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# THE IMPACT OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOMALIA A CASE OF BANADIR

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## ABSTRACT

*The study had its major problem to examine the impact of political corruption on socioeconomic development in Mogadishu Somalia. The principle object was to examine the relationship between Corruption and socioeconomic development in Mogadishu Somalia. The impact of political corruption on economic growth in Somalia. We show that corruption deters growth indirectly through reducing the factor input productivity in a Cobb-Douglas production function.*

*Political corruption in Somalia is symbolized by nepotism and bribery, embezzlement, and favoritism, kickback and without its elimination; it will be hard to achieve a reliable socioeconomic development. The study shows that there is a statistically significant moderate positive relationship between political corruption and socio economic development.*

*The researcher suggests the following, People attitude towards corruption must be changed by educating them on the negative consequences of corruption. Equal opportunity principles must be given to the people rather than selective recruitment on the bases of nepotism. Recruiting government employee on the basis of their qualification and experience rather than on the basis of tribalism and nepotism. Financial payment should be conducted through credit transfer or any other electronic method instead of cash on hand.*

**KEYWORDS:** *corruption, economic growth, Bribery, Nepotism, embezzlement and favoritism.*

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In the past few years, corruption has become a widespread phenomenon in many countries. The World Bank website cites corruption as the single most important obstacle to development. It is a subversive force that can topple the most entrenched regimes, it corrodes currencies, markets and investments. The study of the causes and consequences of corruption is not a recent phenomenon it has a long history in economics, dating back at least to the seminal contributions of the rent seeking literature by Krueger (1974), Rose-Ackerman (1978) and Bhagwati (1982).

In fact corrupt practices are not an issue that just begins today; but the history is as old as the world (Lipset and Lenz, 2000). According to Tanzi (1998) corruption is the intentional noncompliance with arm's length relationship aimed at deriving some advantage from this behavior for oneself or for related individuals.

Corruption is a major problem in many of the world's developing economies today. While the discussions on the political economy of nations have always included an examination of the issue of corruption. Thus the elimination of corruption is seen as very important for development of nations (Arvate, Curi, Rocha, & Miessi Sanches, 2010). The causes of

corruption also are many in number. For example, cultural factor, psychological factor and system related factors may cause corruption in every society. However, understudying statistics on corruption are often questionable, the available data suggest that it accounts for a significant proportion of economic activity. As a result of this growing concern, there has been universal condemnation of corrupt practices, leading to the removal of some country leaders. (Freckleton, Wright, & Craigwell, 2012).

Political corruption is expected to undermine the legitimacy of the democratic system, support for the incumbent and even interpersonal trust (Morris 1991, Mishler and Rose 2001). (1966). Corruption is now recognized as a global phenomenon, which has to be addressed coherently and consistently. Corruption is not a contemporary social phenomenon, but rather has existed as long as human society. (dismas(2015).

Political corruption is certainly not a new phenomenon. The early great thinkers in philosophy (e.g., Aristotle, Plato) addressed the topic, and the Roman Empire and its fall serves as an important early case study (MacMullen, 1988). Despite this, the term "political corruption" has no agreed-upon definition. Although efforts have been made to advance conceptual frameworks of political corruption (e.g., Heidenheimer & Johnston, 2002; Philp, 1997), a consensus definition does not currently exist particularly in the criminology literature. Moreover, corruption is not limited to the political and public arena, but present in virtually all human interactions (e.g. family and community relations and business transactions) in different forms (bribe, kickback, stealing, nepotism, misappropriation, etc.) (Nye 1989).

In African political history, the commission of Africa (2005) noted that most African countries suffered from the governments that have looted the resource of the states with personal exchange. And also most African countries are more corrupted than other continents in the world for instance in 1996 and 1997 Transparency International ranked Nigeria as one of the three most corrupt nations in the world (Agbibo, 2010). Corruption is also principally a governance issue, and a challenge to African democratic functioning. It is a failure of both institutions and the larger framework of social, judicial, political and economic checks and balances needed to govern effectively. When these formal and informal institutional systems are severely weakened by corrupt practices, it becomes harder to implement and enforces laws and policies that ensure accountability and transparency. Thus, according to the UNDP Anti-Corruption Practice Note, corruption undermines the rule of law and leads to the violation of human rights by fostering an anti-democratic environment characterized by uncertainty, unpredictability, declining moral values and disrespect

for constitutional institutions and authority (dismas(2015).

