

Effect of corruption on achievement of construction project

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><i>Article history:</i> Received October 27, 2023 Received in revised form Nov. 07, 2023 Accepted Nov 25, 2023 Available online December 01, 2023</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> Achievement Construction Corruption Effect Goals</p> <p>Corresponding author: Olowolayemo Oluwaseun Ebenezer Department of Quantity Surveying, Rufus Giwa Polytechnic, Faculty of Environmental Studies, Owo, Nigeria Email: olowoseunben@gmail.com</p>	<p><i>In order to gain illicit benefits or abuse power for one's own benefit, corruption is a type of dishonesty or a criminal offense committed by a person or organization in a position of authority. This study examined the effect of corruption on achievement of construction project goals. This study collected data through the use of structured questionnaire that were administered to registered professionals in Ondo state. The target population comprises of quantity surveyors, architects, builders, and engineer. Sixty-one questionnaires were administered; fifty questionnaires were retrieved from professionals. The data retrieved were analyzed using descriptive statistics, mean score response analysis frequency and percentages. The study concluded that the three major effect of corruption on achievement of construction project are: increase in cost of materials, high cost of the construction project as results of inflated price of bill of quantities and un-realistic claims during the course of execution of the project, creation of monopoly and also it was concluded that corruption is having major effects on cost more than on quality, client's satisfaction, time, safety. Moreover, the study recommends that corruption should be eradicated in order to prevent increase in the cost of materials, high cost of the construction project as results of inflated price of bill of quantities and un-realistic claims during the course of execution of the project, creation of monopoly.</i></p>

Introduction

The construction industry plays an essential role in any nation's socioeconomic development (Sanjaya and Tobing 2019). In order to achieve the national socioeconomic development objectives of providing infrastructure, refuge, and employment, the matters to be done in the industry are extremely important (Indrawan, Purwoko, and Utomo 2020). Hospitals, schools, townships, offices, and other buildings are included in this as well; urban infrastructure (including sewage, drainage, and water supply); airports, ports, railways, highways; power grids; systems for agriculture and irrigation; telecommunications Kasimu and Eboh (2013) found that corruptible tendencies have existed in

Nigeria since before colonization. For instance, the allegations of questionable practices in the public sector that led to the establishment of the first commission of inquiry on corruption in order to investigate allegations of misconduct and corruption leveled against the government at the time were the basis for the African Continental Bank scam in 1944 (Imhonopi and Ugochukwu 2013). At the time before independence, cases of corruption were unique to each region. According to Nwagwu (2011), politicians in the first republic used their privileged positions to serve personal and ethnic interests.

Literature review

Effect of corruption on achievement of construction project goals

According to [Anderson and Gray \(2006\)](#), the construction industry generates approximately one third of gross capital. State run administrations play significant parts as clients, controllers, and proprietors of development organizations. It is consistently rated as one of the most corrupt industries: It is common to pay a lot of money to get contracts, change them, or get around rules. [Sigcau \(2000\)](#) says that corruption has a wide range of effects, from bribe payments to low-quality infrastructure construction with low economic returns and inadequate maintenance funding. The industry must be regulated, but simplicity, transparency, enforcement, and a focus on the results of poor construction are more likely to have an impact than extensive but poorly enforced construction process regulation. When the client is the government, efforts to combat corruption must begin with budgeting and planning. Intrigue and debasement influence adversely on the economy all in all, on the prosperity of the business and on its ability to address advancement objectives.

[Szeftel \(1998\)](#) claims that corruption alters the character of institutional performance in relation to administrative efficiency; It makes management less effective and diverts resources from global policies to individual interests, which causes serious management issues.

The adverse consequence of the debasement in the development business in Nigeria incudes ([Bello et al. 2023](#)); Construction project abandonment as a result of inadequate planning and management, high project costs as a result of inflated bill of quantities and unrealistic claims made during project execution, subpar workmanship as a result of inadequate supervision, project collapses as a result of low labor productivity and output, construction project delays, and inefficient use of resources like labor and materials corruption in the construction industry can be particularly detrimental due to its central role in development ([Boeckmann 2009](#); [Ilesanmi, Folorunso, and Kolade 2023](#)).

