
A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS OF ARTS DEGREE IN SECURITY STUDIES

Presented By Godwin SHEMA

Supervisor: Dr Ignace H. KABANO

Musanze, May 2020
DECLARATION

I, SHEMA Godwin, do declare that, except where otherwise indicated, this research entitled “Corruption and Its Effects on Socio-Economic Security: Case Study of Rwanda” is entirely my own work and has never been submitted in whole or in part to any other university.
SUPERVISOR ENDORSEMENT

This thesis entitled “CORRUPTION AND ITS EFFECTS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC SECURITY: CASE STUDY OF MUSANZE DISTRICT” was done under my supervision.

NAME: Dr. Ignace H. KABANO

ACADEMIC YEAR: 2019/2020

UNIVERSITY OF RWANDA

DATE:

SIGNATURE:

SUPERVISOR
DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my parents, Mr NYARWAYA Vincent (RIP) and Mrs Theodosie KAYITESI who helped me become the person I am.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude, first to the Lord Almighty who gave me the endurance needed in completing this study. Secondly, my supervisor Dr Ignance KABANO for his guidance, encouragement and directions throughout the research work. Likewise, all lecturers from the University of Rwanda for the training skills that they equipped in me which enabled the realization of this work.

My deepest appreciation and acknowledgement goes to my spouse, Judith NIWENSHUTI for her continuous support, encouragement, prayers and giving me positive energy throughout the study period. My sons, Alvin, Alton, and Alvis have been my source of energy and inspiration. They have been very patient with me for the entire year I was away on study.

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<tr>
<td>AUCAC</td>
<td>African Union Convention against Corruption</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPI</td>
<td>Corruption Perception Index</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
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<td>DASSO</td>
<td>District Administration Security Support Organ</td>
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<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development</td>
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<td>FBO</td>
<td>Faith Based Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Growth Domestic Product</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non – Governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>RIB</td>
<td>Rwanda Investigation Bureau</td>
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<td>RRA</td>
<td>Rwanda Revenue Authority</td>
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<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for Social Sciences</td>
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ABSTRACT

The issue of corruption is a pandemic that affects every society and country across the globe. It has been extensively researched at international and national levels. However, the available studies have not given their attention to study it at extensively at the local regional level. This study therefore, analyzed the effects of Corruption on Socio-Economic Security of Musanze District, Rwanda. It aimed at identifying the types of corruption, establishing the corruption status, finding out the corrupt institutions, establishing corruption effects, as well as suggesting strategies for fighting corruption in Musanze District.

The study was descriptive and applied the mixed methods approaches to collect, analyse, and present data. The study population was all institutions in Musanze District. 51 respondents were selected as a sample size. Purposive, cluster and convenient sampling techniques were used to select the study area, population and respondents respectively. Both secondary and primary data were collected. Primary data was collected using an instrument whose questions were both structured and unstructured so as to collect quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data was analysed and presented using descriptive statistics in the form of percentages and tables.

Qualitative data was analysed thematically and presented narratively. Findings indicated that the corruption occurred in various forms including sex corruption (17.6%), corruption status was high (49%), mostly occurred in public institutions (District authorities, 20%) caused by lack of accountability (28.6%), and its effects included poor quality service delivery (24.5%).

It was concluded that various forms of corruption existed in Musanze District at a high status in public institutions, with varying causes and effects that hampered the socio-economic security. The implications are that the study informs policy on the current status, causes and effects of corruption. It was recommended that the available legal measures be put in practice against the corrupt other than being in principle.
CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

The notion of corruption has been extensively researched on at international and national levels. However, available studies have not given attention to the study of corruption at local level. Thus, corruption is defined by Gardiner (2017) as a selfish practice that sacrifices the right of a person for the sake of personal interests. Transparency International (2019), defined corruption as the misapplication of the assigned power for private gain. On their part, Parveen, Jelili, and Hassan (2017) view corruption as the basis of the most critical challenges affecting the states, non-state actors and corporate entities across the globe. The World Bank (2009), identifies corruption as the ultimate impediment to poverty reduction, social and economic development.

Corruption is a threat to national security due to its adverse effect and damaging character on social fabric, economic advancement and international rating. Corruption tendencies disrupt the normal functioning of the state as it damages its redistributive policy and infringes on legitimate rights of the citizens. Corruption raises the cost of firm investment and consequently reduces investment levels (Kagire, 2019; DFID, 2015; Ibraheem et al., 2013).

Globally, effects of Corruption are felt in both developed and developing countries though the burden of corruption is more felt in the developing than the developed countries (Hoinaru, Buda, Nicolae, Ligia & Violeta, 2020). The 2018 global ranking of Corruption Perception Index (CPI) compiled by the Transparency International (TI) ranked Denmark, New Zealand, Finland, Singapore, Sweden and Switzerland as the least corrupt countries in the world. On the other side, the most corrupt are listed as North Korea, Yemen, South Sudan, Syria, and Somalia (WEF, 2019).

On the other hand, it is difficult to measure corruption basing on the economic development of a country. For example, TI reports indicate that Rwanda is one of the least corrupt and less developed compared to countries in the region like Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The same applies to Uruguay which is less developed and least corrupt compared to France. The world’s
major powers like USA, China, Germany, and Japan, are not even ranked among the first 5 least (TI, cited in Popova & Podolyakina, 2014; Kagire, 2019).

Despite the legal frameworks established by states to punish the crime of corrupt, perpetrators devise new and sophisticated techniques to override the rule of law and live a luxurious life on the public funds. For instance, corrupt officials misuse their authority to extort bribes from the private agents (Parveen, et al, 2017; Knafo et al., 2008). This is mostly prevalent in public institutions like including Police, Army, fire protection, health, education, justice and construction especially at various levels of the state (Popova & Podolyakina, 2014).

Available literature and studies highlight that corruption is manifested in various categories and types with attached effects. For example, Transparency International (2019) classifies corruption as ranging from petty to grand at both lower and higher political hierarchy. In Nigeria, various types of corruption have been established and include rent-seeking, embezzlement, conflict of interest, bribes and kickbacks. Nepotism, corruption in provision of services, political patronage, as well as electoral corruption, among others are prevalent (Anderson, 2000). Other causes revealed include economic environment, professional ethics and morality as well as habits, customs, tradition and demography (Sumah, 2018, p.4).

