

**EFFECT OF CORRUPTION ON THE INCOME OF BUS  
DRIVERS IN BENIN CITY, EDO STATE**

**Chisom Toritse MOGBEYI**

**SSC1809454**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES  
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN  
BENIN CITY**

**APRIL, 2023**

**EFFECT OF CORRUPTION ON THE INCOME OF BUS  
DRIVERS IN BENIN CITY, EDO STATE**

**Chisom Toritse MOGBEYI**

**SSC1809454**

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS IN PARTIAL  
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT'S OF THE AWARD OF THE BACHELOR OF  
SCIENCE (B.SC.) HONOURS DEGREE IN ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS,  
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY**

**APRIL, 2023**

## CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project titled “**The Effect of corruption on the income of bus drivers in Benin City, Edo state**” was carried out by **Chisom Toritse MOGBEYI** with matriculation number **SSC1809454**. It has been read and recommended for acceptance in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Bachelor of Science (B.sc) Degree in the Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences University of Benin, Benin City.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Prof. C.A IGHODARO**  
(Project Supervisor)

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Dr. S.O IGBINEDION**  
(Project Coordinator)

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Dr. S.O IGBINEDION**  
(Head of Department)

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **DEDICATION**

This project is dedicated to God Almighty, who has been the source of my strength, wisdom, knowledge and understanding throughout this journey. I dedicate this project in loving memory of my late mum Mrs. Precious Mogbeyi, I miss you and love you so much. May God continue to grant you eternal rest. I also dedicate this to my Dad Mr. Lewis Mogbeyi for his support throughout my stay in school. May God blessings and favour be with you Amen.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I thank God almighty for his infinite mercies and unwavering guidance and blessings during my time at the University of Benin.

I want to express my profound gratitude to my able supervisor and Dean of students, Professor Clement Atewe Ighodaro for his understanding, suggestion, guidance and contribution to ensure that this project is possible. Thank you and God bless you sir.

My sincere appreciation goes to my family, for their support and understanding to bring this project to a successful completion. Their loves, belief in my abilities, and encouragement have been the foundation upon which I have built my academic pursuits.

Furthermore, I would like to express my gratitude to my friends and classmates who have supported me through this journey.

Lastly, I would like to acknowledge the countless authors, researchers and scholars whose work had formed the backbone of this project .I am forever grateful.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Pages</b>
Title page	i
Declaration	ii
Certification	iii
Dedication	iv
Acknowledgments	v
Table of contents	vi
Abstract	ix

### **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

• Background of the study -----	1
1.2 Statement of research problem -----	3
1.3 Research Questions -----	4
1.4 Research Hypotheses -----	5
1.5 Objectives of the study -----	5
1.6 Significance of the study -----	5
1.7 Scope of the study -----	6
1.8 Definition of terms -----	6

### **CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

2.1 Conceptual Literature -----	7
2.1.1 History of Corruption in Nigeria -----	7
2.1.2 Corruption and Types of Corruption -----	8

2.2	Theories of Corruption -----	12
2.2.1	Sociological Theory of Corruption -----	12
2.2.2	Modernization Theory of Corruption -----	13
2.2.3	Classical Economic Theory of Corruption -----	14
2.2.4	Rational Choice Theory of Corruption -----	15
2.2.4.1	Collective Action (Prisoner’s Dilemma) Approach -----	16
2.2.4.2	<i>Principal-Agent Problem Approach</i> -----	16
2.2.4.3	<i>Coordination Approaches</i> -----	17
2.3	Empirical Literature -----	18
2.4	Gap of the Literature -----	23
<b>CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>		
3.1	Research Design -----	24
3.2	Sources of Data -----	24
3.3	Population of the study -----	25
3.4	Sample of the study -----	24
3.5	Research Instrument -----	25
3.6	Validity of the Research Instrument -----	25
3.7	Reliability of the Instrument -----	25
3.8	Method of data analysis -----	26
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS</b>		
4.1	Introduction -----	28

4.2	Data Presentation and Interpretation -----	28
4.3	Test of Hypothesis One -----	32
4.4	Test of Hypothesis Two -----	37
4.5	Test of Hypothesis Three -----	41
4.6	Discussion of Findings -----	44
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION</b>		
5.1	Introduction -----	45
5.2	Summary of the findings -----	45
5.3	Conclusion -----	46
5.4	Recommendations -----	46
	References -----	48
	Appendix -----	51

## **ABSTRACT**

The objective of the study was to investigate the effect of corruption on the income of bus drivers using Ring Road Benin city as case study. To achieve this primary data was used and it was analyzed using descriptive analysis, and chi square test. The data was derived from the responses of 50 respondents in the questionnaire distributed. The findings showed that corruption affect the income of bus driver, the quality of transportation service has been reduced by corruption and also, that the standard of living of bus drivers in Ring Road, Benin city has been affected by corruption. The study recommends that bus drivers should engage themselves in another job during their free hour, government should establish agencies who will help to monitor activities on Nigerian road to help reduce the level of corruption and government should also provide healthcare facilities, accommodation and school in other to fill the gap created and by corruption and reduce level of poverty caused by corruption

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of Study

The rise of public administration and the discovery of oil and natural gas are the two major events believed to have led to the sustained increase in the incidence of corruption practices in the country. Corruption is an anti-social attitude awarding privileges contrary to legal and moral norms and impairs the authorities' capacity to secure the welfare of all citizen (Guillermo, 2018). Transparency International defines corruption as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain (Kolstad & Soreide, 2009). Corruption is also defined as a form of dishonesty or a crime offense which is undertaken by a person or an organization which is entrusted in a position of authority, in order to acquire illicit benefit or abuse power for one's personal gain. Corruption can be subdivided into the following categories: bribery, embezzlement, facilitation payment, fraud, collusion, extortion, patronage, clientelism and nepotism (Johnson, 2014).

According to Rufus (2017), tribalism can be considered as another cause of corruption. Corruption is a complex phenomenon and can occur on different scales (Minto, Andrea and Edoardo, 2022). According to Victor (2012), Effort has been made by the government to minimize corruption through the enactment of laws and the enforcement of integrity systems but with little success. Greed, ostentatious lifestyle, customs and people attitudes are believed to have led to corruption. Corruption ranges from small favour between a small number of people to corruption that affects the government on the large scale, and corruption that is so prevalent that it is part of the everyday structure of society, including corruption as one of the symptoms of

organized crime (Elliott, 2017). According to Rita (2012) Nigeria was estimated to have lost over \$400 to corruption since its independence. Nigeria politicians find themselves in a strong position of power and wealth due to their connections with the oil and gas industries in Nigeria. These gas industries are under the control of the state-owned Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC). Oil and gas exports account for over 90% of all Nigeria export revenues (Simona, 2020). While many politicians own or have shares in these industries, tax revenues from the energy sector are diminished and the benefits of Nigeria's energy wealth is not evenly distributed throughout the country with Lagos benefitting disproportionately (The Guardian 2017).

Vote rigging by political parties in election is widespread and corruption is endemic within government. Business arrangements and family loyalties dominate governmental appointments paving the way for politicians, officials and their business associates who together make up the ruling elite to ensure that they all become wealthy through behind the scenes agreements and the awarding of profitable contracts to favoured supporters. Corruption runs through every level of Nigerian government from considerable contract fraud at the top through petty bribery, money laundering schemes, embezzlement and seizing salaries of fake workers, it is estimated that corruption within the state apparatus costs the country billions of dollars every year (Matthew, 2018).

Over the years, the challenge of corruption in Nigeria has worsened to the extent of various economic experts questioning the seriousness of the government in eradicating the problem (Okafor, 2014). These questions have been asked amid tough stance taken by the President Goodluck Jonathan as a warning to anyone caught for engaging in corrupt dealing. However, most Nigerians believe that the government is doing very little development as

corruption has crippled the economy (Smith, 2010). For example, corruption among security agencies that ought to act as the custodians of the law is quite worrying. Police officers have made Nigerians, especially motorists to view corruption as something that was designed to be part of their life (Ikita, 2014). It is normal for them to bribe traffic police officers every time they are made to pull over even if they have no mistake. Studies have established that a number of factors are responsible for corruption in the country. Weak institutions of governance are a major causative factor of bribery in the West African Country (Ross, 2014). It is not possible to implement policies in a governance system where the custodians of law are the biggest violators. Most cases of corruption in the country are linked to politicians, police officers, and other powerful individuals in influential positions. Nigeria corruption rating by the Transparency International improved from 143rd to the 136th position in 2014 (Chima & Obinna, 2015). President Mohammed Buhari declared an anti-corruption war during his campaign in 2015, this anti-corruption war received the support countries like United State and United Kingdom. According to the Transparency International (2020), Nigeria fell from their previous rank in 2014 to 146th position out of the 180 countries surveyed using the corruption perspectives index. The government of President Mohammed Buhari has been seen to have failed in curbing corruption practices in his administration (Deutsche, 2022).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem.**

There is growing worldwide concern over corruption at the present time, this is based on the fact that corruption has been identified as a major obstacle to development, growth and effective functioning of the rule of law. Corruption has been seen to occur in various modes and always causing human suffering on mostly the innocent poor and vulnerable. Corruption takes many forms and include behaviours like: public servants demanding or taking money or favours

in exchange for services, politicians misusing public money or granting public jobs or contracts to their sponsors, friends and families and corporation bribing officials to get lucrative deals among others.