Poor quality of work

Corruption can be particularly harmful in this region because construction plays such an important role in development. Specifically, debasement that prompts negative best development or this assist a climate of negative task choice and deficient upkeep with canning radically limit the monetary re-visitation of

speculations, and convey over the top human cost in expressions of mischief and passing. And keeping in mind that there is an undoubted job for the experts in the quarter both as client and controller, there is likewise a moreover a serious test with the capacity of numerous legislatures to satisfy these jobs securely ([Malawi 2006](#)).

Cost of material

Material cost is influenced by many other factors, such as quality, quantity, time, location, buyer, and seller, as well as supply and demand. Different variables influencing material expense include: currency exchange, low or high demand, material specifications, pressure from inflation, and the country's availability of new materials. ([Eshofonie 2018](#)).

Abandonment of construction project

At the point when a test is deserted, there are clear horrendous result that comes close by with it. When a project is abandoned, there are certain negative effects that accompany it, regardless of the factors that may also result in its abandonment, including its frequent negative impact on the construction industry and the economic expansion of a nation ([Adeleke 2005](#)). No matter what causes a project to be abandoned, it has a negative impact on a nation's economic growth and the construction industry as a whole. One of the unmistakable impacts of task relinquishment is the misuse of assets one of the reasonable impacts of expense deserting is the misuse of assets ([Ahmed and Azhar 2014](#)). In a similar vein, the Ondo State Ministry of Works (2009) stated that abandoning a construction project also tends to encourage illegal activities, which in turn affects a community's health and safety. At the point when there is an endeavor that is deserted, it subsequently turns into an irritated eye to see at harming the stylish imaginative and farsighted of it, etc. [Olalusi and Otunola \(2012\)](#) have besides made sense of that there is an effect on the financial because of deserted projects, where it is overpowering watching out at the enormous volume of money and sources lost on the segment of the supporter ([Shakantu 2006](#)) who has contributed on that specific venture. There is no denying the fact that the abandonment of a project has a significant impact on the construction industry, either directly or indirectly contributing to the company's demise. These effects are not at all uncommon and are also confronted with the assistance of a number of

nations dealing with the challenge of abandoned projects.

Delays and cost overruns

Corruption undermines corruption, which results in the elimination of both middle- and low-income housing on residential projects, which dramatically raises construction costs. Deferral and cost overwhelm are the punishments results of degenerate practices when a project worker purposely exaggerate the time and cost necessity and misrepresent time sheets to accomplish a more prominent charge from the client to cowl payoff and extra camouflage of the lovely of work by which deficient materials could be utilized or more expense infective materials and of second rate particular or materials not noted out properly (Sohail and Cavill 2019).

According to other researchers, failures in infrastructure, delays and cost overruns, lower quality products, increased procurement and maintenance costs, ineffective utilization of the resource such as materials and labor, low labor productivity and output which thereby cause delay on the construction project, poor quality workmanship a result of poor supervision thereby lead to collapses of projects, high cost of the construction project as a result of inflated price of bill of quantities and un-realistic claims during the course of execution of the project, as effects of corruption (Shakantu 2006).

Method

This study collected data through the use of structured questionnaire that were administered to registered professionals in Ondo State. The target population comprises of quantity surveyors, Architects, Builders, and Engineer. Sixty-one questionnaires were administered; fifty questionnaires were retrieved from professionals. The data retrieved were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Mean score response analysis frequency and percentages.