Somalia was previously known as the Democratic Republic of Somalia, it is an African country and it is a member of Arab States League. Somalia was considered in last centuries as one of the most important centers of world trade between the ancient worlds. In the colonial era Somalia was divided into two parts: British Somalia and Italian Somalia. On June 26, 1960, an independence of British Somalia from the United Kingdom was formally declared, followed by the five-day independence of Italian Somalia. Somalia, officially known the Federal Republic of Somalia, its capital is Mogadishu. Recently the population of Somalia is 10,817,354 and total area is 637.657 km<sup>2</sup>. There are four languages are spoken in the state: Somali, Arabic, Italian, English. Life expectancy in 2014 was 55.35, mortality rate under-5 (per 1,000 live births) was 174 in 2005 and reduced to 137 in 2015, and GDP per capita in 2015 was \$ 549.27. This country with a parliamentary federal system is suffering from continuous conflicts and disputes as well as it ranked last in the Corruption Perceptions Index 2016. It is Located in East Africa, bordered by the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Indian Ocean to the east, Djibouti to the northwest, Ethiopia to the west, and Kenya to the southwest. Somalia contains many natural resources such as uranium, iron ore, tin, copper, salt, natural gas and some oil reserves. (Abumousa(2017)

Since the outbreak of civil war in Somalia in 1991 and the collapse of government institutions, the international community including neighboring countries attempted several times to restore peace and stability in Somalia from the perspective of a tribal conflict. But these efforts were unsuccessful due to clan-oriented warlords who thrived economically at the expense of weak and vulnerable citizens in the chaotic situation. However, the conflict in Somalia was not only due to tribal conflicts, but, it was a combination of power struggle, control of resources, and tribal fighting. In other words, it is political corruption and theft of public resources. This work will study how these phenomena evolved and its adverse effects on the government.

In Somalia corruption affected almost all institutions of government. It affected the office of the president, the prime minister, parliament, the mayor of the capital, security agencies as well as international aid. The practice of nepotism, extortion, and the theft of public resources are common. These officials misused their official positions to enrich themselves and ignored the public interest. A report released by the International Governance Institution-Somalia, described the situation like this: "As one of the longest instances of state collapse in recent years, Somalia faces many of the major corruption challenges that

affect conflict-torn countries, with rampant corruption and a deeply entrenched patronage system undermining the legitimacy of the internationally recognized Federal Government (FG). Corruption is further exacerbated by the absence of a functional central government, lack of resources and administrative capacity, weak leadership structures as well as a limited ability to pay public officials.” (Group, Feb 2011)

Despite the extensive studies and the efforts of international community and Somali Federal Government in creating measurements of corruption and the ratification of laws and policies that are meant to curb corruption practices; corruption penetrated in all institutions of the Somali Federal Government. According to International Crisis Group, former president Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed promised “a new era of ethical and clean politics. (siyaasad nadiif ah) He also pledged to create an administration that would advance good governance and tackle the endemic corruption that blighted past regimes, this promise remains unfulfilled.”(SOMALIA: THE TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT, Feb,2011). The expectations to clean up the government was quickly dashed. The crusade war against corruption was abandoned as the president tried to maintain a political alliance with the then parliament speaker Sharif Hassan, who can mobilize members of parliament against his opponents(SOMALIA: THE TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT, Feb,2011). However, poorly functioning government institutions tend to be relatively corrupt. (Leslie, 2011)

In the absence of functional central governments Somali transitional governments perceived as a weak, highly corrupted and weak leadership structures state. According to International Crisis Group (2011), confirmed that both petty and massive corruption is prevalent in Somalia, with wide spread misuse of state resource and disregard for ethical conduct by public offices such as poor book and record keeping, unclear internal procedure that may create many opportunities for misusing public resource for private gain. The economy of Somalia and other dimensions of its socio-cultural and political setting had always relied strongly on traditional and informal pillars; such as livestock, Remittance and Telecommunication companies. (UNDP, 2004).

