



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA



Cover image: Tayo Adeniyi, *Corruption is Like Guinea Worm Destroying Nigeria*. Winner 2013 Images of Corruption Competition

Bibliography of Corruption in Nigeria

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List of Acronyms

African Union Convention on Prevention and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC)
Anti-Examination Malpractice Brigade (AEMB)
Autorepressive Distributive Lag Model (ARDL)
Budget Monitoring and Price Intelligence Unit (BMPIN)
Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB)
Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
Error Correction Mechanism (ECM)
European Union (EU)
Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (EITI)
Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS)
Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs (FMIA)
Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN)
Foreign Currency Domiciliary Account Decree 1985 (FCDA Decree)
Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA)
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
Gross Capital Formation (GCF)
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
Independent and Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC)
Institute of Foreign Accountants (IFA)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Multinational Corporation (MNC)
National Electric Power Authority (NEPA)
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
National Commission for Examination Ethics (NCEE)
National Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS)
Nigerian Custom Service (NCS)
Nigerian Extractive Industries Temporary Initiatives (NEITI)
Nigerian Enterprises Promotion (Issue of Non-voting Shares)

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Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS)
Nigerian Police Force (NPF)
Nigerian Social Insurance Trust and Fund (NSITF)
Non-Voting Shares Amendment Decree 1987 (NVS Decree 1987)
Openness of the Economy and Globalization (OEG)
Ordinary Least Square (OLS)
Public Accounts Committee (PAC)
Public Procurement Act (PPA)
Publicly exposed persons (PEPs)
Second Tier Foreign Exchange Market Decree 1986 (SFEM Decree)
Structural Adjustment Program (SAP)
Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms (TUGAR)
United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)
Vector Error Correction Model (VECM)

Introduction

This bibliography was commissioned under the “Support to Anti-corruption in Nigeria” project, which was funded by the European Union (EU) under the 10th European Development Fund. The project supports the promotion of good governance, transparency, accountability, and anti-corruption policy in Nigeria. The EU and the government of Nigeria have entrusted the implementation of this project to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The implementation of this project is in three phases: (i) strengthening anti-corruption policy-making, coordination, monitoring, legislation, and research in Nigeria; (ii) assisting the Nigerian government in strengthening relevant institutions, and (iii) facilitating the empowerment of civil society in the area of anti-corruption.

For a couple of years now, the need to strengthen socio-economic integrity and reduce corrupt practices has become a priority in Nigeria. The country’s anti-corruption institutions currently have a reasonable number of quality legislative texts, statutes, and mandates to carry out their work; however, their policies and interventions are not evidence driven. This reality calls for prioritizing the need for research so as to effectively reposition the anti-corruption project with a view to achieving evidential results borne out of critical and thorough analysis that will inform policy planning and implementation, as well as institutional cooperation.

Some of the activities planned for implementation of the anti-corruption project include the identification of stakeholders involved in empirical anti-corruption research, administration of a research needs assessment, and development of an anti-corruption research strategy. Other activities include the development of a Nigeria-focused tool kit on corruption, methodological capacity

building, and the administration of a nationwide corruption survey.

The compilation of a bibliography of written works on corruption in the Nigerian system appears to be a logical first step as a baseline to identify both researchers working in this area and lines of research that have been pursued. It is hoped that this bibliography will not only be useful for planning interventions under the “Support to Anti-corruption in Nigeria” project but also serve as a quick reference guide for researchers interested in the study of corruption in Nigeria.

This compendium is not meant to be comprehensive; however, its goal is to identify as many published and unpublished works as possible in the public domain. It has been compiled from a variety of sources, including books, journals, conference proceedings, dissertations, theses, and official reports among others. Materials consulted in the course of compiling the bibliography were sourced from quarries of electronic institutional databases and repositories, particularly Google Scholar, JSTOR, ProQuest, and Open Access Theses and Dissertations, Theses Canada Portal, and the Library of Congress. Researchers visited libraries in eight of Nigeria’s oldest universities, including those at Ahmadu Bello University, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Obafemi Awolowo University, University of Calabar, University of Ibadan, University of Lagos, University of Nigeria, and University of Port Harcourt. Other institutions consulted include anti-corruption agencies, research institutes, and the National Library. Several scholars across the country also made available materials from their private libraries.

Bibliometric Analysis

More than a thousand references related to corruption in Nigeria were identified, but not all were accessible. From the accessible materials, 545 abstracts have been prepared. Each abstract is a short summary containing author names, title of the work, references, theoretical framework adopted, methodology employed, and findings. Below is a bibliometric analysis of the metadata collated from the abstracts. The analysis shows the temporal period covered by the compilation, including the number of publications per year, academic disciplines represented, geographical distribution by country of publication, number of authors per publication, and proportion of individual versus institutional authors. Challenges were encountered in ascertaining the gender and current institutional affiliations of the authors whose works appear in this compendium. The bulk of the materials identified were chapters in books (40.55%) and journal articles (37.98%). Out of the about eighty dissertations and theses identified, 25 were accessible for abstracting.

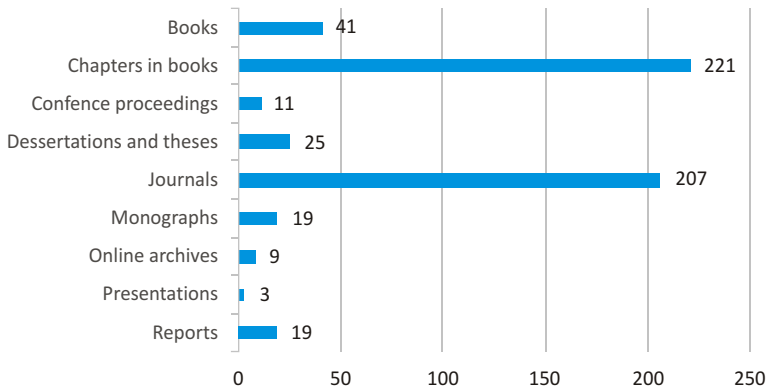


Figure 1. Sources of materials

The collection of materials for this bibliography is limited to materials published and accessible as at second quarter of 2014. The criterion for inclusion was simply that the material focuses on corruption within the Nigerian context. The earliest dated publication identified is a 1957 report of the British Colonial Office on the activities of the Foster-Sutton Tribunal. This was before Nigeria became an independent entity in 1960. The tribunal was set up to inquire into allegations of corruption by the Premier of Eastern Nigeria, Nnamdi Azikiwe, and other officials of the region. Materials gathered fall within a 57-year period, between 1957 and 2014. During this period, however, materials could not be identified for 20 years.¹ This may be partly attributable to the unavailability of these materials on electronic databases accessed and libraries visited. Between 1993 and 2014, no year was unaccounted for in terms of published materials, with 2007 recording the largest number of publications (69) for a single year. However, 13 of the publications identified are undated.

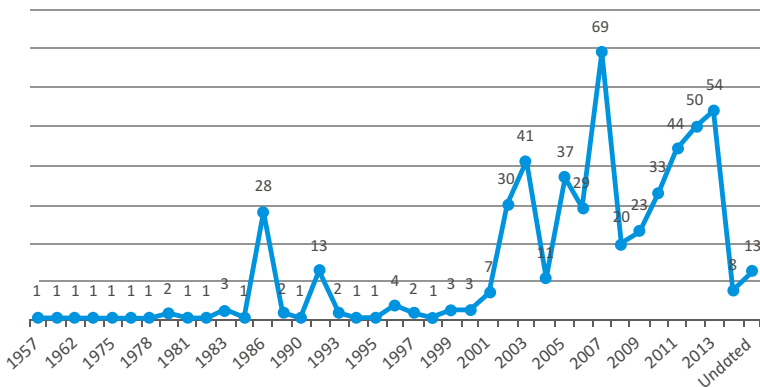


Figure 2. Distribution by year

1958, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1974, 1977, 1980, 1984, 1987, 1989 and 1992.

The academic discipline with the largest number of publications is political science, with 287 (52.66%) publications during the fifty-seven-year period. These represent subspecialties, including political economics, political philosophy, and public administration among others. Economics ranks second with 97 (17.79%) publications, while library studies, linguistics, media studies, and music yielded one publication each during the period under review. Very few of the publications come from empirical research and only four report corruption surveys. No academic publication from any of the mathematical sciences was identified, a significant gap in empirical research.

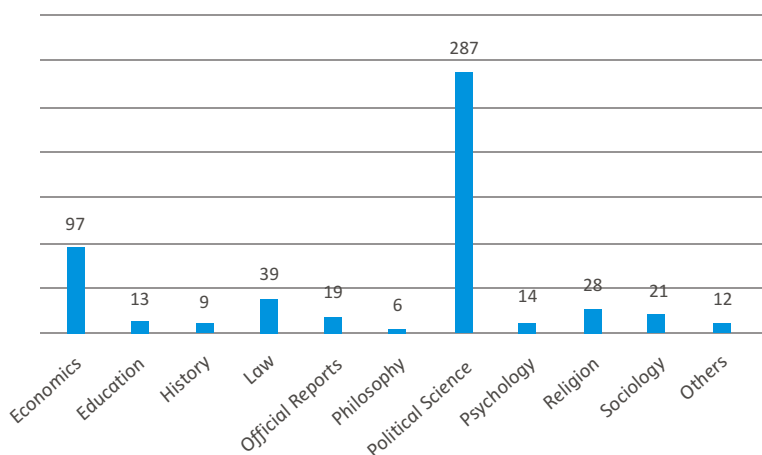


Figure 3. Distribution by subject area

Of the 545 materials accessed, only 525 could be attributed to their country of publication, with Nigeria accounting for majority (332 (60.91.7%)) of the published materials. The next most prolific countries of publication are the United States with 66 (12.11%) and the United Kingdom with 61 (11.19%) publications. Between them, these two account for the majority of the theses,

diessertations and publications in top rated journals. Other publications originate from Africa, Asia, Europe, Canada , and the Middle East. However, there are no publications from South America in the compilation. This may be attributable to language difference. The search engines and indexes employed are English-language-based, while Portuguese and Spanish are the main languages of South America.

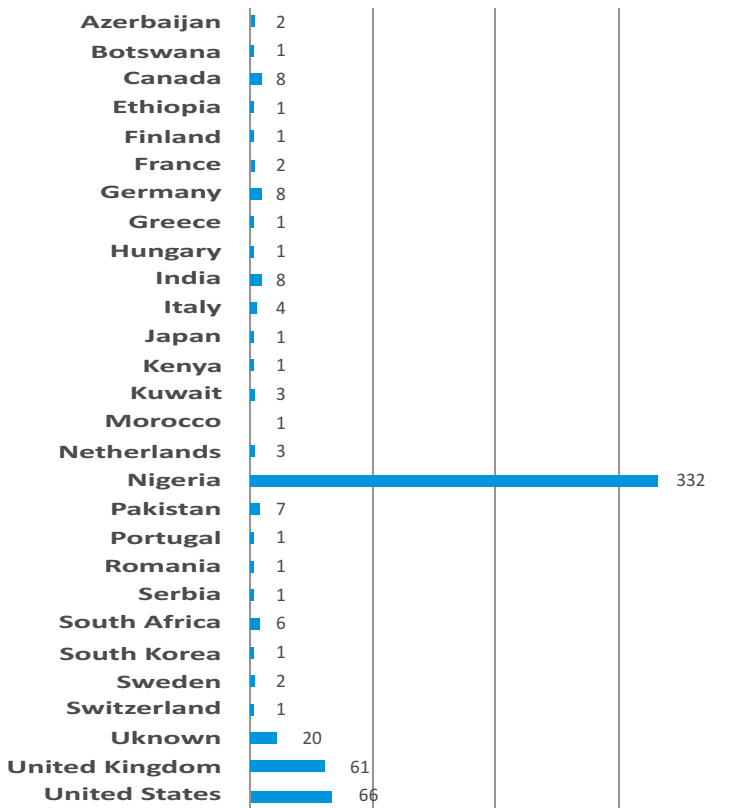


Figure 4. Distribution by country of publication.

An almost absolute majority (96%) of the identified 545 materials were authored by individuals either as sole or multiple authorships. The institutional materials are comprised mainly of reports published by governments.

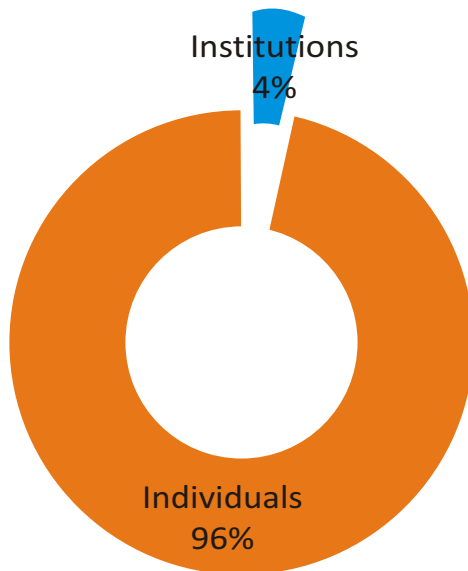


Figure 5. Individual vs. institutional authorship.

The number of authors per publication ranges from one to five. Sole authorship accounted for the majority, with 438 (80.36%) publications, while materials with multiple authors decreased as the number of authors increased. Sixty-nine (12.66%) of the materials were produced by two authors, while only one publication (0.18%) was authored by five individuals. The number of publications produced multi-disciplinary collaborations could not be ascertained.

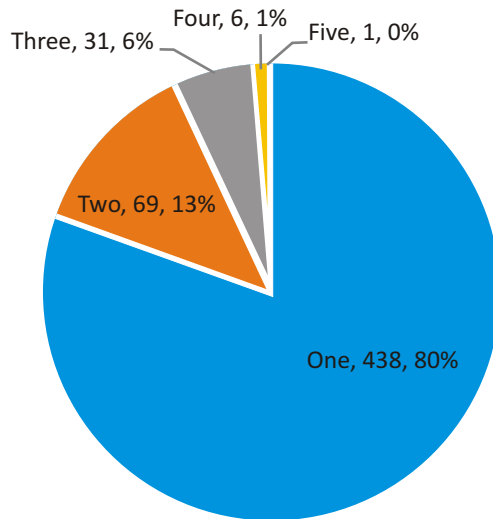


Figure 6. Distribution by number of authors

Bibliography

Economics

1. Abata, A. M., & Adejuwon, K. D. (2012). Accountability and transparency in public financial management in Nigeria: Challenges and prospects. *International Journal of Marketing and Technology*, 2(5), 14–33.

Since her independence from Britain in 1960, Nigeria has moved from one socio-economic and political crisis to another. This has negatively affected its development, as seen in its very poor human development indices. The country is endowed with abundant human and material resources but is devastatingly impoverished. This article examines the importance of financial transparency and accountability in Nigeria's restoration. The authors argue that an improved environment for public financial management and accountability is crucial for better governance and performance. To help bring about this improvement, they suggest that the government should design and implement ideas and principles that can help public managers understand their financial management obligations and, in the long run, restore Nigeria to the path of financial transparency and accountability.

2. Abimbola, P. O. (2006). Eradication of corruption from the Nigerian economy. In B. Aboyade & S. Ayodele (Eds.), *Fighting corruption in Nigeria: Challenges for the future* (pp. 175–183). Ibadan, Nigeria: Development Policy Center.

Eradication of corruption has been a major preoccupation of successive governments in Nigeria since independence. Despite this, corruption continues to increase both in volume and sophistication. This article examines the salient issues involved in

eradicating corruption in the Nigerian economy. After a brief survey of the Nigerian economic environment, the author notes that if the socio-economic operators in the Nigerian economy are neutral and are, therefore, seen as preferring nonrisk, the operators may fairly be wishing to engage in legitimate activities. He also identifies an adequate supply of necessities and their accessibility as a necessary incentive to loyalty. The article explains that the success of policies to prevent the operators' involvement and engagement in corrupt practices depends on a high probability of apprehension and punishment. In other words, greater law enforcement capacity and a relatively high cost for involvement in corrupt practices, in terms of the penalties imposed, are significant deterrents to corruption.

3. Abucar, M. H. (1986). The socio-economic structure and rationalization of corruption in a semiperipheral society. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 242–254). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

While many analysts and commentators will readily proffer solutions to corruption, only a few pay attention to understanding the conditions that create it. This article conceptualizes the conditions that create the corruption phenomenon in an underdeveloped or semiperipheral society like Nigeria. According to the author, these conditions are not the same or uniform, but based on the nature of the political and economic organizations, the development of the private vis-à-vis the public sectors, the participation of labor in the national economy, and the historical conditions which gave rise to political independence. The article suggests that in a new rapidly growing market, foreign investors are caught by surprise. They are able to accumulate some profit in a short time, sometimes exceeding their expectations. Because of the economic advantages in such a market, both foreign and indigenous entrepreneurs are disposed to practice corruption in

order to maintain their privileged position or expand their market share at all costs. Finally, the author concludes that corruption is ubiquitous in emerging economies but can be controlled.

4. Aburime, T. U. (2009). Impact of corruption on bank profitability in Nigeria. *Euro Economica*, 2(23), 50–57.

Nigeria's banking sector has been the focus of many recent investigations and reforms. Many scandals involving bank directors and officials have resulted in the closure of a number of banks and the loss of huge deposits. Yet several banks which survived the scrutiny of regulators remain in business, raising questions about whether these banks are benefiting from corruption. This study econometrically analyzes the relationship between corruption and bank profitability in Nigeria. A panel data set comprising 358 observations of 48 banks between 1996 and 2006 was analyzed using backward stepwise regression. The results reveal that corruption has a significant positive relationship to bank profitability in Nigeria, contrary to the widely held view that corruption leads to bank collapse. This result suggests that Nigeria's banking regulators must do more to discourage bank managers from engaging in corruption.

5. Achua, K. J. (2011). Anti-corruption in public procurement in Nigeria: Challenges and competency strategies. *Journal of Public Procurement*, 11 (3), 323–353.

Reforms to create an effective public procurement system, which have been almost exclusively a government affair, seem to be yielding insignificant results. The focus of the article hinges on corruption in the Nigerian public procurement system. After giving a historical perspective of public sector procurement in Nigeria, the article analyzes the causes of corruption in Nigeria. The study clarifies the term “public procurement and all it

connotes. Further, it illustrates the strategies for sustainable anti-corruption competencies ranging from political commitment to the role of the media to whistle blower protection, etc. The article concludes with the clamor for support and strengthening of various anti-corruption agencies and recommends that a participatory and inclusive system will be necessary in the development and implementation of an action plan against corruption.

6. Adams, A. J. (2001). Political corruption and national economic decline: An assessment of the impact of political corruption on the Nigerian economy. *Calabar Journal of Politics and Administration*, 1(2), 105–119.

Since independence in 1960, one recurrent problem in Nigeria has been the malaise of political corruption with its scale varying from one regime to another. This article examines political corruption in Nigeria between 1963 and 2001. Exploring the link between political corruption and national economic decline, it notes the correlation between the use by public office holders of their official power to further personal, clique, or group gains and national economic decay. It posits that political corruption is counterproductive, slowing economic development and, by extension, leading to economic decline. It also points out the futility of various attempts at combating political corruption by successive regimes in Nigeria due to the hypocrisy of its leaders and the agencies tasked with the responsibility. It recommends the reorientation of Nigeria's value system by placing more emphasis on the ethics of employment, the entrenchment of democracy, and effective political institutions, among others.

7. Adebayo, E.O. (2008). An econometrics analysis of determinants of corruption in a corruptible environment: Evidence from Nigeria. In *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Socio-Economic Policies and Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) in Africa* (pp. 125–134). Akungba, Nigeria: Faculty of Social Science, Adekunle Ajasin University.

Corruption as a concept has attracted a lot of public outcry and considerable equal attention from different researchers in different fields in recent times. The endemic nature of corruption ensures that it is pervasive and threatens the very fabric of the society. This article looks into the fundamental basis of the endemic nature of corruption in Nigeria and the social impact of corruption, using some economic statistical packages such as EViews and the Engel-Granger causality tests to investigate its determinants and endemic nature. The study reveals that poverty is the main determinant of corruption. The article concludes that a vigorous battle against corruption is necessary if Nigeria is to meet the 2015 target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

8. Adegbite, F. F., & Fakile, A.S. (2012). Economic and financial crime in Nigeria: Forensic accounting as antidote. *British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*, 6(1), 37–50.

Despite the efforts of anti-corruption agencies to curb corruption in recent years, corrupt practices, notably financial crimes, have lingered. This article argues that corruption and financial crimes are the poison undermining developmental efforts in Nigeria. Such practices have multiple adverse effects on the economy. The article observes that the unavailability of the appropriate litigation support services in the court leads to misjudgement, poor corporate governance, weakness in traditional auditing, and a battered image of the Nigerian nation in the international

community. These issues are some of the major problems that affect the developmental efforts of the economy. To address all these deficiencies, the authors recommend forensic accounting as the best antidote to financial and economic crime.

9. Adegbite, E. (2012). Corporate governance regulation in Nigeria. *Corporate Governance*, 12(2), 257–276.

Corruption has been identified as the major obstacle to economic, political, and social development of the African continent. This article evaluates the nature of Nigeria's regulatory governance system by assessing the roles of regulatory agencies such as the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC), Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE), and the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC), as well as indigenous initiatives on corporate governance development and regulation, including the role professionals play. The author argues that corporate governance policy is environment-centric, that is, specific to the business environment; hence, the Nigerian regulatory agencies have a major role to play if the Nigerian business environment, which is stymied by endemic corruption, is to be sanitized. The author contends that unless a principles-based approach on the issue of corporate governance regulation is adopted, a lasting culture of good corporate governance might become a myth in the Nigerian business environment. The author further argues for strict enforcement of regulations and stiff punishment for contradicting existing ethics in the Nigerian business environment. Otherwise, corporate corruption might just become a norm.

10. Adeleke, J. (2003). Corruption in the private sector: How bad? What response? In A. Aderinwale (Ed.), *Corruption, accountability and transparency for sustainable development* (pp. 205–210). Ota, Nigeria: African Leadership Forum.

It is now a widely accepted fact that corruption is as widespread in the private sector as it is in the public sector. This article examines the system of corruption in the private sector which has been nurtured and sustained by the endemic nature of corruption in the public sector. This problem itself is an effect of the attitudes and activities of the leadership of the Nigerian nation. The article portrays various scenarios of corruption in Nigeria, beginning with the individual trying to skip ahead in the queue and progressing to the awarding of contracts by public office holders and the shady details of the country's mobile telephone licensing scheme. It further examines the conflicts of interest for officials before concluding that borrowing some of Germany's ideas about corporate citizenship and governance codes could be a panacea to corruption in Nigeria.

11. Adenike, E. T. (2013). An econometric analysis of the impact of corruption on economic growth in Nigeria. *Journal of Business Management and Economics*, 4(3), 54–65.

As a result of corruption, Nigeria's abundant natural resources have failed to translate into economic growth. Using the Granger causality test and impulse response function and regression analysis, this study examines the effects of corruption on economic growth with an annual data collection conducted between 1980 and 2009. The findings reveal that corruption per worker yields a negative influence on output per worker, foreign private investment, expenditure on education, and capital expenditure per worker. Secondly, there is a one-sided causality, where the direction of influence runs from output per worker to corruption per worker. Thus, the study recommends a multifaceted approach that involves various sectors of the Nigerian economy in combating corruption.

12. Adesote, S. A., & Abimbola, J. O. (2012). Corruption and national development in Nigeria's Fourth Republic: A historical discourse. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, 14(7), 81–98.

The restoration of democratic rule brought hopes of accelerated socio-economic development. However, corruption has become a major obstacle to that quest. This article attempts an historical analysis of corruption in Nigeria and how it affected sustainable development from the preindependence era to early postindependence Nigeria. The authors argue that the high incidence of financial corruption since the postcolonial era, in general, and since the Fourth Republic, in particular (1999 to date), hinges on the lack of good governance and leadership and general disrespect for the rule of law. They argue that corruption has been a major challenge to the democratic government since 1999, and that, in spite of the abundant natural and human resources in Nigeria, the leadership has found it difficult to run the semblance of a modern state. The article looks at financial corruption in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government and draws a connection between financial corruption and national development in Nigeria. Asserting that the campaign to halt corruption has been unsuccessful, the authors argue that to stop corruption and allow for development, the constitutional framework must be effective; transparency, rule of law, and good governance must be ensured.

13. Adetula, A. G. (2008). Information audit policy formulation, banking fraud and millennium development gin Nigeria. In *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Socio-Economic Policies and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa*. Akungba, Nigeria: Faculty of Social Science, Adekunle Ajasin University.

Bank fraud has become a major national threat in Nigeria. This study examines an information audit on fraudulent practices in one of the Nigerian banks, Wema Bank Plc. Archival information showed that the bank lost millions of naira to fraudsters shortly before and early in the new millennium., Apart from damaging Wema Bank, the continuous losses by perpetrators of fraudulent acts jeopardized other banks and banking operations in general, resulting in setbacks to the economy as a whole, despite the CBN's regulatory policies and guidelines. Findings also showed that both insiders and outsiders were accomplices in the perpetration of these acts. The successes and failures of Wema Bank Plc, as revealed in the findings, show that there were lapses in the CBN's monitoring of banks and laxity in internal bank checks and controls.

14. Adewale, P. O., Siyanbola, A. B., & Fasasi, M. B. (2011). Corruption in the construction industry: Implications for national development in Nigeria. In A. B. Sunday (Ed.), *Corruption, democracy and good governance in Nigeria* (pp. 54–70). Saki, Nigeria: Real Success Consults.

Corruption is a long-term problem that has assumed pandemic proportion in recent years. Although the construction industry is important for economic growth and poverty eradication in developing countries, it is widely perceived as one of the most corrupt and mismanaged industries around the world. This article examines current corrupt practices in how contracts are awarded and executed in the construction industry and analyzes the impact of the scourge on the socio-economic development of the nation. As a prelude to determining the factors involved in the increase in corruption, the article also reviews the various anti-corruption measures designed to address current corrupt practices. The study reveals that corruption occurs in different forms and phases regarding the management of construction projects. The study

purports that the measures put in place by existing legal systems and anti-corruption agencies are not adequate to deal with raging corruption, contending that most anti-corruption laws are retroactive rather than proactive, which makes them very ineffective.. Therefore, eradicating corruption in the construction sector depends upon the collaborative efforts of all stakeholders, including civil society groups and the press, who are expected to work hand in hand to expose corrupt officials. In addition, the strengthening of agencies statutorily empowered to fight corruption in the criminal justice system and improvements in regulatory procedures are necessary.

15. Afemikhe, S. O. (2011). *Public Procurement Policies and Practices*. Ibadan, Nigeria: Gold Press Ltd.

Procurement units are one of the most opaque sectors in the Nigerian state and have become a tool for siphoning huge chunks of public funds, usually through inflationary prices on public contracts in exchange for kickbacks. As part of the effort to instil transparency and accountability in the country, several reform measures have been conceived and applied, one of which is the Public Procurement Act 2007. This 610-page book offers a comprehensive review of the provisions of the Public Procurement Act 2007 and the efforts made by the Bureau of Public Procurement over the years to implement the provisions through the Act. It also reviews the procurement processes and institutions. The author aims to contribute to a better understanding and appreciation of the Act and, ultimately, to better compliance with the provisions of the Act by all stakeholders. He argues that the Act is a first step toward an improved public procurement system and contends that improvement in this area can have a direct and beneficial impact on the country's overall economic development.

16. Agalanmanyi, U. C. (2002). Corruption: A focus on the Nigerian economy. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives; A book of reading* (pp. 50–67). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

It has been argued that corruption played a major role in retarding Nigeria's socio-economic development. This article examines how specific practices such as contract inflation and misappropriation and diversion of public funds for personal enrichment have eroded Nigeria's economy. It identifies the impact on the economy of endemic corruption in public departments such as the Nigerian Custom Service (NCS), Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS), Nigerian Immigration Service (NIS), Nigerian Police Force (NPF), and Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs (FMIA), among others. It describes the failure to tackle corruption in these important public institutions as a major factor inhibiting economic growth and development. The author concludes that unless bribery is stamped out at the official level, any effort at stemming the tide of corruption will be a waste.

17. Agbiboa, E. D. (2013). Between corruption and development: The political economy of state robbery in Nigeria. *Journal of Business Ethics* 108(3), 325–345.

Corruption is widely believed to be responsible for the shortcomings and poor performance of the Nigerian political economy. In a very detailed and critical manner, this article examines the historical trajectory of corruption in Nigeria and its underlying causes, as well as its overwhelmingly negative cumulative impact on national development. After assessing some public and private sector initiatives undertaken to curb corruption, he concludes that these initiatives must be further strengthened to reduce corruption to a reasonable level in Nigeria.

18. Agbonifo, P. O. (1986). Corruption: The number one enemy of Nigerian agriculture and rural development. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp.176–181). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

Despite possessing abundant resources, Nigeria has proven intractable to development. This work examines the issue of corruption in Nigeria's social and economic development, particularly in agricultural development. It contends that corruption represents the most stubborn obstacle militating against the objectives of agricultural and rural development efforts in Nigeria. This was discussed at the level of both the change agents and change targets. The arguments are buttressed by evidence from various case studies, which highlight the different sources of corrupt practices and their consequences on agricultural and rural development efforts. The article asserts that although corruption is a pervasive human act, it is something every one condemns and no one confesses to practicing. The article calls for more aggressive and sustained anti-corruption efforts in order to encourage the nation's agricultural sector.

19. Ajayi, K. (1997). On the trail of a spectre-destabilisation of developing and transitional economies: A case study of corruption in Nigeria. *Dickinson Journal of International Law*, 15(3), 545–563.

Although many people perceive poverty to be a major cause of corruption in Nigeria, this article argues against that common notion. Its main assumption is that poverty is not engendered by corruption; rather, corruption spawns poverty, distorts ideals, weakens morals, slows administrative processes, and impedes the implementation of governmental policies, all of which are detrimental to the economic interest of the state. It further states that corruption distorts the development of the state. It concludes

by recommending that honorable or patriotic leaders will, in turn, inspire followers. In addition, consistent public education is necessary to salvage the country from the scourge of corruption.

20. Akanle, O., Kudus A., & Olorunlana A. (2014). Fuel subsidy in Nigeria: Contexts of governance and social protest. *The International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 34(1–2), 88–106.

For decades, various governments in power have made attempts at removing the fuel subsidy; however, such efforts continually meet with popular resistance because it is believed that the petroleum sector is riddled with fraud and corruption. This article provides an update on recent efforts made to remove the fuel subsidy in an attempt to reform the economy by reducing corruption and waste and make the petroleum sector more effective. The article argues that subsidy removal is unjustified because it will lead to a hike in the price of fuel. The authors cite the fact that there is a wide income gap between workers in Nigeria and those in other oil-producing nations. In their opinion, a nonpoliticized anti-corruption mechanism and network must be put in place in order to sanitize the oil sector. The authors also suggest that the government must demonstrate transparency and accountability regarding spending across sectors and in all government functions. Sufficient palliatives such as public transport and dedicated social services for the very poor are important before the subsidy is abolished. Finally, the authors assert that unless the suggestions are implemented, the government's intention to successfully remove the fuel subsidy may only be a mirage.

21. Akinbobola, T.O. (2005). Corporate governance: A panacea to corruption and development in Nigeria. *Ifè Social Science Review*. Special edition. Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, October, 156–162.

A major feature of developing economies such as Nigeria's is public sector involvement in both direct and indirect productive economic activities. These economies are often faced with inadequate or low-level capital formation, eroding infrastructures, expensive and unviable projects, and inefficiency in public organizations. The leadership in developing countries frequently blames the numerous economic problems on exogenous forces, while paying little or no attention to the severe corrupt practices perpetrated by its public officers. This study opines that corporate governance is the panacea for corruption and development in Nigeria. It analyzes the relationship between corruption and the level of development in Nigeria and identifies the principal causes and costs of corruption. In addition, it examines corruption in public service and the link between corporate governance, which includes privatization, and efficiency. The article argues that, in a bid to curb corruption which affects all spheres of economic activity in the country, corporate governance, which promotes competence, better productivity, and efficient handling of corporations, should be initiated. This would relieve the government of managing productive ventures. Furthermore, the government could concentrate more on the provision of basic infrastructure and intensify other efforts in its fight against corruption, such as the establishment of anti-corruption bodies.

22. Akinpelu, Y. A., Ogunseye, T. O., Bada, O. T., & Agbeyangi, B.A. (2013). The socio-economic determinants of corruption in Nigeria. *European Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 19(1), 923–938.

A very effective anti-corruption strategy must be based on a clear understanding of the main causes of corruption. This study provides a good in-depth analysis of noneconomic and economic determinants of corruption. The authors' main objectives are to determine the short- and long-term impact of the gross domestic product, literacy rate, trade openness, population growth rate, and value of fuel exports on the level of corruption in Nigeria, as measured through the Corruption Perception Index of Nigeria. The study uses cointegration and vector error correction models, including data that span more than 30 years from 1980 to 2011. The study concludes that there is a long-term relationship between gross domestic product, per capita income, population growth rate, value of fuel exports, literacy rate, and corruption. The authors recommend that the country focus its attention on development-oriented planning and implementation of socio-economic policies and programs.

23. Akintola, A. L. (2005). Corruption and development in Nigeria: The role of oil. *Ife Social Science Review*. Special edition. Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences. Special edition. Obafemi Awolowo University, October, 203–215.

The primary responsibility of every government is to harness its resources to promote development. Nigeria is blessed with abundant natural resources, including crude oil. However, rather than use revenues derived from the oil sector for socio-economic development, Nigeria has become well known in the world for the wanton embezzlement of its oil revenues. The root cause of this sad reality is the federal government's complete control of the ownership and management of the country's oil resources. The government determines the manner in which oil revenues are shared and spent and exercises its discretion in the negotiation of contracts and agreements with the oil companies without any form of public participation. The effects of oil-induced corruption are

most glaring in the poverty-stricken delta region that hosts the oil industry. In the political arena, corruption constitutes a major obstacle to democracy and the rule of law. According to the author, there is an urgent need to seek peaceful and legal solutions to the problem by involving a wider spectrum of the populace in the management process. Furthermore, there is the need to adopt a holistic approach and to recognize the right to development as an integral part of government policy and law.

24. Aligwekwe P. E., (1986). Development without corruption. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 209–221). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

The economic problems in Nigeria are largely attributed to endemic corruption. This article offers a critique of Nigeria's approach to economic development, especially the practice of a market economy, and its tendency to fuel corruption. Arguing that Nigeria needs its own unique approach to development, the author maintains that Nigeria's solution should be based on realities and not propaganda. Finally, the author recommends an inward-looking approach for true and lasting development devoid of corruption.

25. Aluko, M. A. & Akinola G. O. (2005). Bureaucratic corruption and its impact on development and the marketing sector. *Ifè Social Science Review*. Special edition. Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, October, 78–89.

Corruption is a multidimensional social disease plaguing most nations of the world. However, it is more prevalent in some nations than in others. The bureaucratic system in Nigeria is statutorily expected to be an avenue for the enhancement and

sustenance of socio-economic policies and developmental efforts, but over time it has displayed a growing wave of corrupt practices. The study examines the corrupt practices between bureaucrats and marketers from a purely socio-economic perspective. It identifies the causes and manifestations of bureaucratic and marketing corruption. Although it is a tool for the distribution of resources, corruption operates in favor of corrupt individuals and against noncorrupt individuals. While it imposes a burden on all consumers, it imposes greater burdens on poor consumers. Findings reveal that the problem of corruption is largely traceable to a breakdown in societal values and constraints rather than to individual dispositions. The study concludes that corruption is a multidimensional problem and that the battle against it depends on multiple solutions. These solutions include the implementation of radical changes in the values system and the establishment of a National Ethics Commission (NEC). Corrupt bureaucrats must also be made to face the law in order to serve as a deterrence to others. Since corruption poses a major threat to any meaningful development, the war against the scourge must be fought seriously and won to prevent future disaster in the country.

26. Asechemie, P. S. (1986). Accounting in corruption. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 198–208). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

Many corrupt practices that occur in public and private institutions take place in the accounting and finance units of such institutions. The traditional role of the accounting system is to serve as a tool for checking corruption by safeguarding the resources set aside for specific purposes in order to prevent waste, deprivation, and reckless expenditures. This article discusses the relationship between accounting and corruption and assesses the Nigeria's accounting system and its role in preventing and defeating corruption.

27. Ayoola, T. J. (2013). The Effect of cashless policy of government on corruption in Nigeria. *International Review of Management and Business Research*, 2(3), 682–690.

Corruption is a phenomenon that has existed throughout the ages, and even ancient civilizations showed traces of widespread corruption and illegality. This study assesses the perceptions of stakeholders on the types of corruption that can be reduced by the cashless policy. With a view to providing information on the effect of the cashless policy on corruption in Nigeria, the article examines the effectiveness of the policy in curbing corruption and identifies critical success factors for effective implementation of the policy. The study determines that no single strategy can address all types of corruption and that the cashless policy can only reduce petty corruption which is the lowest level of corruption. The study concludes that addressing the root cause of corruption and devising compatible, systemic, and multipronged solutions is the most appropriate approach to addressing the menace.

28. Babalola, Y. (2007). Corruption and the banking sector. In A.D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp.175–185), Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

Corruption has spread deep into all critical institutions and sectors of the Nigerian state, including the banking industry. This article examines corruption from the perspective of the banking sector. It discusses the various types of corruption, as well as factors responsible for this corruption. It also stresses the negative effect of corruption on the banking sector and recommends ways to minimize the incidence of corruption in the banking sector of the economy. According to the author, Nigerian corruption is so monstrous that efforts by the Economic and Financial Crimes

Commission (EFCC) and the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) have amounted to little. Notable challenges faced in tackling corruption include social orientation, absence of adequate control, and a wide disparity in earnings. The article, therefore, stresses the need for a reorientation of our value system, higher technical standards, enforcement of the pension reform act, good corporate governance, and a competitive remuneration package for government workers. Regulatory bodies such as the CBN, as well as self-regulatory bodies, play a crucial role.

29. Babalola, A. (2005). Understanding corruption in Nigeria: A political economy approach. *Ife Social Science Review*. Special edition. Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, October, 109–115.

Nigeria is ranked among the most corrupt countries in the world. The frequency with which Nigerian public officials are removed from office over corrupt practices raises the question of why Nigerians are so prone to corruption. This article attempts to explain corruption in Nigeria using the available theories on crime and deviance in society, particularly the political economy approach. Historically, the seed of corruption in Nigeria was sown during the colonial period. This was essentially a by-product of the failure of the colonial regime to develop the Nigerian state and the forces of production. The article argues that Nigerians are prone to corruption due to the nature of the political economy that was established in the country by the British colonial masters, which was later handed over to Nigerian elites. The conditions created by the British colonial masters include the absolute and arbitrary nature of state power and the ubiquitous nature of the state, which was used as an instrument for the control and appropriation of capital and wealth but was incapable of developing the country's productive forces. These conditions have compelled Nigerians to employ all sorts of means to acquire

state power and promote personal and clan interests over those of the nation. The article concludes that as long as the Nigerian state remains in its colonial model, corruption will remain a problem.

30. Bacon, D. (1995). Oil politics rule in Nigeria. *Earth Island Journal*, 11(1), 24–39.

Nigeria's oil sector is a hotbed of corruption and mismanagement. Until recently, the production and export of crude oil, which accounts for about 95% of foreign exchange, and the import of refined petroleum products was a closed affair between Nigerian rulers and a handful of western oil companies such as British/Dutch Shell, Italian AGIP, French Elf-Aquitaine, and U.S. giants Chevron and Mobil. This study provides some insights into Nigeria's opaque and corrupt oil industry. As the author argues, the country's military and civilian rulers embezzled and siphoned billions of oil incomes in close collaboration of the oil majors through various fraudulent schemes. In return, successive governments have protected the investments of these oil companies while ensuring the smooth flow of oil to Western markets.

31. Cant, C. M., Wiid, A. J., & Kallier, M. S. (2013). Small business owners' perception of moral behaviour and employee theft in the small business environment. *Gender and Behaviour*, 11(2), 5775–5787.

It has been argued that the high rate of corruption in Nigeria makes it a difficult terrain for doing business. This article examines the perceptions of business entrepreneurs toward employee theft in a small business environment. It further seeks to define the reasons for and implications of employee theft on businesses in Nigeria. The article describes the issue of moral behavior or ethics as a vital principle that must guide small

businesses. The absence of ethical standards tends to make small businesses susceptible to harmful practices such as employee theft. The author identifies tactics involved in employee theft and states that businesses often go bankrupt as a result of employee theft, causing some employers to adopt strict security measures to curb such occurrences. The absence of written policies and procedures, underpayment of employees, and lack of security are identified as the root causes of employee theft. The study recommends careful scrutiny of potential employees during interviews and implementation of measures to handle unethical practices in the workplace as strategies to curb the practice of employee theft.

32. Coker, M. A., Ugwu, U. D., & Adams, A. J. (2012). Corruption and direct foreign investment in Nigeria: Challenges of implementing anti-corruption programmes under Obasanjo: 1999-2007. *Global Advanced Research Journal of History, Political Science and International Politics*, 1(4), 79–88.

The effect of corruption and other related vices on businesses in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. When President Obasanjo assumed office in 1999, he made the fight against corruption the major thrust of his administration. He established anti-corruption agencies in a bid to attract foreign direct investment (FDI). This article takes a critical look at the prevalence of corruption and other related vices and their effect on foreign direct investment. It also evaluates the extent, to which the anti-corruption programs have succeeded in reducing corruption. The study reveals that the anti-corruption agencies underperformed as a result of constraints such as politicization, blackmail, the constitutional immunity clause, and public apathy, among others. The authors advocate for a clear definition of the concept of corruption from the legal, socio-economic, and political perspectives, removal of the

immunity clause for public office holders, and appropriate sanctions for offenders.

33. Crowe H. (2003). *The Impact of Political Corruption on Social Welfare in the Federal Republic of Nigeria*. (Bachelors Dissertation) University of South Florida, Florida, U.S.A.

Using a qualitative case study design, this dissertation aims at increasing the understanding of the extent that political corruption affects social welfare in Nigeria. The dissertation argues that political corruption leads to a concentration of wealth among a minority of elite government officials, resulting in extensive deficiency of social welfare. In addition, political corruption has secondary and tertiary effects throughout society that further exacerbate social welfare conditions. In this study, social welfare is measured by a comprehensive range of social indicators including but not limited to: level of poverty, income inequality, level of infrastructure, and health. Research limitations regarding the conceptualization of corruption as well as complexities in defining and measuring social welfare are also addressed. The discussion concludes that political corruption is a significant factor contributing to poor social welfare in Nigeria, resulting in a protracted human tragedy.

34. Didia, P. O. (2007). Theoretical perspective to understanding corruption in Nigerian economy. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the Challenge of Human Development* (pp.349–357). Ilshah-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

The endemic nature of corruption in Nigeria has led many to associate it with underdevelopment. This article supports such a belief, positing that corruption undermines the quality of governance because it creates distrust, and the uncertainty associated with arbitrary governance feeds such distrust.

Corruption also runs contrary to accountability and negatively impacts the rule of law. The article recommends that anti-corruption agencies such as the EFCC should strengthen their efforts to expose government officials who embezzle government funds and are involved in money laundering. In addition, the paper emphasizes the importance of requiring public officials to declare their assets before and after holding office. In addition, they should be banned from holding foreign bank accounts. The article also encourages the establishment of an efficient and developed legal system and a merit-based process for awarding government positions and contracts.

35. Director of Research, Central Bank of Nigeria (1991). Anatomy of corruption and other economic crimes in the banking sectors: The implications for the economy. In U. A. Kalu, & Y. Osinbajo (Eds.), *Perspectives on Corruption and Other Economic Crimes in Nigeria*. Federal Ministry of Justice Law Review Series, Vol. 2, 87–92.

Scholars have argued that corruption has eaten away at the social fabric of the Nigerian society to such a degree that it prevents Nigeria's development. The article identifies different forms of corruption and harmful practices, including bribery, fraud, and forgery and counterfeiting, and operation of illegal foreign bank accounts. It discusses the inadequate internal control mechanisms, insufficient punishment for those caught in the banking sector, and the get-rich-quick mindset as the major causes of corruption in the banking sector. The author identifies allocative inefficiency, loss of confidence in the nation's economy, capital flight, and destabilization of the economy as the by-products of corruption. It concludes that modern banking ethics and improved security measures should be adopted. In addition, the article promotes enforcing the prosecution of corrupt officials as a

deterrence strategy, and training staff to ensure efficient service delivery.

36. Duggh, I. S. (2013). Entrepreneurship and small business: Strategic approach to alleviating poverty and corruption in Nigeria. *International Journal in Business Review*, 3(1), 57–65.