Knafo et al. (2008) pinpoint corruption effects as corroding tax compliance and leading to higher tax evasion thereby affecting the socio-economic security. Therefore, boosting economic security for citizens results in the socio-economic growth and development of the society. A society’s growth and development retards when it is deprived of services it is entitled to (Stock, 2002). It is widely held that Corruption widens income inequality gap in that, a slightly small increase in the growth rate of corruption has an impact on reduction of income growth of the poor.

Corruption distorts the distribution of economic benefits leading to inequitable income distribution, affects expenditures on health and education, reduces the level of social spending, fosters education inequality, and causes unequal distribution of land and other resources (Abed, & Davoodi, 2000; Ackerman, 2008; Mauro, 2002; Gupta, Davoodi &Tiongson, 2000, cited in Popova & Podolyakina, 2014, p. 3). Sumah (2018) also points out that corruption hinders economic growth as it affects entrepreneurship, employment opportunities and investment plans.
Further, corruption shrinks tax revenues as well as the value of various fiscal support initiatives. As a result, society loses trust in a country’s rule of law, education and consequently the quality of life is negatively affected.

A study by Transparency International Rwanda (2019) on corruption practices in Rwanda established that, one’s authority or one’s relations to influence another person’s decision was 48.1 %, giving jobs to close relatives or friends with no qualifications at 45.8%, and making an unofficial payment in order to qualify was at 45.2%. Further, the National Police was at (Index = 0.269), procurement units at (0.244) and customs service at (Index = 0.241). These were the institutions in which corruption practices mostly prevailed (Transparency Rwanda Report, 2019).

In Rwanda, the RIB statistics (2018) illustrate that there were 987 corruption cases country wide, where 138 corruption cases were in Northern Province, and 38 cases particularly in Musanze District. These statistics however, are the ones reported to the Police and RIB for prosecution. There are likely to be many unreported and unnoticed corruption cases that might be occurring. This study therefore, investigated the corruption types, corruption status, the corrupt institutions, its causes and effects on socio-economic security of Musanze District.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Corruption and its various forms and consequences has been highlighted by the above literature as negatively affecting the development of the society. Hence, it has an effect on the socio-economic security of the concerned society. It has been widely studied by various literature in regard to its causes, consequences and measures to curb it at international and national levels. However, extensive studies have not been exhausted at local levels where the society needs most services to develop. It is also at this level that officials entrusted to provide services are susceptible to corruption practices. Hence a gap in literature that needs to be filled by this study by deeply exploring the local citizens’ views on how corruption threatens socio-economic security of Musanze District.
1.3  Research objectives

1.3.1  General objective

The general objective of this research was to analyze Corruption and its effects on Socio-Economic Security of Musanze District.

1.3.2  Specific objectives

i.  To identify the types of corruption available in Musanze District.

ii.  To find out corruption practices in different institutions of Musanze District.

iii.  To establish the corruption effects on socio-economic security of Musanze District.

iv.  To recommend strategies for fighting corruption in Musanze District.

1.4  Research questions

i.  Which types of corruption do exist in Musanze District?

ii.  In which institutions does corruption exist most?

iii.  What effects does corruption have on socio-economic security of Musanze District?

iv.  What can be done to prevent corruption in Musanze District?
1.5 **Significance of the study**

This study generated new insights of corruption on socio-economic security to the existing literature. It also informs the policy makers (government, CSOs, NGOs, FBOs, Private sector, etc) on the nature of corruption, consequences and how to curb it especially in public institutions. The study also serves as a reference for future researchers in the field of corruption and its effects. The researcher also gained insights, skills and experience of conducting research using the mixed methods for collecting, analyzing, and presenting data.

1.6 **Study Justification**

The issue of Corruption has been extensively studied on national and international level. However, it has not been given attention at local level. Hence, limited research evidence on its existence (Auteri, 2017). Therefore, this justifies the need for conducting this study at a local level which is Musanze District and establish how the local citizens view corruption in regard to their socio-economic security. The study findings informed policy on various corruption types, causes, status, effects the institutions it is most prevalent in and recommended measures to eradicate it.

1.7 **Scope of the study**

1.7.1 **Content scope**

This study analyzed corruption and its effect on socio-economic security of Rwanda especially in Musanze District. It identified the status of corruption in Musanze District, and indicated some of the measures put in place to prevent corruption in Musanze District.

1.7.2 **Geographical scope**

This study was carried out in Northern Province of Rwanda specifically in Musanze District.
1.7.3 **Time scope**

The research covered a period of 5 years from 2014 to 2018.

1.8 **Limitation of the study**

The study was limited to the mixed methods approach (quantitative and qualitative approaches) in collecting and analyzing data. The study was conducted in 2020 and limited to a small area (Musanze District) due to limited time and financial constraints. This affected the wider study population coverage.

1.9 **Organization of the study**

This research is divided into five chapters as follows:

**Chapter One** is an introductory chapter showing the background of the problem, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, the scope of the study, limitation of the study, as well as the organization of the study.

**Chapter Two** is the review of literature related to the topic, where major study concepts are discussed. Finally, the research gap is shown in order to justify the usefulness of this research.

**Chapter Three** contains the study methodology; it discusses the methods and techniques used in data collection and analysis, the population and sample sampling techniques, sources of data, data collection tools and procedures, as well as the ethical issues.

**Chapter Four** covers the presentation of data, its analysis and interpretation.

**Chapter Five** gives the summary of findings, and draws the conclusions, study implications and recommendations.
CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses the theories and empirical studies in line with the topic under study. It ends with a conceptual framework and a conclusion.

2.2 Theoretical review

2.2.1 Theoretical Framework

As corruption is a complex phenomenon, no one theory explains it all. Some of the theories on corruption include the corruption theories of Arvind K Jain (2011). According to Jain, majority people are exposed to corruption, and corruption manifests in various forms. That corruption manifests in both benign and malignant forms. The benign form exhibits itself when the receiver asks a bribe from the giver in order to provide him/her with a service he/she (the giver) has the right or entitled to get. For example, an investigator can ask a victim for a bribe in order to investigate the offender for prosecution or otherwise abandons the case. Yet the victim has the right to be given justice by suing the offender. The malignant form of corruption, on the other hand, manifests when the leader utilizes the public assets as his/her own for personal interests.

Jain further provides three conditions for corruption to survive and they occur universally. The first condition is that there must be rents/leases related to public regulatory powers. For example, the government might lease its premises to private users. Many private companies may apply but the government official in charge may connive with a private company for a bribe to win the rent at a lower pay. Those who lose may not have power to effectively prevent the lease due to lack of political and legal support and they give up.

