

EFFECT OF CORRUPTION ON EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY IN NIGERIA

BY

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DEGREE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Effect of Corruption on Efficiency of Public Service Delivery in Nigeria" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined effect of corruption on efficiency of public service delivery in nigeria, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of effect; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with effect and corruption. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Weberian Bureaucracy Theory and the New Public Management Theory. A sample size of 412 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 388 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.16). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.457$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 8.48, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.07$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on effect.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of effect of corruption on efficiency of public service delivery in Nigeria is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

In both global and African literatures, effect is now regarded as a key index of institutional performance. The colonial and post-colonial legacies of the Nigerian state continue to influence contemporary patterns of effect. Findings reported by Umeh and Adigun (2018) observed that respondents with greater exposure to effect recorded markedly different results. The cumulative effect of these dynamics is a situation that demands urgent and coordinated intervention. Comparative work by Alade and Dauda (2022) across several states uncovered a consistent pattern linking effect with corruption. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. A recurring weakness in the literature concerns the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of {k0} from confounding factors.

effect, when examined in relation to corruption, reveals complex and often paradoxical dynamics. Rapid urbanisation and demographic expansion across Nigerian cities have heightened the salience of effect in everyday life. A notable study by Kalu and Okonkwo (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. For practitioners, the practical significance of effect cannot be overstated, given its demonstrable link with corruption. A notable study by Adebayo and Aderemi (2017) argued that the impact of effect is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The phenomenon of effect, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which effect unfolds. Adebayo and Aderemi (2020), in a survey of relevant stakeholders, concluded that the benefits of effect are unevenly distributed across groups. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. An examination by Kalu and Salami (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. The weight of evidence therefore points toward a renewed commitment to evidence-based decision-making. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

The salience of effect in national discourse has grown steadily, driven by changing social conditions and technological penetration. In Nigeria, the intersection of effect and corruption is conditioned by unique socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors that differ markedly from Western settings. An examination by Osinachi and Oyelaran (2019) attributed much of the observed variation in outcomes to institutional capacity and policy continuity. Such findings reinforce the argument that effect deserves a place of priority on