

**CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY A FOCUS ON THE MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION ENUGU**

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Abstract

The concept of corruption which is expected to be sine-qua-non to nothing in Nigeria Civil Service Administration as regards to its effectiveness and efficiency of performance has succeeded and considered since Colonia and Post-Colonial era a successful measure or income increase in the civil service. In facts, all activities in the civil services have been non-government and governmental organizations, why that of the civil service is more delicate because of the role it plays in the government and entire society. A total of three hundred and eight-eight (388) questionnaires were administered to respondents. 340 (three hundred and forty) were returned, forty-eight (48) were not returned while some were incomplete. The returned questionnaire was analysed and computed. Analysis of data obtained from questionnaire was also used in the test of hypothesis, the researcher accepted H_1 because χ^2 is greater than the critical value. H_1 states that corruption in Enugu State have affected on the entire society and the government of the day. Actively ensuring that there is no opportunity to abuse offices. There is thus no better way of fighting corruption than to shut down the avenue of corruption. The closure of such denied an opportunity in the first in the instance, to the leadership to take advantage of their office to be corrupt.

Keywords; Corruption, Civil Service, Governance and Administration

Introduction

Corruption for many years has been in every society, it is a problem which has eaten deep into the system of every society they some are more province. In some society, while some other society try to cover their own from been exposed.

The Nigerian Public Service which consists of employees in Nigerian government agencies, is discovered to be corrupt, it is no longer news because it has become part of the service culture, the system has become so corrupt that it brought about non-chalet and lackadaisical attitude, recalcitrance and Profligacy, diversion of funds meant for government work into private purses and bank account, favouritism and nepotism etc. all these are characterized as corruption existing in the Nigeria public sector.

Education ministry as old as civil service, this is because civilization started with exhibiting extra knowledge to better conditions of living, narrowed down to Nigeria, "Ministry of education Enugu could be seen to be as old as the advent of Europeans or Colonia Masters" (Fafuwa A.B 1974). They brought the idea of acquiring and impacting knowledge formerly and establishing to be sorely incharge. It came to line light when the country was operating under the regional system, where we had directorate of education to three and later four regions of the country. This metamorphosed to ministries in 1967 with 12 states and currently 36 in the country.

Paper Problem

Generally, it is well known fact that corruption which was supposed to be sine-qua-non to nothing in Nigeria Civil Service Administration as regards to its effectiveness and efficiency of performance has succeeded and

considered since Colonia and Post-Colonial era a successful measure or income increase in the civil service. In facts, all activities in the civil services have been non-government and governmental organizations, why that of the civil service is more delicate because of the role it plays in the government and entire society.

The general performance of the civil servants in their various offices has been radically contaminated and as such has stopped the prestige and dignity so low and in a wide spectrum has tarnished the image of the country (Nigeria) both internationally and globally in her relation with other countries of the world.

The civil service which can best be described as the life wire of the government has been subjected to series of reforms over the years. "in fact it has required image of a sick-baby of the various government and the nation of large, unfortunately this manifest itself in the civil servant, government top officers, police officers, teachers and lecturers in various institution.

In Enugu State Civil Service corruption takes the shape of

- (a) The ghost worker syndrome
- (b) Setting of government offices ablaze to cover up crimes committed on records.
- (c) Embezzlement of public fund
- (d) Committing fraud by some with political leaders
- (e) Bribing and assassination of superior officers to take over their position
- (f) Bureaucratic red tapism, nepotism and favouritism.
- (g) Erosion of discipline
- (h) Employment of inexperienced officers and indiscriminate promotions and transfers because they have people in high places.
- (i) Collecting bribe to render services which are meant to be free of charge.
- (j) Declaration of age and tampering with employment files (records) so as to retire when due.
- (k) The open and close reporting system in this case, superiors don't usually tell the truth in order to save their lives, or the other way round, they write down their subordinate because he/she does not know what is written about him or her. The reporter will favour whom he/she like, but whoever they hate, they write down or off.