The second condition is that corrupt officials must be independent within the administrative structure. That is to say, the external controls (public accountability institutions and the society at large) of the administrative system from which the corrupt officials work are weak. They appear
legally but with weak implementation in the internal dynamics. The impact is that the corrupt officials now manipulate the weak controlling system to spend time dealing with illegal incomes at the expense of clients’ service provision. The third condition requires that public institutions (civic groups that exert moral pressures, political parties and the media that could expose the wrongdoing, and the legal system that would have the authority to prosecute and punish the guilty) governing corruption be weak and ineffective.

Jain further stipulates that the role of civil society organizations and public institutions are vital in controlling and checking and monitoring the public officials’ behavior. Contrary to that, public resources will be misappropriated, social and economic discrepancies will occur, economic activities will stagnate and the political violence will ensue. Jain’s theory provides insights on the ways how corruption manifests and how strong corruption control systems can be jointly carried out so as to curb corruption. The theory, however, doesn’t provide sufficient insights on how the givers/payers of corruption can be controlled since they might also induce the government officials to corruption.

**Principal-agent theory.** The desire for personal gain is often understood as the primary cause of public sector corruption, but this is an over-simplification of the complex relationships between individuals and the State. This theory assumes that agents (public officials) serve to protect the interests of the State. However, in reality, the interests of the officials often diverge from the interests of the State.

**Collective action theory.** This theory emerged as an alternative explanation for why systemic corruption persists despite laws making it illegal, and why corruption resists various other anti-corruption efforts in some countries. Here, corruption is regarded as a collective problem, because people rationalize their own behaviour based on the perceptions of what others will do in the same situation. When corruption becomes a social norm, everyone starts seeing it simply as the way to get things done.
2.3  Conceptual review

2.3.1  Key concepts

a.  **Corruption:** Various literature have come up with different definitions but with the same context about corruption. The literature by David (2012) explain corruption as a culture practiced everywhere and is even engrained nearly in all sections of the society where majority of people are deeply involved in it. It is a universal devil that has devoured human intelligibility in its social context. It deliberates unwarranted profits on few people contrary to legal and moral norms of the society. It undermines authorities’ effort to deliver prosperity for all citizens as the funds to do this are in the hands of the few in the society (David, 2012).

Gardiner (2017), defines corruption as a selfish practice that sacrifices the right of a person for the sake of the interests of another person. For Transparency International (2019), they refer corruption to the misapplication of the assigned power for private gain. Parveen, et al (2017) view it as the basis of the most critical challenges affecting the states, non-state actors and corporate entities across the globe.

The World Bank (2009), perceives corruption as the ultimate impediment to poverty reduction, social, and economic development. Besides, Otite (2000) views corruption as the perversion of integrity or state of affairs through bribery, favour or moral depravity. Khan (1996), defined corruption as an act which deviates from the formal rules of conduct governing the actions of someone in a position of public authority because of private gain with motive such as wealth, power or status.

b.  **Types of Corruption:** Transparency International (2019) classifies corruption as ranging from petty to grand and political. For Anderson (2000), various types are established as:-rent-seeking, embezzlement, conflict of interest, bribes and kickbacks, nepotism, corruption in provision of services, political patronage, as well as electoral corruption, among others. Dominik & Christina (2017) have identified the common corruption form as the one in which public officials receive bribes from private companies and citizens. They further classify corruption as institutional, corporate, and political. Institutional corruption exists in the form of bottom-up and
top-down forms in the civil service. Bottom-up corruption exists when the subordinate officials gather bribes and share them with their superiors as a way of protecting them from being sacked.

On the other hand, the top-down corruption occurs when the superiors are the ones sharing the bribes with the subordinates so that they don’t criticize them for the bribes and contracts signed without proper legal procedures. Corporate corruption occurs where corporate officials receive bribes in order to reveal the company /organization’s secrets to its competitors. Political corruption occurs when bribe payments are made so as to inspire the decisions concerning major contracts that guarantee market power monopoly or winning a privatization tender of a profitable state entity.

The Namibian anti-corruption commission 2012, provides and explains the types of Corruption as: Fraud, nepotism, inside trading, conflict of interest, abuse of power, embezzlement, and bribery. Bribery refers to offers in cash or in kind offered to change a judgment or corrupt the conduct or influence decision-making. Embezzlement implies theft of resources by a public officer entrusted with the authority and control of such resources. Fraud refers to an act or acts involving misdeeds such as false statements, tax evasion, manipulation of information and other unlawful acts denoted by intentional deception.

Conflict of Interest means having an interest in an arrangement that is incompatible with one’s official duties for the purpose of unlawful enrichment. For instance, awarding a tender to a company in which you have interest in, without declaring such interest and recusing yourself from the process. Abuse of power signifies using one’s vested authority to improperly benefit another entity or person. Favoritism and nepotism implies the allotment of appointments, services or resources basing on family ties, party affiliation, tribe, religion, and other partisan attachments. (Nikolous, n.d., p.64).

c. Status of Corruption: The 2019 corruption index revealed by the transparency international (Kagire, 2019) show that Rwanda corruption status scored 53% compared to 56% in 2018 of least corrupt countries in the world, moving from 48th position to 51st position. The National Police, the public procurement units and customs service have been revealed in Rwanda as the institutions in which corruption mostly prevails in Rwanda (Transparency Rwanda Report,
Rwanda’s office of the Ombudsman as quoted by Kagire (2019) says that corruption practices are witnessed in the public institutions especially during the employment recruitment exercise and during tendering and procurement processes.

d. **Causes of Corruption:** Various literature establishes that “corruption practices in government institutions are boosted by the government regulatory interventions” (Goel & Nelson, 2010, cited in Dimant & Tosato, 2017, p.2). This is in conformity with the DFID (2015) that established that reduced legitimacy was found as a cause and effect of corruption in public institutions. Nikolous (n.d.) highlights lack of transparency and accountability of government entities, lack of proper policies, rules, regulations and procedures as the main causes of corruption.

Sumah (2018) reveals causes of corruption as ranging from economy, ethical conduct and moral standards among others. Again, one’s authority or one’s relations to influence another person’s decision, giving jobs to close relatives or friends with no qualifications, and making an unofficial payment in order to qualify for a job or win to provide a service to the government (Transparency Rwanda Report, 2019).