Result and discussion

Throughout the state of Ondo, sixty-one questionnaires were distributed in order to accomplish the goals of this study and fifty were appropriately finished and returned while eleven were void as shown in the table 1 below. Based on Aibinu and Jagboro 2018's assertion that a

survey's result could be considered biased and of little significance if the response rate is lower than 35% to 65% of the questionnaires distributed, this percentage can be considered appropriate, an adequate representation of the population of this study, and therefore valid for consideration and use for the study.

Table 1. Distribution of questionnaires

Type of response	Frequency	Percentage
Number distributed	61	100
Completed and returned	50	76.92
Number not returned	11	23.08

Table 2 shows the years of experience of the respondents in the construction industry, it reveals that 8% of the respondents have 1-5 years of involvement with the construction industry, 16% have 6-10 years, 52% have 11-15 years and 24% have 20 years and above respectively.

Table 2. Years of experience in the construction industry

Classification	Frequency	Percentage
1-5	4	8
6-10	8	16
11-15	26	52
20 years and above	12	24
Total	50	100

Table 3 provides a summary of the respondents' academic qualifications, with 8% holding a national diploma and 6% holding a higher national diploma. The following are the additional categories of high academic achievement: Bachelor of sciences 20%, Postgraduate diploma 30%, Master of sciences 32% and Doctor of philosophy 4%.

Table 3. Academic qualification of respondents

Educational background	Frequency	Percentage
ND	4	8
HND	3	6
BSC	10	20
PGD	15	30
MSC	16	32
PHD	2	4
Total	50	100

According to table 4, 26 percent of construction project stakeholders were quantity surveyors, 38 percent were engineers, 28 percent were architects and 8 percent were builders.

Table 4. Categories of construction project stakeholders

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Quantity surveyor	13	26
Engineer	19	38
Architect	14	28
Builder	4	8
Total	50	100

Table 5 shows that 72% of the respondents to this study were involved in building projects, making them the most common type of project. 28% went to the civil engineer, followed by 31.2% to other projects. The result indicates that the majority of the project types in the study area were well-known.

Table 5. Type of project involved

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Building project	36	72
Civil engineering project	14	28
Heavy engineering project	0	0
Total	100	100

Table 6 reveals that 72% of the respondents were working in the consulting firm and 28% in the contracting firm.

Table 6. Organization of work

Options	Frequency	Percentage
Consulting	36	72
Contracting	14	28
Total	50	100

Effect of corruption on achievement on construction project

Table 7 shows effect of corruption on achievement on construction project on cost: cost of materials, with a mean score of (4.54) in which the falls into 1st rank, followed by high cost of the construction project as results of inflated price of bill of quantities and un-realistic claims during the course of execution of the project , with a mean score of (4.36) in which the falls into 2nd rank, creation of a monopoly (4.34) in which the falls into 3rd rank, conflicts between the client and contractor, with a mean score of (4.32) which falls into 4th rank, deceitful variation claim and tampering with design, with a mean score of (4.24) which falls into 6th rank, abandonment of construction project, with a mean score of (4.22) which rank falls into 8th rank, delays and cost overruns, with a mean score of (4.14) which falls into the of 10th rank, increased procurement and maintenance costs, with a mean score of (4.12) falls into the 12th rank, high poverty with a mean

score of (4.06) falls into the of 14th rank, costly repair and maintenance & late issue of payment certificate, with a mean score of (4.04) falls into the 15th rank, poor quality workmanship as a result of poor supervision thereby leads to collapse of project, with a mean score of (4.00) which falls into the 17th rank, failure in infrastructure, impunity and partial justice & large absence of basic infrastructure, with a mean score of (3.90) which falls into the 19th rank, ineffective utilization of the resource such as materials and labour, with a mean score of (3.88) which falls into the 21st rank, low labor productivity and output which thereby causes delay on the construction projects, with a mean score of (3.72) which falls into the 22nd rank.