All these are being done in the public or civil service in quest for power, wealth, greed and selfishness among the leaders and civil servants and as such, the civil servants find it difficult to carry out its task effectively in this context. In this case, the research work will be concerned with how high levels of corruption in the civil service contribute to the state of power performance, inefficiency and ineffectiveness.

As a result, these problems ensure maximum achievement of efficiency in the civil service, government should realize the good measure that should be taken to wipe out corruption.

Research Question

1. To what extent does corruption affects the performance of workers in Enugu State Civil Service?
2. How would corruption be accessed in Enugu civil service?
3. How does corruption affect the entire society and the government of day?
4. To what extent has corruption affected the civil service system?
5. How would a civil servant feel about corruption?

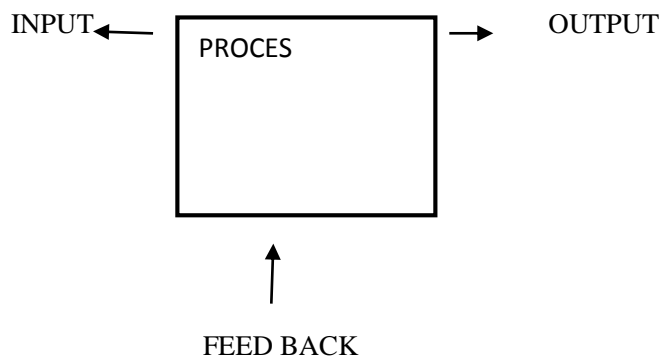
Hypothesis

The study generates one hypothesis which will be stated here both in null (H_0) and alternative (H_1) form.

- (a) H_0 : Nigerian leaders are responsible for the spread of corruption in the civil service and not the civil servant.
 H_1 : The people servants are responsible for the spread of corruption in the civil service and not the leaders.
- (b) H_0 : Corruption in Enugu State service does not jeopardizes the bureaucratic system.
 H_1 : Corruption in Enugu State civil service jeopardizes the bureaucratic system.

Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework adopted for the study is the system theory. The systems theory propounded by David Easton (1990) best explains the problem effect of corruption in the Nigeria public service. The systems theory tries to explain that, the input, that is to say that what the civil service or public service gives to the society will determine what the society will give back to them. Thus, when leaders or those who lead the way, who ought to show good example to the society (the masses) the masses will definitely follow the same track and even go worse.



The input when process determines output (feed back) what the civil service injects into the society, the society returns back to them.

The civil service as stated by Udentia is responsible for the carrying pout the day to day activities of the government. In order words it is the circulatory system of the political system, the totality of civil bureaucracy set up by the modern government to administer to execute their policy and programe. In furtherance Chukwu (2007) stated that the civil service is an organized of government without the civil service. There is no government. By this we ask, what do the civil service model? Well since they are the societies is backbone; if they model corruption. The entire society will follow suit when they mode discipline the society will follow as well.

This system theory from the researchers view is believed to help Biplane the dangers associated with corruption in the civil service. How it reflects back to the society at large. This is a system, it circulates, or revolves and whether they push out will return back to them directly or indirectly.

In determining corruption, emphasis is placed on illicit mode of behaviour in which some social, economic and political ends are sensed. Hence the Oxford dictionary (Advanced Learners) stated that the word Corruption refers to “people especially with authority or power to act dishonesty or illegally in return for money, position or personal gains”. Corruption therefore Is a social phenomenons which mangle and manifest itself in various human actions, which will be mentioned in the shape of corruption.

According to Agha (2002) corruption means “delay, to deplete, to rot, to degenerate, to desiccate, to waste away and to lose dignity and integrity”. This according him negates all virtues and principles of the civil service. Adding to his view, I will say that it is a denial of justice or common service to humanity, fairness and good will. Many scholars contributed to this social civil. In fact it is a dere-devil that stares humanity in the face. It Is also a global problem with destructive tendencies, especially that or the civil service, because in the role they play in the society.

