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THE IMPACT OF ADMINISTRATIVE CORRUPTION ON PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PERFORMANCE IN MOGADISHU MUNICIPALITY

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ABSTRACT
The general objective of this study was to analyze the impact of administrative corruption on public procurement performance in Mogadishu Municipality particularly; the study wants to investigate the impact of Administrative corruption structurally and Administrative corruption control on Public procurement performance in Mogadishu municipality. The target populations of this study were 100 which was accessible population. This study adopted a quantitative research design especially cross sectional research design. Primary data will collect by use of self-administered questionnaires. Data was collected from questionnaires and was coded and key into a computer the Quantitative data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 20). The analysis was used to assess the validity and Cronbach's alpha to assess reliability of the questionnaire. Correlation statistics was used to analyze quantitative data and capture the relationship between the study variables. The findings indicated that all the three objectives are explained statistically significant negative relationship with the Public Procurement Performance in Mogadishu Municipality. There was a weak negative and highly significant correlation between Administrative Corruption and Public Procurement Performance (r = -.461, P < 0.05). In the objective two there was a moldered negative and highly significant correlation between Administrative Corruption structurally and Public Procurement Performance (r = -.582, P < 0.05). If the value of the p is less than 0.05 it is significant. There was also a moldered negative and highly significant correlation between Administrative Corruption Control and Public Procurement Performance (r = -.573, P < 0.01). All these results imply that Administrative Corruption, Administrative Corruption structurally and Control have significantly influenced Public Procurement Performance in Mogadishu Municipality.
KEY WORDS: *Administrative Corruption, Administrative Corruption Structurally, Administrative Corruption Control, Public Procurement Performance*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Since the early days of public administration as a research field, corruption inhibition has been among the central aims civil service reforms have hunted to achieve (Meyer-Sahling, Mikkelsen, & Schuster, 2018). The study **of** corruption inspired debate and reflection throughout history. A wide-ranging body **of** literature has attempted to explain why some people behave in a corrupt manner while others do not, and why some countries are more corrupt than others (Kimbro, 2002). Recently, there has been an increasing interest in research on the impact of administrative corruption (Krylova, 2018). Surveys of Russian businesses demonstrate that administrative corruption is one of the most significant obstacles for their development and growth (Krylova, 2018). The increased visibility of administrative corruption has become a persistent and disturbing feature of our times. Almost every issue of the daily press brings, it seems, fresh examples of allegedly corrupt behavior on the part of responsible public and private figures (Caiden, Caiden, & California, 2011).

In the history, the most extreme global example, that of 18th-century France, corruption helped suppress and funnel opposition to the regime until it reached disastrous proportions, on the analogy of landscape along a fault line which remains unaffected by repeated shocks for a long period and then is completely transformed by a catastrophic earthquake. In other words, the more that corrupt practices approached the dimensions of a norm, or accepted standard of behavior, the more they impeded both administrative and societal changes (Caiden et al., 2011). In Africa Corruption Perception Index (CPI), a understudy for corruption, negatively affects economic development in Nigeria and also find out that Corruption Rank (CR) of Nigeria and Relative Corruption Ranking (RCR) of Nigeria among countries under particular corruption review is statistically significantly negatively affecting the economic growth and development of Nigeria (Nageri, Nageri, & Amin, 2015). Public corruption distorts the structure of public spending by reducing the portion of social expenditure (education, health and social protection) and increasing the part dedicated to public services and order, fuel and energy, culture, and defense (C. Delavallade, 2006). In Somalia

The broader definition of corruption refers to "use of one's official position for personal and group gain and that includes unethical actions like bribery, nepotism, patronage, conflict of interest, divided loyalty, influence-peddling, moonlighting, misuse or stealing of government property, selling of favors, receiving kickbacks, embezzlement, fraud, extortion, misappropriation, under- or over-invoicing, court tempering, phony travel and administrative documents and use of regulation as bureaucratic capital (Khan, 1999). Administrative corruption is defined as "the institutionalized personal abuse of public resources by civil servants (Khan, 1999).