The research problem of the topic effect of corruption on the income of Bus Drivers is to understand the effect of corruption on income of bus drivers in Benin and also, to determine the effect of corruption on the standard of living of bus drivers' family. This problem is important because a lot of corruption cases have been recorded in Nigeria Pre and Post-Independence affect both the household and the economy at large. Various studies have been done in regards to the effect of corruption in Nigeria. Babatunde (2018), analyzed the effect of democracy on corruption in a cross-country study. The results confirm "that democracy as a system of government reduces corruption. Also, Ighodaro (2018) further examined the economic determinants of corruption in Nigeria. The result of the study revealed that economic freedom is a very significant factor that determines corruption. There is little or no research done on the effect of corruption on the income of Bus Drivers in Ring Road, Benin City to the best of my knowledge.

### **1.3 Research Question**

This study seeks to answer the following research questions:

- i. How does corruption affect bus drivers' income in Ring Road, Benin City?
- ii. What are the effects of corruption on the quality of transportation services?
- iii. What is the effect of the corruption on standard of living of drivers around Ring Road?

#### **1.4 Research Hypotheses**

H<sub>0</sub>: Corruption does not affect bus driver income in Ring Road, Benin City.

H<sub>0</sub>: The quality of transportation services is not affected by corruption.

H<sub>0</sub>: Corruption does not affect the standard of living of bus drivers in Ring Road, Benin city.

#### **1.5 Objectives of Study**

The main objective of the study is to determine the effect of corruption on bus drivers' income in Ring Road Benin-city. Specifically, the study seeks to:

- i. Determine the main type of corruption faced by bus drivers in ring road, Benin-city and their effect on drivers' income.
- ii. Investigate the effects of corruption on the quality of transportation services.
- iii. Determine the effect of corruption on the standard of living of bus drivers in Ring Road, Benin-city.

#### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

This study is highly relevant and significant because it seeks to critically analyze the effect of corruption on bus drivers' income in Ring Road, Benin City, Edo State. It is aimed at shedding light on the type of corruption faced by bus drivers in Ring Road Benin City, the effect of corruption faced by them on their income and their family standard of income. It equally seeks to contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the effect of corruption on growth and

development in Nigeria. Therefore, this study aims to serve as a resource material for future researchers, students or scholars who intend to research on similar subject topic. Useful information and recommendations on how to curb corruption faced by bus drivers in Ring Road, Benin City will be provided in this study.

### **1.7 Scope of the study**

This study intends to investigate the effect of corruption on bus driver income in Ring Road, Benin City, Edo State. Data are gotten from structured questionnaires distributed and filled by 50 bus drivers in Ring Road, Benin City. This study focus on Extortion and bribery as the most type of corruption faced by bus drivers in Ring Road, Benin City, Edo State.

### **1.8 Definition of terms**

- i. **Corruption** – Corruption refers to the misuse of resources or power for private gain.
- ii. **Income** – Income can be defined as the amount of money, property and other transfers of value received over a set period of time in exchange for services or products.
- iii. **Standard of living** – Standard of living is the level of wealth. Comfort, material goods and necessities available to a certain socioeconomic class or a certain geographical area.
- iv. **Bribery** – Bribery refers to the offering, giving, soliciting or receiving of any item of value as a means of influencing the actions of an individual holding a public or legal duty.
- v. **Extortion** – This is the act of impairing or harming, or threatening to impair or harm, directly or indirectly, any party or the property of the party to influence improperly the actions of a party.

## CHAPTER TWO

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Conceptual Literature

##### 2.1.1 History of Corruption in Nigeria

Pre-Independence, Nnamdi Azikiwe was the first major political figure investigated for questionable practices, (Oyalade, 2014). In 1944, a firm belonging to Azikiwe and family bought a bank in Lagos. The bank was procured to strengthen local control of the financial industry. But, a report about transaction carried out by the bank showed that Azikiwe had resigned as chairman of the bank, the current chairman was his agent (Ago, 2017), The report showed that most of the paid-up capital of the African Continental Bank were from the Eastern Regional Financial Corporation (Jacob, 2019). In the western Nigeria, politician Adegoke Adelabu was also investigated following the charges of political corruption levelled against him by the opposition (James, 2018). In the Northern region, against the backdrop of corruption allegations levelled against some native authority in Borno. The Northern Government enacted the Customary Presents order to forestall any further breach of the regulation (Adedoyin, 2016).

The British administration were later accused of corrupt practices in the result of elections which enthroned a Fulani political leadership in Kano, report later linking the British authorities to electoral irregularities were discovered (Robert, 1993). During the Gowon administration, corruption was kept away from public view, but Gowon was said to act like lords overseeing their personal fiefdom. Gowon was viewed as timid and faced with corrupt elements in his government (Nofisat, 2017). In 1975, corruption was recognized as a scandal surrounding

the importation of cement engulfed many officials of the defense ministry and the Central Bank of Nigeria. Officials were later accused of falsifying ship manifestos and inflating the amount of cement to be purchased (Turner, 1976).

### **2.1.2 Corruption and Types of Corruption**

Association of Certified Fraud Examiner [ACFE] (2010) develops model for categorizing known frauds, which is known as fraud tree. They listed about 49 different fraud schemes grouped by categories and sub categories. The three major categories stated by them were: Fraudulent Financial Statements; Asset Misappropriation; and Corruption. The study will only consider on aspect of fraud major categories, which is corruption. Corruption involves a number of schemes, such as: bribery, embezzlement, theft and fraud, graft, extortion and blackmail, networking, abuse of direction, favourism, nepotism and clientelism, which is committed majorly by an employee of any public organisation in other to gain undue advantage or benefit at the expense of the organisation damage (ACFE, 2010).

Corruption is a form of behavior that deviate from general belief, ethics, traditions, morality, law, civic virtue and so on, it can either be both monetary (Financial Corruption) and non-monetary (Kelly, 2015). For the sake of this research, more focus will be on the monetary aspect. Corruption connotes different meaning to people depending on individual's ideology, discipline, cultural background, level of exposures and political leaning. Corruption can be defined as the abuse of public office for personal gain. Public in this context connotes private businesses, international organisations, corporations, government ministries and agencies, government parastatals and public liability companies. Corruption is an ancient and global phenomenon that weakens all government functions, directly affects its monetary and fiscal policies, and causes socio-economic problems (İnam, Güzel, & Murat, 2019).

Corruption is not an inevitable natural phenomenon; it is the outcome of the power to make decisions that circumvent existing rules and criteria to gain an advantage (or its expectation). Corruption is a form of dishonesty or a criminal offense which is undertaken by a person or an organization which is entrusted in a position of authority, in order to acquire illicit benefits or abuse power for one's personal gain. Senior (2006) defined corruption as an action to secretly provide a good or a service to a third party to influence certain actions which benefit the corrupt, a third party, or both in which the corrupt agent has authority. The definition of corruption was extended to include the concept of legal corruption by Kaufmann (2015). He defined legal corruption as the act whereby power is abused within the confines of the law, as those with power often have the ability to make laws for their protection. Corruption is an improbity or decay in the decision-making process in which a decision-maker (in a private corporation or in a public service) consents or demands to deviate from the criterion, which should rule his decision making, in exchange for a reward, the promise or expectation of it. Corruption may involve many activities which include bribery, influence peddling and the embezzlement and it may also involve practices which are legal in many countries (Worldbank 2015).

Corruption and crime are endemic sociological occurrences which appear with regular frequency in virtually all countries on a global scale in varying degrees and proportions. Recent data by World Justice Project suggests corruption is on the rise (WJP, 2023). This is as a result of recent study by transparency internationals on corruption index showing that 73% of countries studied in 2022 have made no significant progress against corruption, which was against the 58% revealed by 2021 study. Each individual nation allocates domestic resources for the control and

regulation of corruption and the deterrence of crime. Corruption varies from Petty Corruption, Grand Corruption and Systematic Corruption.

Petty corruption occurs at a smaller scale and takes place at the implementation end of public services when public officials meet the public. For example, in many small places such as registration offices, police stations, state licensing boards and many other private and government sectors. Grand corruption is described as corruption that needs a considerable subversion of the political, legal, and economic systems and occurs at the highest levels of government. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2017), claims that corruption is prevalent not just in nations with authoritarian or dictatorial administrations but also in those with insufficient anti-corruption enforcement. In an effort to offer autonomous services that are less susceptible to grand corruption because of their independence from one another, the government structure in many nations is divided into the legislative, executive, and judicial branches (James, 2015). Grand corruption is responsible for the theft of billions of dollars in public funds each year, which prevents entire nations from developing sustainably.