Funk and Wag nulls (1976) defines corruption as the act of state of being corrupt dishonesty and lack of integrity; also bribery, moral deterioration: physical decay, not and corruption influence. By this definition if we compare what is going on in the society, we will say with no doubt that Nigeria is corrupt, or that the Enugu State Civil Service is corrupt.

Abonyi (2007) defined corruption to be moral laxity or decadence; lack of common standard or morality, growing cultural and religious decay. He further argues that corruption is not merely a moral issue,

it is essentially a structural problem that drives from and sustained by providing socio-economic organization of any society.

By this I will add that corruption is virtually in every aspect of the society including the religious sectors, socially and culturally. It is gradually becoming a tradition in every sphere of human endeavour.

History of Corruption

The present study tries to relate corruption in the civil service system or in the Nigeria public service to the historical and social condition of the pre-colonial states factors prevalent in the Nigerian political system. This study rejects the moralist approach which maintains that corruption flourishes generally in developing nations.

Africa or even Nigeria in particular becomes these societies encourages the persistence survival of corruption as an accepted way of life. In view of this Nigeria recently accepted the position of the No. 4th most corrupt nation in the world in 2004. She had no choice than to accept, in order to please the super power nations and get favour from them.

President Olushgun Obsanjo once sacked a minister of Education by name Prof. Fabian Osuji, for giving out bribe 400,000 dollars to the National house assembly in order for them to approve the budget for his ministry. Why should that be the case, if he is fighting a just cause, he should not give out bribe for his ministry's budget to be approved.

If we trace the history of corruption in Nigeria from independence till date we will find out that corruption has been. We cannot say precisely when it started, or how it is going to end. To conclude this, we seek the words of Arua (2003) "corruption is as old as Nigeria itself".

Corruption is an unofficial visitor which came in unknowingly at a time not known and has gradually evaded the centre system. it has spread its ways beyond reach for its wing to be called.

Causes of Corruption

According to Onyechi (2005) "corruption in the civil service is as a result of poor communication, internal conflict and quarrel. Desertion of service, political interference indifference poor working conditions or service conditions, bribery, nepotism etc, "he further stated that the civil service mentality is because the civil service belongs to the government, people working in it may start feeling that they are just civil servants. "The Oluoyibo syndrome" sets in and co-operation losses out.

The emphasis laid by Onyechi is one of the biggest problems of the civil service. One man once told a lady to my learning, that "This no be my papa work, you scratch may back and I scratch yours too" imagine that, forgetting that he is supposed to render services to humanity and that the government pays him for the job. I think by this, the issue of patriotism should come in.

Following the words of Onyechi (2005) "more recitation of the pledge and anthem and casual of the flay are just mere emotional outburst patriotism should compute love and motivation, it is more surely developed through the motivation of the citizenry both the young and old, and the strongest foundation for it is laid through sound education and people, especially the youths.

How would this be? This should be the question because with the way things are going in the system the generations have no place. Those who have out served or reached their peak in service will not want to retire so that the younger ones will get in; rather they tamper with their files of falsify their age so as not to retire. By this, the youths will have no job and in order to get busy, they involve themselves in some social vices crimes, armed robbery, drug peddling, prostitution etc. this will lead us to the argument of Abonyi.

Injection of Experienced Officers

Finally, Nkom (1982) puts it that the belief that corruption emanates from bankrupt and redundant social value, whether modern or fractional has mistaken the headache forever because a societies social and moral values reflects and are firmly anchored on specific material conditions. These material conditions are not determined by the ideas in people's head, but the society organizes the services. The above ascertain deals equity and a little of patriotism. When there is money, available goods and services and public utilities are redistributed equitably when the basic needs of the societies are met, when the government create conducive

and enabling environment and salaries for workers and every worker and their families and the entire is happy, the issue of corruption will be grossly reduced. The Nigerian police force will be a good example. Recently, the salaries of police were increased and having allowance, furniture and transportation allowance added and paid. The payment took effect, payment from 4years ago were calculated and paid even though it was approved this year. Every police officer in Nigeria today is happy doing the job. The same is done in the civil service and in other public sectors I believe it will serve as a motivational and financial tool to reducing corruption in Nigeria.

