careful since this might make public officials irresponsible for their positions and discourage them to initiate and undertake some meaningful projects that could enhance the development of the nation.

Public Policies: Policies set by the government determine the extent of corruption. For instance, countries with more foreign trades would experience less corruption. In contrast, countries that have too much complicated regulations would be more vulnerable to corruption.

2.1.5. Problems of Corruption Poses

Corruption has a lot of negative impact on every sphere of societal development: social, economic and political. Corruption is a global phenomenon and its effects on individual, institutions, and countries. Corruption was universal concern. According to the Lima declaration, the impact of corruption include the erosion of the moral fabric of society, violation of the social and economic rights of the poor and vulnerable, undermining of democracy, subversion of the rule of law, retardation of development and denial of society particularly the poor of the benefits of free and open competition (TI, 2011).

2.1.5.1. Economic Impacts

On the economic front, corruption is responsible for increasing the costs of doing business in the private sector through bribes. Thus corruption can have serious consequences for investments leading to loss of investment opportunities, loss of favourable business environment ratings and other related economic costs. The tendency to work through officially sanctioned ‘red tape’ leads to new rules and costly delays to doing business.

Corruption is capable of creating serious economic distortions in the public sector by pulling investments away from much needed public investments in areas such as education, water, health, housing, road and social infrastructure to areas where there bribes and other kickbacks thrive.. Other effects include poor standards of goods and services, conversion of public wealth into private and personal property and a weakened work ethic and deterioration of professional standards in both private and public sector.. For instance, Poverty and inequality then become perverse and create a vicious cycle that continually impoverishes both individuals and the

nation at large due to imbalanced economic development as occasioned by diversion and misallocation of public resources. At the individual level, apathy and social unrest starts creeping in.

2.1.5.2. Political Impacts

On the political front, corruption can seriously undermine democracy and good governance.

In fact, when many people refer to 'good governance', usually corruption is mostly at the centre of that phrase. Corruption weakens and distorts the quality of political leadership, resulting in incapable and weak leaders (who are only bent on gratifying their own selfish desires rather than serve the people who elected them into office). It creates patronage and sycophancy in the process eroding principles of consultation, participation and dialogue with the public. In electoral and legislative processes, it reduces accountability and representation in policy making, leads to political arrogance and dictatorship, propaganda, political witch-hunting and tribal politics. In the judiciary, it negates the rule of law. The effects of corruption in the legal system include: breakdown of law and order, non-enforcement of laws and policies, denial and delay in accessing justice as is stipulated in the proper channels, in public administration, corruption leads to unequal distribution of resources and skews provision of vital public services and goods. On the overall, corruption weakens government institutions by disregarding official procedures, siphoning off the resources of development from where they are needed most. It discourages meritocracy in selection and promotion of officials "since it disregards performance. At the same time it undermines the legitimacy of government and such democratic values as trust and tolerance

2.1.5.3. Psycho-social and Cultural Impacts

Corruption is a common recipe in the creation, and further stratification of the social fabric of any society. With time, corruption leads to the emergence of 'the haves' and the 'haves not'.

This sort of widening inequality between a small minority of super-rich individuals and a majority of poor ones is recipe for social fracture and the breakdown of law and order.

The end result of this is disorder, typified by large scale social unrest (civic, political and industrial), crime and general lethargy and hopelessness of individuals and the nation at large. It becomes very difficult under such circumstances to marshal and galvanize the collective psyche of a nation towards nation-building activities.

In extreme cases, corruption could lead to the collapse of nation-states. Other consequences of corruption are: Corruption erodes the elements of humanism and dignity among people resulting in intellectual impotency and sycophancy, deliberate distortion of facts, brain drain and intellectual inertia, lack of focus, creativity and innovation. In adverse cases, corruption may lead to psychological conditions and disorders such as stress, withdrawal, apathy, mental instability, paranoia and even suicidal tendencies.

On the cultural front, corruption is in itself a manifestation of the erosion of the ethics, norms and values that African societies uphold. It also leads to misuse and loss of cultural heritage.

2.2. The Concept of Perception and Motivation of Corruption

2.2.1. Perception of Corruption

Corruption is actually the same as a tax or any other expense if the amount of bribe is not too high and is predictable. That is to say if the amount of unofficial fee is known and predictable then firms could just put it into their business plan as a tax or any other expenditure. This would be another alternative option for firms to invest besides a non-corrupt-environment. However, since corruption is about secrecy it is always more complicated than taxation (Malesky & Samphantharak, 2008). It usually comes with a view that nothing can be done to cope with it (JoScheuer & Gary, 2009).

Since the perception of corruption is inherently bad in the moralist and normative state. It is an approach anchored on morality and the humanity concepts thus any transaction between an official and the general public that disadvantages a third person will be deemed unacceptable; for instance, when officials receive payments to facilitate a transaction in one's favor at the expense of others who also need service. The humanity concept is the essence of being human and being interconnected. It describes a person as an entity that is guided by the behavior of the larger community (South African Department of Public Service and Administration 2002 :)

2.2.2. Motivation of Corruption

If personal behavior is taken into account, human greed explains most of corrupt behavior (Soreide, 2002). Similarly, Caiden et *al.*, (2001) point out that corruption as part of human behavior, has always existed and will always exist. However, referring to the more disciplined societies, they argue that human behavior is a deliberate choice on the part of individuals between doing right and doing wrong. There are social exchanges like clienteles, nepotism, ethnic and other types of favoritism which are variants of corruption, in social terms.

There are cultural explanations for to why corruption occurs, as many plausible theories on corruption have been derived from the moral and cultural characteristics of societies (Amundsen, 1999). Some researchers focus on values (Ekpo, 1979) and society's cultural norms and organizational factors. Others focus on strong kinship and ethnic ties as the causes of corruption. In addition, this approach considers corruption as a continuation of traditional gift-giving practices. In some cultures there are proverbs that encourage corruption. For example, in Ethiopia there is a saying, roughly translated as ''Whoever one has not benefited from his position while in power, will regret when expelled." South Africa, say 'take your chance'. This happens whenever people induce someone to be corrupt and take advantage of their position while in office (Faniel, 2009:74).

2.3. Combating Corruption

Transparency International's corruption index shows that corruption is increasing in the developing nations. With cases of corruption rife all over the world, youth of the 21st century cannot remain sidelined from joining against it. It is important that youth get involved in the fight against the corruption; here are 5 ways how millennia's can combat corruption By Rajneesh (May 19, 2012).

Awareness: Awareness is one of the foremost things needed to combat corruption. Youth should largely be able to weigh the disadvantages of corruption and subsequently adopt strict measures to combat corrupt activities. Youth can largely contribute to control corruption by launching various anti-corruption campaigns and thus promote the basic notion that the root to development is the transparency.

Network: Working together can be effective and fun. A wide network of youth; both local as well as global; if join together to curb corruption than that can greatly contribute in shaping a corruption free society. A single effort may not do anything but collective effort will definitely make some changes. But united effort to fight against is what can really make a difference.

Transparency: More and more educated youth should be involved in the politics and they should be transparent enough. If transparent youth join politics they could be the real agent of social change.

4. Be honest: Honesty, in words and action, to oneself and to others, is another best way to fight against corruption. Being honest means; being true to oneself. If we are true to one there is no reason to lie and no reason to be involved in corruption.

Using new media: Use of new media could really help in fighting against corruption. Different campaigns could be launched to fight against corruption. Social media sites such as Face

book and Twitter could be the best mediums which youth can resort to report on the corrupt action. These mediums contribute in spreading the news readily and so ultimately create a pressure to punish the wrongdoers. Since more youth are into using social networking their role in the new age of technology is to fight with social anomalies through latest technological advancements.

Improving efficiency, accountability and transparency in the delivery and administration of services often close the loopholes for corruption. Condition of small and micro enterprises,. There is also need to minimize optional powers of officials, expose and de-personalize situation small and micro enterprise, Improve system of organization and control for strong oversight and educating the future generation on principles of democratic governance. It is critical to instill a culture of positive engagement, respect and skills for constructive and investigative debate on the quality of governance and its impact on people's lives (UNDP 2004: 9 -10).

Goredema (2000) highlights that some changes are required to eradicate corruption in small and micro enterprises and these are: the need to change the culture of governance, the need for honesty and integrity in the discharge of public functions and the lifting of the cover of confidentiality over the conduct of public affairs. The public demands a shift from the official obsession with secrecy to a system which is regulated by the constitutional rights to know. Another change suggested by Goredema (2000), details anti-corruption strategic considerations that can be adopted to combat corruption in any public system depending on the political situation of a country. These strategies are: awareness raising, institution-building, prevention; and, prosecution" (Tamesis, 1998).

2.3.1. Social Empowerment and Capacity Building

Social empowerment is a long-term anti-corruption strategy that helps to build social and legal values and strengthen civil society to vitally interact with the state (Johnston, 1998). Citizens

must be in a position to be well informed and cognizant of their rights to the extent that they are ready to complain without fear of reprisal (Pope, 2000). The old adage: 'No one knows better where the shoe pinches than he who wears it' advises an anti-corruption campaigner to involve citizens in the fight against corruption. Unless anti-corruption initiatives are based upon broad public participation and committed political leadership at the highest level, the potential for their success is thwarted (UNDP, 2004). Moreover, the mobilization of the private sector and the strengthening of civil society through public education, civic awareness and capacity building programs are essential to corruption control.

Public awareness programs must start from primary schools up to politicians without exception (O'Keefe, 2000). If there is an attempt to curb corruption at the recruitment level of the workforce, it must also be fought at the entry level to society by educating children at homes and schools. This resulted in creation of a normative environment in which corruption is not condoned is essential. Anti-corruption efforts need to be established on a permanent basis in government and a highly motivated and organized civil society which can shake the roots of corruption (Doig& Riley, 1998). Blacklisting and making public are shame factors that can deter a people from involvement in corrupt activities (O'Keefe, 2000).

2.3.2. Law Enforcement and Punishment

Klitgaard (1997) stated that human beings are susceptible to corruption and hence appropriate mechanisms must be in place. Porta &Vannucci (1999) also argues that, the severity of punishment is a viable deterrent to keep corrupt officials from behaving illegally. If the corrupt relationships are more lucrative than honest legal ways, rent-seeking behavior will ensue (Mbaku, 1996). Johnston (1998) raises her concern that, in such a situation, there is no guarantee that the corrupt system will not revert to its previous state. Even severe punishment including death penalty is not a sustainable solution to corruption, as this has failed in countries

like Vietnam and China. In the absence of the rule of law, the judiciary and police are not reliable tools in law enforcement for deterring corruption.

2.3.3. Institutional Reform

Bailey (2000) states that, the opportunity for corruption can be minimized through systemic reform using the following methods: encouraging competition in general and establishing competitive bureaucratic jurisdictions; demystifying government; protecting whistleblowers; establishing meritocratic civil service. Developing an integrity system through an independent prosecuting agency; strengthening an independent, impartial, and informed judiciary; giving full responsibility to the Auditor-General to audit government income and expenditure, putting in place an ombudsman who receives and investigates allegations of maladministration; instituting an elected legislature; and having a free media are important in reducing corruption (Gould &Amaro-Reyes, 1983).

Robinson (1998) suggested that, political reforms create conducive environment in which to tackle corruption, but only if introduced genuinely and not as a weapon to gain legitimacy to suppress opponents and gain access to corrupt opportunities. In fact as Boone (2001) indicates corruption is not only structurally conditioned; it is also a personal choice. Hence, anti-corruption efforts must address the issue of motivational factors of all corruption agents; the criminal justice system approach divorced from prevention and human development is a futile effort. Bailey (2000) stated that, even though there is widespread consensus that low salary is an incentive to legal and illegal ways to corruption, there is no unanimity on the solutions that should be applied. Simply increasing the salary level does not seem to be the solution; it rather creates new forms of corruption. The issue of salary has to be taken as only one ingredient of a comprehensive package in the effort to fight corruption through public sector reform.

2.3.4. Good Governance: Promoting Transparency and Accountability

According to Johnston (1998b), good governance, which might include open and healthy political and economic competition, vibrant civil society, and secured civil liberties and rights of property and contract, can reduce corruption (Kaminski, 2001). Though it does not mean that improving governance will eradicate corruption, it is worth tackling the problem by dismantling bad governance, which does provide an environment conducive to corruption.

2.3.5. Prevention: Promoting Ethical Principles

The corrupt not only fight back to protect their interests by changing tactics to counter anti-corruption measures but also proactive by developing more sophisticated activities. In a situation where corruption is endemic, it will be difficult for law enforcement agencies to tackle corruption by conventional law. Instead, law enforcement agencies may be a safe haven for corrupt authorities (Pope, 2000), for that reason, a preventative measure includes supporting legislation to create a value system that does not tolerate corruption and educating the younger generations towards responsible citizenry has paramount importance to fight corruption.

Therefore, various anti-corruption initiatives are not sufficient unless coupled with ethical theory to fight corruption. That means, among the multiple approaches and strategies to fight corruption, it needs to add the ethical dimension to the effort. Hence, after identification of the current positive behavioral habits that promotes the desired moral climate, and the negative ones that encourage corruption, a comprehensive training for ethical goals in order to shape behavior is important (ibid)

2.3.6. International Coalition Building and Networking

Cooperation with foreign anti- corruption agencies can also be very valuable in tracing assets flown illicitly from a country (Pope, 2000). These national anti-corruption efforts are enriched by sharing international best practices in terms of resources and expertise and sharing

accessible regional databases. International partners can aid in local capacity building, introducing ICTs facilities as part of institutional reform, and a thrust to global/regional cooperation to address corruption (UNDP, 2004).

Hence, it has been made clear that corruption is an international problem. In circumstances where there are constraints of resources and infrastructure to fight corruption, international or regional cooperation (bilateral or multilateral) is one way of tackling the problem (Park, 2000). It is a fact that, from a systemic point of view, nothing lives in isolation. Fight corruption cannot in a closed system, as it is influenced by and influences legal and illegal cross-country relationships. The coordination of anti-corruption at international levels not only saves duplication of efforts but also is more effective and sustainable (Tamesis, 1998).

2.4. Factors Affecting Combating Corruption

Factors that affects youth in combating corruption are hidden or apparent, However, the "Combating Corruption: A Private Sector Approach" of the "Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE)," those factors such as:

Unclear and unstable laws and regulations, lack of law enforcement, lack of transparency and accountability, lack of competition lack of cultural, Political Institution and, Public Policies (CIPE, 2008). I would like to explore each factor in more details below

Unclear and unstable laws and regulations: When laws and regulations are not certain, businessmen do not know their rights and obligations and they cannot effectively adapt to the laws or protect themselves from any illegal demand.

Lack of law enforcement: Law does not impose any sanction on those power holders who violate their public duties. For example, when an officer takes bribe and/or commits any unjust or unlawful administrative act and the judge could be paid to stand on his side.

Lack of transparency and accountability: Public officials do not explain what they are doing, or what is going on in the government to the public.

Lack of competition: Monopolized firms have more power and better incentives to influence government decisions toward their interests rather than the public's interests.

Lack of culture: Corruption could be seen in every corner of life. In some countries corruption is not merely a convention, tradition or social deviation. It is actually a way of life. This would have resulted from a distrust culture since one might fear being cheated and that he would commit corruption so as to assure that he would not be cheated over. Eventually, the demand for corrupt service keeps increasing which makes it less risky for public officials to supply corrupt service.