Table 7. Effect of corruption on achievement of construction project (cost)

Subject	Mean	Rank
Cost of materials	4.54	1 st
High cost of the construction project as results of inflated price of bill of quantities and un-realistic claims during the course of execution of the project	4.36	2 nd
Creation of a monopoly	4.34	3 rd
Conflicts between the client and contractor	4.32	4 th
Leading to gross underdevelopment	4.32	4 th
Deceitful variation claims	4.24	6 th
Tampering with design	4.24	6 th
Abandonment of construction project	4.22	8 th
Arbiters or lawyer billing disproportionately	4.22	8 th
Delays and cost overruns	4.14	10 th
Failure in infrastructure	4.14	10 th
Increased procurement and maintenance costs	4.12	12 th
Lower quality products	4.12	12 th
Mass poverty	4.06	14 th
Costly repair and maintenance	4.04	15 th
Late issue of payment certificate	4.04	15 th
Poor quality workmanship as a result of poor	4.00	17 th

Subject	Mean	Rank
supervision thereby leads to collapse of project		
Unstable economic outlook	4.00	17 th
Impunity and partial justice	3.90	19 th
Large absence of basic infrastructure	3.90	19 th
Ineffective utilization of the resource such as materials and labor	3.88	21 st
Low labor productivity and output which thereby causes delay on the construction projects	3.72	22 nd

Table 8 shows that most respondents opinion that the cost of materials, with a mean score of (4.48) in which the falls into 1st rank, followed by mass poverty, with a mean score of (4.41) in which falls into 2nd rank, tampering with design, with a mean score of (4.38) in which falls into 3rd rank, creation of a monopoly, with a mean score of (4.34) which falls into 4th position, conflicts between the client and contractor, with a mean score of (4.16) which falls into 5th rank, arbiters or lawyer billing disproportionately, with a mean score of (4.14) which falls into 6th rank, late issue of payment certificate and deceitful variation claims, with a mean score of (4.02) which falls into 7th rank, failures in infrastructure, with a mean score of (4.00) which falls into 9th rank, costly reparation and maintenance, with a mean score of (3.98) falls into the 10th rank during the course of execution of the project & lower quality products, with a mean score of (3.94) which falls into of 11th rank, increased procurement and maintenance costs with a mean score of (3.88) which falls into 13th rank, leading to gross underdevelopment, with a mean score of (3.86) which falls into 14th rank, delays and cost overruns, with a mean score of (3.84) which falls into 15th rank, large absence of basic infrastructure, with a mean score of (3.80) which falls into 16th rank, impunity and partial justice & unstable economic outlook, with a mean score of (3.78) falls into 17th rank, ineffective utilization of the resource such as materials and labor, with a mean score of (3.74) falls into the 19th rank, abandonment of construction project, with a mean score of (3.68) falls into 20th rank, poor quality workmanship as a result of poor supervision thereby lead to collapses of project, with a mean

score of (3.58) which falls into 21st rank, low labor productivity and output which thereby causes delay on the construction projects, with a mean score of (3.52) which falls into 22nd rank.

Table 8. Effect of corruption on achievement of construction project (quality)

Subject	Mean	Rank
Cost of materials	4.48	1 st
Mass poverty	4.41	2 nd
Tampering with design	4.38	3 rd
Creation of a monopoly	4.34	4 th
Conflicts between client and contractor	4.16	5 th
Arbiters or lawyer billing disproportionately	4.14	6 th
Late issue of payment certificate	4.02	7 th
Deceitful variation claims	4.02	7 th
Failures in infrastructure	4.00	9 th
Costly reparation and maintenance	3.98	10 th
High cost of the construction project as results of inflated price of bill of quantities and unrealistic claims during the course of execution of the projects	3.94	11 th
Lower quality products	3.94	11 th
Increased procurement and maintenance costs	3.88	13 th
Leading to gross underdevelopment	3.86	14 th
Delays and cost overruns	3.84	15 th
Large absence of basic infrastructure	3.80	16 th
Impunity and partial justice	3.78	17 th
Unstable economic outlook	3.78	17 th
Ineffective utilization of the resource such as materials and labor	3.74	19 th
Abandonment of construction project	3.68	20 st
Poor quality workmanship as a result of poor supervision thereby led to collapses of project	3.58	21 st
Low labor productivity and output which thereby causes delay on the construction projects	3.52	22 nd

