

CORRUPTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The issue of the upsurge of corruption in Nigeria is troubling. The menace of corruption is not new since it is a global phenomenon. However, corruption is pandemic in Nigeria. It cuts across the different tiers and arms of government and the private sectors. It has been identified as a major challenge to national development. Hence, this paper examines corruption and sustainable development in Nigeria. The paper made use of secondary data collected from daily newspapers, internets, journal, Government publications, and library materials. It anchored on the Differential Association of Crime for its theoretical framework. The kernel of the paper rests on the fact that corrupt practices among the political leadership class have resulted in undermining the growth and stability of the nation's economy. It is also observed that corruption increases poverty level which also increases criminal activities in the country. The paper, therefore, recommends that corrupt leaders should be probed and ordered to refund the stolen money. Apart from the establishment of anti-corruption agencies, these agencies should no longer be under the control of the executive arm of government but under the control of judiciary particularly the Supreme Court.

Keywords: Corruption, Leadership, Development, Poverty, Criminal Activities

INTRODUCTION

Corruption in its various forms is generally believed to be the bane of Nigeria development and it has been devastating the country and destroys its image among the comity of nations. It is now fast becoming a way of life in the country as integrity is now being eroded. Little wonder why in recent times that both past and present government in the country make the fight against corruption a top priority. But none seems to have made a considerable headway. The reflections of their efforts were made manifest in the establishment of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC). Corruption is found and practiced everywhere in Nigeria and it is entrenched in nearly all sections of the society with many people deeply involved in it. Although, it is a global phenomenon but it is more prevalent in one environment than the other and Nigeria is a typical example of such. Iyanda (2012) argued that it is a plague that has eaten so deep into the entire fabric of the Nigerian society; it confers undue benefits on few people contrary to legal and moral norms of the society. It undermines authorities' effort to provide suitable welfare for all citizens as the resources to do this are in the hands or at the reach of few of the populace, prior to its contagious and incurable infection.

In the words of Chinua Achebe as cited in Keeper (2012) that anyone who can say that corruption in Nigeria has not yet been alarming is either a fool; a crook or else does not live in this country. The situation has become bad to the extent that as far back as 1993, keeping an average Nigeria from being corrupt and a goat from eating yam (Achebe, 1988). This brilliantly explains the state of corruption among Nigerians and why all efforts to establish a just and egalitarian society in the country failed ever since. Corruption made development to be stunted in Nigeria. There is no effective and efficient administration in Nigeria that has not been frustrated by this evil. People eat where they did not sow. You bribe to get almost everything done in the country. For instance, Tokunbo (1992) alludes to the fact that you bribe to get your child into a school, you pay to secure a job and you also continue to pay in some cases to retain it. You pay 10 percent of every contract obtained, you dash the tax officer to avoid paying taxes, you pay the hospital doctor and nurse to get proper attention, and you pay the policemen to evade arrest, this catalogue of shame can continue with an end.

Corruption is the single greatest obstacle to economic and social development. It undermines development by distorting the role of law and weakening the institutional foundation on which economic growth depends (World Bank). It is one of the greatest challenges of the contemporary world. It undermines good government, fundamentally distorts public policy, leads to the misallocation of resources, harms the private sector and private sector development and particularly hurts the poor (Transparency International).

The menace of corruption by Nigerian leaders has certainly emerged as one of the main impediments to national development. Corruption by Nigerian leaders has caused the country severe losses economically, politically and socially, and these facts are responsible for decayed infrastructure, downturn of indicators of national development. Agreeing with this, Human Rights watch (2007:40) stated that Nigeria has some of the worst socio-economic indicators in the world and the overall picture has not improved since the end of the military rule. Research has shown that the prevalence of corrupt leaders in Nigeria has a tremendous adverse effect on the quality of life, living standard and national psyche. The study tends to proffer answers to the questions of whether there are relationships between corruption and sustainable development in Nigeria? And also, to what extent has corruption undermined sustainable development in the country? It

is on these notes that this study focus on assessing the extent to which corruption impact on the sustainable development in Nigeria.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Corruption remains a universal phenomenon, which has been in existence for a very long time and always have adverse effects on the society ever since. Several people involve in it in the pursuit of the specific purpose or interests. It has overtime ruined the hopes for greater tomorrow and destroyed the value system in the country so much so that the world begins to see us as men and women without honour and dignity.