In the Administrative corruption structurally, when formal structures fail to perform organizational activities, informal structures emerge and grow as a response. Thus, it can be argued that organizational structures not only reflect formal network relations but also integrate informal network structures (Study, 2007). Public procurement is increasingly recognized as a profession that plays a significant role in the successful management of public resources and a number of countries have become more aware of the importance of procurement as an area vulnerable to mismanagement and corruption and have thus instituted efforts to integrate procurement in a more strategic view of government efforts (Ahmed & Mahmood, 2010). The study population is the Some of the staff of Mogadishu municipality and educators in Economic Affairs (Darsareh & Bastanipour, 2017).

Corruption is a widespread problem in procurement all over the world. Recently, the World Bank estimated the volume of bribes exchanging hands for public sector procurement alone to roughly US$200 billion per year (Lengwiler & Wolfstetter, 2006). Previous studies on this topic have highlighted that corruption introduced procurement auctions, (Lengwiler & Wolfstetter, 2006) and distortions in expenditure level, and efficiency, (C. Delavallade, 2006): Russian public authorities need to adopt regional policies aimed at improving the regulatory environment and decreasing excessive administrative procedures for entrepreneurs (Krylova, 2018), Policy making on the basis of such network relations not only results in mismanagement in administration and the distortion of the market disciplines but also delegitimizes the governance system by destroying public trust in government(Study, 2007). But none of them have highlighted its impact on the public procurement performance. Therefore the impact of administrative corruption on public procurement performance in Mogadishu municipality.

Over the last two decades, corruption has received considerable attention from a wide range array of groups, including public officials, international organizations and the general public (Affairs, Policy, Submitted, & Policy, 2018.). Corruption is a widespread problem in procurement all over the world. Recently, the World Bank estimated the volume of bribes exchanging hands for public sector procurement alone to roughly US$200 billion per year (Lengwiler & Wolfstetter, 2006). Surveys of Russian businesses demonstrate that administrative corruption is one of the most significant obstacles for their development and growth (Krylova, 2018).

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(Lengwiler & Wolfstetter, 2006) and distortions in expenditure level, and efficiency, (C. Delavallade, 2006): Russian public authorities need to adopt regional policies aimed at improving the regulatory environment and decreasing excessive administrative procedures for entrepreneurs (Krylova, 2018), According to much of the data examined covering countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, corruption has a deleterious, often devastating, effect on administrative performance and economic and political development (Ray, 2014); Policy making on the basis of such network relations not only results in mismanagement in administratiosn and the distortion of the market disciplines but also delegitimizes the governance system by destroying public trust in government (Study, 2007). The interesting finding is that procurement happens to be one of the lucrative areas, where corruption of above nature, therefore, the quality of public administration must be improved and accountable, which is an integral part of good governance (Ahmed & Mahmood, 2010).

Although many studies about Administrative corruption have been done, none of them have highlighted its impact on the public procurement performance. There is a need to study the impact of Administrative corruption on public procurement performance. Therefore this study wills to fill this gap. This study wills to exam the impact of administrative corruption on public procurement performance in Mogadishu municipality.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The study **of** corruption inspired debate and reflection throughout history. A wide-ranging body **of** literature has attempted to explain why some people behave in a corrupt manner while others do not, and why some countries are more corrupt than others. This chapter presents a review of the literature related to the purpose of the study. The chapter addresses review of variables, the conceptual Framework, critique of the existing literature relevant to the study, summary and research gaps. This chapter will investigate the impact of Administrative Corruption on Public Procurement Performance in Mogadishu Municipality.

Corruption is a phenomenon that takes place due to the presence of a number of factors. An understanding of such factors requires, among other things, a kind of general framework for a clearer understanding of the causes of corruption, especially from a broader perspective (Khan, 1999). Corruption, defined as the abuse of entrusted power for private gain, can be used to manipulate auctions, and will thus directly influence their outcome. Corruption can take the form of bribes, fraud, embezzlement, extortion or favoritism (Boehm & Olaya, 2006). Genesis of corruption can be explained by looking at three levels - globally, nationally and institutional (Khan, 1999).

Previous research that has examined the impact of corruption has relied primarily on survey or conviction data, which may be problematic as these measures likely to be biased. The study used a new measure of corruption that draws upon random audit data of municipal governments' finances in Brazil. The study found that higher levels of corruption cause reductions in the number of businesses operating in an area. Furthermore, the study found that these effects become larger over time, suggesting that corruption is more detrimental to long-run economic activity. However, The study found that if institutional quality is poor, then higher levels of corruption result in more businesses locating in a jurisdiction (Bologna & Ross, 2015).