Lack of premise and land- For MSEs, lack of premise is unquestionably a serious problem. Most informal operators do not get access to suitable locations where they can get easy access to markets. The issue of acquisition and transaction cost has become very prohibitive to the emergence of new enterprises and to the growth and survival of existing ones. The issue of land provision system has greatly constrained the chances of micro, small and medium enterprises who aspire to start up businesses.

Political Institution: Political system and state structure closely link with the supply of corrupt services. According to the journal on "The Causes of Corruption," democracy puts more costs to corruption. That means when a society is free to speak and express then corruption would be reduced. Similarly, when too many public officials are attached to a public office and when they are attached to their positions for too long, corruption would exist. Thus, appropriate number and frequent rotation of public officials should be considered. However, the government has to be careful since this might make public officials irresponsible for their positions and discourage them to initiate and undertake some meaningful projects that could enhance the development of the nation.

Public Policies: Policies set by the government determine the extent of corruption. For instance, countries with more foreign trades would experience less corruption. In contrast, countries that have too much complicated regulations would be more vulnerable to corruption.

Chapter Three

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Study Design

A descriptive research was employed in this study. In view of this, the study adopted the field survey to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative approach was used dominantly to collect much information at a time. A qualitative approach was used for interviews in the study.

This design was found appropriate since it permits the researcher to gather information related to the problem from various sources so that, more strong results and convincing arguments can be obtained which can help to draw conclusion about the problem under the study (Tellis,1997).

3.2 Study Population

All youth who were involved in small and microenterprises in Adama City were the study population. According to the data obtained from Small and Microenterprise Developmental Agency of Adama City, there were a total number of 3,800 youth population, engaged on the five sectors SMEs; namely: manufacturing industries, building or constriction, services, urban agricultural, and trades sector. So, the study considered these 3,800 youth as a population of the study and to select appropriate sample size.

3.3 Sample Size Determination

The sample size of any study must be determined during the designing stage of the study (Kothari, 2004). In this regards, in addition to the purpose of the study and population size; and other relevant criteria can be used to determine the appropriate sample size. For the purpose of this study the sample size was determined by using Israel's (1992) formula and suggestions stated here under. According to this author, a good sample size between200 to 500 is needed for

complete analysis of descriptive statistics, multiple regressions, analysis of covariance, or log-linear analysis.

$$S = \frac{\mathrm{N}}{1 + N(d^2)}$$

Where; *S*=the desired sample size

d= the maximum discrepancy (0.05)

N=the total population

Thus; taking the current total population (N) 3,800 of youth who are involved in small and microenterprise in Adama City:

$$S = \frac{3{,}800}{1 + 3{,}800(0.05^2)}$$

$$\mathrm{S} = \frac{3{,}800}{1 + 9.5}$$

$$S = \frac{3{,}800}{10.5}$$

$$\text{Thus, the desired sample size } (S) = 362$$

Additional, as suggested by Israel (1992), 10% of the desired sample should be included to reduce non-response rate.

This means: Sample Size. = [desired sample size (S) + {S*10%of$S$}]

=362 + (362x0.10)

= 362 +36

= <u>398</u>

Therefore, 398 sample respondents were taken from 3,800 youth of the five sectors for this study to respond the questionnaire as illustrated in Table 3.1.

3.4 Sampling Techniques and Procedures

Stratified random sampling was used to select the sample respondents determined for this research using the above formula. This technique was preferred because it is used to assist in minimizing bias when dealing with population. With this technique, the sampling frame can be organized into relatively homogeneous groups (strata) before selecting elements for the sample.

According to Janet (2006), this step increases the probability that the final sample will be representative in terms of the stratified groups. The strata in this study include the five sectors of Small and Microenterprises: (a) manufacturing industries, (b) building or constriction, (c) services, (d) urban agricultural and (e) trades.

In order to select the sample respondents'; first, youth were divided into respective sectors. Then, systematic random sampling technique was applied to select individuals from each sector. Respondents from each sector were selected proportionally to their population size (for detailed information see Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Target Population of the Respondents and Sample Size by Sectors

No	Target Group	Pupolation	Sample size	Sampling Method	Data gathering Instruments
1	Manager of small & micro Entrprises Development Agencs Adama City	2	2	Purposive sampling	interviews
2	Coordinator of Micro& Smallentrprises	14	4	Purposive sampling	interviews
3	Youth invlved in Snall and Microenterprises' of the five sectors			Random sampling	Questionnaire
a	Trade	582	61	10.481%	
b	Services	1499	157	10.474%	
c	Construction	573	60	10.471%	
d	Manufacturing	592	62	10.473%	
e	Urban Agricultural	554	58	10.469%	
Total		**3800**	**398**	**10.474%**	

Moreover, six officials from Adama City Small and Microenterprise Developmental Agency were selected using purposive sampling technique for interview. Those officials were selected

purposively, by considering the relevancy of their job position and responsibility related to youth involved in Small and Microenterprise of the City.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The data gathering instruments used to collect data in this study was self-administered questionnaire and interview.

In the questionnaire, both close-ended and open ended questions were included. The close-ended questions were included to collect precise information about the study variables and the open-ended questions were included to allow the respondents to clarify the responses given in the close-ended questions and to let them forward their opinions and suggestions generously.

The questionnaire was initially prepared in English language, and then translated to Afan Oromo, for better understanding of the respondents.

Questions in the questionnaire were organized based up-on basic research questions in to three parts. These are: items related to demographic characteristics of the respondents; items on perception of youth about corruption; and items related to motivation of youth to combat corruption.

Distribution and collection of the questionnaire to the selected respondents taken place in the same day to the five sectors by the researcher and four data collectors to avoid information dissemination among respondents of the sectors.

Furthermore, to complement the data obtained through the questionnaire, interview was administered with the six officials selected as a sample following the collection of the questionnaire. In this regard, leading interview questions were prepared and administered by the researcher on face-to-face bases with each interviewee. In doing so, the results of the

interview helped the researcher to probe the respondents to get more in-depth information, and to gain insights into the topic under study.

3.6 Data Quality Assurance

In order to assure data quality, the questionnaire prepared for this study was validated and tested at pilot level before distributed for sample respondents and used as data collection tool. The validity of the instruments was tested by three lecturers of the department, including the advisor of the study to judge the items on their appropriateness and clarity of the contents. Then, amendment was made on the base of comments given by the lecturers and the reliability of the instruments was tested through the pilot study.

In pilot testing, the amended questionnaire was distributed to 32 randomly selected youth from Small and Microenterprises of Adama City. Then, to measure the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was calculated. The calculated Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the questionnaire was 0.814 for all parts (0.928 for part one; 0.816 for part two; and 0.807 for part three).

Concerning the acceptance level of Cronbach's alpha coefficient of inter-item correlations results, Cohen, et al (2007:506) suggested that, Cronbach's alpha can be used on the basis of the following guidelines: >0.90 = very highly reliable; 0.80–0.90 = highly reliable; 0.70–0.79 = reliable; 0.60–0.69 = marginally/minimally reliable; and <0.60 = unacceptably or low reliable. Thus, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient in this study (0.814) shows the reliability level of the questionnaire was highly acceptable.

Moreover, to assure quality of the data, high emphasis was given to minimize errors using the following strategies: data collectors were trained and properly instructed before data collection

was conducted; and the collected data were reviewed and checked for completeness before the data were encoded to computer.

3.7 Techniques of Data Processing and Analysis

Data were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics like frequency, mean, percentages, standard deviation and others. Moreover, associations between some selected variables of the study were tested using chi-square, and t-test. In the analysis of the data, tables and graphs were used for visual presentation of the results of the study.

The analysis of the quantitative data were done by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS-V 20).This was used for this study; as the researcher deemed it the most appropriate given its versatility. The SPSS V 20 has the incredible capabilities and flexibilities of analyzing huge data within seconds and generating an unlimited range of simple and sophisticated statistical results including simple frequency distribution tables, percentages, cumulative frequencies, and other distributions. Thus, the chosen SPSS packages the researcher considered was appropriate in the data processing and analysis of this study.

On the other hand, unstructured items were analyzed manually along major concepts and themes. Moreover, qualitative data was evaluated, and classified into logical thematic categories based on the objectives of the study and basic research questions. The analysis of qualitative data collected using interview was done in conjunction to the data illustrated in tables and graphs. Thus, conclusions were drawn from the analyzed data, leading to recommendations and suggestions for further improvement of perception and motivation of youth in combating corruption.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

In relation to ethical clearance permission was asked from the School of Educational Science and Technology Teachers Education to conduct the study. In responding the questionnaire and interview, the respondents were given any information they need verbally and in writing. Participation of them was voluntary and they can withdraw from the study at any time without explaining their reasons. Confidentiality of the information about respondents was assured and no personal details was recorded or produced on any document related to the study.

Chapter Four

4. Results of Analysis of the Data and Discussions

The main objective of this study was to assess motivation of youth who are involved in a small microenterprise to combat corruption. Specifically, the study focuses to identify the perceptions of youth engaged in small and microenterprises to combat corruption; to examine motivation of youth in combating corruption; and to explore the presence of significant differences between male and female youth perception about corruption and motivation to combat corruption.

The data gathering instruments used to collect data in this study was self-administered questionnaire and interview. The questionnaire was initially distributed to 398 respondents. Among these 385 (96.73%) of them correctly filed and returned the questionnaire. So, analysis and interpretation of data in this chapter was based on these respondents response. Furthermore, to complement the data obtained through the questionnaires, interview was also administered with the six officials.

Thus, the data collected were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively using descriptive statistics like frequency, mean, percentages, standard deviation and others as presented and analyzed in the following section through tables, and graphs.

The analysis was classified in to four sections. The first was about background information of the respondents. Following this, from second to the fourth sections; were based on objectives and basic research questions; which include: youth perception about corruption; motivation of youth in combating corruption; and differences observed between male and female youth.

4.1. Background Information of the Respondents

The date in Table 4.1 illustrates background information of the respondents; which includes gender, educational status, sector of SME, and experience of respondents. According to this

table, about two-third (69.09%) of the respondents were male. On the other hand, female respondents account 30.90%.

Concerning age of the respondent, the majority (46.23%) of them were found between 20and25 years. Next to this, 35.84% of youth respondents' ages were found between 26and30 years. Moreover, 17.92% of the respondents were less than 20 years old.

Regarding educational status of the respondents, the data in Table 4.1 show that, the percentages of respondent with diploma level of education were larger than other respondents; they account 43.64%. Besides, 22.86% of them were with first degree and above level of education. Moreover, about one-third (33.51%) of youth respondents educational level was less than diploma level; that is, certificate, 10+1, or 10+2 levels, or completers of secondary school education.

Table 4.1: Background Information of the Respondents

No		Items	Count.	%
1	Gender	Male	266	69.09
		Female	119	30.91
2	Age	Less than 20	69	17.92
		20-25 years	178	46.23
		26-30 years	138	35.84
3	Educational Status	Primary School	0	0.000
		Grade 9-12	20	5.20
		Certificate or Levels	109	28.31
		Diploma	168	43.64
		First Degree & above	88	22.86
4	Sector	Trade	59	15.325
		Services	128	33.25
		Construction	89	23.12
		Manufacturing	50	12.99
		Urban Agriculture	59	15.33
5	Experiences	Up to 1 year	69	17.92
		2-4 years	152	39.48
		5-7 years	124	32.21
		More than 7 years	40	10.39
Total			385	100.00

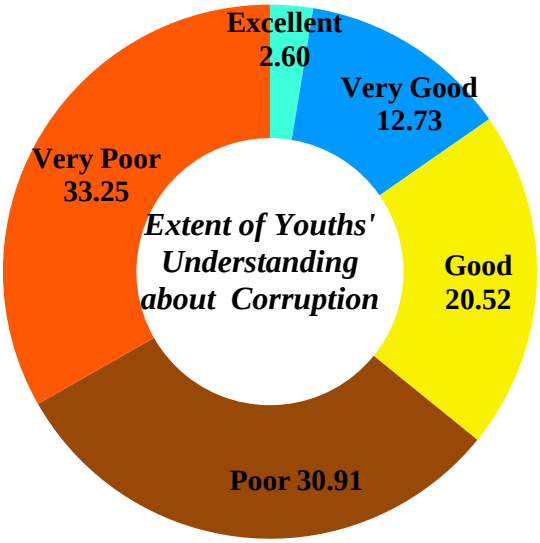
In relation to business sector of the respondents, the data in the table shows: SME engaged in service and construction sectors accounts 1st and 2nd with 33.25% and 23.12% respectively. Furthermore, equal numbers of respondents (15.33%) were engaged in trade and urban agricultural business of SMEs. Moreover respondents who were involved in manufacturing business activities account for 12.99% of the respondents.

Concerning experience of the respondents, the data illustrated in Table 4.1 shows that, the majority of them were experiences for 2and7 years. Among these, 39.48% of them were experienced for 2and4 years; and 32.21% of them had the experienced for 5and7 years. Moreover, there were respondents with more than 7 years and up to one of year experience (10.39% and 17.92% respectively).

In general, the data illustrated in the table, concerning background information of the respondents shows that the majority of youth who had participated in this study were male with diploma level of education and worked for 2and7 years in five sectors of SMEs. This shows, the appropriateness of the respondents to give pertinent information associated to the topic understudy.

4.2. Analysis of Data on Youth Perception about Corruption

In this part of the chapter, responses related to perception about corruption were presented and analyzed using tables and figures. It includes issues like youth level of understanding about corruption; and forms of manifestation of corruption. Moreover, issues related to consequences of corruption, peoples' motives behind corrupted practices, and compression of corruption occurrences between current and previous years were presented and analyzed. Additionally, the assessment of male and female youth differences in perception of corruption were also presented and analyzed.



	Mean	SD	t-test	p-value
M	2.23	1.11	0.64	0.53
F	2.15	1.12		
Total	2.21	1.11		

Figure 4.1: Number of participants rating the level of understanding about corruption

It is believed that level of understanding about something will govern individuals' subsequent actions. Based on this fact, in part two of the questionnaire; respondents were asked to indicate their level of understanding about corruption using a five point scale (from 5= "Excellent" to 1= "Very Poor") and their responses were illustrated in figure 4.1.

As can be seen from the figure very few youth were responded "Excellent" (2.60%) and "Very Good" (12.73%) level of understanding about corruption. The majority of respondents' level of understanding was found at lower level. About one-third (33.25%) of them were agreed that their level of understanding was "Very Poor". This was also supported by 30.91% of them by showing "Poor" level of understanding about corruption.

In this regard, the mean score calculated for responses of the respondents also is found to be 2.21; with 1.11 standard devotions (M=2.23, SD=1.11 for male and M=2.15, SD=1.12 for Female); shows lower level of youth understanding about corruption. In others words, this indicated that about three out of five youth lacks proper understanding of corruption. The t-test result (t (266,119) =0.64, P=0.53>0.05) also showed absence of significant differences between male and female respondents in understanding about corruption.