Corruption, poverty alleviation, and unemployment are major challenges in developing countries. They beg for the attention of all stakeholders. This article examines how entrepreneurship and small-scale businesses can be used as strategies to tackle poverty and corruption in Nigeria. It identifies the monolithic nature of the Nigerian economy as the reason for its poor performance and argues that the neglect of the oil sector has contributed to an increase in the rate of unemployment, poverty, and corruption in the country with its attendant consequences. Therefore, the article suggests strategies to ensure the development of small- and medium-scale businesses as well as proactive approaches to sustain them. Fostering a culture of job creation instead of paid employment is also believed to help in the anti-corruption crusade.

37. Echebiri, R. (2011). *Rage of the risk god: A reportage of the Lamido Sanusi banking reforms*. Lagos, Nigeria: Rayfields Communication.

The recent financial and banking reforms in Nigeria have transformed the Nigerian banking sector and attracted much scholarly interest. This paper employs an historical methodology and analyzes the leadership of the CBN, from the appointment in 1975 of Mallam Adamu Chiroma, a supposed “outsider,” as CBN governor, to the era of Professor Chukwuma Charles Soludo. This study also discusses the attendant banking reforms that followed the impact of the global financial crisis on the Nigerian economy and the response of the CBN to the crisis. The study also gives an

historical account of the politics that led to the emergence of Mallam Sanusi Lamido and the banking reforms that followed. It chronicles the events that unfolded in the Lamido-led CBN, especially the war against banking fraud and poor corporate practices by bank managers, and their impact on the banking industry and national economy as a whole.

38. Egulakhe, A. J. (2007). An empirical insight in the impact of corruption on Nigeria economy from 1970–2003. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the Challenge of Human Development* (pp. 229-244). Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

One of the reasons why nations engage in anti-corruption efforts is because corruption undermines national economies and citizens' welfare in several ways. This article's main objective is to show the extent to which bad governance in Nigeria has resulted in total hardship for the citizenry despite Nigeria's wealth. As an in-depth empirical analysis, this paper suggests the possibility of a rectilinear relationship between corruption and economic downturn or underperformance. It sees systemic corruption during the years covered by the research as the major problem facing the country. It further argues that the legal framework currently in place is inadequate for correcting the depth of corruption. The author suggests a moral and cultural revolution as additional strategies for combating corruption.

39. Egwin, P. (2013). The impact of BPP's reform activities on the Nigerian entrepreneurs and contractors. *Public Procurement Journal* (18th & 19th ed.), April–September, 25–26.

In recent years, Nigeria has extended its battle against corruption to public procurement. In this article, the author employs an expository historical outlook in analyzing the Public Procurement

Act 2007, regulations and procedures issued by the Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP). The work also made a comparative analysis of the reform with the prereform years and, thus, tries to look at the impact of the BPP reforms on Nigerian entrepreneurs and contractors in general. The article itemizes the provisions of the reforms and argues that the reforms provide not only support for local entrepreneurs who may not have sufficient start-up funds but also a level playing field for all bidders. The article goes further to stress the ethical challenges faced in the country as most professionals continue to compromise their standards of quality and professional ethics. The author argues that the BPP is expected to rid the system of such fraudulent practices. Thus, BPP would continue to protect and encourage Nigerian entrepreneurs and contractors who are committed to doing the right thing and following due process.

40. Ekanem, O. (2003). Capitalist ethos and counter corruption politics in Nigeria. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp. 61-73) Awka, Nigeria: Bookpoint Limited.

The fight against corruption has defiled all anti-corruption policies in Nigeria. Despite the various anti-corruption policies introduced by the military and civilian administration, corruption seems to have survived all regimes, policies, and organizational agencies erected to combat it. This article is an attempt to study and analyze the ideological genes of Nigeria's ruling class on whose behalf these measures have been initiated. The paper first provides theoretical explanations for corruption and then critically examines how the ineffectiveness of these measures can be linked genealogically to the worldview and ethos of the elites, which explains why the anti-corruption policies may not work in capitalist social formations, in general, and Nigeria in particular and why the search for solutions within that class should end. It

draws a logical and demonstrable inference from these propositions and concludes by preferring an alternative approach to the existing ones. Accordingly, it advocates for the tradition of exterminating corrupt officials as in socialist states, after confiscating all their property. It suggests that those who are worried in capitalist societies, and in Nigeria, should advise the ruling class to commit class suicide and denounce and renounce their class membership in the hope that they will listen and obey their advice. Alternatively, such concerned groups could replace the bourgeoisie with a non-capitalist-seeking and nonaccumulation class.

41. Ekwo, G. (2013). *Corruption Risk Factors: An Analysis of Public Procurement in Nigeria*. (Doctoral Thesis) Northumbria University, Newcastle, U.K.

The thesis posits that public procurement processes in Nigeria have long been associated with corruption involving the misappropriation of public funds for private gain. It argues that efforts at improving the practice of public procurement in Nigeria and developing it into a reputable profession cannot be successful without considering the more fundamental question of the factors that may have made corruption in the process resistant to efforts aimed at curbing it.

Using findings from interviews conducted in relevant government institutions, the researcher identifies the following as the main corruption risks in procurement processes: desperation by contractors, special procurement outside the Public Procurement Act 2007, interference by management cadres, participation of civil society not made mandatory, procuring entities discourage broad participation and price intelligence is used to fix prices only to escape audit queries. Building upon the theoretical debates, the researcher proposes a corruption risk-factor vulnerability check-

list for the management of public procurement in Nigeria, with the aim of improving transparency and accountability.

42. Enoma, A. I., & Asemota, A. (2007). Governance, corruption and economic development in Nigeria. In A. S. Akpotor, A. O. Afolabi, M. O Aigbokhaevbolo, B. O. Iganiga, & O. S. Odiagbe (Eds.), *Cost of governance in Nigeria: An evaluative analysis* (pp. 341–354). Ekpoma, Nigeria: Ambrose Alli University Publishing House.

In Nigeria, poor governance is seen both as a cause and a consequence of widespread corruption. This paper examines the relationship between governance, corruption, and economic development in Nigeria and identifies widespread corruption and wrong approach to governance as the bane of Nigeria's economic development. It describes corruption in Nigeria as a manifestation of weak institutions of government at all levels. To put it differently, the nature of governance in Nigeria is the major obstacle to economic development. Addressing these challenges of governance, this study argues that there is a need for institutional reforms, ethical revolution, and deepening democratic values such as accountability and transparency, among others. The author believes that is the only way out of this present state of irresponsive governance.

43. Enweremadu, U. D. (2013). The impact of corruption on economic development: Comparing the experience of Nigeria and Indonesia (1967–1998). In B. Berendsen, T. Dietz, H.S. Nordholt, and R. van der Veen (Eds.), *Asian tigers, African lions: Comparing the development performance of Southeast Asia and Africa* (pp. 197–226), Leiden, Netherlands: Brill.

Nigeria's inability to engineer rapid economic development similar to that of Southeast Asian countries has spurned a number

of theoretical perspectives. This article reviews the assumed negative effect of corruption on economic development in Nigeria and Indonesia. Its major objective is to investigate, using insights from existing scholarly works and recently obtained primary data, the experience of these two countries with corruption and its possible role in fostering differential levels of economic development. The differences are attributed to different forms of corruption in each country countries and the location and method of investing the proceeds of corruption. The author concludes that while corruption is harmful to economic development and, therefore, should be discouraged, its effect can be mitigated in Nigeria by reducing political and business uncertainty and inducing public officials and local businessmen to begin to invest most of their assets locally, especially in growth-generating ventures.

44. Erhieyovwo, E. K., & Onokero, I. I. (2013). Corruption, foreign direct investment and its impact on the exchange rate of the Nigerian economy. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Science*, 4(3), 345–350.

Including more than four decades of developmental efforts and management, the indexes for development in Nigeria prove that the country is still underdeveloped and that corruption is one of the main factors inhibiting development. This article analyzes the impact of corruption and foreign direct investment on the exchange rate of the Nigerian economy using the ordinary least squares (OLS) regression analysis, augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) unit root test, and cointegration testing. To achieve this, the article analyzes the impact of corruption on macroeconomic variables such as investment, money supply, and gross domestic product. This analysis finds that the high incidence of corruption in Nigeria has helped to depreciate the country's currency vis-à-vis its exchange with other currencies and also reduce domestic

and foreign investment. It recommends a rigorous pursuit of the war against corruption, the strengthening of antigraft agencies, and, finally, the patronage of locally made goods.

45. Faboyede, O. D. (2008). Toward achieving MDGs in Africa: The role of the Institute of Forensic Accountants (IFA) Nigeria in eradicating corruption. In *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Socio-Economic Policies and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa*. (pp. 153–159). Akungba, Nigeria: Faculty of Social Sciences, Adekunle Ajasin University.

Giving the ineffective nature of past anti-corruption efforts in Nigeria, there is obviously a need for more innovative approaches to move the struggle forward. This article asserts that the war against corruption will not be fruitful without the concerted integration of forensic accountants into the governance framework. It strongly advocates a highly sincere political leadership in Nigeria with the necessary political will to support the widespread growth and use of forensic accounting in its bid to wage and win the antigraft war and restore basic human rights such as health, education, shelter, and security.

46. Familoni, K. (2005). Political economy of corruption. In L. Olurode, & R. Anifowose (Eds.), *Rich but poor: Corruption and good governance in Nigeria* (pp. 39–63). Lagos, Nigeria: Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lagos.

Decades of military rule in Nigeria have brutalized the nation's psyche and left the stain of corruption in their wake. This article examines the political economy of corruption in Nigeria, including the strategies and inventions designed for its management and control. The study demonstrates how corruption diverts public resources into private pockets, undermining

effective governance, destabilizing the democracy, and eroding the social and moral fabric of the nation. To check these abuses, the government of President Olusegun Obasanjo devised strategies and inventions for tackling corruption and increasing transparency and accountability. That reform agenda is articulated in the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS). It also includes the establishment of the Budget Monitoring and Price Intelligence Unit (BMPIN), Independent and Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC), EFCC, and the Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (NEITI). The author identifies lack of commitment to follow-through and delivery as the major hindrance to the success of the efforts of Obasanjo's administration. In conclusion, the paper emphasizes the need for the government to break with the past and demonstrate its will and determination to succeed.

47. Folorunso, B. A. (2007). Determinants and effects of corruption on investment, general price level and sustainable economic growth in Nigeria. *African Economic and Business Review*, 5(2), 10–25.

While studies abound exploring the negative impact of corruption on political development in Nigeria, few studies have statistically measured the cost of corruption on the economy. This article examines the determinants and effects of corruption on private investment rates, general price level, and the rates of economic growth in Nigeria. Employing several methods of economic analysis, such as the OLS technique, the corruption index, and econometric results, the article attempts to show the prevalence of corruption in Nigeria and its effects on economic growth. It argues that corruption is evident in all sectors of the Nigerian economy and is caused by a variety of factors. It concludes that corruption in Nigeria is alarming and that drastic measures are required if any meaningful economic development is to be achieved. Hence, the

Nigerian people should be reoriented toward a better value system and policies to reduce poverty.

48. Geo-Jaja, A. M., & Mangum, L. G. (1999). The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act's consequences for US trade: The Nigerian example. *Africa Economic Analysis*, March 27. Retrieved from <http://www.afbis.com/analysis/corruption.htm>

In 1978, the United States (U.S.) took a bold step to fight corruption perpetrated by its nationals and their businesses around the world when it adopted the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). This paper takes a look at the FCPA of the United States and the effect of the act on U.S firms. In the Nigerian case study, a primary data collection method was adopted in the random selection of 30 United States firms among 200 multinational companies operating in Nigeria. The result of the data collection showed that bribery is a substantial part of business activities in Nigeria. The article shows that the FCPA has a positive effect on the U.S. multinationals as it gives some form of protection and level playing field to firms that shun bribery in their business dealings.

49. Gosztanyi, K., Taylor, A. & Bray, J. (2009). *Facing up to Corruption in Nigeria*. London, England: Control Risks.

Corruption is widely believed to be a major turnoff to foreign investors seeking to invest in Nigeria. This study analyzes the Nigerian political and economic scene, with a particular focus on corruption that can make it impossible for foreign investors and businesses to thrive in Nigeria. The report observes that the reasons why Nigeria has underperformed in development despite its enormous resources include poor leadership, poor infrastructure, and a history of high-level corruption. The article argues that, nationally and internationally, there has been tighter

enforcement of anti-corruption legislation as is evident in the operations of the EFCC in Nigeria. Although successes have been recorded, the report shows that coping with corruption remains a major challenge in the Nigerian market. This report stresses the need for businesses to have clear ethical leadership, an effective well-resourced internal compliance program, and “soft” diplomatic skills, including the ability to identify and work with the right allies in both business and government circles.

50. Graf, W. (1988). *The Nigeria state: Political economy, state class and political system in the post-colonial era*. London, England: James Currey Press.

Few studies on corruption in Nigeria relate the phenomenon to the character and evolution of the Nigerian state. This author seeks to close the gap by adopting a class approach to understanding the complexities of Nigeria's development, before and since independence. The work, centered on socio-economic issues, provides readers with an interesting account of relevant aspects in the development of the Nigerian state during the period 1960–1987. It challenges familiar, and perhaps orthodox, interpretations of issues and argues that it will be difficult to compare Nigeria's painful experience in nation-building to that of some older nation states of the world, where earlier episodes of greed, corruption, and indiscipline in other (capitalist) societies did not necessarily rest on class distinctions and conflicts.

51. Ibaba, I. S. & Ebiede, T. M. (2008). Corruption and governance in Nigeria: Implications for MDG One, *Journal of Research in National Development*, 6(2), 65–89.

Eliminating poverty is the number one goal of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The article attempts to analyze the challenges corruption poses to the realization of the

MDGs on eradication of poverty and hunger by focusing on the Nigerian state. The article states that corruption in Nigeria is a fundamental constraint to the realization of the MDG of poverty reduction by 2015. The lack of accountability and transparency which results from bad governance is, to a large extent, responsible for this corruption in Nigeria. Thus, the loss of public funds required for infrastructural development, improvement in human capital and production capabilities, and health care constitutes a roadblock to the realization of the MDG of poverty reduction. The study concludes by asserting that the fight against corruption should be a strategy for achieving the objective of poverty reduction.

52. Idolor, E. J. (2010). Bank frauds in Nigeria: Underlying causes, effects and possible remedies. *African Journal of Accounting, Economics, Finance and Banking Research*, 6(6), 62–80.

Arguably, the Nigerian banking sector features among the sectors that have experienced the highest incidence of fraud. This is also a major factor behind bank failure in the country. This study seeks to appraise the underlying causes of bank fraud and the level of staff involvement. Using the t-test analytic model, the study reveals that the respondents did not view unofficial borrowing and foreign exchange malpractice as forms of bank fraud since there was an equal level of staff involvement in initiating and executing fraud. Findings also show that the root causes of fraud include greed, infidelity, and poverty, while organizational factors contributing to fraud include inadequate staffing, poor internal controls, inadequate training, poor working conditions, lack of personal ethics, and weak corporate governance.

53. Ignasio, J. (2009). Managing proceeds of assets recovery: The case of Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines and Kazakhstan. *International Center for Asset Recovery (Basel Institute on Governance), Working paper series*, 6.

The period between 1998 and 2007 was marked by a frantic search for and recovery of funds looted by General Sani Abacha and his close aides and family members. This concise work deals largely with the enigmatic use of the assets recovered from Sani Abacha, Ferdinand Marcos, and Vladimir Montesinos and their families. The paper seeks to examine the illicit assets obtained through bribery, patronage, or theft from the state budget. Assets of this nature are usually expatriated from one country to another in order to disguise their source. Finally, the paper reviews several specific attempts at recovering stolen funds and finds that there are few cases of successful repatriation and even fewer that demonstrate that repatriated assets are eventually used for the benefit of the victims of corruption, generally the poor.

54. Iremiren, B. A. (2011) *Governance, Corruption and Economic Development: Reflections on Corruption and Anti-Corruption Initiatives in Nigeria*. (PhD Thesis) Loughborough University, Loughborough, U.K.

This thesis is about the complex relationships involving governance, corruption and economic development. It seeks to extend existing literature by exploring the complex web of connections between corruption, development and the quality of political institutions in Nigeria. In so doing the thesis explores some of the limitations of mainstream frameworks for understanding corruption. It postulates that, rather than being a simple issue of rent-seeking that requires a prescription of orthodox economic policy reforms, corruption is an issue that requires contextualization within the evolution of particular

political cultures in specific places and a sensitivity to the impacts of culture on the definitions, causes and impacts of corruption. The thesis also reflects upon the impacts of market reforms on the opportunities for corrupt activity and the potential role of civil society in rendering anti-corruption interventions more effective.

55. Jessen L. (2012). *Corruption as a Political Risk Factor for Investors in the Oil and Gas Industry, with Specific Emphasis on Nigeria: Identification, Analysis and Measurement*. (Masters Dissertation) University of Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch, South Africa.

The central research question of this dissertation concerns how corruption as a political risk factor should be measured in order to provide risk assessments for prospective investors in the oil and gas industry. In creating a risk assessment matrix, the researcher identifies seven indicators: Separation of powers; Monopoly Power and Discretionary Power; Monitoring, Accountability and Transparency; Judicial Structures; Capture Economy; Inequality and Development; and Perceptions of Corruption and Anti-corruption. The matrix is applied to the oil and gas industry in Nigeria, in an attempt to test how the matrix can throw light on what level corruption constitutes a political risk for the oil and gas industry. Findings from this assessment suggest that the risk of encountering corruption by an investor in Nigeria's oil and gas industry is high.

56. Kanu, I. S. and Okorafor, O. E. (2013). The nature, extent and economic impact of fraud on bank deposits in Nigeria. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business*, 4(9), 253–265.

Bank fraud in Nigeria is not only a major challenge to the integrity and health of banks but also has adverse effects on the economy

of the state. The thrust of this study is to examine fraudulent practices in Nigerian banks, determine the relationship between the volume of bank funds involved in fraud and the amount of bank funds lost to fraud, and discover the fraud type that inflicts the greatest financial loss on bank deposits. Using the descriptive and inference statistics, the study finds that fraudulent withdrawals are the most frequent type of fraud, bank deposits are more susceptible to check clearing fraud, and miscellaneous fraud is responsible for the greatest amount of financial loss to bank deposits. The study recommends preventive and curative measures to address the challenges of bank fraud in Nigeria.

57. Kumara, S. M. R. (2001). Financial management, analysis of money laundering, corruption and unethical business practices: Case study of India, Nigeria and Russia. *Journal of Financial Management and Analysis*, 24(1), 39–51.

Insolvency, fraud, bribery, corruption, and money laundering are established norms of day-to-day business but they have received little analysis by financial economists. The paper gives an overview of corruption, prevention strategies, and the FCPA. It looks at the statutory prohibitions and the United Nations resolutions before describing the money laundering operation in Nigeria with copious examples of template letters used for fraudulent business deals in Lagos. The article also reviews techniques for money laundering in Russia and in other countries where corrupt officials transact business. The article concludes with a call for officials to follow the rules of good financial management, including honesty, transparency, and righteous conduct.

58. LeVan A. C. (2007). *Dictators, democrats, and development in Nigeria*. (Doctoral Thesis) University of California, San Diego, U.S.A.

This thesis sets off by disputing that explanations based on regime type, fiscal resources, and ethnic diversity account for Nigeria's poor development performance, since independence.

Its hypothesis tests for a causal relationship between the number of policy actors and two broad categories of policy outputs: pork and public goods. Building upon the veto player literature (Tsebelis 2002; Haggard and McCubbins 2001), the researcher constructs a model that applies over time and across regimes. Informal "regional" vetoes emerge when three conditions are met: one of Nigeria's two major geographical regions is under-represented, subnational actors have political cause to organize, and some organization facilitates preference coordination.

The researcher predicts that regimes with more veto players deliver higher overall levels of pork, fewer public goods, and they spend money on pork less efficiently. He operationalizes public goods with variables measuring fiscal discipline and judicial efficiency as estimated from an analysis of 550 property rights cases. Using other original data gathered during field research, the researcher operationalizes pork with variables measuring student/teacher ratios and annual change in the number of primary schools. Tests conducted during the study suggest that veto players do not significantly impact the level of pork as predicted. However regimes with more veto players deliver fewer public goods. The thesis attributes this to bargaining problems at the center. According to at least one variable these regimes also engage in more wasteful spending on pork. This runs counter to existing literature on veto players and corruption. Test results also show that democracies waste less money than dictatorships on teachers, but they suffer from statistically significant levels of corruption when constructing schools. This implies that investment in teachers, rather than capital spending, may be a better education investment for new democracies. The thesis concludes first by noting that regimes with more veto players do not necessarily improve political accountability. Second, it argues

that policy makers face a dilemma: increasing the number of political actors makes the policy process more inclusive, but this contributes to bargaining problems that impair the delivery of public goods.

59. Lewis, M. P. (1996). From prebendalism to predation: The political economy of decline in Nigeria. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, xxxiv (1), 79–103.

The concept of prebendalism in Nigerian politics was first articulated in Richard Joseph's 1987 book, *Democracy and Prebendalism in Nigeria: Critical Interpretations*. This is another major reference work on corruption in Nigeria's political economy. It looks at the nature of the decline of the country's economy through most of the 1980s and 1990s but with special emphasis on the leadership of General Ibrahim Babangida (1985–1993) and the late General Sani Abacha (1993–1998). The article examines the impact of the structural adjustment program (SAP) on Nigeria's political economy, especially during Babangida's regime. In conclusion, the paper reflects the familiar pattern of economic administration in developing states like Nigeria: states with weak central government, fractious ethnic competition, and centralized and politicized economic management.

60. Mailafia, O. (2006). Fighting corruption in Nigeria: A central bank of Nigeria's perspective. In B. Aboyade & S. Ayodele (Eds.), *Fighting corruption in Nigeria: Challenges for the future* (pp. 162–174). Ibadan, Nigeria: Development Policy Center.

The attempt by the Nigerian government to fight corruption has extended to regulatory agencies such as the CBN. The article takes a cursory look at these attempts by the federal government, and in particular the CBN, to fight corruption, especially money

laundering. It also highlights the prospects and challenges associated with efforts at curbing corruption within and outside the banking sector. Providing a general introduction to and overview of corruption in Nigeria, the article then reviews specific efforts to fight corruption in Nigeria. Although generally optimistic, the author cites the need for a consistent, coherent, and broad-based approach with a long-term perspective in order to win the war against corruption. The author also identifies the banking sector as a platform for further concerted efforts in the battle against financial crimes.

61. Modugu, P. K., & Anyaduda, O. J. (2013). Forensic accounting and financial fraud in Nigeria: An empirical approach. *International Journal of Business & Social Sciences*, 4(7), 281–289.

The increasing complicity of professionals in unethical practices has been identified as one the major causes of business bankruptcy around the world. This article examines the relationship between forensic accounting and financial fraud in Nigeria. The authors describe forensic accounting as a response to the susceptibility of conventional accounting practices to corporate fraud. It identifies the failure of internal audit systems to identify fraud cases in corporate organizations. However, major challenges to the viability of the forensic accounting method include excessive bureaucracy, globalization, and the problem of gathering data that are admissible in court. The article establishes a strong link between forensic accounting and the attempt to curb fraud in corporate organizations, and it recommends that forensic accounting be encouraged as a specialized field of study and adopted by the government for monitoring and investigating corrupt practices.

62. Muhammad, Y. (2013). Corruption, inequality of income and economic growth in Nigeria. *Munich Personal REPEC Archive (MPRA)*, Paper No. 52348. Retrieved from <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/52348/>

Since the pioneering work of Mauro (1993), several scholars have attempted to examine the effect of corruption on economic growth and income. This article examines the interrelatedness of corruption, income inequality, and economic growth in Nigeria. The article utilizes both a conventional and structural break unit root test and also employs the autoregressive distributive lag model (ARDL) bound testing approach to cointegration due to the presence of structural breaks. It also utilizes the vector error correction model (VECM) Granger causality test for testing both long- and short-term causality. Using content analysis, the paper examines different types of corruption as well as causal relationships between corruption, income inequality, and economic growth that were found to be generally negative. The paper concludes by recommending that, for effective policy, careful understanding of different types of corruption and their impact on economic growth is important in creating effective anti-corruption policies.

63. Muo, I. K. (2007). Good governance and economic development. In A. D. Aina, (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 419–431), Ilishan-Remo: Babcock University Press.

The concept of good governance has been widely debated in the literature on development. This article examines the concept and practice of political and economic governance and how poor governance poses development challenges, specifically corruption and political instability. After identifying the hallmarks of good governance, the article asserts that corruption,

political crisis, and instability prevent countries from addressing their most serious development challenges. In addition, they breed inefficiency and diminished productivity in both public and private sectors of the economy. Among other things, the article proposes the establishment of global governance standard practices as an essential step in. It calls on leaders to eliminate the conditions that are conducive to corruption, strengthen and empower anti-corruption institutions and policies, and ensure enforcement of the rule of law. Furthermore, the author believes the government should ensure the independence of the judiciary and that separation of powers is applied in practice.

64. Nageri, K. I., Umar G., & Abdul, F. A. (2013). Corruption and economic development: Evidence from Nigeria. *Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 3(2), 46–56.

There is growing awareness about the negative effect of corruption on political order and stability. This article investigates the impact of corruption on economic development. It relies on secondary data from World Bank reports and corruption reports from Transparency International. The data were analyzed using OLS regression analysis. The findings show that corruption has a significant negative effect on economic growth and development. The authors recommended that the Nigerian government enforce strict application of anti-corruption codes as stipulated in the legislation that established the anti-corruption agencies. It also recommends transparency, accountability, and respect for the rule of law in dealing with corrupt government officials.

65. Nkom, S.A. (1986). Ethical revolution? The futility of bourgeois idealism. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in Development* (pp. 227–239), Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

Implicit in the Marxist concept of politics is the assumption that corrupt practices are natural to all capitalist states, arising from the pattern of economic and social production. Capitalists, however, will always preach ethical revolution or reorientation as the solution to corruption. This article intends to outline and critically assess the assumptions and practical recommendations that underlie the idealist approach to corruption. The article emphasizes that the fundamental limitations of this approach lie in its fallacious conception that corruption derives from certain unhealthy social values, such as selfishness, materialism, greed, and lack of patriotism. Instead, the article recommends economic and structural transformation as a way out of corruption in Nigeria.

66. Nwankwo, N. R. (2013). Official corruption and poverty reduction in Nigeria: A critical assessment (2003–2010). *International Journal of Arts & Sciences*, 6(2), 305–329.

Poverty in Nigeria has been described as pervasive and persistent despite the fact that the country is one of the richest countries in Africa. This article examines the extent to which the anti-corruption bodies in Nigeria fought the scourge of official corruption between 2003 and 2010. It also examines the extent to which poverty alleviation programs in Nigeria reduced the incidence of poverty for the same time period, while attempting to understand the impact of official corruption on those efforts. It further illustrates various attempts to fight corruption in Nigeria using the Conservative, Liberal Reformists, Radical Structural/Marxists, Social Exclusion theory, and feedback theory. It concludes by placing blame on the government for its inadequate prosecution of established corruption cases.

67. Nwankwo, O. (2013). Implications of fraud on commercial banks performance in Nigeria. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 8(15), 144–150.

The main thrust of this study is to examine the link between automated teller machine (ATM) fraud, forged checks, clearing check fraud, and commercial bank performance in Nigeria. Using regression analysis, the findings of the study reveal that fraud significantly impacts the performance of commercial banks in Nigeria, which ultimately affects the economy of the state. The study thus recommends the more effective monitoring of bank ATM fraud in order to ensure growth of the commercial banking sector.

68. Nwanze, C. (2006). *Bank fraud expose: With cases and preventive measures*. Lagos, Nigeria: The CBN Press.

In the past, corruption was generally associated with the public sector; nowadays, the vice is also becoming widespread in the private sector. This work examines the nature and dynamics of bank-related fraud in Nigeria and the several measures in place to prevent it. The author contends that bank fraud is widespread in Nigeria and mainly driven by greed. He argues that recent banking reforms (consolidation, closer supervision, new policy on management) have helped reduce fraud but may be too little, too late. He stresses the need for bank operators and regulators to be more proactive in the future in order to prevent bank fraud destroying the entire economy.

69. Nwaobi, C. G. (n.d.). Corruption and bribery in the Nigerian economy: An empirical investigation. Abuja, Nigeria: Quantitative Economic Research Bureau.

The underlining cause of Nigeria's corruption is still a subject of academic debate. This article seeks to investigate the way natural resources might influence the country's growth through an increase in rent-seeking activities. The research seeks to examine the impact of abundant natural resources on corrupt activities and to examine the extent to which resource-rich economies tend to experience slower growth. After concluding that natural resources do, in fact, influence a country's growth through an increase in rent-seeking activities, the author proceeds to put forward strategies and policies for eradicating corruption.

70. Obinwa, C. E. (2006). *Understanding Corruption: The Perception of Corruption and Impact on Livelihoods Amongst Residents of Apata, Ibadan, Nigeria*. (PhD Thesis) University of Reading, U.K.

This study explores the impact of bribery and corruption from the giver's (payer's) perspective, the impact of corruption on livelihoods of the low, middle and high income households in relation to education and health care provision in Apata, Ibadan, Nigeria. The researcher adopts in-depth structured questionnaires, semi-structured interviews, participant observation, documentary sources and case studies, to examine and understand these relationships.

Major findings of the study are that bribery and corruption impacted severely on the low income households, their access to quality schools and health care, resulting in increase in the use of informal healthcare. Member of low income households also hold perceptions based on their experiences, that bribery and corruption are not only endemic in education and health care provision but are also prevalent in other sectors of the Nigeria economy, due to the government's inability to checkmate corruption.

71. Odubunmi, A. S., & Agbelade, L. I. (2014). Corruption and economic growth in Nigeria. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 5(6), 45–56.

As all nations strive to achieve and maintain rapid economic growth, attention has increasingly turned to factors capable of undermining economic growth. Using Nigeria as a case study, this article investigates the assumed relationship between corruption and economic growth. In the study, the researcher employs the Johansen cointegration test, ADF unit root test, Granger causality test, and OLS method on time series (secondary) data, covering 1990 - 2010. Variables employed include FDI inflow, corruption index, gross domestic product (GDP), gross fixed capital formation, openness/globalization of the economy, and government expenditure. The analysis shows that there is no significant relationship between corruption and openness of the economy and globalization (OEG), a determinant of economic growth, while economic growth and the other variables such as government expenditure (GOV)FDI, and gross capital formation (GCF) have a significant relationship with corruption, indicating that corruption exhibits a positive relationship with economic growth (GDP). In their conclusion, the researchers recommended that the activities of the anti-corruption agencies in Nigeria should be overhauled and youths reoriented toward more ethical values.

72. Okobi. P. I. P. (20 02). *The relationship of wages and cost of living to the corruption in public service in Nigeria* (PhD Thesis), Department of Applied Management and Decision Sciences, Walden University, Minnesota, U.S.A.

This thesis attempts a descriptive analysis of the perception of Nigerian public and civil servants towards bribery and corruption. In a bid to actualize the aims and objectives of the study, the researcher surveyed 600 public and civil servants across

ministries, departments, and agencies, and across geopolitical zones. The results of the study suggest that bribery is rampant, with the majority of respondents reporting that they would accept a bribe if it were offered to them because their salaries are so low and they are often paid late.

73. Ogwuma, A. P. (1991). White collar criminality and fraud in financial institutions in Nigeria. In U. A. Kalu and Y. Osinbajo (Eds.), *Perspectives on Corruption and Other Economic Crimes in Nigeria* (pp.100–107). Federal Ministry of Justice Law Review Series, Vol. 2, 100–107.

The conservative nature of Nigeria's legal system has been identified as a contributing factor to the increasing rate of corruption in Nigerian financial institutions. This article examines the causes and nature of fraud in Nigeria, identifying underdevelopment, inability to jail corrupt officials, celebration of opulence in society, and excessive materialism as some of the factors that promote fraud in contemporary Nigeria. It also mentions poor oversight, a weak regulatory system, rule-bending, and lack of proper attention while opening a bank account. The author suggests the need to reform the education sector, regain public confidence in the judiciary and punishment of offenders, and establish a national research center in order to have detailed statistics on the problem.

74. Olagunji, M. A. (2005). Corruption and the resource curse phenomenon in Nigeria. *Ifè Social Science Review*. Special edition. Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, October, 135–145

With large deposits of solid minerals and fossil fuels, which constituted a major source of foreign exchange before and during the first decade of independence, Nigeria is among the richest

countries in the world when it comes to natural resources. With the discovery of crude oil at independence, the crude oil sector entered the economic scene in a big way, accounting for more than 90% of the country's export earnings. Despite this boom, poverty is still increasing. The average Nigerian is poorer now than at independence — undeniable evidence that the country is carrying the resource curse which accounts for widespread corruption. This article seeks to establish the existence of the resource curse in Nigeria, explaining it in the context of one of two causes: financial mismanagement or corruption in the country. It examines the literature on the resource curse and attempts to establish the phenomenon in Nigeria. Findings reveal that corruption has permeated all strata of the Nigerian nation. Despite the efforts of various anti-corruption initiatives, few results have been achieved. The success of anti-corruption policies depends on strong governance. Therefore, strengthening of governance, commitment to leadership, and a reorientation of our value system are possible strategies for fighting corruption in the country. In addition, the leadership must be committed to tackling corruption, and there must be freedom of the press.

75. Okafor, E. E. (2013). Corruption and implications for industrial development in Nigeria. *African Journal of Business Management*, 7(29), 2916–2924.

Corruption is the bane of socio-economic development in Nigeria. This paper examines how corrupt practices and other associated malpractices led to the failure of two state-owned public institutions (the automobile and steel industries) that would have launched the country into a world-class industrial nation. According to the author, profligacy of the state, nepotism and ethnicity in recruitment, and the promotion of public officers and personnel to manage the affairs of these industries, as well as the unbridled accumulation of material wealth by the officers and

personnel at the expense of the public institutions were responsible for the undoing of these institutions. As a result, hopes for Nigeria's industrialization have been dashed. The paper concludes that, unless there is a concerted effort by the state and all other stakeholders to fight corruption, the hope and aspiration of industrial development will remain just a dream in Nigeria.

76. Okwu, A.T., & Adegun, E.A. (2007). Economic implications of corruption on the Nigerian economy. In A.D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 309–325). Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

Despite the government's anti-corruption measures, corruption intensifies its hold on the Nigerian state and economy. This article suggests that the war against corruption must involve identifying the various types of corruption and applying anti-corruption measures and reforms in a two-stage process. First, policies must be developed and fine-tuned to address the fundamental process. Second, the political to implement measures and reforms must be created. In addition, the article calls for comprehensive institutional and administrative reform, and the administration of punitive measures against corrupt officials. An enabling environment should be created to empower a greater portion of the population to participate more actively in economically viable ventures.

77. Oladele, O. O. (2005). Corruption, investment climate and economic development in Nigeria. *Ifè Social Science Review*. Special edition. Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, October, 37–50.

National economic development has been a major policy goal of successive national development plans in Nigeria. With globalization and economic liberalization, Nigeria transitioned

from indigenization to the promotion of local and foreign investment. Trade and investment liberalization has led to incidents of corruption with its attendant damaging results. Against this backdrop, there have been domestic and global efforts in anti-corruption initiatives with a view toward fashioning a social-legal system that efficaciously seeks to ensure that corruption does not stifle investment. This article examines some causes of corruption and evaluates the impact of corrupt practices on investment promotion in Nigeria. The paper adopts a “trado-cultural” explanation and “functionalist,” “religious-moral-legal,” and “structural development” approaches to understanding the causes of corruption in Nigeria. The article establishes that corruption is a disincentive to investment, and that its widespread as well as dynamic nature makes its elimination most difficult to achieve. The author submits that although there are enough, largely adequate anti-corruption laws in Nigeria, the efficacy of relevant laws and policies and their enforcement mechanisms are a problem. The article recommends a streamlined and automated bureaucracy, exemplary governance, ethical orientation, and committed and impartial law enforcement as effective weapons to fight corruption. In addition, sanitization of the Nigerian investment climate would aid economic development.

78. Olawole, O. (2007). A Political economy approach to understanding corruption and the challenges of human development. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the Challenge of Human Development* (pp. 105–112), Ilshin-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

From a Marxist approach, this essay examines corruption and its challenge to human development. The writer demonstrates how the rich, who own all the means of production and distribution, dominate or exploit the poor using corrupt practices as a means. After reviewing the five epochs in human history—

communalism, slavery, feudalism, capitalism, and communism, capitalism is considered as a factor contributing to the spread of corruption because of its exploitative tendencies. The paper argues that corruption is a hindrance to human development, and that modern corruption, as a result, is in charge in the social structuring of society from a traditional communal system to capitalism. In conclusion, the paper suggests that the government should fight corruption first by bridging the gap between the rich and the poor and promoting equality, honesty, integrity, and trust among all citizens.

79. Oluwalaiye, O.B. & Awolaja, G.O. (2007). The impact of corruption on a national economy: Evidence from Nigeria. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the Challenge of Human Development* (pp. 217–228). Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

This article argues that corruption in Nigeria is endemic and its unparalleled incidence has destroyed the country's integrity and global image. The economic effect of corruption is seen in the fact that more than 300 billion US dollars from oil exports since the 1970s have been embezzled by past Nigerian leaders. The article's objective is to show how bad governance in Nigeria and, in particular, misappropriation of public money by leaders have led to underdevelopment despite the country's wealth of human and natural resources. Several empirical cases were cited to show the depth of corruption perpetrated against Nigerians by its past and present leaders. Government spending for health, education, and infrastructure becomes limited as a result of such corruption. To address the problem, the article suggests a total overhaul of all institutions in the country to foster development and a change of attitude by the leaders to promote good governance.

80. Onayemi S.O., Akingunola R.O., & Sangosanya, A.O.B. (2005). Governance, corruption and economic development in Nigeria. *Ife Social Science Review*, Special edition. Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, October, 62–69.

Nigeria's Human Development Report reflects the state of corruption in Nigeria. This article looks into the recurrent expenditures of different governments from 1978 through 2002. It uses descriptive statistics such as growth rate and percentages to analyze secondary data obtained from the CBN. Causes of corruption identified by the study include, among others, extreme income inequality and irregular monthly salary. Findings from the study reveal that though democratic governments were relatively better than military governments, both systems of governance are corrupt. This is because they misallocate resources in a bid to maximize their short-term self-interests. For example, they discourage sufficient investment in human resources by allocating funds away from education, health, and energy but spend money on the military and other wasteful procurements that do not bring about required sustainable economic development. In order to completely eradicate corruption, Nigeria needs the practical reform of existing laws, rules, customs, and traditions that govern socio-political and economic relations. In addition, the military should not be allowed to rule since they are not constrained by the dictates of democratic principles. Efforts should be made toward accelerating economic growth and poverty reduction, specifically attracting foreign and domestic investments.

81. Ononghi, O. J. (2007). The effects of corruption on the agricultural sector in Nigeria. In A. D. Aina, (Ed.), *Corruption and the Challenge of Human Development* (pp. 275–280), Ilisan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

The article examines the role of agriculture in national development and how it has been limited by corruption which is considered the most serious problem in Nigeria. The main objective of this article is to show how the agricultural sector could have transformed the nation but failed to do so. It examines the mismanagement of funds and poor policy implementation as significant factors undermining the agricultural sector, while adequate funding, good policies, repackaging, and enhanced national security are proposed as solutions. The authors suggest that, despite the fact that corruption has eaten deep into the fabric of society, gains are still possible if the government and citizens reorient themselves toward transforming the economy and agriculture.

82. Onu, G. (2003). Emerging paradigms, prognosis and sustainable development: The case of privatization in developing societies. In G. Onu, (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp.122–136). Awka, Nigeria: Bookpoint.

The collapse of the Soviet Union and its socialist ideology left many developing countries in a dilemma. These countries, characterized by the lack of a dynamic modernizing class, weak colonial institutional inheritance, and poorly integrated national economies, were left with no other option but to abandon state-centered development strategies and renegotiate their insertion into the global marketplace of the 21st century. Every effort at embracing the globalization initiative has been met with increasing social problems such as inequality, crime, corruption, and stagnation. The dominant paradigms today such as privatization, deregulation, downsizing, contracting out, and divestment are embedded in the new public management. This article examines these emerging paradigms with a focus on privatization in developing countries and its impact on the

economy and sustainable human development. Findings reveal that privatization in Nigeria has not really solved the problem of poor governance. Rather, it has widened the gap between the rich and the poor. Hence, disinvestments have the inherent inability to curb corruption and improve efficiency. Accordingly, while the emerging paradigms are intended to promote growth and investment, constraints of developing societies and their lack of preparedness for the dictates of the international environment and idealistic capitalism only results in promoting abstract indices of growth without really having a direct impact on the economy and sustainable human development.

83. Osinbajo, Y. , & Ajayi, O. (1991). Money laundering in Nigeria. In U. A. Kalu & Y. Osinbajo (Eds.), *Perspectives on Corruption and Other Economic Crimes in Nigeria* Federal Ministry of Justice Law Review Series, Vol. 2, 58–86.

Money laundering has been identified as one of the most serious acts of corruption in Nigeria. This article examines the meaning and nature of money-laundering activities in Nigeria and the complicity of some financial institutions, such as the bureau de exchange banks, in aiding and abetting this economic crime. The author also examines the roles of statutory institutions and regulations against money laundering such as the Foreign Currency Domiciliary Account Decree 1985 (FCDA Decree), Second Tier Foreign Exchange Market Decree 1986 (SFEM Decree) Nigerian Enterprises Promotion (Issue of Non-Voting Shares) Amendment Decree 1987 (NVS Decree 1987). It identifies effective detection of money-laundering as the greatest challenge, hence, the need for international collaboration. The article concludes by highlighting strategies designed to fight domestic money laundering.

84. Otusanya O. J. (2010). *An Investigation of Tax Evasion, Tax Avoidance and Corruption in Nigeria*. (PhD Thesis) Essex University, Essex, U.K.

The study suggests that large sums of government revenue have been undermined by the anti-social practices of the Nigerian political and economic elite which it blames for enriching a few, but impoverishing most Nigerians. Thus, anti-social practices have played a major role in causing serious damage to the economic and social landscape of Nigeria, which, in turn, has undermined social welfare and investment in public services, thereby eroding the quality of life and producing a decline in average life expectancy. The study also suggests that the anti-social practices of the political and economic elite have been facilitated by professionals, for the purpose of increasing their corporate profits and fostering their financial gains, which is in conflict with their professional claims to be serving the public interest.

85. Otusanya, O. J. (2011). The role of multinational companies in corrupt practices: The case of Nigeria. *International Journal of Critical Accounting*, 3(2/3), 171–201.

A number of studies and reports have associated corruption with the misuse of public office for private financial gain. This study examines in detail a major vehicle for bribery and corruption. It argues that some corporations are willing to increase their profits through indulging in bribery, corruption, and money laundering, which has a tendency to degrade the governing system in the developing country. The article locates the role of MNCs within the broader dynamics of global capitalism to argue that the continued drive for higher profits and competitive advantages at almost any cost is not constrained by rules, laws, or even regulatory action. Using publicly available data to show that

multinational corporations (MNCs) are the engines of corrupt practice in Nigeria, article provides evidence showing that MNCs have designed novel schemes to circumvent laws and regulations in pursuit of higher profits. It seeks to explore and demonstrate the intensification of the role of MNCs in antisocial practices in developing countries, even though this role is in contradiction to the claims of MNCs to be socially responsible and accountable

86. Otusanya, J. O., Lauwo, S., & Adeyeye, G. B. (2012). A critical examination of the multinational companies' anti-corruption policy in Nigeria. *Journal of Accountancy, Business and the Public Interest*, 11, 1–52.

The paper notes how the drive for profit maximization by multinational corporations may lead them into engaging in corruption, money laundering, and other forms of corruption. The article notes that the burgeoning literature on MNCs rarely examines their predatory practices even though these practices affect a variety of stakeholders. The article, therefore, depicts a gap between corporate anti-corruption policy and actions. The authors draw on publicly available evidence to portray specific companies engaged in bribery, money laundering, and other acts of corruption. They argue that MNCs have used their connection to national public officials to improve their competitiveness and global earnings.

87. Oyewobi, L.O., Abdullahi, M.A., & Nwokobia, L. (2011). Impact of corruption on effective project delivery of building projects in Abuja. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business*, 3(3), 1051–1063.

Corruption has been identified as one of the major challenges of national development in Nigeria. This article examines the impact of corruption on service delivery in Nigeria, particularly in the

construction sector. The article argues that corruption in the construction sector manifests at the very onset of the selection of project location, appointment of consultants, procurement, appointment of contractors, and supervision of the project. It identifies the nature of Nigeria's political economy, weak government, dysfunctional legal system, and political interference as the major factors encouraging corruption in the Nigerian construction sector. The article highlights increased cost of construction, abandoned projects, and managerial inefficiency as some of the significant effects on corruption that prevent easy access to public goods. The authors observe that the introduction of due process has curbed the menace to a certain extent but recommends that contractors disclose all project information to the public for scrutiny to further deter corruption.