Corruption is a widespread problem in procurement all over the world. Recently, the World Bank estimated the volume of bribes exchanging hands for public sector procurement alone to roughly US$200 billion per year. Therefore, procurers must be alerted to the different forms of corruption, and one must design mechanism that eliminate corruption or at least make it more difficult (Lengwiler, 2006). According to the reports by Transparency International Organization, Iran during 2003 to 2009 in terms of administrative corruption has been downgraded, in a way that it went down from 78 to 168, but during 2010 it has promoted from 168 to 146 (22 levels up) and during 2012 it has moved to rank 120 with 26 levels promotion (Afzali, 2011).

Although annual reports of Transparency International (2012) regarding corruption perception index indicate that there is no country without administrative corruption, there is a significant difference between the degrees of corruption within different countries. The flow of CPI indicates that this index, during past years in Some countries, was not having successful improvement and the corruption control mechanisms have not been taken serious (Darsareh & Bastanipour, 2017). According to the corruption perceptions index 2017, most developing countries and transitional countries were suffering from serious corruption, and among them, Sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia were the most corrupt regions, with an average score of 34 in an assessment of incorruptibility with total score of 100 (Chen, Schneider, & Sun, 2018).

Corruption is a critical problem all over the world (Chen et al., 2018). The increased visibility of administrative corruption has become a persistent and disturbing feature of our times (Caiden et al., 2011). Almost every issue of the daily press brings, it seems, fresh examples of allegedly corrupt behavior on the part of responsible public and private figures (Caiden et al., 2011). In view of the multitude of approaches and views on corruption it is not easy to agree on an unanimous definition of the term. Two definitions of

corruption can prove handy. The shorter definition of corruption includes "abuse of authority, bribery, favoritism, extortion, fraud, patronage, theft, deceit, malfeasance and illegality" (Caiden, 1991a).

The broader definition of corruption refers to "use of one's official position for personal and group gain and that includes unethical actions like bribery, nepotism, patronage, conflict of interest, divided loyalty, influence-peddling, moonlighting, misuse or stealing of government property, selling of favours, receiving kickbacks, embezzlement, fraud, extortion, misappropriation, under- or over-invoicing, court tempering, phony travel and administrative documents and use of regulation as bureaucratic capital (AAPAM, 1991).

Administrative corruption is defined as "the institutionalized personal abuse of public resources by civil servants" (Gould, 1991). Administrative corruption in a simple definition is violation of a law for personal benefits by utilization of job position (Darsareh & Bastanipour, 2017). Administrative corruption is a correlative issue and it is different according to value system of each society (Darsareh & Bastanipour, 2017). Administrative corruption: it refers to a behavior that the individual does in order to meet his personal benefits and achieve more welfare or better position, outside the official framework of duties as a governmental role (Darsareh & Bastanipour, 2017). Administrative corruption is one of the main problems of developing countries, finding solution for it has involved many experts and researchers of general law-makers (Darsareh & Bastanipour, 2017). A recent report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) titled "Corruption and Good Governance" found that bureaucratic corruption and inefficiency are taking a heavy toll on the Bangladesh economy, causing hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of loss in terms of unrealized investment and income (Mustafa, 1997).

"Corruption is determined by many factors, including political systems, judicial systems, socio cultural, historical and economic factors (Treisman, 2000; Del Monte and Papagni, 2007; Dong and Torgler, 2013). Many research achievements have been produced in this field. Tanzi (1998) generalized causes of corruption into direct and indirect causes. Direct causes include government regulation and authorization, taxation, public expenditure, government goods and services offered below market price, discretionary power, financing for political parties, etc. Indirect causes include the quality of bureaucratic institutions, public sector wage levels, punitive mechanisms, institutional controls, regulations, and transparency of laws and procedures. Treisman (2000) considered that corruption was influenced by factors such as religious traditions, colonial inheritance and legal systems, ethnic segregation, raw materials and rents, economic development, federal structures, democracy, trade openness and public servants' wages. Dimant and Tosato (2017) summarized 28 causes and 12 consequences of corruption through analyzing existing literature and conducting a further survey.11 We present the main causes of corruption summarized from existing research and especially consider causes affecting corruption in different periods in the same country"(Chen et al., 2018).