Anti-Corruption Resource Centre (ACRC, 2018) explained that systemic corruption is corruption which is primarily due to the weaknesses of an organization or process. It can be contrasted with individual officials or agents who act corruptly within the system. Systematic corruption is encouraged by factors such as conflicting incentives, discretionary powers; monopolistic powers; lack of transparency; low pay; and a culture of impunity (Lorena, 2001). Specific acts of corruption include "bribery, extortion, and embezzlement" in a system where corruption becomes the rule rather than the exception (Znoj, 2009). Scholars distinguish between centralized and decentralized systemic corruption, depending on which level of state or government corruption takes place; in countries such as the Post-Soviet states both types occur.

Some scholars argue that there is a negative duty of western governments to protect against systematic corruption of underdeveloped governments.

According to Klitgaard (1998), corruption will occur if the corrupt gain is greater than the penalty multiplied by the likelihood of being caught and prosecuted. Since a high degree of monopoly and discretion accompanied by a low degree of transparency does not automatically lead to corruption, a fourth variable of "morality" or "integrity" has been introduced by others. The moral dimension has an intrinsic component and refers to a "mentality problem", and an extrinsic component referring to circumstances like poverty, inadequate remuneration, inappropriate work conditions and inoperable or over-complicated procedures which demoralize people and let them search for "alternative" solutions.

Dimant & Guglielmo (2017) survey study revealed that the following factors have been attributed as causes of corruption: Greed of money; Higher levels of market and political monopolization; Low levels of democracy; Weak civil participation; Low political transparency; Higher levels of bureaucracy and inefficient administrative structures; Low press freedom; Low economic freedom; Large ethnic divisions and high levels of in-group favoritism; Gender inequality; Poverty; Political instability; Weak property rights; Contagion from corrupt neighboring countries; Low levels of education; Lack of commitment to society; Extravagant family; Unemployment; and Lack of proper policies against corruption.

Strategies which are undertaken in order to counter corruption are often summarized under the umbrella term anti-corruption (Lehtinen, Giorgio, Sainati & Evans, 2022). Additionally, global initiatives like the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 16 also have a targeted goal which is supposed to substantially reduce corruption in all of its forms (Doss, 2021). Owolabi, Dada & Olaye (2013) note that many countries had enacted laws to eradicate the

existence of corruption by setting up tribunals, probe panels and anti-corruption institution. They pointed that in Nigeria, there are institutions such as Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) yet this does not reduce the existence of corrupt practices which shows that most of this commission lacks forensic investigative skills to ensure successful prosecution of person charged for corrupt practices, which could have served as a lesson to all others who have such intent.

Dada (2014) posits that there is a need for an effective investigation of skills and techniques that can actually help the anti-corruption institution in successfully curbing the menace of corruption which might have significant and positive relationship on income inequality and economic development. He suggests that forensic accounting techniques have an antidote to curbing this menace because it gives an accounting analysis that is suitable in the court and form basis for debate, discussion and financial dispute resolutions.

## **2.2 Theories of Corruption**

### **2.2.1 Sociological Theory of Corruption**

Karl Marx and Wright Mills, two sociologists, proposed it in the 18th and 19th centuries, and it addresses how social life develops as well as how people interact with one another and with groups of people (Kendall, 2000). According to Karl Marx's view, a society's social structure is shaped by power and wealth through conflicts between members of various social classes over who can achieve the greatest. He also emphasized that human cultural values are extremely relevant in society. He thinks that the desire for wealth and power has a negative impact on society and that materialism and power are what change society.

According to the materialistic viewpoint, people must work for their food, clothing, and shelter. It was this struggle between owners and laborers that gave rise to exploitation in society

as a result of the owners' propensity to make abnormal profits by underpaying their employees. As a result of this exploitation, political hegemony develops, creating classes of powerful individuals who can dominate the national economy while the general populace is exploited, which has a detrimental effect on economic development (Campbell, 1981).

On the other side, the Wright Mills theory proposed that those with a lot of authority are in a position to make decisions that have a greater impact on the economy (Stephens Leach, Jones & Taggart, 1998). These people with their power and resources shape the society and exploit people through corrupt means and thereby affecting economic development negatively. Kendall (2000) noted that a good society will only come into existence if the difference in powerful and powerless people are erased which will therefore bring about equality among the people. The latter action will reduce corruption and increase income inequality.

### **2.2.2 Modernization Theory of Corruption**

Therefore, this theory views corruption as the breaking of ethical rules that bind the performance of people's official duties (Iyanda, 2012). This is one of the finest ways to view corruption as when individual behavior goes against the moral principles that guide their official duty. Agubamah (2009) noted that a number of factors, including the distinctiveness of each society or nation, the dynamic or shifting nature of the sociopolitical and economic interactions within the international community, and the disparities in the perception of corrupt practices, would make it difficult to combat corruption effectively.

Adefulu (2007) cited Huntington's modernization theory and pointed out that the process of political and economic growth in contemporary civilizations has brought about inequality,

corruption and political instability. In terms of the logic of patrimonialism, neo-patrimonialism, prebendalism, and patro clientelism, modernization theorists noticed the incidence of corruption and corrupt practices in pre-colonial African cultures. The central tenet of all of these theories, according to Iyanda (2012), is that grafting contemporary political structures and procedures onto native socio-political structures that are based on traditional values and obligations has the unintended consequence of fostering extractive corruption in African developing countries.

According to Adefulu (2007), corruption is a result of public officials acting in a way that is inconsistent with the society's values, norms, and culture. This is also a sign that an ineffective political institutional structure is in place, which permits public officials to divert public funds for their own benefit. Huntington sees corruption as the origin of menace, and justified corruption as a political underdevelopment and inclinations of traditional societies which engage gift giving that is believed to be almost common in patrimonialism societies. He concluded his theory that corruption in African states generates inequality, political instability which has a negative effect on economic development.

### **2.2.3 Classical Economic Theory of Corruption**

This theory perceives corruption as a way among others of allocating scarce resources, where the rational behaviour of market actors in respect of incentives and rents explicates corruption outcomes (Mishra, 2005). It states that corruption happens when private wealth collapses with public power. It has been established that corruption has a negative impact on income. Corruption is basically a dishonest act conducted by the people in power. It is the successful transaction of money or exchange of power between two or more individuals leaving behind legality or morality to regulate the relation.

According to the study of Zahra, Pati & Zhao (2013), investors are affected by corruption in various ways such as it crafts ambiguity for the corruption that is the involvement of bureaucrats and politicians in the process of requiring the license, cost increases in terms of conducting business in a country, it also boosts the corrupt activities of middlemen/agents. The threat of legal implication can be embossed on investors if they caught in any illegal activity. The host country and many other potential countries may blacklist them if involved in misbehaviour. The image of the company can be harmed by the unethical conduct in front of their clients and customers.

The reputation of the company can also be affected in the home country as well, which may affect the finances of the company. Corruption is a type of strategic action. The most common form of corruption is bribery. Corruption can also be explained as a crime done to achieve personal gain at the expense of others. This study explains how corruption affect drivers' income. The relationship between bus driver income and corruption is negative because it leads to decrease in their income.

#### **2.3.4 Rational Choice Theory of Corruption**

Rational choice theory, which has its roots in methodological individualism (Hall and Taylor 1996; Elster 1989), interprets human behavior as the product of unique, self-interested desires. People are calculated and strategic; before acting, they thoroughly consider the advantages and disadvantages of various options. Individuals also act in ways that are instrumental in achieving their fixed, specific, prioritized, and consistent desires. Maximizing utility, or obtaining whatever makes a person happier, more content, or better off, such power or money, is the ultimate objective for people. The three sub-fields of collective action (prisoner's dilemma) approaches, principal agent approaches, and

coordination game methods can be used to categorize rational choice explanations for corruption.

#### **2.3.4.1 Collective Action (Prisoner's Dilemma) Approach**

Corruption may be a particular type of collective action problem, a *prisoner's dilemma*, wherein individuals have incentives to pursue their own self-interest, rather than work with others towards the collective good. Köbis, Soraperra & Marleen (2016) label this as the “social dilemma”.

#### **2.3.4.2 Principal-Agent Problem Approach**

This is a result of cooperative behavior being organized, which frequently calls for work delegation to formal institutions and organizations as well as within them. Agents (i.e., bureaucrats) are given authority by principals (i.e., citizens) to act on their behalf, such as to provide public goods like security or environmental protection. When there are information asymmetries and the principle cannot fully control the agent's behavior, agents are more likely to act in ways that maximize their own interests than those of the principal. Since opportunities for profitable rent-seeking (self-beneficial) behaviors are unlikely to be passed up, this scenario poses a particular problem (Marquette and Pfeiffer 2015; Persson, Rothstein, and Teorell 2013; Sappington 1991; Klitgaard 1998; Rose-Ackerman 1978).

One of the most widely adopted definitions of corruption includes rational choice assumptions and a principal-agent perspective: the abuse of entrusted (or in some definitions, public) authority for personal, private gain (Kolstad & Soreide 2009; Svensson 2005). In this wording, agents are delegated responsibility for public goods provision on behalf of

principals. However, instead of fulfilling their duty to the principal, agents act to realise their own preferences at the expense of the principal.