It has led to slow movement of files in offices, police extortion and slow traffic on the highways, port congestion, queues at gas stations, ghost workers syndrome, and election irregularities among others. According to Chuta (2004) that the image of the country in the international arena has become so battered that every Nigerian psychologically feel a scorching hurt inflicted on his individual psyche. The dent has gone so far that everywhere in the world, Nigerians are said to be generally dreaded like mad dogs and criminals, cautiously approached like dangerous snakes, and avoided .Corruption is politically destabilizing, that is it has the capacity of engendering political instability, breakdown of law and order, brain drain, inefficient of the public service among others (Lawal, 2006). It is against this backdrop that the paper seeks to look into the relationship between corruption and sustainable development in Nigeria. The main focus of the study is to assess the nexus between corruption and sustainable development in Nigeria. The following are the specific objectives of the study: to examine the various causes of corruption; to examine the impact of corruption and the retardation of development; to determine how sustainable development can reduce or prevent corruption.

CONCEPTUALIZATION OF CONCEPTS

Corruption Defined

Corruption is a social problem found in various degrees and forms in all but the most primitive societies as posited by Stauts (1972) in Iyanda(2012). Like most concepts in the social sciences, corruption does not have a single-all-agreeable definition. Etymologically, the word corruption is derived from a Latin word “*corrumpo*”and it literally mean“to break, loose value, putrid and useless”. Therefore it means loss of purity or integrity. Ogege (2014) submits that corruption is an ethical issue anchored on moral values and conduct. Corruption is a human act, done by a morally responsible individual or group which carries with it moral guilt because such act goes contrary to established and acceptable moral standards in a given society (Alalas, 1980).

Ofoeze (2004) as noted in Keeper (2012) corruption refers to “any action or inaction of any person, or group (public or private) deliberately perpetrated to secure advantages for oneself, a relation, associate or group(s) in a manner that detract from the accepted regulations, morals, and/or ethical standard or code andhence constituting a travesty of justice, equity and fair play”. Ekiyor (2005) view corruption as the unlawful use of official power or influence by an official of the government either to enrich himself or further his course and/or any other person at the expense of the public, in contravention of his oath of office and/or contrary to the conventions or laws that are in force. Similarly, Corruption is also seen as “effort to secure wealth or power through illegal means, private gain at publicexpense, or misuse of public

power for private benefit” (Lipset & Lenz, 2000 as cited in Keeper, 2012). The Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) Act 2000 saw corruption as a multi-faceted phenomenon that ranges from the giving and accepting of bribe to other kinds of fraudulent practices. Also from the legal point of view, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) through Ngwakwe (2009) defines corruption from an economic perspective as “the non-violent criminal and illicit activity committed with objectives of earning wealth illegally either individually or in a group or organized manner thereby violating existing legislation governing the economic activities of government and its administration”.

It is the misappropriation of government property or revenues made possible through government regulations (Braguinsky, 1996). Otite (2000) further states that corruption is the perversion of integrity or state of affairs through bribery, favour or moral depravity. It takes place when two parties have interacted to change the structure or process of society or the behaviour of functionaries in order to produce dishonest, unfaithful or undefiled situations. Corruption transcends bribery but includes treasury looting and the deliberate bending of rules of the system to favour friends or hurt foes. It is clearly an absence of accountability, law and order (Otite, 2000). The definition of Otite richly encompasses all aspects by which corrupt practices take place.

The unfortunate thing about the issue of corruption is that it does not know time or period; it happens at any time or at any period in any nation’s history. Gould and Kolb (1964) support this assertion that corruption is not a characteristic of a one period in political history nor of any one country....it is endemic in both authoritarian and party systems of government. Further still as an evidence that the history of corruption is as old as the world, Scott (1972) is of the view that corruption ‘must be understood as a regular, repetitive and integral part of the operation of most political system’. Another view about corruption is that it is intentional. This view was heralded by Brooks (1970) who believed the corrupt official knows his duties “but it is neglected or mis-performed for reasons narrower than those which the state intends. He went further to say the difference between a corrupt official and inefficient one is that “the corrupt official must know the better and choose the worse (but) the inefficient official does not know any better”. He further maintained that “in either case the external circumstances may appear to be closely similar, and the immediate results may be equally harmful” (Brooks, 1970).