Hence, countries that practice high levels of corruption are common for underdevelopment, famine, poor infrastructure and low levels of trust. Despite the abundance of natural resources in most African countries, these countries depend on foreign donations to carry out government services. Somalia suffered from all these negative indications of corruption. Somalia is socially, economically and politically unstable for two and half decades and thus, it has been identified as a “failed state”. The country has

experienced extreme conflict and systematic corruption in its recent history, resulting in weak government structure that is unamendable. International Transparency group ranked Somalia as the most corrupt country in the world for seven consecutive years. Bribery, fraud, and embezzlement of public property continue to occur. (Leslie, 2011, p. 3)

Despite all these challenges the international community is engaged to help the country to overcome its difficulties, fight terrorism, and embark on nation building and establishing government institutions. Corruption affected almost all spheres of life in Somalia, including government agencies, international aids and in the private sector. The most affected areas of corruption in Somalia are Aden Ade international airport and port of Mogadishu, international aid, the parliament and the executive including the president.

The main challenge that this form of political corruption raises for public institutions concerns the qualification of the ways in which public officials may make use of their entrusted public power in compliance with the rationale of the public order within which they operate. To this end, the first dimension to consider concerns public officials in their rule-making function. Public rules have been generally regarded as corrupt when they are the outcome of an illegitimate exchange between the legislator and those who are systematically but unduly advantaged by those rules. Bribery is a paradigmatic example ( Emanuela Ceva and Maria Paola Ferretti 2017)

However, the assessment of this dimension of political corruption is far from being straightforward because the line between legitimate and illegitimate political exchanges is blurred. The demission of corruption include bribery, nepotism, Favoritism and Embezzlement while socioeconomic measure income and wealth Hence in this study the researcher was examined the political corruption of Somali and its impact of economic growth in Mogadishu, Somalia. Therefore, in this study, will investigate how Political corruption affects economic growth in Somalia and also the study will identify the factors that may contribute

### **Research objectives**

#### **General objective**

The main objective of this study is to assess the impact of political corruption in socio economic development in Somalia a case of Banadir. Specifically this study will investigate factors influence the political corruption in Somalia case of Banadir

- ✓ To determine the political corruption of mechanism
- ✓ To know the effect of bribery on socioeconomic development in Mogadishu, Somalia.

- ✓ To assess the impact of nepotism on socio economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia.
- ✓ To explain the impact of embezzlement on socio economic development
- ✓ To identify favoritism factor that influence on socio-economic

## 2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Carl (1972) defines Corruption as a kind of behavior which deviates from the norm actually prevalent or behaved to prevail in a given context, such as the political.

Socio-economic development is the process of social and economic development in a society. Socio-economic development is measured with indicators, such as GDP, life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment. Changes in less-tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm, and the extent of participation in society. Causes of socio-economic impacts are, for example, new technologies, changes in laws, changes in the physical environment and ecological changes (Ghent, 2008).

Political corruption is general term that refers to instance where appointed or elected government officials, from judges to legislation and police fail to uphold the law in affair and balanced manner, this can include such activities as supporting legislation through bribery providing favorable or unfavorable judicial and legal treatment to select minorities in the population or other abuses of power (Ray wark, 2003.) According to Carl (1972) defines Corruption as a kind of behavior which deviates from the norm actually prevalent or behaved to prevail in a given context, such as the political.

It is deviant behavior associated with a particular motivation, namely that of private gain at public expense. In this study adopted the definition of Amundsen (1999) which defines political corruption as deviation of national legal system which may cause weak transparency, accountability and also misuse of public resource for personal gain. Corruption in developing countries is often believed to arise from the clash or conflict between traditional values and the imported norms that accompany modernization and socio-political development.

Bureaucratic corruption is seen by some researcher, then, as an unavoidable outcome of modernization and development (Alam 1989, Bayley 1966). David Bayley (1966: 720) argues that "corruption, while being tied particularly to the act of bribery, is a general term covering the misuse of authority as a result of considerations of personal gain, which need not be monetary." Herbert Werlin (1973: 73) defines political corruption as the "diversion of public resources to nonpublic purposes."

Political corruption is the use of powers by government officials for illegitimate private gain. An illegal act by an officeholder constitutes political corruption only if the act is directly related to their official duties, is done under color of law or involves trading in influence Political corruption characterized by bribery, nepotism, Fraud , Favoritism" and Embezzlement. (Amundsen 1999)

### 2.1 Factors influencing perception of corruption in Socioeconomic development.

#### 2.1.1 Bribery

This corruption involves the promise offering or giving of a benefit that improperly effects the actions or decisions of public servants, political party, or government agency. (A report implemented by the Namibia institute for democracy (NID), 2006).