Robert Klitgaard's famous formula explaining corruption also adheres to rationalist logic: "Corruption equals monopoly plus discretion minus accountability" (Klitgaard 1998). In other words, we are likely to see corruption in situations where there are no means to hold who agents have exclusive authority over a good or service and discretion in making and applying the rules accountable. This is especially true in the public sector, as government authorities (agents) frequently possess substantial monopolistic and discretionary control over public resources and services.

The abundance of information advantages acquired by government officials as rational actors give them possibilities to exploit their entrusted power for personal (self-interested) gain because corruption is a crime of calculation, not passion. The suggested course of action in such a circumstance is to lessen monopolistic powers by measures of transparency, to increase authority through participation, and to assure accountability through the imposition of enforced consequences (sanctions) for improper conduct. This reasoning is substantially reflected in current anti-corruption policies (Fisman & Golden 2017).

#### **2.3.4.3 *Coordination Approaches***

Corruption has also been modelled as a different type of collection action problem, a *coordination problem*, the function of prevailing norms. Corruption may be systemic and widespread not because the institutions that constrain unethical behaviour are weak, but rather because of the existence of pro-corruption social norms. In other words, informal

institutions (social norms) provide incentives for individuals to be corrupt. Norms like kin favouritism shape preferences towards corruption rather than away from it, regardless of the material benefits endowed by corruption (Persson et al., 2013; Berninghaus 2013; Andvig 1990).

In this type of context, corruption is the expected form of behaviour, the accepted way of doing things that reflects a logic of appropriateness rather than of consequence, akin to accepted forms of greeting or other behaviours in social groups or driving on the right (or left) side of the road. Rather than being a form of “rule breaking”, corruption is instead a form of “rule following” that depends on the behaviour of other players (Berninghaus, 2013).

The likelihood of sanctioning corrupt behaviour is low or non-existent, since there is no normative preference for holding violators to account, even where accountability institutions exist. If corruption is a normative issue, there are few benefits for acting ethically in a predominantly corrupt environment. In fact, in such contexts, *not* being corrupt may actually impose costs in the form of serious social sanctions (Dong, Dulleck,&Torgler 2012). Rather, the problem lies in getting all actors to realise the joint gains of non-corrupt behaviour (e.g. improved economic growth) by making mutually consistent decisions.

### **2.3 Empirical Literature**

There have been numerous studies on how corruption affect factors such as; economic growth; income inequality; and poverty; also, efforts have been made to examine major determinants of corruption by scholars in times past. This section therefore seeks to review previous research findings on how corruption, its effect and determinants.

Viorica, Jemna & Pintilescu (2011) analyze the relationship among corruption, economic growth and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and also looked at the determinants of corruption using Romania time series data between year 1997 and 2009. The variables explored in this study were corruption, economic growth, FDI, education, governance economic freedom. They obtained their data from sources such as World Bank, Romanian Institute of Statistics and Eurostat. The findings showed there is both significant and positive relationship between corruption and FDI but found insignificant relationship between corruption and economic growth but they are correlated. The result also suggested that corruption have a significant relationship but negatively correlated to level of education, economic freedom and has a positive correlation with governance.

Egunjobi (2013) investigates on the econometric analysis of the impact of corruption on economic growth in Nigeria. He used time series data from 1989-2009 and used GDP as a proxy for economic development, corruption index as a proxy for corruption and also developed some control variables such as government capital expenditure, foreign private investment, expenditure on education, total labour force and bribery. He uses simple regression for the model estimation and found that corruption have direct effect on economic growth but indirect effect on education expenditure, capital expenditure and foreign private investment.

Santos (2013), examined corruption determinants in 150 countries between 1998-2005 period using the Hausman and Taylor's technique to estimate a random effects model that incorporates both the effects of corruption that vary overtime and those that are time in-variant. "The results demonstrate that greater law enforcement and high-income levels reduce corruption". Similarly, greater freedom of expression and accountability do have a negative and significant effect on corruption according to the researchers. On the other hand, corruption is not

significantly affected by ethnic fractionalization, natural resource abundance, dominant religious tradition, population size or political stability.

Adeleye (2016) proposed the Pareto theory of poverty-induced corruption to explain the nature of poverty and its relation to corruption. In that work, 61 countries were analyzed, which were divided into three groups according to their place in the 2014 corruption perception index. The first group consisted of the 20 countries with the highest positions in that index, the second group comprised the 20 countries occupying the medium ones, and the third group included the 20 countries with the lowest positions, in addition to Nigeria, which at the time occupied the 31st place. The results suggest that poverty causes corruption because of the presence of Pareto disability in the economy.

Ünver and Koyuncu (2016) examined the effect of poverty on corruption using a panel data analysis in 154 countries from 2000 to 2013. Their main finding was that countries with the highest level of poverty experience a greater level of corruption. Kelly (2015) investigates into fraud and corrupt practices in public sector, focusing on the Cameroonian experience. The paper used agency theory to examine the level of fraud and corrupt practices in Cameroonian business and also carried out an evaluation on the effect of government anti-corruption policies on the menace of fraud and corrupt practices. The study adopted a survey research method to obtain data and the findings in this study showed that mostly all the segment of public sector involved in highly corrupt practices and have a negative effect on the economic development. He gave some examples that the Tax Administrators, Police and Customs are the most corrupt institution in the country. He concluded by saying the anti-corruption initiatives by the government are so ineffective which must have been as a result of the government insincerity and lack of political will to war against fraud and corruption in the system.

Babatunde, Fowowe, Salisu, Owuru, Adewuyi & Arawomo (2018) analyzed the effect of democracy on corruption in a cross-country study during the 1946-2008 period using the Ordinary Least squares (OLS) and Instrumental variable (IV) techniques. The results confirm “that democracy as a system of government reduces corruption. Other factors that reduce corruption include national income level (captured by log of Gross domestic product per capita), democracy duration and democracy in conflict”. Ighodaro (2018) further examined the economic determinants of corruption in Nigeria using data for the period 1996 to 2016 and error correction methodology (ECM). The short run and the long run results showed that economic freedom is a very significant factor that determines corruption. It was recommended that economic managers should focus on policies that reduces economic freedom through price and wages control.

Yunan and Andini (2018) analyzed causality between corruption, poverty, and economic growth in a smaller sample of ASEAN countries than that of Rahayu and Widodo (2012) and over a longer period (2002-2015). Due to similarities in their indicators, four countries were chosen, these being the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia. The study employed the Granger causality tests and the random effects model. The results show that, in the Philippines, there was one-directional causality of economic growth in corruption, and from poverty to corruption, while, in Thailand, causality was solely from economic growth to poverty. In the other two countries, no causality was observed.

Sloboda & Sissoko (2020) examined the effect of government size and democracy including government size on corruption across countries using Ordinary Least squares (OLS), Instrumental variable (IV) techniques and generalized method of moments estimators. The results suggest that income level, government size and democracy including government size-democracy interaction are negatively related to corruption. This is just analogous to the work by

Santos where corruption was measured in 150 countries using Hausman and Taylor's Technique while Sloboda used OLS, IV and GMM but both find a negative relationship between corruption and inequality in a democratic setting of government. Studies of corruption in Nigeria using Parsimonious error correction mechanism and an experimental research design found a negative relationship between corruption and output growth in Nigeria

Ighodaro and Igbinedion (2020) examined corruption and economic growth in West Africa with data that covered within the period 2000 to 2018 and the panel fully modified ordinary least squares. It was discovered that corruption and economic growth have direct relationship, thereby supporting the grease the wheel hypotheses. It was also found that corruption also support the U-Shaped hypothesis, which implies that different corruption level affect economic growth in different ways. Hao, Gai, Yan, Wu & Irfan (2021) employed Ordinary least square and two stage least square methods to examine the effect of decentralization on corruption in a sample of countries. The results demonstrate that decentralization, government size and income per capita have a negative and significant effect on corruption. The only exception according to him is high population rate which has a positive and significant effect on corruption.

Other scholars validated Babatunde's claims using cointegration test, granger causality test and the OLS method to examine the impact of corruption and found that there is a long run relationship between the level of corruption and economic growth in Nigeria mostly adopting the Error correction Model (ECM). On their part, (Hao, Gai, Yan, Wu, & Irfan, 2021) employed random effects and fixed effects models to study the determinants of corruption in transition economies using panel data spanning 1996-2006 and did not find any significant relationship between corruption and income inequality. His findings are the same or at least similar to the

work of (Sloboda & Sissoko, 2020) although it is vague why there is a negative relationship between corruption and inequality. Many factors such as data, methods of estimation and measurement errors may be handy in explaining the variation in results from different authors. Babatunde et al., (2018) found that progress in the rule of law, democratization and marketization are some of the ways to control corruption in developing countries including Nigeria which is the focal point of his study but remained silent as to how to estimate these concepts numerically. (Epstein, 2014) used the Leamers' Extreme Bound analysis and OLS with White corrected robust standard errors to analyze the linkage between corruption and democracy, autocracy and political stability across countries in the 2000-2009 period.