The Shape of Corruption

Corruption is a canker worm that has eaten deep, not just only into the fabrics of the civil service system, but has also soiled the character and personality of the civil servants. Corruption has become a tradition by this.

Momoh (1991) states that, “If there is anything which operates uniformly efficiently and smoothly all over the country. It is the twin engine of the machinery of corruption and bribery. The phenomenon of corruption seem to be our unofficial ideology or lingua franca from the universal language which is spoken and understood in every nook and crony of Nigeria”.

This open kind of corruption is so rampant in the Nigeria society, that it has become like a tradition or life style, that even the few ones who still try to maintain their dignity and principles are seen as foolish people who have lost sanity. Imagine a worker telling a colleague that you are stupid, if you don't drop this holier than thou attitude and collect that money to sign the documents, you will die in poverty just to sign something and collect money you do some, some, this work na your papa own?

The man was seen as one who is stupid that has probably lost his sense of reasoning simply because he does not want to compromise. This simply shows the kind of corruption which has eaten deep into the fabrics of the society and has become a way of life a must do “everyone is expected to do, and whereby one refuses to do, he/she becomes an outcast. Some, after holding on for a while will succumb to pressure, which comes probably from above or in order to become safe from the tongue lash of fellow colleagues.

Huntington through Amalu (2003) views this as an illegal means of making demands open to the system and illegal means of satisfying the demands.

Thus Onyechi (2005) claims it “exist in every society in different shapes and scales, but they appear to be more prevalent during the most intense phase of modernization. In fact, it is most common during the execution of society”. Furthermore, “civil servants have most executive, legislative and judicial functions of government contracts, the role of law etc. in those areas those servants engage in this evil to argue their meager income that is irregularly paid. I will want to conclude with this, any act which violates or neglects the principles and virtues of the civil service or any organization should be regarded as corruption.

Corruption in Enugu State Civil Service

Just as stated in chapter one 1.2 corruption in Enugu State Civil Service could appear in the form of embezzlement of public funds; committing fraud by some or with some political leaders maiming and assassination of superior officers to take over their positions, bureaucratic red-tapism, nepotism and favouritism, erosion of discipline injection of gesture in experienced working officers and indiscriminate promotions and transfers because they are people in high places, the ghost workers syndrome, setting of government officers ablaze to cover up crimes committed, on records, collection of bribe under declaration of age, open/closed reporting system. these are some forms of corruption going on in the Enugu State Civil Service. There are so many others, but these are most common within the civil service system.

Due to the prestigious nature of the civil service people tend to hide under the umbrella of the civil service to perpetuate crimes and achieve their selfish and criminal motive. They will not want to make quick money and occupy higher positions and enjoy the benefit which accrues to the position.

According to Udentia (1999) “The civil service is therefore putting into effects the governments not only that but also ensuring that the services already in existence are carried on effectively and efficiently. The civil service also monitors sectoral developments with a view of improving upon existing standards and

practices, correcting observed pit falls and ensuring a forward movement. Thus the civil services operates considerably less on the whims and caprices of idiosyncrasies of individual officer holders and more on a clearly defined and established operational guidelines”.

By this, the civil service is expected to operate strictly on principles and character, impartiality, liberality, permanence none a political, non partisan, anonymity Udentia, Chukwu and Onyechi.

- i. Impartiality: They should not be partial in making and implementing policies.
- ii. Permanence: The job of the civil service is a lasting one.
- iii. Liberality: It should be open to other people: views, ideas, opinions, etc. the job should be comprehensive.
- iv. Non political: They should not openly participate in political or support and political party.
- v. Non Partisan: They should not belong to any political party.
- vi. Anonymity: Whatever job they carryout should be whether good or bad to the interest of the supervisor or the government in power.

From all observations, these principles are only in the book pages, they are only paper works and a paper tiers, they don't provide for chance, which is the only constant element and making for stability which is necessary for directionality and incapability for political and social change.

Momoh (1991) if there is anything which operates efficiently, smooth and uniformly all over the country. It is the twin Engine of the machinery of corruption and bribery.