Bribery" is the payment of a fixed sum, a certain percentage of a contract, or any other favor in money of kind paid to the state official in charge of making contracts on behalf of the state or otherwise distributes benefits to companies or individuals, businessmen and clients. To pay or receive bribery is corruption per se, and should be understood as the essence of both extractive and redistributive corruption. The bribery is the payment (in money or kind) given to or taken by testate official in a corrupt relationship (Amundsen, 1999).

There are many equivalent terms to bribery, like kickbacks, baksheesh, sweeteners, grease money and pay-offs, which are all notions of corruption seen from below, as "redistributive" corruption. These are all payments needed or required to make things pass swifter, smoother or more favorably through a bureaucracy, or to avoid some burden. By "greasing palms" many corporations and business interests are for example able to buy political favors and escape the full burden of taxation and environmental regulations, others are able to buy protected markets and monopolies, import/export licences (Ghent, 2008),

Bribery, however, is also extraction. It is a kind of "informal" taxation when public officials charge extra under-the-table payments or "gifts" from clients. It is an extractive form of bribery when a party boss goes on a promotion tour, and fills the luggage compartment of his car with "donations" and "gifts" from the "devoted followers" in his constituency (Amundsen, 1999)

#### 2.1.2 Nepotism

This involves a person ensuring that family members are appointed to positions, or that family members receive contracts or tenders. (A report implemented by the Namibia institute for democracy (NID), 2006).

The term of Nepotism comes from Italian word nepotismo, which is based on Latin root nepos, meaning nephew or grandson. Since the Middle Ages

and until the late 17th century, some Catholic popes and bishops, who had taken vows of chastity, and therefore usually had no legitimate offspring of their own, gave their nephews such positions of preference as were often accorded by fathers to son. Several popes elevated nephews and other relatives to the cardinalate. Often, such appointments were a means of continuing a papal "dynasty".

For instance, Pope Callixtus head of the Borgia family, made two of his nephews cardinals; one of them, Rodrigo, later used his position as a cardinal as a stepping stone to the papacy, becoming Pope Alexander. Alexander then elevated Alessandro Farnese, his mistress's brother, to cardinal; Farnese would later go on to become Pope Paul. Paul also engaged in nepotism, appointing, for instance, two nephews, aged 14 and 16, as cardinals. The practice was finally ended when issued the bull *Romanum decet Pontificem*, in 1692. The papal bull prohibited popes in all times from bestowing estates, offices, or revenues on any relative, with the exception that one qualified relative (at most) could be made a cardinal (Rogan, 2010). Nepotism is a common accusation in politics when the relative of a powerful figure ascends to similar power seemingly without appropriate qualifications (Ghent, 2008).

Nepotism at work can mean increased opportunity at a job, attaining the job or being paid more than other similarly situated people. Arguments are made both for and against employment granted due to a family connection, which is most common in small, family run businesses. On one hand, nepotism can provide stability and continuity. Critics cite studies that demonstrate decreased morale and commitment from non-related employees,<sup>1</sup> and a generally negative attitude towards superior positions filled through nepotism. An article from *Forbes* magazine stated "there is no ladder to climb when the top rung is reserved for people with a certain name." Some businesses forbid nepotism as an ethical matter, considering it too troublesome and disruptive (Ghent, 2008).

### 2.1.3 Favoritism

"Favoritism" is a mechanism of power abuse implying "privatization" and highly biased distribution of state resources, no matter how these resources have been accumulated in the first place. Favoritism or cronyism is to grant offices or benefits to friends and relatives, regardless of merit. Favoritism is related to corruption insofar as it means power abuse in the form of a corrupted (undemocratic, "privatised") distribution of resources, whereas corruption strictly defined is about the accumulation of resources. However, favoritism in the distribution of resources is intimately related to corruption, in particular the collective and extractive corruption of neo patrimonial regimes as discussed above (Rogan, 2010).

Favoritism is quite simply the normal human proclivity to favor friends, family and anybody close and trusted. In the political sphere, favoritism is the penchant of state officials and politicians, who have access to state resources and the power to decide upon the distribution of these, to give preferential treatment to certain people when distributing resources. Clientelist favoritism is a basic characteristic of the neo-patrimonial societies, but in most societies it is a rather everyday proclivity to favour one's kinship members (family, clan, tribe, ethnic, religious or regional group).