88. Peel, M (2009). *A swamp full of dollars: Pipelines and paramilitaries in Nigeria's oil frontier*. London, England: I. B Tauris & Co.

This article is a rich compendium of narratives on oil and armed militancy in Nigeria's oil-rich Niger Delta. The author argues that, despite the fact that the region is one of the richest oil deposit areas in the world, it remains a dangerous spot for oil exploration because a strategic alliance between the country's greedy political class and the oil companies ensures irresponsible but lucrative mining business practices that lead to environmental degradation and the dispossession of local communities. In response to this, local militants have emerged, disrupting the oil business. This article argues that the government's effort to stop the activities of these militants has failed due to the degree of corruption evident in the process. It chronicles, in equal and engaging measure, the voices and actions of the key players, including the militants, state officials, multinational oil companies, peasants, and other subaltern groups.

89. Rotimi, E.M, Obasaju, B., Lawal, A., & Iseolorunkanmi, J. (2013). Analysis of corruption and economic growth in Nigeria. *Afro Asian Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(4.2), 1–19.

This article use quantitative methodology to estimate the impact of corruption on the economy. It employs the OLS method to determine the relationship between corruption and economic growth, and it applies Granger causality to show the causal link between corruption and gross domestic product. The result of the research shows that corruption impairs and impacts economic growth.

90. Salisu, O. U. (2011). The opacity and conduit of corruption in the Nigerian oil sector: Beyond the rhetoric of the anti-corruption crusade. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, 13(2), 294–308.

The failure of Nigeria's development efforts has largely hinged on the consistent mismanagement of its oil wealth. This article, employing the content analysis method, attempts an appraisal of oil-related corruption in the Nigerian oil sector. It argues that underdevelopment in Nigeria is results from the mismanagement of resources rather than from the absence of such resources. It argues that widespread and prolonged mismanagement is possible because of the almost total absence of public accountability by successive Nigerian governments. While the most common form of corruption in Nigeria used to be bribery, in recent years this has been surpassed by embezzlement and theft of public funds, extortion, abuse of discretion, abuse of public power for private gain, favoritism, nepotism, conflict of interest, extortion, and illegal political party financing. The article traces the history of oil exploration in Nigeria, and analyzes the different manifestations of corruption in the oil sector, arguing that

corruption aggravates income inequality and poverty because those who benefit from corrupt deals are not likely to be among the poorest. To succeed in reducing corrupt practices in the oil sector, Nigeria needs strong political resolve and genuine efforts to introduce greater transparency in the management of oil resources.

91. Sangosanya, A.O.B., Akingunola R.O., & Onayemi S.O. (2005). Corruption, poverty and national development. *Ifè Social Science Review*. Special edition. Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, 70–77.

No society can actualize its full potential if it allows corruption to develop unchallenged. In spite of the country's enormous resources, the level of poverty in Nigeria is alarming. Corruption becomes prevalent when citizens, due to poverty, are not empowered to participate in the political process and have no means to hold their leaders accountable for their decisions and actions. This article, therefore, examines the interwoven nature of corruption and poverty as a deterrent to development. It explores the causes, effects, and consequences of corruption. It explores socio-economic indicators for selected years to explain the poverty level. The findings in this study reveal that poverty provides the initial impetus for corruption to thrive in Nigeria; however, the depth of the level of corruption further widens its horizon. Therefore, strategies to eradicate poverty should take into consideration an improvement in the country's Human Development Index (HDI) through improvement in the standard of living, literacy level, health, justice, equity, and human rights, developing institutions, government performance, and political structures and attitudes toward the poor. Furthermore, the institutional approach which considers nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) as vital to the attack on poverty through the empowerment of the poor should be pursued.

92. Shehu, U. R. A., & Akanni, O. E. (2008). Corruption and economic growth in Nigeria: 1986–2007. *Munich personal REPEC archive (MPRA)*, Paper No. 12504: Online at <http://mpa.ub.uni-muenchen.de/12504/>.

According to the World Bank, corruption is a key factor that has hindered economic growth in developing countries. Using Nigeria as a case study, this article examines the effect of corruption in the country between 1986 and 2007. To achieve this, a Barro-type endogenous growth model and the Engle-Granger (1987) cointegration and error correction mechanism (ECM) techniques were used to unit root properties of the variables and their long-term relationship and to determine values of long-term parameters. The findings reveal that corruption exerts a significant direct effect on economic growth and, indirectly, via critical variables such as government capital expenditure, human capital development, and total employment. Second, about 20% of the increase in government capital expenditure ends up in private pockets. The article, therefore, recommends that the government come up with more effective measures for curbing corruption.

93. Siyanbola, A. A., & Ogunbona, O. O. (2005). Corruption and economic development: An empirical analysis. *Ifè Social Science Review*. Special edition. Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, October, 190–202.

Nigeria is endowed with enormous human and natural resources; yet, it is still categorized as one of the poorest countries in the world. Corruption has been identified as a major cause for this failure to progress in Nigeria. Seeking to establish the effects of corruption on economic development using input-output analysis, the authors adopt a holistic approach, discussing corruption under

three broad headings: political corruption, bureaucratic corruption, and electoral corruption. It classifies the economy into 15 sectors, one of which is “corruption.” It hypothesizes that a percentage of the allocation of the sectors goes into corruption and then finds the linkage effect between corruption and the different sectors. The article concludes that corruption is a leak in the economy and explores its “merchandise.” The article recommends that the government should take a holistic approach to the issue of corruption by organizing a comprehensive national conference that will restructure and reform not only the political terrain but also the constitution and the judicial and legal systems. It encourages a commitment to fiscal federalism as well. In addition, the government and citizens must remember that good governance, transparency, and accountability are the keys to tackling corruption in society.

94. Tijani, A. R. (2011). The impact of insurance corruption on good governance. In A.B. Sunday (Ed.), *Corruption, democracy and good governance in Nigeria* (pp.156–176). Saki, Nigeria: Real Success Consults.

Insurance is a device which provides financial compensation in the event of misfortune, with the payment being made from the accumulation of contributions of all parties participating in the scheme. The Nigerian insurance system has been diagnosed with various forms of corrupt practices which have a negative effect on good governance. This article takes a look at corruption in the insurance sector and its implications for good governance in Nigeria. The study traces the origin of insurance in Nigeria, its meaning, functions, and classifications. It also examines the complexity of corruption and the manifestations endemic to Nigerian insurance firms. According to the paper, the staff of insurance firms found corruption unavoidable because many of them struggle for survival without assistance from the company.

The paper recommends the need to eradicate the warlike political contests which have been the bane of private enterprise since independence. It highlights the need for employees, brokers, agents, and other professional bodies to practice and implement mutual trust, fair and equal distribution of resources, and reinvigoration of the right governance ethos in the people, beginning at birth.

95. Uma, K. E., & Eboh, F. E. (2013). Corruption, economic development and emerging markets: Evidence from Nigeria. *Asian Journal of Management Sciences and Education*, 2(3), 56–67.

This article offers interesting insight into the link between corruption and the challenge of economic development in Nigeria. It argues that in spite of the measures put in place by the federal government to curb corruption, the menace still remains evident in every facet of the Nigerian polity and has eaten deep into the Nigerian system. The paper examines the implications of corruption in Nigeria and comes to the conclusion that corruption is one of the greatest problems militating against development, growth, and poverty alleviation. The article goes further to proffer some recommendations for solving the problem. Among these are radical reform in all sectors of the Nigerian economy, minimization of unemployment, higher remuneration for high-level public officers, increased wages, and provision of credit facilities and noncorrupt allowances to workers to enable them to meet the necessities of life.

96. Utigikar, S. S. (1986). Corruption in the building industry. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp.106–110). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

The article analyzes corruption as it affects developing countries like Nigeria, especially the building industry, with resulting effects on urbanization, industrial development, and social and economic development. The article classifies the major areas in the building industry where corruption commonly occurs and highlights how the architect, engineer, and technical staff are involved in the vicious cycle of corruption. Warning about the consequences of corruption in the building industry and its several related effects on the industrial development of Nigeria, the article calls for urgent and drastic measures to check corruption in order to avoid a loss in national income from poor quality public buildings. It recommends the hardening of public opinion against corruption and corrupt acts in the building industry.

97. Xavier, S., & Arvind, S. M. (2008). Addressing the national resource curse: An illustration from Nigeria. In C. C. Soludo, P. Collier, & C. Pattillo (Eds.), *Economic policy options for a prosperous Nigeria* (pp. 61–92). New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

The abundance of natural resources is one of the most commonly cited causes of corruption in Nigeria. This chapter discusses Nigeria's challenge in managing natural resources and its effect on corruption. With the use of cross-section empirical analysis, the authors demonstrate that stunted institutional development—a catch phrase for a range of pathologies including corruption and weak governance—is a problem intrinsic to countries that own natural resources such as oil or minerals. The scholars point out that natural resources such as oil and minerals have a serious detrimental impact on the quality of domestic institutions and long-term growth. They reveal that waste and corruption from oil, rather than Dutch disease, has been responsible for Nigeria's poor long-run economic performance. They also proffer some solutions for tackling the problem, which include the acceleration

of institutional change, which would involve distributing the bulk of oil revenues directly to the people.

Education

98. Adebisi, A. P., Adebisi, O. S. , & Arogundade, K. K. (2012). Academic corruption and the challenge of unemployable graduates in Nigeria: Implications for entrepreneurship Ddevelopment and economic growth. *Journal of Commerce*, 4(1), 1–12.

It is believed that qualitative education is a major instrument that transforms the society. In other words, without quality education, a society is bound to be retrogressive. This study posits that the phenomenon of unemployable graduates increases the rate of unemployment and obstructs the development of Nigeria. While identifying several factors responsible for the poor quality of graduates churned out by tertiary institutions, the article focuses attention on the part played by academic corruption in the emergence of this phenomenon. It contends that the curricular structure is too cumbersome and highly demanding. The study also states that the perverse manner in which the curricula are administered has led to the challenge of unemployable graduates. It posits that an end has to come to corruption in the nation's tertiary institutions in order to produce employable graduates who will encourage development. It recommends strict adherence to the principle of the rule of law; sincerity of agency and administrators, and a strong political will.

99. Apeji, S.A. (1986). The crumbling ivory tower: Corruption in academic process. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in Development* (pp.100–105). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

The ivory tower is often expected to serve as a good example to the rest of the society, especially in moral terms. This community, however, has gradually become infested with the same corruption now ravaging the Nigerian society. This article examines the types of corruption in Nigerian universities that stem from both academic and nonacademic activities of the Nigerian universities. Analyzing the external drivers of corruption in universities, the author clearly shows how corruption derailed higher education. The article evaluates the various steps to check corruption and recommends solutions to prevent further decay of Nigeria's university system. Among the recommendations suggested are better collaboration among the academics and a change of attitude by those managing the university system.

100. Edinyang, S. D. (2012). The role of social studies education in stemming corruption for national transformation in Nigeria. *British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*, 9(1), 97–103.

A search for the cure to Nigeria's corruption problem must begin with a clear explanations for its endemic presence in Nigeria. Focused on exposing the causes of corruption, the author explains why the fight against this monster is fruitless and discusses the role of social studies education in national transformation that will curtail corruption. The article concludes by recommending that social studies education be compulsory for all students. It also recommends curbing corruption through cultural reorientation, strict adherence to constitutional and legal provisions, patriotism, and holistic embracing of good governance.

101. Ekanem, E. E., Okore, E. O., & Ekpiken, E. W. (2012). University education policy in the fight against corruption and economic development in Nigeria. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Educational Research and Policy Studies*, 3 (4), 447–452.

According to the national policy on education, the goal of tertiary education is to contribute to national development through high-level relevant manpower training, development of proper values for the survival of individuals and society, and development of the intellectual capacity individuals so that they understand and appreciate their local and external environment and acquire both the physical and intellectual skills that will enable them to be self-reliant and useful members of society. The inability or ineffectiveness of our universities in performing these functions was traced to corruption. The paper, therefore, seeks to provide baseline information for reengineering the university policy plan in solving the problem of corruption so as to engender development. It identifies factors inhibiting university education policy in the fight against corruption and makes recommendations.

102. Emiloju, A. A., & Adeyoju, C. A. (2012). The challenges of maintaining the integrity of public examinations in Nigeria: The ethical issues. *International Education Studies*, 5(2), 18–23.

In recent years, there have been debates on the validity and reliability of public examinations in Nigeria. This paper surveys the ethical issues and challenges facing the efficient conduct of public examinations in Nigeria. It submits that the failure of the Nigerian school system to translate the nations' educational philosophy into reality is clearly a result of the teaching of inappropriate attitudes and values among citizens. This further

affects the nation's quest to achieve in all field. Thus, the study recommends the establishment of the National Commission for Examination Ethics (NCEE) to oversee all matters relating to the promotion of examination ethics and the formation of the Anti-Examination Malpractice Brigades (AEMB) in the schools to compliment the role of the proposed NCEE in reorienting students on the importance of abiding by examination ethics and shunning examination malpractices.

103. Jimoh, B. O., & Omoregie, O. E. (2012). Factors that predispose secondary school teachers to examination malpractice in Edo State, Nigeria. *Review of European Studies*, 4(1), 245–254.

Examination malpractices have become endemic in the Nigerian educational system, particularly in secondary schools, with teachers, school heads, parents, and other key stakeholders in examination administration involved in the corruption. Using Edo state as a case study, this paper examines the variables that predispose secondary school teachers to examination malpractice. The descriptive survey design was deployed in the study. The data collected were analyzed using percentages, both mean and standard deviation. The findings in the study indicate that anomie is a major significant variable that predisposes teachers to examination malpractice. Other variables, though not significant, are social/parental factor, teaching/learning environment, teacher factor and student factor. Hence, the study recommends that teacher training programs should be re-designed in ways that place more emphasis on civic and moral education and that government increase funding for the educational sector.

104. Nzeakor, H. O. (2002). Corruption in institutions of higher education in Nigeria. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp. 283–297). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

Corruption has been blamed for the failing standard of education in Nigeria. This article examines the influence of corruption on tertiary education in Nigeria. It investigates the different types of corrupt practices, including their causes and consequences, and looks at the standard of education in Nigeria. It identifies corruption through admission, corruption among students, and corruption among staff/authorities, with examples as the types of corruption. It highlights social stratification, modernization, colonialism as different causes of corruption. The author suggests valued reorientation, proper funding of the education sector, and stiff punishment for those convicted of cultism as the way out of the malaise.

105. Odo, C. O. (2002). Corruption within the education System: Examination malpractice in school. In C. O. T Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp. 272–282). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

Examination malpractices have been identified as one of the challenges facing the Nigerian education system. This article explores the meaning, causes, and forms of examination malpractices and the strategies with which to tackle the phenomenon. The author describes examination malpractice as a form of corrupt practice perpetrated within the education system. He identifies poor teaching methods, poor remuneration, ineffective supervision, and overemphasis on paper qualification as some of the factors that are aiding exam malpractice. The dishonesty of the officials of examining bodies and the active connivance of teachers and school authorities are other reasons. Finally, the author suggests the need to recruit competent and qualified teaching personnel, thorough supervision, and improved conditions of service for teachers as coping strategies to curtail examination malpractices in Nigeria.

106. Ogunji, A. J. (2011). Examination management and examination malpractice: The Nexus. *Journal of International Education Research*, 7(4), 53–64.

In recent years, examinations at all level of the educational system have been faced with diverse levels of fraud and irregularities perpetuated by students, teachers, parents, and other stakeholders. Arguing that the level of examination malpractice in any country at any time is directly proportional to the extent to which examination management roles violate or uphold examination ethics, this article uses Nigeria as a case study to unravel the specific unethical examination management practices that tend to sustain a culture of examination malpractice. It recommends strict adherence to examination management ethics as the way to address the problem.

107. Okorodudu, N. G. (2013). Peer pressure and socio-economic status as predictors of students' attitude to examination malpractice in Nigeria. *International Journal of Education*, 5(1), 36–51.

In recent years, the education sector in Nigeria has been faced with the problem of examination malpractices at both primary and tertiary levels. The aim of this article is to examine the effect of peer pressure and socio-economic status as predictors of student attitudes toward examination malpractice in Nigeria. Adopting regression analysis, the results show that peer pressure significantly predicts students' attitudes. The study, therefore, recommends the following measures: first, the school counselor should help students to reduce the negative impact of peer pressure through the use of counseling skills, equal penalties for offenders irrespective of their gender or socio-economic background, and moral education that will aid students in making god decisions. .

108. Okotoni, C. A. (2007, September 6). *Curbing examination malpractices in Nigeria*. Paper presented at the International Conference on Nigeria in the 21st Century: Issues and Challenges, Faculty of Administration, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife/Conference Centre of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

Examination malpractice is probably the most serious threat to academic credibility and prestige in Nigeria. This article examines the rising challenge of examination malpractice, which cuts across all levels of education in Nigeria and has harmed the reputation of the nation abroad. The article observes that there is an increase in the degree of examination malpractice at all level, and went on to analyze the various forms of examination malpractice in Nigeria. Such increase includes leakage, impersonation, alteration of marks by lecturers and examiners, aiding and abetting, supply of prewritten answer sheets to students, and many others. The causes of such malpractice include greed, high cost of examination fees, laziness, general decadence, truancy, too much emphasis on certification, misplaced priorities, inadequate facilities in schools, and the failure of parents and government to effectively curb the menace. The paper argues that the consequences of examination malpractice are grievous and devastating. The solutions to the menace include reevaluation of the laws in regards to examination malpractice, applying stiff penalties, involvement of NGOs, the government, and parents, and the reorientation of the Nigerian students

109. Olusina-Daniel, O. O. (2005). Corruption and ethical challenges in the Nigerian university system: Implications for national development. *Ifẹ Social Science Review*, Special edition. Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, October, 216–224.

Corruption remains a fundamental problem in most parts of the world in spite of various efforts to stop it. This article examines the issue of corruption and ethical challenges facing Nigerians within university system. The article cites a small-scale survey, involving 20 lecturers (graduate assistants-lecturers 1), in the Faculty of Social Sciences. The authors use individual oral interviews to assess the level of knowledge of junior academics about ethics associated with their teaching profession. The study shows that junior academics have little knowledge of the ethics guiding their profession and discusses the impact of this on corruption and national development. The article recommends that policy guidelines on corruption and national development with reference to the Nigerian university system include an improvement in the conditions of service of the university employees, training and retraining of staff, and a broad-based awareness campaign to create awareness about the high costs and damaging impacts of corruption.

110. Ugwoegbu, I. T. (2012). Roles of adult education in minimizing corruption in Nigeria. *Journal of Emerging Trends in Educational Research and Policy Studies*, 3(2), 170–173.

From all available evidence, corrupt practices in Nigeria have reached a very high degree of prevalence. This endemic state of corruption warranted several actions already taken by stakeholders to fight against it. The purpose of the study is to help develop an effective and permanent mechanism that will help minimize or if not totally eliminate corruption in the Nigerian society. The study drew attention to the evils of corruption in Nigeria and then discussed some methods that could be used to reduce corruption through adult education. Adult education, according to the author, is regarded as all forms of education provided to adults and is obtained through formal and informal

situations. The author argues that these forms of education, if provided, will help minimize corruption among the beneficiary.

Health

111. Adebola, S. A. (2007). Corruption, the monstrous obstacle course in health care delivery system in Nigeria—An Appraisal. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 397–416) Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

The negative impact of corruption on social services like health is a well-known fact. This writer reviews, on a conjoint measurement scale, the implications of all types of corruption and their impact on the health of the Nigerian people. The article establishes the causal relationship between individual health and the level of corruption as indicated by indices like drug theft, equipment misuse, bribery, nepotism, fake drugs, and supplies invoicing. The paper distinguishes between the impact of corruption on health status in rural and urban areas, noting that while the impact has a more devastating effect in rural and socio-economically poor areas, the worse forms of corruption are the practice of theft and supplying of fake drugs. The paper suggests that the mechanisms for fighting corruption should be devoid of all political maneuvers. It also called for a reorganization of the budgeting process to allow for more participation and transparency in the formulation, execution, and reporting segment of the process. It suggests the need for effective monitoring of the use of hospital equipment and vehicles and a fully functional national health insurance scheme to allow the health care delivery system to rely more on user fees than on conventional government interventions for the maintenance of hospitals.

112. Smith, D. J. (2012). AIDS NGOS and Corruption in Nigeria. *Health and Place*, 18(3), 475-480.

NGOs are usually renowned for their advocacy against corruption. Yet many of these NGOs are widely suspected of indulging in corruption and mismanagement of donor funds. With the use of two ethnographic case studies, this article probes into the intersecting dynamics of inequality, morality, and corruption among Nigerian NGOs that specialize in the fight against HIV-AIDS. The author observes, rather ironically, that even though local AIDS organizations are widely seen as conduits for corruption, local opinions of particular NGOs and their leaders care less as to whether donor resources were misused and more on the ways that people who accumulate the benefits of corruption use them socially. In the midst of this ambivalence, the author observes a growing discontent about corruption which, in his words, suggests a gradual change in people's understandings of the processes that produced inequality in Nigeria.

History

113. Adadu, O. (2006). *Curbing corruption in Nigeria: The untold facts*. Abuja, Nigeria: Ogunleye Publishing.

The origin of Nigeria's corruption problem is often as controversial as the role of contemporary anti-corruption institutions and policies in the anti-corruption struggle. The book highlights the history and nature of corruption in contemporary Nigeria. The author traces the root of the problem to colonial rule but finds that corruption has now become a part of the character of many Nigerians. The book contains several examples of corruption including the ones in central government institutions, traditional institutions, and local government councils. While

taking account of existing anti-corruption laws, the author advocates curbing corruption through poverty eradication strategies and social justice.

114. Agbaje, E. B. A. (2007). Corruption, power and insecurity in the contemporary Nigerian State: A historiography of paradoxes. Paper presented at the International Conference on Nigeria in the 21st Century: Issues and Challenges, Faculty of Administration, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife/Conference Centre of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

Corruption has had multiple effects on the Nigerian society. This paper, based on historical perspective, attempts to draw a link between corruption, power, and insecurity in Nigeria. The paper points at the paradox of the state's wealth, which was supposed to provide security but has become the reason for insecurity in Nigeria. The origin of these problems in Nigeria, and indeed Africa as a whole, can be traced to the European invasion of Africa and the corrupt practices used to extract wealth from the continent. The paper concludes by asserting that the way forward must include the reordering of the Nigerian state into one where dubious wealth questioned and sanctioned.

115. Aluko, J. O. (2007). Corruption: A legacy of colonialism. In A.D Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 201–214). Ilisan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

This article examines corruption from a historical perspective. The author argues that corruption is a colonial legacy brought into the country during British colonial rule. Traditionally, Nigeria is organized around kinship system and each kinship group is organized into compound for political, economic, social and

administrative purposes for the maintenance of the society and corruption was minimal or absent in this setting. As the paper clearly shows, colonial era bastardized the purity of Nigeria and introduce corruption in its leaderships and all form of corrupt practices to perpetrate fraud began with the British, before spreading into postcolonial military and civilian regimes. To tackle corruption, the paper suggests that all anti-corruption agencies should put in more efforts and the government should discipline corrupt officials. The citizens need to hold the government accountable for lack of transparency, good governance, bad leadership and lack of progress in different socio-economic sectors.

116. Falola, T. (1998). Corruption in the Nigerian public service: 1945-1960. In J. M. Mbaku (Ed.), *Corruption and the crisis of institutional reforms in Africa* (pp. 137–165). Lewiston, NY: The Edwin Mellen Press.

The rise of corruption in the Nigerian polity dates back to the colonial era. Its institutionalization as legitimate practice is rooted in the preindependence years, as early as the mid-1940s, when serious concerns about it were first expressed. The article explores the nature and progression of strategies employed in combating corruption in the pre-1960 public service. Prior to this work, the existing literature on corruption focused primarily on the postindependence period while the colonial period was considered sacred. The article also examines how the underlining indigenous ethics of precolonial structure, which legitimized the chief as the rightful receiver and the subjects as the rightful giver of gifts, resurfaced under the British Native Authority system. The work traces the history of antigraft crusades (both private and public) as far back as the early years of colonial administration.

117. Lawal, A. A. *Corruption in Nigeria: A colonial legacy*. Inaugural lecture delivered at the University of Lagos, Akoka, Lagos, Nigeria. June 7, 2006.

From a historical perspective, this article examines the origin of corruption and corrupt practices in Nigeria. The author argues that corruption was invented and nurtured under colonial rule during which the phenomenon became extremely pervasive in all sectors of the then emerging economy. During this time, British colonial officials, contrary to widely held view, invented various methods of perpetrating fraud and embezzlement of public funds. As the author shows, these corrupt British officials were hardly punished by their kith and kin who were in charge of governance so that, over time, Nigerians inherited or began to copy some of these vices imported by Europeans. To tackle corruption, the author recommends democratic reforms, independent anti-corruption agencies (ACAs) and incentives to encourage whistle-blowers.

118. Ogbeidi, M. M. (2012). Political leadership and corruption in Nigeria since 1960: A socio-economic analysis. *Journal of Nigeria Studies*, 1(2), 1–25.

This article argues that corruption is responsible for the socio-economic setback in Nigeria. Using a historical approach, the article attempts to explore the corrupt tendencies of the political leadership class in Nigeria since 1960 and its implication for socio-economic development. The main crux of the paper is that political leadership and corruption are interwoven. From that point of view, the author argues that the problem of corruption in Nigeria cannot be solved without addressing the question of bad leadership. He recommends that there must be a complete change of attitude on the part of the Nigerian political leadership or political class in order for the country to experience a corrupt-free society.

119. Pierce, S. (2006). Looking like a state: Colonialism and the discourse of corruption in northern Nigeria. *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 48(4), 887–914.

Most analysts of corruption in Nigeria do not usually make reference to the presence or nature of corruption in precolonial Nigeria. This article considers the problem of corruption in Nigeria from a historical viewpoint. It particularly looks at how corruption was deployed as a term to characterize different kinds of malpractices in government throughout the twentieth century. The article adopts an historical approach and sees corruption not as a product of a Nigerian or African dysfunction but as a product of the legacy of state formation and of the interplay between indigenous and foreign understandings of appropriate conducts in government.

120. Smith, M. G. (1979). The historical and cultural condition of political corruption among Hausa. In U. M. Ekpo (Ed.), *Bureaucratic corruption in sub-Saharan Africa: Towards a search for causes and consequences* (pp. 211–246). Washington D.C: University Press of America.

This article historicizes the emergence of political corruption in the Hausa societies. It argues that Islam was an instrument used to successfully navigate the mucky waters of politics. Although, the Jihad aided in the reasserting Islamic norms, however it failed to dispel oligarchic traditionalism. This led to strange political system which has a mixture of political pragmatism, Islamic norms and traditional Habe practice. This was also a factor that facilitated the adoption of indirect rule system by the British. It further argues that oppression and corruption increases among the Hausa people because they control the political hemisphere and governance. It concludes that to fully understand the emergence of political corruption among the Hausas, historical and structural

factors which define these behaviors and their context should be taken into full account.

121. Tignor, L. R. (1993). Political corruption in Nigeria before independence. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 13(2), 175–202.

Political corruption is not a new phenomenon in Nigeria's body politics. Scholars have argued that the root of widespread corruption in the country could be traced to the period of colonialism when it was used increasingly as a tool to legitimize British indirect rule in Nigeria. Therefore, this article sought to investigate the root cause(s) of political corruption in Nigeria and how it gained prominence in contemporary Nigeria. The author identifies colonialism as the root cause of widespread corruption in Nigeria. It contends that corrupt practices may not be strange to any human society, but it has become a strategy for establishing and sustaining unpopular rule in the colonial era. The article strongly criticized the British colony for the allegation of existing widespread corruption prior to the arrival and against the nationalists as self-serving and a pretext to protract colonial rule in Nigeria with an attempt to discredit the agitation for political emancipation, respectively. It criticizes the British stance on corruption as double standard. The study concludes that the case of widespread political corruption only gained momentum in the wake of decolonization.

Law

122. Adejumo, I. O. (2006). Corruption and crime in Nigeria. In B. Aboyade & S. Ayodele S. (Eds.), *Fighting corruption in Nigeria: Challenges for the future* (pp.139–161). Ibadan, Nigeria: Development Policy Center.

Corruption and crime are two major problems plaguing Nigeria. This article examines the various attempts that have been made by past and present governments to create a legal framework for curtailing them. One of the methods employed is the review of past cases handled by the Nigerian courts to see how the courts interpreted some of the past legislation and how their judgments were received. After the review, the author concludes that corruption is a major factor contributing to the loss of confidence in public institutions in the country. To remedy the situation, the author recommends swift punishment of corrupt officials, the removal of constitutional immunity, and other impediments hindering the various commissions established to investigate and try persons charged with the offence of corruption.

123. Ajibade, S.P.A. et al. (2011). *Executive Summary of Anti-Corruption Legislations with a View to Advising Foreign Investors in Nigeria on Anti-corruption Programmes*. Retrieved from <http://spaajibade.wordpress.com/2013/04/15/executive-summary-of-anti-corrupt-legislations-with-a-view-to-advising-foreign-investors-in-nigeria-on-anti-corruption-programmes/>. Legislation is a crucial tool for dealing with corruption and crime.

This article offers an excellent review of the anti-corruption legislation in Nigeria. The document was prepared to serve as guide to foreign investors who wish to avoid falling prey to corrupt officials. The article acknowledges the fact that corruption

in relation to financial crime cuts across borders, and as such there is the need to develop strategies and laws to curb it. Within this strategy, the need for international cooperation becomes pertinent. The article, thus, looks at some of the anti-corruption legislation in Nigeria, alongside legislation in other countries such as the United Kingdom and United States. The legislation discussed includes the ICPC Act 2000, EFCC Act 2004, the money laundering prohibition act 2004, the English Bribery Act 2010, the American foreign corrupt practices act, etc. The article concluded by calling attention to the need for individuals and organizations to seek professional advice on the laws guiding each financial environment.

124. Akihihero, A. P. (2007 , July 24). Legal dynamics of the enforcement of economic crimes in Nigeria. Paper presented at the Law Week of the Benin Branch of the Nigerian Bar Association, Bishop Kelly's Pastoral Centre, Airport Road, Benin City, Edo, Nigeria.

The frequent recourse to new legislation and institutions by successive governments in their quest to fight corruption underlines the importance of an effective legal framework in crime fighting. This article was written against the backdrop of the new civilian administration of President Umar Musa Yar'adua who was about to launch his version of anti-corruption crusade which he promised will break new grounds in the anti-corruption war. Adopting a legal approach, the author examines the various definitions and dimensions of the concept of economic crime in the light of new local legislation. It also appraised the legal machinery in place for the enforcement of economic crimes, and analyzed the enforcement processes. The article concludes with the on the spot assessment of the performances of the various agencies regulating the dynamic field of anti-corruption in Nigeria and made recommendations for improvement in the system,

including more commitment of the government against corruption.

125. Akinseye-George, Y. (2000). *Legal system, corruption and governance in Nigeria*. Lagos, Nigeria: New Century Law Publishers.

The study of corruption has largely been dominated by social scientists. Yet as a social problem, corruption also has other aspects which are sometimes beyond the purview of the social scientist. This book, written by a legal practitioner and scholar, attempts to establish the relationship between the Nigerian legal system, corruption and governance. The author argues that the phenomenon of corruption is nurtured by a weak legal system and has posed a serious threat to good governance in Nigeria. After reviewing the existing anti-corruption provisions, the author concludes that these legislation especially the outdated criminal and penal codes are no longer effective or sufficient for dealing with the problem posed by corruption, necessitating an urgent review.

126. Babatunde Sr., A. W. (2011). *The State, Judicial Sector Reforms and Judicial Corruption in Nigeria: A Sociological Perspective*. *SSRN Working paper Series* December 6. Retrieved from http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1968990.

Corruption is now considered as the most important obstacle to sustainable development and democratic governance in the developing regions. In Nigeria, virtually all public institutions have been afflicted by the menace, even the Judiciary; the supposedly last hope for the common man. This paper represents a critical attempt at explaining the dialectical relationship between the Nigerian state, judicial sector reforms and judicial corruption.

According to the author, the alarming rate of corruption in the judiciary is capable of destabilizing the country's political system if not urgently checked. Using the Neo-Marxian criminological perspective to analyze the issue, the paper suggests that solutions to the problem of corruption in the nation's judiciary depend largely on the creation of a welfare state that will take citizen's welfare as its priority.

127. Bello, G. E. (1991). Evolving a legal and institutional framework for combating corruption and other economic crimes in Nigeria. In U. A. Kalu, & Y. Osinbajo, (Eds.), *Perspectives on Corruption and Other Economic Crimes in Nigeria* Federal Ministry of Justice Law Review Series, Vol. 2, 177–193.

Corruption in Nigeria has been associated with actions or inactions that devalue certain principle which people hold dear. Weak legal institutions have, therefore, been identified as one of the contributory factors to widespread corruption in Nigeria. This paper, therefore, examines legal and institutional methods for combating corruption in Nigeria. It describes the menace of corruption as causing havoc in the country. It identifies the evolution of the legal framework that is “militaristic” in order to successfully combat the threat to national development. It identifies whole measure which is aimed at sanitizing both the public and private sector. The author recommends institutional reforms of the police, judiciary, Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB) as well as the inclusion of corrupt practices provision in all contractual agreement entered into by public institutions in order to remind them of the sincerity of the government in fighting corruption.

128. Ekumankama, U. D. (2002). *Law, corruption and other economic crimes in Nigeria: Problems and solutions*. Jos, Nigeria: New World Publishers.

The prevalence of corruption in Nigeria has spurred a number of laws and legislation designed to curtail it. This author, in simple down-to-earth language, provides a historical account of corruption and corrupt practices in Nigeria dating pre independence Nigeria till the time of this study. The author employed the content analysis method in giving an expository on corrupt practices in Nigeria by both public and private officials and government. It went on to analyze the impact of economic crimes on development, the establishment of agencies in a bid to curb corruption and their effectiveness in carrying out these functions. The work looked at several laws and acts enacted by the government in relation to corruption, and how it has helped encourage or discourage corruption. The author concludes by proffering solutions to resolving the problems of corruption and other economic crimes prevalent in the Nigerian economic system.

129. Fadayomi, E. F. (1991). Eradication of corruption and other economic crimes within the administration of justice system: Problems and prospects. In U. A. Kalu & Y. Osinbajo (Eds.), *Perspectives on Corruption and Other Economic Crimes in Nigeria* Federal Ministry of Justice Law Review Series, Vol. 2, 207–211.

Corruption in Nigeria has been described as cancerous and it requires a bold step to curb. This article examines the role of specific public institutions like the police, judiciary, and ministries of justice, prisons and customs in the administration of justice. The study admits that none of these institutions is immune to corruption. The author observes that laws in Nigeria are better observed in breaches. The study also identifies the lack of strong political will to enforce the provision of the law on corruption as the major factor encouraging corruption in Nigeria. The author concludes by recommending the eradication of illiteracy, respect

for moral values and poverty alleviation in order to eradicate corruption in Nigeria.

130. Hill, J. (2011). Corruption in the courts: The Achilles' heel of Nigeria's regulatory framework. *Third World Quarterly*, 31(7), 11–61.

In recent times, there has been exponential growth in the number of anticrime laws and regulatory frameworks in Africa. This article examines the issues and challenges associated with this phenomenon in Nigeria. As he argues, the ongoing debates over what laws should be passed and by who tend to ignore the more basic and arguably urgent question of whether African states' justice systems are sufficiently robust to give this legislation meaning. After reviewing lessons from Nigeria's current experiences, which are marked by the rising use of the Private Security Sector Code (PSSC) and instances of malpractice in its justice system, the author concludes that its regulatory framework is fundamentally compromised by corrupt practices which undermine regulatory frameworks put in place in the country.

131. Igwenyi, O. B. (2010). *The crime of corruption in Nigeria: Laws, issues and solutions*. Enugu, Nigeria: SNAAP Press.

Since Nigeria started its war against corruption, a host of anti-corruption legislation has been conceived and passed in a bid to help the country rid itself of corruption. The work by a law scholar, reviews the major anti-corruption legislation in Nigeria which includes constitutional provisions, criminal and penal codes, ICPC Act 2000, EFCC Act 2004, highlighting their strengths and limitations. The author suggests that despite the pressure of these laws, corruption has defied all available solutions. To help correct the problem, he recommends the

adoption of people-oriented eco-policies to reduce poverty, public service reforms, inter co-operations in the fight against corruption and better understanding of past efforts in fighting corruption in Nigeria and other countries in order to draw lessons.

132. Jacob, O. A. (2010). Procurement law in Nigeria: Challenge for attainment of its objectives. *University of Botswana Law Journal*, 11, 131–152.

One of the most recent anti-corruption laws passed in Nigeria is the Public Procurement Act (PPA) of 2007. This article critically reviews the PPA 2007, which is the first procurement legislation in the country. In the article, the author examines the objectives, coverage, and compliance strategy and efficacy effectiveness of the Act. The article analyzes some of the cases to which the legislation applies and defines the factors contributing to the partial implementation of the Act. It concludes that the PPA 2007 has not achieved much and offers some recommendations on how to make it more effective.

133. Juwayriya, B. & Muhammed, B. (2013). An appraisal of administrative justice and good governance in Nigeria. *Journal of Politics and Law*, 6(2), 216–229.

Corruption has been identified as the bane of governance in Nigeria. Endemic corruption has virtually affected every sphere of Nigeria's national life. The article examines the concepts of administrative justice and good governance in Nigeria and also the dilemma of administrative justice in Nigeria. The author argues that administrative justice is a component of justice and a lacuna for the attainment of good governance. It describes administrative justice and good governance as complementary and reinforcing each other. It identifies them as a panacea for the development of a peaceful and just society. However, the article

notes the challenges of discretionary power in the proper administration of justice in the society especially when used outside rational reasons. It then contends that there is the need to check arbitrariness, and entrench the ethic of accountability and transparency. The study concludes that administrative justice would be better served in a political atmosphere of good governance.

134. Kalu, U. A. (1991). The Double Jeopardy Principle and the National Drug Law Enforcement (Amendment) Decree 1990. In U. A. Kalu & Y. Osinbajo (Eds.), *Perspectives on corruption and other economic crimes in Nigeria*. Federal Ministry of Justice Law Review Series, Vol. 2, 229–241.

It has been argued that corruption in Nigeria has a new dimension such that it will require a proactive measure to countermand its effect on the society. This article examines the applicability of the principle of double jeopardy in law and sees whether the amended drug law infringe on the constitutional provision of fair trial of the accused or on the provision forbidding a second trial for a person who had already been on trial for a suspected crime. It tries to explain what constitute double jeopardy in law and how the amended drug law does not negatively affect constitutional provision. It concludes that against popular demand, the amendment only extends the arm of law to catch up with those who thought they are discreet at breaching the law.

135. Kolajo, A. A. (2002). *Layman's guide to criminal law and anti-corruption law*. Ibadan, Nigeria: Spectrum Books.

The Nigeria statute books are replete with legislation enacted to help curb corruption in the country. But these legislation are scattered in different publications making their accessibility a difficult task. This short book written by a retired judge provides

a brief but concise review of major aspects of Nigeria's criminal law, which includes the general principles of Nigeria's criminal law and major offences. This comprises preliminary offences, offences against public order, breach of the peace, corruption and abuse of office, offences relating to the administration of justice, offences against morality, stealing and like offences, forgery and false accounting etc. It equally considers the offences enacted under the ICPC Act 2000. The book is particularly useful for understanding the legal basis of Nigeria's anti-corruption campaign.

136. Ladapo, O. A. (2011). Effective investigations, a pivot to efficient criminal justice administration: Challenges in Nigeria. *African Journal of Criminology and Justice Studies*, 5(1 &2), 79–94.

The absence of effective criminal investigation has diverse effect on the criminal justice administration. This study examines the link between effective criminal investigations and the efficiency of criminal justice administration and challenges of criminal investigations in Nigeria. The study appraises eight challenges to criminal investigations such as: the low crime reporting culture of the public, paucity of police funding, corruption, inadequate training of police officers in criminal investigations, delayed duplication of investigation case files, missing investigation case files, lack of forensic science facilities and experts; and poor public records keeping. Thus, the study suggests various ways of remedying these challenges that cut across issues of funding, legislation, policy change, structural reform, personnel training and intervention by nongovernmental organizations as well as other stakeholders.

137. Lawan, M. (2012), Underdevelopment, corruption and legal disorder in Nigeria: Exploring a Nexus. *NIALS Journal of Law and Public Policy*, 1, 74–112.

Most studies on corruption in Nigeria were approached from the social science perspective. This article however seeks to understand corruption from a legal perspective. The author laments the paucity of literature on the legal perspectives of corruption and seeks to fill the gap. The article is divided into three parts. The first section looks at underdevelopment amidst oil wealth and draws extensively on available data to demonstrate the contradictions between oil wealth and underdevelopment. The second section looks at the connection between corruption and development. It argues that corruption has impeded development since public resources aimed for developmental purposes have been drained. Finally, the article argues that legal disorder has spurred corruption.

138. Ngwakwe, C. E. (2009). An analysis of jurisdictional conflicts among anti-corruption laws and institutions in Nigeria. In U. D. Enweremadu & E. E. Okafor (Eds.), *Anti-corruption reforms in Nigeria since 1999: Issues, challenges and the way forward, Special research issue, Vol. 3* (pp. 43–58), Ibadan, Nigeria: French Institute for Research in Africa.

Adopting a legal perspective, this article looks at some of the legal loopholes and jurisdictional conflicts that have followed the implementation of Nigeria's recent anti-corruption legislation, with special focus on their causes and effects. Some of the legislation considered included the Criminal Code, Penal Code, EFCC Act 2004, ICPC Act 2000, Code of Conduct and Tribunal Act 1989, and the money laundering Acts. According to the author, the manner of drafting these laws has led to incessant conflicts among the agencies responsible for implementing these

laws, contributing to the ineffectiveness of the fight against corruption. According to the author, improving the effectiveness of these antigraft agencies will, therefore, require the review of the various anti-corruption laws in Nigeria. Activities of the agencies must also be streamlined.

139. Nwakanma, B. (1986). An assessment of legal provision for controlling corruption in Nigeria. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp.185–192). Ibadan. Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

Most Nigerians tend to see strong laws as the solution to the nation's problem with corruption. This article by a legal practitioner seeks to assess the relevance of existing legal provisions against corruption in Nigeria. According to the author, though Nigerians disdain bribes or illegal commissions, however, they see themselves caught in the web of bribery hence this vice has become a way of life. This situation he said has led to the proliferation of legal frameworks against corruption. The article commends the efforts being made by the government in adopting anti-corruption laws and the law enforcement agencies such as the Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB) in the fight to enforce the laws against corruption. However, he recommends that the education of the entire populace is the most effective mechanism for controlling corruption in terms of regarding corruption as a social evil.

140. Ocheje, D. P. (2001). Law and social change: A socio-legal analysis of Nigeria's Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act, 2000. *Journal of African Law*, 45(2), 173–195.

The article gives a concise background to the current efforts to tame corruption. It also examines the provisions of the Corrupt

Practices and Other Related Offences Act No. 5 of 2000 and the investigatory regime which it creates, in an attempt to assess the overall adequacy and prospects of the latest legal measure against corrupt practices in Nigeria. The author's argument stems from a political economy approach to corruption, which emphasizes the effect of the mass poverty which afflicts Nigeria today and puts the country on the debit side. The article concludes by exploring ways of enhancing the effectiveness of the legal approach in combating corruption, and suggests that it is best to consider this approach as only a contributing tactic to a much wider political approach, for corruption is essentially a political problem.

141. Odusote, G. (2013). The judiciary as a critical linchpin in Nigeria's anti-corruption crusade. *The Liverpool Law Review*, 34(2), 123–143.

The role of the judiciary in fighting corruption cannot be overemphasized. Although corruption crusaders in Nigeria have consistently pointed at the judiciary and its slow processes as an obstruction in the ongoing efforts to implement recently enacted laws against corruption, not many studies have looked into this. This article examines some of these anti-corruption laws and the role of the judiciary in implementing them. The author posits that to avoid the guilty escaping the hand of the law, the judiciary must be dynamic in interpreting these anti-corruption laws.

142. Ogbu, N. O. (2008). Combating corruption in Nigeria: A critical appraisal of the laws, institutions, and the political will. *Annual Survey of International & Comparative Law*, 14, 99–150.