Opportunity seizure, lack of accountability, bad incentives, culture, lack of discretion, and certain attitudes or circumstances have been identified in Namibia as the factors leading to corruption practices (Nikolous, n.d.).

e. **Effects of corruption on the socio-economic security:** Beck et al. (2001) conceptualize the socio-economic security as engulfing all welfare provisions which guarantee the primary security of daily life and which enhance life chances. Corruption effects are felt in both developed and developing countries though the level of effect is more felt in the developing than the developed ones despite its magnitude varying regardless of the level of development (Hoinaru, Buda, Nicolae, Ligia & Violeta, 2020; World Economic Forum, 2019).

Strand and Hatakka (2019) posited that the countries of sub-Saharan Africa development efforts are challenged by the endemic corruption. Knafo et al. (2008) pinpoint corruption effects as corroding tax compliance and leading to higher tax evasion thereby affecting the socio-economic
security. Boosting economic security for citizens results in the growth and development of the society socially and economically and the reverse is true where the society is deprived of the services they are entitled to (Stock, 2002).

As earlier highlighted, corruption widens income inequality to the extent that a one-standard deviation extrapolates growth rate of corruption which reduces income growth for the poor by to a great extent. It distorts the distribution of economic benefits leading to inequitable income distribution, effects expenditures on health and education, reduces the level of social spending fosters education inequality, as well as causes unequal distribution of land and other resources (Abed, & Davoodi, 2000; Ackerman, 2008; Mauro, 2002; Gupta, Davoodi & Tiongson, 2000, cited in Popova & Podolyakina, 2014, p. 3).

Sumah (2018) further indicated that corruption hinders economic growth as it destabilizes business transactions, employment and investments opportunities. It also slows tax revenue collections as well the efficiency of other financial programs. The society therefore loses confidence in the rule of law, and other necessities. This has a direct negative impact on the quality of life. Corruption slows growth and development as well as erodes the already established economic value systems. Its high levels leads to low investment and economic growth (Rotimi et al., 2013; Adewale, 2011; Fabayo, Posu, & Obisanya, 2011; Kagire, 2019; DFID, 2015; Ibraheem et al., 2013).

f. Measures to eradicate corruption: Various measures have been suggested by the literature so as to combat the corruption pandemic. David (2012) asserts that due process and fair play’ by a determined, blunt, firm and resolved government as the antidotes to fight corruption. Formulating policies, procedures and regulations has been found by Nikolous (n.d.) as deterring corruption from taking place at work places. Establishing public education with the aim of sensitizing the citizens (youth, churches, schools, politicians, public office bearers, community leaders, the private sector, etc against the vices and effects of corruption so that they feel free and obliged to report any vices of corruption to the concerned legal authorities without fear. Furthermore, establishing a strong media to expose corruption vices as well as the political will that ensures strong commitment to establish laws, rules and regulations and implement them are key factors to control corruption (Nikolous (n.d.).
Rwanda’s anti-corruption measures are stipulated in the legal framework highlighted in the Rwanda anti-corruption policy. These legal instruments are based on the 2003 Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda as amended to date, the organic law instituting the penal code, and the Organic law on leadership code of conduct. It is also stipulated in different legal instruments including the law on prevention, suppression and punishment of corruption and related offences, the law on prevention and penalizing the crime of money laundering and financing terrorism, and the law on public procurement. It is also stipulated in other laws such as the law establishing the organization and functioning of the Office of the Ombudsman, law on state finance, as well as international treaties like the UNCAC, AUCAC, and the East African Community Treaty (Office of the Ombudsman, 2012, p.4).

g. Empirical review: Azfar (2003), established that developing countries have lesser means of employing people of integrity and uprightness, and as a result, corruption becomes the order of the day. Kunicova and Rose-Ackerman (2005) measured the relationship between decentralization and corruption by putting up a replica differentiating between centralized and federal states. Treisman (2000) established that democracy lessens corruption only after it has been practiced for quite some time.

Saha et al. (2009) in their analyses of 100 countries, revealed that economic advancement reduces corruption and makes a fair connection to democracy. As such, the higher the firmer the democracy, the stronger the effect of reducing corruption. Pellegrini (2011) assessed the relationship between corruption and the access to media in a country by examining the rate of newspaper circulation, he concluded that more access to press reduces corruption. Aidt et al. (2008) revealed that corruption decreases growth of GDP in countries which have good political and democratic practices. For example, a small decrease in corruption results into an increase in growth rates by 0.5 to 0.6 percentage in the short run, and a 0.37 to 0.39 in the long run.

Husted (1999) and Swamy et al. (2001) studied income inequality and corruption relationship. Their studies reveal that increase in income disparity results into an increase in the level of corruption. Hessami (2013), indicated that corruption affects public spending in areas involving public commissions but not those which don’t involve public commissions like social protection
and culture. In areas or organization with procurement services, companies compete for bids by offering bribes in order to influence procurement processes.

Friedman et al. (2000) investigated the association between corruption and tax revenues. Their study indicated that corruption considerably reduces tax revenues with subsequent effect on GDP growth. These authors further contended that corruption raises tax liability on businesses thereby influencing traders not to reveal their businesses. The resultant effect is the decreased government’s tax revenue. Saha (2009) analyzing the theoretical and empirical studies regarding corruption and its determinants, used panel data for 100 countries from 1995-2004. The results revealed that education, income inequality, income pa capita, unemployment, economic freedom and democracy as the varying causes of corruption in different countries.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Source: Adopted from the literature review
2.4.1 Explanation of the conceptual framework

The above conceptual framework highlight how the independent variable (corruption) affect the dependent variable (socio-economic development). The link from independent variable to dependent variable doesn’t signify causation but the association between the two variables.

2.4.2 Conclusion

The above literature have described corruption and its forms, causes, effects and measures to combat it. The literature has based on the theoretical and empirical studies that used various methodologies to draw conclusions using panel data, data sets and surveys from national and international statistics and levels. However, they have not exhausted how this corruption manifests itself at the local level and its various effects. Hence, a research gap to be filled by this study.
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The Chapter highlights research design, population, sample size and sampling techniques, data sources, data collection procedures, research instruments, data analysis, and research ethics.

3.2 Research design

The type of research design used is the descriptive research design with deals with describing the phenomena as it occurs. The study also used mixed methods approach to collect, analyse, present and report data. Thus the mixed approach included the use of quantitative and qualitative methods so as to provide more valid and accurate findings (Tungka, 2016).