### 2.1.4 Embezzlement

Embezzlement is outright theft of entrusted funds. It is a misappropriation of property. Another common type of embezzlement is that of entrusted government resources; for example, when a director of a public enterprise employs company workers to build or renovate his own house. (Jens Chr. Andvig and Odd-Helge Fjeldstad, 2000).

Embezzlement" is theft of public resources by public officials, and as such its understood as another form of misappropriation of public funds. The state official steals from the public institution in which he is employed and from resources he is supposed to administer on behalf of the state and the public. However, disloyal employees in private forms can also embezzle their employers and firms, and several kinds of resources may be embezzled (Rogan, 2010).

Embezzlement is not considered as corruption from a strict legal point of view. In legal terms, corruption is a transaction between two individuals, one state agent and one "civilian" agent, where the state agent goes beyond the limits of the law and regulations in order to secure himself a personal benefit in the form of a bribe. Embezzlement is therefore regarded as theft, because it does not involve the "civilian" side directly. The general public is be stolen only indirectly when public funds are (Ghent, 2008).

These points to one of the dangers of embezzlement. There will have to be a political will as well as an independent judiciary and a legal capacity in order to clamp down on embezzlement. In authoritarian and semi-democratic countries, system of embezzlement can develop in a closed institutional and moral universe, independently of the public moral and with few possibilities of public sanctions (Rogan, 2010).

Without a directly involved "civil" party in this, embezzlement is also irrelevant to any understanding of corruption as "redistributive" (any Robin Hood can be excluded). Within the theory of extractive corruption, however, embezzlement is seen as one of the most important modes of economic accumulation.

Embezzlement is a fundamental part of the resource extractive capacity of the ruling elite, and may even be more important than extraction through bribes embezzled, and individual citizens have no legal right to present themselves as forfeited (Amundsen, 1999).

### 3.0 METHODOLOGY

In this study, the researcher was conducted through cross sectional surveys, the research design explanatory research design, the researcher used explanatory research design or cause relationship variables because to consideration time and cost of data. The study is also said to be correlation in design because there was intent to establish the relationship between political corruption on socio economic development and this method was considered best for the research's purpose.

Before collecting any data, it is important that researchers clearly define the population, including a description of the members. The designed descriptive should designate the population for which the problem was examined. The entire population for which the researcher wants to draw conclusions was the focus of the descriptive. There are 5 main institutions in Banadir region. The target population of this study was 200 where 45 are drawn from ports, 40 from airport adenade, 50 from Mogadishu municipal workers. 30 Members of the parliament, 35 members of political parts. Responses were given by Top Managers, Middle Managers, workers, that are involve and close corruption sourness..

A sample is part of the target (accessible) population that has been procedurally selected to present it. The sample was consist of 133 participants selected from selected institution in Mogadishu. These participants have been chosen according to the possibility of getting accurate information. According to Slovene's (1960) formula.

This study will carry out pilot test in order to ensure validity and reliability of questionnaire before conduct main data collection.

This study was applied quantitative methods especially correlation design for analyzing collected questionnaire. SPSS 20 were used to analyze data collected and item analysis was illustrated the strengths and weaknesses based on the indicators in terms of mean, standard deviation and rank. From these strengths and weaknesses, the recommendation was derived.

### 4.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The general objective of this study was The main objective of this study is to assess the impact of political corruption in socio economic development in Somalia a case of Banadir. Thus, this study will carry out the following specific objectives. Specifically this study To determine the political corruption of mechanism, to know the effect of bribery on

socioeconomic development in Mogadishu, Somalia, to assess the impact of nepotism on socio economic development in Mogadishu, Somalia, to explain the impact of embezzlement on socio economic development, to identify favoritism factor that influence on socio economic development in Somalia case of Banadir. The study employed a cross-sectional 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 alpha to assess reliability of the questionnaire. Multiple regression analysis was performed to assess the relationship between the dependent variable (socio-economic development) and the independent variables (bribery, nepotism, embezzlement and Favoritism)

The research wanted to the impact of political corruption in socio economic development in Somalia a case of Banadir. The summarizes respondents' level of agreement on Bribery. The respondents agreed that Bribery causes poor accounting practice in managing public finance. As shown by mean of 2.39. The respondents also agreed that Bribery is one of the main factors contributing corruption. As reported by a mean of 2.90. The respondents also agreed that Bribery creates misuse of resource allocation in public institutions. As shown by mean 3.02. The respondents also agreed Bribery contributes corruption to poor governance

