

ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXTERNAL CONTROL INSTITUTIONS ON PUBLIC FUNDS MANAGEMENT: EVIDENCE FROM ONDO STATE NIGERIA.

OLURANKINSE FELIX Ph.D
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING,
AND
BAYO FATUKASI Ph.D
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
ADEKUNLE AJASIN UNIVERSITY,
AKUNGBA – AKOKO, NIGERIA

Abstract

The paucity of funds in the government treasury today vis-avis the public tremendous demand for social and infrastructural facilities and the attendant problems of wide spread economic crimes such as corruption and fraudulent practices necessitated the establishment of external control institutions by the government as a way of suppressing the surge of mismanagement of funds in our public sectors. Despite the presence of these control institutions, the number of public officers engaging in corrupt acts and fraudulent practices is frequently on the increase. A pertinent question that readily comes to mind therefore is to what extent have these institutions been able to reduce these crimes? The study was carried out purposely to look into the activities of some of these institutions in order to determine their level of effectiveness. The study made use of well structured questionnaires designed on five points likert rating scale. Two hundred copies of questionnaires were administered to public officers drawn from the Ministries, Parastatals, Corporations and Agencies. One hundred and sixty six copies of the administered questionnaires were retrieved from the field survey. Data obtained from the questionnaires response were presented in tables and the analysis was done using descriptive and empirical tools. The descriptive analysis employs the use of tables, percentages and charts to describe the characteristics of the responses in the questionnaire. The empirical analyses employed the Censored Logistic regression of the Maximum likelihood technique to determine the relationship between effectiveness of external control and the three major factors. The result of the study shows that there is mismanagement of funds in our public sectors identified by fraud and corruption. Also, there is lack of accountability and transparency in managing public funds. The study recommends the need to strengthen Nigerian law enforcement and anti-corruption legislation to make external control independent of the executive. Also funding of these institutions should be autonomous and should be charged against the consolidated revenue fund.

Keywords: Public Fund, Control Institutions, Economic Crimes, Effectiveness, Accountability.