This 53-page article examines the concept of corruption and the preexisting legal mechanism for combating corruption in Nigeria prior to the enactment of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related

Offences Act No. 5 of 2000. The main thrust of the article was the analysis of the different ways public officers has been involved in corrupt practices in the country. The article looks at the code of conduct provided by the constitution and the various independent anti-corruption agencies showing how some of the code's provisions have been breached by some public office holders. It went further to discuss the will of the legislative and judicial body in fighting corruption before concluding on the approach used by the two previous civilian administrators which still has some loopholes. Its recommendation borders on the need for the institutionalization of the political will to fight corruption.

143. Ogiri-Okpe, S. (n.d.). Criminal justice response to corruption: The Nigeria case. *The 14th UNAFEI UNCAC Training Programme Participants' Papers* , 178–183.

The paper, which conceptualizes corruption as “the use of public office for private gain” argues that corruption now pose the greatest threat to the development of poor countries, especially those of Africa, even more than HIV/AIDS. The main focus of the paper was to look at the laws and policies of government as well as legal interventions taken in a bid to curb corruption in Nigeria, and the challenges associated with them. The article specifically looked at the present government's policies and legal positions in relation to corruption which includes the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act No. 5 of 2000, legislation with particular regard to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) 2003, the Money Laundering Act, 2004, and the Freedom of Information Act, 2011. It also looked at the procedures for investigation, prosecution and adjudication as well as the challenges of the criminal justice system in combating corruption. These include independence, funding, inherent delay in the criminal justice system, and hostile witnesses. The paper recommends that protection for whistle blowers, quick decisions,

and the removal of the immunity clause will help in reducing corruption. The paper concludes that commitment, determination and collaboration by the entire society are required to halt corruption.

144. Olagoke, O. O. (2004). The extraterritorial scope of the anti-corruption legislation in Nigeria. *Journal of International Law*, 38(1), 71–88.

This article examines the extraterritorial pattern of the anti-corruption legislation in Nigeria specifically the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act No. 5 of 2000 and its implications on business to public interface and business to business interactions. The Act focuses on individual persons as the prime actors particularly where penal liability in the form of sentencing is to be imposed. However, this article argues that individuals may be difficult to trace and it may also be difficult to press a judge to impose liability on an individual employee who was used or pressured into committing an offence. It is thus recommended that since private companies will undertake public duties, the adverse impact that could result from possible corruption needs to be addressed.

145. Olufokunbi, F. (1986). Corruption in the administration of justice. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 123–130). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

An independent and efficient judiciary is essential to any successful war against corruption. However, in many corrupt countries, the judiciary itself can be a source of corruption. This article is centered on corruption as practiced in the administration of justice within the judiciary. The article highlights sources of corruption, parties to corruption, and the causes of corruption in

the administration of justice. The article recommends that the erosion of judicial independence under the 1979 constitution should be corrected in order for the country to tackle corruption effectively.

146. Oke, T. (2014). Financial crime prosecution, legal certainty and exigency of policy: Case of Nigeria's EFCC. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 21(1), 56–65.

Nigeria's EFCC was established in 2003 to help check the menace of financial crimes, including money laundering perpetrated by politically exposed persons (PEPs). Since its establishment, the agency has faced serious legal challenges arising from loopholes in its law and slow processes associated with the Nigerian legal system. This article seeks to examine some of these challenges. The main argument of the article is that the EFCC has the dual mandate of maintaining equilibrium between two fundamental, but sharply contradictory objectives: establishing guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and responding to the policy imperative of curbing corruption through preventative measures. The article argues that as a result of contradictory ends, the agency has found itself as 'the spider in a cobweb of legalism' deliberately created by accused persons to undermine its operations. As a recommendation, the author calls for a major rethink of the appropriateness of criminal jurisdiction in the prosecution of financial crimes in Nigeria and elsewhere in Africa.

147. Okediran, Y. A. (2006). The legal framework for the regulation and control of corruption in Nigeria. In B. Aboiyade & S. Ayodele (Eds.), *Fighting corruption in Nigeria: Challenges for the future* (pp.119–138). Ibadan, Nigeria: Development Policy Center.

This article examines how law and other well-formulated policies can be designed to reduce corruption, effectively address the misuse of entrusted power for private benefit, and regulate the insatiable lust for money, power, or status in all forms. The article specifically looks into the impact of the laws and institutions enacted since Nigeria's transition to democracy in 1999, such as the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act No. 5 of 2000, the EFCC Act 2004, as well as the 1999 Constitution all of which were enacted to help curb corruption in the country. The article identifies nonenforcement of these laws and poor policy implementation as the major factors constraining the effectiveness of the laws, as well as the institutional mechanisms towards eradicating the scourge. The author offered some recommendations, including improvement in the independence of the judiciary, the need for effective sanctions, accountability, strict enforcement of laws by all arms of government, provision of education, services and jobs, as well as spiritual regeneration.

148. Okeshola, B. F. (2012). Corruption as impediment to implementation of anti-money laundering standards in Nigeria. *American International Journal of Contemporary Research*, 2(7), 84–189.

This article discusses the challenges militating against the effective implementation of anti-money-laundering regulations in Nigeria, one of which is corruption. Despite the creation of anti-corruption agencies such as the EFCC and ICPC to halt corruption, the article notes that corruption still is the bane to the implementation of the anti-money-laundering standards in Nigeria due to corruption among officials both in the public and private regulatory agencies. To remedy this situation, the author argues that there is the need, among many others, for the improvement in the socio-economic life of Nigerians, imposition of harsh punitive measures for corrupt practices, improved

oversight and monitoring functions of CBN over the financial sector, and the domestication of all anti-money-laundering standards.

149. Oko, O. (2002). Subverting the scourge of corruption in Nigeria: A reform prospectus. *Journal of International Law and Politics*, 34, 397–473.

This study appraises the advancement of corruption in Nigeria. It argues that factors behind its perennial growth range from unwillingness of leaders to effect change, government control of the economic sector which aids the opportunities and abilities to seek rent and the civil society's growing apathy or acceptance of corruption. The study thus recommends that in order to significantly reduce the rise of corruption in Nigeria, adequate mechanism that will ensure the drastic reduction of the culture and legacy of corruption is needed. Furthermore, the Nigeria government should ascertain the root causes of corruption with the aim of addressing it through effective implementation of the legal framework already in place. Lastly, Nigeria can only subvert the scourge of corruption if her leaders have the political will to tackle the menace.

150. Okogbule, S. N. (2007). Official corruption and the dynamics of money laundering in Nigeria. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 14(1), 49–63.

The proliferation of corrupt practices in Nigeria amidst weak legal and financial regulatory framework in the country has posed some challenges to regulators of the financial system who have watched as money laundering activities has become the order of the day. This article discusses the connection between official corruption and money laundering. It examines the relevant laws dealing with these offences with a view of assessing their adequacy. The key

provisions of the criminal and penal codes are also discussed as well as the new enactment dealing with these crimes, namely, the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act No. 5 of 2000. It was found that these recent enactments have gone further than the earlier provisions dealing with these crimes since they contain some far reaching innovations such as the provisions for the appointment of an independent counsel to investigate allegations of corruption against the president, vice president, governors, and deputy governors. The article argues that the aforementioned provisions can only be effective if the identified problems of enforcement are adequately tackled and the monitoring mechanism strengthened.

151. Okoye, F. (2013, September). The prosecution of electoral offenders in Nigeria. *FES discussion paper*, No. 5.

Elections in Nigeria are usually marked by serious cases of electoral malpractices instigated by politicians who want to get to power by all means. This study reviews nutty issues about electoral corruption and malpractices in Nigeria with the focus on the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and the Electoral Act 2010. The author discovers that electoral fraud and malpractice in Nigeria are rooted in the “do or die” approach to Nigeria’s policies and the lack of capacity and the will of the authorities to deal with the threat. He called on authorities to urgently address this issue to avert the abortion of the democratic process. In his views, the establishment of an electoral offence commission and tribunal will reduce electoral misconduct and malpractices.

152. Okeke, C. C. (2003). Anti-corruption law of the Obasanjo regime: A critical assessment. In E. O. Ezeani (Ed.), *Public accountability in Nigeria: Perspectives and issues* (pp. 252–265). Enugu, Nigeria: Academic Publishing Company.

Due to its damaging effects on development, Nigeria has been engaged in a perennial and endless struggle aimed at curbing corruption. This study assesses the efforts taken under the Obasanjo administration (1999–2007), particularly laws made to fight corruption. According to the author, successive governments have tried without much success to reduce the incidence of corruption in Nigeria. Laws have been enacted and probes panels set up at different times to fight the malaise. Yet, the situation has remained unabated. According to him, it was the persistence and intractable nature of this national malaise that compelled President Obasanjo to propose a bill on anti-corruption to the National Assembly. The assessment of his anti-corruption law in the study shows that Obasanjo's government did not live up to expectations. He observed that the situation was compounded by lack of accountability and transparency. He posits that instead of decreased incidence of malaise, the tempo rose to quantum proportions. He recommends that the fight against bribery and corruption should be continued unabated until some significant milestone is attained.

153. Omenka, J. I. & Apam, J. (2006). Regulating party financing under the 1999 Constitution and the Electoral Act 2002. *Money, politics and corruption in Nigeria. A Publication of IFES*, 23–36.

This article shows the impact of money on political party activities in Nigeria. The paper argues that Money is seen as a major determining factor in the operation of political parties and every other institution in Nigeria. Political parties, being the principal instrumentality of democracy, would only survive or be able to carry out its functions when funded. More money means more victories for the party so members of these parties who are in public office loot to fund the parties in order to win elections. The author emphasizes that money exhibition by parties had fuelled

corruption and thus, undermined democratic governance. The paper argues that all regimes are guilty of this “money bug,” which is now seen as a means of getting into the office. The paper concludes that until money is removed from the Nigerian politics, there can’t be democratic development.

154. Opadayo O. B. (2010). *Civil Recovery of Corruptly-Acquired Assets: A Legal Roadmap for Nigeria*. (Masters Dissertation) University of the Western Cape, Western Cape, South Africa.

This dissertation examines the international, regional and Nigerian frameworks available for the recovery of assets acquired through corrupt means. The examination is bifurcated on the distinction between criminal and civil forfeiture processes. The researcher identifies the following as the policy and legal constraints to asset recovery, immunity from prosecution for certain officials, problems of mutual legal assistance, lack of political will, inadequacy of the legal framework and inadequate technical capacity. For policy reform, the researcher recommends the creative use of provisions in existing legislation, the enactment of a civil forfeiture legislation, establishment of an asset forfeiture unit and a specialised court to adjudicate corruption related cases.

155. Oshodi, E. J. (2011). Could tough anti-corruption laws and an exclusive anti-corruption court safeguard Nigeria’s national treasury? *Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization*, 1, 1–6.

The author, writing from a psychology background examines the possible advantages of special corruption courts as deterrents against corrupt practices, vis-à-vis therapeutic methods. The writer advocates a combination of psycho-legal approaches to

combating corruption. He state that such approaches can provide a lasting punitive and therapeutic effect among perpetrators of corruption, ultimately helping to reduce corruption among leadership and the citizens as a whole. In this work, the author highlights the relevance of psychological battery testing on public officials, and suggests that the nation should develop in-house forensic institutions for dealing with corruption suspects and convicts. It further proposed harsher sanctions for corrupt individuals, such as the death penalty for offenders, while tasking the various anti-corruption institutions to do more to win convictions against offenders.

156. Oyeboode, A. (1996). The judiciary, corruption and democratization. In A. Gboyega (Ed.), *Corruption and democratization in Nigeria* (pp. 81–91). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

Corruption is a perennial subject of global concern, and an endemic icon of Nigeria, cutting across all facets of government. The judiciary is one of the institutions capable of helping to advance the goal of anti-corruption. This work stresses that the position of *primus inter pares* of the judiciary has not been imbibed by political elite and the judiciary is not indeed the last hope of the common man. The author reasoned that certain actions need to be taken for there to be in existence a free judiciary and this will take some time. He accused the military of using the judiciary to subvert the rights of the poor and exploit the masses. Corruption in the judiciary, according to the author, is not only about bribery, but also about the use of the judiciary for election rigging. The Buhari regime attempted to curtail this but failed. The article also offers certain prescriptions for a viable judiciary and democratization process.

157. Waziri, F. (2011). United States of America's Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and Its Effects on Nigeria. *SSRN Working Paper Series*. Retrieved from http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1915698.

In recognition of the danger posed by corruption to its political and economic interests around the globe, the United States has taken some steps to help fight global corruption, especially in international business. The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (FCPA) which generally prohibits U.S. companies and citizens, foreign companies listed on a U.S. stock exchange, or any person acting while in the United States, from corruptly paying or offering to pay, directly or indirectly, money or anything of value to a foreign official to obtain or retain business is one of such steps. This paper analyzes the implementation of this law and its impact on Nigeria. According to the author, the FCPA exempts “facilitating” payments which are usually small payments that are designed to get a foreign official to perform a nondiscretionary function, which has proved to be burdensome on third world countries like Nigeria. For this reason, the author argues that such payments should not be encouraged, through an effective implementation of the FCPA by the US government.

158. Waziri, F. (2013). *Evolution of anti-corruption agencies and laws in Nigeria*. Saarbrücken, Germany: Lambert Academic Publishing.

Nigeria parades an array of anti-corruption agencies and laws created by successive governments in the country to fight corruption. This article addresses the evolution of some of these agencies and laws, with a view to identifying the pressing issues or challenges confronting them and ways they can be addressed. According to the author, corrupt practices in public office have arguably existed in Nigeria since the establishment of modern

structures of public administration in the country by the British colonial government. Its escalation coincided with the expansion of administrative structures and the full development of the public sector associated with political independence in 1960. The pervasive role of political violence in Nigeria leads to political instability which in turn helps exacerbate the nuances of corruption. As she argues, corruption in Nigeria cannot be completely eliminated but it can be progressively controlled and managed with well-equipped and independent anti-corruption agencies. The current laws and institutions against corruption are not efficient enough and they would continue to lack credibility until the corrupt stop enjoying impunity.

159. Waziri, F. (2011). *Strengthening of anti-corruption commissions and laws in Nigeria* (Unpublished PhD Thesis) University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Analysis of legal frameworks for fighting corruption is an important part of existing literature on corruption in Nigeria. This thesis using the comparative approach explores the role of laws in challenging and curbing public corruption in Nigeria through the use of anti-corruption agencies and laws drawing upon developments from other countries to illuminate issues in the Nigerian context. It analyzes the major anti-corruption agencies such as the EFCC, Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) and Code of Conduct Bureau and their approach towards corruption eradication and the democratic process. It also examines the role of information laws in curbing corruption and promoting transparency in Nigeria. In conclusion, the author notes that the basis for success for any anti-corruption regime is political will because there exist enough laws in the statute book to squash corruption but the enforcement of those laws depends on the political will of the governing class, coupled with the creation of an enabling environment for a corrupt free society. It

also recommends vigorous persecution and change in public attitude.

160. Yaqub, O. N. (2003). The Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act, 2000, and the Quest for the Sanitization of the Public Service in Nigeria: An exploration of its Feasibility. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and Sustainable Development: The Third World Perspective* (pp.185–203). Awka, Nigeria: Bookpoint Limited.

Corruption is a major social issue in Nigeria that has occupied a deep-seated position. This article is a critical appraisal of the ICPC Act, with a view to determining the extent to which it is likely to achieve its objectives. It takes a historical analysis of the problem of corruption in the country in order to understand its nature and how to tackle the cankerworm. Several inquiries that have been instituted after independence and up to date were unable to eradicate corruption in the country. Hence, the failure of previous attempts at combating the scourge led to the enactment of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act No. 5 of 2000 by the Obasanjo Administration, one year after he was sworn into office. The study also examines the composition of the membership of the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission, its institutional content, as well as the degree of empowerment or capacity the Commission is imbued with. It also takes a look at the role of civil society organizations in the fight against corruption in order to sanitize the society. Findings reveal that the civil society organizations have a crucial role to play to further the cause of the eradication of corruption from the country's body politic. The article advocates a concerted effort of the civil society organizations and the commission to enhance the work of the commission and enable it achieve its assigned mandate.

Library studies

161. Ezeani, C. N. (2003). Corruption in public libraries: Implications for public accountability. In E. O. Ezeani (Ed.), *Public accountability in Nigeria: Perspectives and issues* (pp. 149–156). Enugu, Nigeria: Academic Publishing Company.

One of the few areas of corruption that has not received much scholarly attention is corruption in the public libraries. This study is an important explorative work. The author draws some examples from some public libraries in America where the causes of embezzlement have been reported based on some documentation and concludes that embezzlement is the main form of corruption in the public libraries. He compares this with Nigeria and asserts that such documentations are very rare and difficult to come by because of the sensitive nature of the cases and the fact that Nigerians may not be honest enough to own up to such because there are times in the past that an inquest was made in a few public libraries in Nigeria, and because the claims of theft could not be substantiated, the cases died a natural death. He recommends that corruption in the public libraries should be given increased attention.

Linguistics

162. Taimiyu, R. A. and Olaoye, G. A. (2011). A pragmatic view of language as a potent weapon for eradicating corruption and sustaining good governance. In A.B. Sunday (Ed.), *Corruption, democracy and good governance in Nigeria* (pp.1–18). Saki, Nigeria: Real Success Consults.

Language is an inevitable and basic tool of human integration the world over. It constitutes a potent weapon which cannot be separated from any form of living creatures, including human beings. Language serves as a tool for eradicating social vices in the Nigerian polity. The contribution of individuals towards eradicating these social vices hinges on the effectiveness or otherwise of human language as an inevitable tool for the approval or repulsion in the society. This article takes a look at the roles of language in human societies and in Nigeria. The article reveals that the vices in Nigeria are traceable to academic, political and social settings which are viewed from pragmatic perspectives. Findings reveal that an ideal human society is not a mirage, since society is made and not born. Language should be used to ridicule, ostracize and criticize any perceived lapse or lapses, including corrupt practices by any political or public office holders and private individuals in the society.

Media studies

163. Ige, A. (2005). The fight against corruption: The role of the judiciary and mass media. In L. Olurode & R. Anifowose (Eds.), *Rich but poor: Corruption and good governance in Nigeria* (pp.134–159). Lagos, Nigeria: Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lagos.

The judiciary and mass media are critical institutions in the fight against corruption. This work examines the role of both institutions in Nigeria's fight against corruption. It also reviews the causes of corruption, efforts to fight it so far and the challenges in the fight towards combating the scourge. It also proffers solutions on how both the judiciary and mass media can better fight the war against corruption effectively. The writer states that the judiciary has the onerous responsibility to act as the watchdog

of the Nigerian constitution and also the mass media is also the watchdog of societal interest. According to the study, the judiciary is still regarded generally as the weakest branch of the three arms of government because it neither controls the purse nor the sword. Furthermore, the inability of the judiciary to tackle corruption is due to errors in the appointment of judges and the fact that the society is without strong moral foundations. The writer submits that to win the war against corruption, the judiciary, the mass media, and the citizenry must work together. There is the need for a total overhauling of the judiciary and a removal of all corrupt officials within the system. The study stresses that the role of the mass media in the anti-corruption crusade must be recognized by the courts, especially in cases involving the defamation of public officials. In other words, the press should continue to serve as watchdogs of the society and be neutral in the dissemination of laws. In addition, there is a need for a total reform of the political and economic orientation of the society and the need for moral rearmament on the part of the citizens. The government should also provide basic resources that can help to promote people's welfare.

Music

164. Ogunrinde. D. O. A. (2013). Corruption reduction in Nigeria: Appraisal of the role of music. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(1), 291–298.

Corruption severely hinders the development of a nation. It promotes backwardness and underdevelopment. The study elucidates the concept of corruption and its effects on the national economy. In another vein, it conceptualizes the term 'music' and attributes it to humanity and its roles to control this social device called dishonesty. In other words, it emphasizes the role of music

as a corrective measure and as a tool of corruption reduction. The study calls for obedience to the text of the nation's national anthem, which is considered as the starting point. It further recommends an emphasis on the various broadcast and electronic media industries to play more roles in playing music that teach good morals and the spirit of patriotism, loyalty and unity across the country.

Official Reports

165. Federal Republic of Nigeria. (1962). *Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of certain statutory corporations in western Nigeria*. Lagos: Federal Ministry of Information: Printing Division.

One of the earliest anti-corruption actions taken by Nigerian government after attaining independence from the British in 1960 was the establishment of the G.B.A. Coker Commission Inquiry of 1962. The panel was established when corrupt acts were reported in the western region where Obafemi Awolowo, the first premier and Ayo Rosiji, E. O Okunowo, and Abiodun Akerele, three members of his defunct Action Group party were found guilty of corruption by the Commission Inquiry of 1962. The Coker Commission in its report concluded that there were evidence of reckless and indeed atrocities and criminal mismanagement and diversion of public funds. The commission also state that Chief Awolowo knew everything about the diversion of a large sum of money into the coffers of the Action Group (AG). The report further found that Awolowo failed to adhere to the standards of conduct which was required of persons holding such a post. The Commission recommended that the accused persons should be made to refund some funds and kept out of public office.

166. Federal Republic of Nigeria. (1976, March). *Federal military government's views on the Report of Federal Assets Investigation Panel*. Lagos: Federal Ministry of Information: Printing Division.

This article contains the views of the federal military government on the report of a three-man Federal Assets Investigation Panel (FAIP) constituted in September 1975. The Federal military government in the publication unveiled the corrupt practices of certain former public officers accused of amassing assets through corrupt means and abused public offices. The report highlights cases where the accused persons used public office to unlawfully acquire state lands and undeveloped plots and failed to declare their true assets so as to conceal the exposure of the wide gap between their legitimate income and real expenditure. In other instances, the declarations of monetary value used in procuring some of such assets were shown to be inconsistent with the realities of the time. As a consequence, most of the officers forfeited their undeclared assets and investments.

167. Federal Republic of Nigeria. (1978, March). *Federal military government's views on the Report of Federal Assets Investigation Panel*. Lagos: Federal Ministry of Information: Printing Division, Lagos.

This is another publication containing revelations made by the Federal Assets Investigation Panel which had hitherto given a report on abuse of office by public officers in 1975. The panel observed a startling departure from the acceptable rule and ethics of behavior expected of public officers. The second report unveils corrupt practices by senior officers in the public service as examined by the panel of investigation, for the period 1975-1978. The publication reiterates the importance of adherence to the civil service rules, which clearly state what constitutes a misdemeanor

in public service. The panel exonerates some of the investigated officers from public penalty based on their findings, while those that were found to have exceeded the bounds of propriety could not escape blame.

168. Federal Republic of Nigeria. (1994). *Report of the Judicial Panel on the Reform/Reorganisation of the Judiciary*, Parts I–IV, Main Report, Abuja.

As the title shows, this official publication contains the findings of a judicial panel on the reform and reorganization of the judiciary. The panel was setup to look into the lapses of the Nigeria judiciary and prescribe modes of ensuring efficiency of the judicial arm of the Nigerian government. To do its work, the judicial panel took a critical look into the structure of the judicial council, appointments and condition of service. The report documents cases of widespread corruption and abuse of office by judges. The panel then gave a list of recommendations on how to go about the reorganization of the judiciary. The report of the panel also shows how it carried out its findings, the public's reaction to its advertisement, and those who submitted memoranda.

169. Federal Republic of Nigeria. (1999, November). *Commission of Inquiry for the Review of Contracts, Licenses and Appointments*. Vols. 1–4, Main Report, Abuja.

This report contains the findings of a commission of enquiry set up to review all major contracts, licenses, appointments, awards and approvals done under the regime of General Abdusalami Abubakar (1998–1999). The aim was to find out if these contracts, awards and licenses were carried out in adherence to due process. To carry out the inquiry, the commission called for memoranda from all the federal ministries, extraministerial departments,

parastatals and state-owned companies and all private organizations and individuals. The commission then use the submitted memoranda to make recommendations to the President. The major findings of this commission was that most of the contracts, awards and licenses were awarded to individuals and institutions linked to members of the regime, often at a very inflated cost. This caused a sharp drop in the country's foreign reserve. The panel then recommended that the government should take measures to cancel some of these frivolous contracts and awards and recover monies paid out to the beneficiaries.

170. Federal Government of Nigeria. (2003, June). *Nigeria governance and corruption survey study: Analysis of survey results (Final Report)*, Abuja, Nigeria.

This publication is an analysis of a survey commissioned by the federal government of Nigeria on corruption in Nigeria. The survey was undertaken to generate accurate and reliable information on corruption and the perception of Nigerians about the Nigerian government's operations, delivery of services, etc. The study also delved into the extent of corruption and the cost or effect of corruption in Nigeria. On the basis of its findings, the researchers gave recommendations on how to reduce corrupt practices in Nigeria.

171. Federal Government of Nigeria. (2004, March). *Policy considerations: Forums on the Nigerian Governance and Corruption Survey Study*. Abuja.

In 2001, the federal government as part of its commitment to the fight against corruption, commissioned the Nigerian Governance and Corruption Survey Study. This study itself was conducted by a consortium of Nigerian institutions which conducted a national survey of citizens, government officials and enterprise owners

designed to elicit their opinions on and experiences with government service delivery and corruption. The result of this survey was tabled before the forum whose membership cut across all sectors of the Nigerian society for dialogue in 2003. This publication is a summary of the deliberations at a forums which mostly centered on how government could reduce levels of corruption in the country using measures such as: the involvement of civil societies in the fight against corruption, educating the citizenry on the impact of corruption on their daily life, free, fair and competitive election, recruitment of qualified personnel in public or civil service, institutional reforms and many others.

172. Federal Government of Nigeria. (2012, August). *Report of the Petroleum Revenue Special Task Force*. Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources, Abuja.

Nigeria's inability or unwillingness to fight corruption is most clearly seen in the petroleum sector which happens to be the most strategic of all sectors of her economy. Yet the oil industry is one of the most opaque in the world. It was in acknowledgment of this fact that the federal government of Nigeria, in January 2012 put in place 17-member task force which was headed by the former chairman of the EFCC, Nuhu Ribadu, to probe the petroleum industry. The probe covered the years 2002 to 2012. This 146-page report contains the findings of the task force. According to the report, Nigeria has lost tens of billions of dollars in oil and gas revenues over the last decade from cut-price deals struck between multinational oil companies and government officials. In other words, the report provides new evidence of Nigeria's long history of corruption, which has enriched its elite and their cronies in the oil industry while leaving two thirds of the people in abject poverty. The task force made some recommendations to correct the situation, including the need to pass an oil sector transparency law that requires all oil companies active in Nigeria to report all

payments, costs and earnings for each license or transaction, and to publish all contracts and licenses; create a special properly-trained Oil and Gas Sector Financial Crimes Unit for law enforcement agents ; restructure NNPC and ensure full compliance of all agencies and companies with existing legislation.

173. Government of United Kingdom (1957). *Report of the tribunal appointed to inquire into allegations reflecting on the official conduct of the premier of, and certain persons holding ministerial and other public offices in, the eastern region of Nigeria*, London, Colonial Office.

During the final years of British colonial rule in Nigeria, allegations of corruptions became more pronounced. In response to this, several commissions of inquiry were put in place to investigate cases of corruption. The purpose of the inquiries was to expose wrong doing and to punish the culprits. In 1956, the Foster-Sutton tribunal was one such panel. The panel indicated that the Premier of the Eastern Region, Nnamdi Azikiwe was charged for corrupt acts because of his involvement in the affairs of the African Continental Bank (ACB) while still serving as a government official which is contrary to the code of conduct for public officials. The tribunal in his reports felt that Zik did not sever his connections with the bank when he became a Minister. He rather used his influence to encourage the use of public funds for shady deals so as to sustain ACB; a bank which Zik had an interest in. The tribunal called for Zik to resign as Premier of Eastern region and leave public life.

174. Human Rights Watch. (2007, January). *Chop fine: The Human rights impact of local government corruption and mismanagement in Rivers State, Nigeria*, 19, 2(A), New York .

With the increasing decentralization of power and resources, there has been a corresponding increase in the levels of corruption at the state and Local Government levels in Nigeria. The article is based on a field research carried out by Human Rights Watch (HRW) in five local government areas in Rivers state. The study attempts an overview of the irony of oil wealth in Nigeria vis-à-vis the prevalence of poverty. The article argues that embezzlement of funds meant for development had ensured that the ordinary citizens at the local level had little feeling of the enormous wealth of the nation. The article argues that corruption has crippled governments' capacity to realize their citizens' rights and deliver the basic services such as education and health care which poor Nigerians need the most. It argues that corruption in the Local Governments had also directly fuelled political violence and other forms of human rights abuse and has subverted ostensibly democratic processes hereby making the government the more unaccountable and less transparent. The article concludes that to eradicate corruption and ensure human rights protection, accountability, good governance and transparency among others must be encouraged. Anti-corruption agents must also be more proactive, and foreign companies and governments should play their roles in line with international laws and standards.

175. Human Rights Watch. (2010). *Nigeria: Everyone's in on the Game: Corruption and human rights abuses by the Nigeria Police Force*. New York, NY.

The Nigerian Police Force is considered the most corrupt institution, given its propensity for extorting bribes and committing human rights abuses. The seriousness of this menace obliged the Human Rights Watch, a global human rights NGO, to commission this study. The report shows the extent and impact of police corruption in Nigeria. According to the report, the Nigerian

police is not only riddled with petty corruption, as seen daily at various mounted checkpoints scattered across the country. There is also high-level corruption within the Nigerian Police Force. This involves top-rank police officials embezzling staggering sums of public funds meant to cover basic police operations. Senior police officers also enforce a perverse system of “returns” in which rank-and-file officers are compelled to pay up the chain of command a share of the money they extort from the public. According to the report, this decay has been sustained by the fact that those charged with police oversight, discipline, and reform have for years failed to take effective action, thereby reinforcing impunity in the police force. Officers of all ranks regularly perpetrate crimes against the citizens they are mandated to protect. To remedy the situation, the authors made several recommendations, including a call on the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to establish an independent commission of inquiry with subpoena power to conduct a transparent, comprehensive, and impartial investigation into systemic corruption within the Nigerian Police Force and prosecute without delay and according to international fair trial standards any police officer implicated in corruption and other serious abuses.

176. Human Rights Watch. (2011). *Nigeria: Corruption on trial?* The record of Nigeria’s Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, Human Rights Watch, New York, NY.

The establishment of the EFCC in 2002 marked another chapter in Nigeria’s efforts to fight corruption. This report analyzes the work of the EFCC between 2002 and 2011. In the report, the EFCC was portrayed as an agency which challenged the ironclad impunity enjoyed by Nigeria’s political elite. Its main achievements include the arraignment of 30 nationally prominent political figures on corruption charges and recovery according to

the EFCC, some US\$11 billion. The report however notes that many of the corruption cases against the political elite have made little progress in the courts. The report concluded that despite its promise, the EFCC has fallen far short of its potential and eight years after its inception is left with a battered reputation and an uncertain record of accomplishment. Finally the report identifies some obstacles that make a genuine war against corruption impossible. Nigeria's political system rewards rather than punish corruption; weak and overburdened judiciary offers seemingly endless opportunities for skilled defence lawyers to secure interminable and sometimes frivolous delays; the other anti-corruption bodies, the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) and the Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB), have failed to compliment the efforts of the EFCC. To overcome these challenges the report called on the Nigerian government to do more to fight corruption and to bolster the capacity and independence of key anti-corruption institutions. Nigeria's international partners were also enjoyed to play more active role.

177. Independent Corrupt (and Other Related Offences) Commission, Bureau of Public Procurement, & Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-corruption Reforms (2014, August). *Report on corruption risk assessment in the Ports Sector in Nigeria*. Abuja, Nigeria.

This is one of the most current reports on corruption, undertaken in a sector regarded by many Nigerians as a hotbed of corruption. The current report is a result of a six-month project, supported by the UNDP and Maritime Anti-corruption Network and carried out by the trio of Independent and Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC), the Technical Unit on Governance and Anti-Corruption Reforms (TUGAR) and the Bureau for Public Procurement. Its goal was to access the corruption risk in six Nigerian Ports and

make recommendations on ways to improve the integrity situation in the Nigerian Ports sector. The report contains a plan for addressing the deficiencies (such multiple and often overlapping procedures) noted in the assessment, focusing on improving organizational aspects of integrity and on raising awareness of the staff as well as on taking specific policy level measures to ensure the sustainability of results. The report identified the need for port agencies to clarify their procedures and strengthen their coordination to reduce the regulatory burden on their clients, thereby reducing bribery which is common in Nigerian port operations.

178. Institute for Developmental Research. (2003, June). *Nigerian Governance and Corruption Survey Study: Analyzing survey results (Final report)*. Zaria, Nigeria.

This study conducted at the instance of the Federal government of Nigeria following the launching of the anti-corruption crusade by the Obasanjo government. The research was carried out to provide detailed information on the extent of and public perceptions about corruption in Nigeria. The study was also conceived to establish a baseline against which to measure progress in the declared war against corruption. The study focus on how household, enterprise and public officials will assist government in the development of effective anti-corruption strategies. The study came out with a considerable amount of information on the nature and extent of corruption, its impact on public service management. The researchers also made a number of useful recommendations to strengthen the war against corruption: the need for institutional reform, increase public mobilization and commitment on the part of the political leadership.

179. Nigerian Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative/ Technical Unit for Governance and Anti-Corruption Reform. (2012, Abuja). *Report of Scoping Survey of Anti-Corruption Initiatives in Nigeria*.

The study is part of the ongoing effort of TUGAR (Technical Unit on Governance & Anti-Corruption Reforms) to develop a baseline and database of anti-corruption initiatives in Nigeria. The study used the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), African Union Convention on Prevention and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC), and the Economic Community of West African States Protocol on the Fight against Corruption (ECOWAS Protocol) as benchmarks to scan and assess the anti-corruption environment to develop a baseline and database of anti-corruption initiatives in Nigeria. The report found out that only a small fraction of the states in Nigeria are implementing legislation against corruption. Secondly, the report noted that some private sector activities required to be criminalized by the UNCAC, but presently is not fully covered by it. And thirdly, many anti-corruption laws in Nigeria have criminalized several other corruption related activities that should not be considered as offences. The report recommends among others, that there is a need for higher political will, flawless legal framework, effective public service, and mass awareness, to boost the anti-corruption crusade in Nigeria.

180. Nigerian Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative/ Technical Unit for Governance and Anti-Corruption Reform. (2012). *Mapping and Scoping Survey of Anti-Corruption and Governance Measures in Public Finance Management: A study of ten states of the federation*, Abuja, Nigeria.

The publication is the continuation of the documentation of anti-corruption measures of the Nigerian government against the

benchmarks of International Conventions and Treaties to which Nigeria is a signatory. Phase 1 covers the federal government and six Nigerian states, one from each geographical zone. Phase 2 involves an additional ten states. The methodology adopted includes the use of secondary data such as official government documents, interviews with state actors, survey questionnaire for nonstate actors as well as follow up interview with nonselected state actors. The study affects all areas of public financial system and seeks to establish existing gaps between policies and laws on the one hand, and their enforcement and implementation on the other. The latter undermine anti-corruption programming more than loopholes in policies and laws.

181. Nigerian Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative. (2012). *NEITI Oil and Gas Industry Audit Report (2006–2008): Simplified Version*, Abuja , Nigeria.

The Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI), a national subset of an International Movement-Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), was established in June 2003 with the aim of achieving sustainable development and poverty reduction in resource-rich countries plagued by the phenomenon of the “resource curse”. NEITI, known for promoting Transparency and Accountability in the management of revenues accruing from extractive industries, commissioned the first comprehensive process, physical and financial audits of Nigerian petroleum industry between 1999-2004 as well as 2005 fiscal years. The 2006-2008 Audit Report represents the third cycle. Reconciliation of the financial and physical flows was carried out from data collection templates that were completed and returned to the auditors by companies and government agencies. Other government information was taken from templates submitted by CBN and other relevant Agencies such as Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) and

Niger Delta Development Corporation (NDDC). Findings revealed noncooperation, under-assessments and underpayments, physical audit issues as well as differences between what was paid by the companies and what was declared by the government.

182. Technical Unit for Governance and Anti-Corruption Reform. (2012). *Report of GAP and analysis of anti-corruption initiatives in Nigeria with regional and global anti-corruption instruments*, Abuja, Nigeria.

This report used the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), African Union Convention on Prevention and Combating Corruption (AUCPCC) and the Economic Community of West African States Protocol on the Fight against Corruption (ECOWAS Protocol) as benchmarks to scan and review the anti-corruption environment to develop a baseline and database of anti-corruption initiatives in Nigeria. This report discovered that anti-corruption initiatives in the country have, to a large extent, complied with international anti-corruption norms. The study however observes loopholes in some of the domestic laws and practices e.g. the freedom of information bill, whistle blower protection laws, etc. It suggests that the enforcement of anti-corruption laws in Nigeria can and should be made stronger and more comprehensive by a review of the criminal procedure laws, witness protection regime, evidence and administration of justice system reforms as well as improved independence of institutions.

183. The Convention on Business Integrity, CBI. (2010). *Report on the public perceptions of the anti-corruption agencies*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Abuja, Nigeria.

This study conducted by CBI, one of the few NGOs committed to fighting corruption in the private sector was aimed at understanding citizens opinions about Nigeria's ongoing fight against corruption in order to estimate how well the anti-corruption agency have communicated progress in the fight against corruption. Institutions covered included ICPC, EFCC and CCB. The study was conducted between August and December 2008 and published in 2010. The study reveals that the citizens of Nigeria have a lopsided understanding of corruption. They believed that corruption is only associated with public office holders alone and that the solutions to corruption lies in going after the "big fishes." The study concludes that the ACA's should concentrate their efforts more on investigating and prosecuting grand corruption involving top politicians/public office holders and business leaders and do all this in a manner that enhances transparency and public accountability.

Philosophy

184. Adukwu, R. M. (2002). Self-moral transformation: The determinant of a corruption-free Nigerian society. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp. 251–271). Nsukka: Chuka Educational Publishers.

The goal of every nation is to build a corrupt-free society that does not tolerate any violation of ethical standards. This article examines the concept of corruption free society, the effects of the institutionalization of corruption, anti-corruption strategies and ways of modelling the Nigerian society. The author describes the notion of a corrupt free society as utopia and the case of Nigeria as a drastic fall of moral standard. It contends that corruption is on the rise in Nigeria because most public officers are corrupt. It

identifies material obsession, indiscipline as the factors that encourage corruption in Nigeria. The failure to bring public officials accused of corruption to book is the major reason for institutional corruption in Nigeria. The study highlights War Against Indiscipline (WAI) and Mass Mobilization for Self Reliance, Social Justice, and Economic Recovery (MAMSER), as some of the strategies to re-invent Nigeria and suggested moral transformation as a strategy to minimize the spate of corruption in Nigeria.

185. Agboola, T.O. (2009). Corruption crusade in Nigeria and the enforcement of ethics and accountability in the new political dispensation. *African Journal of Institutions and Development*, IV (5–6), 119–128.

Philosophers usually argue that ethics is the foundation of honesty and accountability. The article takes a cursory look at the contributions and roles of two of Nigeria's foremost commissions set up to enforce ethics and accountability in the country. The study sheds some light into the activities of EFCC and ICPC in their antigraft war especially in the Fourth Republic highlighting the public officers charged and the sanctions against them. The article takes a position in favor of transforming the state to be people-centered; otherwise, accountability will remain elusive. The article also recommends increased public enlightenment.

186. Apampa, S. (n.d.). Overview of the subject of ethics. In Rafsanjani A. Musa & Ekwekuo C. Chibuzo (Eds.), *Corruption programming: A practitioner's manual* (pp.116–129). Abuja, Nigeria: Open Society of West Africa (OSIWA) .

Ethics entails the strict adherence to a prescribed code of behavior. Although ethics is generally accepted as the relevant measure in checking unapproved behavior, the meaning and

understanding of ethics can be problematic. This article emphasizes on ethics, in terms of definitions, source and types. It also evaluates the power context and analyzes. The framework of ethics is for common good, self-interest, and the interest of others. This article discusses the nexus between the code of ethics and the fight against corruption using three approaches and three usual manifestations. The manual also compiled compliance enforcement mechanisms for ethics such as Market mechanism, Bureaucratic and Control mechanism, Clan or Culture mechanism, and Public feedback mechanism. The manual recommends corruption control through risk management and corruption detection, public awareness, prosecution of corruption and guidance for developing the code of ethics.

187. Egboh, E. A. (2003). Values and ethics of public responsibility. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp. 344–352). Awka, Nigeria: Bookpoint Limited.

Values and ethics are essential personal matters that guide and influence human behavior in an organization. It is essential to the general public that government affairs be administered properly. To improve and achieve results in its administration, values become important factors to be considered. This article examines the concept of values and ethics of public responsibility in the public sector. It explores the nexus between values and public administration and discusses the code of ethics for public service. It highlights the importance of administrative ethics in public administration as a guide in the performance of public responsibilities in the absence of a law to govern them. It explains that ethics is not only a question of law but of moral values. A code of ethics is a self-regulation tool among professionals. Although as a profession, public administration has no universally accepted ethical standards, or a code of ethics. Each government

prescribes a code of ethical conduct which government officials and employees follow. Professionals in government are also governed by the code of ethics of their respective professions. The misuse of powers and corruption springs from the amount of discretionary power that government officials have in the performance of their duties and functions. Still, observance of high ethical standards in the public service has been identified as one of the tools for preventing the misuse of power and authority and minimizing occurrence of graft and corruption in government.

188. Ehwarieme, W. (2003). Ethical measures for efficient and corrupt free public administration in Nigeria: A critical appraisal. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp.145–152). Awka, Nigeria: Bookpoint Limited.

Over the years, corruption has been identified as the bane of development in Nigerian. Hence, measures were taken to ensure an efficient and corruption free public administration in Nigeria. This article outlines and critically appraises the ethical measures enshrined in the criminal code, code of conduct, and the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act No. 5 of 2000. It outlines the essential provisions in each of the three codes and offers explanation for the ineffectiveness of the provisions in terms of the nature of the Nigerian state and within the framework of general political economy approach. The study shows that several measures have been enshrined in several codes that should ordinarily lead to a more efficient and corruption free system where the will to enforce them is made available. It notes that such will is absent because of the Nigeria's political economy and interests of the ruling elites and their foreign partners, which are best served by a corrupt and inefficient system. Thus, it creates a dilemma that one set of corrupt officials or institutions are expected to ensure that another set are not.

189. Ochulor, C. L., & Metuonu, I. C. (2013). Machiavellian philosophy of wealth acquisition in contemporary Nigeria: A critique. *Canadian Social Science*, 9(2), 62–67.

It has been noted by scholars that pervasive corruption has been the bane of political and economic development in Nigeria. This article examines the Machiavellian Philosophy which states that “the end justifies the means.” It states that most Nigerians indulge in corrupt practices in order to satisfy their appetite for obscene wealth at the expense of the masses. The article identifies the absence of national ethos for wealth acquisition as the major constraint for national development in Nigeria. It argues that while there are various ways of acquiring wealth, the ‘get rich quick syndrome’ has become inadvertently the norm. It identifies different sources of wealth in Nigeria but regrettably remarked that most Nigerians adopt cutting corners as an efficient means of wealth acquisition thereby institutionalizing corrupt and sharp practices. The writer called for an ethical reorientation towards wealth acquisition and a need to adopt noble means to affluence without endangering fellow countryman.

Political Science

190. Abdullahi, H, Abdullahi, Y. Z, & Yelwa, M. (2012). Corruption in Nigeria: Towards A new paradigm for effective democratic governance and sustainable development. *Academic Research International*, 3(1), 239–253.

In the last two decades, corruption has received a great deal of attention largely because of its assumed negative consequences for development and stability. This article gives some account of corruption and its consequence on the Nigerian polity and development. The article argues that in as much as corruption is

as old as man, sophisticated corrupt practices coupled with the anti-intellectualism are the vices that had help ruin the Nigerian state. Thus, effective democratic governance has eluded Nigeria as a result of the hydra headed monster called “corruption”, which has defied every remedy. The article is divided into six parts which covers an introduction, concept clarification, overview of corruption in Nigeria, giving its nature, types, causes and effects of corruption, linkage between corruption, effective democratic governance and sustainable development, case model for combating corruption which are human model, institutional model and the Immunity Model. The article recommends that enlightenment campaigns, accountability, reforms of the public/civil service and constitutional provisions will foster the rule of law.

191. Abdullahi, Y. S. (2004). Combating corruption in Nigeria—Bliss or bluster? *Journal of Financial Crime*, 12(1), 69–87.

Although Nigeria has a long history of fighting corruption, the country still records a very high rate of corrupt practices including the practices of bribery, nepotism and misappropriation of public funds. The principal aim of this article is to give an overview of the corruption situation in Nigeria and discuss its possible causes, which are seen to be rooted in sociocultural practices and the political and economic situation of the country. According to the author, the main reason for the persistence of corruption is the lack of political will to deal with it. The author further examines recent efforts to combat corruption in Nigeria, with a special focus on the Abachacase and its lessons. In his view, this task was rendered difficult by challenges of global enforcement. On this basis, he concludes that Nigeria’s recent efforts at eliminating corruption are unlikely to be entirely successful.