If ministries bribe the national house of assembly to approve budget for their ministries, where will this lead the civil service? It will only and corruption the more, because the mantle of corruption will flow from the top to the bottom.

The total population of Enugu State civil service is made up of 13,301 staffs which information available to the researcher is from Enugu State Civil Service Commission abstract of the consolidated man power static is as follows.

Table .1: Population Distributions

S/N	Stratum 1	No of Elements	%
1	Administrative class	1,840	14%
2	Executive class	2,305	17%
3	Secretarial class	4,25	36%
4	Auxiliary class	4,331	33%
	Total	13,301	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Sample Size and Sample Techniques

Since the population of Enugu State Civil Service is on the while, the news consider it necessary to determine the sample size. Therefore in order to determine the sample size for this study, the researcher employed a statistical formular by Yamani (1964)

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

Where n = Sample size

N = Population of error 5% or 0.05

I = Constant

This was voluntary chosen by the researcher. Therefore in substituting the formular above we obtain.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2 \cdot 0.0025}$$

$$n = \frac{13,307}{1 + 13,301 \times (0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{13,301}{1 + 1.3301 \times 0.0025}$$

$$n = \frac{13,301}{1 + 13301 \times 0.002}$$

$$n = \frac{13,301}{34.2525}$$

$$n = 388$$

Administrative Class $\frac{1840}{388} = 54\%$

Executive Class $\frac{2305}{388} = 54\%$

Secretarial Class $\frac{4825}{388} = 54\%$

Auxiliary Class $\frac{4331}{388} = 54\%$

Data Presentation

The presentation and analysis of the questionnaire is carried out . A total of three hundred and eight-eight (388) questionnaires were administered to respondents. 340 (three hundred and forty) were returned, forty-eight (48) were not returned while some were incomplete. The returned questionnaire will be used for the computation.

Analysis of data obtained from questionnaire Distribution to the selected civil service in Enugu State.

$$\text{Percentage (\%)} = \frac{x}{\sum x} \times \frac{100}{1}$$

Where: X = Specific of respondent
 $\sum x$ = Total number of respondents

Table 1: Sex of Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	210	62%
Female	130	38%
Total	340	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Tables 1 above 210 of the respondents representing 62% are male while 130 respondents representing 38% are female.

Table 2: Marital Status

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Single	200	59%
Married	100	29%
Divorced	40	12%
Total	340	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 2: shows that 200 respondents 59% are single, while 100 respondents representing 29% were married , the remaining 40 respondents representing 12% were divorced.

Table 3: Staff Levels of Cadre

Class/Levels	Frequency	Percentage
Administrative Class	110	32%
Executive Class	80	24%
Secretarial Class	80	24%
Auxiliary class	70	20%
Total	340	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 3: shows that 110 respondents representing 39% belongs to the administrative class, 80 respondents representing 24% belong to the executive class, while 80 respondents representing 24% belong to the remaining 70 respondents representing 20% being to the auxiliary class.

Table 4: Personal Data of Respondents (Number of years in service)

Years in Service	Frequency	Percentage
5yrs-9yrs	80	23%
10yrs-19yrs	179	53%
20yrs and above	81	29%
Total	340	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 4: Shows that 23% representing 80 respondents have serve 5 and below years of service interval, while 179 respondents representing 53% have serve up to and below years of service interval, the remaining 81 respondents representing 24% have serve 10 and above years of service interval.

Table 5: Presentation of Data According to Research Questions

Question 1: Do you agree that the level of corruption in Nigeria determines the performance of the civil service worker especially in Enugu State?

Range Class/Levels	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	220	65%
Agree	100	29%
Strongly Agree	-	-
Disagree	20	6%
Undecided	-	-
Total	340	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

The above table shows that 220 respondents representing 65% of the total response strongly agree that the level of corruption in Nigeria actually determines the performance of the civil service workers especially in Enugu State, 100 respondents representing 29% of the total responses agree to it. the remaining 20 respondents representing 6% objected to it.