Table 9 shows that most respondents opinion that the conflicts between client and contractor, with the (4.38) in which falls into 1st rank, followed by cost of material and deceitful variation claims, (4.12) which falls into 2nd rank, arbiters or lawyer billing disproportionately,

(4.10) which falls into 4th rank, late issue of payment certificate (4.04) which falls into 5th rank, creation of a monopoly, with a mean score of (4.02) which falls into 6th rank, project, costly reparation and maintenance, with a mean score of (4.00) which falls into 7th rank, large absence of basic infrastructure and unstable economic outlook with a mean score of (3.96) which falls into the rank of 8th position, failures in infrastructure & impunity and partial justice with a mean score of (3.82) which falls into 10th rank, poor quality workmanship as a result of poor supervision thereby lead to collapse of project, with a mean score of (3.74) which falls into the of 12th rank, delay and cost overruns, with a mean score of (3.72) which falls into the 13th rank, low quality product, mass poverty & tampering with design, with a mean score of (3.66) which falls into 14th rank, abandonment of construction project, with a mean score of (3.65) which falls into 17th rank, high cost of the construction project as results of inflated price of bill of quantities and un-realistic claims during the course of execution of the projects & low labour productivity and output which thereby causes delay on the construction project, with a mean score of (3.60) which falls into the 18th rank, leading to gross underdevelopment, with a mean score of (3.56) which falls into 20th rank, ineffective utilization of the resource such as materials and labor & increased procurement and maintenance costs, with a mean score of (3.44) falls into the position of 21st rank.

Table 9. Effect of corruption on achievement of construction project (time)

Subject	Mean	Rank
Conflicts between client and contractor	4.38	1 st
Cost of materials	4.12	2 nd
Deceitful variation claims	4.12	2 nd
Arbiters or lawyer billing disproportionately	4.10	4 th
Late issue of payment certificate	4.04	5 th
Creation of a monopoly	4.02	6 th
Costly reparation and maintenance	4.00	7 th
Large absence of basic infrastructure	3.96	8 th
Unstable economic outlook	3.96	8 th

Subject	Mean	Rank
Failures in infrastructure	3.82	10 th
Impunity and partial justice	3.82	10 th
Poor quality workmanship as a result of poor supervision thereby led to collapses of project	3.74	12 th
Delays and cost overruns	3.72	13 th
Lower quality products	3.66	14 th
Mass poverty	3.66	14 th
Tampering with design	3.66	14 th
Abandonment of construction project	3.65	17 th
High cost of the construction project as results of inflated price of bill of quantities and un-realistic claims during the course of execution of the project	3.60	18 th
Low labour productivity and output which thereby causes delay on the construction project	3.60	18 th
Leading to gross underdevelopment	3.56	20 th
Ineffective utilization of the resource such as materials and labor	3.44	21 st
Increased procurement and maintenance costs	3.44	21 st

Table 10 shows that most respondents opinion that tampering with design, with a mean score of (4.42) in which the rank falls into 1st position, followed by creation of a monopoly (4.40) in which the rank falls into 2nd position, conflicts between client and contractor (4.36) in which the rank falls into 3rd position, arbiters or lawyer billing disproportionately (4.16) which falls into 4th rank, late issue of payment certificate, with a mean score of (4.10) which falls into 5th rank, cost of materials, with a mean score of (4.00) which rank falls into 6th position, low labor productivity and output which thereby causes delay on the construction projects, with a mean score of (3.98) which falls into the rank of 7th position, mass poverty, with a mean score of (3.92) falls into the 8th rank, ineffective utilization of the resource such as materials and labor, impunity and partial