192. Abisoye, L. O., & Adesiyan, E. A (2014). Corruption and leadership challenges in a democracy: A case of Nigeria. *International Journal of Behavioral Social and Movement Sciences*, 3(1), 9–15.

The assumed negative relationship between corruption and development, especially in a democracy, has been widely debated. This article extends the debate on corruption, democracy and development in Nigeria. It argues that despite the enormous human and capital resources available in Nigeria, development has continued to elude the country due to the prevalence of corruption. The article attempts a conceptualization of corruption, leadership and democracy, and went further to establish their relationship in the Nigerian context. The article argues that corruption has to be tackled headlong as it is difficult to win the battle against poverty if public funds keep disappearing into private pockets. Hence, to tackle corruption, preventive measures such as educating the public, strengthening anti-corruption agencies, enshrining the practice of transparency and accountability in governance must be put in place.

193. Abu, A. (2005). The Spatial imprints of corruption in Nigeria. In L. Olurode & R. Anifowose (Eds.), *Rich but poor: Corruption and good governance in Nigeria* (pp. 88–108). Lagos, Nigeria: Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lagos.

Works focusing on the spatial implications of corruption in Nigeria are rare. This article identifies the spatial imprints of corruption in Nigeria with respect to its geographical imprints, as well as, its environmental consequences on the country. The author observes that corrupt officials are often asymmetrically distributed in space which leads to a tendency for the spatial effects of corruption or cluster in space. It identifies the poorest people and areas/regions as the greatest victims of corruption. It

notes that efforts to redress federal imbalances through state creation, has only led to a further exacerbation of spatial inequities and imbalances. Accordingly, the failure of the numerous attempts towards curbing corruption in the country is due to lack of ‘spatial responsibility and political accountability’ in the system. The writer suggests the need for a political accountability mechanism capable of ensuring accountability in elections, emphasizing the need for a strategy that focuses on corruption in endemic areas, cities and systems and not only on corrupt individuals. It also suggests the need to employ basic geographic tools of heuristic and algorithmic models in a GIS environment to arrive at a statistical solution based on the composite of population, land area, ethnic affinity, and contiguity adjacency viability.

194. Abutudu, M. (2003). Mediating Encounters: Corruption and the Nigerian state. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp. 275–285). Awka, Nigeria: Bookpoint Limited.

The high incidence of corruption in the public life of postcolonial Africa is widely acknowledged. In Nigeria, the allegations of corruption have featured prominently. Corruption is in effect a central facilitator of wealth and political power in Nigeria. The mediating role of corruption in public life is also manifested and encoded within institutions of the state. The daily and routine encounters with public officials often require negotiation in which corruption may play a facilitating role. This article examines the mediating encounters of corruption in the Nigerian state. The process of mediation may be characterized in three major ways; people characterizing the actions of state functionaries, state functionaries characterizing their own actions and people characterizing their own relations with agents of the state. The article discovers that Nigerians have devised ways of talking out

corruption, at high or low places without actually using the term itself. Such codes are situational, context-specific, and generally derived from innocent everyday terminology. For the author, analysis of corruption in the context of Africa tends to ignore how the phenomenon is represented in everyday activities, discourse, encounters and experiences of the people.

195. Achebe, C. (1983). *The Trouble with Nigeria*. Ibadan, Nigeria: Heinmann Books.

The failure of Nigeria to institute a peaceful, stable and prosperous economy despite being blessed with abundant human and material resources has attracted much debate. Several problems have been identified as responsible for this, including tribalism, lack of patriotism, mediocrity, indiscipline, corruption, social injustice. This short book examines many of these issues. According to the author, the key problem is a failure of leadership which causes all these other problems to exist in the first place. He particularly hyped the issue of corruption, arguing that if the country had better leaders who could take a stand against corruption, it would definitively have huge trickle down effects that would aid bringing social programs, peace, social order and justice. In the final analysis, he calls on all thoughtful Nigerians to rise up today and reject those habits which cripple the country's aspiration and inhibit its chances of becoming a modern and attractive country.

196. Adams, A. J. (2002). Corruption in Nigeria's local government system: Its implication for rural development. *West African Journal of Research and Development in Education*, 9(1), 78–88.

The level of underdevelopment of Nigeria's rural area and the attendant case of mass poverty among rural dwellers has led to

increased concern for sustainable rural development. Local Governments which are supposed to be instrument for rural transformation have been turned into conduits for self-enrichment by public office holders. This article seeks to articulate the negative impact of political corruption on rural development in Nigeria. This discusses the distortion in the process of the provision of social amenities and the development of infrastructure, the slowdown in the pace of economic development, aggravation of poverty, lowering productivity amidst the rural dwellers, and discouraging participation. The article advocates measures such as; poverty alleviation, overhauling of the political institutions to make for new ethics of accountability, election or appointment of credible people, restructuring of government at the local level to make for efficient and effective delivery of social services to engender the development of the rural areas.

197. Adebani, W. (2010). *A Paradise for maggots: The story of a Nigerian anti-graft czar*. Abuja, Nigeria: YMCI.

Only very few works on corruption in Nigeria have so far focused on the role of individuals as agents of social transformation. This work proposes to do just that. The author who has a background in Political Science and Social Anthropology documented and analyzed the tenure and activities of the pioneer chairman of Nigeria's foremost antigraft body, Mallam Nuhu Ribadu. His writing clearly demonstrated the high level of corruption in Nigeria and the vision of Mr. Ribadu in eliminating the cankerworm. Written in a concise and fluent manner, the book drew many inferences from the personal rapport the author has with Mr. Ribadu. Significantly, the book underlined the dangers inherent in fighting corruption and the importance of leadership. It also finally draws attention to the irregularities in our country's judicial system and the fault lines in Nigeria's religious and ethnic

divisions. For him, these challenges need to be resolved in order to make progress in the war against corruption.

198. Adebani, W. and Obadare, E. (2011). When corruption fights back: Democracy and elite interest in Nigeria's anti-corruption war. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 49(2), 185–213.

The politicization of anti-corruption projects by Nigeria's political elites is one of the obvious features of Nigeria's struggles against corruption in the Fourth Republic. Taking a scope of 1999 to 2008, this article attempts to analyze the construction of the anti-corruption war under the civilian government of Obasanjo. It asserts that recent academic attempts to correlate corruption and development appear to have settled upon a consensus: that corruption is a negative phenomenon in every modern society, and that its impact is particularly 'catastrophic' in African countries. This fact ordinarily should motivate the political elites to fight corruption. The article, however, argues that the greatest threats to anti-corruption campaigns often emanate from a combination of intraelite rancor and political intrigue, based on corrupt practices which are reflections of deeper socio-political pathologies of a "normal" postcolonial state. After examining the operations of anti-corruption agencies in the Fourth Republic, the authors concludes that the anti-corruption war has to be premised on total systemic overhauling in Nigeria, including the total overhaul of the political and electoral system so as to discourage the centrality of personal and personalized financing of political parties which has created a criminal industry.

199. Adegbite, L. (1991). Towards the evolution of a corrupt-free society: The role and duties of the citizenry. In U. A. Kalu, & Y. Osinbajo (Eds.), *Perspectives on Corruption and Other Economic Crimes in Nigeria*. Federal Ministry of Justice Law Review Series, Vol. 2, 153–165.

Corruption has been identified as Nigeria's major challenge towards achieving an enduring and stable democratic country and a sore which require all efforts to ensure it is healed. This article examines the role of the citizenry towards eradicating corruption in Nigeria. The article highlights the nature and causes of corruption in Nigeria. It identifies capitalism, attitude of government officials, and weak legal system as the overwhelming causes of corruption in Nigeria. The author did an assessment of the attitude of the past and present governments towards anti-corruption campaign and identified insincerity on the part of successive government in their avowed anti-corruption fight. It recommends the strengthening of the legal system, moral rejuvenation, and active participation of the citizens in order to rid the country of corruption.

200. Adekola, O. G. (2007). The corrupt state system and human development challenges before the civil system in Nigeria. In A.D Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 293–308). Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

There have been very few attempts by Nigerian scholars to provide a clear-cut distinction between the state system, the civil society and human development, or to quantify the roles played by human element in the society in the process of institutionalizing corruption in the country. This study is an attempt in that direction. The work sought to bring to the fore, human development challenges before the state and civil society

in Nigeria. The study reveals that civil society has been utilized to orchestrate the struggle against authoritarianism and institutionalized state corruption in Africa. It also discussed the philosophical underpinning of good governance as the main purpose of states. Sources of data for the study includes archival data in published, unpublished, private, public, academic and popular records, cyber retrieval, among others. The article suggests that the powers behind the World Bank, Clubs and Multinational Companies and Organizations from developed countries of the World, must reflect the human side in their efforts towards containing the scourge called corruption. It emphasizes the need for developing countries themselves to step up in their games for the war against corruption to be won and suggests that African countries must embark on both capacity building and confidence building; to focus on policy aspects of improving the quality of human resources and rely more on the informal and formal private sector to increase capital investment. It stresses the need to improve welfare through economic growth, which can thrive only in the face of prudent fiscal and monetary policies and the development of the private sector.

201. Aderonmu, A. J. (2011). Civil society and anti-corruption crusade in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, 13(1), 75–86.

Civil society's participation in anti-corruption projects has grown in recent years. Taking a scope of Nigerian Fourth Republic, this article examines the role of the civil society in the fight against corruption. The article argues that the campaign against corruption has not been for the government alone as civil society organizations have initiated several programs towards curbing corruption. Despite the success that has been recorded by the civil society, their progress has however been mitigated by lack of access to valid information, finance, sentiment, and corruption

among others. The article concludes by recommending that civil societies practice preventive corruption; imbibe values of courage, impartiality, honesty, transparency, accountability and determination in order to achieve lasting success in the fight against corruption.

202. Adesoji, A & Rotimi, O. (2008). Nigeria and its anti-corruption war: The cases of Dariye and Alameiyeseigha. *African Insight*, 38(1), 159–172.

The Nigerian anti-corruption war has been criticized by many scholars and analysts for its lack of bite and its highly political nature. This article analyzes how Nigeria government is fighting corruption with specific examples of Joshua Dariye and Dipreye Alameiyeseigha, two former state governors indicted for massive corruption. It analyzes the policies and actions of the two governors' and the prevailing variables at that time. The article concludes by noting the half-hearted approach and the insincerity of the government towards the fight against corruption. Nevertheless, the authors commends the actions taken against corruption so far, positing that it could send ripples of hope that can be built on in eliminating corruption in the land.

203. Adeyemi, O. O. (2012). Corruption and local government administration in Nigeria: A discourse of core issues. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*, 1(2), 183–198.

Corrupt practices by Local Government officials are rarely mentioned in academic studies, despite the endemic nature of corruption at this level. The article examines the crisis of corruption in Nigerian Local Government administration. The article notes that corruption has become endemic partly due to the role of political actors who perpetuate it. The author demonstrates that corruption is the bane of Local Government administration to

the extent that corruption has been canonically entertained, accommodated and celebrated. The modalities of corruption at the Local Government level are highlighted. The article concludes by putting across suggestions on how corruption can be combated at the Local Government level. One of which involves greater education of the populace.

204. Adeyemi O. O., Akindele S. T., Aluko O. A. & Agesin B. (2012). Institutionalizing the culture of accountability in local government administration in Nigeria. *African Journal of Political Science and International Relations*, 6(4), 81–91.

The paucity of the culture of accountability and transparency in the administration of Local Government in the Nigerian body politic has made it impossible for Nigerians to realize the essence of Local Government: third tier of government closest to the people at the grassroots. Against this backdrop, the article set to examine the factors responsible for the low performance of Local Government with a view to proffering solutions that will ensure accountability and transparency in the Local Government. The article argues that the primary function of the Local Government is to serve as a platform for grassroots development. Instead of discharging its functions as development centers, local governments have acquired notoriety for corruption, fiscal indiscipline and overall irresponsibility which has an adverse effect on the people in the grassroots. The article highlights the different forms of accountability, such as social accountability, financial accountability, political accountability, administrative accountability, ethical accountability and legal accountability. To check the menace of poor accountability, the article recommends re-sensitization of officials about ethical values and principles, training and reorientation, promotion of leadership by example at grassroots, and the promotion of administrative accountability.

205. Afolabi, G.K. (2007). Contextual perceptions of corruption in contemporary Nigeria. In A.D Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 137–146). Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

Studies aimed at examining fraud as a form of corruption are not common. Fortunately this is one of such studies. G. K. Afolabi's article discusses various fraudulent dealings, its constituents and their predisposing factors, with a view to sensitizing financial managers, administrators and policy makers on the need to provide effective, preventive and control measures. In this article, the author provides a conceptual framework of corruption and explored different theories and scholarly perspectives on the causes and strategies to be adopted in the fight against the cankerworm. The author acknowledges the role of established international agencies in the fight against corruption and states that that the bulk of the work lies with the nationally coordinated anti-corruption agencies due to the limited reach of international agencies. However, he argues that there is a need to tackle the issue of transparency, credibility and effectiveness in the operations of national anti-corruption agencies such as the EFCC and ICPC. The article specifically recommends a good system of governance and management measures which includes sound internal control system, staff motivation, and accountability among others. It also emphasizes the need to practice compulsory tendering principle in the award of government contracts to minimize fraud.

206. Agbaje, A. A. (1996). The political parties, corruption and democratization. In A. Gboyega (Ed.), *Corruption and democratization in Nigeria* (pp. 47–58). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

Among all the military governments that have ruled Nigeria, the Babangida administration has been the most criticized for corruption. This article focuses on the Babangida regime, which was deeply involved in de-democratization and deceptive use of state resources to sustain power. The regime promoted political manipulation, treachery and uncertainty. While in office in 1986 - 1993, political parties behaved like private organizations and mere licensed public office-seeking associations. The administration's decision to finance and tightly control the two existing parties was the root of corruption. The activities of those in government were seen as corrupt because party structures were seen as personal empires available for looting by those in favor of the government. The article also contains several recommendations for fighting corruption.

207. Agbibo, D. (2013). One step forward, two steps back: The political culture of corruption and cleanups in Nigeria. *CEU Political Science Journal*, 8(3), 273–295.

Systemic nature of corruption in Nigeria has made it a topical issue throughout Nigeria's history. This article attempts an examination of corruption in Nigeria, from a historical point of view. It argues that corruption is by far one of the most important factors mitigating against development in Nigeria despite its richness in human and natural resources. While no region, and hardly any country, is immune to corruption, some countries are more susceptible than others, and may suffer more negative effects. In Nigeria, the problem has permeated all levels of the national polity to the extent that scholars and commentators now talk about a political culture of corruption in Nigeria. The article argues that to properly grasp the dynamics of corruption and impunity in postcolonial Nigeria, one must start with its experience of colonialism which created "a culture of unbridled corruption and fettered democracy." Also, the coming of the

military to the political scene of Nigeria marked the peak of corruption in the country which was present in all the regimes since Nigeria's independence in 1960. The article concludes that to curb the problem of corruption in Nigeria, a fusion of national and international strategies is required, combined with strong political will. Also, there must be independent investigatory panel to review charges of corruption within government and the private sector.

208. Agbiboa, D. E. (2011). Leaders or leeches? Corruption and the cycle of dysfunction in Nigeria. *Loyola Journal of Social Sciences*, 25(1), 83–102.

Corruption is no doubt a major clog in the wheels of progress in Nigeria and, as it is in most other African states. Much of this corruption has been nurtured by political leaders who prey on their states' treasure. This article examines the problem of corruption from the perspective of the leaders, who are likened to an army of leeches. According to the author, between 1960 and 1999 alone, Nigerian leaders looted over \$440 billion. This is six times the Marshal Plan, the sum total needed to rebuild devastated Europe in the aftermath of the Second World War. Such magnitude of corruption, he argues, is a direct consequence of poorly developed institutional arrangements and distorted incentive structures. Existing institutional arrangements allow the elites who captured the state at independence to turn governance structures into instruments for their self-enrichment. The writer further argues that without effective systems of checks and balances that can tame the presumptuous power of the government. African states will remain vulnerable not only to corruption and abuse of public office, but also to the reversal of democratic principles and values.

209. Agbibo, E. D. (2012). The corruption-underdevelopment nexus in Africa: Which way Nigeria? *The Journal of Social, Political and Economic Studies*, 35(4), 474–509.

Corruption abounds in Nigeria, and the country has seen series of anti-corruption crusades, many of which are launched by military governments; keen on portraying themselves as corrective regimes. This article examines Nigeria's quest to institute a more accountable government and the role of the military in all this. According to the author, Nigerians have often hoped that soldiers who hailed from a more structured and regimented background, compared to their civilian counterparts, would be apt to free the nation from the stranglehold of corruption and emplace a much needed professionalism in the country's civil service. But time and again, it has turned out to be a mere pipe dream. Instead, the military, unfettered by the rule of law and goaded on by the lure of personal gain, became a vanguard of unbridled self-aggrandizement and frenetic looting. This explains the continued existence of an increasingly predatory and self-interested ruling class. The writer advocates an appropriate holistic approach toward success in the nation's anti-corruption crusade.

210. Agbibo, E. D. (2012). Serving the few, starving the many: How corruption underdevelops Nigeria and how there is an alternative perspective to corruption cleanups. *Africa Today*, 50(4), 110–132.

The reasons for Nigeria's inability to produce appreciable development despite being blessed with abundant human and natural resources have remained one of the most debated questions in African political cycles. This study interrogates the causes of Nigeria's continued underdevelopment, which the author attributes to rampant corruption and ineptitude among the

country's rulers. To deal with this challenge, the author advocates for the incorporation of some of the elements contained in the theory of public choice into future anti-corruption programs to be designed and implemented in the country. Some of the elements referred to include introduction of more germane rules, reform of existing laws and institutions, effective and relevant incentive structures and sanctions to deter potential offenders.

211. Agbiboa, E. D. (2012). Corruption in the Underdevelopment of the Niger Delta in Nigeria. *The Journal of Pan African Studies*, 5(8), 108–132.

The scourge of underdevelopment and conflict ravaging the Niger Delta has received much attention in recent times as scholars struggle to explain the root causes of the problems of the region. This article can be seen as a major contribution to that debate. The author views corruption as a 'curse' that inhibits development and political stability in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. His analysis is based on the idea that corruption is fuelled by the character of the Nigerian state and her tendencies to allow for the privatization of the state. To overcome this, he recommends a two-fold approach. One is that Nigeria should intensify its on-going efforts to diversify the national economy which will in the long run reduce the country's reliance on crude oil, making it less destabilizing to national income and development. Second is that the corruption problem in Nigeria can be addressed by incorporating insights from the theory of public choice into the design and execution of future anti-corruption programs.

212. Agbiboa, E. D. (2013). Corruption and economic crimes: Social and economic perspectives. *African Security Review*, 22(1), 47–66.

Corruption has several faces in Nigeria, including political, bureaucratic, electoral, social, and economic or financial aspects. The article is on the social and economic aspects of corruption in Nigeria, which the author argues have been increasingly endemic and difficult to combat, given the increasingly borderless nature of corruption and economic crime. For him, any successful control of corruption will require a coordinated response that will fuse domestic and international strategies. He argues that the emergence of international instruments such as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption 2003, provides the basis for enhanced collaboration between governments around the world. To maximize the chances of winning their wars against corruption, the author recommends that governments in developing economies should adopt the radical strategy of taxing unaccountable wealth and criminalizing illicit enrichment.

213. Agbibo, E. D. (2013). Protectors or predators? The embedded problem of police corruption and deviance in Nigeria. *Administration and Society*, XX(X), 1–38.

More than ever before, the Nigeria police is widely viewed as one of the most corrupt and unfriendly public institutions. Yet not much academic studies have been devoted to understanding the predicament of the police or how to address its corruption problem. This article seeks to critically address this issue, with a view to proffering possible solutions to the problem. The central term of the article is that police corruption and other deviant behaviors by members of the Nigerian police are historically rooted in colonial and military administrative policies. The Fight against the culture of corruption and coercion as prevalent in the police force will require far reaching institutional reforms that go beyond the cosmetics changes often seen in Nigeria.

214. Agbiboa, E. D. (2013). As it was in the beginning: The vicious cycle of corruption in Nigeria. *Studies in Sociology of Science*, 4(3), 10–21.

Corruption is an enduring problem in Africa and it is widely believed to constitute a major drag on the continent's progress and development at large. The article focuses on the development of the problem of high-level corruption, and struggles against it in Africa's most populous and oil-rich country and critically examines the past and present experience of corruption in Nigeria. The article is structured into seven sections. It explores the meaning of corruption and draws a distinction between high-level and low-level corruption, it discusses the paradox of development in Nigeria and also the political culture of corruption in Nigeria in particular regimes. Further sections expose recent oil-related corruption scandals in Nigeria under Goodluck Jonathan's current administration, the costs of high-level corruption in Nigeria and the Nigeria's struggle against elite corruption. The study concludes with a note of warning that Nigeria is regressing rapidly in its war against corruption.

215. Agbu O. (n.d.). Revisiting Corruption and Human Trafficking in Nigeria: Any Progress? *Lagos, Nigerian Institute of International Affairs*. Retrieved from http://www.ungift.org/docs/ungift/pdf/vf/backgroundpapers/OsitaAgbu_1.pdf.

After five years of the successful enactment of the Trafficking in Persons (prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administrative Act 2003 and the creation of the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons and other Related Offences (NAPTIP), there is obviously a need to assess actual progress. This paper seeks to ascertain the progress made so far, lessons to be learned and ways to better combat this menace of human trafficking. It

identifies corruption as both the underlying root cause and a facilitating tool for human trafficking, while noting that concrete legislation will contribute much to the reduction of corruption. It concludes by drawing some inference from the Nigerian scenario and from the international arena and recommended the enactment of a comprehensive domestic law to cover most aspects of human trafficking amongst others.

216. Agbu, O. (2004, October). *New anti-corruption governments: The challenge of delivery: Nigeria, a case study*. Paper presented at the Kenya Meeting on New Governments, Government of Kenya, TI-Kenya, and Transparency International, Nairobi, Kenya. Retrieved from http://www.transparency.org/content/download/4192/25973/file/Nigeria-long-Final.5_9_05.pdf.

Recent changes in the international arena have forced many developing countries to embrace anti-corruption reforms. This study takes Nigeria as a case study of a country that is not only transiting but also undertaking anti-corruption crusade without necessarily having been forced to do so. The Nigerian anti-corruption reforms are viewed as self-imposed. The paper however argued that even though the Nigerian government has summoned the necessary courage to undertake anti-corruption reform, still not much has been achieved. The major challenge being how to attract the support of the citizens and what efforts would be taken by the successor to President Olusegun Obasanjo to consolidate the anti-corruption struggle. The paper concludes that even though the anti-corruption drive is on course, it still remains largely ineffective.

217. Agbu, O. (2003). Corruption and human trafficking: The Nigerian case. *West Africa Review*, 4(1), 1–13.

While corruption has been an ancient human practice, human trafficking as presently practiced is a recent addition to the dictionary of global woes. The object of the article is to look more closely at the linkage between corruption and human trafficking which appears to have been given very little attention until recently. The study addressed the questions of what really is corruption and how does it relate to human trafficking or the trafficking in persons? Is there some collusion between traffickers and government agents or officials? If so, what is the nature of this collusion? And what possible policy interventions could be applied to reduce or check the opportunities for corruption, which fuels the trafficking in human beings. The study concludes with an assertion that combating human trafficking should be located within the larger context of underlying social and economic problems.

218. Agebse, P. (2005). The stolen Okigbo Panel report: Of malfeasance and public accountability in Nigeria. In D. Laray & Guyer, I. J. (Eds.), *Vision and Policy in Nigerian Economics: The Legacy of Pius Okigbo* (pp. 55–75). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

Investigative panels are common features in Nigeria's perennial struggle against corruption. This article assesses the relevance of investigative panels set up by successive Nigerian governments which have often turned out to be only 'mere ink on the paper. Using the Pius Okigbo Panel as a case study, the author shed light on the political stances of the reports of various commissions set up and how some of the panels of inquiry were often set up by incumbent leaders to indict their predecessors and vindicate the incumbent. The paper concludes by criticizing the impact of commissions of inquiry and other administrative commissions which has been very minimal.

219. Aghayere, V.O ., & Idada, W. (2007). Governance and Corruption in Nigeria. In A.S. Akpotor, A.O. Afolabi, M.O. Aigbokhaevbolo, B.O Iganiga, O.S. Odiagbe (Eds.), *Cost of governance in Nigeria: An evaluative analysis* (pp. 461–478). Ekpoma, Nigeria: Ambrose Alli University Publishing House.

Weak governance and corruption are twin concepts widely associated with Nigeria. This article, therefore, examines the nature of governance and corruption in Nigeria. It analyzed two main perspectives on corruption and good governance. The author describes corruption as an orchestrated plan to use public office to satisfy selfish ends and concludes that good governance is about delivering the common public goods and achieving sustainable development. It identifies that the failure of leadership which manifest by ways of initiating and implementing policies that are not people oriented as an instance of corruption. It further identifies the effects of corruption and suggested that if good governance must be entrenched in Nigeria, corruption must be minimized to its barest minimum.

220. Agubamah, E. (2009). Corruption in civilian and military regimes in Nigeria: A comparative analysis. In U.D. Enweremadu, & E. E. Okafor (Eds.), *Anti-corruption reforms in Nigeria since 1999: Issues, challenges and the way forward* (pp. 81–89). Ibadan, Nigeria: French Institute for Research in Africa.

Undoubtedly, corruption is a global phenomenon which is not peculiar to Nigeria alone. However its magnitude has always been a source of concern to people around the world. Some have expressed the views that military intervention has worsened the situation, meaning that military rule is by its nature more prone to corruption. This article looks at the levels of corruption during military and civilian rule simultaneously. The article employs the modernization approach to buttress its position and also compares

anti-corruption mechanisms put in place in the two systems of rule and concludes that the military rule is more corrupt than its civilian counterpart. Under the present circumstances, the author recommends the efficient use of several anti-corruption agencies to tackle the problem of corruption.

221. Aigbovo, O. & Atsegbua, L. (2013). Nigerian anti-corruption statutes: An impact assessment. *Journal of Money Laundering Control*, 16(1), 62–78.

It is a proven fact that corruption is prevalent in Nigeria and that it has negatively affected Nigeria's development. This article analyzes the relevant provisions for dealing with the menace of corruption, including provisions of the code of conduct for public officers in the constitution of Nigeria, and other statutes directed at curbing official corruption, and then undertakes an assessment of their impact in the fight against corruption. It went further to analyze the impact of views of policy makers and implementers, development partners and academics on the anti-corruption fight in Nigeria since her return to civilian rule in 1999 while not losing grasp on the assessment of the impact of the legal provisions directed at curbing official corruption. The article concludes with the reasons why the anti-corruption efforts have failed to yield results which include the lack of political will and the culture of poor implementation of reform policies.

222. Aina, S. (1982). Bureaucratic corruption in Nigeria: The continuing search for causes and cures. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 48(1), 343–352.

Corruption is a major challenge militating against national development in Nigeria as in many African countries, not surprisingly it has attracted considerable attention of people from all walks of life. The menace appears to be more pronounced

among public servants who work in government ministries, departments, and agencies. The practice is more widespread with each passing day. This article is one of the earliest studies published by a Nigerian scholar on the issue. The purpose of the article is to analyze the reasons why corrupt practices occur, and to dissect their various forms and consequences on the individuals involved as well as on Nigerian society. The author also examines some few cases of corruption, showing while past measures to combat them were ineffective.

223. Aiyede, E. R. (2003). Public service ethics in Nigeria's local government. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp. 46–60). Awka, Nigeria: Bookpoint.

The concern with Local Government service in Nigeria is often limited to issues of executive capacity and other personnel problems to the neglect of the political values underlying Local Government systems. A relative attention is hardly paid to issues of ethics in Local Government studies. This article, therefore, provides an analysis of the condition of public service ethics in Local Government in Nigeria. It accesses the structural and normative ethical content of various Local Government reforms in Nigeria in order to explain the state of public service ethics at that level. The article argues that, although efforts were made to integrate public service ethics into the reforms, ethics programs were not systematic and for a long time very limited. It notes that the various Local Government reforms were subjected to the instrumental use of corruption for regime stability and immersed in the politics of distributive federalism. This was worsened by the dependence of Local Government on statutory allocation for the bulk of their revenue. There was also a lack of commitment on the part of key actors towards these reforms.

224. Aiyede, E. R. (2006). The Role of INEC, ICPC and EFCC in combating political corruption. *Money, politics and corruption in Nigeria. A Publication of IFES*, 37–54.

Following Nigeria's transition to civilian rule in 1999, several institutions have been established to champion Nigeria's struggle with corruption. This article reviews the problem of political corruption in Nigeria and discusses attempts made towards fighting corruption in the period leading to the 2007 general election. The article conceptualizes corruption and concepts associated with it, narrates the devastating effects of corruption on Nigerian politics, economy and society, particularly in the Nigerian electoral process. The article states that despite the various attempts made by Nigerian antigraft laws to fight corruption, there was still a bias as to tackling corrupt practices in the electoral governance. The article critically evaluates and analyzed the roles, relationships, contextual challenges and effectiveness in addressing political corruption in Nigeria and recommends strategies for ameliorating political corruption generally.

225. Ajayi, K. (2003). Bureaucratic corruption and anti-corruption strategies in Nigeria, 1976–2001. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp. 153–172). Awka, Nigeria: Bookpoint.

Corruption in Nigeria has attained the status of a pervasive and phenomenal social behavior. The article is an attempt to examine comparatively, across regimes, the corruption issue in Nigeria's political and administrative practice for two and a half decades. The study establishes, theoretically, a linkage between power, poverty and corruption, and identifies the various patterns of corruption and the impetus for anti-corruption campaign. It analyzes the modus operandi of each regime since 1976 to combat

bureaucratic corruption by instituting a number of anti-corruption policies and examines the underlying factors that hindered the effectiveness of the various anti-corruption strategies. Contrary to the corrective posturing of military regimes in Nigeria, political and bureaucratic officials were more corrupt under military dispensations than civilian administrations. The most outstanding effect of this corrupt legacy of the military is that Nigerian administrators readily prefer military administrations to civil democratic regimes. Attempts by military regimes to check corruption were merely promotional of the legitimacy and societal acceptance of such regime. The study identifies individual, societal and institutional material poverty as the major underpinning factor for the enduring culture of corruption in the country. Findings reveal that successful implementation of the corruption law may have been constrained by several factors including lack of support of the tiers of government as well as the shallowness of public awareness law. Ultimately, the political will to fight corruption is needed. In addition, economic empowerment of the people through eradication of mass poverty is essential. For the author, there should be a general societal anti-corruption mobilization, an active involvement of the mass media in the campaign, as well as the police and civil servants.

226. Ajisafe, R. A. & Saibu, M. O. (2005). Corruption in governance and its effects on the poor. *Ifè Social Science Review*, Special edition, Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, Special edition, October, 146–155.

Nigeria as a country has suffered from high incidence of corruption which is reflected in high level of poverty among its citizens. It has been realized by the people of developing nations that corruption diverts resources from the poor to the rich; increases cost of running businesses, distorts public expenditures

and deters foreign investors. Contrary to the perception that the effects of corruption are largely confined to the middle classes, this phenomenon particularly in the public sector has considerable impact on the poor. The study, therefore, examines the possible effects of corruption on the poor, in order to suggest ways of combating the scourge. According to the author, the conditions of services and the process of electing the public officer affect the degree of corruption due to the level of poverty in the country. The public officers because of the way they got to power and the fear of the future, attempts to divert resources meant to improve the general welfare of the poor to their personal uses. Through this process, the poor are affected by the corruption level among the government workers. Recommendations towards combating corruption and improving the condition of the poor include a review and change in the remuneration and condition of service, including the provision of good working conditions for the workers in public offices. In addition, the process of appointing and electing the public office holders should be reformed and improved upon such that credible people are put in the affairs of governance.

227. Akanbi, M. (2003). Current policy initiatives and frameworks for combating corruption. In A. Aderinwale (Ed.), *Corruption, accountability and transparency for sustainable development* (pp. 53–65). Ota, Nigeria: African Leadership Forum.

In 2003, a round-table was organized to review Nigeria's fledgling anti-corruption crusade. The program organized by a private think-tank, African Leadership Forum, with the support of the United Nations Development Program. One of the several papers presented at the conference was authored by Retired Justice Mustapha Akanbi, the then Chairman of ICPC, one of the two leading antigraft bodies. His paper examines the

consequences and cost of corrupt practices to Nigerians and tries to suggest mechanisms that stakeholders can adopt to solve the problem. His arguments were mainly drawn from his personal experiences while at the ICPC. He concludes with the positive impact the commission is making where public office holders are now cautious in their day to day activities in office. He went further to call on the entire populace to embark on an unyielding commitment against corruption.

228. Akinbinu, B. & Adeoti, J. (2006). Curbing corruption in Nigeria: The technological imperatives. In B. Aboyade & S. Ayodele (Eds.), *Fighting corruption in Nigeria: Challenges for the future* (pp. 80–95). Ibadan, Nigeria: Development Policy Center.

The persistent relative technological backwardness in the country suggests the need to closely examine the role of corruption in technological development. This paper examines the role of corruption in technological development and the role of new technologies in providing new sources and solution to the problem of corruption. In the estimation of the author, while new technologies have solved myriads of human problems, they are known to have created new streams of problems. The relevant ideas provided to addresses the persistent problem of corruption in Nigeria includes the need for the private sector to develop and adopt strong and efficient technical solutions and management practices for information security while cyber-crimes are still generally weak in most countries. It also emphasizes a coordinated public-private partnership to produce a common technological approach for tackling corruption in the country.

229. Akinola A.O. (2007, September 6). *Godfatherism and Nigerian politics*. Paper presented at the International Conference on Nigeria in the 21st Century: Issues and Challenges, Faculty of Administration, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife/Conference Centre of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

The abduction of the former Anambra governor, Dr. Chris Ngige, by his godfather, Chris Ubah, in 2003 brought the phenomenon of godfatherism to light during the Fourth Republic. This paper, drawing an analogy from the movie “the last Don” by Mario Puzo, attempts a description of godfatherism in the contemporary Nigerian politics. The paper argues that godfatherism, which is synonymous with client-patron politics, has been substituted for mafianism in Nigeria. The paper traced the history of godfatherism to the 1960 and asserts that the first generation leaders were also godfathers. The paper also explores the operations and strategies of some godfathers, as well as their power and influence. The author asserts that such patronage has a great corruptive influence on the political systems, notably on election results. After highlighting the negative effects of godfatherism, the author concludes that it will soon fizzle away leaving only those who have emotional connection to the psyche of the people.

230. Akinwale, A. A., Okafor, E. E. , & Amzat, J. (2005). Sit-tight politics and political corruption: Implications for development in Nigeria. *Ife Social Science Review*, Special edition, Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, October, 30–36.

Sit-tight politics is a political phenomenon in Nigeria that has facilitated political corruption across nook and cranny of the country. This article reveals that political corruption is mainly a

function of sit-tight politics. In the light of political economy theoretical framework, this author argues that political entrepreneurs perpetuate themselves or their candidates in offices through illegitimate wealth and means. Therefore, sustainable development has become elusive in Nigeria. Like their predecessors, the present political leaders impoverish the majority, who still vegetate below the poverty line. Therefore, the article highlights the need for transparency and accountability in governance, corruption management through the rule of law and good governance remains the panacea that can engender development and foster a stable political system in Nigeria.

231. Akinkoye, O. (1986). Pathways to corruption. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 92–99). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

Most developing countries are ravaged by corruption, yet the frequency and magnitude vary substantially among these countries. The article analyzes corruption in developing countries, using Nigeria and Ghana as cases for comparison. The article reveals that the only distinction in corruption is the degree, character and corrupt activities. The article asserts that Nigeria is on the path of expansionist capitalism. The love of wealth, affluence and leisure seem to be growing as a result of bureaucratic arrangements, poor monitoring systems, acute shortages and a high level of acceptability of corruption among politicians, civil servants and employees in the private sector. The article recommends some pathways for policy formulation and measures aimed at controlling, reducing and managing the nature, degree and character of corruption. The article condemns the lack of concern as to the degree corruption thrives in developing countries like Nigeria based on expansionist capitalism.

232. Aku, A. (2003). *Corruption crusade in Nigeria: The challenge of ICPC on national cleansing*. Abuja, Nigeria: Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission.

Given the challenges faced by most of Nigeria's antigraft bodies in stemming the tide of corruption in recent times, there have been concerns about how the internal organization of these organizations are structured and its effects on their work. This book, written by a former staff and prosecutor with ICPC, provides an inside view into the administrative structure and workings of ICPC between its establishment in 2000, to 2003. The author provides detailed insights into the law that set up the ICPC in comparison with similar legislation such as the Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal Act. The author highlights some of the achievements and challenges of ICPC and looked at the role of critical stakeholders like the clergy, media, the bar and the bench, international development partners and NGO's. In conclusion, the author advocates some administrative changes within ICPC (setting up of department of corruption prevention, monitoring and evaluation, corruption prevention advisory committee etc.).

233. Alabi, O. A. M., & Fashagba, Y. J. (2010). The legislature and anti-corruption crusades under the Fourth Republic of Nigeria: Constitutional imperatives and practical realities. *International Journal of Politics and Good Governance*, 1(12), 1–39.

The legislature as the accredited representative body of the people of Nigeria monitors and protects public funds and resources with a view to ensuring its judicious utilization for the overall benefit of the people. The vantage position of the legislature in the making and unmaking of all laws includes the ability to eradicate

or reduce corrupt practices in public and private life. There appears to be a convergence of views that national representative stand in good stead to curb corruption. This article examines how the legislature has fared in performing its constitutional duty in this regard and found disparities between constitutional prescription and political realities in the country. This is attributed to several factors such as; the burden of crisis of legitimacy hanging over a huge proportion of Nigerian legislators, primitive accumulation of wealth by the legislators, the nature of the Nigerian state and lack of political will amongst others. It recommends that for the fight against corruption to succeed, the legislature must make up its mind to be committed to anti-corruption war and the need for the Nigerian masses to vote in people with integrity into the assembly.

234. Albin-Lackey, C. & Rawlence B. (2007, October). Criminal politics, violence, godfathers and corruption in Nigeria. *New York, Human Rights Watch*, 19(16A), New York, NY.

Rigged elections and electoral violence are characteristics of Nigerian politics. This monograph gives an historical account of dictatorship and rigged elections in Nigeria. As the authors argue, the hope of Nigerians for good governance and respect for human rights in this democratic dispensation against the experience of the military has been dashed. They also argued that the Nigerian democratic sphere has been marked by violence and corruption. Violence according to the authors, has denied the Nigerian populace the right to choose their leaders, and corruption had facilitated and encouraged violence in the polity. The monograph looks at the activities of godfathers in Nigeria by taking case study of states such as Oyo, Gombe, and Anambra among others and argues that politicians openly recruit and arm criminal gangs to unleash terror upon their opponents and ordinary members of the public.

235. Ali, A. D. (2013). The poverty of leadership and the proliferation of corruption practices in Nigeria since 1960. *Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 2(8), 1–9.

The prevalent rate of corruption among political leaders is a major obstacle to economic development in Nigeria. This study assesses the concept of the poverty of leadership and rise of corrupt practices in Nigeria since independence. The article argues that corrupt practices among leaders are major causes of social vices such as youth violence, and other crimes related to physical assault such as, murder, arson, armed robbery, rape, kidnapping, prostitution, examination malpractices, assassination, pipeline vandals, oil bunkering, internet fraud that pervades the Nigerian state. The study thus proffers that in order to curb the trend, constitutional provisions that will enhance the legal protection of the citizen's socio-economic rights and regulate the activities of leaders be enshrined.

236. Ali, Y.O (2007). The anti-graft war. In H. Saliu, E. Amali, & R. Olawepo (Eds.), *Nigeria's reform programme: Issue and challenges* (pp. 511–540). Ibadan, Nigeria: Vintage Publishers.

Anti-corruption projects have a long and complicated history in Nigeria. The study examines the genesis of corruption in Nigeria. It also carried out a general survey of the ICPC Act 2000 and the Modus Operandi of the national anti-corruption commission. The study shows that no fruitful result or success ever came out of the various laws that tried to tackle corruption which were in operation before the promulgation of the ICPC Act 2000. The reason adduced for this was the lack of enforceability machinery. It is against this view that this study supports the enactment of the new ICPC Act and the subsequent establishment of the ICPC

leading to investigation and prosecution of offenders according to the tenets of the Act.

237. Aliyu, S. U. R. (2009). Democracy, corruption and economic development: Evidence from Nigeria. *Researcher: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, 22(4), 40–64.

The causal relationship between democracy, corruption and development has remained a subject of debate. This article is an attempt to further extend this debate using empirical evidence for the period of 1996 to 2006. The study reveals that the relationship between democracy and development is positive and statistically significant, while that between corruption and development is not. The article, therefore, recommends the sustenance of democracy in Nigeria, a concerted effort at fighting corruption, and the creation of a conducive macroeconomic environment which is both receptive to private sector practice and foreign investor friendly.

238. Aloba, E. J. (2006). *Corruption in the rock*. Abuja, Nigeria: Diamondreal Resources Consul.

This 430-page book was written in honor of Justice E.O. Ayoola, a former chairman of Nigeria's national anti corruption commission (ICPC). The work mainly details the various aspects of Nigeria's anti-corruption crusade especially the one led by ex-president Obasanjo. The main objective was to examine the harmful effects of corruption in Nigeria over the years and draw attention to the need to adopt holistic and acceptable approach in tackling it. The author concludes that the challenges facing ACAs in Nigeria are enormous but achievable. He recommends that the operators should seek public support, learn from experiences of other countries and conduct their operations within the confines of the law.

239. Aluko, M. A. O. (2005, October). Theoretical approaches to understanding of corruption in Nigeria. *Ifè Social Science Review*, Special edition, Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, 51–61.

Corruption has emerged as one of the main impediments to development in Nigeria. This article examines the theoretical explanations of corruption in Nigeria from sociological standpoint. It examines and discusses the sociological theories that help to explain the prevalence of corruption in Nigeria. In addition, it aims at finding out what can be done in the area of policy to reduce the incidence of corruption. The study presents a selection from range of modern sociological theories that can be used to explain the prevalence of corruption in Nigeria. They include the social exchange theory, anomie, social disorganization theory, action theory, idealistic theory, modernization theory, Marxism and the political economy theory. The submissions of the article were based on the content analysis of some documentary data as well as analysis of some contemporary corrupt practices in Nigeria. The article recommends a national sociocultural reorientation and introduction and implementation of economic policies and programs of action aimed at strict surveillance. In addition, it stresses demonetization of politics and the enactment of new antigraft laws that will make the prosecution of corruption officials to be effective.

240. Aluko, J. O. (2006). *Corruption in the local government system in Nigeria*. Ibadan, Nigeria: Book Builders.

That endemic corruption is a major affliction of most Nigerian local councils is no longer in doubt. Yet most scholarly works have tended to ignore this lower unit of authority, preferring to focus on the state and federal levels of government. This book is a detailed and critical account of the incidence of corruption in

Nigerian local governments. The analysis covered a historical account of corruption, the role of military regimes in institutionalizing corruption, and the nature and extent of corruption in Nigeria, drawn mainly from the author's personal experience working at the local government level. The writer contends that corruption at the local government level is often a collaborative affair involving collusion with state and federal officials. To facilitate the ongoing efforts at combating corruption, the author advocates a bottom-up approach which will complement the federal government's efforts in this direction. Specifically, he recommends more mobilization and involvement of the masses in government activities, empowerment and building of capacity of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). This work should serve as an impetus for scholars to reanalyze the problem from a fresh perspective.

241. Aluko, A. Y. (2009). Corruption in Nigeria: Concept and dimensions. In U. D. Enweremadu & E. E. Okafor (Eds.), *Anti-corruption reforms in Nigeria since 1999: Issue, challenges and the way forward* (pp. 1–17), *IFRA Ibadan Special Research Issue*, 3, 1–17.

Generally, corruption is viewed in the article as a universal epidemic. Meaning that corruption as a malaise is not the exclusive preserve of any nation, race or section of the world but transcends national boundaries and cultural frontiers. The paper first conceptualizes corruption, evaluates its evolution, forms, causes and effects. The author discusses her view on corruption in Nigeria as systemic, in the sense that it affects the proper performance of all sectors of the economy. Corruption in Nigeria has several dimensions and springs from multiple sources such as poor reward, poor leadership and bad values. The manifestations of corruption in Nigeria itself occur in petty and grand forms, and create a concentric ripple that leads millions to their early death.