3.3 Study population

Grinnell and Richard (1990) defined population as the study object, which may be individuals, groups, organizations, human and events, or conditions to which they are exposed. Population is the whole set of individuals of interest to a research. Although the entire population usually does not participate in a research study, the results from the study could be generalized to the whole population (Franklin, 2009). Therefore the population in this study was all Musanze District public institutions (District authorities, Sector authorities, Cell authorities, Security organs-DASSO, Police, RIB, Health institutions, RRA), private sector, teachers, and citizens.

3.4 Sample procedure

Purposive sampling technique was used to select the study area, and population. It was also used to select the sample size (58 respondents: 2 District authorities, 2 Sector land use authorities, 4 Sector officials, 3 Cell executive secretaries; 4 cell economic development officers, 2 DASSO Officers, 7 Police Officers, 5 RIB Staff, 4 University Students, 10 local citizens, 4 Teachers, 2
Nurses, 2 RRA workers, and 7 business people (PSF). This means that most of the relevant institutions and people in Musanze District were consulted. Cluster sampling was done to reach respondents in their clusters of work. Convenience sampling was used to reach to respondents, and confidence level was used as a criteria for sample size.

3.5 Source of data

Both primary and secondary data was used in this research.

3.5.1 Primary data

According to Bailey (1987), primary data are accounts given by respondents who have first-hand experience a particular event or behavior. For the purposes of this study, collection of primary data was conducted by use of questionnaire as well as carrying out interviews.

3.5.2 Secondary data

Secondary data was collected through the review of literature and related studies retrieved through online sources and manual sources obtained from the libraries and reports from various institutions.

3.6 Data collection procedure

3.6.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire is an information collecting tool that examines the attitude, beliefs, behavior and characteristics from a targeted audience, who may be affected by a given event. In this study, a research questionnaire was designed in a manner that its questions were both structured and unstructured in such a way that respondents were given options to choose from among the alternative options given. Open-ended questions were also used giving respondents opportunity to answer by describing the phenomenon under study. The following operationalization research table (Table 1) demonstrates how the questionnaire as an instrument was used to collect data.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research Questions</th>
<th>Dependent variable</th>
<th>Independent variable</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Questionnaire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What are the corruption types in Musanze District?</td>
<td>Socio-Economic security</td>
<td>Corruption types</td>
<td>Socio-Economic Security</td>
<td>- Increase or Decrease in Corruption types</td>
<td>1. Which of the following corruption types exist in Musanze district?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Bribery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. Extortion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Nepotism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e. Embezzlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>f. Fraud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>g. Fraudulent procurement practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>h. Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What is the corruption status in Musanze District?</td>
<td>Socio-Economic security</td>
<td>Corruption status</td>
<td>Socio-Economic Security</td>
<td>- Increase or decrease in the percentage of corruption status/practices</td>
<td>2. The status of the existing corruption is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Highest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e. Lowest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Which institutions does corruption exist in Musanze district?</td>
<td>Socio-economic security</td>
<td>Corrupt institutions</td>
<td>Economic Security</td>
<td>- Increase or decrease in the number of institutions with corruption practices</td>
<td>3. Which of the following institutions does corruption exist:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a. Local leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b. District authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. Security organ/DASSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d. Security organ/Police/RIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e. Banking institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>f. Land authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>g. Rwanda Revenue Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>h. Health institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What are the causes of corruption in Musanze district?</td>
<td>Socio-Economic security</td>
<td>Corruption causes</td>
<td>Increase or decrease in the number of causes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Which of the following are the causes of corruption?</td>
<td>a. Greed</td>
<td>b. Dishonest</td>
<td>c. Lack of accountability</td>
<td>d. Lack of nationalism</td>
<td>e. Lack of effective instruments to punish the culprit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What are the effects of corruption on the social economic security of Musanze district?</td>
<td>Socio-Economic security</td>
<td>Corruption effects</td>
<td>Increase or decrease in the corruption effects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The effects of corruption on the socio-economic security of Musanze are:</td>
<td>a. Poor service delivery</td>
<td>b. Stagnated district projects</td>
<td>c. Poor quality service provision</td>
<td>d. Poor infrastructure development</td>
<td>e. Tarnishing the districts’ name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. What can be done to eradicate corruption in Musanze district?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-Economic security</th>
<th>Corruption solutions</th>
<th>A variety of alternatives to eradicate corruption</th>
<th>Suggest ways of how corruption can be eradicated in Musanze district</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Source: Primary data
3.7 **Validity of the Instrument**

Before data collection, the validity of instrument was checked to make sure that these instruments generated relevant information during the study. The researcher designed questions basing on the research objective and research questions, consulted the research supervisor for further check of whether the content of the questions would collect the desired data.

3.8 **Data treatment and analysis**

During the data analysis stage, collected data was computed in the SPSS version 17.0. For quantitative data, it was treated by editing, checking for errors and then analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequencies, and percentages) and presented in tables. For qualitative data, analysis was done thematically by coding, categorizing codes and theme development. Data was presented according to each research question.

3.9 **Ethical considerations**

Extra care was taken to ensure ethical standards during the conduct of this study. This included utmost confidentiality for the respondents as well as the data they provided. To do this, necessary requirements were fulfilled including: (1) getting the UR research permission letter that was presented to the institutions and respondents so as to avoid suspicion, (2) the respondents were approached humbly and requested to participate voluntarily, and also requested to sign if they so wished; (3) and data collection treatment and analysis done objectively without bias.
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATION

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents how data was treated, analysed, and presented. That is to say the collected data was categorized as quantitative and qualitative, coded in the SPSS (quantitative data) and descriptively analysed using frequencies and percentages and then presented using tables for easy analysis. Furthermore, the analysed data was presented according to the research questions that included respondent’s background information, structured questions (quantitative data) and semi-structured questions (qualitative data) as highlighted in the following sections.

For the background information, data was collected from the respondents’ gender, age, working experience, and education level as illustrated in the following tables.

Table 2. Respondents’ distribution by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>RELATIVE %</th>
<th>CUMMULATIVE %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MALE</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FEMALE</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Primary data*

As indicated in table 2 above, the majority respondents in terms of gender were the males compared to the females. Although the males are the majority, the margin is small signifying that gender balance was considered during the respondents’ selection.
Table 3. Respondents’ distribution by Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>RELATIVE %</th>
<th>CUMMULATIVE %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>21-30years</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>31-40years</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>86.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>41-50years</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>51and above</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary source

Table 3 above illustrates the respondents’ information in terms of age. The biggest number of respondents were in the age bracket of 31-40 years. This implies that it is a mature young people who are aware of what is taking place in the Musanze District.