Administrative corruption refers to a behavior that the person does in order to get together his personal profit and achieve more welfare or superior position, outside the official structure of duties as a governmental role (Darsareh & Bastanipour, 2017). According to Khan (1999)"An opinion survey conducted in 1992 of household heads in Dhaka City found that 68.25% of respondents paid bribes to concerned officials to get services (Aminuzzaman, 1996). The findings of the survey indicated that members of law enforcing agencies, customs and income tax departments were involved in administrative corruption (Aminuzzaman, 1996). Another finding of the survey reaffirmed the commonly held belief that the higher the level of bureaucracy the lower the frequency but higher the amount of bribe; and the lower the level of bureaucracy the higher the frequency but less the amount of bribe (Aminuzzaman, 1996)".

"Checking corruption is a crying need of today's world. At the same time, it is understood that total eradication of corruption is not possible. But that does not mean in any way that corruption cannot be effectively contained. A number of recommendations have been offered as how to check corruption in a decisive manner. But what has been realized is that in order to drastically reduce corruption fundamental changes must be brought about without any delay or hesitation. Experiences of the Philippines, Uganda, Ghana and India have clearly indicated that corruption networks are extensive and cover within their realms public servants of all types. What is more alarming is that a rather cozy nexus exists among public servants and politicians in power to share the booties of corruption. Almost all efforts to contain corruption in these countries have been unsuccessful. On the other hand, experiences of Hong Kong and Singapore demonstrate in no uncertain terms that given political will and the institution of appropriate anti-corruption mechanisms incidence of corruption can be drastically contained"(Khan, 1999).

According to Darsareh and Bastanipour (2017).Corruption has been and continues to be an integral part of culture. The level of corruption varies depending on how influential a position the particular civil servant holds (Khan, 1997). Corruption control is possible only with the adoption and implementation of

for national agenda (Khan, 1999). Singapore and Hong Kong are two countries whose success in effectively tackling corruption in the public service is well-known (Khan, 1999). The civil servants have by and large become accustomed to live a life style far beyond their legal income (Zafarullah, 1987). The citizens have accepted the stark reality that nothing moves without adequately satisfying the concerned civil servant (Khan, 1997).

"Khan (1999) The Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP) only recently conducted an opinion survey of 2197 individuals selected randomly from sixty districts. This survey indicated that 95% of respondents felt that the police department was most corrupt while 82% opined that the secretariat (where most ministries/divisions are located) and the judicial system were most corrupt. In the corruption indicator the customs department came second with 91% of respondents considering its officials extremely corrupt. The officials of the Taxation Department were placed in third position as 90% of the respondents felt they were extremely corrupt (BUP, 1997)". According to "Khan (1999) Another survey of people's opinions at two upazilas in Northern Bangladesh indicated that the then upazila structure was not only controlled by centrally-debuted civil servants posted there but they were involved in misappropriating public funds for their own use (Rahman, 1994). Villagers had to bribe civil servants on a routine basis either to bypass certain access encounters or to speed up the process of service delivery (Rahman, 1994). The surveys as part of three case studies indicated that civil servants' control over massive financial resources without proper accountability and the self-seeking nature of civil servants were major contributing factors to the growth and sustenance of administrative corruption at the local level (Rahman, 1994).

Now one may ask the question as to why such large-scale administrative corruption exists. The reasons for such corruption can be summed up (Khan, 1997). First, civil servants involved in corrupt practices in most cases do not lose their jobs. Very rarely they are dismissed from service on charges pertaining to corruption. Still more rarely they are sent to prison for misusing public funds. They have never been compelled to return to the state their ill-gotten wealth. Second, people have a tendency not only to tolerate corruption but to show admiration to those civil servants who make a fortune through dubious means. The underlying assumption is that it does not matter how one has acquired wealth as long as he has done so. Third, it is easier for a citizen to get quick service because he has already paid the civil servant rather than wait for his turn. Fourth, there is now social acceptance of corruption by public officials. Fifth, barring occasional public procurements, the

representatives of the people, i.e. politicians in power, are unwilling to take effective measures to curb corrupt practices in public dealings"(Khan, 1999).