Corruption is intelligible only in a social context, because it is an antisocial behavior which brings about under-development. The article concludes that efforts to eliminate corruption must be devoid of compromise

242. Amaraegbu, A. D. (2008). *Anti-corruption in Africa: The cases of Nigeria and Ghana* (PhD Thesis). School of Government and International Affairs, University of Durham, Durham, U.K.

Since the last two decades, anti-corruption projects have proliferated across African as part of a global push for economic recovery. This doctoral thesis analyzes the case of two countries, Nigeria and Ghana. In the study, the author reviews the major intervention measures and institutional frameworks that were put in place to tackle corruption between 1999 and 2007. The author attributes much of the problem to the character of Africa's ruling elites, their attitude towards public good and their competition for political power, arguing that the burden of reinventing Africa rests on their shoulders. He further observes that the anti-corruption policies of Nigeria and Ghana, as elsewhere in the developing world, developed in response to the demands of a renewed good governance strategy, but notes the improper implementation of these policies, which are driven more by politics than by objectivity, as will be seen in the presence of a polity of contesting interests and government interference with the judicial process regarding the prosecutorial powers of anti-corruption commissions, especially in high-profile cases. As a result, public office holders take advantage of their positions for primitive accumulation and often get away with it because institutions that should supposedly bring them to justice are weak, compromised and profligate. He recommends that governments in both countries should take concrete steps and design counter measures

that are capable of creating the proper values for public office holders, because values are central to the fight against corruption.

243. Amede, L O. (2010). Corruption and human rights: The challenges of mineral resources stewardship. *American Society of International Law Proceedings*, 250–254.

Development experts have long pointed to the negative consequences of corruption on socio-economic rights of citizens, especially the poor. This article takes a look at the interface between corruption and human rights. It argues that corruption obstructs honest initiatives or policies that aim at generating and liberating resources that can be used to ensure that the fundamental rights of the people are protected. It further posits that while empirical evidence suggests that there is a science to the organic evolution of competing jurisdictions into choice mining destination, the endeavor is hardly rocket science. The political economy of the productive discovery, delineation, development, and management of mineral resources reflects an aggregation of complex variables that transcends the boundaries of pure science.

244. Amujiri, B.A. (2002). Corruption in the government circle. In C. O. T Ugwu, (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp. 68–84). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

It has been argued that corruption is pervasive and corrosive in Nigeria. This article examines the causes and effects of corruption and concluded on the ways to stem the tide of corruption. It identifies different perspectives on the meaning of corruption and concludes that corruption is the use of state power for selfish ends. It identifies poor wages, flamboyant lifestyle, societal factors, and bureaucratic bottleneck as some of the major causes of corruption

in government. The author identifies the pros and cons of corruption but concludes that in the case of Nigeria, corruption has stifled socio-economic growth and that drastic steps should be taken to combat the menace like was done in other climes like China and former Soviet Union where community justice was adopted to fight corruption.

245. Amujiri, B. A. (2003). The phenomenon of corruption in Nigeria: Implications for public accountability. In E. O. Ezeani (Ed.), *Public accountability in Nigeria: Perspectives and issues*. Enugu, Nigeria: Academic Publishing Company.

The impact of corruption on public administration in Nigeria has generally been negative. This study examines corruption from that perspective. The author attempts to show that corruption has destroyed completely merit in as appointments, advancements, conversions, transfers and secondments. The public sector in Nigeria is tainted with irregularity and fraudulent acts. Procedural arrangements are hardly adhered to. He also observes that various laws promulgated have been unable to control the high level of corruption in the Nigerian society and that various probes and commissions of inquiry never led to the punishment of culprits most especially government officials. He posits further that the higher the office of the offender, the more likely it is that the offender will not be punished. For him, apprehending and punishing these “big fishes” is the surest way to reduce corruption in Nigeria.

246. Anatusi, T. C. and Nnabuko, J. O. (2014). Corruption and tourism: Restructuring Nigeria’s image for development using public relations strategies. *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 3(7), 51–65.

One of the major challenges to actualizing the Nigerian dream is the issue of corruption. It has been argued that endemic corruption is responsible for Nigeria's stunted socio-economic development. This article examines how effective public relation strategies could be used to tackle the issue of corruption in Nigeria. It describes corruption in Nigeria as hydra-headed as it has defied solutions over the years. It identifies lack of good ethical standard in public governance, poor reward system, large family system; weak institutions as the primary causes of corruption in Nigeria. It asserts that corruption has dented the image of Nigeria in the international community and it requires concerted efforts to rid Nigeria of corruption. The author concludes by recommending the adoption of an effective public relations efforts, strategies and proactive approach to issues of combating corruption in Nigeria.

247. Anazodo, R., Okoye J.C., & Ezenwile, U. (2012). Leadership Corruption: The bane of Nigerian development. *African Journal of Political Science (Social Sciences)*, 2(3), 124–134.

Against the backdrop of entrenched corruption in every facet of the Nigerian polity, the article sought to analyze with the help of questionnaires, the relationship between leadership-corruption and development and the extent to which it affects service delivery in Nigeria. The study establishes that leadership corruption seriously affects development and the level of service delivery in the country. The author makes the following recommendations; the reduction of the cost of election, tackling of the problem of godfatherism, constitutional reforms eradicating regional and ethnic discrimination and favoritism and making the punishment for corruption higher than the gains in all political institutions.

248. Anikpo, M. (1986). Reflections on the nature of corruption. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 59–65). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

While corruption is a universal phenomenon, its manifestations and effects tends to differ from one society to another. This article provides deep knowledge and awareness about the context and concept of corruption by examining the social structures and inter-relationship that generate corruption and the existing notions of corruption. The article is primarily concerned with establishing the general analytical components of corruption and not necessarily the stakeholders or the practical reflections of corruption. The article, by offering a conceptual model of corruption not necessarily rooted in the social structure or economic base, is an important contribution to the analysis of corruption.

249. Animashaun, M. A. (2007). Corruption and public confidence in state leadership: A study of Nigeria's Fourth Republic. In A.D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 435–445), Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

Citizens' perceptions of corruption and anti-corruption efforts go a long way in shaping the legitimacy of governments. It is against this background that this article examines the challenge of corruption and its effect on citizens' perception of governance in Nigeria with a focus on the Fourth Republic. It evaluates the official concerns and efforts (such as the development initiatives NEEDS) of the Obasanjo administration and examines the results of such efforts. It argues that the character of the Obasanjo presidency and the way and manner the anti-corruption war was prosecuted by the administration not only demonstrated the

insincerity of the regime but also engendered public cynicism in the entire anti-corruption project. The article adopts a statist development model and state capitalism to explain how capitalist class uses state power for surplus appropriation and primitive accumulation. It argues that the institutional approach remains the most effective instrument in controlling corruption in Nigeria and that the failure of this approach in the past is a result of the operations by state leaders who often sabotage its effectiveness. Policy proposal recommendations include the need for institutional reform and a return to a developmental socialist state that invests in social citizenship. It also recommends that the funds for the operation of the institutions such as the ICPC, EFCC, and Code of Conduct Bureau, be charged to the Consolidated Revenue Fund to avoid their manipulation by state leadership. It emphasizes the need to pass the freedom of information bill before the National Assembly.

250. Anugwom, E. E. (2002). The normalcy of vice: The public sector and corruption in Nigeria. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp. 85–96). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

It has been identified that Nigerians are not averse to corruption given that their attitude against it is very tolerant, thus making all citizens complacent. This article examines the widespread nature of corruption in Nigeria. It argues that prevalent corruption arise as a result of the overcentralization in the economy and concludes that Nigerians are not averse to corrupt and sharp practices because of the low moral stand of the civil populace. The author traces the genesis of institutional corruption which is the major form of corruption in Nigeria and identifies economic hardship as the major cause of it. The author concludes by suggesting a multidimensional approach to the fight against corruption in the political process.

251. Anyim, P. A. (2002). Towards a corrupt free sustainable development and challenges of good governance and prosperity in Nigeria. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp. 1–3). Awka, Nigeria: Bookpoint.

The role of corruption in retarding development needs little debate. According to this author, the severity and evident volumes of data which prove the incompatibility between corruption and development led to the very first bill passed by the Nigerian National Assembly on the February 15, 2000. The Law according to him contains several provisions designed to prohibit all corrupt acts in the public service. Yet, according to him, the strategies for fighting corruption and promoting sustainable development in the country has taken other forms, such as liberalizing and democratizing conditions for doing business in Nigeria, including programs of privatization of public enterprises to allow for greater private sector participation. The author however argues that apart from corruption, other problems like insecurity constitute threat to the challenge of a sustainable development, democracy, good governance, prosperity and transparency. He, therefore, emphasized the need for Nigerians to critically discuss and proffer solutions that can help minimize the effect of these challenges.

252. Apampa, S. (n.d.). Governance initiatives in the fight against corruption. In A. M. Rafsanjani & C. C. Ekwekuo (Eds.), *Anti-corruption programming: A practitioner's manual*, Abuja, Open Society of West Africa (OSIWA) (pp. 81–97).

Since the return to democratic rule in 1999, Nigerians have seen the conception and application of some far-reaching anti-corruption initiatives. What is debatable is the effectiveness of these measures and their relative impact compared to similar initiatives taken prior to this dispensation. This article examines

the subject of corruption and chronologically traces the various initiatives by successive governments in Nigeria to curb corruption, including both military and civilian administrations. The article assessed and evaluated the initiatives used to curb corruption between 1960-1999 and 1999-2007. Finally, it recommends a schematic analysis of anti-corruption initiatives and strategies of governments in Nigeria.

253. Aransi, I. O. (2007, September 6). *Effect of corruption and unethical conduct on accountability in Nigerian public service: A critical examination*. Paper delivered at International Conference on Nigeria in the 21st Century: Issues and Challenges, Faculty of Administration, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife/Conference Centre of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

Corruption and unethical conduct have deeply affected the performance and image of the Nigerian public service. This paper attempts a critical examination of the effects of corruption and unethical behaviors on accountability in the Nigerian public sector. The author argues that unethical conduct and corruption inhibit accountability in the Nigerian public sector. Unethical conducts include the misuse of power by public officials for private gains, political intolerance, unlawful private enrichment, abuse of office, etc. The paper argues that military intervention in politics has further compounded the issue of accountability in Nigeria, concluding that there is a need for Nigerians to return to the practice of their time-honored value system. It also cites the need to tackle poverty as essential.

254. Aransi, I. O. (2005, October). The impact of globalization on local administration and good governance in Nigeria. *Ifè Social Science Review*, Special edition, Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, 98–108.

The rhetoric of “good governance” has recently come to dominate global discussions about the African state, Nigeria inclusive. Every country of the globe strives after good governance. The article discusses the various impacts of globalization on local administration and good governance in Nigeria. It attempts a conceptual elucidation of the concepts of globalization, local administration, and good governance and examines the challenges facing democracy and good governance in Nigeria. In addition, it considers the place of Nigeria in the global economy and how the planned economy can guarantee political stability, effective and efficient local administration and good governance in Nigeria. It posits that every country in the globe should strive for good governance. The current drive towards globalization has made it imperative for Nigeria to learn from the advanced countries of the world about democratization, good governance, and local administration. Sustainability and consolidation of democracy and good governance in Nigeria are crucial in view of the fundamental changes to be effected in governance modes, which may lead to an extraordinary revival of Nigeria’s sociopolitical institutions as well as her economies. The article concludes that democracy and good governance, as well as political stability, can be guaranteed in Nigeria if her level of corruption can be reduced to the barest minimum. Strategies towards attaining good governance and efficient and effective local administration include the need for establishment of a truly democratic and just federal arrangement in order to address the issues of justice, equity, and a sense of belonging among the federating units. In addition, government has the right to examine critical reform

policies suggested by foreign countries and multilateral institutions. Efforts should be geared towards institutionalizing participatory democracy instead of military domination, which is antithetical to good governance and political stability.

255. Aremu, M. A. & Ahmed, Y. A. (2011). An investigation of security and crime management in developing society: The implication on Nigeria's democratic set-up. *Int. Journal of Academic Research of Business and Social Sciences*, 1(3), 390–399.

Scholars have argued that crime is as old as human society and that the types of crime vary from one nation to another. Therefore, this article tries to examine the causes and types of crime prevalent in Nigeria and how they can be curbed. The writer describes the nature of crime in Nigeria as multidimensional. It identifies direct violent crime as the major threat to national unity. It describes that the nature of crime in Nigeria is borne out of the lack of political will to maintain law and order in the country, the breakdown of social values, disregard for the rule of law and social justice, and corruption. The writer contends that in order to reduce violent crime in Nigeria, the government should ensure adequate and equitable provision of socioinfrastructural facilities, provision of gainful employment for youth, and other public goods. It should also adopt proactive measures that would improve the standard of living for the masses. It concludes that government should strengthen anti-corruption agencies among others in order to curb the rising rate of violent crime in Nigeria.

256. Arowolo, D. (2008). *The state, bureaucracy and corruption in Nigeria*. In *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Socio-Economic Policies and Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) in Africa*, Faculty of Social Science, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba, Nigeria, 176–182.

Transparency international consistently rates the levels of corruption in Nigeria among the highest in the world. Pervasive corruption appears to permeate all levels of Nigerian society. Corruption has been a detrimental force that hinders democracy and democratization, and as such, inhibits economic growth and development as it also represses individuals in all spheres of life. In order to illuminate the factors accounting for the obstinate nature of corruption, the article adopts both descriptive and analytical methods. It also makes use of scientific analysis of corruption by employing public choice theory to explain how self-styled leadership has facilitated the unholy alliance between states and bureaucracy in their engagement in kleptocratic practices. The article concludes by putting forth some necessary recommendations.

257. Awopeju, A. (2009). Godfatherism and good governance: Contradictions in the Nigerian body politic. *African Journal of Institutions and Development*, IV (5–6), 109–118.

Godfatherism is commonly viewed as one of the major obstacles in Nigeria's nascent democracy. This study examines the issue of godfatherism and the conduct of good governance in an opposite direction using Oyo state as a case study. It reveals that the godfather-godson relationship has negative and devastating effects on the conduct of good governance because the latter panders to the whims and caprices of the former in order to retain his position. The study also reveals that the developmental policies and projects in many places are abandoned in a senseless tussle for power and supremacy. In a situation where the godson refuses to cooperate, a tough battle for the control of the state ensues, and the godfather might turn the whole state into anarchy and make it ungovernable for his son. The article emphasizes the need to address the problem of godfatherism in Nigeria, in order not to ruin its nascent democracy. It recommends a need for a

reorientation of the political class and the need for the federal government to stop giving these godfathers political support. In addition, political posts in Nigeria should be made unattractive to enable those who are willing to serve the chance to contest for elective posts. Furthermore, the conduct of elections requires overhauling, to guarantee free and fair elections. Democratic practice must be the watch word of every facet of the Nigerian polity.

258. Awopeju, A., Afinotan, L. A., & Ilegbusi, M. I. (2009). The National Assembly and anti-corruption drive in Nigeria. *Journal of Contemporary Politics*, 2(1), 7–20.

Corruption is a prevalent issue in Nigeria. This is largely due to the ineffectiveness of many existing anti-corruption institutions in the country. It is against this background that this article draws attention to how Nigeria's National Assembly took steps to ensure that there is zero tolerance for corruption in the country from 2007–2009, with particular reference to the highly corrupt power sector. The article reveals that the war against corruption can be won if there is political will to combat it. But this has been made difficult in Nigeria, as according to him, most members of the National Assembly are even corrupt and are not sincere with the anti-corruption drive of the Assembly.

259. Ayoade, J. A. A. (2006). Godfather politics in Nigeria. *Money, Politics and Corruption in Nigeria. A Publication of IFES*, 78–87.

Godfathers have become a disturbing trend in contemporary Nigerian politics. This article is an exploration on the Godfather concept in the Nigerian politics. The article traced the origin and contextual meaning of Godfather politics in Nigeria. It also sequentially analyzes how politicians in Nigeria systematically

turned themselves to godfathers of politics and critically differentiates the concept of godfather from some other terms that mean different things such as mentor, financier, benefactor just to mention but a few. The article evaluates how godfathers force the cost of elections up, produces an unresponsive leadership and has created doubt about the legitimacy of electoral process and those elected into offices in Nigeria.

260. Ayodele, A. S. (2006). Corruption and poverty in Nigeria's process of socio-economic development: Impact analysis. In B. Aboyade & S. Ayodele (Eds.), *Fighting corruption in Nigeria: Challenges for the future* (pp. 29–38). Ibadan, Nigeria: Development Policy Center.

The relationship between corruption and development has attracted considerable debate. This author examines the effect of corruption on socio-economic development in the country. He identifies corruption as involving corrupt practices such as fraud, bribery, forgery, embezzlement, and exhortation, which he notes are a function of the prevailing socio-economic conditions. He states that the country's expectations for sustainable economic development have not materialized due to corruption, which has been identified by several economic analysts as the major hindrance to the attainment of development goals. The article suggests several policy options to deal with corruption, including sustaining privatization programs, readjustment of labor income, deconcentration of power, regular monitoring and assessment, and the adoption of the monetization policy.

261. Ayodele, A.S. (2008). *Eradication of corruption in Nigeria. Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Socio- Economic Policies and Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) in Africa*, Faculty of the Social Sciences, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba, Nigeria, 118–134.

Eradicating corruption from Nigeria's body politic has been a sought of albatross giving that the problem seems to have defied all solutions. The main objective of this article is to highlight policy measures that could help redress the undesirable corruption situation in Nigeria. The article discusses Nigeria's democratically elected governments' identification of corruption as the bane in the wheel of socio-economic development of the country. This was followed by a general review of past efforts taken to eradicate corruption by successive administrations in the country. The article then asserts that there is an urgent need to strengthen all anti-corruption laws, provide necessary facilities for quick apprehension, investigations and arraignments of offenders etc.

262. Bello-Imam, I. B. (2004). Corruption and national development. In I.B. Bello-Imam, & I.M. Obadan, (Eds.), *Democratic governance and development management in Nigeria's Fourth Republic: 1999–2003* (pp. 266–281). Ibadan, Nigeria: JOPAD Publishers.

In Nigeria, corruption has proved an intractable challenge for democratic governance and development. This explains its prominence in policy and academic discussions in Nigeria. This study offers a holistic analysis of the vice of corruption in Nigeria. In the work, the author begins by defining the concepts and their various causes and consequences in Nigeria. The author argues that corruption is unproductive and antithetical to development and should be combated. In conclusion, he argues that though a successful war against corruption is very possible, it will require strong political will on the part of both the governors and the governed.

263. Bello-Imam, I. B. (2005). *The war against corruption in Nigeria: Problems and prospects*. Ibadan, Nigeria: College Press and Publishers.

The battle against corruption in Nigeria has been ongoing for quite a while. In many ways however, the one launched after Nigeria returned to democracy in 1999 has been the most intensive. This book is a detailed critical review of this effort.. In the book, the author critically analyzes the problem of corruption and other economic crimes in Nigeria, then discusses the various institutions created to manage the problem via detection, investigation, and prosecution. While noting the challenges encountered by these institutions in their quest to discharge their mandate, the writer concludes on a positive note, arguing that with the increased commitment of the leadership and the people, Nigeria will slowly but steadily arrive at good governance.

264. Benjamin, S. A. (2006). The role of the civil society in fighting corruption in Nigeria. In B. Aboyade & S. Ayodele (Eds.), *Fighting corruption in Nigeria: Challenges for the future* (pp. 59–79). Ibadan, Nigeria: Development Policy Center.

Civil society actors are increasingly active partners in the global fight against corruption. This article examines the role of the civil society in fighting corruption in Nigeria and the environment in which the civil society is situated. The presenter gave an introduction, a conceptual and theoretical framework of civil society and corruption, the categories of civil society, before zeroing on role of civil society in reducing corruption in the country. The article argues that although the civil society has an active role in history, the unevenness in the development of civil society in Nigeria has been a factor hindering its performances as an anti-corruption institution, which explains its failures in the past decades. The author calls on civil society to imbibe the spirit of

patriotism and nationalism, develop a willingness to fight the battle against corruption and begin to condemn, in strong terms, the various atrocities in the government circle, rather than remain docile.

265. Bolaji, K.A. (2007, September 6. *Governance failure and state fragility: Nigeria's Niger Delta region examined*. Paper presented at the International Conference on Nigeria in the 21st Century: Issues and Challenges, Faculty of Administration, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife/Conference Centre of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile -Ife, Nigeria.

The fragile character of the African state is a source of continuing debate. This paper attempts an examination of the link between governance, its failure, and the state of fragility in Nigeria with a focus on the Niger Delta region. It questions the irony of the sufferings of the populace in the midst of plenty and asks where the resources are despite the claims of the federal government to have pumped trillions of naira into the region. The paper conceptualizes good governance and argues that transparency, rule of law, participation, accountability, equity, effectiveness and efficiency, and strategic vision are among its characteristics. Using the World Bank conceptual framework, the paper examines state failure as a result of failure in governance in the Niger Delta. The paper argues that allowing the Niger Delta to disintegrate will be a "lose-lose" situation for all the parties involved, especially the common people. In proffering solutions, he argues that the economy needs an urgent revitalization, and that there is also a need to fight corruption, boost employment generation, ensure devolution of power, and increase integrity.

266. Brimah, A. N., Bolaji, I. A. & Ibikunle, O. H. (2013). Corruption in social administration: A barricade to citizens welfare and Nigeria's development. *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 2(12), 59–65.

Corruption is a cancer that has eaten away at the fabric of the Nigerian polity. The general global perception about bribery in Nigeria is that it is a pervasive phenomenon. This article examines the dimensions of corruption by our leaders in social administration. It wonders at the way politicians treat citizens they are supposed to be serving and analyzes the celebrated cases of corrupt acts in the Nigerian social administration. The study goes further to compare the earnings of Nigeria's lawmakers with those of their counterparts from countries around world. The study concludes that the next step toward democracy is the abolition of corruption among the executives, legislators, and judges.

267. Brownsberger, N. W. (1983). Development and governmental corruption: Materialism and political fragmentation in Nigeria. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 21(2), 215–233.

The article attempts a review of corruption as a deep-rooted phenomenon, arguing that it is a product of materialism and political fragmentation. The article identifies the causes of corruption in developing countries and attempts a review of political patterns that encourage corruption. Customs, attitudes, and habits, pressure on officials, the nature of the political environment, and ethnicity are identified as causes. The article further looks at the costs and benefits of corruption by arguing that corruption may have advantages as well as disadvantages in the society. It looks at the economic and political dimensions and concludes that it is not possible to generalize about when corruption will be beneficial on balance. The article looks at kinds

of corruption such as polite, nepotism (or parochial corruption), alienated (or market) corruption, and their relevance in Nigeria. The article then offers a hypothetical explanation as to why materialism seems to be so prevalent in Nigeria. It concludes by emphasizing the need for good governance and the expansion of the private economy.

268. Cleen Foundation (2010). *Corruption and governance challenges*, Cleen Foundation Monograph Series. (No. 7) Abuja, Nigeria. Retrieved from <http://www.cleen.org/Corruption%20and%20Governance%20Challenges%20in%20Nigeria%20-%20Final%20Version.pdf>.

This publication is a summary of the proceedings of a conference organized in response to increasing cases of corruption in Nigeria and the absence of sustained national discourse on the issue. The CLEEN Foundation, in collaboration with the Ford Foundation's West Africa office, organized the two-day national conference in Nigeria in January 2010. The report contains a number of papers read at the conference. One of the papers is titled "Corruption and governance in Africa: How do we break the cycle in Nigeria?" by Chidi Odinkalu. In it, the author argues that the challenge of combating corruption effectively demands that the government confronts four cumulative crises of political legitimacy, agency credibility, elite values and institutional capabilities. All of this has made the fight against corruption difficult. The conference came to the conclusion that ending corruption in Africa lies in the hands of the people.

269. Chuta, S. C. (2004). *Corruption in Nigeria*. Nsukka, Nigeria: Afco-Orbis Publications.

The origin of corruption in Nigeria is as controversial as the causes. This small book offers a review of corruption in Nigeria

from a historical point of view by tracing corruption to precolonial times. The author shows that no regime in Nigeria, either military or civilian, have been spared widespread corruption which has taken many different forms, including corner-cutting, immorality, abuse of office and power, favoritism, extortion, bribery, falsification, etc. He also chronicles the causes of corruption, including poor leadership, lust for power and wealth, social pressure, poverty, and lack of patriotism. He then argues that the many negative consequences of corruption and a drastic reduction of corruption can only be alleviated through tackling these changes.

270. Daloz, J. P. (2005). Nigeria: Trust your patron, not the institutions. *Comparative Sociology*, 4(1–2), 155–174.

In an environment where informal compacts weigh more than institutional regulations, the article attempts to analyze the enduring primacy of particularistic ties and the ensuing weaknesses of institutionalization in Nigeria. It goes further to proffer historical, cultural, and instrumental explanations differing from standard interpretations in looking at the issue of trust and distrust in elite-population relationships in Nigeria. The article argues that trust and mistrust remain a permanent and sensitive issue in the Nigerian polity due to its exceptional size, its unstable history, and its extreme levels of corruption. The article also argues that Nigerians will readily applaud when one of their own political leaders appropriates millions in the capital city but will at the same time expect him to be scrupulously honest in the management of his village finances. The paper concludes that African states would undoubtedly stand to benefit from a more regulated economy but the main political and economic elites are able to use the absence of transparency as a most valuable resource.

271. Dangado, K. I. (2007, September 6). *The constitutional fight against corruption in Nigeria: Is it enough*. Paper presented at the International Conference on Nigeria in the 21st Century: Issues and Challenges, Faculty of Administration, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife/Conference Centre of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile -Ife, Nigeria.

Corruption is a nebulous phenomenon with several dimensions. This paper seeks to examine the various dimensions and categories of corruption, as well as the degree and extent to which corruption is practiced by the perpetrators. The paper also attempts an analysis of the provisions of the constitution meant to fight corruption in Nigeria. It examines the weakness and failure of these provisions and argues, using socio-political theory, that the government is too fragile to tackle the menace in the society, and lacks the will power or action to proffer solutions to it. The paper concludes by asserting that the Nigerian constitution is not strong or stringent enough to tackle corruption. Hence, there is an urgent need to redefine and refocus the provisions embedded in the constitution in relation to the fight against corruption. For instance, the redefinition can include among others, the enactment of the Sedition Act along with its five clauses by the National Assembly and the strict enforcement of the relevant anti-corruption and law enforcement agencies.

272. Danlami, U. D. (2006). The effect of corruption on the advancement of persons with disabilities. In B. Aboyade, & S. Ayodele (Eds.), *Fighting corruption in Nigeria: Challenges for the future* (pp. 23–28). Ibadan, Nigeria: Development Policy Center.

The negative impact of corruption is usually felt more severely by the most vulnerable members of the society. Along this line, this article examines the effects of corruption on the progress and

advancement of persons with disabilities in Nigeria, its implication for the advancement of democracy, the society and structure, as well as its hindrance to the economy. According to the writer, the vulnerable suffer from a lack of basic amenities and poverty, and poverty is itself a factor causing disability. The recommendations suggested for addressing the corruption problem include the need for EFCC and ICPC to intensify its efforts in curbing the menace and the need to deal with corruption with greater intensity at the top. The author also emphasized the need to expunge the immunity clause from the 1999 constitution, the increase jail terms and the education and enlightenment of the citizenry.

273. Diamond, L. (1991). Political corruption: Nigeria's perennial struggle. *Journal of Democracy*, 2(4), 73–85.

Historically, democracy and corruption are the two most recurring challenges faced by Nigerians since independence from Britain. This article looks at the attempt by Nigeria at democracy and the challenges it faced in its transition to a Third Republic. Chief among the challenge faced is the issue of corruption. The author analyzes the growth of corruption in Nigeria and argued that as much as there is difficulty in establishing cases of corruption in any type of government especially the military, the General Ibrahim Babangida government was clouded with several compelling rumors of corruption by both the military and civilian government officials. The article goes further to look at the challenges of political distortions vis-à-vis corruption and also the empty promises made by Nigerian politicians and public servants. The article argues that corruption is seen as a cause of the problem and only flourishes because of the perverse incentives which offer a low-risk path to easy riches through political corruption that only structural change can remedy. The author argues that the

legacy of accountability with realism is, therefore, needed in order to witness a significant drop in corruption.

274. Dibie, R. (2003). Managing ethics and corruption. In Dibie, R., *Public management and sustainable development in Nigeria military-bureaucratic relationship* (pp. 307–337). Aldershot, Hampshire, England.

Corruption is a reoccurring challenge working against the effective performance of both the public and private sector in Nigeria. This author argues that the problems of development and productivity in the Nigerian public and private sector are resultant effect of corruption. The author examines the dynamics of corruption, unethical behavior and mismanagement that has become a norm in the Nigerian system. It argues that ignorance of ethical principles, lack of accountability by private and public officials are the result of government excessive regulation of the economic activities as well as the control of the economy of the state. The article goes further to argue that public accountability, justice, equity, and morality are required in managing corruption and, thus, eradicating it. It also argues that to root out corruption and carry out sustainable development, solutions to unethical practices such as whistle-blowing, social responsibility must be employed. To this, Nigeria must develop a public administration that is responsible to the needs of the people, and an effective rule of law must also be in place.

275. Dike, V. (2005). *Corruption in Nigeria: A new paradigm for effective control*, Retrieved from www.africaeconomicanalysis.org.

Most of the recent publications on corruption in Nigeria, including this one, focus on the attempt to curb corruption. This author argues that corruption has been an unresolved scourge in

Nigeria and that its effect, which is evident in all spheres of national life, has been catastrophic. It argues that though corruption is as old as civilization itself, and evident in all spheres of human existence its prevalence in Nigeria is spectacular and pandemic. The article attempts a conceptualization of corruption and gave the forms of corruption to include political corruption (grand), bureaucratic corruption (petty), and electoral corruption. Other forms are embezzlement, extortion, bribery, fraud, favoritism, and nepotism among others. The article analyzes the causes, effect and evils of corruption in Nigeria. The article also proffers solutions to eradicating corruption to include the reorientation of the public, adherence to ethical standards in decision-making, tough penalties for corruption culprits, adherence to the rule of law, media education. Others include introduction of watch-dog agencies into governance, ensuring that enforcement is predictable and forceful, criminalizing the acts of bribery, and scrutinizing sources of income, declaration of assets and higher political will to fight corruption. According to the author, when all these are in place, the fight against corruption becomes effective.

276. Dosumu, A. (2009), Elite politics and the accumulation pandemic in Nigeria: A critique of derisive democracy and vindication of classical elite theories. *Africa Journal of Institutions and Development*, IV (5–6), 188–196.

The author, using the elite theory as a framework for analysis, attempts to capture the actual scenario of the activities of the power elites in Nigeria. It captures the power tussle in Nigeria among the elites and the techniques and methods employed by them in a bid to accumulate capital and human resources and human domination in their respective domains. According to the author, the failure of the present democratic formula, the pandemic accumulation formulas by the political elite, the

professionalization of politics by the ruling elite, and the control of natural resources, among others, form the motivation for the study of elite politics in Nigeria. The author states that democracy in Nigeria is nothing but a conspiracy of the political elite to perpetually subjugate the masses. This is because since Nigeria's First Republic, democracy in Nigeria has been characterized by the continuous transfer of power from one elite group to the other, leading to a continuous circulation of power between the same groups of elites.

277. Dukor, M. (2006). Corruption in Nigeria: The moral question of statehood in Africa. In H. Saliu, E. Amali, J. Fayeye, & E. Oriola (Eds.), *Democracy and development in Nigeria* (pp. 52–86). Lagos, Nigeria: Concept Publications.

Although corruption is not peculiar to African states, widespread corruption has been identified as one of the major causes of political instability in postcolonial Africa. This article examines how political corruption has eroded public confidence in government as an institution of the state for the promotion of the welfare of the citizens. Against the backdrop of widespread corruption in public institutions in Nigeria, the author identifies the role of political elite and their capitalist inclination as the major factors influencing the growing rate of corruption in Nigeria and Africa as a continent. It queries the legitimacy of the Nigerian state to fight corruption with its neoliberal policy. The author, therefore, concludes that endemic corruption in Africa is responsible for its stunted socio-economic growth and recommends that people with high moral standard and proven integrity should be saddled with the responsibility of administering the state with the utmost responsibility of promoting the well-being of the citizenry.

278. Ebegbulum, C. J. (2012). Corruption and leadership crisis in Africa: Nigeria in focus. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, 3(11), 221–227.

Scholars have argued that a crisis in leadership is one of the reasons for pervasive corruption and for the stifled socio-economic growth rate in sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, the main thrust of this article is to examine the relationship between corruption and leadership crisis with Nigeria as the focus. The author contends that corruption and leadership are the main problems of the Nigerian state and they are exemplified by insincerity and insensitive to the plight of the masses. It identifies massive failure of leadership in Nigeria as a product of corruption and is responsible for the near total collapse of socio-economic infrastructure, weak social structures, poor economic performance and lack of faith in government programs and policy. This study also identifies corruption as the cause of democratic instability in Nigeria with the institutionalization of godfatherism in the democratic process. The article concluded that with the twin challenge of corruption and bad leadership, Nigerians have been robbed of the benefit of development.

279. Echekwube, A.O. (2007). Corruption-free society as the basis for political stability and national development in Nigeria. In A.S. Akpotor, A.O. Afolabi, M.O. Aigbokhaevbolo, B.O. Iganiga, & O.S. Odiagbe (Eds.), *Cost of governance in Nigeria: An evaluative analysis* (pp. 438–460). Ekpoma, Nigeria: Ambrose Alli University Publishing House.

Aside from corruption, political instability is perhaps the most serious challenge faced by Nigeria. This article examines the challenges of political instability and national development in Nigeria. It identifies bad governance, failure of leadership and corruption as the major challenges to achieving national unity and

identifies people-centered and popular participation as the basis for political stability in Nigeria. The author blames the colonial masters for the problem of bad leadership. The study further emphasizes that political power should not be used to advance personal political interests but to deliver the common good and concludes that responsible and purposeful leadership is the key to achieving national cohesion. This article recommends that the government should tackle the predisposing factors to corruption in Nigeria.

280. Egbo O., Nwakoby I., Onwumere J., & Uche C. (2010). Legitimizing corruption in government: Security votes in Nigeria. *ASC Working Paper 91*.

The practice of allocating huge sums of money to be spent by state governors for security purposes according to their discretion, otherwise known as security votes, has gradually transformed into a huge avenue for embezzling public funds. This paper investigates the history and practice of the use of security votes in Nigeria. The authors argue that the growing abuse of security votes across all tiers of government in the country has been facilitated by the structure of government in place in the country which are autocratic or semidemocratic in nature. This, according to them has been influenced by the country's colonial heritage and its emergence as a state dependent mainly on oil revenue. The practice of security votes undermines development and accountability among the political class. They argue that to curb such corruption, citizens must regain the ability to call their rulers to order even in the current democratic dispensation.

281. Egbuji, J.O. (2007). Corruption: Issues and trends in the public sector. In A. D., Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 447–459). Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

Although corruption in Nigeria is not the exclusive preserve of the public sector, its seriousness in that sector has made it a subject of intense investigation. This article examines the impact of corruption in the public sector –the issues, trends, and ways and means of reducing corruption in the country. It traces the history of corruption in Nigeria, levels of corruption and their characteristics, its main causes as well as the negative effects on the Nigerian economy. The author also examines the laws and government institutions fighting corruption in Nigeria. The article demonstrates how the impact of corruption on the economic development and socio-political life of the civil servants affects the citizenry and larger society and recommends strategies on how to combat corruption in the country. The measures proposed to tackle corruption include the establishment of good governance, devolution of powers, and upward review of the living wage of the working class. The author also calls on the government to address the problem of income distribution and income inequality.

282. Egwemi, V. (2012). Corruption and corrupt practices in Nigeria: An agenda for taming the monster. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, 14(3), 72–85.

To many analysts, no issue in Nigeria is more pressing than corruption. This is why most of the country's ills are attributed to the menace. This article examines the phenomenon of corruption in Nigeria. It argues that although corruption is prevalent everywhere, its manifestation varies from country to country. The author is particularly concerned about the resilient nature of corruption in the country in spite of the different efforts taken to stem the scourge. He also notes that the anti-corruption agencies all seem to have lost focus. In response, he proposes an agenda for dealing with corruption. The article insists on synergy among relevant anti-corruption institutions and the need to muster the

much needed political will in order to address the problem of corruption.

283. Ehwariemme, W. (2011). Between the devil and the deep blue sea: The displacement of ethnicity by corruption in Nigeria's electoral politics. *Journal of Third World Studies*, 28(2), 181–206.

This article sought to account for the change in the determining factor of electoral success in Nigeria. It identifies ethnicity which it referred to as the 'red devil' as the determining factor in electoral politics spanning the time of introduction of the elective principle in 1923 to independence and the First Republic. It took into consideration the presence of corruption in the preindependence election of 1959 but accorded it secondary status. The end of the First Republic saw corruption which is referred to as the deep blue sea becoming salient, and in the 1979 elections, corruption gained the upper hand. In brief, the article undertakes a historical analysis of election in Nigeria from 1923–2007 to empirically demonstrate the old and emerging patterns in elections in Nigeria. Finally, the study examines the trend of corruption occurring during the elections and its implications.

284. Ekeanyanwu, L. (n.d.). The Nigerian integrity system. In A. M. Rafsanjani, & C. C. Ekwekuo (Eds.), *Anti-corruption programming: A practitioner's manual* (pp. 33–68). Abuja, Nigeria, Open Society of West Africa (OSIWA) .

Every country has a set of institutions that work together to reduce corruption. This is what is usually referred to as the National Integrity System. This article gives an explicit account of the Nigerian National Integrity System (NNIS) and the responsibility of each agency and department that makes up the NNIS. According to the author, these agencies constitute the tools for

enabling good governance, rule of law, and the assurance of a state run in accordance to approved, transparent and accountable process. The article also gave account of the function and coordination of each agency as well as the problems mitigating the success in effectively carrying out their constitutional responsibilities.

285. Ekeh, P. P. (1975). Colonialism and the two publics in Africa: A theoretical statement. *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 17, 91–112.

Most of the problems evident in contemporary postcolonial Nigeria are rooted in the country's colonial experience. This is exactly what this article tries to address. The author argues that the experience of colonialism in Africa have led to the emergence of a unique historical configuration. According to him, colonialism has led to the emergence of two publics in postcolonial African society. One public has been the civil public and the other the primordial public, with the initial considered to be amoral and the latter to be moral. The article argues that the outcome of, or the dialectics between, the two publics in postcolonial Africa produces corruption. This rises directly from the amorality of the civil public and the legitimization of the need to take from the civil public in order to benefit the primordial public. The author argues that the colonial experience helped to shape our present, and that the problem we face can only be understood and solved by the realization of the rivalry of the two publics and also the fact that the civil public is starved of badly needed morality.

286. Eker, V. (1981). On the origins of corruption: Irregular incentives in Nigeria. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 19(1), 173–182.

As the title suggests, the origin of corruption in Nigeria can be traced to the nature of the incentive structure existing in the country. This article examines the concept of corruption and the conditions that breed corruption in Nigeria. It argues that corruption is more prevalent when the “necessary” and the “sufficient” conditions operate together. But corruption will exist when warranted by the moral code and the authority structure, even if the country does not enjoy great wealth. It was also pointed out from this study that periods of strong economic activity may provide an environment for the flourishing of corrupt practices, particularly where most sectors of development are controlled by a central and powerful administration. This study, therefore, predicts a bleak future in the fight against corruption by asserting that since neither the moral code nor the authority structure are likely to undertake major changes in the future, the end of corruption remains elusive.

287. Eme O. I., & Okoh C. I. (2011). The role of EFCC in combating political corruption. *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 1(3), 45–68.

Taking a cue from the 2011 general elections, this piece examines the threats and challenges posed to Nigeria by political corruption. It further explores the concept of political corruption, its causes and implications, and suggested ways of checkmating political corruption in the polity. The article adopts the extractive corruption theory as its framework of analysis which posits that the state is the stronger part in the state-society relationship. The article concludes with a call for stronger cooperation between EFCC and other anti-corruption agencies. It also made recommendations in the lines of voters’ empowerment and mass political awareness.

288. Emmanuel, O. O. (2003). The phenomenon of corruption and the challenges of democratic consolidation in Nigeria: A prognosis. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp. 294–311), Awka, Nigeria: Bookpoint.

Historically, Nigeria was under a firm military autocracy for 29 years starting in 1966 when the military made its first incursion into politics and governance following the collapse of the First Republic in 1966. In May 1999, Nigeria commenced another democratic experiment, after 16 years of continuous military rule, beginning in 1983 when the Second Republic was terminated by the military amidst allegations of corruption. The study delves into the phenomenon of corruption and the challenges of democratic consolidation in Nigeria and the nexus between them. It provides some conceptual clarification of the term corruption and democratic consolidation, a chronicle of the manifestations of corrupt practices within the first two years of Nigeria's democratic experiment (1999–2001) and government's efforts at curbing it. As the study shows, other than the military which has always been perceived as the crux of Nigeria's nascent democracy, pervasive corruption and the concomitant problem of underdevelopment are potent threats to Nigeria's democratic consolidation. The article then submits that for both economic and democratic development to be enhanced, Nigerians at all strata of the society should imbibe the culture of probity, transparency and accountability in public office. All hands must be on deck to fight corruption so that its debilitating effect do not truncate the nascent democracy, while the society itself in general should be reoriented for democracy to be consolidated.

289. Enakhimion, I. L. (2001). *Corruption In Nigeria* (Unpublished Master's dissertation). School of Economics and Management, Lund University, Lund, Sweden. Retrieved from

<http://lup.lub.lu.se/luur/download?func=downloadFile&recordId=2174526&fileId=2174528>.

The study, which is partially descriptive and partially exploratory in nature, attempts a look at corruption from an institutionalized or systemic point of view. It explores the effects and consequences of corruption in Nigeria from independence until 2007. The writer argues that corruption has defied a single definition because of the nature of the subject matter itself. This is because it goes beyond amoral practices by public officials to also include a whole range of other social behaviors. He goes further to note that successive Nigerian governments have in several ways attempted to halt corruption but over time find themselves perpetrators of the same acts. The author also looks at trends and the magnitude of corruption by looking at successive governments from 1960–2007, the causes and consequences of corruption, anti-corruption policies in Nigeria, and reasons why all the measures employed to combat corruption have failed. He concludes by making some policy recommendations which include, among others, strong political will, independence of the judiciary, revoking the immunity clause in the Nigerian constitution, and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the anti-corruption agencies.

290. Enweremadu, U. D. (2006). The struggle against corruption in Nigeria: The role of the National Anti- Corruption Commission (ICPC) under the Fourth Republic. *IFRA Ibadan Special Research Issue*, 2, 41–66.

The reemergence of democratic rule in Nigeria saw the creation of specialized anti-corruption bodies to deal with corrupt practices. One of these bodies was the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) created in 2000. This article reviews the operations of the ICPC one of the major tools

used by the Obasanjo administration to combat corruption and its dismal performance as evidenced in its failure to secure the conviction of corrupt officials, endless scandals associated with the commission, and the increasing rate of corruption in Nigeria since its inception in 1999. The failure of the commission to perform effectively was attributed to limited political will, inadequate structures, internal contradictions, inefficient judiciary and laws, and most importantly the neopatrimonial orientation of the Nigerian political class. It recommends the reposition and strengthening of the commission through the infusion of credible leaders, proper equipment, and funding, as well as radical reform of Nigeria's justice system among other things.

291. Enweremadu, U. D. (2006). *Lutte anti-corruption et politique au Nigeria sous la quatrieme republique (1999-2006)* (PhD Thesis) Bordeaux, Centre d'Etudes d'Afrique noire/Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Bordeaux, Université Montesquieu Bordeaux IV, France.

In 1999, after completing a transition from military to civilian rule, Nigeria began implementing comprehensive reforms aimed at curbing corruption which is widely regarded as the most important factor retarding the country's socio-economic development. This book describes in a very detailed and critical manner many of the reforms pursued under the Olusegun Obasanjo presidency, including establishment of new anti-corruption agencies, reform of the public services including the Judiciary, and an international campaign to stop the transfer of assets looted by Nigerian officials and repatriate what had been transferred abroad by past Nigerian leaders. The author contends that despite their unprecedented nature, the impact of these reforms was not easily seen, as corruption continued to manifest, even as the anti-corruption campaign became increasingly politicized. The author opines that there are three factors that

undermine the efforts of Obasanjo's efforts at curbing corruption. They are; the weak capacities of the various anti-corruption agencies established; the inadequate engagement of the civil society and subnational authorities. All of these suggest the absence of an internal political coalition against corruption.