Corruption still as a common phenomenon found not only in the so called developing countries and societies, but also in the developed societies such as Europe, America, Japan and the former Soviet Union regardless of their structural and cultural differences. It is not only found in democratic and dictatorial politics, but also in feudal, capitalist and socialist economies. Christian, Muslim, Hindu, and Buddhist cultures are equally bedevilled by corruption (Dike, 2002). The president of Nigeria (Muhammadu Buhari) at the Anti-Corruption Summit in London in May 11, 2016 said “Corruption is a hydra-headed monster and a cankerworm that undermines the fabric of all societies. It does not differentiate between developed and developing countries. It constitutes a serious threat to good governance, rule of law, peace and security, as well as development programmes aimed at tackling poverty and economic backwardness”. Some authors have argued that corruption is prevalent in third world countries. However, evidence has shown that corruption is even prevalent in developed countries and each of these countries either developing or developed devices suitable means of deal with it. It is logical for one to resolutely assert that a society without corruption would not have put in place an anti-corruption

training session or institutions to combat the menace in its society. This further proves that corruption does not know boundary, culture, society and that there is no human occupation that is immunized against its practices.

The selection of unsuitable candidates at the expense of the suitable ones usually undermines efficiency and lowers performance in any establishment. This explains the grip that corruption has on such organisation. Act of nepotism and favouritism as a dimension or form of corruption in Nigeria usually be at work in a situation whereby special form of favour is used by office holders to prefer their friends and relatives that may not be qualified at the expense of candidates of high merit. Amundse (1997) and Girling(1997) succinctly summed it up by saying, when one is exempted from the application of certain laws or regulations or given undue preference in the allocation of scarce of resources. Hence, Akinseye (2000) describe it as ‘mother of all crimes’ and identifies four forms of corruption as bribery, pre-bendalism, graft and nepotism. So corruption can be said to be an act which deviates from the formal rules of conduct expected of someone in a position of authority. The World Bank has estimated that over 1 trillion is paid in bribe for business transactions in less developed countries. Corruption is the single greatest obstacle to economic and social development. It undermines development by distorting the rule of law and weakening the institutional foundation on which economic growth depends (World Bank).

Sustainable Development Defined

The paper will begin the discussion on the conceptualization of sustainable development by first discussing the concept of development. The several contemporary social sciences’ scholars and theorists have variously discuss the term “development” in line with “growth”, “change” “industrialization” and so on. These words are often used interchangeably with development. Okereke and Ekpe (2002) pointed out that the liberal theorists’ views development in terms of economic development that can be evaluated by way of the growth of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Likewise, Thirlwall (1983) argues that development implies change which often follows a well-ordered sequence and exhibits common characteristics across countries. On the other hand, the radical scholars viewed it as multi-dimensional process. Development to them focuses on man and his well-being rather than being restricted to macro-economic variables. Therefore, human beings constitute the fulcrum on which it revolves (Okereke and Ekpe, 2002). Walter Rodney (1972) in his book titled “*How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*” logically argued that:

Development in human society is a many-sided process. At the level of individual, it implies increase skill and capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material wellbeing.... At the level of social groups, it implies an increasing capacity to regulate both internal and external relations..... In the past development has always meant the increase in the ability to guard the independence of the social group

Development is a state of progress and a process that explains the condition or state of a society both in positive change and change overtime as it happens in places and regions where people live and work. Conceptualising development as a process according to Olaseni (2007) makes the link with territory very explicit because it alludes to development as occurring in places and unevenly in space and time. Smith (1987) in Olaseni (2007) observed that development refers to the condition of a population defined territorially and is synonymous with such concepts as standard of living, social wellbeing or quality of life. Good quality of life is thus synonymous with development.