The result of World Bank, presented was showing the strongest link yet between internal control and governance structures of business firms on the one hand and corruption of public officials on the other. An influential paper by Mensah et al. (2003) sampled views from 1,500 households, 500 business enterprises and 1,000 public officials in all regions of Ghana, where it was found that corruption is a major problem in both the public and private sectors (Authors, 2015).

Public procurement has been a neglected area of academic education and research, even though public procurement is alleged as a major function of government and even though governmental entities, policy makers and public procurement professionals have paid a great deal of attention to procurement improvements or reforms (Khi Thai, 2001). Public procurement has a long history. It was written on a red clay tablet, which found in Syria, the earliest procurement order dates from between 2400 and 2800 B.C. The order was for "50 jars of fragrant smooth oil for 600 small weights in grain" (Coe, 1989, p. 87). Other evidence of historical procurement comprises the development of the silk trade between China and a Greek colony in 800 B.C. (Khi V. Thai, 2001). There is now very limited doubt among policy makers, managers, professionals and academics about the importance of public procurement in facilitating government operations in both developed and developing countries (Ahmed & Mahmood, 2010).

Public procurement is the one area where both government spending and government rule setting come into play. The size of public procurement in most economies is significant. On average public procurement makes up about 14.5 percent of GDP, with countries such as Eritrea and Angola going up to as high as 33% and 26% respectively (Djankov et al., 2017). Public procurement is increasingly recognized as a profession that plays a significant role in the successful management of public resources and a number of countries have become more aware of the importance of procurement as an area vulnerable to mismanagement and corruption and have thus instituted efforts to integrate procurement in a more strategic view of government efforts (Ahmed & Mahmood, 2010).

According to Bologna and Ross (2015) conducted a study about "Corruption and Entrepreneurship: Evidence from a Random Audit Program". The article examines the effect of corruption on business activity in Brazilian municipalities. Previous research that has examined the impact of corruption has relied primarily on survey or conviction data, which may be problematic as these measures likely to be biased. The article uses a new measure of

corruption that draws upon random audit data of municipal governments' finances in Brazil. The article used regression research design by analyzing a panel data from four institutions. The findings of the study the researcher received those higher levels of corruption cause reductions in the number of businesses operating in an area. Furthermore, the article finds that these effects become larger over time, suggesting that corruption is more detrimental to long-run economic activity. However, the article finds that if institutional quality is poor, then higher levels of corruption result in more businesses locating in a jurisdiction. This supports the argument that if there are poor institutions operating in an area, corruption can "grease the wheels" and is an alternative mechanism to help new businesses in the area.

Schultz and Søreide (2008) conducted a study about "Corruption in emergency procurement". The article Corruption in emergency procurement reduces the resources available for life-saving operations, lowers the quality of products and services provided, and diverts aid from those who need it most. It also negatively influences public support for humanitarian relief, both in the affected country and abroad. This paper aims to unpack and analyze the following question in order to mitigate risk. How and where does corruption typically occur, and what can be done.

The findings of the study the researcher have explored the risks of corruption within aid-funded emergency procurement. How, and why, does corruption occur? Most important, what can be done to control it A range of measures illustrates practical steps that agencies can take to reduce procurement-related corruption. Possible strategies acknowledge that most donors, governments, and NGOs already have formal corruption controls. Reviewing existing procedures to identify weaknesses is a first step towards improved practice. Other recommendations include the use of standard supplies, coordination with others on key purchases, and common purchasing systems. Monitoring and evaluation efforts that address outcomes as well as process improve the odds of exposing corruption. In terms of punishment, an assortment of approaches, from administrative sanctions to debarment, reflect the need to reinforce the responsibility of both parties to the transaction (Schultz & Søreide, 2008).

According to (B. C. Delavallade, 2006) conducted a study about " Corruption and Distribution of Public Spending in Developing Countries". This paper empirically examines the impact of corruption on the structure of government Spending by sector. The paper Used the three-stage least squares method on 64 countries between 1996 and 2001.The findings of the study the researcher show that public corruption distorts the structure of public spending by reducing the portion of social expenditure (education, health and

social protection) and increasing the part dedicated to public services and order, fuel and energy, culture, and defense. However, civil and political rights seem to be a stronger determinant of expense on defense than corruption. Our results are robust to instrumentation by the latitude of the country.