Table 4.2: Percentage of youth perception about forms of manifestation of corruption:

Nº	Items	Male		Female		Total		
		YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	χ^2
1	Helping a relative to get accepted into a small and microenterprise he/she is not fitting	77.07	22.93	76.47	23.53	76.88	23.12	0.027
2	arranging a job for relatives without normal application and selection procedure	68.05	31.95	79.83	20.17	71.69	28.31	5.739*
3	Spending a number of government working hours to run personal business	62.03	37.97	68.07	31.93	61.56	38.44	1.340
4	Misallocating government funds for other purposes that would have side benefit.	85.71	14.29	73.95	26.05	82.08	17.92	7.561*
5	Exposing confidential information of an organization to others for personal benefit.	52.26	47.74	57.14	42.86	53.77	46.23	0.808
6	Facilitating fast investment processes to receive extra incentives	88.35	11.65	84.87	15.13	87.28	12.73	0.831
7	Reducing some amount of taxes and obtained gifts	77.82	22.18	83.19	16.81	79.48	20.52	1.549
8	Using government car for private purposes	55.26	44.74	58.82	41.18	56.36	43.64	0.443
9	Making to win a bidding; a person beneficially linked with	71.05	28.95	65.55	34.45	69.35	30.65	1.149
10	Falsification of documents to obtain qualifications, or promotion	60.90	39.10	63.03	36.97	61.56	38.44	0.177
	All items	69.85	30.15	71.09	28.91	70.23	29.77	

* The result is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Corruption is widely seen as one of the biggest impediments to economic growth, investment, and poverty reduction in developing contexts. It can be manifested in different forms. However, in most literatures, five communally acceptable forms of manifestations of corruption were mentioned; which includes: bribery, embezzlement, fraud, extortion, and nepotism. Considering those forms of manifestation of corruption; respondents were asked to identify some conducts whether they are corruption or not; and their responses were presented in Table 4.2.

The Table shows that, facilitating fast investment process to receive extra incentive (with 87.27%), misallocating government budget for purposes would have side benefit (with 82.08%), reducing some amount of tax and received gifts (with 79.48%), helping a relative to

get accepted in to SMEs she/he is not fitting (with 76.88%), and arranging a job for relatives without normal application and selection procedure (with71.69%) were identified by respondents as the top five corruption conducts.

On the other hand, exposing confidential information to others for personal benefit (with 53.77%), using government car for private purpose (with 56.36%), and falsification of documents to obtain qualification or promotion (with 61.56%) were identified by respondents as they were the least items not considered as corruption.

When the perception of the respondents about forms and manifestation of corruption was compared between male and female youth; the overall results illustrated in table 4.2 shows almost similarly positives response of male (69.85%) and female (71.09%) respondents.

However, among ten items listed in the Table as forms of manifestation of corruption, female youth positive response were little greater than male youth for three items, which includes reducing some amount of tax and obtaining gift (female=83.19%and male=77.82%); arranging a job for relatives without normal application and selection procedure (female=79.83%and male 68.05%); and spending a number of government working hours to run personal business (female 68.07% and male=62.03%). On the other hand, the perception of male youth concerning misallocating government funds for other purposes that would have side benefit (male=85.71% and female 73.95%)and making to win abiding for a personal beneficially linked with (male=71.05% and female=65.55%) were positively responded a bit better than female youth.

However the result of χ^2 test indicates that, there was statistically significant difference between male and female youth respondents for item that states; arranging a job for relatives without normal application and selection procedure ($\chi^2_{(1,384)}=5.7391$, $p<0.05$) and misallocating government funds for other purposes that would have side benefit ($\chi^2_{(1,384)}=7.5602$, $p<0.05$).

Corruption does not only involve cases where civil servants ask for or receive backhand payments. It is considered corruption if someone abuses the powers and rights vested in them to their own advantage. In addition to bribery, it is also deemed corruption if decision-makers give preference to their friends and relatives rather than to more suited and qualified applicants for a job. Misuse of public property and public funds as well as if certain individuals or companies are selected to perform tasks or are prioritized to others by individual interests or merely for officials individual reasons are also considered to be corruption (Székely, Lakatos, and Molnár, 2012).

Corruption within public institutions may be defined as the misuse of entrusted authority for private gain (Plummer, 2012:3). It occurs when public officials or employees misuse the trust placed in them as public servants for either monetary or non-monetary gain that accrues to them, their friends and relatives or for their personal or political interests. It encompasses abuses such as embezzlement and nepotism, bribery, extortion, influence peddling and fraud. Corruption also involves the sale or use by officials of government property for personal gain and where they charge personally for goods owned by the state (FEACC, 2012).

Table 4.3: Youth Responses about Helpfulness of Corruption

No	Items		Male	Female	Total	t-test	P-value
1	Corruption is necessary to some extent, for doing business in SME	Mean	3.19	2.82	3.08	2.22	0.03*
		SD	1.534	1.436	1.512		
2	Youth who are ready to lie, cheat, violate the law and acts corruptly have better chances to get along than those who are unwilling to do so	Mean	3.87	3.80	3.85	0.62	0.54
		SD	0.995	1.094	1.026		
3	Corruption is harmful, but it can also be useful	Mean	3.91	2.87	3.59	7.88	0.00*
		SD	1.120	1.325	1.278		
Total		Mean	3.66	3.17	3.51	3.69	0.00*
		SD	1.186	1.258	1.228		

* t-test value is significant at 0.05 level confidence (two-tail)

Respondents' responses for a question "What is your level of agreement for the statements related to usefulness of corruption" were illustrated in Table 4.3. According to the overall results illustrated in the table; the mean score 3.51 shows more than moderate level of respondents' agreement about the usefulness of corruption.

More specifically, the majority of the respondents (3.85 mean score) were indicated strong agreement for item that states "Youth who are ready to lay, cheat, violate the law and act corruptly have better chances to get along than those who are unwilling to do so". Next to this, some respondents (3.59 mean score) also showed strong agreement for item number three of the table (Corruption is harmful, but it can also be useful). Moreover, respondents agreement for item number one (Corruption is necessary to some extent, for doing business in small and micro enterprises) was found at moderate level (3.08 Mean score).

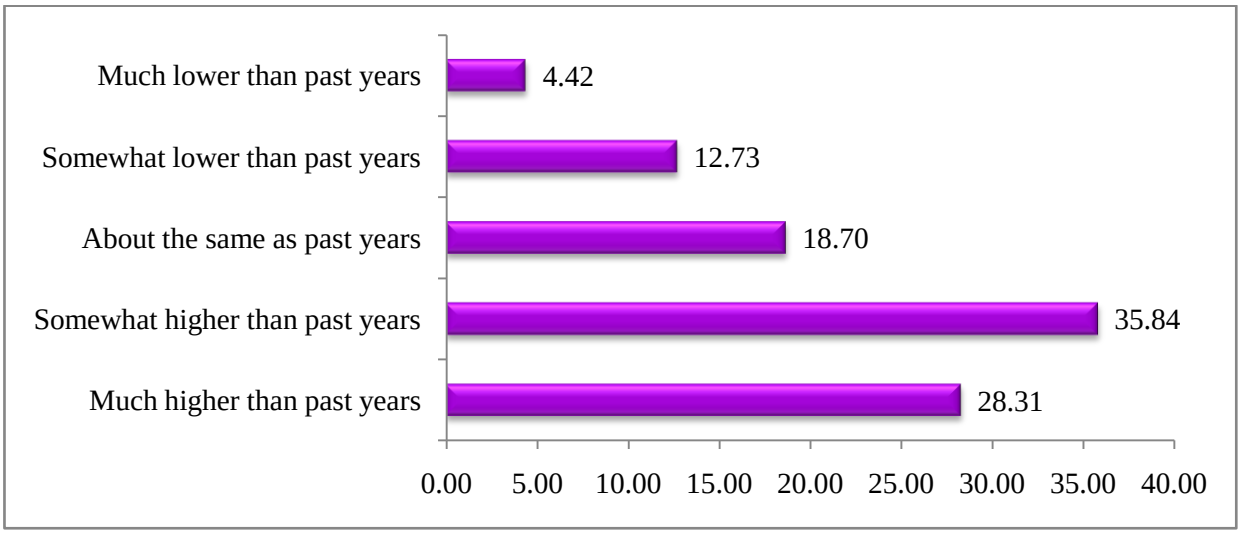
Yet, compression was made between male and female respondents. Accordingly, male and female youth were synonymously agreed about a statement; "Youth who are ready to lay, cheat, violate the law, and acts corruptly" have better chances to get along than those who are unwilling to do so (mean for male= 3.87 and for female=3.80).

However, significant difference was observed between male and female respondents in responding item number one and three. The mean score (M=3.19, SD=1.534 for male and M=2.82, SD=1.512for female) and t-test (t(266,119)=2.220, p=0.03<.05, two tailed) shows statistically significant difference between male and female youth in their agreement about corruption is necessary to some extent for doing business in SMEs. Similarly, the mean score (M=3.91, SD=1.120 for male and M=2.87, SD=1.325 for female) and t-test (t (266,119) = 7.88, p=0.00<.05, two tailed) shows statistically significant differences between male and female youth agreement about item that state 'corruption is harmful but it can also be useful'.

In general, respondents' level of agreement for items presented in Table 4.3 shows, perception of youth about corruption was found as it is useful and necessary to some extent (with 3.51

mean score).But significant difference was observed between male and female respondents. The t-test result confirmed that (M=3.66, SD=1.273 for male and M =3.17, SD=1.650for female; t (266,116) =369, p=0.00<.05, two tailed) statistically there were significance difference between male and female youth perception about usefulness of corruption.

Figure 4.2: Comparison of Corruption Occurrences between Current and Previous Years.



A comparison of corruption occurrences between current and past years was made by respondents, and the responses were illustrated in figure 4.2.According to the data of this figure, 35.84% and 28.31% of the respondents were felt that corruption had become worse than it was in previous years.

Besides, 18.70% of the respondents felt that corruption was about the same as it was in previous years. On the other hand, very few respondents (12.93% and 4.42%) have agreed that, corruption was somewhat or much better than it had been during previous years.

Table 4.4: Comparison of Corruption Occurrences between Current and Previous Years: (Percentage of Youth Responses by Gender)

	Items	Male (N=266)	Female (N=119)	Total (N=385)
a	Much higher than past years	31.20	21.85	28.31
b	Somewhat higher than past years	35.34	36.97	35.84
c	About the same as past years	19.55	16.81	18.70
d	Somewhat lower than past years	9.77	19.33	12.73
e	Much lower than past years	4.14	5.04	4.42
	Mean score	3.797	3.513	3.709
	SD	1.111	1.178	1.138
	t-test (p-value)	t-test=2.278; p=0.023*		

* t-test value is significant at 0.05 level confidence (two-tail)

In Table 4.4, responses on perception of youth about the occurrences of corruption by comparing current status with resent past years. As can be seen from the table, female youth who perceived corruption as is increasing and higher than past years (58.82%) was to some extent less than male youth agreement (66.54%).On the other hand, the percentage of female respondents who agreed the decline of corruption than previous years (24.37%) was much higher than the compression made by male respondents (13.91%). The t-test result (M=3.797, SD=1.111for male and M=3.513, SD=1.178 for female, and t-test result (266,119) =2.278, p=0.023<0.05, two tailed) confirmed statistically significance difference between male and female youth in comparing the trends of corruption in the recent past years.

In general, the data illustrated in figure 4.2 and table 4.4 shows negative agreement of most youth about current occurrences of corruption in comparison to recent past years; and much more negatively perceived by male youth than female.

Table 4.5: Motives behind people's involvement in corrupt practices (Mean Score by Gender)

No	Items	Male	Female	All	t-test	p-value
1	To have an alternate source of income	3.99	3.87	3.96	1.20	0.28
2	The ambition to become rich as quick as possible	3.85	3.73	3.82	1.00	0.17
3	To avoid sanctions or punishment	3.76	3.65	3.72	2.95	0.26
4	To avoid official payments, like tax	3.59	3.34	3.51	1.83	0.21
5	There is no other way to get things done in government organization	3.53	3.22	3.43	2.27	0.23
6	To get preferential treatment/privileges	3.15	3.66	3.31	3.48	0.19
7	To speed up the process/procedures	3.13	3.37	3.20	4.29	0.13

To assess youth opinion about the motive of people on corrupt practices; they were asked to express their level of agreements for the question: "In your opinion, which of the following are the main intentions behind people's involvement in corrupt practices?"

The mean score and percentages of respondents' responses presented in Table 4.5, indicants that the top four items identify youth's motives behind people's involvement in corruption were: (a) to have an alternates source of income - with 3.956 mean score; (b) ambition to become rich as quick as possible - with 3.816 mean score; (c) to avoid sanction or punishment – with 3.722 mean score; and (d) to avoid official payments like tax; with3.514 mean score.

The table further shows that, the lowest mean score of the respondent was 3.203 whereas 3.956 the highest mean score among the seven items listed in the table.

Even though, there was no significant variation between top and lower level mean scores of the respondents on motives of people involved in corruption; two items were identified as the least two reasons perceived. These were to speed up process/procedure' with 3.203 mean score; and 'to get preferential treatment/privileges' with 3.306 mean score.

When the mean score of male and female respondents' are compeered; their responses for top two items (to have an alternate source of income and the ambition to become rich as quick as possible) the same.

However the third and the fourth reasons' were identified by male respondents (to avoid sanctions or punishment with3.83 mean score; and to avoid official payments, like tax with 3.59 mean score were different from third and fourth reasons identified by female respondents as motives behind peoples involvement in corrupt practice. Female respondents opined identified, to get preferential treatment/privileges (with 3.66 mean score) and to speed up the process/procedures (with 3.64 mean score) as 3rd and 4th motives of people involved in corruption.

In general the compression made between male and a female respondent shows that both of them agreed that "the ambition to become rich as quick as possible" was the major reason for people's involvement in corruption. Nevertheless, female youth perceived the motive behind people involvement in corruption were to get preferential treatment/privileges and to speed up the process/procedures; while male youth perceived the motive behind people involved in corruption were to avoid sanction or punishment and to avoid official payments like tax.

The data in Table 4.6 shows participants' response for the question "How do you think the extent of problems that corruption poses"; using five point scales (5=Very High to 1=Very Low). According to the data of this table youth highest level of agreement for problems that corruption poses were; "the development of our country" (4.304 mean); "to any young people" (4.281 mean); "to business enterprise including SME" (4.208 mean); and "to respondent's personal life" (3.84 mean).

Table 4.6: Number and t-test for participants' opinion about the extent of problems corruption poses

N^{o}	Items		Male (N=266)	Female (N=119)	All (N=385)	t-test	P-value
1	to respondent's personal life	Mean	3.67	4.22	3.84	4.406	0.000*
		SD	1.20	0.91	1.149		
2	to their family	Mean	3.36	4.17	3.61	5.762	0.000*
		SD	1.38	0.96	1.316		
3	to any young people	Mean	4.26	4.34	4.28	0.926	0.355
		SD	0.92	0.89	0.907		
4	to business enterprise (including SME)	Mean	4.25	4.13	4.21	1.343	0.180
		SD	0.71	0.97	0.799		
5	to other people	Mean	3.42	3.62	3.48	1.446	0.149
		SD	1.27	1.24	1.261		
6	To the development of our country	Mean	4.29	4.34	4.30	0.477	0.634
		SD	0.883	0.895	0.886		

* t-test value is significant at 0.05 level confidence (two-tail)

The data in Table 4.6 shows participants' response for the question "How do you think the extent of problems that corruption poses"; using five point scales (5=Very High to 1=Very Low). According to the data is this table, youth highest level of agreement with responses to the problems that corruption poses were; "the development of our country" (4.304 mean); "to any young people" (4.281 mean); "to business enterprise including SME" (4.208 mean); and "to respondent's personal life" (3.84 mean).