justice and deceitful variation claims, with a mean score of (3.86) falls into rank 9th, course of large absence of basic infrastructure with a mean score of (3.82) falls into 12th rank, high cost of the construction project as results of inflated price of bill of quantities and un-realistic claims during the course of execution of the projects and low labour productivity and output which thereby causes delay on the construction project and poor quality workmanship as a result of poor supervision thereby lead to collapse of project, with a mean score of (3.80) falls into 13th rank, leading to gross underdevelopment, with a mean score of (3.76). falls into 15th rank, abandonment of construction project, with a mean score of (3.74) falls into 16th rank, costly reparation and maintenance, with a mean score of (3.66) falls into 17th rank, delays and cost overruns, with a mean score of (3.64) falls into 18th rank, increased procurement and maintenance costs, with a mean score of (3.60) falls into 19th, lower quality products, with the mean score of (3.54) falls into the position of 20th, leading to gross underdevelopment, with the mean score of (3.52) falls into 21st, unstable economic outlook, with the mean score of (3.50), falls into 22nd rank.

Table 10. Effect of corruption on achievement of construction project (client satisfaction)

Subject	Mean	Rank
Tampering with design	4.42	1 st
Creation of a monopoly	4.40	2 nd
Conflicts between client and contractor	4.36	3 rd
Arbiters or lawyer billing disproportionately	4.16	4 th
Late issue of payment certificate	4.10	5 th
Cost of materials	4.00	6 th
Low labor productivity and output which thereby causes delay on the construction projects	3.98	7 th
Low labor productivity and output which thereby causes delay on the construction projects	3,92	8 th
Ineffective utilization of the resource such as materials and labor	3.86	9 th
Impunity and partial justice	3.86	9 th
Deceitful variation claims	3.86	9 th
Large absence of basic infrastructure	3.82	

Subject	Mean	Rank
High cost of the construction project as results of inflated price of bill of quantities and un-realistic claims during the course of execution of the project	3.80	
Poor quality workmanship as a result of poor supervision thereby lead to collapses of project		
Failures in infrastructure		
Leading to gross underdevelopment		
Costly reparation and maintenance		
Delays and cost overruns		
Increased procurement and maintenance costs		
Lower quality products		
Leading to gross underdevelopment		
Unstable economic outlook		

Table 11 shows that most respondents opinion that the conflicts between the client and contractor & arbiters or lawyer billing disproportionately, with a mean score of (4.48) which the falls into 1st rank, followed by tampering with the design, with a mean score of (4.38) in which falls into 3rd rank, creation of a monopoly, with a mean score of (4.18) which the rank falls into 4th rank, cost of materials, with a mean score of (4.08) which falls into 5th rank, mass poverty, with a mean score of (3.92) which falls into 6th rank, costly reparation and maintenance, with a mean score of (3.90) which falls into 7th rank, deceitful variation claim, with a mean score of (3.86) which falls into the rank of 8th position, failure in infrastructure, with a mean score of (3.82) which falls into 9th rank, large absence of basic infrastructure with a mean score of (3.78) which falls into 10th rank, late issue of payment certificate, with a mean score of (3.72) which falls into 11th rank, leading to gross underdevelopment, with a mean score of (3.86) falls into the position of 12th rank, increased procurement and maintenance costs & delays and cost overruns with a mean score of (3.64) which falls into the 13th rank, low labor productivity and output which thereby causes delay on the construction projects & ineffective utilization of the resource such as materials and labor with a mean score of (3.60) which falls into 15th rank, ineffective utilization of the resource such as materials and labor & unstable economic outlook,

with a mean score of (3.58) which falls into 14th rank, impunity and partial justice, high cost of the construction project as results of inflated price of bill of quantities and un-realistic claims during the course of execution of the project & poor quality workmanship as a result of poor supervision thereby lead to collapses of project, with a mean score of (3.56) which falls into 18th rank, lower quality products with a mean score of (3.54) which falls into 21st rank, abandonment of construction project, with a mean score of (3.40) which falls into the position of 22nd rank.