## **2.5 Gap of the Literature.**

A lot of research has been conducted on the effects of corruption on economic growth, poverty, income inequality, and foreign direct investment. This indicated that most studies carried out previously focused on how corruption affects the economy at large (the macroeconomy), with no attention given to the effect of corruption on households (bus drivers). Also, most of the studies conducted focus on the use of secondary data with a low level of reliance. Therefore, noticing this gap, this research considered the effect of corruption on bus drivers on Ring Road, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria. The data for the research was collected with the use of a well-structured questionnaire filled out by 100 bus drivers operating on Ring Road, Benin City. This enabled this research to fill the gap left by the previous research conducted.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The study basically adopts a survey research design in which structured questionnaire will be designed and distributed to the respondents as a means of gathering information. This design is most appropriate and suitable for measuring or ascertaining the impact of one variable on the other. The study employs research survey design since it seeks to ascertain respondents' current perception of the subject matter. As a result, the primary data for the study will be obtained by field survey of knowledgeable individuals with the administration of questionnaire to respondents.

#### **3.2 Sources of Data**

The sources of data for this study comprises of primary and secondary sources.

- a. **Secondary sources:** These sources of data were utilized mainly in the review of related literature. This information was obtained from textbooks, magazines, journals, published research work, seminars or workshop papers, etc.
- b. **Primary sources:** These sources of information were raw data obtained through questionnaires and interviews. The questionnaires were structured because of the simple fact that respondents feel more at home with questionnaire than with those that require them to indicate their responses. The questions were unambiguous and easy to answer.

### **3.3 Population of the Study**

The population of this study is the total number of bus drivers in Ring Road environment Benin city, Edo State.

### **3.4 Sample of the study**

The sample to be considered for the purpose of this study will be selected from the population of the Bus driver in Ring Road, Benin City, Edo State. Therefore, 50 bus drivers will be selected for the purpose of this study. The responses collected from the 50 drivers selected randomly will be use for the analysis of this study.

### **3.5 Research Instrument**

Data collection is very crucial in any research process. Questionnaires as a research instrument was mainly used for collection of primary data. Nevertheless, the research had some

privileges of oral interview with some of the drivers in ring road. A range of data from book, journals and reports was also used.

### **3.6 Validity of the Instrument**

Validity as used here is the degree or extent to which an instrument actually measures what is it intended to measure. Therefore, an instrument is valid to the extent it is tailored to achieve research objectives. Thus, the instrument used for this research was validated in a manner that will enable the researcher get information relevant to the purpose and objective of the study.

### **3.7 Reliability of the Instrument**

In order to ensure reliability of the measuring instruments, copies of questionnaire will be distributed to bus drivers to critically examine application of the questions. Reliability mirrors consistency over time. Reliability is viewed as how much a test is free from ambiguity or estimated mistakes/errors, since a greater estimation error will result in a less reliable test (Frenkel & Wallen, 2003; McMillian & Schumacher, 2006). With respect to reliability of the research instrument, pilot study will be conducted by testing and pre-testing the research instrument with 20 randomly selected bus drivers in Ring Road, Benin city, Edo State. Feedbacks will be incorporated and questions will then revise.

### **3.8 Method of data analysis**

Data collected will be analyzed statistically based on the objectives formulated and the hypotheses of the research. To further make it analytical, data gathered will be grouped so as to enable a diagrammatical representation using the chi-square graph. It is used in testing

hypotheses concerning the difference between sets of observed frequencies of sample and a corresponding set of expected frequencies. The formula is given as:

$$X^2 = \Sigma \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

Where:

$X^2$  - Chi square

$\Sigma$  - Summation

O - Observed Frequency

E - Expected Frequency

Application of Chi-square

- a) A contingency table is drawn, that is the table is the table setting data out in number of rows and columns.
- b) Determination of the number of degrees of freedom (df) = (r-1) (c-1)
- c) Determination of expected frequencies (EF).

$$EF = \frac{(\text{row total}) \times (\text{column total})}{\text{Grand total}}$$

Decision rule: If the theoretical value of chi-square ( $X^2$ ) is greater than the computed value of the chi-square ( $X^2$ ), we accept the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ). But if the theoretical value of the chi-square ( $X^2$ ) is less than the computed value of chi-square ( $X^2$ ) we accept the alternative hypothesis.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter examined detailed analysis of the collated result of questionnaire retrieved and analysed using chi-square. Issues discussed include data analysis and presentation, estimation of results and testing of the various hypotheses formulated earlier in chapter one. The outcome of various analysis and results are presented in suitable form and precise to enhance better understanding of the study.

#### **4.2 Data Presentation and Interpretation**

Tables and percentages were used in this chapter, the use of tables and percentage is most appropriate means of interpreting information for easy understanding. In analyzing the data, judgement shall be based on the number of favourable and unfavourable responses received on each statement in the questionnaire.

Demographic information collected includes gender/sex, age distribution, marital status, education level, Years of driving experience, drivers' daily route and Number of hours worked per day.

**Table 4.2.1: Demographic Distribution**

<b>Sex/Gender distribution</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	45	90%
Female	5	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age distribution</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
18 - 25 years	6	12%
26 – 35 years	10	20%
36 – 45 years	12	24%
46 – 45 years	14	28%
56 – 65 years	8	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Educational Level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Uneducated	4	8%
SSCE	28	56%

ND/NCE	5	10%
B.Sc	3	6%
Others	<b>10</b>	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Years of driving experience</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
0 – 5years	10	20%
6 – 10years	18	36%
11 – 15years	7	14%
16 – 20years	6	12%
21 and above	9	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Daily Route</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Akpakpava	<b>10</b>	<b>20%</b>
Airport road	<b>19</b>	<b>38%</b>
Sapele road	<b>12</b>	<b>24%</b>
Forestry	<b>3</b>	<b>6%</b>
Old Sakpoba	<b>6</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Number of hours worked per day</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1-5 hours	<b>16</b>	<b>32%</b>
6 – 10 hours	<b>22</b>	<b>44%</b>
11 – 15 hours	<b>7</b>	<b>14%</b>
Others	<b>5</b>	<b>10%</b>

Total	50	100%
-------	----	------

*Source: Research Survey Study (2023)*

**Interpretation:**

From the table 4.2.1 above it was observed that 45 of the respondents are male which represent 90% of the respondents while 5 of the respondents are female which represent 10% of the respondents. This simply means mean that large number of the drivers in Ring Road are male. Under the age distribution of the respondents, 6(12%) of the respondents are between age 18 - 25 years, 10(20%) are of the age range of 26 – 35 years, 12(24%) of the respondents are of the age 35 – 45years, 14(28%) of the respondents are of the age 45 – 55years, while the remaining 16% respondents are between the range of 56 – 65 years.

Data gathered on educational qualification show that 4 respondents which represent 8% of the total respondents are uneducated, 28 respondents which represent 56% of the total respondents are SSCE holder, 5 (10%) of the total respondents are ND/NCE holders and 3 respondents which are 6% of the total respondents are B.Sc. holder while the remaining 10% of the respondents' indicated others in their educational qualification. The data gathered under the years of driving experience indicated that 20% of the respondents have 0 - 5 years of driving experience, 36% of the respondent have driving experience between 6-10years, 14% of the respondent have a driving experience of 11 – 15 years. The data further revealed that 6% of the respondents have driving experience between 16 – 20 years. The remaining 18% of the respondents have driving experience above 20 years.

Data of the daily route of the drivers was also gathered from the data collected, and the data revealed 20% of the drivers ply Akpakpava route daily, 38% ply airport road route on a

daily basis, 24% of the respondents' ply sapele road route daily while 6% and 12% of the drivers ply forestry and old sakpoba road daily respectively. The data collected also revealed the number of hours worked by each of the drivers per day. The data revealed that 32% of the drivers work approximately for at least 5 hours a day, 44% of the drivers work for at least 10 hours per day. 7 drivers which represent 14% of the total number of drivers work for approximately 15 hours a day. While the remaining 5 (10%) drivers work for over 15 hours a day.

**Research Question 1: Effect of corruption on bus drivers' income.**

S/N	Effect of corruption on bus drivers' income	SA	A	D	SD
1.	Corruption reduces the income of Bus drivers.	15 30%	20 40%	10 20%	5 10%
2.	Corruption affects the ability of drivers to save for their future.	27 54%	14 28%	6 12%	3 6%
3.	Corruption has reduced the number of bus driver on	14	20	10	6

**Table 4.3.1**

	Nigeria road.				28%	30%	30%	12%
Options		1	3	5	<b>Total</b>			
4.	Corruption reduces the number of hours worked by bus drivers.	35	34	38	<b>107</b> 40%	15 30%	12 24%	3 6%
	Favourable Responses							
	Unfavourable Responses	15	16	12	<b>43</b>			
5.	Bus drivers are discouraged to work overtime as a result of corruption.	50	50	50	<b>150</b> 34%	21 42%	7 14%	5 10%
Total								
	Means				37%	34%	20%	9%

*Source: Research Survey Study (October, 2023)*

From the analysis above 37% of the respondents are strongly agree that corruption affect bus driver income, 34% of the respondents also agree that corruption affect the income of bus drivers while 20% and 9% of the respondents disagree and strongly disagree that corruption affect bus drivers' income respectively.