292. Enweremadu, U. D. (2010). Anti-corruption reforms and democratic change: Nigeria and Indonesia in comparative perspective. *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*, 8(1), 1–10.

This article was written against the background of the widespread clamor for democratization in Nigeria and Indonesia in the early and middle 1990s. The clamor was anchored in the belief that authoritarian rule breeds corruption and lack of accountability. This article shows how this desire turned to reality for both countries and led to the proliferation of anti-corruption and public sector reforms aimed at curbing, if not eradicating corruption. Owing to the seeming similar experiences of both countries, the article attempts a comparative analysis of the various anti-corruption reforms and their performance after a decade using in-depth interviews. The analysis shows that despite instituting some important anti-corruption programs, both countries continue to have serious difficulties with corruption, a pointer to the inadequacies of the policies.

293. Enweremadu, U. D. (2010). La société civile et la lutte contre la corruption au Nigeria: Le cas des ONG anti corruption. (Working paper No. 89). African Studies Centre, Leiden University.

With the exception of the press and spontaneous movements, struggles against corruption waged by successive governments in Nigeria have gone on without the active participation of non-state actors and institutions, otherwise called civil society. In recent

years, the participation of these actors has grown. This article reviews the role played by selected civil society actors in Nigeria's campaign against corruption especially between 1999 and 2007. The institutions considered included NGOs, the media, labor unions, business and professional associations, and ethno-religious movements. According to the author, though the commitment of these actors goes beyond doubt, the effectiveness of their interventions were undermined by several factors, such as lack of access to independent sources of funding and information, preoccupation with material issues, and inability to go beyond primary group solidarity. These groups were also affected by the incapacity of their leaders to network among themselves, the hostile attitude of government officials, and the rent-seeking behavior of their own leaders among many other factors. These made them appendages of politicians who also used them for political gain.

294. Enweremadu, U. D. (2011). Ending the vicious circle: Oil, corruption, and violent conflict in the Niger Delta. *Nigeria Journal of Oil and Politics*, 2(3), 88–114.

Since the return to civil rule in 1999, Nigeria has faced growing violent conflicts, notably in the oil-rich Niger Delta region. This article explains why this is so. The article reviews the nature of the conflicts and highlights the existing explanations given by scholars and analysts. The conflicts arise from environmental degradation, rising social-economic inequality in the midst of plenty, absence of basic social amenities, youth unemployment, unwholesome practices of the multinational oil companies operating in the region, marginalization in national politics vis-à-vis the skewed nature of the revenue-sharing formula, lack of capacity of the security force, limited economic opportunities, and prevailing poverty. The author also states that these popular perceptions and the dominant scholarly explanations are

inadequate. He employs the use of the oil cause paradigm to establish a causal relationship between oil and bad governance. The result shows the characteristics of the culture of waste and corruption. It is reported in this study that violent conflicts occur when political actors perceive unfairness in the redistribution of resources or jostle for a slice of the cake. In conclusion, the author advocates the tackling of the culture of corruption and financial mismanagement which has helped to fuel violence in the Niger Delta through wider government reforms as this is a better way to restore relative peace in the long run.

295. Enweremadu, U. D. (2011). De l'abuse endémique a l'exemplarité électorale? Les élections de 2011 au Nigeria. *Afrique contemporaine*, 239, 119–132.

Nigerian elections have often been disputed as a result of electoral malpractices, including ballot stuffing, vote buying, and violence. Following the widely discredited 2007 elections, the country instituted some reforms ostensibly to help improve the credibility of the April 2011 elections. The reforms initiated included the establishment of a reform committee, appointment of a new leadership for the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and some reorganizations within key security organizations. This article examines the impact of these reforms on the conduct of the 2011 elections, in particular on the level of corruption and electoral malpractices observed during the elections. The findings show that, although the reforms were not fundamental, they did have some significant impacts on the credibility of the elections unlike the other elections held since the return of democracy. The results of the 2011 elections were greeted by widespread applause, suggesting that the elections were relatively free and fair. More importantly, the level of observed malpractice was substantially lower compared to previous elections. The improvements observed during the

elections were however not only caused by the reforms implemented by the federal government, it is also as a result of the heightened awareness of the public and the personal commitment of the new INEC Chairman.

296. Enweremadu, U. D. (2013). Nigeria's quest to recover looted assets: The Abacha affair. *African Spectrum*, 48(2), 50–70.

With the death of General Sani Abacha and the successful transition to democracy, concerted efforts were made to recover some of the billions stolen from Nigeria and socked away in the West. This article chronicles the efforts made by two successive regimes —Abubakar (1998–1999) and Obasanjo (1999–2007)— to locate and recover looted funds and the challenges that combined to hamper the success of these efforts. According to the author, issues such as an inefficient domestic judicial system, insufficient domestic political will, and limited international cooperation were the most important factors found to have affected the success of these efforts. For him, even though these efforts cannot be said to have failed entirely, much success has not been recorded given that, after a decade, the bulk of these stolen funds are yet to be repatriated.

297. Enweremadu, U. D. (2010, November). Anti-corruption policies in Nigeria under Obasanjo and Yar' Adua: What to do after 2011. (Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation (FES) Discussion Paper No. 1).

Since 1999, Nigeria has been ruled by three popularly elected presidents. The paper sought to undertake a comparative analysis of the policy stand and inclinations of the Obasanjo and Yar' Adua led administrations on corruption and the performance of the two anti-corruption agencies; the Independent Corrupt Practices and

Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) and the EFCC under their watch. It noted that the implementation of the anti-corruption policy has been perceived to be less vigorous under President Yar'Adua as compared to Obasanjo due to the persecution of anti-corruption officials, attempts to shield some accused persons, and Yar'Adua's refusal to make the fight against corruption a top priority. Consequently, the author recommends that the incoming administration should make anti-corruption a strong priority and reduce political interference in the work of anti-corruption agencies.

298. Enweremadu, U. D. (2012). *Anti-corruption campaign in Nigeria (1999-2007): The politics of a failed reform*. Leiden, Nigeria: IFRA/African Studies Centre.

This 200-page book takes a critical look at the origin and conception of the various policies and institutional reforms carried out by the Obasanjo administration in its quest to curb corruption, redress Nigeria's economic decline, and restore the country's badly tarnished international image. The book focuses on the actual application of these strategies between May 1999 and May 2007 and the three key factors that contributed to defeating the goals of the Obasanjo anti-corruption policy— the inadequate capacity of anti-corruption agencies, lack of support from subnational authorities, and limited engagement of civil society. It argues that, though well-conceived, economic and institutional reforms are necessary, but they can only be successful when and where their implementation is favorably received by the key stakeholders.

299. Enweremadu, U. D., & Okafor, E. E. (Eds.). (2009). *Anti-corruption reforms in Nigeria since 1999: Issues, challenges, and the way forward*. Ibadan, Nigeria: French Institute for Research in Africa.

The years 1999–2009 were arguably the most remarkable in Nigeria as far as anti-corruption initiatives are concerned. This book is a collection of articles from different authors cutting across several disciplines, such as law, history, religious studies, anthropology, sociology, economics, and political science, aimed at a multidisciplinary analysis of corruption and anti-corruption war in Nigeria between the years 1999–2009. The first four papers attempted to identify the various forms of corruption and associated economic crimes, their perpetrated and specific ways in which they interact and have interacted with wider social, political, economic and historic dynamics within and outside the country. The last six papers, on the other hand, focus on the various anti-corruption mechanisms introduced in Nigeria since 1999, their impact, limitations, and possible remedies. The book aims at offering a way forward in view of the many policy failures that have been recorded by Nigeria in this area in recent times and the promise of reform made by the new political leadership in the country.

300. Eze, U. J. (2002). Corruption in the field of sports: The Nigerian example. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp. 298–308). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

Like other aspects of our national life, the sports industry is not immune to the onslaught of corruption. This article focuses on malpractices in the field of sports in Nigeria, examining the background of Nigerian sports, identifying corrupt practices, and recommending solutions. The article describes sports traditionally as activities for entertainment and exercise. It identifies falsification of documents, contract inflation, match or game fixing, hoarding of tickets, embezzlement, and fixing of games as among the major types of corruption in Nigerian sports. The author concludes by suggesting values reorientation,

deemphasizing materialism, and harsher punishment as strategies for deterring corruption in sports.

301. Fadahunsi A. (1986). Corrupt states and state of underdevelopment. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 133–141). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

The relationship between corruption and development remains a very contentious one. This article emphasizes the role of corruption as a major factor that has led to the present state of underdevelopment in many low-income countries, despite huge investments by national and international agencies. The article analyzes corruption in the context of its ordinary meaning. The article also examines the model of the corrupt state and the major organs of the state critically. Finally, the article describes the scenario of corruption in the Third World. In conclusion, the policy implications of corruption on national development, global welfare, and security are discussed.

302. Fatile, J. O. (2012). Corruption and the challenges of good governance in the Nigerian public sector. *Africa's Public Service Delivery and Performance Review*, 1(3), 46–65.

The role of the public service in achieving good governance and overall national transformation cannot be underestimated. This is because the public service plays a central role in the formulation and implementation of policies designed for the development of the society. In some countries, such as Nigeria, this task has been undermined as a result of rampant and uncontrolled corruption. This article examines the impact of corruption on the performance of the public service, and by extension good governance in the country. The author contends that the performance of the public service have been generally poor due to nonaccountability and the

ever-present manifestation of crude corruption that is open, naked, undisguised, and yet legally untameable. He further argues that many of the anti-corruption efforts have been erroneously based on the assumption that corruption is an individual act or personal misuse of public office for private gain. As a result, the intentions of government in putting in place institutions and laws meant to curb corruption and the enforcement of these laws has been ineffective because they fail to take into account much of the dynamics that support corruption in the country. He concludes that there is a need to consciously transform social values as well as state institutions that work as enabling environments for corruption.

303. Fatokun, O.S. (2012). Corruption and the crisis of development in Nigeria: The way forward. *African Journal of Stability and Development*, 6(2), 84–110.

Corruption is a concept that is often evoked in discussions on development in Africa, and in Nigeria specifically. This study examines the negative effects of corruption on development in Nigeria. According to the author, corruption, like a cankerworm, has eaten deep into the Nigerian society; it features in virtually all sectors of society, including households. This work examines corruption in Nigeria from a broad perspective, with a special focus on the causes of corruption and its implications for development. Its findings show that most of the essential aspects of development, such as human development, have not been fully realized in Nigeria due to corruption.

304. Femiloni, K. (2005). Political economy of corruption. In L. Olurode & R. Anifowose (Eds.), *Rich but poor: Corruption and good governance in Nigeria* (pp. 39–63). Lagos, Nigeria: Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lagos.

The impact of corruption on Nigeria's political economy has continued to receive scholarly attention. In line with that, this author attempts a historical review of corruption by exposing its nature and characteristics, effects as well as the strategies and interventions for the management and control of corruption. The author argues that the military' brutalized the nation's psyche and left a stain of corruption in its trail. This resulted in the diversion of public resources into private pockets, which undermined effective governance, endangered democracy, and eroded the social and moral fabric of the nation. He also takes note of the anti-corruption wars waged by different regimes and administrations including those of Murtala Mohammed, Shehu Shagari, and the subsequent military regimes including that of Babangida, Abacha and Abdulsalami Abubakar. Measures taken by the subsequent Olusegun Obasanjo government aimed at tackling corruption and increasing transparency and accountability were also included. The author concludes that lack of commitment to following through was one of the major hindrances to the success of these efforts.

305. Gberchie E. D., Shodipo O. A., & Oviasogie, O. F. (2013). Leadership and accountability, the challenge of development in Nigeria, thought and practice. *A Journal of the Philosophical Association of Kenya (PAK) New Series*, 5(1), 121–140.

Scholars hold a popular research-based belief that leadership which adheres to accountability in the management of public resources is fundamental to the development of any state. This article uses historical research as a methodology in examining leadership and accountability as they relate to the development challenges in Nigeria. It posits that the challenges to development in Nigeria are premised among other things on poor leadership at all levels of government that failed to adhere to proper

accountability in the management of public resources. It advocates enforcement of strict compliance with rules governing the management of public resources, thereby curbing corruption by public officials and improving the living standards of Nigerians.

306. Gberevbie, E. I. D., & Iyoha O. F. (2007). Corruption and cost of governance In Nigeria. In A. S. Akpotor, A. O. Afolabi, M. O. Aigbokhaevbolo, B. O. Iganiga, & O. S. Odiagbe, (Eds.), *Cost of governance in Nigeria: An evaluative analysis* (pp. 401–418). Ekpoma, Nigeria: Ambrose Alli University Publishing House.

For several years, there have been calls on successive governments in Nigeria to reduce the cost of governance in the country. This article identifies pervasive corruption and increased number of federating states that are not economically viable in Nigeria as the reason for the high cost of governance and the socio-economic and political crisis that have engulfed the Nigerian state in recent times. It further identifies the selfish interests of public officials as well as the inflation of contracts as other factors that contribute to the high cost of governance in Nigeria. It calls for a more aggressive war against corruption, restructuring the polity, downsizing ministries and extraministerial departments, as well as a thorough consideration of the clamor for more state creation, respectively, as a way of reducing the cost of governance, checking political corruption, and engendering economic development in Nigeria.

307. Goodling, A. N. (2003). Nigeria's crisis of corruption—Can the U.N. global programme hope to resolve this dilemma? *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law*, 36, 997–1010.

Transparency International has consistently rated Nigeria among the worst countries in the world for corruption. Corruption has remained ubiquitous and seems to infiltrate many strata of the Nigerian society. However, there has been effort by the Nigerian government to combat this problem through the cooperation of the United Nations Global Program. This article examines the structure and objectives of the Global Program and appraises Nigeria's participation in the project. This article begins by providing a background analysis of corruption, the implications of corruption, and Nigeria's efforts to curtail corrupt practices. This is followed by an analysis of the essential structure of the Program and delineates Nigeria's efforts in the pursuant of the Global Program. It concludes by recommending that more resources and programs in such a project should focus on education and social remediation and in order to strengthen the program, more economic incentives that would ensure full compliance of members should be provided.

308. Gore C. & Pratten D. (2003). The politics of plunder: The rhetorics of order and disorder in southern Nigeria. *African Affairs*, 102(407), 211–240.

Using the case study method, this article looks at four cases of youth-led, identity-based social movements in Benin City and in the Annang area of southern Nigeria. It examines local responses to disorder and the idioms of accountability in which they are framed, and it emphasizes the historical trajectories of these idioms. The article locates youth and their organizations within the “deep”, vertical politics of patrimonialism. It argues that since 1999 and the return to multiparty democracy, Nigeria has witnessed intensified contests concerning rights over economic redistribution and judicial authority and the privileges of representation and patrimony. The article highlights the ways in which people do not simply acquiesce in or oppose the political

instrumentalization of disorder but rather come to terms with it by means of mediation, by inserting themselves within political and economic niches. It argues that the fear of domination and marginalization resulting from a “crisis of patrimonialism” and the inequitable redistribution of national resources has led to regional, ethnic, and localized responses. The article concludes that though micropolitical activities and “invisible governances” might undermine the social cohesion necessary for the creation of meaningful institutions, they point to the creative potential of youth in southern Nigeria in not only surviving but reinventing and restructuring disorder.

309. Haliso, Y. O. (2007). Corruption in Nigeria: Locating the discourse within theoretical expositions of the nexus between political culture and democratic prospects. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 147–159). Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

Culture has long been advanced as an important contributor to corruption in Africa. This article examines the discourse on corruption with a view to relating it to the discourse that identifies it as a critical aspect of the cultural environment within which the political system operates and which dictates policy and process outcomes including democratic prospects. It argues that while the discourse on corruption in Nigeria is often located within the discourse on prospects for development, it must not be divorced from the discourse that identifies it as a critical aspect of the social environment. The study gives an understanding of the political culture with reference to various scholars. It also reexamines the theoretical and empirical referents of democracy using the procedural and substantive approach. The study discusses the nexus between political culture and democratic culture using the systems approach. The author locates corruption within Nigeria’s political culture by identifying it as perhaps the most popular

political culture in the country. It also highlights the implication of corruption for democracy in Nigeria. The article submits that, for democracy to thrive, it must have a supportive political culture. However, Nigeria's political culture falls short of expectation. There is, therefore, the need to accelerate a process of re-socialization of the entire social system and demilitarize the national psyche to be more accommodating for democratic attitudes and a further reopening of the political space to allow for wider debate, dialogue, and discussions on political issues that affects the citizens.

310. Hannaford, C. S. (2013). *Corruption in Nigeria: Towards a Theory of Corruption Containment*. (Masters Dissertation) Utica College, New York, U.S.A.

This dissertation discusses several definitions of corruption as well as some of the challenges corruption poses to Nigeria. It reviews the anti-corruption mandates of the Economic and Financial Crime Commission, the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offenses Commission, and the Code of Conduct Bureau and argues that each of these agencies faces immense challenges in carrying out its roles and responsibilities. It therefore concludes that the corruption challenges facing Nigeria, it becomes clear that fighting corruption is not just a law enforcement problem. The dissertation further argues that all aspects of Nigerian society must be examined and opportunities for corruption minimized and introduces the concept of a corruption containment membrane. This membrane is described as composed of different pressures on corruption within society that will inhibit the growth of corruption.

311. Hoffmann, L. (2010). Fairy godfathers and magical elections: Understanding the 2003 electoral crisis in Anambra State, Nigeria. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 48(2), 285–310.

The phenomenon of godfathers in Nigeria's highly patrimonial political system has continued to generate intense scholarly interest. The crisis that rocked Anambra state in 2003 between Chris Ngige, the former governor of the state, and political godfathers sparked a debate on the politics of godfatherism in Nigeria and its role in corruption. This article appraises the diverse complex networks of patron-client relationships that the ruling elites sustain in Anambra state and, by extension, in Nigeria. It further examines the major players behind the political crisis that shook the state, tracing it to the power dynamism within the central government, specifically the government of President Obasanjo, facilitated by the ruling party and the usual struggle among Nigerian political elites for access to and control of patronage, notably in the form of government appointments and contracts upon which these elites depend for survival. The article shows how corruption serves as a unifying force for Nigerian elites.

312. Ibeanu O., Epueke F., & Ikenga F. (2003). Impact of democratization on the public bureaucracy in Nigeria: A study of recruitment and promotion in the civil service of Anambra State. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp. 312–327). Awka: Bookpoint.

During the era of military rule, recruitment and promotion were politically motivated and marred by corrupt practices and irregularities. Thus, due process, competence, seniority, and achievement were often not considered in recruitment and promotion. This constituted a major obstacle to national

development. With the new democratic order, many countries of the world, including Nigeria, have moved towards standardizing and formalizing methods of recruitment and promotion in public bureaucracy. Technical qualification, achievement, and merit have become the universally accepted basis for recruiting and promoting staff. Accordingly, this article evaluates the impact of democratization on the public bureaucracy in Nigeria in light of the widespread assumption that the democratization of public bureaucracy will improve the system and make recruitment and promotion more efficient and less prone to corruption. Specifically, it looks at the impact of democratization on recruitment and promotion in the civil service of Anambra state. It adopts the bureaucratic theory as its analytic framework. It makes a critique of classical liberal and Marxist bureaucratic theory and emphasizes the need to integrate a Weberian institutional framework and a Marxist social relations framework. The authors find that with the present democratic rule in Nigeria, not much has changed. Prospects for recruitment have not improved, nor has adherence to procedures. Political patronage remains a major factor in recruitment and promotion in the Anambra civil service. These fundamental problems arise from the character of the Nigerian state and its lasting tendency to be cornered by personal and sectional interests. It suggests the need to integrate the social forces perspective into the Weberian-institutional interpretation of bureaucracy.

313. Ibekaku, U. J. (n.d.). International standards and best practices in the fight against corruption. In A. M. Rafsanjani & C. C. Ekwekuo (Eds.), *Anti-corruption programming: A practitioner's manual*. Abuja, Nigeria: Open Society of West Africa (OSIWA).

The menace of political corruption is assuming a frightening proportion and frustrating efforts at achieving sustainable

development in several countries such that the international community can no longer stand by and watch without making an effort to curb it. It is against this backdrop that this article sets out to examine measures instituted by supranational organizations like the United Nations towards eradicating corruption in the society. The author concludes that these efforts have positive impacts on local initiatives to fight corruption and should, therefore, be vigorously pursued.

314. Ibrahim J. (2003). Corruption in Nigeria: The role of civil society. In A. Aderinwale (Ed.), *Corruption, accountability and transparency for sustainable development* (pp. 211–230). Ota, Nigeria: African Leadership Forum.

The survival of democratic governance in Nigeria is dependent on a number of factors including good governance. This article sets out to illustrate the adverse effect of political corruption on the Nigeria's body polity and the roles democratic structures like the civil society, rule of law and due process come to play to ameliorate the menace of corruption in governance. According to the author, these structures, notably the civil society, must be strengthened and given an enhanced role in governance if Nigeria is to actualize its vision of a corrupt-free society.

315. Ibrahim, J. (2003). Corruption in Nigeria: Transition, persistence and continuity. *The Nigerian Social Scientist*, 6(2), 3–13.

The advent of the Fourth Republic opened a twist on the issue of public corruption in Nigeria. This article examines several manifestations of official corruption in Abacha's government and how they affected the transition programs to the Fourth Republic. It equally examines the role of civil societies in promoting open democratic culture in governance in order to stamp out corrupt

practices in governance. The author reasons that, despite the transition, Nigeria is still grappling with the menace of corruption, which suggests that the government needs to do more to ameliorate the situation.

316. Ibrahim, K. M. (2012). Corruption and national development in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. *Journal of Research in National Development*, 10 (3), 227–233.

Employing the secondary method of data collection, the article attempts to take a look at corruption in Nigeria's Fourth Republic and the menace it creates. The article also makes use of the theories of prebendalism and clientalism in explaining the prevalence of corruption in Nigeria. It argues that corruption is the single largest problem in society today. According to the author, corruption is the bane of democratic stability and survival in Nigeria. The intricacies of corruption have eroded morality, equity, transparency, and public accountability which breed insecurity and conflict, as demonstrated by the activities of violent ethnoreligious or regional militia groups who now constitute a challenge to state power. The article concludes by making recommendations on the way forward. These include the holding of workshop and seminars for officials at the three tiers of government, establishing offices of the anti-corruption agencies in all the states, severe penalties for offenders, collaboration of religious bodies, entrenchment of the rules of law, and merits in job offers to mention a few.

317. Idemudia, U. (2010). The Challenges and opportunities of implementing the integrity pact as a strategy for combating corruption in Nigeria's oil rich Niger Delta Region. *Public Administration & Development*, 30(4), 277–290.

In recent years, Nigeria has witnessed some significant initiatives aimed at curbing corruption believed to be the major factor undermining socio-economic development in Nigeria. This article aims at assessing these initiatives, using the experience from the process of implementing the Integrity Pact in the Niger Delta Development Commission as a case study. The author suggests that the Integrity Pact in principle offers real opportunities that can both reinforce and complement existing anti-corruption initiatives in Nigeria's public sector. However, political instability, lack of continuity in civil service leadership and limited capacity are core challenges that confront the successful implementation and institutionalization of the Integrity Pact as a means of fighting corruption and meeting sustainable development objectives in the Niger Delta. The author argues that these realities have serious implications for the fight against corruption in Nigeria.

318. Idigbe, P. (1986). Patterns of corruption in the development of customs and excise. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 117–122). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

This article started by treating corruption as worldwide epidemic, after which the writer then emphasized mainly on corruption within the Department of Customs and Excise of Nigeria. The article highlights the types of corruption peculiar to Nigeria's custom and excise organization and analyzes some recorded cases of corruption against officers of the Department of Customs and Excise. The writer concludes that corruption in the Customs department mainly involves the collusion of some officers of the agency with importers or agents and that lower level officer are much more likely to be involved in the various forms of corrupt practices associated with Customs.

319. Idris, M. (2013). Corruption and insecurity in Nigeria. *Public Administration Research*, 2(1), 59–66.

Since its return to democratic rule, Nigeria has faced severe security challenges. This article examines the issues of corruption and insecurity in Nigeria between 2001 and 2010 and the relationship between the two. The researcher uses a content analysis research design of secondary data. Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient was used to test the hypothesis. The result of the research shows that the cause of insecurity is corruption and the failure of government to fulfil the fundamental objective and directive principles of state policy as contained in the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Others causes identified include greed by insurgent groups and the proliferation of weapons. The study reveals that there is perfect correlation between corruption and insecurity and that greed by insurgent groups and corruption by politicians are the causes of deprivation, alienation, conflict, and insecurity in Nigeria.

320. Ifeka, C. (2001). Playing civil society tunes: Corruption and misunderstanding Nigeria's "Real" political institutions. *Review of African Political Economy*, 28(89), 461–479.

Civil society groups have gained tremendous popularity as agents of positive change in Africa. This article examines the effort of civil society in the promotion of reforms in Nigeria. It argues that donor-driven reforms have largely operated with a Euro-American conception of civil society as the context within which states and citizens negotiate power by the ballot box, and consequently such understandings have underestimated the place of clientelism within the context of Nigerian politics. The author argues that while it is hoped that donor driven democratic reforms can subdue clientelism and its manifestations within formal

political democratic arrangements, the interplay between donor-driven democratic reforms and clientelism has generated “masquerade” democracies.

321. Ifesinachi, K. (2003). The political economy of corruption in Africa: A focus of Nigeria. In E.O. Ezeani (Ed.), *Public accountability in Nigeria: Perspectives and issues* (pp. 22–39). Enugu, Nigeria: Academic Publishing Company.

The use of the political economy perspective in order to explain the problem of lack of accountability in Nigeria is not a very popular approach. Yet, the search for the causes of corruption must transcend the colonial legacy, the African tradition of gift-taking and gift-giving, and the distorted value system. This is the point made in this study. According to the author, the incidence of endemic corruption in Africa was anchored in the analysis of genealogy and the dialectics of the global movement of capital and the persistence of primitive capital accumulation in Africa. This is why the panacea to corruption must be seen as much more than the application of laws and administrative mechanisms of control. The writer sees the problem of corruption as a structural imperative arising from the structure of accumulation of social wealth in Africa and in Nigeria, with the state as the major means of production. The work highlights a number of structural impediments to accountability, such as lack of credible census figures and elections, low wage policy, absence of equal opportunity and social security and the institutionalization of mediocrity in political recruitment and governance. Thus, until a leadership that can address the phenomenon of primitive capital accumulation emerges, expectations of public accountability will remain a forlorn hope in Africa’s postcolonial states, including Nigeria.

322. Igbudu, S. O. (2008). *Anti-corruption and financial transparency legislations*. Kaduna, Nigeria: Joyce Publishers.

This is a comprehensive compendium of recent Nigerian and international anti-corruption legislation and conventions. The book covers in detail the following pieces of legislation and conventions: ICPC Act 2000, EFCC (Establishment) Act 2004, Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal Act 1989, Fiscal Responsibility Act 2007, Public Procurement Act 2007, Nigerian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Act 2007, Freedom of Information Bill, African Union Convention on Prevention and Combating Corruption 2003 and United Nations Convention Against Corruption 2003. The book was written to help create awareness and understanding of the provisions of the current anti-corruption legislation.

323. Igbuzor, O. (2008). Strategies for winning the anti-corruption war in Nigeria. Action Aid Nigeria (Briefing Paper No. 2).

Nigeria's recent efforts to curb corruption have attracted much scholarly attention. This paper examines Nigeria's recent efforts to curb corruption with a view to suggesting more effective strategies for advancing the efforts. The paper also analyzes some of the causes and manifestations. The author argues that corruption has had negative consequences on Nigeria's development because the law of corruption has not been effective. The reasons include the disconnection between the position of leaders and their conduct, limited coverage of anti-corruption laws, lack of continuity and failure to locate the anti-corruption struggle within a broader struggle to transform society. He argues that if these factors are addressed faithfully, there will be significant reduction in corruption in Nigeria.

324. Ighodalo, A. (2009). Political corruption and challenges of anti-corruption crusade in Nigeria. In U. D. Eweremadu & E. E. Okafor (Eds.), *Anti-corruption reforms in Nigeria since 1999: Issues, challenges and the way forward* (pp. 19–32), IFRA, Ibadan Special Research Issue, 3.

In the last couple of years, the Nigerian government has continued to restate its commitment to fight corruption. This article examines the federal government's efforts to fight corruption and to what extent the agencies put in place by the government like the ICPC and EFCC have discharged their mandate credibly. The author believes that even though these commissions have made arrests and tried and convicted people, their efforts to combat corruption in the country can be described as mere window dressing or a mirage. These failures, he argues, have allowed corrupt practices to eat deep into the entire fabric of the country and deny the political community valuable resources for national development. The author explains that political corruption in Nigeria is closely linked to the patron-client politics or the patronage system prevailing in the country. In the concluding section of the article, some suggestions were put forward to help the antigraft agencies and the federal government fight corruption.

325. Igwilo, N. C. (2009). Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC): Assessing the impact of corruption management in Nigeria. *African Journal of Institutions and Development*, IV (5–6), 147–155.

The pervasive nature of political corruption in Nigeria is negatively affecting the growth of the Nigerian society as well as its image in the international community. However, in a bid to stem this ugly tide, far-reaching measures are instituted by successive administrations to curb this social malaise, including the setting up of anti-corruption agencies like the EFCC.

Therefore, this article sets out to examine the roles and responsibilities of the EFCC in the fight against economic and financial crimes in Nigeria. The article highlights some key challenges confronting this institutions and suggests ways they can be overcome.

326. Ihionkhan, P. A. & Okpamen, P. E. (2007). Corruption and Good governance in the Nigerian State: The way forward. In A. S. Akpotor, A. O. Afolabi, M. O. Aigbokhaevbolo, B. O. Iganiga, & O. S. Odiagbe (Eds.), *Cost of governance in Nigeria: An evaluative analysis* (pp. 324–340). Ekpoma, Nigeria: Ambrose Alli University Publishing House.

Many analysts have expressed the view that good governance, which includes effective control of corruption, is a prerequisite for development in third world nations, like Nigeria. This article examines the corrosive effects of corruption on the Nigerian state. Besides explaining the twin concepts of corruption and good governance, it examined the effect of corruption on governance. It identifies bureaucracy and political institutions as the harbinger of corruption in Nigeria while describing the phenomenon as counterproductive and inimical to sustainable economic development and good governance. The work also highlights forms of corruption which are inter-related and their causes in Nigeria, like breakdown of societal values, inequality, and failure of government among others. As a way out, the writer suggests transparent leadership, strong political will, and international collaboration with relevant anti-corruption agencies overseas.

327. Ikoiwak, E. A. (1986). Political office holders, bureaucrats and corruption. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 82–91). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

Despite calls for an end to corruption, many public officials in Nigeria still take advantage of their offices to perpetrate different forms of corruption. This article attempts to examine how politicians and bureaucrats entrusted with political power grossly abused the trust reposed on them by the state and the citizens of Nigeria via corruption. The article analyzes how the politicians and bureaucrats entrusted with political and economic power of the state enrich themselves to the detriments of Nigerians since independence. It asserts that politicians and bureaucrats through corruption create artificial imbalance of economic and political power. Finally, the article argues that the behavior of politicians and bureaucrats is in some way inevitable giving the social, economic and political structures inherited at independence.

328. Ikwukananne, I. U. (2013). An institutional and architecture based view of corruption in Nigeria: A developing economy's analysis of formal and informal structures. *Journal of Business Studies Quarterly*, 4(3), 230–239.

Corruption remains an omnipresent and troubling issue for most Nigerians and for potential investors in Nigeria. The study examines the Corruption Perception Index for Nigeria in the last 10 years and attempts to establish the link between corruption and crude oil. The research employs an institutional and architectural perspective to glean the nature and consequences of corruption in Nigeria. It further draws attention to the fate of the average Nigerian who has not benefited from the country's abundant resources due to the high level of greed and mismanagement allowed under the current market-based capitalism, which still lacks the requisite regulation. The article ends by expressing hope that other developing economies with abundant natural resources, as is the case in Nigeria, using the matrix provided in this article, can study the nature of the formal and informal institutions that

exist within their boundaries to enhance a better understanding of the nature of corruption.

329. Ilorah, P. (2004). *Corrupt practices: A Nigerian perspective*. Abuja, Nigeria: Sungold Concepts Ltd.

Corruption has eroded much of the Nigerian nation despite efforts to curb its power. This book attempts to provide insight into the nature and extent of corrupt practices in Nigeria both during the military and civilian eras. The book contains useful data and specific accounts of several important cases of corruption in different sections and institutions of national life, including the banking sector, civil service, judiciary, police etc. The author blames the elite for much of the problem. As a way out, he recommends stiffer punishment, special courts for corrupt practices, values reorientation, and strengthening of anti-corruption institutions.

330. Iroanusi, O. S. (2006). *Corruption: The Nigerian example*. Lagos, Nigeria: Sam Iroanusi Publications.

Corruption is a very complex and difficult concept to define and explain. To shed more light on this, this book examines the nature and character of corruption in Nigeria. The author argues that cases of political corruption in Nigeria are not a recent development. Scholars have traced it to successive administrations from the early days of political independence from the British colonial government. This article examines the various cases of alleged corruption with different political administrations with its attendant effects on the body politics. The author concludes by calling for drastic measures to be taken against the perpetrators of corruption in Nigeria to serve as a deterrent to others.

331. Iyanda, D. O. (2007). Bureaucratic corruption as an impediment to national development in Nigeria: A way forward. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 187–197). Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

The extent to which bureaucratic corruption has been a major challenge to national development in Nigeria has been a subject of scholarly debate. The article gives a background on bureaucratic corruption in Nigeria. Drawing from Max Weber's thesis on bureaucracy, the article explains the nexus between bureaucracy and corruption. The article also explains corruption using various theories such as the idealist, modernist, functionalist, and dialectical materialist approaches. It focuses especially on the causes of bureaucratic corruption and its impact on national development. It proffers solutions on possible policy measures to tackle the problem. The study states that bureaucratic forms of corruption impact negatively various aspects of the society and have defiled all measures adopted to combat it in Nigeria because those involved in the fight are also corrupt. This article, therefore, calls for an in-house sanitization of all individuals and agencies involved in the fight against corruption. Furthermore, it emphasizes the need for the Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB) and the Public Complaints Commission (PCC) to be separated from the executive influence to become effective and calls on the government to provide the basic needs of the people. It stresses that leaders should lead by example not by precepts and that the laws addressing corruption must be not only made but also enforced.

332. Joda, H. T. (2011). *Anti-corruption handbook for public and civil servants: A strategic framework for eliminating corruption in business processes of government in Nigeria*. Abuja, Nigeria: Succiez Guide Consulting.

One of the greatest public policy issues in contemporary Nigeria is corruption. This small book exposes the nature and extent of corruption in the Nigerian public and civil services. The book lists and discusses all the major dimensions of corruption in the public service, such as the ghost worker epidemic, pension scam, nepotism in the recruitment and contract-awarding process, bribery, fraud, and embezzlement. The author reveals the reasons for thriving corruption and its effect on the nation. He concludes by suggesting a host of institutional, attitudinal, and policy changes that could help deal with the situation.

333. Johnson A.U. (2007, September 6). *Patron client ties and crisis of governance in Anambra State, Nigeria*. Paper presented at the International Conference on Nigeria in the 21st Century: Issues and Challenges, Faculty of Administration, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife/Conference Centre of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile -Ife, Nigeria.

Studies have shown that patron-client ties are at the heart of governance and politics in Nigeria. What is not clear is whether the peculiarity of politics in Nigeria has made patronage politics inevitable. Taking Anambra state as a case study, this paper attempts to explore factors responsible for patron-client politics. The paper traces the development of Anambra state since creation in 1976 through both civilian and military administrations analyzes the politics in the state that helped the evolution of patronage politics. The paper highlights, in particular, the patron-client ties and politics in Anambra state in the Fourth Republic, the connection of power elites in the state to the federal government, and the politics of patronage in Anambra state. The author concludes that there is a pervasive influence of patronage politics in the Fourth Republic, and that giving its linkage with political corruption, it is imperative for political leaders to demonstrate commitment to constitutionalism and integrity.

334. Joseph, A. I. (2008). Corruption in Nigeria: An impediment to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Socio-Economic Policies and Millennium Development Goals(MGDs) in Africa*, Faculty of the Social Sciences, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba, Nigeria, 135–143.

Many developing countries are counting their successes or failures in terms of meeting the development targets set for them by the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The study explores the channels through which corruption acts as an impediment to achieving the MDGs in Nigeria. The scope of the paper covers the period from 1975 to 2006. The author argues that corruption has impacted negatively the achievement of the MDGs in Nigeria. The impulse response results indicate that corruption accounts for negative shocks in the variables of GDP growth, secondary school enrollment, life expectancy, etc.

335. Kano, M. Z. (1986). Corruption in Nigeria: A critique of selected theoretical perspectives. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 267–273). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

Even though corruption is a universal phenomenon, it has been conceptualized in different ways by different people. This article analyzes different definitions of corruption, in order to underline the enormous diversity of corruption. The article also gave evaluative dictionary definitions of the concept and shows how the definitions affects the way writers analytically conceptualizes the phenomenon of corruption. Finally, the article examines corruption from the perspective of culture. According to the author, corrupt practices are cultural phenomena which are generated by the system as the result of scarcity of resources by some groups, and the inability of the system to redistribute

resources equitably. He further concludes that if the various contradictions in the Nigerian social system disappear, corruption as a cultural form will inevitably change and no longer play such a significant role in the sociocultural exchange of the people.

336. Keeper, D. G (n.d.). *Systemic corruption In Nigeria: A threat to sustainable development. Proceedings of the 1st International Technology, Education and Environment Conference, African Society for Scientific Research (ASSR)/ Human Resource Management Academic Research Society*, 172–179.

It is very common to hear Nigerians denounce corruption as a vice that promotes underdevelopment. Following that line of thought, this article examines the concept of corruption, as well the causes of corruption and its implication on the economy of Nigeria. The major kernel of the article is the examination of corruption as the major problem of sustainable development in the country. The author adopts functionalist theory as the basis of analysis, arguing that corruption emanates from the social structure of the society. The article concludes on a very cynical note, noting how various governmental institutions have failed to reduce corruption. The writer's recommendations for improvement include the need for leadership change and values reorientation, beginning with the family.

337. Komatsuzaki, Y. (2013) *Why Are Anti-Corruption Agencies Unable to Successfully Fight Oil Revenue Corruption? - Case Study in Nigeria*. (Masters Dissertation) University of Birmingham, Birmingham, U.K.

This dissertation aims to identify the challenges to successfully combating oil revenue corruption in Nigeria. The research finds that the quality of institutions, in relation to the rule of law,

accountability, and political influence, are significant factors that deepen oil corruption. Oil revenue corruption is difficult to combat owing to the roles played by the complicated process of oil production and the multi-stakeholder relationship between multi-national companies (MNCs), national oil companies, and the Nigerian government, including the Ministry of Petroleum, the National Assembly and the cabinet as well as the judiciary.

The dissertation argues that although international anti-corruption frameworks such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) 2003 and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) have been put in place, there are still difficulties in their implementation, including the lack of independence of anti-corruption agencies resulting from their subjection to high levels of political influence. It concludes that the EITI framework lacks accountability, because it is focused solely on revenue rather than expenditure, and the EITI lacks components of enforcement and sanctions.

338. Kukumah, A.S. (2008). *No more eclipse of development by corruption: An inevitable challenge to all patriotic and progressive political leaders of modern Nigeria*. Abuja, Nigeria: Model Press Ltd.

Most works on corruption in Nigeria deal with specific aspects of the subject, but this 427-page book provides an extensive analysis of corruption. The author argues that corruption has contributed to underdevelopment in the country. The major aim of the book was to create awareness and challenge political leaders who constitute the main audience, to support the government of the day in its attempt to fight corruption. The book provides detailed analysis of several aspects of corruption theories, causes, types or forms and some overview of previous anti-corruption crusades as measures. The author also offers some useful recommendations

on how to fight it, such as good leadership, public education, true federalism, and religious and family values.

339. Lafenwa, S. A. (2010). Corruption and developmental challenges in Nigeria: The role of the legislature. In M. Olujinmi, A. A. Alabi, & O. W. Egbewole (Eds.), *Perspectives on the legislature in the Government of Nigeria, Morocco*. African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development (AFRAD), Morocco.

The legislature is among the most important pillars of good governance. For this reason, this article seeks to examine the significance and developmental role of the legislature, the factors that have militated against its role in eradicating corruption, and the conditions under which these factors can be changed to bring about development. The author identifies corruption as one of the challenges confronting democracy and sustainable development and the need for the legislature play active role in tackling these development challenges. Specifically, this work examines the involvement of the National Assembly in the fight against corruption since the return to civil rule and identifies various factors that render anti-corruption initiatives ineffective. The discourse advocates for a deep institutionalization of the legislature as against deinstitutionalization. It recommends the need for sustained efforts, partnership and resources to strengthen the legislature, the legislative committee system and the need for the National Assembly to be proactive in making laws that will combat corruption, beginning with itself.

340. Lafenwa, S. A. (2010). The legislature and the challenges of corruption in Africa: The Nigerian case. *Ibadan Journal of the Social Sciences*, 8(2), 190–204.

The legislature, especially at the federal level, is widely perceived as a major center of corruption in Nigeria. This is despite their constitutional role as representatives of the people and watchdogs against abuse of power by other arms of government. The article examines the power and roles of the legislature in resolving political corruption in Nigeria. It adopts the neo-liberal democratic theory to understand the role of the legislature as the representative assembly that is expected to promote popular participation and as an effective check on government, and the horizontal accountability thesis in understanding the relevance of a law-making organ in democratic governance. The article reveals that contrary to the opinion that national legislatures are declining in terms of the roles they perform in democracies, the National Assembly is central to the resolution of the challenge posed by political corruption to Nigeria's democracy and development. The National Assembly, through its exercise of investigative powers and the establishment of some legal instruments, was able to expose some corrupt practices between 1999 and 2008. The major argument advanced in this article is that the fortunes or misfortunes of democratic governance in Nigeria will be determined by the powers, functions, and performance of legislative institutions. In other words, democracy can flourish in Nigeria, and in Africa as a whole, only if the capacity of the legislatures at all levels are strengthened to address critical issues, including corruption and abuse of office. By implication, a more proactive National Assembly that is ready to set the priorities right, as well as resolve its internal crisis democratically, is truly needed in Nigeria.

341. Lawal, G., & Ariyo, T. (2006). Bureaucratic corruption, good governance and development: The challenges and prospects of institution building in Nigeria. *Journal of Applied Science Research*, 2(10), 642–649.

This article argues that good governance encompasses three different but unrelated dimensions. These are political, technical and institutional dimensions. In view of these, any effort geared toward promoting development in the society must take the three dimensions into consideration. It further posits that the bane of Nigerian public administration is that of corruption which has not allowed the interrelationships that exist among the three variables to provide built-in mechanism that has the capacity of engendering good governance. The author, therefore, submits that corruption must be positively addressed and reduced in the public bureaucracy for Nigeria to be able to meet the challenges of the 21st Century.

342. Lawal, T. & Ogunro, K. V. (2012). Combating corruption in Nigeria. *International Journal of Academic Research in Economics and Management Sciences*, 1(4), 1–7.

It has been established that corruption impedes development and negates good governance. Corruption has flourished and pervaded every segment of the society for the past fifty years. Relying on secondary data, this article examines the types, causes, and effects of corruption in Nigeria. In conclusion, this study states that corruption breeds political instability, damages economic development and reforms, and unequal distribution of wealth. The author recommends that to genuinely war against corruption, necessary anti-corruption institutions should be made effective and independent.

343. Madugwu, M. O. (1996). Nigeria in search of political culture: The political class, corruption and democratization. In A. Gboyega (Ed.), *Corruption and democratization in Nigeria* (pp. 13–24). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

In Africa, corruption has not only negative economic consequences but also negative political effects. This article examines the failure of democracy in Africa and Nigeria as caused by corruption. The writer observes that corruption in Nigeria is a crime against humanity. Despite the vast and enormous wealth in Nigeria, as evidenced by the presence of rich natural and human resources, the development and economic impact of these resources on the populace has been insignificant. Drawing from a 1993 report written by a U.S. congressman during the Babangida regime, which shows how those in government directly looted billions of dollars, the author demonstrates how endemic and threatening to democracy corruption has become in Nigeria. Causes of corruption and some measures that can help combat it were identified. The article suggests that there should be an introduction of new constitutional procedures that will put an end to corruption.