Table 4. Respondents’ distribution by working experience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>WORKING EXPERIENCE</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>RELATIVE %</th>
<th>CUMMULATIVE %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>0-4years</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>39.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>5-9years</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>31.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>10-14years</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>15-19years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Above 20 years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary source

Table 4 highlights the working experience of the respondents. As indicated, the majority had an experience ranging from 0-4 years. This illustrates that they have knowledge and understanding of all life situation hence the information they provide is regarded valid.
Table 5. Respondents’ background information on Education level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>EDUCATION LEVEL</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>RELATIVE %</th>
<th>CUMMULATIVE %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Secondary education</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>56.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bachelors level</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Masters level</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Primary data*

The respondents’ background education level information was also analysed. As illustrated in the table 5 above, most respondents had the secondary education level. This means that they have the capacity to read and analyze events.

4.2 Quantitative data analysis

This section highlights quantitative data that was collected using structured questions on the types of corruption available, its status, the institutions it is mostly prevalent in, as well as its effects in Musanze District. Data was analysed descriptively using percentages and presented using tables as shown in the following sections.

4.2.1 Existing corruption types in Musanze District.

Under this objective, structured questions were used to collect data on 51 respondents with choices of corruption types given to choose the ones that exists in Musanze District. Collected data was computed in SPSS and analyzed using frequencies and percentages. As indicated in the table 6 below, the most prevalent corruption types in Musanze District in order of high percentage were: Sex, Nepotism, Extortion, and Fraud respectively. Other existing corruption types included fraudulent practices, Embezzlement, and Bribery. These findings illustrate that different forms of corruption are prevalent in Musanze District with the leading ones being extortion, sex, and nepotism. It is worth noting that sex corruption is among the most prevalent.
This may be having adverse effects on gender issues especially to females in regard to service acquisition and delivery.

Table 6. Existing Corruption Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>TYPES</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>RELATIVE %</th>
<th>CUMMULATIVE %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bribery</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Extortion</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nepotism</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Embezzlement</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Fraudulent Procurement Practices</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Primary data*

4.2.2 The status/level of corruption

After investigating the types of corruption that are prevalent in Musanze, the next research question investigated its status level as highlighted in the table 4 below. Using descriptive statistics (percentages) to analyze data, findings indicated that status levels of corruption in Musanze Distict was considered to be high as indicated in table 7 below. This implies that the percentage is alarming and this calls for urgent measures to eradicate it.
Table 7. The status of Corruption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>CORRUPTION STATUS</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>RELATIVE %</th>
<th>CUMMULATIVE %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary source

4.2.3 Corrupt Institutions in Musanze District

Under this objective, the next research question dealt with establishing the most corrupt institutions. Using a structured instrument, data was analysed descriptively using percentages and presented in table 8. As highlighted in the table below, most institutions from public and private sector in Musanze were found corrupt.

Results indicated that most ranked corrupt entities include District authorities, Local authorities, DASSO and the Security Organs (Police/RIB), Land authorities, RRA, Health institutions respectively. These results signify that public officials who are the law designers and implementers (District, Local authorities, Police, RIB, and DASSO) are the most corrupt and this affects the prosperity and success of public projects in Musanze, thus adversely affecting the socio-economic security of the District.
Table 8. Corrupt Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>INSTITUTION</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>RELATIVE %</th>
<th>CUMMULATIVE %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Local Leaders</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Authorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>DASSO</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Police/ RIB</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Banks</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>RRA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Others : Schools</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary source

4.2.4 Causes of corruption in Musanze District

Under this section, causes of corruption were investigated. Using descriptive statistics to analyze data that was collected using structured questions, findings revealed as indicated in table 9 below that greed, lack of accountability and dishonest as the major causes of corruption in Musanze District. Despite that, however, there were other causes at minimal percentage and included ineffective law implementation. The findings thus indicate that the most causes of corruption were individual despite the lack of effective law implementation to punish the culprits. These culprits might capitalize on ineffective law implementation measures to turn to corruption.
Table 9. Causes of corruption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>CAUSES</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>RELATIVE %</th>
<th>CUMMULATIVE %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Greed</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dishonest</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Lack of accountability</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Lack of Nationalism</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Lack of Effective Instruments to Punish Corruption</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ineffective law implementation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary source

4.2.5 Effects of corruption on socio-economic security of Musanze District

Under this objective, effects of corruption in Musanze District were studied. Using the descriptive statistics, findings were displayed in table 10 below. As it is illustrated, the highlighted effects include poor quality service delivery, poor infrastructure development, poor service delivery, citizens’ poor standards of living, lack of investments in the District, and the stagnated District projects. These findings highlight that corruption affects developmental progress as well as affecting socio-economic security in Musanze District.
Table 10. Effects of Corruption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SN</th>
<th>EFFECTS</th>
<th>FREQUENCY</th>
<th>PERCENT</th>
<th>RELATIVE %</th>
<th>CUMMULATIVE %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Poor service delivery</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Stagnated District projects</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Poor quality service provision</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>51.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Poor infrastructure development</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>65.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Citizens’ poor standards of living</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Increased welfare of the corrupt individuals</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>87.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Lack of investments in the district</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary data

4.2.6 Strategies for Fighting Corruption in Musanze District

Under this objective, strategies proposed by the respondents include establishing strict laws against corruption and its evils, strong measures to punish culprits, teaching people about the dangers of corruption, getting satisfied with what a person earns, dismissal/expulsion of the corrupt officials, vetting for honest employees before they are appointed, using ICT in service delivery, as well as installing cameras in most government facilities and other public places. For
example, one respondent indicated that “cameras be installed in public offices to monitor the corrupt vices from the officers especially during the job recruitment process.”

4.3 Qualitative data analysis

After analyzing quantitative data using descriptive statistics as highlighted above, qualitative data was also analysed using qualitative thematic analysis. The data collected using the open-ended items of the research instrument was coded, categorized, constant comparative analysis applied to avoid discrepancy data, and the following were the emerging themes/findings which are arranged according to the research questions.

4.3.1 Existing corruption types

Under this theme, the identified types of corruption included bribery, embezzlement, fraud, extortion, sex, fraudulent procurement practices, nepotism, patronage, corruption in education and institutional corruption. For example, one teacher indicated that “during the job recruitment, some candidates are selected for the job not because of competence/merit but because of relationship links with the leaders or have paid some bribe.” These findings are in agreement with the findings obtained from the quantitative data.