#### **4.3: Test of Hypothesis One**

**H<sub>0</sub>:** Corruption does not affect bus driver income in Ring Road, Benin City.

Chi-square test ( $X^2$ ) is used to test question 1 at 5% (0.05) level of significance. The question will be tested using question 1, 3 and 5 from the questionnaire.

**Table 4.3.2: Contingency table**

*Source: Research Survey Study (October, 2023)*

Using the chi-square method of analysis

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

Where:

O – Observed value

E – Expected value

$\Sigma$  - Summation

Using 0.05 level of significance

Degree of Freedom =  $(C - 1) (R - 1)$

Where:

R- Number of Rows

C- Number of Columns

**Computation of expected frequency (E)**

$$E = \frac{RT \times CT}{GT}$$

**Where:**

**RT – Row total**

**CT – Column Total**

**GT - Grand Total**

**To calculate the expected value**

$$R_1C_1 = \frac{107 \times 50}{150} = 36$$

$$R_2C_1 = \frac{43 \times 50}{150} = 14$$

$$R_1C_2 = \frac{107 \times 50}{150} = 36$$

$$R_2C_2 = \frac{43 \times 50}{150} = 14$$

$$R_1C_3 = \frac{107 \times 50}{150} = 36$$

$$R_2C_3 = \frac{43 \times 50}{150} = 14$$

**Table 4.3.3: Chi Square( $X^2$ )**

<b>Question 1</b>	O	E	(O – E)	(O – E) <sup>2</sup>	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$
Favourable responses	35	36	-1	1	0.03
Unfavourable responses	15	14	1	1	0.07
<b>Question 3</b>					
Favourable responses	43	36	7	49	1.36

Unfavourable responses	7	14	-7	49	3.5
<b>Question 5</b>					
Favourable responses	42	36	6	36	1
Unfavourable responses	8	14	-6	36	2.57
<b>Total</b>					$X^2 = 8.53$

Source: Research Survey Study (October, 2023)

$$X^2_{cal} = 7.8$$

$$\text{Degree of Freedom} = (C - 1)(R - 1) = (3 - 1)(2 - 1) = 2.$$

The value of chi-square( $X^2$ ) at 1 degree of freedom at 5% level of significance is 5.991

**Decision:** From the above computation, it was discovered that the computed value of  $X^2_{cal}$  (8.53) is greater than the theoretical value  $X^2_{tab}$  (5.991). Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) and we concluded that the rate of corruption in Nigeria affect the daily income of bus drivers in Ring Road Benin city.

**Research Question 2: What are the effects of corruption on the quality of transportation service.**

**Table 4.4.1**

S/No	What are the effects of corruption on the quality of transportation service.	SA	A	D	SD
6.	Corruption affects the safety of transportation services.	24	16	8	2

		48%	32%	16%	4%
7.	Corruption affects the maintenance of buses.	21	17	9	3
		42%	34%	18%	6%
8.	Bus drivers skipping bus stops as a result of extortion affects the quality of transportation services.	18	20	10	2
		36%	40%	20%	4%
9.	Corruption reduces the accessibility of transportation service as a result of reduction in the number of bus drivers.	26	23	1	0
		52%	46%	2%	0%
10.	Corruption affects the affordability of transportation service, due to increase in transport fare.	27	13	3	7
		54%	26%	6%	14%
	Mean	46%	36%	12%	6%

*Source: Field Survey, (October, 2023).*

From the analysis above 46% of the respondents are strongly agree that corruption affect the quality of transportation service in Ring Road Benin city. Also, 36% of the respondents agree that the rate of corruption faced by drivers in Ring Road affect the quality of transport service. 12% disagree while 6% strongly disagree that corruption affect the quality of transport service.

#### **4.4: Test of Hypothesis Two**

**H<sub>0</sub>:** The quality of transportation services is not affected by corruption.

Chi-square test ( $X^2$ ) is used to test question 3 at 5% (0.05) level of significance. The question will be tested using question 6, 7, 9 and 10.

**Table 4.4.2: Contingency table**

*Source: Field survey (October, 2023).*

<b>Question</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Total</b>
Favourable Responses	40	38	49	40	<b>167</b>
Unfavourable Responses	10	12	01	10	<b>33</b>
Total $\chi^2 = \frac{\sum(O - E)^2}{E}$	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>200</b>

Using the chi-square method of analysis

Where:

O – Observed value

E – Expected value

$\Sigma$  - Summation

Using 0.05 level of significance

Degree of Freedom = (C – 1) (R – 1)

**Where:**

R- Number of Rows

C- Number of Columns

**Computation of expected frequency (E)**

$$E = \frac{RT \times CT}{GT}$$

**Where:**

**RT – Row total**

**CT – Column Total**

**GT - Grand Total**

**To calculate the expected value**

$$R_1C_1 = \frac{167 \times 50}{200} = 42$$

$$R_2C_1 = \frac{33 \times 50}{200} = 8$$

$$R_1C_2 = \frac{167 \times 50}{200} = 42$$

$$R_2C_2 = \frac{33 \times 50}{200} = 8$$

$$R_1C_3 = \frac{167 \times 50}{200} = 42$$

$$R_2C_3 = \frac{33 \times 50}{200} = 8$$

$$R_1C_4 = \frac{167 \times 50}{200} = 42$$

$$R_2C_4 = \frac{33 \times 50}{200} = 8$$

**Table 4.4.3: Chi Square( $X^2$ )**

Question 6	O	E	(O – E)	(O – E) <sup>2</sup>	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$

Favourable responses	40	42	-2	4	0.1
Unfavourable responses	10	8	2	4	0.5
<b>Question 7</b>					
Favourable responses	38	42	-4	16	0.38
Unfavourable responses	12	8	4	16	2
<b>Question 9</b>					
Favourable responses	49	42	7	49	1.17
Unfavourable responses	1	8	-7	49	6.13
<b>Question 10</b>					
Favourable responses	40	42	-2	4	0.1
Unfavourable responses	10	8	2	4	0.5
<b>Total</b>					$X^2 = 10.88$

$$X^2_{\text{cal}} = 10.88$$

$$\text{Degree of Freedom} = (C - 1)(R - 1) = (4 - 1)(2 - 1) = 3.$$

The value of chi-square( $X^2$ ) at 3 degrees of freedom at 5% level of significance is 7.815.

**Decision:**

From the above computation, it was discovered that the computed value of  $X^2_{\text{cal}}$  (10.88) is greater than the theoretical value  $X^2_{\text{tab}}$  (7.815). Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) and we concluded that quality of transportation service is affected by the level of corruption faced by bus drivers.

**Research Question 3: Effect of corruption on bus driver’s standard of living.**

**Table 4.5.1:**  
*Source: Field Survey (October, 2023).*

S/No	Effect of corruption on bus driver’s standard of living.	SA	A	D	SD
15.	Corruption affects the ability of drivers to earn a living wage.	21 42%	24 48%	3 6%	2 4%
16.	Corruption affects the ability of drivers to receive a fair compensation for their work.	23 46%	17 34%	8 16%	2 4%
17.	The ability of drivers to access affordable healthcare is affected by corruption.	16 32%	20 40%	8 16%	6 12%
18.	Corruption affects the ability of drivers to access affordable accommodation.	20 40%	20 40%	6 12%	4 8%
19.	Bus drivers find it difficult to save for their future as a result of corruption	28 56%	21 42%	1 2%	0 0%
20.	Corruption affects the ability of drivers to provide for their families.	21 42%	17 34%	9 18%	3 6%
	Mean	43%	41%	10%	6%

From the analysis above 43% of the respondents are strongly agree corruption affect bus driver’s standard of living, 41% of the respondents agree that standard of living of bus driver is affected by corruption, 10% disagree while 6% strongly disagree that corruption affect bus driver’s standard of living.

**4.5: Test of Hypothesis Three**

**H<sub>0</sub>:** Corruption does not affect the standard of living of bus drivers in Ring Road, Benin city.

Chi-square test ( $X^2$ ) is used to test question 4 at 5% (0.05) level of significance. The question will be tested using question 15, 17, and 19.

**Table 4.5.2: Contingency table**

<b>Question</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Total</b>
Favourable Responses	45	36	49	<b>130</b>
Unfavourable Responses	5	14	1	<b>20</b>
Total	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>150</b>

*Source: Field Survey (October, 2023).*

2023).