According to (Sundström & Wängnerud, 2014) conducted a study about "Corruption as an obstacle to women's political representation: Evidence from local councils in 18 European countries". The article presents evidence from 18 European countries showing that where levels of corruption are high, the proportion of women elected is low. We hypothesize that corruption indicates the presence of 'shadowy arrangements' that benefit the already privileged and pose a direct obstacle to women when male dominated networks influence political parties' candidate selection. There is also an indirect signal effect derived from citizen's experiences with a broad range of government authorities. The article uses data that are more fine-grained than usual in this literature. We conduct an empirical test on a new dataset on locally elected councilors in 167 regions in Europe. Using a novel measure of regional quality of government and corruption we perform a multi-level analysis with several regional- and national-level controls.

The findings of the study the researcher provides a unique picture of the proportion of women in locally elected assemblies throughout Europe and a new way of understanding the variations found. In this study we analyzed a novel dataset of the proportion of locally elected female councilors in Europe. This article is one of the first to study the variance of women's local political representation within countries in a comparative perspective. Our findings suggest that the quality of regional governance exerts a substantial influence on women's local political representation in European regions. This research design allowed us to hold constant national-level factors that have been argued to be important for women's representation. Thus, we were able to observe the impact of quality of government on women's political representation with greater certainty than studies focused on comparing nations. This finding contributes specifically to the debate on gender and corruption (Sundström & Wängnerud, 2014).

Chen, Schneider and Sun (2018) conducted a study about "Size, Determinants, and Approach China's Provinces: The MIMIC Consequences of Corruption in". In this paper, we use the MIMIC approach to construct a corruption index over 1995–2015 for China's 30 provinces and analyze the determinants and consequences of corruption. We draw the following conclusions about China's corruption. This paper uses a multiple indicators and multiple causes (MIMIC) model and estimates the extent of corruption in 30 Chinese provinces from 1995 to 2015.

Treating corruption as an unobserved latent variable, the MIMIC results show that both government size and public investment have significant positive effects on corruption, while fiscal decentralization, citizen education level, average public sector wages, intensity of law enforcement, media supervision, political control and FDI all have significant negative effects on corruption. Among them, education level, size of public investment, intensity of law enforcement and political control are the most important determinants of China's corruption. Additionally, we find that corruption decreases GDP and residents' income significantly. In the 30 provinces the corruption index shows a negative trend from 1995 to 2015. Comparing the extent of corruption in the eastern, central and western provinces, we also find that the more developed the region, the lower the extent of corruption.

According to Khan (1999) conducted a study about "Political And Administrative Corruption: Concepts, Comparative Experiences And Bangladesh Case". The findings of the study the researcher received that the prevalence of systematic corruption in Bangladesh society can be explained due to a number of factors. Lack of political will, lack of organized movement by civil society for a change in the status quo, and presence of a change-resistant institutional bureaucracy, lack of ethics in public life, absence of independence of judiciary and media, have all contributed in varying degrees to the continuance of large-scale and systematic corruption in all spheres of Bangladeshi society.

Paper and Data (2018)conducted a study about "Public Procurement and the Private Business Sector". The quality of the public procurement system of an economy can have far-reaching effects on the private sector. This paper empirically explores several of these effects using two rich data sets. An overall indicator of public procurement quality is created from the World Bank's Benchmarking Public Procurement project that is then combined with firm-level data from the World Bank Enterprise Surveys. The analysis includes more than 59,000 firms spanning more than 109 economies. The study used correlation research design. The findings of the study the researcher received that firms in economies with good public procurement systems are more likely to participate in public procurement, face lower losses from shipping to domestic markets, and experience lower incidence of bribery than economies with poor public procurement systems. Similarly, better public procurement systems are positively correlated with more engagement in innovation, research and development, international certification, foreign technology adoption, and online connectivity.