Table 11. Effect of corruption on achievement of construction project (safety)

Subject	Mean	Rank
Conflicts between client and contractor	4.48	1 st
Arbiters or lawyer billing disproportionately	4.48	1 st
Tampering with design	4.38	3 rd
Creation of a monopoly	4.18	4 th
Cost of materials	4.08	5 th
Mass poverty	3.92	6 th
Costly reparation and maintenance	3.90	7 th
Deceitful variation claims	3.86	8 th
Failures in infrastructure	3.82	9 th
Large absence of basic infrastructure	3.78	10 th
Late issue of payment certificate	3.72	11 th
Leading to gross underdevelopment	3.66	12 th
Increased procurement and maintenance costs	3.64	13 th
Delays and cost overruns	3.64	13 th
Low labor productivity and output which thereby causes delay on the construction projects	3.60	15 th
Ineffective utilization of the resource such as materials and labor	3.60	15 th
Unstable economic outlook	3.58	17 th
Impunity and partial justice	3.56	18 th
High cost of the construction project as results of inflated price of bill of quantities and un-realistic claims during the course of execution of the project	3.56	18 th
Poor quality workmanship as a result of poor supervision thereby lead to collapses of project	3.56	18 th
Lower quality products	3.54	21 st
Abandonment of construction project	3.40	22 nd

Descriptive comparative of effects of corruption on achievement of construction project goals (cost, quality, time, client's satisfaction and safety)

Table 12 presents the comparative result of the effect of corruption on achievement of construction project goals. The table established that the corruption is having major effects on cost having a mean score of 4.1 with 1st rank, quantity having a mean score of 3.9 with 2nd rank, client's satisfaction having mean score of 3.87 with 3rd rank, time & safety with a mean score of 3.82 with 4th rank.

Table 12. Descriptive comparative of effects of corruption on achievement of construction project goals (cost, quality, time, client's satisfaction and safety)

Subject	Mean	Rank
Cost	4.12	1 st
Quality	3.95	2 nd
Client's satisfaction	3.87	3 rd
Time	3.82	4 th
Safety	3.82	4 th

Conclusions

Summarily the study revealed the following as the major effect of corruption on achievement of construction project goals in line with the previous researchers: (1) Cost of materials: The most effect of corruption on achievement of construction project goals has examined in this research (Eshofonie 2018) material charge is worry to outfit and request and is impacted via numerous different things, including quality, amount, time, spot, purchaser, and dealer. Different elements influencing material expense include: money trade, low or appeal, material determination, expansion tension and accessibility of new materials in the country; (2) High cost of the construction project as results of inflated price of bill of quantities and unrealistic claims during the course of execution of the project: This result is consistent with Szeftel (1998) finding that corruption affects achievement construction projects. One of the reasons is that inflation drives up the prices of construction materials, labor, and machinery annually; (3) Creation of monopoly: Creation of monopoly being an effect of corruption on achievement construction project this result is in consonance with finding of Malawi Growth and Strategy (2006) a circumstance, by legitimate honor or other understanding, wherein

exclusively one party debasement that prompts negative best development or this assist a climate of negative task choice and lacking upkeep with canning radically limit the monetary re-visitation of ventures, and convey exorbitant human cost in expressions of mischief and demise.

The study concluded that the three major effect of corruption on achievement of construction project are: increase in cost of materials, high cost of the construction project as results of inflated price of bill of quantities and un-realistic claims during the course of execution of the project, creation of monopoly and also it was concluded that corruption is having major effects on cost more than on quality, client's satisfaction, time, safety (Owusu, Chan, and Shan 2019).

Recommendations

Moreover, the study recommends that corruption should be eradicated in order to prevent increase in the cost of materials, high cost of the construction project as results of inflated price of bill of quantities and un-realistic claims during the course of execution of the project, creation of monopoly.

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