Maladies of Public Administration: Factors That Exacerbate Corruption in Kenya

Date: November 11, 2022
Time: 9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.
Place: 344 SSB – Political Science conference room

Abstract
This study examines factors that exacerbate corruption in Kenya, focusing on institutional weakness as a key factor that fosters corruption in government institutions. Thus, the study examines difficulty in accessing public services, lack of availability of the broadest and most straightforward access to information, and electoral manipulation -voter intimidation, and inability to remove elected leader through the ballot. Result from the study has revealed that difficulty in accessing public services, difficulty finding information on how government uses taxes, and the inability to remove leaders through the ballot are important determinants of perceptions of corruption in the civil service. The study concludes that government needs to consider adopting systems that can guarantee easy access to public services, and public information. Otherwise, the inability to access public services and information from government, particularly how government uses revenue, portend a bleak future of runaway corruption. Moreover, electoral manipulations negate the principles of pluralist governance, thus, citizens cannot hold leaders accountable, because they lack a mechanism that facilitates the election of their leaders of choice.

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