Furthermore, the data of the table does not show significant difference between male and female respondents perception about problems corruption poses for three items listed in the table. However, the t-test result for two items shows that there was statistically significant different between male and female youth reason for the problems corruption poses for the first two items listed in Table 4.6. These were the youth themselves and their family; in which the mean score of female (4.22 and 4.17) was much greater than male youth (3.67 and 3.36) for the some reason .This shows that, if corruption is not minimized or eradicated, it will largely create problems on the developments of our country and individual efforts of young people to do business.

4.3. Motivation of Youth in Combating Corruption

In this section responses related to youth motivation in combating corruption were analyzed. Basically, it focuses on trends and willingness of youth in reporting corruption and anticipation about corruption in the future. Additionally, data related to the assessment of significant differences among youth in combating corruption between male and female respondents were presented and discussed.

Table 4.7 presented the practices of reporting corruption during the recent past years to concerned bodies. Five items were listed with frequency and percentages of "Yes" or "No" response of the respondents (Table 4.7),

According to the finding, the practices of reporting corruption to concerned bodies were found to be lower. On average, it was positively responded by 15.79% of the respondents (by 16.17% of Male and 14.96% of Female respondents). The majority of them (84.21%) did not practice reporting corruption to anybody.

More specifically, the data is the table shows weak practice of reporting corruption by youth themselves. In this regards only 9.87% of the respondents had reported corruption during the recent past years. However, among all respondents, 90.13% of them responded as they did not report corruption to concerned bodies.

Moreover, the responses of youth respondents show that, the practices of reporting corruption by members of SMEs and one of their friends (peer groups) were positively responded by 12.73% and 15.33%, respectively. The majority of them agreed with response that the members of SMEs and their friends were not reporting corruption to concerned bodies.

Table 4.7: The practice of reporting corruption to concerned bodies (by youths, their relatives, peer groups, members of SME, and someone they know best)

Nº	Items	Gender	Number			Percent	
			YES	NO	Total	YES	NO
1	Youth respondent's themselves	Male	32	234	266	12.03	87.97
		Female	6	113	119	5.04	94.96
		Total	38	347	385	9.87	90.13
2	Anyone of respondent's relatives	Male	47	219	266	17.67	82.33
		Female	22	97	119	18.49	81.51
		Total	69	316	385	17.92	82.08
3	One of youths friends (peer group)	Male	45	221	266	16.92	83.08
		Female	14	105	119	11.76	88.24
		Total	59	326	385	15.33	84.68
4	Member of the enterprise (SME)	Male	34	232	266	12.78	87.22
		Female	15	104	119	12.61	87.39
		Total	49	336	385	12.73	87.27
5	Someone youths know best	Male	57	209	266	21.43	78.57
		Female	32	87	119	26.89	73.11
		Total	89	296	385	23.12	76.88
Overall Results (%)		Male				16.17	83.83
		Female				14.96	85.04
		Total				15.79	84.21

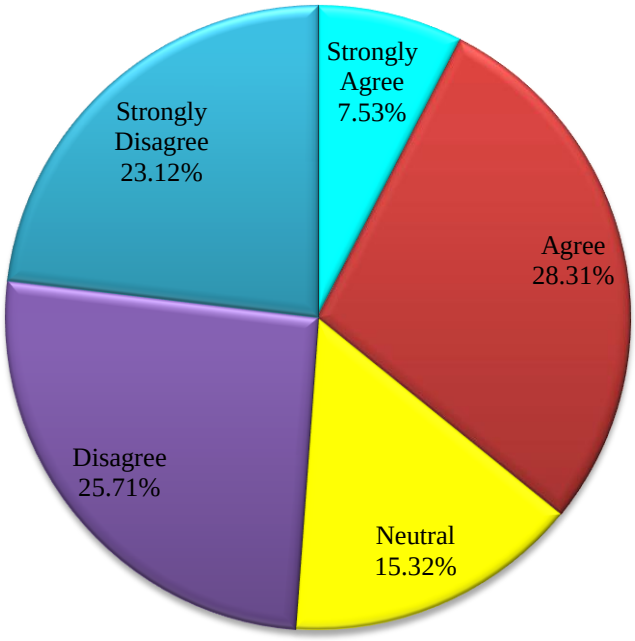
Sources: *Data collected by the researcher from primary sources (June, 2014)*

The table further shows that reporting corruption during the past years was relatively better practiced by someone the youth known best (23.12%) than youth themselves (19.87%), member of SMEs(12.75%), youths peer groups (15.33%), and youths relatives (17.92%). This indicates that youth were not sufficiently participating in combating corruption by reporting the cases to FEACC and other concerned bodies. In short, it implies that, there is no significant trend of combating corruption among youth.

When male and female respondents' responses were compared, the data in Table 4.6 further shows that, the practice of reporting corruption by male youth (12.03%) was greater than

female youth (5.04%). Similarly, male youth peer groups better practiced (16.92%) than female peer groups (11.77%) in reporting corruption during the recent past years.

Figure 4.3: Reporting corruption is an obligation to the youth: Level of Agreements



Responses	Male	Female	Total
Strongly Agree	7.14	8.40	7.53
Agree	24.81	36.13	28.31
Neutral	16.54	12.61	15.32
Disagree	26.32	24.37	25.71
Strongly Disagree	25.19	18.49	23.12
Mean	2.62	2.92	2.71
t-test value	-2.04506		

t-test value (two-tail) is significant at 0.05level P=0.042(SD for male=1.299 and for female=1.292)

In combating corruption citizens' consideration of reporting corruption as an obligatory function is too important. In this regard youth were asked to show their level of agreement for the statement "reporting corruption to anti corruption commission or relevant authority is an obligatory for youth."

Concerning this, the data illustrated in figure 4.3 shows, weak agreement of the respondents. Only 7.53%of youth had strongly agreed about reporting corruption as an obligatory function. Similarly, 28.35%of them were agreed as it is a mandatory task for youth. However, 25.71%and 23.12% of youth respondents indicated their disagreement (*Disagree and Strongly Disagree*) about reporting corruption to concerned authorities as an obligatory duty of the

youth. Moreover, there were 15.32% of the respondents who neither agree nor disagree about reporting corruption as mandatory functions of the youth.

Overall, the data of figure 4.3 shows that the percentages of youth who disagree and strongly disagree (48.83%) was much greater than those agree and strongly agree (35.84%) about reporting corruption to relative authorities as an obligatory duty for them. The mean score calculated for respondents' responses (Mean = 2.71) also confirms lower level of youth agreement about reporting corruption as mandatory function for youth.

Further, a comparison made between male and female respondents' responses percentages *Disagree and Strongly Disagree* displayed in figure 4.3shows significant difference between their considerations about reporting corruption to relevant authorities as obligatory for youth. Concerning this, the figure shows that more than half (51.51%) of male participants did not consider it as an obligatory task for them (they responded). On the other hand, the majority of female youth were agreed (44.53%) as it is an obligatory task of youth by responding to the item number "*Agree and strongly agree"*. More specifically, significant difference was observed between female and male youth who responded to the item "*Agree*"; in that female youth account 36.13%; that of female were found at 24.81%.

The mean score result calculated for Male (Mean=2.62, SD=1.299) and for Female (Mean=2.92, SD=1.292); and t-test value (t(266,119)=2.0451, p=0.042<0.05,two-tailed)also confirms, the presences of significant difference between female and male youth opinion about reporting corruption to relevant authorities as an obligatory duty of youth.

Various reasons can be mentioned for people's unwillingness to report corruption. In this regards, youth were asked to identify the possible reasons for not reporting Corruption or reluctant to report the cases using 5-point scales ;(5= Strongly Agree to 1= Strongly Disagree). Among the reasons identified by most respondents, six of them were listed in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Mean Scores and t-test on Reasons for Not Reporting Corruption (Reluctant to Report Corruption)

Nº	Items		Male (N=266)	Female (N=119)	All (N=385)	t-test	P-value
1	Those who report corruption will be subject to revenge	Mean	4.27	4.49	4.34	2.314	0.021*
		SD	0.896	0.735	0.854		
2	Proper actions will not be taken even if corruption is reported	Mean	4.49	4.47	4.54	1.749	0.081
		SD	0.768	0.732	0.760		
3	It is not worth reporting corruption if I am not personally hurt by it	Mean	3.89	3.45	3.85	2.678	0.008*
		SD	1.195	1.345	1.195		
4	The society does not appreciate those who report corruption	Mean	4.09	4.20	4.09	1.037	0.301
		SD	0.961	0.898	0.961		
5	Lack of adequate awareness and understanding of youth how to report and combat corruption	Mean	3.79	3.87	3.82	0.516	0.606
		SD	1.285	1.235	1.269		
6	Absence of reward and recognition for these who report corruption	Mean	3.55	3.45	3.51	0.723	0.470
		SD	1.235	1.287	1.250		

*t-test value is significant at 0.05level (two tailed)

According to the data of this table:‘ proper actions will not be taken even if corruption is reported’(with 4.54 mean score); ‘those who report corruption will be subject to revenge (with 4.34 mean score);and ‘the society does not appreciate those who report corruption (with 4.13 mean score) was the top three reasons identified by respondents.

Moreover, lack of adequate awareness and understanding of youth how to report corruption (3.84 mean); it is not worth reporting corruption if I am not personally hurt by it (3.73 mean); and absence of reward and recognition for those who report corruption (3.51 mean) were also identified as the fourth to sixth reasons of the youth for not interested to report corruption.

Besides youths reasons for not reporting corruption illustrated in table 4.8,there were coppered between male and female respondents, significant differences were observed for item number one(Those who report corruption will be subject to revenge) and item number three (It is not worth reporting corruption if I am not personally hurt by it).

Accordingly, the mean score of female respondents responses (4.49) concerning the reason "those report corruption will be subject to revenge" was greater than male respondents (4.27) for the item. The result of t-test (M=4.27, SD=.896 for male and M=4.49, SD=.735; t(266,119)=2.314, p=0.021<.05, two tailed)also indicated that there was statistically significant difference between male and female respondents fear of revenge as a reason not reporting corruption.

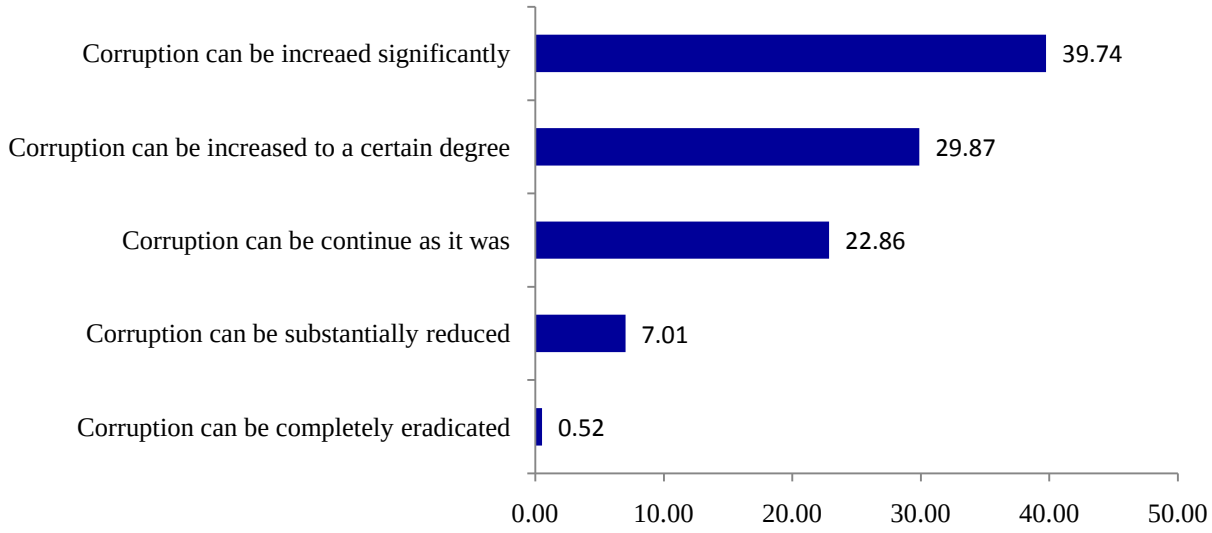
Regarding, the item that states "It is not worth reporting corruption if I am not personally hurt by it" male respondents' were more concerned than female once. The result of t-test (M=3.89, SD=1.195 for male and M=3.45, SD=1.345; t(383)=2.678, p=0.008<.05, two tailed) also shows that there was statistically significant difference between male and female in responding the item as a reason for not reporting corruption cases.

On the other hand, for the remaining four items of the data illustrated in Table 4.8 shows no statistical difference between male and female respondents. Overall, the top reason identified by respondents and the t-test results show that fear of revenge in combating corruption was largely the issue of female than male youth.

Additionally, the results of interview responses obtained from officials also identified that not knowing how and where to report, lower level of confidence about legal actions to be taken by respective organs on reported cases, lack of interest, and fear of attack as reasons of youth for not reporting corruption cases.

In general, the finding of this study shows that, the reasons identified by respondents for their unwillingness to report corruption were assessed with negligence of rules and regulation by officials; and thoughts of the youth about reporting corruption. So, this may need special attention of all concerned bodies in combating corruption.

Figure 4.4: Youths anticipation of corruption in the future



Sources: *Data collected by the researcher from primary sources (June, 2014)*

Respondents were asked to show what do they anticipate about corruption in the future; and their responses were demonstrated in figure 4.4 and Table 4.9.As can be seen from Figure 4.4, majority of the respondents (39.74%) were anticipated corruption as it can be increased significantly in the future. Similarly, 29.87% of the respondents also anticipated that corruption can be increased to certain degree. Moreover, 22.86% of respondents had said corruption can be continued in the future as it was.

On the other hand, there were few optimistic respondents who reflect their hope about future of corruption; by saying it can be substantially reduced (7.01%) or can be completely eradicated (0.52%).

In sum, the figure showed that, only one out of ten youth hoped as corruption can be reduced or completely eradicated in the future. However, the remaining majorities believed that corruption can continue as it was or increase to some extent in the future. This clearly indicated that the hope of youth about the future of corruption was pessimistic.

Table 4.9: Number t-test results on participants' anticipation of corruption in the future by gender

Items		Male		Female		Total	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
A	completely eradicated	0	0.00	2	1.68	2	0.52
B	substantially reduced	9	3.38	18	15.13	27	7.01
C	continue as it was	48	18.05	40	33.61	88	22.86
D	increased to a certain degree	82	30.83	33	27.73	115	29.87
E	increased significantly	127	47.74	26	21.85	153	39.74
	Sum	266	100	119	100	385	100
	Mean score	1.77		2.47		1.99	
	SD	0.862		1.048		0.978	
	t-test results	t-test=6.872; and p-value=0.000					

*t-test value at is significant at 0.05 level, two tailed

According to the data on table 4.9, the percentage of male respondents who anticipated the future of corruption as it can be increased significantly (47.74%) and can be increased to certain degree (30.83%)were greater than female respondents' anticipations, in that 21.85% and 27.73% of them have anticipated as it can increase significantly or to certain degree respectively.