Using the chi-square method of analysis

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

Where:

O – Observed value

E – Expected value

$\Sigma$  - Summation

Using 0.05 level of significance

Degree of Freedom = (C – 1) (R – 1)

Where:

R- Number of Rows

C- Number of Columns

**Computation of expected frequency (E)**

$$E = \frac{RT \times CT}{GT}$$

**Where:**

**RT – Row total**

**CT – Column Total**

**GT - Grand Total**

**To calculate the expected value**

$$R_1C_1 = \frac{130 \times 50}{150} = 43$$

$$R_2C_1 = \frac{20 \times 50}{150} = 7$$

$$R_1C_2 = \frac{130 \times 50}{150} = 43$$

$$R_2C_2 = \frac{20 \times 50}{150} = 7$$

$$R_1C_3 = \frac{130 \times 50}{150} = 43$$

$$R_2C_3 = \frac{20 \times 50}{150} = 7$$

<b>Question 15</b>	O	E	(O – E)	(O – E) <sup>2</sup>	$\frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$
Favourable responses	45	43	2	4	0.09
Unfavourable responses	5	7	-2	4	0.57
<b>Question 17</b>					
Favourable responses	36	43	-7	49	1.14
Unfavourable responses	14	7	7	49	7
<b>Question 19</b>					
Favourable responses	49	43	6	36	0.84
Unfavourable responses	1	7	-6	36	5.14
<b>Total</b>					$X^2 = 14.78$

**Table 4.5.3: Chi Square( $X^2$ )**

$$X^2_{cal} = 14.78$$

$$df = (C - 1)(R - 1) = (3 - 1)(2 - 1) = 2.$$

The value of chi-square( $X^2$ ) at 2 degrees of freedom at 5% level of significance is 5.991.

**Decision:**

From the above computation, it was discovered that the computed value of  $X^2_{cal}$  (14.78) is greater than the theoretical value  $X^2_{tab}$  (5.991). Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) and we concluded that corruption affect the standard of living of bus drivers in Ring Road, Benin city.

#### **4.6 Discussion of Findings**

This study examined the effect of corruption on bus drivers' income. The study revealed that larger percentage of the bus drivers in Ring Road are male mostly between the age of 26 – 45 years. It was also revealed from the study that most of the driver are SSCE holders. It can be said to have most drivers ply the airport road base on the findings of the study and each of the drivers work for an average of 10 hours a day according to this study. Chi-square analysis was used to test all hypotheses formulated. The first hypothesis was rejected and the study concluded that income of bus drivers in Ring Road Benin city is affected by corruption faced by the drivers. The study also concluded that the quality of transportation service is affected by the level of corruption faced by bus drivers. Lastly, the third hypothesis was rejected and the study concluded that corruption affect the standard of living of bus drivers in Ring Road, Benin city. This was due to the fact that major of drivers find it difficult to save for their future, provide for their families and also, access affordable healthcare or accommodation all as a result of the effect of corruption on their income.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

In the previous chapter, the data collected for the research work was analyzed. This chapter aims at summarizing the findings of the research and base on such findings, conclusion and useful recommendations were made.

#### **5.2 Summary of the Findings**

This study examined the effect of corruption on bus drivers' income. It was discovered that larger percentage of the bus drivers in Ring Road are male mostly between the age of 26 – 45 years. It was also revealed from the study that most of the driver are SSCE holders. It can be said to have most drivers ply the airport road base on the findings of the study and each of the drivers work for an average of 10 hours a day according to this study. Chi-square analysis was used to test all hypotheses formulated. The first hypothesis was rejected because the calculated chi square value is greater than the theoretical chi square value. Therefore, the study concluded that income of bus drivers in Ring Road Benin city is affected by corruption faced by the drivers. The second hypothesis was also rejected based on the ground that the calculated chi square value is greater than the theoretical value. Therefore, it was concluded that the quality of transportation service is affected by the level of corruption faced by bus drivers. Lastly, the third hypothesis was rejected

and the study concluded that corruption affect the standard of living of bus drivers in Ring Road, Benin city.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

This study survey the effect of corruption on the income of bus driver. Specifically, the study assessed the effect of corruption on the bus driver's income, transportation quality and bus driver's standard of living. Corruption is defined as the abuse of public office for personal gain. Corruption has been seen to have a serious effect on the livelihood of bus drivers according to the findings of this study has it affect the drivers, drivers' family and the public as a whole. The study focuses mainly on petty corruption, which occurs at a smaller scale and takes place at the implementation end of public services when public officials meet the public. The study revealed that corruption affect the daily income of bus drivers and also affect their standard of living. Therefore, it can be deduced from this finding that corruption increases the rate of poverty, which is in line with the study of Yunan and Andini (2018). The study also revealed that the quality of transportation service is affected by corruption, which might go a long way toward affecting the productivity of public transport users, thereby limiting their productivity and affecting the economic growth of the country, which is in line with the study of Ighodaro and Igbinedion (2020).

### **5.4 Recommendation**

In light of this research work, the following recommendations were suggested:

1. From the study it was revealed that bus drivers are discourage to work over time as a result of corruption. Bus drivers are advice to get another form of job to engage themselves in during their free hours.
2. The study revealed that corruption has reduced the number of buses on Nigeria road, this has recently led to increase in the cost of transportation witness by citizens. Therefore, government are advice to establish agencies who will monitor activities concerning corruption on Nigeria road, to reduce the negative effect on the country growth.
3. The study revealed that corruption affect the standard of living of bus drivers leading to their inability to provide accommodation, healthcare service and proper education for the family. Therefore, government should provide public health care service, accommodation and school, in other to fill the gap corruption has created for bus drivers.

## Reference

- Adefulu, A. (2007). *Neo patrimonialism the modern African state and corruption syndrome: A theoretical and empirical consideration in corruption and the challenges of human development*. School of Management and Social Sciences. Babcock University Press.
- Agubamah, E. (2009). *Corruption in civilian and military regimes in Nigeria, a comparative analysis in anti-corruption reforms since 1999: Issues, challenges and the way forward*. IFRA Special Research Issue, 3(1), 23-41.
- Akindola, Rufus (2017). "Military Incursion, Tribalism and Poor Governance: The Consequences for Development in Nigeria" *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*. 8 (5): 151–155.
- Andvig, J. (1990). "How Corruption May Corrupt". *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 13(1): 63-76.
- Anti-Corruption Resource Centre (2018). Archived from the original on 20 January 2018.
- Babatunde, M. A., Fowowe, B., Salisu, A. A., Owuru, J. E., Adewuyi, A. O., Arawomo, D. F., Odubunmi, A. S. (2018). *Growth without development : a trajectory analysis of Africa's development path since independence; essays in honour of Professor Ademola Ariyo*. Ibadan Nigeria: Centre for Public-Private Cooperation (CPPC).
- Belda Mullor, Guillermo (2018). *Citizens' Attitude towards Political Corruption and the Impact of Social Media* (Thesis). Universitat Jaume I. doi:10.6035/14102.2018.525941 (<https://doi.org/10.6035/14102.2018.525941>).
- Berninghaus, S.K., et al. (2013). "Risk Attitude, Beliefs, and Information in a Corruption Game – An Experimental Analysis". *Journal of Economic Psychology*, 34: 46-60.
- Campbell, A. (1981). *The scene of well-being in America*. New York, USA: McGraw-Hill.
- Campbell, Page; John, Matthew (2018). *Nigeria: What Everyone Needs To Know*. New York. pp. 89–103.
- Chima, Obinna (2015). "Nigeria Records Improvement, Ranked 39th on Corruption Index" *This Day Live*. Archived from the original (<http://www.thisdaylive.com/articles/nigeria-records-improvement-ranked-39th-on-corruption-index/195767/>) on 8 February 2015.

- Dada, S. O. (2014). Forensic accounting technique: A means for successful eradication of corruption through fraud prevention, bribery prevention and embezzlement prevention in Nigeria. *Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 4(1), 176-186.
- Dimant, Eugen; Tosato, Guglielmo (1 January 2017). "Causes and Effects of Corruption: What Has Past Decade's Empirical Research Taught Us? A Survey". *Journal of Economic Surveys*. 32 (2): 335-356.
- Dong, B., U. Dulleck, and B. Torgler (2012). "Conditional Corruption". *Journal of Economic Psychology*, 33: 609-627.
- Doss, Eric. "Sustainable Development Goal 16" (<https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/sdg-16/>). United Nations and the Rule of Law.
- Egunjobi, T. A. (2013). An econometric analysis of the impact of corruption on economic growth in Nigeria. *E3 Journal of Business Management and Economics*, 4(3), 54-65.
- Elliott, Kimberly Ann (1997). "Corruption as an international policy problem: overview and recommendations" Washington, DC: Institute for International Economics. Archived from the original on 9 October 2017. Retrieved 11 May 2017.
- Elster, J. (1989). *Nuts and Bolts for the Social Sciences*. Cambridge University Press.
- Fisman, R., and M.A. Golden. (2017). *Corruption: What Everyone Needs to Know*. Oxford University Press.
- Hall, P.A., and R.C.R. Taylor. (1996). "Political Science and the Three New Institutionalisms". *Political Studies*, 44(5): 936-957.
- Hao, Y., Gai, Z., Yan, G., Wu, H., & Irfan, M. (2021). The spatial spillover effect and nonlinear relationship analysis between environmental decentralization, government corruption and air pollution: Evidence from China. *Sci Total Environ*, 763, 144183.
- Ighodaro, C. A. (2018). Economic determinants of corruption in Nigeria. *University of Port Harcourt Journal of Management*, 3(1), 79 – 91.
- Ighodaro and Igbinedion (2020). Corruption and economic growth in West Africa. *JEJAK: Journal Ekonomi dan Kebijakan*, 13(2), 265 – 279.
- Ivar Kolstad and Tina Søreide (2009). Corruption in natural resource management: Implications for policy makers. *Resource Policy*. Volume 34, Issue 4, December 2009, Pages 214-226.
- Iyanda, D. O. (2012). Corruption: Definitions, theories and concepts. *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review (OMAN Chapter)*, 2(4), 37-45.
- Johnsøn, J. Corruption and Stabilisation: Aid Agencies' Anti-Corruption Strategies in Fragile States. Unpublished PhD Thesis. Cambridge: University of Cambridge. 2014.
- Kelly, M. K. (2015). Fraud and corruption practices in public sector: The Cameroonian experience. *Research Journal of Finance and Accounting*, 6(4), 203-209
- Kendall, J. (2000). Interpersonal trust and voluntary associations: Examining three approaches. *The British Journal of Sociology*, 53(3), 343-362.