In line of the above discussed concepts Seers (1989) as cited in Oyesiku (2003) attempts to put a better construction on the meaning of development when he asserts that “the questions to ask about a country’s development are therefore: what has been happening to poverty? What has been happening to unemployment? What has been happening to inequality? If all three of these have declined from high levels, then beyond doubt this has been a period of development for the country concerned. If one or two of these central problems have been growing worse, especially if all three have, it would be strange to call the result ‘development’ even if capital income doubled”. This statement thus explains the state of development in Nigeria. For instance, during the oil boom that the country experience in the 1970s, the mismanagement of economic management became a solid foundation for the dwindling economy that was to follow later in which the country is yet to get out of the problem as demonstrated by the unemployment pattern in the life of the nation. Martin Meredith (2006) in “*The State of Africa: A History of Fifty Years of Independent*” revealed that Nigeria after squandering an oil bonanza of US\$280 billion, remains in a pitiful state.

Olaseni, (2007) discussed that in an attempt to mitigate the imbalance in development between and within generations, and its resulting poverty, coupled with the myriad of challenges confronting the world, the Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) was conceptualized and were adopted by 189 member countries of the United Nations including Nigeria and the New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) was initiated. The framework of MGDs thoroughly discuss 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators as adopted by a consensus of experts from United Nations (UN), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). These set of eight goals to be achieved by 2015 as adopted by the United Nations is the seventh goals geared towards environmental sustainability for development. For any development to be sustainable it has to fulfil the principles of sustainability. The most frequently used definition of sustainable development as explained by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) a.k.a .Brundtland Commission in 1987 is that “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs”. This definition explains sustainable development as such that will have a major focus on intergenerational equity. Although the definition does not openly mention development, but the subsequent paragraphs, which is rarely quoted, are clear on development. The report states that human needs are basic and essential; that economic growth-but also equity to share resources with the poor-is required to sustain them; and that equity is encouraged by effective citizen participation (Kates, Parris, and Leiserowitz, 2005). Furthermore, the United States National Research Council Policy Division on Sustainable Development explicitly discusses what is to be sustained and developed. It explained that nature, life support and community need to be sustained while, people, economy and society have to be developed (U.S. National Research Council, Policy Division, Board on Sustainable Development, 1999).

As early pointed out that the aim of the concept was with a view to fast track key developmental issues globally and specifically within Nigeria. These views as alluded to in the previous paragraph include but not limited to increasing the availability of basic life sustaining goods, raising the standard of living of the people, as well as expanding the range of economic and social choices. These eight goals to be achieved by 2015 were to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability; and develop a global partnership for development (Todaro and Smith, 2011). In view of these goals, it is pertinent for the Nigerian economy to understand the prospects and underlying principles for achieving these goals as well as sustaining the process

of development desired. It is against this background that the study at this point deems it appropriate to discuss the link between corruption and sustainable development which will be our focus in the next part of the paper.

CAUSES OF CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA

There are several factors that can be linked to the causes and prevalent of corruption in Nigeria. Corruption is perpetuated due to the following fact; the syndrome of getting-rich-quick, moral decadence as a result of degeneration and shaky foundations of our moral upbringing and values in the society, unemployment/underemployment, inadequate motivation(job role, remuneration, work environment, high cost of living-housing, feeding, transportation, education, etc), chauvinism-tribal, gender, self-serving tendencies, taste not commensurate with status in life, saving-for-the-rainy-day syndrome, large/extended family and manipulation of panel by government to mention but a few.Also, it is a common belief that poverty is one of the major causes of corruption and one cannot but submit to the fact that there a great deal it in the land. In another perspective Paolo (1998) mentioned three principal causes of corruption, which are:

1. Government restrictions and intervention, which lead to excessive profits. These include trade restrictions (tariffs and import quotas),favourist industrial policies (subsidies and tax deduction), price controls, multiple exchange rate practices, foreign exchange allocation schemes, government-controlled credit;
2. Natural resources, e.g., (crude) oil whose supply is limited by nature where huge profits are available to those who extract it; officials who allocate extraction rights are likely to be offered bribes;
3. Where civil servants are paid low wages and have to resort to collect bribes in order to feed their families;
4. And to this we may add, lack of adequate and sustainable retirement benefits, under which serving officials would want to provide for their future through corruption and fraudulent practices.