According to (Authors, 2015)conducted a study about "Exploring corruption practices in public procurement of infrastructural projects in Ghana". While corruption has long been recognized as a destructive social problem, the subject has not yet been given much attention in the literature of the management of procurement of infrastructure projects in Ghana. The purpose of this paper is to explore and discuss corruption practices inherent in public procurement of infrastructural projects in Ghana with the aim of identifying corruption related challenges that must be addressed in order to actualize the expected economic gains of infrastructural projects. The article provides extensively on existing literature and published data, the methodology adopted for the paper consisted of multi-stage critical review of pertinent literature; review of 2007 Annual Report of the Public Procurement Authority and review of the Public Procurement Act, 2003 (Act 663). The study assumes value-laden axiological philosophy, where the values and experiences of the authors provided the basis for the discussion.

The findings of the study received show that Conflict of interest, bribery, embezzlement; kickbacks, tender manipulation and fraud are observed corruption practices in the Ghanaian infrastructure projects delivery system. The severities of corruption practices have intensified the search for more innovative means of delivering infrastructure projects that will achieve value for money. In the pursuit to control corruption practices, this would require constitution of a sound procurement system and pro-social equity policies that would foster good governance, corporate social responsibility, transparency, accountability, judicious public expenditure and national progress. The Public Procurement Act 2003 (Act 663) is observed to proffer solutions for these underlying constructs but not without challenges. The nature of the research is review and explanatory without any empirical analysis to support the discussions and thus the results cannot be generalized on a broader context of public procurement practice in Ghana. Implementation of sound procurement performance measurements would be imperative in the bid to curb corruption practices. The paper suggested a number of business approaches to combat corrupt practices in Ghana, which are explained in terms of political, psychological, technical, operational and retaliatory measures. In this paper, it is proposed that knowledge about and debating corruption related issues is just as important to the modern public procurement as are the abilities to creatively and logically introduce monitoring systems when planning, executing and completing projects (Authors, 2015).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

This study was adopted a quantitative research design especially cross sectional research design, because it wants to evaluate the impact of

administrative corruption, administrative corruption structurally, administrative corruption control on public procurement performance in Mogadishu Municipality. The study adopted a quantitative research design to measure the relationship between dependent and independent variables. Correlation research design was helped in exploring the relationship between administrative corruption, administrative corruption structurally, administrative corruption control and public procurement performance in Mogadishu. The study used correlation design because it enabled the researcher to generalize the findings to a larger population. Therefore this design will adopt into internal impacts of administrative corruption on public procurement performance of Mogadishu municipality. This area was chosen because it's convenient and the fact that it was a large public procurement with its own administration. The dependent variable in this study will be Administrative Corruption while the independent variables will Public Procurement Performance.

Population refers to the entire group of people or things of interest that the researcher wishes to investigate, Sekaran (2010). Since the population of this study is unknown or it difficult to know, the target population is composed of 100 respondents which Is the same as the target population of (Asenath & Muturi, 2018). The target population of this study was conducted from Public servants, Business people and Educators in Mogadishu. We have taken these respondents, because of their availability and security issue. There is no need to use a sample since the target population of this study was only 100. Both primary and secondary data was collected for the purpose of this study. The study used primary data obtained through questionnaires with a selected 100 accessible respondents in Mogadishu. The questionnaire was structured questionnaire having closed-ended questions.

The questionnaire was divided into two parts. The general advantage of questionnaire method over other data collection methods is that information can be collected from larger sample (Amin, 2005). The objective of the first part aimed at accessing demographic information of the 100 respondents. The second part of the questionnaire will be examined the relationship between Administrative Corruption, Administrative Corruption structurally, and Administrative Corruption control and Public Procurement Performance in Mogadishu. Secondary data was collected by use of desk search techniques from published reports and other documents. Secondary data included the companies' publications, journals, periodicals and information obtained from the internet. According to Lindsay (2010) data collection is the systematic approach to gathering and measuring information from a variety of sources to get a complete

and accurate picture of an area of interest. Proceeding from general to specific research questions, makes the research activities in any project more focused - in terms of data needed to answer the research questions.

Hence questions associated with data collection are some of the most important in any research enquiry. Data collection was focused on the main objectives of the study, so as to provide the study with data that would be both adequate and objective. Data collection entailed use of the structured questionnaire to obtain Primary data. The questionnaire is preferred over other methods of collecting data because of its capability to extract information from the respondents as well as giving the researcher a better understanding and a more insightful interpretation of the results from the study. Questionnaire is also preferred because they enable the researcher obtain more up to date information as well as obtain information which might not be captured in the other data collection techniques (Cooper and Schindler, 2013).