The study is to examine the impact of political corruption in socio economic development in Somalia a case of Banadir, the summarizes respondents' level of agreement on nepotism. The respondents agreed that Nepotism harms ethical leadership of politicians and senior public officials. As reported by a mean of 2.79. The respondents also agreed that Nepotism is one of the factors contributing political corruption and thus remains a big challenge to effective governance. As shown by mean of 3.05. The respondents also agreed that Nepotism increases appointment of family member to positions. As reported by a mean of 3.04. The respondents also agreed that Nepotism serves the narrow interests of family and allies, as shown mean of 3.45. and The respondents also agreed that Nepotism impedes principles of fairness and transparency by favoring families ties over competencies and qualification

This study to examine the impact of political corruption in socio economic development in Somalia a case of Banadir, The summarizes respondents' level of agreement on embezzlement. The respondents agreed that the reason of money stealing exists in our country is a poverty, obtaining a mean of 2.99. The respondents also agreed the most of the population take part the embezzlement because of every one's self interest, obtaining a mean of 3.08. The respondents

also agreed without anti-corruption committee caused the long time existing embezzlement in our country, obtaining a mean of 3.80. The respondents also agreed that High rank holders deceives the national asset instead of keeping, obtaining a mean of 3.14.

This study to examine the impact of political corruption in socio economic development in Somalia a case of Banadir, The summarizes respondents' level of agreement on favoritism. The respondents agreed that you felt that your boss shows favoritism in performing duties, obtaining a mean of 3.00. The respondents also agreed when you see someone at work getting special treatment you feel discouragement this favoritism, obtaining a mean of 3.22. The respondents also agreed you always feel your boss' favourite employee, obtaining a mean of 3.23. The respondents also agreed that favoritism can endanger the group working and coordination in tasks, obtaining a mean of 2.38.

A number of questions were asked examine the impact of political corruption in socio economic development in Somalia a case of Banadir. The summarizes respondents' level of agreement on socio economic development respondents agreed that Poor people pay much of their effort to how they can service themselves instead the country, as shown mean of 3.45. The respondents also agreed that Rich communities increase the economic level of the country by increasing employment opportunity, as shown mean of 3.45. The respondents also agreed that Wealthy communities sacrifice the nation instead their wants, as shown mean of 3.24. The respondents also agreed the poor's activity to creation of the income reduces inflation and there by develops the country's aggregate economy, as shown mean of 2.39. The respondents also agreed when the country's life expectancy rises, the socioeconomic development improves, as shown mean of 2.90. The respondents also agreed Health lifestyle like exercising, eating nutritious food and adopting non-smoking practices increase life expectancy, as shown mean of 1.57. The respondents also agreed Higher health spending per capita is generally associated with higher life expectancy at birth., as shown mean of 1.80. The respondents also agreed Higher national income contributes to longer life expectancy, as shown mean of 3.45.

Results confirm the varying importance of the impact of political corruption in socio economic development in Somalia a case of Banadir . Finally the results reveal that bribery, nepotism, embezzlement and favoritism have significant and positive influence towards socio-economic development in Banadir region.

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusions were drawn. results reveal that bribery, nepotism, embezzlement and favoritism have significant and positive influence towards socio-economic development in Banadir region. Standard multiple regression analysis was conducted for hypotheses testing (Cooper, 2013) in order to establish the best combination of independent (predictor) variables would be to predict the dependent (predicted) variable and to establish the best model of the study (Schindler, 2013).

## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study and the conclusions drawn, the following recommendations were made:

This study forwarded the following recommendations;

- ✓ People attitude towards corruption must be changed by educating them on the negative consequences of corruption.
- ✓ Equal opportunity principles must be given to the people rather than selective recruitment on the bases of nepotism.
- ✓ Fraud is caused by clan politics so there must be one man one vote electoral process in which systematic electronic database is used.
- ✓ Recruiting government employee on the basis of their qualification and experience rather than on the basis of tribalism and nepotism.
- ✓ Financial payment should be conducted through credit transfer or any other electronic method instead of cash on hand.

## 7.0 AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

This study was conducted by examining the impact of political corruption in socio economic development in Somalia a case of Banadir, therefore further research can be carried out in other areas in Somalia as such areas Impact of tribalism on socio-economic development in Somalia, Impact of corruption on foreign direct investment.

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