Moreover, among all respondents anticipated corruption as it can be substantially reduced; the percentage of female (15.13%) was larger than male respondents (3.38%).

Regarding this, t-test results($M=1.77$, $SD=0.862$ for male and $M=2.47$, $SD=1.048$ for female; $t(266,119)=6.872$, $p=0.000<.05$, two tailed), revealed that, there was statistically significance difference between male and female youth in anticipating the future of corruption; indicating, female youth are more optimistic than male in anticipating corruption in the future.

Table 4.10: Youths Future Action in Combating Corruption

No	Items	Male		Female		Total	
		count	%	count	%	count	%
1	Report corruption to anticorruption commission or relevant authorities	40	15.04	49	41.18	89	23.12
2	My action on corruption will be depends on the cases	87	32.71	31	26.05	118	30.65
3	Abstain to report any corruption cases	139	52.26	39	32.77	178	46.23
Total		266	100	119	100	385	100

The data in table 4.10 shows possible actions youth will voluntarily undertake to combat corruption in the future. They were asked a question "if you were faced with corruption; which action are you personally willing to undertake in the future."

Since willingness refers to readiness of somebody to act something voluntarily, individual citizens' willingness to report corruption is fundamental in combating corruption and to take on-time actions appropriately. However, the responses of respondents in table 4.10 shows unwillingness of youth to report corruption; in that 46.23% of them responded not to report any corruption cases to concerned bodies. Moreover, 30.65% of youth were ambiguous to report corruption in the future; they said that, 'my action to report corruption will be depends on the cases'. Nevertheless, 23.12% of the respondents are willing to report corruption to anticorruption commission or relevant authorities.

However there were certain differences between male and female youth in their responses. The majority of female youth (41.18%) were voluntary to report corruption to anticorruption commission or relevant authorities than male. Only 15.04% of male youth were showed their willingness to report corruption in the future.

On the other hand, more than half of the male youth (52.26%) were responded not toreport any corruption cases in the future. Besides, about one-third (32.71%)of male and 26.33% female

youth were not confident what action they will undertake on cases of corruption. They responded as their action of reporting corruption will depend on the cases.

In general, the data in table 4.10 shows that, there were lower level of youth readiness to combat corruption and reporting the cases to relevant authorities in the future. If the detected corruption is not reported, it is impossible to undertake investigations and appropriate action will not be taken. When this was compared between male and female respondents, male youth are much more unwilling than female in combating corruption.

Besides, respondents' responses for open ended question of the questionnaires, concerning possible actions to be taken to improve youth motivation in combating corruption; they forwarded that providing training, taking strong action on reported corruption cases, announcing through media, highly protecting those who reported corruption cases, focusing on issue of good governance, properly assessing competency of officials before assigning on any positions and running for punishment.

Similarly, interview responses obtained from officials, also suggested that, offering training, properly protecting individuals who report committed corruption, providing immediate feedbacks, conducting anti-corruption campaign as possible recommendations to strengthen the motivation of youth to combat corruption.

In sum, what is forwarded by youth and officials as recommendation were related to training, protection of people who reported corruption, taking proper legal actions, and providing feedback about corruption cases...

Chapter Five

5. Discussions of the Results of the Study

The main objective of this study is to assess motivation of youth who are involved in a small micro-enterprise to combat corruption. On the basis of the analysis made in chapter four, this chapter deals with discussion of the results of the study. It focuses on the possible explanations of the study results in accordance with basic research questions.

5.1. Youth Perception about Corruption

Concerning youth level understanding about corruption; the finding of this study indicated as it was found at lower level. Some of the respondents (33.25%) had agreed as their level of understanding about corruption was "Very Poor". This signifies that one-third of youth in the study area did not have proper understanding of corruption.

The finding of this study was also the same with similar study done in Timor (Hazen, 2012). Large number of respondents (52.50%) had responded as they did not have an understanding of corruption. The analysis of the study conducted on perceptions and attitudes of university prospective graduates' also revealed that the majority of respondents indicated weak agreement to the items related to understanding of corruption. The study finding indicated that the respondents have not broad potential definition of corruption. Most respondents' definitions appear to be limited to either legal definitions or the criteria of the end justifying the means and common practice accepted as sufficient to exempt behavior from the possibility of being corrupt (Amano, 2013).

It is believed that level of understanding about something will govern individuals' subsequent actions. In relation to corruption, as identified in this study, lower level of youth understanding corruption may lead to minimal participation of them in combating corruption.

As stated by Plummer (2012:3), corruption is widely seen as one of the biggest impediments to economic growth, investment, and poverty reduction in developing contexts. Corruption can be recognized as "the use of public office for private gain" and it has a number of faces: bureaucratic corruption, nepotism and patronage, and state capture.

Corruption does not only involve cases where civil servants ask for or receive backhand payments. It is considered corruption if someone abuses the powers and rights vested in them to their own advantage. In addition to bribery, it is also deemed corruption if decision-makers give preference to their friends and relatives rather than to more suited and qualified applicants for a job. Misuse of public property and public funds as well as if certain individuals or companies are selected to perform tasks or are prioritized to others by individual interests or merely for officials individual reasons are also considered to be corruption (FEACC, 2012; Székely, Lakatos, and Molnár, 2012).

Considering these forms of manifestation of corruption; respondents were asked to identify conducts they perceived as corrupt acts. In this regard, the finding of this study identified that, facilitating fast investment process to receive extra incentive (87.27%), misallocating government budget for purposes would have side benefit (82.08%), reducing some amount of tax and received gifts (79.48%), helping a relative to get accepted in to SMEs she/he is not fitting (76.88%), and arranging a job for relatives without normal application and selection procedure (71.69%) were identified as the top five corruption conducts.

However, exposing confidential information for personal benefit (53.77%), using government car for private purpose (56.36%), and falsification of documents to obtain qualification or promotion (61.56%) were identified as they were less considered by youth as corruption.

Moreover, when the perception of the respondents about forms and manifestation of corruption was compared between male and female youth, the overall results of this study show almost

similarly positives response of male (69.85%) and female (71.09%) respondents. However, among ten items identified as forms of manifestation of corruption, female youth positive response were a little larger than male youth for three items, which includes; reducing some amount of tax and obtaining gift (female=83.19% and male=77.82%); arranging a job for relatives without normal application and selection procedure (female=79.83% and male 68.05%); and spending a number of government working hours to run personal businesses (female 68.07% and male=62.03%).

On the other hand, the perception of male youth concerning misallocating government funds for other purposes that would have side benefit (male=85.71% and female 73.95%); and making to win a bidding for a personal beneficially linked with (male=71.05% and female=65.55%) were positively responded a bit better than female youth.

The result of $\chi 2$-test indicate that, there was statistically significant difference between male and female youth respondents for two items only: (a) arranging a job for relatives without normal application and selection procedure; and (b) misallocating government funds for other purposes that would have side benefit.

The finding of this study was related to the findings of similar study conducted on youth perception of corruption in Hungary (Székely, Lakatos, and Molnár, 2012). Among items listed in relation to corruption, more than half of youth think that it is not acceptable for the majority if someone helps a family member to get a job without appropriate qualifications; the same proportion of respondents disagree with illegal dealings to help one's own family. As well, there were respondents who agree that, honesty and abide by the law are more important than advantages for family members or friends.

However, there were some youth who think that one should persist in assisting their family and friends even if their conduct is against the law. The same is the tendency with regard to the issue of getting a job for family members.

Similarly, the finding of this study showed matching results with an investigation made on perceptions and attitudes of university prospective graduates' towards corruption by Amano (2013). The analysis of the study identified four scenarios such as misallocating public funds, reducing public taxes, running personal business during regular working hours, and taking public materials for personal uses as the respondents perceived the behavior as corruption acts. Nonetheless arranging a job for relatives, exposing confidential information and receiving extra incentives were not properly perceived as corrupt behaviors.

In this regard studies (like Vander, 2011; ICAC, 2001) stated that people are more likely to judge a behavior as corrupt when it involves an illegal actions combined with an element of public mistrust (such as, theft of public resources) which is found to be or considered to be corrupt even when combined with a mitigating circumstance.

Regarding statements related to usefulness of corruption, the overall results of this study (3.51 mean score) shows more than moderate level of youth agreements. The majority of youth (3.85 mean score) had indicated strong agreement for item that states "Youth who are ready to lie, cheat, violate the law and acts corruptly have better chances to get along than those who are unwilling to do so". In addition, some youth (3.59 mean score) also reflected their strong agreement for statement "corruption is harmful but it can also be usefully". Besides, moderate level of youth agreement (3.08 mean score) was observed regarding a statement; "corruption is necessary to some extent, for doing business in small and microenterprises".

Yet, a comparison made between male and female youth shows, synonymous agreement about the statement "Youth who are ready to lie, cheat, violate the law, and acts corruptly have better

chances to get along than those who are unwilling to do so" (mean for male= 3.87 and for female=3.80). However, significant difference was observed between male and female respondents in their agreement about 'corruption is necessary to same extent for doing business in SMEs'; and 'corruption is harmful but it can also be useful'.

In general, the finding of this study reviled that the perception of the youth about corruption was found useful and necessary to some extent (with 3.51 mean score). But significant difference was observed between male and female youth perception about usefulness of corruption.

The finding of this study is consistent with the findings of a study conducted by Székely, Lakatos, and Molnár (2012:19-20) on perception of youth about corruption.Székelyet al. (2012) identified that80 percent of youngsters think that people who lie, cheat, and steal have better chances to get along while 16 percent of them dismissed this statement.

The finding of this study was also supported by the results obtained from the study conducted on youth perception about corruption in Cambodia (USAID, 2007). It identified that 55% of the youth believed that a little corruption makes things easier.

Similarly, the finding of this study was almost the same with study findings made on attitudes toward and perceptions of Corruption in Western Balkans Region (Podumljak, 2010). It identified that, young women are more inclined to think that corruption is a big obstacle (51.7%) compared to young men (43.8%).

Regarding the occurrences of corruption current verses resent past years; the analysis made in this study realizes, most youth had felt that corruption had become worse than it was in previous years (35.84% somewhat higher and 28.31% much higher than past years). Besides, 18.70% of the youth felt that corruption was about the same as it was in previous years. There

were few youth who had agreed the decline of corruption than previous years (12.93% somewhat better than and 4.42% much better than it was in previous years).

Besides, statistical significance difference was observed between male and female youth in comparing the trends of corruption in the recent past years. Female youth who perceived corruption have been increasing and higher than past years (58.82%) was to same extent less than male youth agreement (66.54%).

Generally, this study demonstrated negative agreement of most youth about current occurrences of corruption in comparison to the recent past years. They perceived that the practice of corruption has been increasing and higher than the past years. This was much more perceived by male youth than female.

The finding of this study was similar with the survey study made by Transparency International. In a study to capture views on whether people in Ethiopia feel that overall corruption levels have increased or decreased in recent years, the study identified the agreement of 46.6% of respondents for higher than past years, 25.6% about the same as past years, and 27.7% lower than past years (Hardoon& Heinrich, 2011:12).

Similar results to this study finding were also discovered by Federal Ethics and Anticorruption Commission of Ethiopia (FEACC, 2013) in its second corruption survey made during the year 2012. It identified that between 31% and 47% of the respondents felt that corruption was now worse or much worse than it had been some five years before. Moreover, the document argued that, the first comprehensive corruption survey carried out in 2001 by the Institute of Educational Research of Addis Ababa University on behalf of the FEACC; and a diagnostic baseline survey conducted by Transparency Ethiopia during 2008, indicated that both petty and grand corruption were on the increase. It further indicated that, there were statistically

significant difference between respondents' responses on the prevalence of corruption in Ethiopia today and five years ago.

These findings indicate that corruption is becoming an increasing or emerging issue that requires serious consideration of all parts in the country. Because, it is argued that, as the incidences, magnitude and extent of corruption increased, the youth were socialized into corruption by their lived social reality (Plummer, 2012; and Podumljak, 2010). Thus, it seems important to consider such findings in navigating future anti-corruption and youth policies in the country.

In this study, to look into other aspects of youth perception of corruption, respondents were further asked to express their level of agreements regarding motives behind people's involvement in corrupt practices. Accordingly, the finding of this study identified top four items positively agreed by youth as motives behind people's involvement in corruption: (a) to have an alternates source of income - with 3.956 mean score; (b) ambition to become rich as quick as possible - with 3.816 mean score; (c) to avoid sanction or punishment – with 3.722 mean score; and (d) to avoid official payments like tax - with 3.514 mean score. Moreover, to speed up process/procedure' with 3.203 mean score; and to get preferential treatment/privileges' with 3.306 mean score were the two items identified as the least two reasons perceived by youth as motives of people's involved in corruption.

When male and female youth responses were compared, the results of this study identified significant difference between them. Female youth perceived the motive behind people involvement in corruption were to get preferential treatment/privileges and to speed up the process/procedures; while male youth perceived the motive behind people involved in corruption were to avoid sanction or punishment and to avoid official payments like tax.

In support of the findings of this study, the results of a study conducted by the World Bank (Diagnosing Corruption in Ethiopia; Plummer, 2012) stated that, the levels of corruption in the justice sector of Ethiopia was primarily centered on payments of bribes to change decisions or pretrial actions in both criminal and civil cases. Payment of bribes to alter preliminary actions (for example, arrests, witness summonses, and traffic citations) is the most common, particularly among police officers (Plummer, 2012).

Similar results were revealed in another national level study findings carried out by Transparency International in Ethiopia (Hardoon &Heinrich, 2011). It identified the agreement of 27.6% of youth to receive a service entitled to, 21.5% to avoid a problem with the authorities, and 50.8% to speed things up as motives behind people's involvement in corrupt practices.

Moreover, the finding of this study is consistent with a study conducted by USAID (2007) in Cambodia which reviled that among the motives behind corruption, 27% of the respondents stated that officials want money to become rich and more powerful.

In addition, consistent with the results of this study, the findings of study conducted on the Perception of Corruption Among Young People (Lobonț, Moldovan, and Popescu, 2013); strong agreements were recorded for items relating to attitude of some people who think that by giving money/gifts get instead special treatment (71%), and failure to correctly apply the laws by institutions that should deal with sanctioning corruption (70%).

Corruption has lots of negative impacts on every sphere of societal development: social, economic and political. As a result of its effects on individuals, institutions, countries, and global development, it becomes an issue of universal concern (Africa Youth Trust, 2009).

In this study, as concluding question for perception of youth about corruption, they were asked to respond how they think the extent of problems corruption poses. Accordingly, the analysis of

this study showed; youth highest level of agreement regarding problems corruption poses were associated with “the development of our country” (4.304 mean); “to any young people” (4.281 mean); “to business enterprise including SME” (4.208 mean); and “to respondent’s personal life” (3.84 mean). Furthermore, the findings of this study identified significant difference between male and female respondents thought about problems corruption poses to their own personal life and to their family life. This was much more responded by female than male youth.

This shows that, if corruption cannot be minimized or eradicated, its effect will largely create problems on the development of our country and individual efforts of young people to do business. If so, it is appropriate to assess youth level of motivation to combat corruption.