Creswell (2013) indicated that pilot study is a trial run of the major study. Its purpose is to check the time taken to complete the questionnaire, whether it is too long or too short, too easy or too difficult and to check the clarity of the questionnaire items, and to eliminate ambiguities or difficulties in wording. The researcher selected a pilot group of respondents from the target population to test the reliability of the research instrument including the wording, structure and sequence of the questions. The respondents were conveniently selected since statistical conditions are not necessary in the pilot study Cooper and Schindler (2013). The purpose will to refine the questionnaire so that respondents in the major study had no problem in answering the questions. The pilot study allowed for pre-testing of the research instrument. The rule of thumb is that 1% of the sample should constitute the pilot test (Cooper & Schindler, 2013).

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results after repeated trials (Ngechu, 2004). This is done by determining the association in between scores obtained from different administrations of the scale. If the association is high, the scale yields consistent results, thus it is reliable. Cronbach's alpha is used to determine the internal reliability of the questionnaire used in this study. Values range between 0 and 1.0; while 1.0 indicates perfect reliability, the value 0.70 is deemed to be the lower level of acceptability (Hair, Black, Barry, Anderson, &Tatham, 2006).

Validity is defined as the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, which are based on the research results. In other words validity is the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represents the phenomena under study. It indicates how accurate the data obtained in the study represent the variables of the study

(Mugenda&Mugenda, 2003). The researcher used the most common internal consistency measure known as cronbach alpha (α). It may be mentioned that its value varies from 0 to 1 but, satisfactorily value is required to be more than 0.6 for the scale to be reliable. (Malhotra, 2002). The recommended value of 0.7 is used as a cut off of reliability.

Data Analysis is the processing of data collecting to make meaningful information out of them (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2009). Data will be collected from questionnaires. Quantitative data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 20). Correlation was used to analyze quantitative data and capture so as to investigate the relationship between of the study variables.

4.0 SUMMARY FINDING OF THE STUDY

The study was guided by the following objectives, to exam the impact of Administrative corruption on Public procurement performance in Mogadishu municipality. In specifically to investigate the impact of Administrative corruption Structurally and Administrative corruption control on Public procurement performance in Mogadishu municipality. The study employed a survey research design in data collection. This research employed quantitative data collection method whereby data was gathered by the use of closed ended questionnaires which were self-administered. Factor analysis was used to assess the validity and Cronbach's alpha to assess reliability of the questionnaire.

The first objective of the study was to establish impact of Administrative Corruption on Public Procurement Performance in Mogadishu Municipality. Results showed that the Administrative Corruption has influence on Public Procurement Performance (p<0.05). There was a weak negative and highly significant correlation between Administrative Corruption and Public Procurement Performance (r = -.461, P < 0.05) A critical look at the Administrative Corruption literature reveals that there are some key factors that are considered to be of great significance for the integration of Administrative Corruption and Public Procurement Performance to occur.

The second objective of the study was to determine the impact of Administrative Corruption Structurally on Public Procurement Performance in Mogadishu Municipality. Results indicated that impacts of Administrative Corruption Structurally are statistically influence on Public Procurement Performance (p<0.05). There was a moldered negative and highly significant correlation between Administrative Corruption Structurally and Public Procurement Performance (r = -.582, P < 0.05). If the value of the p is less than 0.05 it is significant. There

was a moldered negative and highly significant correlation between Administrative Corruption Structurally and Public Procurement Performance.

The last objective of the study was to establish the impact of Administrative Corruption Structurally on Public Procurement Performance in Mogadishu Municipality. The study findings showed that Administrative Corruption Control was statistically associated with Public Procurement Performance with (p<0.05). According to table 4.7 there was a moldered negative and highly significant between Administrative Corruption Control and Public Procurement Performance (r = -.573, P < 0.01). All these results imply that Administrative Corruption, Administrative Corruption Structurally and Administrative Corruption Control have significantly influenced Public Procurement Performance in Mogadishu Municipality.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The researcher recommends the following recommendations

1. The study recommended Inclusion of control in all Public procurement because Most of the corruption occurs in Public procurement.
2. The researcher recommends examine factors that cause to happen corruption.
3. The researcher recommends investigating the effect of Administrative structure on Corruption.

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