4.3.2 Corrupt institutions

Under this theme, findings indicated both private and public institutions as corrupt. They mostly include local authorities, district authorities, security organs (DASSO, Police, and RIB), RRA, land sector, the health sector, and Banks and other private sector institutions. For example one business man hinted that when “declaring tax on some incomes, some RRA officials are given falsified receipts and when they acknowledge it, they ask a bribe to accept it or sue you if you fail to provide something.”

On the other hand, RIB was pinpointed by one citizen that “when you sue an evil doer who has caused damage to you, the RIB officer temporarily puts to custody the evil doer but shortly gets released without prosecution after paying a bribe.” Another respondent also pointed out that the
traffic police are corrupt. For example, if you drive a car with some defaults, they stop you, show you the car faults, and tell you to bring the driving permit behind the car for fine receipt. “If you are wise, you fold some notes/money that is very less than the fine and wrap it in the permit and then hand it in. they will return the permit back and say they have forgiven you. They do it behind the car to ensure that another untrusted person inside the car is not watching the action.”

4.3.3 Corruption causes

As earlier described in quantitative data, respondents in this theme also expressed the reasons for corruption existence as greed, lack of accountability, ineffective law implementation, dishonest, poor living standards leading to sex corruption, lack of nationalism, selfishness. For example, one citizen highlighted that “some leaders at the local levels are greed and lack nationalism when they ask a poor person some bribe to be offered a service like getting a cow in the Girinka Munyarwanda project which aims at the poor people. This is ashaming.”

4.3.4 Effects of Corruption

Under this theme, findings illustrated that the corruption effects in Musanze District include poor quality service provision, stagnated district projects, lack of investment in the district, citizen’s poor standards of living, increased welfare of the corrupt individuals, poor infrastructure development, and tarnishing the Districts’ image. As the district leadership noted, “some local authorities at the Sector and Cell level delayed service provision to the citizens due to demand of bribes. The example is the house construction or land use permits that are sometimes delayed to be issued in order to receive the bribe first.”

Poor quality service provision was also highlighted by the District Executive Secretary that “District projects like roads and house construction which lack durability after construction and start to crumble/get destroyed and need another budget for urgent repair yet sufficient money was paid by the district.” Implying that during the bidding and procurement process, there was a bribe in issuing the winner of the bid who doesn’t have all the necessary requirements to provide quality services.
4.3.5 Solutions for eradicating corruption

The solutions as retrieved from the findings included establishing strict laws against corruption and its evils, strong measures to punish culprits, teaching people about the dangers of corruption, getting satisfied with what a person earns, dismissal/expulsion of the corrupt officials, vetting for honest employees before they are appointed, using ICT in service delivery, as well as installing cameras. For example, one respondent indicated that “cameras be installed in public offices to monitor the corrupt vices from the officers especially during the job recruitment process.”

4.4 Discussion of findings

On the corruption status, the 2019 corruption index revealed by the transparency international (Kagire, 2019) show that Rwanda corruption status scored 53% compared to 56% in 2018 of least corrupt countries in the world, moving from 48th position to 51st position. This implies that corruption in Rwanda and Musanze District in particular exists. This literature corroborates with the findings from the quantitative data explained above.

On the causes of corruption, and the public institutions it is most prevalent in, Rwanda’s office of the Ombudsman as quoted by Kagire (2019) says that corruption practices are witnessed in the public institutions especially during the employment recruitment exercise and during tendering and procurement processes. He further revealed that only a small number of people are the ones reporting corruption incidences yet it is a responsibility for every Rwandan to do so. The Chairperson of Transparency International Rwanda also reiterates that despite the government’s will to eradicate corruption, it is still prevalent. Implying that the implementation of corruption law is not exhaustive. For the DFID (2015), reduced legitimacy was found as a cause and effect of corruption in public institutions. This conforms to this research’s primary data that established that lack of effective law implementation against corruption was among its causes and prevalence.
Strand and Hatakka (2019) posited that efforts for development in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa are challenged by the endemic corruption. Further literature establishes that corruption practices in government institutions are boosted by the government regulatory interventions (Goel & Nelson, 2010, cited in Dimant & Tosato, 2017, p.2). In a study that based on annual data from 82 countries between 1995 and 1998 while controlling for the levels of democracy, established that the size of government increases corruption when there are low levels of democracy and decreases corruption when there are high levels of democracy (Kotera et al., 2012, cited in Dimant & Tosato, 2017, P.4).

The DFID (2015) found corruption as negatively affecting the provision of basic services, and its effects most felt by the poor people. Furthermore, its effects were revealed as including lack of trust and lack of confidence in public institutions as well as effects on domestic investment and tax revenues.

Dimant and Tosato (2017) assert that the corruption effects are severe on the socio-economic development of the society. Pellegrini and Gerlagh (2004) analyzed the direct and indirect channels of the effect of corruption on economic growth. Their findings suggest that corruption slows down growth through its effect on investments and trade policies. Formulating policies, procedures and regulations and applying them appropriately were found by Nikolous (n.d.) as deterring corruption from taking place at work places.

The Rwandan government intervention to uprooting corruption vice is witnessed in the legal instruments against corruption as stipulated in the Rwanda anticorruption policy. The establishment of the ombudsman office, establishment of the National Public procurement authority to deal with transparency and accountability in the tendering and procurement processes of the public services, establishment of the Revenue Protection and anti-corruption policy to combat the smuggling, and other corruption vices, establishment of the Auditor General’s Office, establishment of the public accounts committee at the National Parliament, firing government officials and police officers caught or suspected of corrupt vices from the public office, etc (U4 expert Answer, 2008).
Oyamada (2017) established that the formulation and implementation of anticorruption efforts through homegrown initiatives like getting rid of prospects for misconduct and by focusing on governance reforms that aim at zero tolerance policy against corruption, strong leadership, political will, and effective governance reforms are the factors that made Rwanda successful in its anticorruption campaign. Therefore, the research’s primary data findings and the secondary data thus complement each other in shading more insights on the corruption and its effects. Hence a great contribution to the existing literature on corruption.
CHAPTER FIVE: STUDY SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights the study summary, the main findings drawn conclusion, implications and recommendations.

5.2 Study Summary

This study investigated the effects of corruption on socio-economic security of Musanze District in Northern Province. The nature of the study was descriptive and employed the mixed methods approach. To reach the desired results, the following research questions guided in data collection: Which types of corruption exist in Musanze District? In which institutions does corruption mostly exist? What effects does corruption have on the socio-economic security of Musanze District? What can be done to prevent corruption in Musanze District?