In support of the findings of this study, the results of a survey conducted on 600 business firms of Ethiopia in the year 2001 by the Institute of Educational Research (AAU), across the regional states revealed that 78.5 percent of the firms believed in the first place corruption in the public sector negatively influenced their operations (IER, 2001). Moreover, in the year 2005 small and medium enterprises surveyed by the World Bank; more than 40 percent of them identified corruption as one of the major challenge to successfully running their business (Getahun, 2008). Similarly, the finding of this study was supported by FEACC arguments, which stated that; corruption has continued to pose threats to the country’s development, poverty reduction and democratization process (FEACC, 2013:24).

Moreover, a recent study conducted on the Perception of Corruption among Young People by Lobonț, Moldovan, and Popescu (2013) also identified similar results with this study, in that, 70% of the youth respondents believe that corruption affects their everyday life.

As stated by Africa Youth Trust (2009), corruption is a key element in economic under-performance and major obstacle to poverty alleviation and development. All the effects of corruption have serious impact on the individual, community and the nation at large.

On the economic front, corruption is responsible for increasing the costs of doing business in the private sector through bribes, the management cost of negotiating with officials, and the risk of breached agreements on detection. Thus, corruption can have serious consequences for investments leading to loss of investment opportunities, loss of favorable business environment ratings and other related economic costs.

5.2. Motivation of Youth in Combating Corruption

In this section responses related to motivation of youth in combating corruption were discussed. Basically, it focuses on trends and willingness of youth in reporting corruption and anticipation about corruption in the future.

Concerning the practices of reporting corruption to concerned bodies during the recent past years; the finding of this study showed lower level of youth agreements. On average, 15.79% of youth had positively responded the practices of reporting corruption. More specifically, this study finding reviled weak practice of reporting corruption by youths themselves; only 9.87% of them had reported corruption during the recent past years. However, among all respondents, 90.13% of them have responded as they did not report corruption ever.

Yet, the finding of this study demonstrates that, the practices of reporting corruption by members of SMEs and youths peer groups was insignificant. It was positively responded only by 12.73% and 15.33% respondents. The majority of youth had agreed as the members of SMEs and their friends were not reporting corruption to concerned bodies. This clearly indicates that, youth were not sufficiently participating in combating corruption by reporting the cases to FEACC and other concerned bodies.

The findings of this study also shows that, the practice of reporting corruption by male youth (12.03%) was greater than female (5.04%). Similarly, male youths peer groups had better

practice (16.92%) in reporting corruption during the recent past years than female peer groups (11.77%).

In relation to this, the finding of the study conducted by the Africa Youth Trust has shown similar results to this study. The study identified that only 7.3% of those who witnessed corruption reported the incident. Consequently, the study concludes that, "Many cases of corruption in Africa go unpunished daily due to failure in reporting" (Africa Youth Trust, 2009:24).

Similarly, the second Corruption Perception Survey of the FEACC of Ethiopia shows matching results with this study. Only 11% of household respondents, 30% of the representatives of NGOs, 30% of the civil servants and 33% of the representatives of professional associations witnessed an act of corruption by a public official during the previous years and had been involved in the process of reporting an act of corruption (FEACC, 2013:99).

In combating corruption citizens' consideration of reporting corruption as an obligatory function is too important. However, the finding of this study showed, weak agreement of the youth about reporting corruption to anti-corruption commission or relevant authority is an obligatory for youth. Only 7.53% of youth had strongly agreed and 28.35% of them had agreed as it is a mandatory task for youth. Overall, the finding of this study confirms lower level of youth agreement about reporting corruption to relevant authorities as an obligatory duty for them.

Further, the findings of this study identified the presence of significant difference between female and male youth about reporting corruption to relevant authorities as an obligatory duty of youth. More than half of male youth (51.51%) did not considered it as an obligatory task; while the majority of female youth (44.53%) were agreed as it is an obligatory task for youth.

The finding of this study was in consistent with the Transparency International study findings (Hardoon and Heinrich (2011:13). According to the findings of Transparency International, in

Ethiopia 48.9% of people does not agree that every people can make a difference in the fight against corruption.

The finding of this study was also supported by the findings obtained from Transparency International studies conducted on *Youth and Corruption in Hungary* (Székely, Lakatos, and Molnár, 2012). The study shows 39 percent of the respondents believe that young people may greatly play a role in combating corruption however 53 percent agree that they had not reported corruption. These issues could be interpreted as, young generations growing up will have considerable power to fight against corruption, but they feel that they cannot resort to this vehicle today as nobody takes them seriously, which makes their fight quasi useless.

Various reasons can be mentioned for people's unwillingness to report corruption. Concerning this out of five scale responses, the finding of this study identified; 'proper actions will not be taken even if corruption is reported' (4.54 mean score); 'those who report corruption will be subject to revenge (4.34 mean score); and 'the society does not appreciate those who report corruption (4.13 mean score) as the top three reasons for youth not to report corruption.

Moreover, lack of adequate awareness and understanding of youth how to report corruption (3.84 mean); it is not worth reporting corruption if I am not personally hurt by it (3.73 mean); and absence of reward and recognition for these who report corruption (3.51 mean) were also identified as the fourth to sixth reasons for unwillingness of youth to report corruption.

Besides, the finding of this study indicate the presence of significant differences between male and female youth concerning fear of revenge as a reason for not reporting corruption to concerned bodies; which was a reason for female youth than male.

In general, the finding of this study shows that, the reasons identified by respondents for their unwillingness to report corruption were assessed with negligence of rules and regulation by officials; and thoughts of the youth about reporting corruption. Further, fear of revenge in

combating corruption was largely the issue of female than male youth. So, these may need specially attention of all concerned bodies in combating corruption.

In support of this finding, a Second Corruption Perception Survey conducted during 2012 fiscal year identifies similar results to this study. It realizes, 64% of household respondents said they were not aware of the process for reporting corruption, even if, it marked an improvement from the results of the 2001 survey that identified 77% of respondents were not aware of the reporting mechanisms (FEACC, 2013:100-101). The survey also found three most frequently cited reasons for not reporting corruption: (i) fear of reprisals from the accused persons, (ii) a belief that it would be a waste of time since there was unlikely to be any prosecution to follow, and (iii) concerns that the reporting process was long and complex.

In addition to the survey of the commission, the finding of this study, particularly concerning proper actions will not be taken even if corruption is reported (4.54 mean), and those who report corruption will be subject to revenge (4.34 mean) were supported by 2012/2013 fiscal year annual report of FEACC. It stated that among 3,710 reports whistleblowers brought to the Commission on alleged corruption offences, only 1,670 (45%) fell within the jurisdiction of the Commission and 2040 (55%) fell-out of its jurisdiction (FEACC, December, 2013:10-20). Furthermore, the annual reports of the Commission also confirmed that lack of cooperation on the part of some organizations (of which corruption-prone working procedures have been reviewed) in the implementation of corrective recommendations put forward by the commission; and the rise of reprisal attacks against witnesses and whistleblowers, were identified as a major challenges they faced in combating corruption.

Moreover, supporting the findings of this study, an assessment conducted by Africa Youth Trust concerning youths reasons for not reporting corruption also identified 40.6% of youth

who said, the culprit (criminals) would not be prosecuted even if they reported the incident; 24.9% feared revenges; and 22.9% of them did not know where to report (2009).

In addition, study carried out by Transparency International on reasons why society tolerate or accept corruption; also go with the findings of this study. It identified a belief of people about corruption as "it accelerates proceedings, reduces bureaucratic obstacles and facilitate business relationships."On the other hand, "a constant fear of victimization" were the most important reasons identified in the study for not to report corruption (Getahun, 2008).

Similar results to this study were also discovered in an investigation of youth perception about corruption in Hungary. The study identified that among those who would likely not report in any case, 38% of them agree that it is because they feel that such report would have no results. Besides, 29% of respondents would fear the consequences of reporting, feeling that no-one would defend them from retaliation; 16% of youth have no information on where and how to report cases suspected of corruption; and 10% feel that it is not their duty to deal with such issues (Székely, Lakatos, and Molnár, 2012).

Furthermore one study conducted on attitudes toward and perceptions of corruption in Western Balkans Region, shows matching results with this study finding. The study identified, 70% of young respondents at the regional level stated that their main reasons for not reporting corruption include fear of possible consequences and lack of confidence in the outcome (Podumljak, 2010).

According to the results of a recent assessment made by Transparency International on best practices in engaging youth in the fight against corruption; in most countries corruption flourishes because anticorruption legal acts executed in their national policy are not exercised firmly. If the implementation of laws is not monitored, the corruption margin will increase.

When implementation capacity of the law is raised the level of corruption becomes small or begins to decline (Wickberg, 2013).

Regarding the anticipation of youth about corruption in the future; this study shows that, majority of the respondents (39.74%) were anticipated corruption as it can be significantly increased in the future. Similarly, 29.87% of the respondents also anticipated that corruption can be increased to certain degree. Moreover, there were 22.86% of respondents who said, corruption can be continued in the future as it was. Only one out of ten youth had a hope corruption can be reduced or completely eradicated in the future.

The findings of this study clearly indicated that, the hope of youth about the future of corruption was pessimistic. However, there was statistically significant difference between male and female youth in anticipating the future of corruption; indicating, female youth are more optimistic than male youth.

This finding was also goes in line with the study done by Hazen (2012). The study finding showed that, majority of respondents was generally hopeful about reducing corruption in the future. Slightly about a tenth of the respondents were very pessimistic regarding the prospects of reducing corruption.

The finding of this study was also related to the findings of a study conducted by the World Bank in Ethiopia [Diagnosing Corruption in Ethiopia: Perceptions, Realities, and the Way Forward for Key Sectors]. The study finding point-out toward a rising pattern of sector-level corruption, and a number of similar or collective responses was identified (Plummer, 2012).

In addition, the analysis of the World Bank group, noted that recent developments, including the sector's expansion and rising expenditures in Ethiopia's health sector, could increase the risk of corruption in the future. Moreover, in the education sector; the widespread perceptions

of fraud in examinations, falsification of qualifications, teacher absenteeism, and favoritism both in teacher recruitment and in student selection and assessment was identified. Concerning land sector corruption, the study find-out that corruption risks in Ethiopia are increasing because of a weak policy and regulatory framework surrounding land allocation, titling, and management (Plummer, 2012:10).

As stated by Africa Youth Trust guide to youth action against corruption (The Role of Youth in the Fight Against Corruption); corruption is usually perceived as impossible to eliminate completely, but youth unanimously thought it could be reduced (AYT, 2009). As the incidence, magnitude and extent of corruption increased, the youth were socialized into corruption by their lived social reality.

Since, young people are an integral element for the success of a change in attitudes and behavior towards corruption and in the shaping of the values of tomorrow, their anticipation about corruption in the future will determine their participation and the effort they can contribute in combating corruption in their countries (Wickberg, 2013). It is argued that, among the key involvements of youth should take part to combat corruption; reporting all incidents of corruption that they have witnessed or in respect of which he/she can avail evidence is a primary.

Concerning youth willingness to report episodes of corruption in the future; the findings of this study shows, the majority of youth were unwilling to report corruption; in that 46.23% of youth responded not to report any corruption cases to concerned bodies; and 30.65% of them said that, ‘my action to report corruption will depend on the cases’ of corruption. This indicated lower level of youth readiness to combat corruption and reporting the cases to relevant authorities in the future. However, there were certain differences between male and female youth in their responses. The majority of female youth (41.18%) are voluntary to report

corruption to anticorruption commission or relevant authorities than male. More than half of male youth (52.26%) were responded not to report any corruption cases in the future. This signifies that, female youth are much more willing than male in combating corruption.

The finding of this study was similar with the Second Corruption Perception Survey of FEACC of Ethiopia. In the survey, when respondents were asked if they would report acts of corruption by public officials which they might witness in future; the respondents showed some ambivalence, implying that willingness to report is situational, depending on the circumstances of each case (e.g. who is involved, the nature of the corrupt act, and the reasons for it). Some 25-30% of the respondents suggested that they would report corrupt acts only some of the time. Another 7-16% said they would never report. Overall, between 30% and 46% of the respondents could not be riled upon to act ethically at all times (FEACC, 2013:102).

Similarly, the finding of this study was almost the same with an assessment of public opinion made by Transparency International on Daily Lives and Corruption in Ethiopia. The results of the assessment identified unwillingness of 37% of the respondents to report an incident of corruption (Hardoon, and Heinrich, 2011).

Supporting the findings of this study, similar results were revealed in study conducted on Youth and Corruption in Hungary. The study showed that, most youngsters would not report affairs suspected of corruption cases; 48% think that they would possibly report corruption should they run into it, although it depends on the case concerned; and 10% of youngsters would never tell should they be made aware of any suspected corrupt deals (Székely, Lakatos, and Molnár, 2012).

If the detected corruption is not reported; it is impossible to undertake investigations and to take appropriate action in the future. Since, willingness refers to readiness to act something voluntarily, youth willingness to report corruption is fundamental in combating corruption, and to take on-time actions appropriately.

If youth are willing and available to give evidence to concerned bodies, they significantly contributing to the effort of a country in combating corruption. In most countries, many cases of corruption do not succeed due to insufficiency or lack of evidences (Africa Youth Trust, 2009).

Chapter Six

6. Summary, Conclusions, and Recommendations

In this chapter summary of major findings of the study, conclusions, and recommendations were forwarded to improve perception about corruption and motivation of youth in combating corruption.

6.1. Summary of Major Findings of the Study

As stated in chapter one, the purpose of this study was to assess motivation of youth who are involved in a small micro-enterprise to combat corruption. Specifically, the study focuses: to identify the perceptions of youth in combating corruption; to examine the extent of youth motivation in combating corruption; and to explore the presence of significant differences between male and female youth perception about corruption and motivation to combat corruption.

In order to achieve these objectives, attempt was made to answer basic research questions. In order to obtain the data, 398 sample respondents were taken from 3,800 youth population found in Adama City five MSE sectors to respond the questionnaire. The data were gathered from sample respondents using self-administered questionnaire and interview. The questionnaire was initially distributed to 398 respondents; and collected from 385 (96.73%) of them who correctly filed and returned the questionnaire. Furthermore, to complement the data obtained through the questionnaires, interview was also administered with the six officials. Then, the data collected were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively through descriptive statistics and analyzed using tables and graphs.

Based on analysis and interpretation of the data the following summary of the findings of the study were obtained.

Regarding background information of the respondents; about two-third of the respondents were male. In relation to their age, 46.23% of them were found between 20-25 age groups. Next to this 35.84% of youth respondents' age was found between 26-30 years.

As regards to their educational status, the percentages of respondents' with diploma level of education were larger than other respondents (43.64%). Moreover, about one-third of youth respondents' educational level was less than diploma level of education. Besides, 22.86% of them were with first degree and above level of education.

In general, the background information of the respondents shows that the majority of youth participated in this study were male with diploma level of education participated from five sectors of SMEs.