- Klitgaard, Robert (1998), *Controlling Corruption*, University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.
- Kolstad, I., and T. Søreide. (2009). "Corruption in natural resource management: Implications for policy makers". *Resources Policy*. Vol. 34. No. 4.
- Lehtinen, Jere; Locatelli, Giorgio; Sainati, Tristano; Artto, Karlos; Evans, Barbara (1 May 2022). "The grand challenge: Effective anti-corruption measures in projects"(<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0263786322000576>). *International Journal of Project Management*. 40 (4): 347–361.
- Lorena Alcazar, Raul Andrade (2001). *Diagnosis corruption*. pp. 135–136. ISBN 978-1-931003-11-7.
- Minto, Andrea; Edoardo (2022). "The Policy and Regulatory Engagement with Corruption: Insights from Complexity Theory" Archived from the original on 27 May 2022. Retrieved 27 May 2022.
- Okafor, E. E. (2014). Corruption and implications for industrial development in Nigeria. *African Journal of Business Management*, 7(29), 2916–2924.
- Okoye, Rita (31 August 2012). "Nigeria has lost \$400bn oil revenue to corruption since Independence – Ezekwesili"(<https://dailypost.ng/2012/08/31/nigeria-lost-400bn-oil-revenue-corruption-since-independence>). *Daily Post Nigeria*. Retrieved 2 July 2016.
- Owolabi, S. A., Dada, S. O., & Olaoye, S. A. (2013). Application of forensic accounting techniques in effective investigation and detection of embezzlement to combat corruption in Nigeria. *Unique Journal of Business Management Research*, 1(4), 65-70.
- Persson, A., B. Rothstein, and J. Teorell. (2013). "Why Anticorruption Reforms Fail – Systemic Corruption as a Collective Action Problem". *Governance*, 26(3): 449-471.
- Sloboda, B. W., & Sissoko, Y. (2020). Applied econometric analysis : emerging research and opportunities. In (pp. 1 online resource).
- Smith, D. J. (2012). AIDS NGOS and Corruption in Nigeria. *Health and Place*, 18(3), 475-480.
- Stephens, P., Leach, A., Jones, H., & Taggart, L. (1998). *Think sociology*. Chettenham, United Kingdom: Nelson Thornes, Ltd.
- The Guardian 'Shameful' Nigeria: a country that doesn't care about inequality" ([https://www.theguardian.com/in\\_equality/2017/jul/18/shameful-nigeria-doesnt-care-about-inequality-corruption](https://www.theguardian.com/in_equality/2017/jul/18/shameful-nigeria-doesnt-care-about-inequality-corruption). 2017-07-18. Retrieved 2021-05-16.
- Varrella, Simona (1 December 2020). "Topic: Oil industry in Nigeria" (<https://www.statista.com/topics/6914/oil-industry-in-nigeria/>). Statista. Retrieved 2021-01-23.
- Victor (24 September 2012). "Our Role" (<https://icpc.gov.ng/our-role/>). ICPC. Retrieved 2021-06-03.
- Viorica, D., Jemna, D., & Pintilescu, C. Determinants of corruption in Romania and its impact on economic growth. *Analele Stiintificeale Universitatii Alexandru Ioan Cuza din Iasi-Stinte Economice*, 58(1), 225-233.

Zahra, S. A., Pati, R. K., & Zhao, L. (2013). How does counterproductive entrepreneurship undermine social wealth creation?. F. Welter, R., Blackburn., L. Ljunggren and BW Amo(Eds), *Entrepreneurial Business and Society: Frontiers in European Entrepreneurship Research*. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 11-36.

Znoj, Heinzpeter (2009). "Deep Corruption in Indonesia: Discourses, Practices, Histories". In Monique Nuijten, Gerhard Anders (ed.). *Corruption and the secret of law: a legal anthropological perspective*. Ashgate. pp. 53–54. ISBN 978-0-7546-7682-9.

## **Appendix**

### **QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Department of Economics, University of Benin, Benin city, Edo State.**

Dear Respondent,

I am inviting you to participate in this academic research by completing this questionnaire. The objective of this research is to gather information to analysis the effect of corruption on the income of bus drivers, using Ring Road bus drivers as a case study. The questions contained herein will only require approximately less than 5minutes of your time to complete. I express my profound gratitude for your contribution and assistance in completing this research. You are not in any way obligated to answer these questions, but your responses will help my research significantly. Please be rest assured that the information you provide here will be handled with outmost confidentiality and will be used solely for the purpose stated above.

Your sincerely

Mogbeyi Chisom Toritse

Matric No- SSC1809454

### SECTION A: Demographic Information

**Instruction:** Please tick the respective boxes to indicate your response.

Demographic Variables	Responses
<b>Gender</b>	Male { }      Female { }
<b>Age</b>	18-25 { }      26-35 { }      36-45 { }      46-55 { }      56-65 { }
<b>Marital Status</b>	Single { }      Married { }      Other { }
<b>Education Level</b>	Uneducated { }      SSCE { }      OND { }      B.Sc. { } <b>Others, please state</b> _____
<b>Years of driving Experience</b>	1 – 5 yrs. { }      6 – 10 yrs. { }      11 – 15 yrs. { }      16 – 20 yrs. { }      Above 20 { }
<b>Daily Route</b>	Akpakpava { }      Airport road { }      Sapele road { }      Forestry { } Old Sakpoba { }
<b>Number of hours worked per day</b>	1-5 hours { }      6 – 10 hours { }      11 – 15 hours { }      Others: _____

Scaling from 1–4 for decisions of respondents has been provided below, kindly indicate your degree of agreement to the statement by filling the spaces provided with a tick.

1. Strongly Disagree (SD)
2. Disagree (D)
3. Agree (A)
4. Strongly Agree (SA)

### Section B: Research Questions

#### Question 1: What is the effect of corruption on bus drivers' income?

S/No	Statements	SA	A	D	SD
1.	Corruption reduces the income of Bus drivers.				
2.	Corruption affects the ability of drivers to save for their future.				
3.	Corruption has reduced the number of bus driver on Nigeria road.				
4.	Corruption reduces the number of hours worked by bus drivers.				
5.	Bus drivers are discouraged to work overtime as a result of corruption.				

#### Question 2: What are the types of corruption faced by bus drivers and their effects on bus drivers' income?

S/No	Statements	SA	A	D	SD
6	Bribery and Extortion are the type of corruption faced most by drivers.				
7	Paying of bribe to obtain a driving license affects bus drivers' income.				
8	Paying of bribe to obtain more desirable bus routes affects bus drivers' income.				

9	Paying a bribe to avoid being pulled over or inspected by law enforcement affects bus drivers' income.				
---	--	--	--	--	--

**Question 3: What are the effects of corruption on the quality of transportation service.**

S/No	Statements	SA	A	D	SD
10.	Corruption affects the safety of transportation services.				
11.	Corruption affects the maintenance of buses.				
12.	Bus drivers skipping bus stops as a result of extortion affects the quality of transportation services.				
13.	Corruption reduces the accessibility of transportation service as a result of reduction in the number of bus drivers.				
14.	Corruption affects the affordability of transportation service, due to increase in transport fare.				

**Question 4: What is the effect of corruption on standard of living of bus drivers at Ring Road?**

S/No	Statements	SA	A	D	SD
15.	Corruption affects the ability of drivers to earn a living wage.				
16.	Corruption affects the ability of drivers to receive a fair compensation for their work.				
17.	The ability of drivers to access affordable healthcare is affected by corruption.				
18.	Corruption affects the ability of drivers to access affordable accommodation.				
19	Bus drivers find it difficult to save for their future as a result of corruption				
20.	Corruption affects the ability of drivers to provide for their				

	families.				
--	-----------	--	--	--	--