The study population included District authorities, local leaders, security organs (DASSO, Police and RIB), local population, and private businesspersons. It is from this population that a sample of 51 respondents was selected. An instrument was designed in a manner that it collected both quantitative and qualitative data from the respondents. Content validity was used to examine whether the content of the questions was designed in a way that it collects the desired data.

Collected data was treated in SPSS and analysed using descriptive statistics for quantitative data. It was then presented in tables and bar charts in the form of percentages and frequencies. Qualitative data was analysed using thematic analysis. From the analysis, the main findings were then highlighted according to each research question and the following were the major ones.
5.3 Summary of findings

In accordance with the research objective one, the existing types of corruption include Sex (17.6%), Nepotism (17.6%), Extortion (17.6%), Fraud (15.7%), fraudulent practices (11.8%), Embezzlement (11.8%), and Bribery (7.8%).

On research objective two, the most corrupt institutions highlighted are District authorities (20%), Local authorities (18%), Security/DASSO (16%), Police/RIB (14%), Land authorities (10%), RRA (8%), Health institutions (6%), and in the private sector which stood at 6%.

The research objective three was aimed at finding out the effects of corruption on socio-economic security of Musanze District. The study indicated that the effects included Poor quality service delivery (24.5%), Poor infrastructure development (14.3%), Poor service delivery (14.3%), Citizens’ poor standards of living (14.3%), Lack of investments in the district (12.2%), and Increased welfare of the corrupt (8.2%).

5.6 Study Conclusion

Based on the above main findings, it is concluded that various types of corruption existed in Musanze District, including sex corruption. It existed on a high status and in public institutions including local government authorities and security organs (Police, RIB, DASSO). Its causes are varied and included greed, lack of accountability, dishonest, and ineffective law implementation. There were numerous corruption effects, including poor quality service delivery, citizens’ poor standards of living, and poor infrastructure development. Therefore, the existence of corruption at a high status in public institutions severely affected the socio-economic security and development of Musanze District in particular and Rwanda in general.

This research findings have policy implications especially on sexual corruption. This therefore calls for anti-corruption initiative to focus more on sexual corruption that exists in both public and private institutions. However, any initiatives require being more gender sensitive and use of gender-disaggregated measurement tools in order to assess women’s experiences of corruption. This would best be done without compromising their dignity or exposing them to potential repercussions.
5.7 Study Implications

This study is of paramount importance as it contributes more knowledge to the existing literature on the corruption domain, especially at the regional level. The findings further implicate local government institutions and security organs whose effect deter the socio-economic security and development of Musanze District. Since corruption erodes trust in government and undermines the social construct of a country, this study should serve as an opener for the government to employ all the necessary efforts to curb corruption in the country.

5.8 Study Recommendations

a. The government and other stake holders should increase the awareness campaigns about the existing corruption types and their effects in the public institutions and the citizens.

b. The government should move beyond drafting corruption instruments and having political will to fight corruption but emphasize the implementation of the corruption law against the corrupt people.

c. Vetting should be properly done during the recruitment of the civil servant employees so as to employ the ones who exhibit honest and accountability values and traits.

d. Using IT technology in the corrupt institutions should be emphasized and established so as to minimize and eradicate corruption practices.

e. Future studies should conduct a comparative study on the same topic in different Districts so as to replicate findings to have a clear picture in Rwanda.

f. Concerted efforts by government, private sector, security organs and the local population should be employed if corruption is to be successfully dealt with.
Use of the latest technology is also vital in combating corruption in terms of better service delivery, capturing, analyzing and sharing data to prevent, detect and deter corrupt behavior.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


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**APPENDIX**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am Godwin SHEMA, a student pursuing a Master’s Program in Security Studies at the University of Rwanda. I am conducting a research entitled “*Corruption and its Effects on Socio-Economic Security of Rwanda. Case of Musanze District.*” I humbly request you spare some few minutes of your time and participate in this study by answering the questions below. I assure you that, the information provided will be used exclusively for the purpose of this research, and as such it will be treated with strict confidentiality.

**Section A: Respondent’s background information**

1. Gender
   a. Male
   b. Female

2. Age
   a. 21 – 30
   b. 31 – 40
   c. 41 – 50
   d. 51 and above

3. Working experience
a. 0 – 4 year □
b. 5 – 9 years □
c. 10 – 14 years □
d. 15 – 19 years □
e. Above 20 □

4. Education level
   a. Primary Education □
   b. Secondary Education □
   c. Bachelor Degree □
   d. Masters and above □

Section B: structured questions

Answer the following questions by ticking on the statement that represent your choice. You can tick one or many statements of your choice in each question.

5. The types of corruption that exists in your area are:

   a. Bribery □
   b. Extortion □
   c. Nepotism □
   d. Sex □
   e. Embezzlement □
   f. Fraud □
   g. Fraudulent procurement practices □
   h. Others

................................................................................................................................................
................................................................................................................................................
................................................................................................................................................
.................................................
6. The status of the existing corruption is:
   
a. Highest

b. High

c. Neutral

d. Low

e. Lowest

7. The institutions/officials in which corruption exists most are:
   
a. Local leaders

b. District authorities

c. Security personnel/ DASSO

d. Security personnel/ police

e. Bank officials/ institutions

f. Land officials/institutions

g. Revenue collection officials/ RRA

h. Health officials/institutions

i. Private sector/institutions

j. Others
8. The causes of the existing corruption are:

a. Greed
b. Dishonest
c. Lack of accountability
d. Lack of nationalism
e. Lack of effective instruments to punish the culprits
f. Ineffective law implementation

9. The effects of corruption on the socio-economic status of Musanze district are:

a. Poor service delivery
b. Stagnated district projects
c. Poor quality service provision
d. Poor infrastructure development
e. Tarnishing the district name
f. Standards of living of the citizens
g. Increased welfare of the corrupt
h. Lack of investment in the district
i. Others
SECTION C: Semi-structured questions

*Kindly answer the following questions by freely expressing your views in the spaces provided.*

1. Mention the types of corruption that exist your area

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

2. In which officials /institutions does corruption mostly exist?

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

3. What do you think are the causes of corruption?

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

4. What do you think are the effects of corruption on the socio-economic security of Musanze district?

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

5. What can be done to eradicate corruption?
6. How do you perceive corruption?

7. What are the names used to describe corruption?

Thank you for participating