6.1.1. Youth Perception about Corruption

- ✓ Concerning youth level of understanding about corruption; one-third of the respondents had agreed as their level of understanding about corruption was "Very Poor".
- ✓ Regarding forms of manifestation of corruption; on average 70.23% of youth considered all items identified in this study as corrupt acts. More specifically, facilitating fast investment process to receive extra incentive (87.27%), misallocating government budget for purposes would have side benefit (82.08%), reducing some amount of tax and received gifts (79.48%), helping a relative to get accepted in to SMEs she/he is not fitting (76.88%), and arranging a job for relatives without normal application and selection procedure (71.69%) were identified by respondents as the top five corruption conducts.
- ✓ Whereas, exposing confidential information for personal benefit (53.77%), using government car for private purpose (56.36%), and falsification of documents to obtain qualification or promotion (61.56%) were less considered by youth as corruption acts.

- ✓ Regarding statements related to usefulness of corruption, the majority of youth (3.85 mean score) had indicated strong agreement for item that states "Youth who are ready to lie, cheat, violate the law and acts corruptly have better chances to get along than those who are unwilling to do so". In addition, some youth (3.59 mean score) also reflected their strong agreement for statement "corruption is harmfully, but it can also be usefully". Besides, moderate level of youth agreement (3.08 mean score) was observed regarding a statement; "corruption is necessary to some extent, for doing business in small and microenterprises".
- ✓ In general, the finding of this study reviled that, the perception of youth about corruption was found as it was useful and necessary to some extents (with 3.51 mean score).
- ✓ Regarding the occurrences of corruption current verses resent past years; most youth had felt that corruption had become worse than it was in previous years (64.15%). Besides, 18.70% of the youth felt that corruption was about the same as it was in previous years. There were few youth (17.35%) who had agreed the decline of corruption than previous privies years. Generally, negative agreement of most youth was demonstrated about current occurrences of corruption in comparison to the recent past years. They perceived that, corruption have been increasing and higher than past years.
- ✓ Regarding motives behind people's involvement in corrupt practices; respondents were identified top four items as motives behind people's involvement in corruption: (a) to have an alternates source of income - with 3.956 mean score; (b) ambition to become rich as quick as possible - with 3.816 mean score; (c) to avoid sanction or punishment – with 3.722 mean score; and (d) to avoid official payments like tax - with 3.514 mean score. However, to speed up process; and to get preferential treatment were the two items identified as the least two reasons perceived by youth as motives of people's involved in corruption.

- ✓ Concerning the extent of problems corruption poses; the analysis of this study showed; youth highest level of agreement regarding problems corruption poses were associated with "the development of our country" (4.304 mean); "to any young people" (4.281 mean); "to business enterprise including SME" (4.208 mean); and "to respondent's personal life" (3.84 mean).

6.1.2. Motivation of Youth in Combating Corruption

- ✓ Concerning the practices of reporting corruption to concerned bodies during the recent past years; weak practices of youth was identified. Only 9.87% of youth responded as they had reported corruption during the recent past years. Yet, the practice of reporting corruption by members of SMEs and youths peer groups was insignificant. It was positively responded only by 12.73% and 15.33% respondents.

- ✓ Concerning Youth consideration of reporting corruption as an obligatory function, weak agreement of youth was observed. Only 7.53% of them had strongly agreed and 28.35% of them had agreed as it is a mandatory task. This confirms lower level of youth agreement about reporting corruption to relative authorities as an obligatory function for them.

- ✓ Concerning reasons that can be mentioned for people's unwillingness to report corruption, most of the youth identified that; 'proper actions will not be taken even if corruption is reported'; 'those who report corruption will be subject to revenge; and 'the society does not appreciate those who report corruption' as the top three reasons for them not to report corruption. Moreover, lack of adequate awareness and understanding how to report corruption; and it is not worth reporting corruption if I am not personally hurt by it were also identified as the fourth and fifth reasons for unwillingness of youth to report corruption.

- ✓ Regarding anticipation of corruption in the future; majority of the respondents were expected as corruption can be increased in the future. Moreover, there were some respondents who said, corruption can be continued in the future as it was.

- ✓ Concerning youth willingness to report episodes of corruption in the future; about half of youth responded not to report any corruption cases to concerned bodies; and nearly one-third of them said that, 'my action to report corruption will depend on the cases' of corruption. This indicated lower level of youth readiness to combat corruption and reporting the cases to relevant authorities in the future.

6.1.3. Male and Female Youth Differences in their Perception about Corruption and Motivation of Combating Corruption

6.1.3.1. Male and Female Youth Differences in their Perception about Corruption

- ✓ When the perception of youth about forms and manifestation of corruption was compared between male and female; almost similarly positives response were observed between male and female youth. However, among ten items identified as forms of manifestation of corruption, female youth positive response were a little larger than male youth for three items: reducing some amount of tax and obtaining gift; arranging a job for relatives without normal application and selection procedure; and spending a number of government working hours to run personal business.

  On the other hand, concerning misallocating government funds for other purposes that would have side benefit; and making to win a bidding for a personal beneficially linked with were positively responded by male a bit better than female youth. The result of χ^2-test also confirmed, there was statistically significant difference between male and female youth respondents for the two items

- ✓ Concerning youth perceptions about usefulness of corruption, significant difference was observed between male and female youth. However, synonymous agreement of them was identified about a statement; 'Youth who are ready to lie, cheat, violate the law, and acts corruptly have better chances to get along than those who are unwilling to do so'.
- ✓ Statistically significance difference was observed between male and female youth in comparing the trends of corruption in the recent past years. Female youth who perceived corruption have been decreasing than past years were to same extent higher than male youth agreement. In short, male youth were much more negatively perceived the trained of corruption than female.
- ✓ When male and female youth responses about motive behind people's involvement in corruption were compeered, there was a significant difference between them. Female youth perception about motive behind people involvement in corruption were to get preferential treatment and to speed up the procedures; while male youth perceived the motive behind people involved in corruption were to avoid sanction or punishment and to avoid official payments like tax.
- ✓ There were significant differences between male and female respondents thought about problems corruption poses to their own personal life and to their family life. This was much more responded by female than male youth.

6.1.3.2. Male and Female Youth Motivation Differences in Combating Corruption

- ✓ During the recent past years, the practice of reporting corruption by male youth was greater than female. Similarly, male youth peer groups had been better practiced reporting corruption during the recent past years than female peer groups.

- ✓ Significant difference was identified between female and male youth agreement about reporting corruption to relevant authorities as an obligatory duty of youth(when more than half of male youth did not considered it as an obligatory task; the majority of female youth were agreed as it is an obligatory task for youth).
- ✓ There was significant difference between male and female youth concerning fear of revenge as a reason for not reporting corruption to concerned bodies; which was a reason for female youth than male.
- ✓ Though, the hope of youth participated in this study was pessimistic about the future of corruption; there was statistically significance difference between male and female youth in anticipating the future of corruption; indicating, male youth are more pessimistic than female.
- ✓ There were certain differences between male and female youth to report corruption in the future. Majority of female youth are voluntary to report corruption to anticorruption commission or relevant authorities than male. On the other hands, more than half of male youth responded not to report any corruption cases in the future.

6.2. Conclusions

On the bases of the findings of this study the following conclusions were made.

The findings of this study signify that, one-third of the youth did not properly define corruption. Regarding forms of manifestation of corruption; most of youth considered some items identified in this study as corrupt acts. Whereas, exposing confidential information for personal benefit, using government resources for private purpose, and falsification of documents to obtain qualification or promotion were less considered by youth as corruption acts. Even though significant difference was observed between male and female youth, the finding of this study also reviled that, the perception of youth about corruption was found as it

was useful and necessary to some extents. As a result, they believe that, “youth who are ready to lie, cheat, violate the law, and acts corruptly have better chances to get along than those who are unwilling to do so”. From these, it is possible to argue that, youth are not strong in understanding corruption and to take part to combat corruption; rather, they may easily enter to corruption.

The findings of this study clearly show that, most youth had felt that corruption had become worse than it was in previous years. More specifically, male youth were much more negatively perceived the trained than female. These indicate that corruption is becoming an emerging issue among young generation; which requires serious consideration of all parts in the country. It is argued that, as the incidences, magnitude, and extent of corruption increased, the youth may socialize into corruption by their lived social reality. Thus, it seems important to consider such findings for future anti-corruption policies and strategies in the country.

Regarding motives behind people’s involvement in corrupt practices; there was a significant difference between male and female youth. However, majority of the respondents were identified; to have an alternate source of income and ambition to become rich as quick as possible; and to avoid punishment and official payments like tax as major reasons. This implies the expansion of self-centered practice and lax of laws and regulations by corrupted people. If such practices continuous in the future, youth motive to make effort in their business and the power of law become deteriorate in the country. This in turn will facilitate money laundry and lack of good governance at all administration levels in the country.

Concerning the extent of problems corruption poses; highest level of youth agreement was identified related with the development of the country, to the young generation, and to business enterprise including SME. This implies that, its effect have been largely creating problems on developments of the country and individual efforts of young people to do business. In addition,

it can create serious consequences for investments leading to loss of investment opportunities, and loss of favorable business environment. So, if corruption dose not minimized, it will continuo creating serious impact on individual citizens, community and the nation at large.

Concerning the practices of reporting corruption to concerned bodies during the recent past years; in this study weak practice of youth was identified. This clearly indicates that, youth were not sufficiently participating in combating corruption by reporting the cases to concerned bodies. Moreover, the findings of this study showed lower level of youth agreement about reporting corruption to relative authorities as an obligatory function for youth. These findings indicates the denial of youth respondents about the facts that, as young generations growing up will have considerable power to form opinions, youngsters should play a role in fighting against corruption. On the basis of these, one can conclude that, youth lack proper understanding of expected roles in combating corruption, or not interested to participate to combat corruption.

According to the finding of this study, the reasons identified by respondents for their unwillingness to report corruption were assessed with negligence of rules and regulation by officials; those who report corruption will be subject to revenge; and thoughts of the youth about reporting corruption. Particularly, fear of revenge was a reason for female youth than male. From these, it is possible to conclude that, poor legal action on reported cases, and weak protections of whitens-bellower have been de-motivating peoples to report corruption. So, these may need specially attention of all concerned bodies in combating corruption.

Regarding anticipation of corruption in the future, this study demonstrated, only one out of ten youth (particularly male youth) had a hope corruption can be reduced or completely eradicated in the future. This clearly indicated that, the hope of youth about the future of corruption was pessimistic. Additionally, the findings of this study verify that, there were lower level of youth

readiness to combat corruption and reporting the cases to relevant authorities. Particularly, male youth are much more unwilling to report and participate in combating corruption than female.

If youth are willing and available to give evidence to concerned bodies; they significantly contributing to the effort of a country in combating corruption. So, youth willingness to report corruption is fundamental in combating corruption. If the detected corruption is not reported, it is impossible to undertake investigations and to take appropriate action on time. On the basis of the above findings one can conclude that, most of the time many cases of corruption do not investigated due to absence of reporting and lack of evidences. Thus, it needs strong effort to motivate youth in particular and the people at large to participate in reporting corruption.

6.3. Recommendations

On the base of the major findings of the study and the conclusions made; the following recommendations were forwarded.

In order to improve the perception of youth about corruption; it is strongly recommended to conduct awareness creation training for youth. The training should include topics like: basic concepts of corruption; manifestation of corruption; effects of corruption on individual citizens, the community and the nation; strategy of combating corruption; and others. As much as possible the training program should allow the involvement of all youth from SMEs in the City. This can be done by Adama City administration in collaboration with regional and federal ant-corruption commissions. In addition, special effort is required on ethical education currently offered at educational institutions for youngest generation.

As identified in this study, the major reason for youth not reporting corruption was lack of taking appropriate action on reported cases of corruption by concerned bodies of the government. Moreover there were lack of getting feedback for those cases investigated and

action had already taken. So, acting transparently and developing feedback mechanisms using brochure, bulletins, new letters and the media seems appropriate. Moreover it is advisable if scheduled workshops and conferences will be conducted annually or bi-annual with youth by those organs responsible for collecting and investigating corruption cases.

According to the finding of this study, the serious reason for youth not to take part in combating corruption was fear of revenge. As a result; the majority of youth were not believed reporting corruption as obligatory tasks of them. Thus, acting on security of those people, who reported corruption acts require strong attention of the government. In this regarded the researcher recognizes the presence of a proclamation on the protection of whistleblower at national level (proclamation number 669/2010). So it is better if this proclamation is genuinely implemented and awareness should be created for all stakeholders to make the society know about the proclamation issued, to enable citizens to play a notable role in the struggle against corruption, report corruption to concerned organs, and to safeguard those people who reported committed corruptions. In addition, the commission should establish systems and incentives that encourage the practice of youth to report corruption.

Since the practice of corruption is complex, secrete, involve more people and illusive; the process of combating corruption may face challenges. It could create frustration among youth to participate in reporting and combating corruption; since they could exposed to physical or psychological violence. So, it is advisable for government organs to work collaboratively and cooperatively. Concerning this, the national and regional anti-corruption commission should create and strengthen collaboration and cooperation with local government organs, police, courts, youth association, Ombudsmen institutions, Human right commission, educational institutions and other community organization in combating corruption.

Overall, even if the findings of this study identified major troubles related to perception and motivation of youth in combating corruption; there could be other important issues of perception and motivation of youth related to corruption not assessed through this study. So, it is recommended that the Federal and the Regional Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commissions, could conduct further in-depth study on the issues related to corruption perception and motivation of youth in combating corruption at least every two years.

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Appendices

Appendix: A

Adama Science and Technology University

School of Post Graduate Studies

Department of Psychology

A Questionnaire to be filled by Youth from Small and Microenterprises

Consent!

This questionnaire is designed to assess ***Motivation of Youth engaged in Small and Microenterprises in Combating Corruption: the Case of Adama City.*** To meet the objectives of the study, your honest and genuine cooperation and willingness to participate in filling this questionnaire is essential. The information you have provided is confidential and is only used for academic purpose. No information is displayed without the consent of you. So, I request your keen and truthful responses.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation!

General Instruction:

- Writing your name is unnecessary.
- Circle or put "✓"mark for close-ended questions you assumed be an answer
- Write your answers on the blank space provided for open-ended questions

Part One: Background information of the respondents

1) Gender a) Male _____ b) Female _____
2) Age: a). Less than 20 ___ b). 20-25 ___ c). 26-30 years ___
3) Educational level:
   a) Primary School _____ b) Grade 9-12 _____ c) Certificate or Levels _____
   d) Diploma _____ e) First Degree & above ____
4) Sectors of Small and Microenterprises

   a) Trade b) Services c) Construction d) Manufacturing e) Urban Agricultural

5) Your work experience in the Enterprises.
   a) Up to 1 year __ b) 2-4 years __ c) 5-7 years ___ d) More than 7 years ___

Part Two: Perception related Questions

6) Do you think the following action represents corruption?

No	Items	Yes	No	
1	If a government official helps a relative get accepted into a small and microenterprise he/she is not fitting			
2	If a government official arranges for his/her relatives to get a job in his/her organization without having to go through the normal application and selection procedure.			
3	If a government servant spends a number of working hours to run his own business			
4	If a government official misallocating government funds for other purposes that would have side benefit to him.			
5	If a government servant exposing confidential information of an organization to a friend who run his own business.			
6	If a government employee facilitates fast investment processes to receive extra incentives for efficiently delivered service.			
7	If a government official helps owner of the company by reducing some amount of taxes he should pay and the owner of company offered him gifts for the action.			
8	Using an office car by a government employee for private purposes			
9	If in a bidding to buy raw matters for a companies was given for a person beneficially linked with the manager of the company			
10	Falsification of documents to obtain qualifications, jobs, or promotions			

7) How do you rate your level of your understanding about corruption?

a) Excellent b) Very good c) Good d) Poor e) Very Poor

8) How do you think the extent of problems that corruption poses to your personal life, other people, and the country? Please, respond using the scales.