IMPACTS OF CORRUPTION ON NIGERIA'S QUEST FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The effects of corruption on all facets of a nation's development are innumerable. The former chairman of the Independent Corrupt Practices and other related offences Commission (ICPC), Mustapha Akanbi stated *inter alia* that Corruption is a dangerous foe... The endemic nature and deliberating effect of corruption on the cultural, economic, social and political foundation of the society has been most harrowing and disconcerting (Akanbi, 2004cited in Orji, 2011). Corruption has been the harbinger of the messy situation in which we find ourselves today and it has always been impacted negatively on the overall development of the country. Orji(2011) gave the following effects of corruption on Nigeria development;

1. It has ruined our hopes for greater tomorrow and destroyed our value system so much so that the world begins to see us as men and women without honour and dignity.
2. It has led to slow movement of files in offices, police extortion and slow traffic on the highways, port congestion, queues at gas stations, ghost workers syndrome, and election irregularities among others.
3. According to Chuta(2004) that the image of the country in the international arena has become so battered that every Nigerian psychologically feel a scorching hurt inflicted on his individual psyche. The dent has gone so far that everywhere in the world, Nigerians are said to be generally dreaded like mad dogs and criminals, cautiously approached like dangerous snakes, and avoided.

4. Corruption is politically destabilizing, that is it has the capacity of engendering political instability, breakdown of law and order, brain drain, inefficient of the public service among others (Lawal, 2006).
5. It causes brain drain as Oloja (2002) asserts that regrettable, “corruption is one of the reasons for the “brain-drain” phenomenon in Nigeria, as talented professionals are leaving the country in search of employment somewhere else.
6. Natufe (2007) said that the corruption is a major hindrance in ensuring good governance and development. He continued that corruption is no doubt an enemy of economic development. He said that in the international scene, it gives a nation and her people a poor image.
7. Ojaide (2000) said that a nation that condones corruption is often besieged with a lot of economic and social vices. In his assertion, he maintained that a corrupt ridden society, trade and commerce cannot thrive, as investors will be unwilling to invest in any trade or business in such country. Thus, corruption discourages honest efforts and valuable economic activities; and it breeds inefficiency and nepotism.
8. In the socio-cultural context, corruption apart from engendering poverty has the capacity of changing the social values of a good and progressive society dramatically to nothing else. This is as a result of crazy pursuit of wealth, affluences, power and societal recognition. People no longer appreciate the virtues of good morale, conduct and practices. They believe in the reverse order, that the means justifies the end.

THE NEXUS BETWEEN CORRUPTION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Corruption is a canker worm that has reduced development almost to nothing in Nigeria. Corruption according to the Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) (2006) has been the primary reason behind the country difficulties in developing fast. Ribadu (2003) stated that this is the reason why Transparency International has consisted rating of Nigeria as one of the top three most corrupt countries in the world. The 2013 ranking of T.I revealed that Nigeria is ranked the 35th position of the most corrupt countries of the World (Transparency International, 2013). Today, Nigeria is endowed with abundant human and natural resources yet the country is dwelling in severe poverty. The country has all it takes to achieve sustainable development because she is richly endowed with human and natural resources particularly oil and gas (Ogege, 2014). With a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of USD 58.4 billion and population of about 160 million as reported by the World Bank in 2007, Nigeria is among the four largest economies in Africa. Nigeria is the fourth wealthiest nation in Africa, second wealthiest in sub-Saharan Africa (World Bank, 2007). Nevertheless, Nigeria has remained a country of extreme absurdity with persistent poverty in the mist of plenty.