Question 2: The level of corruption in Nigeria affect the civil service especially in Enugu State?

Range Class/Levels	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	-	-
Agree	50	15%
Strongly Agree	180	53%
Disagree	110	32%
Undecided	-	-
Total	340	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

It is quite obvious from the table that levels of Nigeria do not affect the civil service system especially in Enugu State with 180 respondents representing 53% of the total responses attesting to the fact, while 110 respondents representing 32% of the total responses disagree to it. to the remaining 50 respondents representing 15% of the total responses agree to it.

Question 3: Do you agree that corruption affects the entire and the government of the day?

Range	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	180	53%
Agree	100	29%
Strongly Agree	30	9%
Disagree	20	6%
Undecided	10	3%
Total	340	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

180 respondents representing 53% of the responses strongly agreed that corruption affects the entire society and the government of the day mostly in Enugu State while 100 respondents representing 29% of the responses agree to that, 30 respondents representing 29% strongly disagreed, 20 respondents representing 9% strongly disagreed, 20 respondents representing 6% disagree and the remaining 10 respondents 3% where undecided as to whether corruption affects the entire society and the government of the day.

Question 4: The Corruption in Enugu State Civil Service jeopardize the bureaucratic System?

Range	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	130	38%
Agree	120	35%
Strongly Agree	40	12%
Disagree	30	9%
Undecided	20	6%
Total	340	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

It is quite obvious from the table that corruption in Enugu State Civil Service jeopardize the bureaucratic system with 130 respondents representing 38% of the total responses attesting to this facts, while 120 respondents representing 35% of the total responses agree to it, 40 respondents representing 12% of the total respondents strongly disagreed to it, while 30 respondents representing 9% disagreed. The remaining 20 respondents representing 6% are undecided.

Question 5: Do you agree that civil service are responsible for the spread of corruption in the civil service and not the political leaders

Range	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	60	18%
Agree	40	12%
Strongly Disagree	130	38%
Disagree	110	32%
Undecided	-	-
Total	340	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

From the above table, it was observed that 60 respondents representing 18% strongly agree that the civil service responsible for the spread of corruption in the civil service and not the political leaders while 40 respondents representing 12% of the total responses agree to it, 130 respondents representing 38% strongly disagree to civil service responsible for the spread of corruption in the civil service and not the political leaders lastly 110 respondents representing 32% disagree to it.

Question 6: Do you agree that corruption has led to a high degree of unproductively in Nigeria civil service especially in Enugu State?

Range	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	190	56%
Agree	120	35%
Strongly Disagree	-	-
Disagree	30	9%
Undecided	-	-
Total	340	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

The above table shows that 190 respondents representing 56% of the view that corruption has led to a high degree of unproductively in Nigeria civil service in Enugu State. While 10 respondents representing 35% agree to it then study lastly, 30 respondents representing 9% disagree.

Test of Hypothesis

In the course of this work, three hypotheses is put forward to give direction o r the already stated hypothesis.

The chi-square (χ^2) statistical test was employed. The hypotheses is being tested , the formula for chi-square (χ^2) and the decision rule were stated in chapter three of the research work. In testing the hypothesis, the research used question.

Hypothesis 1

H₀: Corruption state civil service does not jeopardize the bureaucratic system.

H₁: Corruption in Enugu State civil service jeopardizes the bureaucratic system.

In testing hypothesis 1, the researcher used 4 in tables to determine the distribution.

Chi-square formula

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum (o - E)^2}{\sum}$$

Where: O = Observed Frequency in each category

\sum = Expected Frequency in corresponding

Category

Df = Degree of Frequency

X² = Chi-square

Table 1: Computation of Chi-Square

Option	O	E	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
Strongly Agree	130	68	62	3844	56.5
Agree	120	68	52	2704	39.8
Strongly Disagree	40	68	-28	784	11.5
Disagree	30	68	-38	1444	21.5
Undecided	20	68	-48	2304	33.9
Total	340				X ² = 162.9

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Degree of Freedom (df) $n - 1, 5 - 1 = 4$

Critical Value = 4 at 0.05 of significance = 9.488

Decision: From the test if hypothesis one, the researcher accepted H₁ because x² is greater than the critical value. H₁ states that Nigeria corruption in Enugu State Civil Service jeopardizes the bureaucratic system.