No	Items	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low
1	to your personal life					
2	to your family					
3	to young people like you					
4	to business enterprise (including small and microenterprises)					
5	to other people in your locality					
6	to the development of our country					

9) What is your level of agree with the following statements related to the usefulness of corruption? Please, respond using the scales.

No	Items	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	Corruption is a tool for doing business	5	4	3	2	1
2	Corruption is necessary to some extent, for small and micro enterprises	5	4	3	2	1
3	Youth who are ready to lie, cheat, violate the law and act corruptly have better chances to get along than those who are unwilling to do so.	5	4	3	2	1
4	Corruption is harmful, but it can also be useful.	5	4	3	2	1

10) In your opinion, which of the following are the main intentions behind people's involvement in corrupt practices? Please, respond using the following scales.

No	Items	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	There is no other way to get things done in government organization	5	4	3	2	1
2	To speed up the process/procedures	5	4	3	2	1
3	To avoid sanctions or punishment	5	4	3	2	1
4	To avoid higher official payments, like tax	5	4	3	2	1
5	To get preferential treatment/privileges	5	4	3	2	1
6	To have an alternate source of income	5	4	3	2	1
7	The ambition to become rich as quick as possible	5	4	3	2	1
8		5	4	3	2	1
9		5	4	3	2	1

11) How would you compare the level of corruption now versus resent past years?

a) Much higher than past years
b) Somewhat higher than past years
c) About the same as past years
d) Somewhat lower than past years
e) Much lower than past years

Part Three: Questions related to Willingness and Motivation to Combat Corruption

12) During the past years, have you or anyone of your friend or others reported corruption to concerned bodies?

i. You; yourself a). Yes b). No

ii. Anyone of your relatives a). Yes b). No

iii. One of your friends (peer group) a). Yes b). No

iv. Member of your enterprise (SME) a). Yes b). No

v. Someone you know best a). Yes b). No

13) Do you agree that reporting any corruption to anti-corruption commission or relevant authorities is an obligatory to you?

a) Strongly Agree b). Agree c) Neutral d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree

14) Some youth are unwilling to report corruption because of various reasons. Some of these possible reasons are listed hereunder. Please show which of the following you personally consider as a reason for not reporting corruption to the relevant authorities using the scales.

No	Items	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	Those who report corruption will be subject to revenge	5	4	3	2	1
2	Proper actions will not be taken even if corruption is reported.	5	4	3	2	1
3	It is not worth reporting corruption if I am not personally hurt by it.	5	4	3	2	1
4	The society does not appreciate reporting corruption.	5	4	3	2	1
5	Lack of adequate awareness and understanding of youth how to report and combat corruption	5	4	3	2	1
6	Absence of reward and recognition for these who report corruption	5	4	3	2	1
7	Others (specify)	5	4	3	2	1

15) What do you anticipate about corruption in the future at your area?

a) Corruption can be completely eradicated

b) Corruption can be substantially reduced

c) Corruption can be continue as it was

d) Corruption can be increased to a certain degree

e) Corruption can be increased significantly

16) If you faced corruption in the future, which one of the following action are you personally willing to undertake? Please, put "✓"mark in front of the alternative you assumed be an answer.

No	Alternatives	Answer	Remarks
1	Report corruption to anticorruption commission or relevant authorities		
2	My action on corruption will be depends on the cases		
3	Abstain to report any corruption cases		
4	Others (specify)		

17) What do you suggest to alleviate corruption in your area and the country?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Thank you for your effort and devotion of time to respond this questionnaire!

Adama Science and Technology University

School of Post Graduate Studies

Department of Psychology

Leading Interview Questions for Officials

These questions were designed to assess ***Motivation of Youth engaged in Small and Microenterprises in Combating Corruption: the Case of Adama City.*** To meet the objectives of the study, your honest and genuine cooperation and willingness to respond this interview is important. The information you have provided is confidential and is only used for academic purpose. No information is displayed without the consent of you. So, I request your keen and truthful responses.

1. Personal information of the interviewee's
2. How do you evaluate youth perception about corruption those who engaged in SMEs?
3. Did any training relative to corruption were offered to youth?
4. Is there any mechanisms used by your organization to enhance perception and motivation of SME youth in combating corruption?
5. How do you assess the participation of SMEs youth in combating corruption
6. What problems do you observe for unwillingness of youth to report corruption
7. What do you recommend to improve the participation of youth in combating corruption?
8. Any other comment or suggestions.

Appendix: C

Yuunivarsiitii Saayinsii fi teknolojii Adaamaa

Muummeen Saayikolojii

Gaafannoo(Questionnair) dargaggoota IMXn Gurmaa'an guutamu.

Kaayyoo Gaaffannoo

Gaafannoon kun kan qophaa'ee dargaggoota IMXn Gurmaa'an malaammaltummaa ittisu irratti hirimaana isaanii qaban akka magaalaa Adaamaatti jiru adda baasuu fi warqaa eebbaa digrii 2ffaa qopheessuf. Kanaafuu, isinis kanuma hubattanii bu'uura gaaffilee armaan gaditti dhihaataniitiin raga fi odeeffannoo barbaachisa ta'an haala bilisa fi ta'en laachuu keessan galma gahiinsa kaayyoo qo'annoo kanaatiif gummachaa gootanfi dursii galata argadhaa isin jedhaa .

Kutaa 1ffaa Piroofaayilii Deebii Kennitootaa

Hub

Ragaa dhuunfaa jalatti maqaa fi teessoo keessan barreessuun barbaachisaa miti;

1. Koorniyaa a)Dh _____ b)Du_____
2. Umrii a). 20 gadi _____ b). 20-25_____ c). 26-30 years _____
3. Sadarkaa Barumsa a) kutaa 9-12 ____b).seertifiketa fi Levels c).Diploma ____
   d) digrii dura fi isaa ol ____
4. Gosaa hojii irratti gurmoofte; a)Dadalaa b) Tajaajilaa adda addaa c) Ijaarsa
   d) Industir e) Qonnaa
5. Bara Tajaajilaa a) waggaa 1 b) waggaa 2-4 c) waggaa 5-7 d) waggaa 7 ol

Kutaa 2ffaa Gaafannoo hubanno dargaggonni malaammaltummaa irratti qaban

1. Gochoonii armaan gadi kun Malaammaltummaa ni ibsu?

No	Dimmota(Items)	Eeyyee	Lakkii
1	Qaami waldaalee IMX irraa hojjatu tokko nama firaa isaa ta'e tokko akka waldaan gurmaa'u gargaarun isaa sirri miti.		
2	Waajjiraa mootummaa of keessa hojjatu keessatti adeemsa qacarrii tokko malee hiriyaa ofi hojii keessa galchuu		
3	Hojjatan mootumma tokko yeroo hojii mootummatti hojii dhunfa isaa hojjachuun.		
4	Bu'a dhunfa isaati jechaa baajata 'fund 'mootumaan gara birootti jijjiru.		
5	Iccitti waajjiraa hiriyaa ofitti baasan kennuu		
6	Hojjatan mootumaa hojii inveestimenti tokko haala mijjeessu kennaa fudhachuun		
7	Gibiraa kampaan dhaaf waan gadii hirisee kampaanich ammo kenna adda kennuu.		
8	Konkolaata mootumaa hojii dhunfatiif oolchuu		
9	kenana kenname bu'uuraa godhachuun waligaltee kennuu		
10	Dokumaanti sobaatiin hojii ykn guddinaa keessa argachuu		

7 Hubannoon malaammaltummaa irratti qabdu maal fakkaata?

a) Baayyee baay'ee gaariidhaa b) Baayyee gaariidhaa c) Gaarriidhaa

d) gadii anaadhaa e) Baayyee gadii anaadhaa

8) Malaammaltummaan miidhaan: 5=Baay'ee Olaanaadhaa ; 4= Olaanaadha ; 3=gidu galeessaa ; 2= gadii anaadhaa; 1= Baay'ee gadidhaa

No	Dimmoota	5	4	3	2	1
1	… jireenyaa kee irran gahee					
2	… maatii kee irran gahee					
3	… dargagoota irran gahee					
4	… IMXirraan gahee					
5	… namoota of fooyyeessuuf socho'an irratti fide					
6	… guddinaa biyyaa irrattii fide					
7						

9) Jechoota armaan gadii keessaa kamittuu sirrii jettee fudhata isaa filaatee iskeeliin ka'ii 5= Haalan sirridha 4=sirriidha 3=hin beeku 2=sirri miti 1= Gonkumma sirri miti

No	Dimmoota (Items)	Haalan .Sirridha	Sirridha	Hin beeku		Gonkumma sirri miti
1	Malaammaltummaan gufuu guddinaatti	5	4	3	2	1
2	Malaammaltummaan meeshaa guddinatti	5	4	3	2	1
3	Malaammaltummaan waldaalee IMXf barbaachiisadha	5	4	3	2	1
4	Namoota dhugaa hojjatan irraa namoota hattan,sobaan fi ,seera cabsantuu, yeroo dheera turaa	5	4	3	2	1
5	Waldaaleen xixxiqa fi giddugaleessattuu waldaalee gurguddoo irra malaammaltummaaf saaxilama.	5	4	3	2	1
6	Malaammaltummaan miidhaa fida hin barbbachiisu,Yaa ta'u malee bu'a qabaa.	5	4	3	2	1
7		5	4	3	2	1

10) Akka yaada keetti jechoota garmaan gadi keessaa kamittu malaammaltumaa ka'umsa jeette yaada? Iskeeliin ka'ii; 5= Haala sirridha 4=sirriidha 3=hin beeku 2=sirri miti 1= Gonkumma sirri miti.

No	Dimmoota (Items)	Haallan.Sirridha	Sirridha	Hin beeku	Sirri miti	Gonkumma sirri miti
1	Carraan waa argaatan hojjachuu hin jirattuu	5	4	3	2	1
2	Dhimmaa arfaachiisuuf	5	4	3	2	1
3	To avoid sanction or punishment Addabbii ofirraa hanbisuuf	5	4	3	2	1
4	Kaffaltii guddaa ofirra hir'suuf	5	4	3	2	1
5	Seeran hojjachuuf	5	4	3	2	1
6	Mirgaa nama eguun	5	4	3	2	1
7	Kallattii maddaa galiitti	5	4	3	2	1
8	Kaffalti seeran alaa supaarvzhinnii kaaffaluu	5	4	3	2	1
9	Hawwii dafan duroomuu	5	4	3	2	1
10	Seeraaf dhimmammuu dhabuu.	5	4	3	2	1

11) Malaammaltummaa yeroo ammaa jiruf kan waggaa shanaan haaraa jiru haala qabatama naannoo keettin yoo ilaaltu maalii fakkaata?

a) kan yeroo duraantuu baayyee caalaa
b) Hammaa tokkoo kan yeroo darbeettuu caalaa
c) Garagarumma hin qabu.
d) Kan yeroo duraan xiqqadaa
e) Yeroo darbee baayyee xiqqadhaa

Kutaa sadii:Gaafannoo waa'ee aka'umsaa dargaggoonni malaammaltumma ittisuu irrattii qaban madaaluu

12) Waggaa lamaan darbee kanaa keessamaatii ykn hiriyaa kee kan ta'an keessa namni malaammaltumma irratti eeruu kenee jira

i)	Ati;mata keetiin	a) Eeyyee	b) lakkii
ii)	Maatii kee keessaa	a) Eeyyee	b) lakkii
iii)	Hiri'yaan kee	a) Eeyyee	b) lakkii
iv)	Miseensii waldaa IMX	a) Eeyyee	b) lakkii
v)	Olaanii kee	a) Eeyyee	b) lakkii
vi)	Namnii ati gaariidha jeettu	a) Eeyyee	b). lakkii

13) Eeruu poolisii fi Komishiin Naamusaa fi malaammaltumaaf kennuun dirqama dargaggoottii? ;

a) Eeyyee baayyee dirqamaa;

b) Dirqamadha

c) Hin beeku

d) Dirqama miti

e) Gonkumma dirqama miti.

14) Dargaggoonni tokko tokko fedhii malaammaltumaa irratti eeruu kennu hin qabani Sababnii isaanii eeruu kennuu didaanfi maal? iskeeliin ka'ii; 5= Haalan sirridha 4=sirriidha 3=hin beeku 2=sirri miti 1= Gonkumma sirri miti.

No	Dimmoota	Haalan .Sirridha	Sirridha	Hin beeku	Sirri miti	Gonkumma sirri miti
1	Namni eeruu kennee waan rebamaa jiruuf	5	4	3	2	1
2	Tarkaanfii walii gituu waan hin fudhatamnef	5	4	3	2	1
3	Ergaa naa hin xuqinee maalituu nadhiibee	5	4	3	2	1
4	Hawaasni eeruu malaammaltumma irratti kennuuf walii kakaasuu dhabuu	5	4	3	2	1
5	Hubannoo dhabuu dargaagoota haala eeruu itii kenamuu fi ittisuu	5	4	3	2	1
6	Jajjabeessuun waan hin jireef	5	4	3	2	1
7	Kan biro_____	5	4	3	2	1

15) Hangam tokko garaa fuldurat malaammaltummaa naannoo keettii mul'latu hir'suuf yaada jirta?

a. Malaammaltummaa hundee dhabamsiisuu
b. Malaammaltummaa hangaa tokko hir'suu
c. Malaammaltummaa haaluma ammaa jiru kana itti fufsiisuu
d. Malaammaltummaa baayyinaan hir'su
e. Malaammaltummaa gonkumaa hir'isuu hin danda'amu

16) Malaammaltumma raawwatamuu yoo agartaan maalii gootu?

Lakk	Filaannoo	Answer	Remarks
1	komishinni naamusaa fi farra malaammaltummaa fi qaama dhimmi ilaaltuf ni gabaasa		
2	Murteessan odeeffannoo argaadhe dhaa.		
3	Eeruun malaammaltumma akka hin kenamen dhorku.		
4	Kan biro_____		

17) Malaammaltummaa naannoo keettii fi biyya kee keessatti calqisuu hir'isu irratti yaadni ati qabdu maal fakkaata?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Galataa argadhaa yeroo keessan ariisaa gottan gaafannoo kanna naaf guutuu keessanif

Appendix D

Youth Responses about Helpfulness of Corruption

No	Items		SA & Agree	Moderate	DA & SDA	Total	Mean
1	Corruption is necessary to some extent, for doing business in small and micro enterprises	Count	168	69	148	385	3.08
		%	43.64	17.92	38.44	100	61.56
2	Youth who are ready to lay, cheat, violate the law and acts corruptly have better chances to get along than those who are unwilling to do so	Count	247	89	49	385	3.85
		%	64.16	23.12	12.73	100	76.94
3	Corruption is harmful, but it can also be useful	Count	227	69	89	385	3.59
		%	58.96	17.92	23.12	100	71.74
Total		Count	651	230	289	1170	3.51
		%	55.64	19.66	24.70	100	70.12