It is a fact in that about 74 percent of the population in Nigeria cannot feed on \$1 per day (Koffi Annah, 2000 in Aluyor & Shuaib, 2011; Ogege, 2014). To further buttress the above assertion, Nigeria is ranked very low in Human Development Index (HDI). The United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) in 2008 report that Nigeria’s HDI is put at 0.453, which is lower than the average HDI for sub-Saharan Africa of 0.515 (UNDP 2008). Nigeria is currently rated as one of the poorest nations in the globe with devastating youth unemployment, with over ten million youths that are willing to work but cannot find work (NBS 2009, Otto & Ukpere 2012 as cited in Ogege, 2014). Uma and Eboh (2013) state that several policies and programmes have been put in place in this regard but hydra-headed corruption and crises have been militating against positive and meaningful results. Over the years, subsequent governments had put in place a plethora of

robust development policies and programmes that can indeed steer the nation on a fast track to sustainability. Regrettably, corruption remains the bane to achieving sustainable development. Larger percentage of the population lack access to health care facilities, qualitative and affordable education, pipe borne water, and electricity to mention but a few out of the need infrastructures lacking in the country.

The general dismal performance and the inability of the various regimes to achieve sustainable development in Nigeria is attributed to corruption. Ogege (2014) argue that what corruption does is to create legitimacy gap in a democratic dispensation. He said electoral corruption makes it impossible for election results to reflect the genuine wishes and mandate of the people. This ushers in bad governance or government at all levels that lack credibility, legitimacy and public confidence. According to him, there two major implications for sustainable development in Nigeria. Firstly, it creates capacity gap. Since political power is got through corrupt means, inexperienced and evil minded leaders who are not responsible to the plight of the people dominate the political arena. Such leaders put in place institutions and agencies that are incapable of effectively utilising the commonwealth or public resources to provide essential services and other necessities that the people of Nigeria especially the poor are in need of. Secondly, legitimacy gap for sustainable development is that it creates security gap, fraudulent elections. The inability of the Nigerian leaders to allocate resources for the material well-being of its citizenry inevitably leads to frustrated expectations and make the people prone to violent crimes and conflicts. This of course explains the upsurge of insecurity in Nigeria. The state of insecurity is an obstacle to sustainable development.

CONCLUSION

As the concepts of corruption and sustainable development have been discussed, the study reveals that the potential to be prosperous abound in the country; however corruption remains one of the major hindrances hampering the attainment of this prosperity specifically its sustainable development. Corruption has metamorphosed into high rate of poverty, and other all forms of socio-vices among the people. The reduced rate of development has significantly provided for lack of suitable health care services, qualitative and affordable education ,and other infrastructural services that its population are greatly in need of. Nigeria is currently rated as one of the poorest nations in the world with devastating youth unemployment, with over ten million youths that are willing to work but cannot find work (NBS 2009, Otto & Ukpere 2012 as cited in Ogege, 2014).As the number continue to grow exponentially per year. Developmental growth is stunted or probably at a standstill in Nigeria compared to other nations that are well endowed with the petroleum crude oil like Nigeria. Instead of oil being a blessing to the nation it has always being on the other side because of corruption. Several government administrations in the country have been at one point or the other accused of misappropriation of public funds or embezzlement by the successive government. However, available evidence indicates that these resources have not been judiciously used or circulated to meet the needs of the population in terms of human capital development because of high level of corruption in the country. Hence, the study in its aims critically examined the causes of corruption in Nigeria, its negative impacts on developmental growth and the nexus between corruption and sustainable development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above discussions, the study therefore recommends the following;

- The activities or programmes of the anti-corruption agencies in Nigeria such as the Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC) and the Independent Corrupt Practices and related Offences Commission (ICPC) should be strengthened in terms of adequate training and retraining and finance.
- Federal government especially and the Politicians must stop interfering in the affairs of the anti-corruption agencies in the country
- The policies that will enhance the achievement of sustainable development must be encouraged so as to reduce the level of corruption and poverty and increase the level of economic growth and development in all forms.
- There should be free and fair election in Nigeria so that the honest individuals who would serve as role models will be put elected into leadership positions so as to minimize the negative impact of corruption on economic growth in Nigeria.
- Government should encourage leaders that display transparency, honesty, probity, accountability, purposefulness and commitment to good ideals of the society before the followers will be convinced of the ingenuity of such crusade.
- Government should ensure corruption as a theme needs to be discourse on debate by government representatives at Federal, State and local level. This is will create the awareness that corrupt practices are against norms, culture and social value of the society.
- Government should formulate and implement policy on how to combat poverty and unemployment that is engulfing 95% of the Nigerian population. This is severe on the teeming graduates of different universities in the country.

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