Hypothesis II

H₀: Nigeria leaders are responsible for the spread of corruption in the civil service and not the civil servants.

H₁: Nigeria leaders are not responsible for the spread of corruption in the civil service and not the civil servants.

In testing hypothesis 2, the researcher used question 5 in table 9 to determine the distribution.

Chi-square formula

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum (o - E)^2}{\sum E}$$

Table II: Computation of Chi-Square

Option	O	E	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
Strongly Agree	60	-85	-25	625	7.4
Agree	40	-85	-45	2025	23.8
Strongly Disagree	130	-85	45	2025	23.8
Disagree	110	-85	25	625	7.4
Undecided	-	-85	-	-	-
Total	340	-			X ² = 62.4

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Degree of Freedom (df) $n - 1, 5 - 1 = 4$

Critical Value = 4 at 0.05 of significance = 9.488

Decision: From the test if hypothesis two, the researcher accepted H₁ because x² is greater than the critical value.

Hypothesis III

H₀: Corruption in Enugu State does not affect the entire study and the government of the day.

H₁: Corruption in Enugu affects the entire study and the government of the day.

In testing hypothesis 3, the researcher used question 3 in table 9 to determine the distribution.

Chi-square formula

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum (o - E)^2}{\sum E}$$

Table III: Computation of Chi-Square

Option	O	E	O-E	(O-E) ²	$\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$
Strongly Agree	180	68	112	12544	184.5
Agree	100	68	32	1024	15.1
Strongly Disagree	30	68	-38	1444	21.2
Disagree	20	68	-48	2304	33.9
Undecided	10	68	-58	3364	49.5
Total	340				X ² = 3014.2

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Degree of Freedom (df) $n - 1, 5 - 1 = 4$

Critical Value = 4 at 0.05 of significance = 9.488

Decision: From the test if hypothesis Three, the researcher accepted H₁ because x² is greater than the critical value. H₁ states that corruption in Enugu State have affected the entire society and the government of the day.

Conclusion

Having enumerated or discussed various causes and effects of corruption on Nigeria public service and recommended ways to get them solved, it is now earnestly desired that the appropriate quarters involved should mount campaign towards checking this dangerous trend in our society not minding the previous anti corruption panel.

It is important that public servants in Nigeria begin to see the civil of corruption at this point in time and try to avert it to save the public service of being described as a citadel of crime and unethical. If our officials can inculcate the fear of God in them, embrace principles and ethics and discard their mentality of various character of our government can be sympathetic enough to detect the suffering of the poor masses and if our conscience could be clear towards the improvements of the standard of living, when all these are in existence in the public service we can talk of less corrupt government and public service which in effect will lead to a hive of sign of relief in the Nigerian public service.

The paper recommendations

The study made some recommendations in order to get rid of these social maladies.

1. Actively ensuring that there is no opportunity to abuse offices. There is thus no better way of fighting corruption than to shut down the avenue of corruption. The closure of such denied an opportunity in the first in the instance, to the leadership to take advantage of their office to be corrupt.
2. There is the adage that said “Absolute power corrupt absolutely” there is over centralization of power in Nigeria. the nature of the political process in exorable produces corruption when the state is high the cost is also high. The excessive centralization of resources makes the public treasuring a tempting source of private accumulation hence the ruling class readily succumbs to their temptation. There should be proper decentralization of power and resources.
3. There should be legislation planning a limit to private accumulation and enhancement in the affected countries. Private accounts should be audited yearly to ensure probity and accountability, money laundering should attract death sentence.
4. Public officer’s entitlement (Salaries and allowances) should be paid to them as at when due to reduce the temptation of following back corrupt practices.

5. A frantic effort should be made to change the value orientation of public officers who place more importance and self environment than patriotism national unity and development.

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