344. Maier, K. (2000). *This house has fallen: Nigeria in crisis*. London: Penguin Books.

Set in a wide socio-economic and historical context, this work attempts to portray the main crisis points of political, religious, ethnic, and economic turmoil in contemporary Nigeria. It is a well-researched narrative of the colonial legacy and postcolonial power brokering. It offers a description of the country's recent political past and the succession of military coups and democratic failures since independence. This article clearly demonstrates that the fundamental causes of the Nigerian crisis are a result of failure in leadership and a state structure that consumes its own resources. The article argues that Nigeria represents a criminal enterprise in which the bosses are armed and have locked themselves in the company safe. The study focused on the past and present ethnic secessionist movements, religious cleavages throughout the country and concludes with a cautious assessment

of the nation's prospects in which the author echoes a widely held belief that Obasanjo's rule represents a last chance to establish economic and political stability and avoid the breakup of the country.

345. Makinde, T. (2013). Global corruption and governance in Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 6(8), 108–117.

In an era of globalization, local political processes are, to a large extent, influenced by events occurring at the international scene. This article, while trying to examine the effect of global corruption on corruption and governance in Nigeria, employed an historical approach in first relating the political history of Nigeria from preindependence till the postmilitary era. The central argument consists of debunking the general notion that owing to the fact that the military were in power for long a time, they are solely responsible for corruption and its negative effect on Nigeria's development. For the author, global corruption is the key variable. This implies corruption that goes beyond local, state and national levels, but has international dimensions. Global corruption comes in different styles namely, bribery, unequal trade agreements, structural adjustment policies, and award of loans or grants to developing countries which are known to be corrupt, among others. On governance in Nigeria, the article argues that low level of accountability, inefficiency of government, lack of transparency, responsiveness, and poor leadership are responsible for corruption. The article concludes that in addition to some internal causes of failure in governance which includes ethnicity and poor leadership, global corruption stands out as a major contributing factor to failure in governance in Nigeria.

346. Malaolu, N. (2007). Political corruption and Nigeria's crisis of governance: Perspectives of an observant participant in the new political process. In A. D. Aina, (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 491–497). Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

The need to focus on the individual citizen has largely been ignored in existing literature on corruption in Nigeria. This article, therefore, examines the challenges facing the political actors who have to grapple with the issues of governance and corrupt tendencies in their day-to-day work environment. It addresses the problem of corruption and proffers solutions towards combating the menace. The study identifies the law enforcement agencies, the judicial system, civil society, and the press as four institutions pivotal to the fight against corruption. The article emphasizes the need for honest service to the nation, a reorientation exercise of the public service in general, a continuous review of welfare packages of public officers, and the proper equipping and manning of the audit departments of government agencies. It calls on the civil service to work with the press in obvious cases of corruption and to challenge leaders to account for their stewardship. In the opinion of the author, the civil society and the press, through conscientious efforts, can expose all forms of corruption and other acts of sleaze.

347. Mande, D. A. (2007, September 6). *Struggle against corruption as a panacea for sustainable democracy in Nigeria's 21st century*. Paper presented at the International Conference on Nigeria in the 21st Century: Issues and Challenges, Faculty of Administration, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife/Conference Centre, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

From every indication, corruption has taken root in the very fabric of the Nigerian system. It has become a way of life despite its many consequences for social, economic and political development. This paper examines the fight against corruption as a means for achieving sustainable democracy. The article argues that despite the many attention, given to the issue of corruption in Nigeria; it still remains one of the major problems in contemporary Nigeria. It attributes the failure of the First and Second Republic in Nigeria to corruption and argues that the Fourth Republic is also following suit. To effectively combat corruption, the article advocates reforms in the civil service, as well as political, economic, judicial reforms, which will carry the citizenry along.

348. Manfredi, V. (1986). Corruption and legitimization in Nigeria. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 281–289). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

Many civilian regimes have been toppled in Nigeria after having been accused of corruption by their military counterparts. This creates the impression that the military are less corrupt than the civilians. This article is first and foremost a critique of the micro-definition of corruption, and legitimization in Nigeria. In this wise, the article analyzes the world's system, using the contradictions in Economic naturalism. The article also compares corruption and corrupt practices under a civilian government and a military government. According to the author, a major hallmark of the civilian regime is its open double standard on corruption. As he argues, one is thus resignedly accommodated to corruption at the same time that all sorts of probes and purges are being launched.

349. Mimiko, O. N. (2009). Corruption and its outcomes: The Terra nullius complex in Nigeria. *African Journal of Institutions and Development*, IV (5–6), 1–9.

From a purely theoretical perspective, this author explores the social dimensions of corruption and forces propelling it. It interrogates its effects on the Nigerian political economy, and against the backdrop of strong anti-corruption initiatives, the country has experimented with, canvases a holistic approach to the management of corruption. It argues that corruption and the evident lack of capacity by the Nigerian state are themselves precipitates of the illegitimacy of political Nigeria. It identifies the challenges faced by Nigeria to include the problem of how to build an attitudinally unified entity from a multitude of ethno-national allegiances that currently defines the country, how to free the economy in a transparent and effective manner from the stronghold of the state and allow the market a degree of autonomy without which growth and development may continue to be elusive. Accordingly, it states that illegitimacy produces active corruption in the public realm as there is low commitment to the country on the part of the average Nigerian, which in the consciousness of many Nigerian is effectively “Terra Nelliis,” a land belonging to no one. The article concludes that treating corruption as a pure criminal matter will not suffice; rather, any meaningful fight against corruption, must take into consideration its social, political, and economic dimensions, and be at both micro and macro levels. At the micro level, it should take into consideration several variants of corruption outside bribery and stealing of public funds. At the macro level, law and order must be strengthened, electoral offences must be created and sanctioned, leadership by example, building support for civil society initiatives on corruption and good governance, including the creation and sustenance of a culture that do not make corruption attractive and easily probable.

350. Mohammed, A. A. (2007). Legislative corruption and democratic sustenance in Nigeria, in A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 521–530). Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press Ltd.

The legislature in Nigeria, especially at the federal level, has been consistently accused of corruption. Yet not many empirical studies exist on this. This article examines how legislative corruption impacts good governance and the sustenance of democracy in the country. It explores various literatures available with regards to democracy, the role of the legislature in democracy, causes of legislative corruption, dimensions of legislative corruption and its impact on good governance and the democratic processes. It also gives a background to the context in which Nigeria's legislature emerged in the Fourth Republic and the cushion effects it has on its work and conducts. The article recommends that the current anti-corruption strategies must be strengthened to ensure total cleansing of the social malady. This must be accompanied by the political will to ensure success. It also emphasizes the need for a reorientation of the legislators on the one hand and on the other, the entire political class, to eschew monetization of politics as well as to appreciate crucial nature of the legislative institutions in the success of any democratic project. It stresses the need for the citizens and civil society to be more proactive in serving as both watchdogs for elected public holders, particularly the legislature.

351. Mohammed, S. (2000). *Corruption in Nigeria*. Lancaster University Management School (Working Paper No. 2000/006). Retrieved from <http://eprints.lancs.ac.uk/48533/1/Document.pdf>. There is a general consensus among most scholars that corruption is central to understanding Nigeria's social-economic malaise. This paper attempts a general analysis of corruption in Nigeria vis-à-vis its many consequences in Nigeria.

First, the paper discusses the extent of corruption in Nigeria, the causes as well as the consequences of corruption in Nigeria. The paper provides statistical evidence on the magnitude of the phenomenon and its impact on the Nigeria's economy. Employing theories such as game theory, public choice theory and the transaction cost economic, the paper attempts to analyze the causes of corruption as well as the factors that influenced corruption. The paper concludes that corruption posed serious consequences for growth and development in Nigeria. Hence, the need for the government to take the issue of corruption seriously and introduce appropriate measures to remedy this chronic problem.

352. Mohammed, A. S. (1986). Nepotism as a form of corruption. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 69–81). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

Nepotism is one of the most common forms of corruption practiced in Nigeria. The article chronologically presents a theoretical overview of nepotism and corruption. It also presents some outstanding and high profile cases of nepotism from Nigeria and some other underdeveloped countries. The article attempts an explanation and exploration of the concept of nepotism in underdeveloped countries through the way of context and manifestation in the underdeveloped countries. The article recommends and adopts four basic criteria for analysing corruption and nepotism. Application of these criteria could facilitate proper comprehension and assessment of corruption.

353. Mohammed, U. (2013). Corruption in Nigeria: A challenge to sustainable development in the Fourth Republic. *European Scientific Journal*, 9(4), 118–137.

The negative effect of corruption on development has attracted much scholarly interests. This article examines corruption as a challenge to sustainable development in the Fourth Republic. According to the author, the increasing level of corruption is capable of undermining sustainable development. He notes that despite the establishment of several new antigraft commissions, corruption has continued to escalate like wildfire. According to him, the factors responsible for these high profile corrupt practices are traceable to historical and cultural factors of the components that make up the country. Therefore, unless these historical and cultural factors are dealt with, sustainable development will be a mirage with dire consequences on the economy, the citizenry and on our collective image globally.

354. Musa, A. A. (2006). *Pathway to sanity: Analyses of anti-corruption crusade in Nigeria*. Kaduna, Nigeria: Printworks Publication.

Nigeria's political history has been marked by the frequent launch of anti-corruption crusades. This book highlights Nigeria's efforts to tackle corruption over the years, showcasing the achievements and failures of each. The work also highlights the causes and effects of corruption in several critical sectors, such as the National Assembly, judiciary, media, oil sector, banking sector, etc. The author also reviews the role of some rare vanguard men and women who have distinguished themselves in their various fields by way of rendering selfless services. He argues that the celebration of these individuals can have a positive impact on the nation's efforts aimed at eradicating corruption.

355. Musa, S. (1991). Anatomy of corruption and other economic crimes in Nigerian public life. In U. A. Kalu, & Y. Osinbajo (Eds.), *Perspectives on Corruption and Other Economic Crimes in Nigeria*, Federal Ministry of Justice Law Review Series, Vol. 2, 15–29.

It has been argued that corruption in Nigeria is institutionalized and official. This article examines the anatomy of corruption and other economic crimes in Nigerian public life. It describes corruption as misappropriation of public funds for personal use and as an economic crime. It identifies factors that promote corruption in Nigeria as a result of civil war, oil boom, and the indigenization policy among others. In his quest to identify attempts made to curb official corruption, the author discovers that the phenomenon has developed into a hydra-headed monster. This article concludes that corruption can only be minimized or curbed if we adopt people oriented policy that would alleviate the fear of the unknown.

356. Muslim, Y. Y. , & Tihamiyu, R. A. (2011). Scorching the corruption pandemic: A panoramic view. In A. B. Sunday (Ed.), *Corruption, democracy and good governance in Nigeria* (pp. 19–36). Saki, Nigeria: Real Success Consults.

Corruption has been a social challenge in Nigeria since independence. It has transformed into a socio-political crisis profound and prominent enough as to deal a lethal blow to the basic ethical and moral fabric of the Nigerian state. This article uses a panoramic approach, with fairly complex interrelationships between education, law, economy, governance, society, and globalization as they affect the process of exterminating corruption in Nigeria. The article takes a look at the historical and social dimensions of corruption. It argues that while corruption became manifest in the period between 1963 and 1996, it can be

said to have had incipient traces in the preindependence era. Owing to the ubiquitous and pervasive nature of corruption in Nigeria, it is necessary to fashion a more universal and multifaceted approach to curtail the menace. The article presents in a diagrammatic and graphical manner, a single model and holistic approach; a framework, which will run through the provisions in education, economy, law, governance, globalization and the society. For each of these major variables, a number of subvariables or components are identified. This is followed by a sketchy discussion on what can be done about the identified components to evolve a workable combat kit against corruption.

357. Myadze, T. (1986). When deviancy becomes normal: Consequences for development. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 153–163), Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

Deviancy involves behavior that deviates from accepted norms within a social system. When a deviant behavior becomes a routine and is accepted, it transforms into a norm. The spread of corrupt practices in Nigeria suggests that the acts are on the verge of becoming an accepted norm. This article conceptualizes deviancy and normalcy, but with a focus on deviancy from norms established by public institutions, to buttress how deviance has become normal. The article focuses on public institutions including those owned by the government as models of society, directly involved in planning for development. Finally, the article elaborates on the consequences of routine deviance for economic, political and social development.

358. Nagel, S. (2003). Channelling greed towards the public interest. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp. 19–45). Awka, Nigeria: Bookpoint.

It has been logically reasoned that public servants are crucial to the fight against graft. This article, therefore, discusses four major ways of stimulating management for good governance in the public sector by channelling the behavior of public administrators towards the public interest. This is to be achieved by such innovative ideas as payment based on performance, vouchers, contracting and competition, especially from a win-win perspective. These approaches are designed to enable public administrators to use their self-interest and profit motive in more constructive ways. The article offers diverse examples generally from economic, technological, social, political, international and legal policy perspectives, and attempts to integrate the four examples with additional examples. It also analyzes win-win contracting, explaining the progressive contracting of legal services and in general as well as private sector prisons and public schools. It further discusses win-win vouchers giving examples from economic policy such as minimum wage vouchers, technology policy such as workers and farmer's productivity policy vouchers, social policy such as housing and school vouchers, and political policy such as decentralized education vouchers. It also highlights the ways of integrating government innovation ideas.

359. Ngwube, A., & Okoli, C. (2013). The role of the Economic and Financial Crime Commission in the fight against corruption in Nigeria. *Journal of Studies in Social Sciences*, 4(1), 92–107.

Since its creation in 2003, the Economic and Financial Crime Commission, EFCC, has championed the battle to rid Nigeria of corruption. The article attempts a conceptualization of corruption. It also offers an in-depth analysis of the causes of corruption, as well as the consequence and effect of corruption. The major objective of the article was however to examine the relevance of

the Economic and Financial Crime Commission as an anti-corruption agency. This was done through an examination of how the EFCC has been able to address corruption in Nigeria. The author concludes that there is an urgent need for the institutionalization of appropriate laws and policies, and for Nigeria to have a societal reorientation. He also made recommendations that could help in building a case for the legitimizing the activities of EFCC: such as the granting of full autonomy to the same institution. He also emphasized the need for other stakeholders to rise to the occasion by supporting the fight against corruption.

360. Nkemdili, N. A., Bonaventure, U., & Anigbogu, K. (2013) No light at the end of the tunnel: Corruption and insecurity in Nigeria. *Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 2(6), 182–193.

Nigeria has seen a serious increase in insecurity in recent years. This study looks at the connection between corruption and insecurity. It attributes the deepening insecurity in the country to the problem of sore values. The article argues that the country is mired in the crises of governance owing to a misdiagnosis of the problem which renders ineffective the efforts of state agencies to checkmate the problem. The author contends that the persistent nature of corruption has been fuelled by perverted social values. The article argues that the solution to the problem is values reorientation.

361. Nnadozie O. (2003). Corruption and productivity in the public services of Third World countries: The challenge of good governance in Nigeria. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp. 263–274). Awka: Bookpoint.

Most public services in third world countries are afflicted with the problem of low productivity and corruption. This article examines analytically the issue of corruption and productivity. It attempts a clarification of key concepts and examines the political economy of the Nigerian public bureaucracy with an attempt to place corruption in the Nigerian public service within the socio-economic and political milieu of the Nigerian society. It also looks at the inevitability of corruption within the Nigerian public bureaucracy and why corruption remains a viable means through which the Nigerian leaders satisfy their private interests through the public service. It examines the futility of past reforms in the service, particularly with regard to curbing corruption. It argues that corruption within the public service like the other sectors of the society is predicated upon the materialistic and acquisitive basis of the society, lack of social security and unequal access to the resources of the society. The article further asserts that the inability of the public service to provide basic amenities and services to the citizenry is only a natural aftermath of corruption in the service. This is because, corruption serves as a viable means through which money and other resources of the state supposedly budgeted for the provision of such amenities and services are usually misappropriated by the governing class including the high echelon of the service. Hence, understanding the nature of the state and character of politics played in the system is a key to addressing the problems of public services in such societies.

362. Nwachukwu, O. K. (2002). Implications of corruption on national economy, ethics and political process. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp. 97–109). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

Corruption has been identified as responsible for the loss of confidence in government. This article examines different kinds

of corrupt practices in Nigeria, factors that aid it and its implication on national development. It identifies fraud, embezzlement, money-laundry, examination malpractices as the main forms of corruption in Nigeria. It further highlights poverty and lack of basic amenities, insatiable craving for wealth, poor leadership and ostentatious lifestyles as the factors that give rise to corrupt practices in Nigeria. The author concludes by examining the effects of corruption in Nigeria and suggesting decentralization of power, removal of the immunity clause from the constitution, and reorientation of values as the solution.

363. Nwankwo, A. C. (2003). Forms and Incidence of Corruption in the Present Day Democratic Dispensation in Nigeria: Implications for Counselling. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and Sustainable Development: The Third World Perspective* (pp. 208-217). Awka: Bookpoint Limited.

Several forms of corruption can be observed in the present dispensation and the frequencies at which these corrupt practices occur in the Nigerian society have become worrisome. This study is an empirical investigation to this phenomenon. The author sought the views of children, adolescents and adults on the forms and incidence of corruption in the country. The purpose is to identify the prevailing forms of corruption, ascertain the rate at which they occur in the present day democratic dispensation in order to know where and how counseling could be given. Based on the analysis, there are up to 38 forms of corruption in the present day democratic dispensation and there is a very high incidence of most of the forms of corruption in the country today. In addition, there is no significant difference in view of male and female respondents with regard to the forms and incidence of corruption, while the views of children, adolescents and adults did not differ significantly on the forms and incidence of corruption in Nigeria today. The article contends that an excessive pursuit of

the factors of life is detrimental to the growth and progress of any society and that greed has been observed as the permanent seed in the heart of many Nigerians. Implications of the findings to counseling include the need for serious counseling services and programs in schools, homes, villages and establishment involving all categories of people. In addition, the anti-corruption act should make leaders engage in self-evaluation and self-criticism with a view to adopting a culture of accountability.

364. Nwaze, C. (2011). *Corruption in Nigeria exposed: With, scams, laws and preventive measures*. Lagos, Nigeria: Control and Surveillance Associates.

This book is part of a growing body of literature addressing the problem of corruption in Nigeria. Its 432 pages offer a comprehensive exposition of the phenomenon of corruption in Nigeria. The analysis includes the meaning, nature, causes, and effects of corruption and the various legal provisions against it. The work also chronicles many of the celebrated cases of corruption in different sectors of Nigerian life such as the police, civil service, public corporations, educational institutions, and even the private sector. The author concludes by saying that corruption is by far the most important challenge facing Nigeria, emphasizing on the urgent need to fight it to perish.

365. Nwokereke, E. (2002). The causes of corruption in Nigeria and the way forward. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives; A book of readings* (pp. 1–15). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

Scholars have argued that corruption has eaten deep into the identity of the people such that it is becoming increasingly difficult to differentiate it from our cultural practices. This article examines the causes of corruption in Nigeria, its effects, and how

it can be curbed in the Nigerian society. The author identifies get-rich-quick syndrome, ineffective leadership, and poverty as the major causes of corruption in Nigeria. It further highlights capital flight, battered reputation, and mass unemployment among others as the effects of the high rate of corruption in Nigeria. The article, therefore, concludes by suggesting a moral rebirth and continuous public enlightenment on the ills of corruption for both individuals and society at the large in order to redeem the society from the shackles of corrupt practices.

366. Nwolise, O. B. C. (2006). Corporate governance and corruption: Public and private sector approaches. In B. Aboyade & S. Ayodele (Eds.), *Fighting corruption in Nigeria: Challenges for the future* (pp. 98–118). Ibadan, Nigeria: Development Policy Center.

Corruption is an important challenge to a number of countries today. This article identifies corruption as the second most crucial concern of the contemporary world, the first being terrorism. The article began by presenting a tabulated view of notable world corruption incidents in various countries including Russia, Pakistan, Britain, Iraq and the United States of America. He also conceptualizes corruption and provides suitable theories to understanding the menace in part three of his work. The theories include the functionalist school, Human Psychology School, Bureaucracy and Patrimonial theories. He provides a review of corruption in Nigeria and the various measures by successive governments to combat it. To effectively check corruption, the article emphasizes the need for corruption to be tackled at two levels: the level of causation (root causes) and the level of manifestation (symptoms). He also draws attention to the need for the state to pay employees a timely living wage and purge itself of acts that generate and reinforce corruption in the country. Finally, he stresses the need for the public and private sectors to

fashion out internal combat strategies peculiar to each sector to check against corrupt practices.

367. Nwolise, O. B. C. (2010). Corruption and underdevelopment. In D. Irele, & B. A. Ekanola (Eds.), *The development philosophy of Emmanuel Onyechere Osigwe Ayim-Osigwe: Economic existence, awareness and responsibility* (pp. 170–194). Ibadan, Nigeria: Hope Publications.

The seeming convergence between high levels of corruption and underdevelopment has raised questions about whether corruption is a cause of underdevelopment. This discourse examines the nexus between corruption and underdevelopment and strategies that can be adopted towards combating corruption in Nigeria. It also explores the relevance of the views of Emmanuel Onyechere Osigwe on corruption with regards to Nigeria's contemporary situation. The author argues that there is a strong linkage between corruption and underdevelopment. After reviewing some of the problems confronting the fight against corruption in Nigeria, he proffers new strategies to energize the campaign, including more roles for civil society and citizen involvement, including whistle blowing, rediscovery of the culture of shame, constitutional amendment of the immunity clause, good governance, government cultivation of political will to act, sanitization of courts, rediscovery and inculcation of African metaphysics, conduct of democratic elections, and others. The article also reinforces the ideas of Emmanuel Osigwe Ayim-Osigwe on the importance of pursuing spiritual development along with economic progress and well-being.

368. Nze, C. F. & Nkamnebe, A. (2003). Internalizing effectiveness and accountability for the public good: Strategic choices for public sector bureaucracies in Africa. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp. 137–144). Awka, Nigeria: Bookpoint.

Public sector bureaucracies in Africa constitute the major instruments for designing socio-economic and political development policies. However, they have been criticized for not living up to the imperative of an effective, efficient, transparent and results-oriented public sector, thus, undermining good governance and engendering corruption. This article focuses on ways of internalizing effectiveness and accountability in African public sector bureaucracies. It presents a profile of an intellectual African civil service and discusses the strategies of internalizing effectiveness within the context of strategic choices. It includes an appreciation of the “pervading influence” of civil service bureaucracies in Africa in planning and development of the continent. The article argues that new strategies and philosophies would be required to make the public sector in the continent more effective and transparent. To enhance the effectiveness of civil service in Africa, to better serve the public good, the political and career executives should adopt strategic planning as an important management tool, while nurturing the entrepreneurial spirit. It also emphasizes developing strategic accountability mechanisms and fostering organizational integrity and forging strategic partnerships with universities for policy research. In addition, it calls for instituting environmental scanning capabilities, establishing forums for creating and communicating meaning to citizens, and sharing policy ideas.

369. Obasanjo, O. (2003). Corruption and poverty: Partners in social and economic dislocation. In A. Aderinwale (Ed.), *Corruption, accountability and transparency for sustainable development* (pp. 43–49). Ota, Nigeria: African Leadership Forum.

During his time as president of Nigeria, President Olusegun Obasanjo (1999–2007), gave speeches where he condemned corruption and urged Nigerians to shun it. This article, presented at a workshop organized by the African Leadership Forum and the Independent Policy Group was one of those speeches. In this speech, the former president lamented the state of moral degeneration in the country, noting that “we have sunk deep into the abyss of corruption as individuals, families, communities and as a country.” He noted that the fight against corruption must be through three interrelated areas of restigmatizing corruption, redignifying the values of honest existence, and building an institutional framework that would make corruption costly and unattractive. He, however, noted that the tasks are not for the government alone but for “us all” and must begin from the home. Obasanjo emphasized his government’s commitment towards moral regeneration in the country, including the setting up of an Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) as well as the signing into law of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act No. 5 of 2000. He noted that ICPC has been a reasonable success, but called for an all-inclusive partnership with the government by other sectors of the society.

370. Obi, M. A. O., & Ugwu, O. J. (2012). Politics and the wreckages of corruption in South-East Nigeria. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business*, 4(3), 501–513.

Most scholarly writings about corruption in Nigeria have tended to focus on corrupt practices taking place at the national level, ignoring the fact that much of the corruption seen in Nigeria are occurring at the local levels. The article looks at the prevalence of corruption in the southeast region of Nigeria. The article argues that corruption has led to the deterioration of the region's development indices. The article laments the fact that, since 1999, there have been inverse relationships between corruption and development due to rising levels of poverty, unemployment, and crime. The authors attribute this to the level of unbridled corruption in the region because the leaders have proved insensitive to the plights of the people.

371. Obuah, E. (2010). Combating corruption in a “failed” state: The Nigerian Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC). *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, 12(1), 1–25.

The prevalence of corruption in the Nigerian body politic has led to the creation of a handful of anti-corruption agencies. The article examines the various types and causes of corruption in Nigeria. It further reviews the multiple efforts of successive Nigerian governments to combat it. Drawing from some of the most important theoretical perspectives on corruption, notably the institutional and rent-seeking theories, the work offers some deeper insights into the systemic nature of corruption in the country. The article contains elaborate documentation of the activities of the EFCC, which exposes some of the challenges facing the agency. According to the author, uncertain Nigerian political landscape is one of the serious challenges faced by the commission. This has to do with the uncertain relationship between bureaucrats and their superiors, which provokes contests for positions and lack of transparency in public institutions.

372. Obuah, E (2010). Combating corruption in Nigeria: The Nigerian Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC). *African Studies Quarterly*, 12(1), 17–44.

The creation of the Nigerian EFCC was marked by much optimism. This was as a result of the perceived ineffectiveness of existing anti-corruption agencies at the time. Since then, the achievement of the EFCC has remained a subject of much controversy. This article looks at the extent to which corruption has permeated the Nigerian society and the efforts of the Nigerian government to combat it through the EFCC. It looks at the various perspectives for understanding the causes of corruption, and argues that both rent-seeking and institutional theories offer deeper insights into the systemic nature of Nigerian corruption. The article concludes by looking at the activities of the EFCC and notes that it faces serious challenges despite its determined efforts to curb corruption.

373. Obukohwo, E.A. (2007). Corruption, cost of governance and sustainable democracy in Nigeria. In A.S Akpotor, A.O. Afolabi, M.O. Aigbokhaevbolo, B.O. Iganiga, & O.S Odiagbe, (Eds.), *Cost of governance in Nigeria: An evaluative analysis* (pp. 373–399). Ekpoma, Nigeria: Ambrose Alli University Publishing House.

One of the major subjects of public debate in contemporary Nigeria is the prohibitive cost of governance which is depriving the country of much-needed development funds. This article examines the relationship between corruption, cost of governance, and sustainable democracy in Nigeria. It traces the root cause of corruption in Nigeria to the period of colonial rule when indigenous norms and values were subverted by the colonial government for their selfish ends. It identifies widespread corruption in governance as the fallout of colonial rule and the

main reason for increased government expenditure and concludes that the failure to deliver the public goods is the major reason for social unrest and vices in the society which portends a grave danger to sustainable democracy in Nigeria. It recommends public enlightenment and ethical reorientation as a measure to arrest the rising wave of corruption in Nigeria.

374. Ocheni, S. & Nwankwo, B. C. (2012). The effectiveness of anti-corruption agencies in enhancing good governance and sustainable developmental growth in Africa: The Nigeria paradox under Obasanjo administration, 2003-2007. *Canadian Social Science*, 8(3), 16-21.

There is hardly any country that has been more stigmatized for corruption than Nigeria. Since the early 2000s when Transparency International ranked the country the second most corrupt nation in the world, the Nigerian government has made important steps to curb corruption and restore the international image of the country; consequently, several anti-corruption agencies have been established, both public and private, all aimed at fighting against corruption and establishing better governance. This article offers a critical appraisal of some of these anti-corruption agencies with a view to determining their actual impact. The author offers three major observations about the work of these agencies. One is that these agencies collectively lack the political will to prosecute corrupt people no matter how highly placed. Secondly, the modus operandi of EFCC involves a lot of noise instead of investigation. Thirdly, there is inadequate funding of these agencies. He argues that these challenges need to be tackled for any meaningful war against corruption to take place.

375. Ochulor, C. L., Metuonu I. C., & Asuo, O. O. (2011). Corruption in contemporary Nigeria: The way out. *American Journal of Social and Management Sciences*, 2(1), 91–99.

This article analyzes corruption in Nigeria and itemizes the efforts already made to eliminate it. The authors believe that although corruption exists in all societies, the significance of corrupt activities, as well as the effectiveness of efforts deployed to stop them, varies according to society. For the authors, corruption thrives in Nigeria mainly because our culture has in a way allowed it. While some argue that corruption is foreign to our culture, the authors believe that the phenomenon is not new but a different variant of what already exists as a part of our reality. While taking note of different strategies employed over the years by successive Nigerian governments to curb corruption, the article argues that to remedy corruption, there is a need to reeducate Nigerians on the menace of corruption, ensure the enthronement of the rule of law through strengthening and sanitizing the judiciary and also the anti-corruption agencies.

376. Oddih, M. (2003). Corruption and socio-political development in Nigeria: Causes and solutions. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and Sustainable Development: The Third World Perspective* (pp. 328–343). Awka: Bookpoint.

Corruption remains the ugliest and deadliest disease any human or social organization could suffer. It is most rampant in developing countries, constituting the major agent of mistrust, instability, conflict, decadence, and underdevelopment. As a socio-political concept, corruption could have a devastating and stultifying impact on any human organization striding towards growth and development. According to this author, this has been the case with Nigeria from independence in 1960 to the present day. For him, the basic obstacle to any effective anti-corruption crusade in Nigeria is bad leadership. He recommends the need to restructure Nigeria's substructure and socio-political order to reflect collectivization and egalitarianism. In addition, religious leaders should endeavor to lead by example, strengthening the

judicial system and putting in place morally upright judges and well-trained, dedicated, honest, and contentious law enforcement agencies with adequate equipment. Leaders must also render accounts of their stewardship before they are certified free to leave office, while corrupt and guilty public officials should be made to face public execution to serve as a deterrent to intending offenders. Other suggestions made include an active participation of nongovernmental group, women organizations and interest groups in the campaign against official and private corrupt practices and adoption of a bachelor's degree as the minimum entry qualification for contesting elections.

377. Odekunle, F. (1991). Illustrations of types, patterns and avenues of corruption in Nigeria: A typology. In U. A. Kalu, & Y. Osinbajo (Eds.), *Perspectives on Corruption and Other Economic Crimes in Nigeria*, Federal Ministry of Justice Law Review Series, Vol. 2, 93–99.

Corruption has been underlined as the bane of Nigeria's socio-economic and political development, particularly corruption in the banking sector which has serious implications on the Nigerian economy. This article examines the impact of corruption in the banking sector with its implication on Nigerian economy. It identifies instances of corruption in the sectors, causes, implications on Nigerian economy and suggestions for ameliorating it. It highlights inadequate internal control systems, poor supervision, and inadequate sanctions to deter others as the major causes of corruption in the sector while it leads to loss of investors' confidence, capital flight among others. The author recommends moral discipline, strengthening of internal control mechanisms, and stiff penalties for corrupt officials as measures to minimize corruption in the banking sector.

378. Odekunle, F (1991). Controlling indiscipline and corruption in Nigeria: Fundamental and short-term measures. In U. A Kalu, & Y. Osinbajo (Eds.), *Perspectives on Corruption and Other Economic Crimes in Nigeria*, Federal Ministry of Justice Law Review Series, Vol. 2, 15–29.

The anti-corruption fight by successive governments in Nigeria has been rhetorical in view of the pervasive nature of corruption in all facets of our national life. This article examines effective short- and long-term effective strategies for combating the rising wave of corruption in Nigeria. It identifies the political elite as the major culprits of corruption and calls for the total overhauling of the present social system given that the existing system is an accessory to the growing tide of corruption, but it identifies short-term measures to counter corruption and lack of discipline.

379. Odey, J. O. (2001). *The anti-corruption crusade: The saga of a giant*. Enugu, Nigeria: Snaap Press.

This book was written within the context of the war against corruption launched by President Obasanjo in the early days of his tenure in office. The book was an attempt to rally support for the newly launched crusade against corruption by highlighting the serious damage done to the nation by corruption. After examining all the dimensions of the problem, causes, manifestations and effects. The author demonstrates how individual Nigerian leaders have contributed to making corruption such an abiding feature of public life in Nigeria.

380. Odinkalu, C. A. (2010). Corruption and governance in Africa: How do we break the cycle in Nigeria? In *Cleen Foundation, Corruption and Governance Challenges, Cleen Foundation Monograph Series*. (No. 7) (pp. 14–42). Abuja, Nigeria.

This article sets out to analyze how Nigeria became a state characterized by so much corruption. The author argues that the challenge of combating corruption effectively confronts four cumulative crises of political legitimacy; agency credibility; elite values and institutional capabilities. In the ensuing atmosphere of political abnormality as normalcy, the fight against corruption has thus been made to look unserious and artificial. In his view, there can be no successful fight against corruption without credible elections founded on credible electoral reform. To achieve this, a thorough reform that guarantees the development of institutional skills, autonomy, modernization and independence of the institutions of the electoral umpire, the public service, the police and the judiciary will be required.

381. Odutola, O. (1986). The structural-break hypothesis towards a theory of corruption in developing societies. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 262–266). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

The rising wave of corrupt practices among developing countries has led to debates as to whether some types of systems are more prone to corruption than others. This article focuses on the role of bribery as an element of corruption. Service in this case can be legitimate or illegitimate as judged by the law or moral codes of the society. This article asserts that hypothesis is the starting point for more opportunities for detailed empirical research.

382. Offiong, D. (1986). The prevalence and repercussions of corruption. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 164–175). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

More than any social category, the political elite in Nigeria has been responsible for the institutionalization of corruption. This

article deals specifically with corruption by the political class. It conceptualizes corruption and briefly reviews the extent of its practice in Nigeria. The article offers three not unrelated explanations for the omnipresence of the phenomenon in Nigeria and concludes by observing some of the repercussions that emanate from the institutionalization of corruption.

383. Ogban-Iyam, O. (1996). The National Assembly, corruption and democratization. In A. Gboyega (Ed.), *Corruption and democratization in Nigeria* (pp. 24–36). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

The article describes the Nigerian National Assembly as the hub of corruption in Nigeria and also major contributors to the docility of Nigerian democracy. The article notes that the majority of lawmakers have abused their offices, and it decries the situation where government business is done as a private affair. The author blames the present corruption on previous leaders and the Nigerian system since 1960. He contends that the recruitment process of representatives in the National Assembly is corrupt and causes looting, which is a subversion of democracy. Various forms of corrupt practices were discussed, and suggestions and recommendations on how to end corruption were given.

384. Ogbeche, F. (1997). *Harvest of corruption*. Suleja, Nigeria: S. Danjuma Printing Works.

This short play is a conscious effort to mirror the contemporary Nigerian society plagued by various forms of corruption. It focuses essentially on such vices as sexual immorality, bribery, large-scale fraud in political offices, and drug trafficking involving highly placed individuals in collusion with political leaders and law enforcement officers. The author contends that these evils daily affect the lives of innocent young Nigerians. To

address these challenges, the author suggests a moral rebirth to be achieved through adoption and implementation of relevant laws.

385. Ogbeidi, M. M. (2012). Political leadership and corruption since 1960: A socio-economic analysis. *Journal of Nigeria Studies*, 1(2), 1–25.

This study examines the connection between political leadership and corruption since 1960. The article argues that the phenomena of corruption have greatly stunted the socio-economic development of Nigeria. At the heart of the article is the assumption that political leadership and the phenomena of corruption are interwoven and, therefore, examines dynamic interrelationship between these two variables. The study concludes by positing that sustainable social and economic development can take place through a new crop of leaders that are committed to the ethos of accountability and transparency in government.

386. Ogbonna-Nwaogu, I. (2010). Contradictory positions of government and its anti-graft agencies: An analysis of the Halliburton case from media reports. *Journal of Alternative Perspectives in the Social Sciences*, 2(2), 648–672.

Taking the Halliburton case from media reports as a case study, the article tries to establish the illusions and politics evident in the interplay of actors and processes at the level of government and its antigraft agencies in the Nigerian polity. The article takes the Fourth Republic from the Obasanjo regime to the present Jonathan regime as the scope of analysis to argue that claims of successive government about combating corruption are mere illusion and play of politics. It argues that instead of solving the problem, it had further worsened the situation as selfish interest of government and antigraft agencies officials' overrides public

interest. The article analyzes the Halliburton bribery scandal and the media reportage of the contradictory actions of government vis-à-vis the scandal. The article concludes by asserting that though the government fight against corruption may have been compromised and seriously undermined, the government must bear its responsibility. The bane of governance is, thus, to make those choices that will remedy the menace of the graft and not to avoid them under the illusion of searching for a nonexistent truth.

387. Ogbonna, M. (2004). The ICPC and the fight against Corruption. In H. Saliu, E. Amali, & R. Olawepo, (Eds.), *Nigeria's reform programme: Issues and challenges* (pp. 171–194). Ibadan, Nigeria: Vintage Publishers.

As the title suggests, this study examines the efforts of past governments to curb corruption, especially through the instrumentality of the ICPC Act of 2000 and the ICPC which now serves as Nigeria's main national anti-corruption commission. In this essay, the author considers some key provisions of the anti-corruption law, achievements and the constraints of the ICPC in terms of fighting corruption. The article reveals that corruption is a malignant tumor that will gradually bleed the nation to death if not quarantined. She recommends, among others, that the judicial system should be strengthened; government should ensure that the rate of unemployment is reduced and the already employed should be well remunerated so as to check gratification.

388. Ogbugo U. (n.d.). Private and public sector corruption. In A. M. Rafsanjani & C. C. Ekwewko (Eds.), *Anti-corruption programming: A practitioner's manual* (pp. 69–80), Abuja, Nigeria: Open Society of West Africa (OSIWA) .

The writer's major concern was the fact that the war against corruption has for a long time focused on only public sector

corruption to the exclusion of the private sector, while the centralization and monopolistic nature of the economy by the public sector rendered the private sector as the supply side of corruption to the public sector. He, therefore, stresses the need to have a holistic anti-corruption war that covers both the public sector as well as the private sector. According to the writer, types of public sector corruption include bribery, extortion, over inflation of contracts and embezzlement, while that of the private sector corruption include commercial bribery. It notes that there is a close connection, both in cause and impact, between public and private sector corruption. He examines cases involving public and private partnership to fight corruption, such as NEITI and the new CBN code. To deal with private sector corruption, he recommends the establishment of strategic objectives and a set of corporate values, clear lines of responsibility and accountability, balance of power, an effective and efficient audit committee board, and a regular management reporting and monitoring system, among others.

389. Ogoloma, F. (2012). Curbing the ills of corruption in Nigeria. *African Research Review*, 6(1), 402–409.

The article argues that corruption is the bane of Nigeria's under development and that it had reached an endemic stage that if nothing is done, the society might collapse. It went on to give different types of corruption to include autogenic, defensive, extortive, invective, nepotistic, supportive, and transactive corruption. The article employs two approaches concerning corruption. They are the idealist and Marxian approach. While idealism holds that reality is basically mind or spirit, and thus tends to see corruption as an elite affair, Marxism "believes that corruption is a structural problem, derived from the socio-economic organization of society." The author identifies some causes of corruption, including family size, lack of social service,

poor leadership, political instability, inequality in rule application. The article concludes by stating that the remedy to curb corruption can be followed logically from the highlighted causes. Thus citizens enlightenment, increase in workers remuneration, applying effective sanctions, improvement in leadership among others are ways to curb corruption.

390. Ogundele, O. J. K. (2005, October). Corruption in Nigeria: Leadership at the crossroad. *Ifẹ Social Science Review*. Special edition. Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University (123–134).

Most problems experienced recently in Nigeria are attributed by most people to poor leadership, due to the high level of corruption among political leaders. This article empirically examines the pattern and effects of unethical behaviors or corrupt practices of leaders in educational institutions in Nigeria. It has two models which depict the consequences of corruption or otherwise on the nation. The result from the analysis of data obtained in a field survey revealed that leadership in Nigeria commits several acts of indiscipline or corrupt practices. Respondents listed 47 unethical acts committed by their leaders. These have created difficulty in goal attainment, leading to low productivity and lack of development in work place. Accordingly, Nigeria requires honest and religious leaders. Practical definition of leadership was provided based on a number of theories surrounding the construct. Efforts towards eradicating the self-inflicted poverty involve the need for leaders to make a dramatic change in their behaviors, by upholding upright moral principles, which are the laws of God. This is because honest leadership can breed committed followership. A nation or an organization can only expect honest followership if it can install honest leadership. It is only then that we can have a workforce that will exhibit high level of productivity, which will lead to desirable development.

391. Ogundiya, I. S. (2009). Political corruption in Nigeria: Theoretical perspective and some explanation. *Anthropologist*, 11(4), 281–292.

Most research works on corruption in Nigeria usually address a single aspect of this multifaceted phenomenon. This article gives a more comprehensive account of the problem. It explains political corruption in Nigeria, the precipitating factors, as well as reasons for the failure of anti-corruption measures. It analyzes the concept of political corruption in Nigeria within the framework of patrimonialism, neo-patrimonialism, clientelism, soft state thesis and the theory of two publics. It concludes that there is interconnection between citizenship question, nature and character of the Nigerian state and the endemic and persistent corruption ravaging the country. It contends that contrary to the popular theoretical thinking, the robbery at the public realm further pauperizes the primordial realm rather than strengthening it. It recommends constitutional reform; erasing the concept of indigeneity, demystification of ethnicity, strong political will, making the cost of corruption higher than the gains as measures that will help in the fight against political corruption.

392. Ogundiya, I. S. (2010). Corruption: The bane of democratic stability in Nigeria. *Current Research Journal of Social Sciences*, 2(4), 233–241.

This piece analyzes the scourge of corruption in Nigeria and its inevitable consequence on the fragile democracy in Nigeria. According to the article, the practice in the new democracy since 1999 has followed the same path that led to the collapse of previous democratic dispensations in Nigeria. The central argument in this article is that corruption has grave consequences which threaten the survival of democracy in Nigeria. It not only erodes the basis of the authority of the state, but also challenges

the legitimacy of democracy as the best form of governance. The article argues that in as much as there are other variables accounting for democratic instability in Nigeria - ethnicity, religious bigotry, recycling nature of the political elites, bad governance, fragile party structure, deteriorating economy etc. - corruption still stands out as a cogent reason for the fragile and unstable political base in Nigeria. The article argues that to redeem the Nigerian situation, strong anti-corruption policies backed with action must be employed.

393. Ogunfolu, T. (2005, October). Corruption and Human Rights in Nigeria. *Ife Social Science Review*. Special edition. Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, 163-173.

Corruption is a major problem in Nigeria, which has impacted negatively the realization of human rights. This article attempts an analysis of the impact of corruption on the socio-economic rights contained in chapter 2 of the 1999 constitution. It begins from the premise that all human rights are independent and indivisible. The state operates through the executive, legislative, and judicial arms of government. The quality of personnel manning these branches determines the enjoyment of human rights by the citizens. The article establishes the fact that a corrupt political leadership would either deny or violate human rights of the governed in order to steal public revenue. The guaranteed civil and political rights in chapter 2 of the 1999 Nigerian constitution become meaningless when a corrupt government decides not to implement unjustifiable socio-economic rights which require a positive action on the part of the government. The article concludes that human rights violations only thrive under a corrupt government. In other words, corruption and human right abuses go hand in hand. Section 15 (5) of the 1999 constitution which states "the state shall abolish all corrupt practices and abuse of

power,” if properly implemented, would lead to the removal of the greatest impediment facing human rights in Nigeria, which is corrupt leadership. Only then, can Nigerians begin to enjoy human rights in its ramifications.

394. Ogunlana, O. A. (2008). Corruption: *The dimensions and implications for development in Nigeria*. Retrieved from <http://www.cenbank.org/OUT/PUBLICATIONS/TRANSPARENCY/2008/TRANSPARENCY2008.PDF>.

The author attempts to analyze the phenomena of corruption as well as its implications to the sustainable development in Nigeria. The article argues that corruption is relative to persons, time, place and law of the society. He identifies types of corruption to include grand corruption, political corruption, bureaucratic/official corruption, judicial corruption, moral corruption, petty corruption, religious corruption, controlled and uncontrolled corruption, to mention but a few. The article argues that the causes include among others, poverty, greed and high tolerance for corruption, weak legal and judicial processes, failure to apply standards and clear cut operational procedure, long period of military rule, and inadequate education of the members of the public. The article also looks at the negative effect of corruption on economic development and social services which has led to deterioration in the quality of life, absence of peace and security, and unstable political system. The article equally attempts a review of existing anti-corruption laws in Nigeria, and then went further to proffer measures to tackling corruption in Nigeria.

395. Ojukwu, C. C. and Shopeju, J. O. (2010). Elite corruption and the culture of primitive accumulation in 21st century Nigeria. *International Journal of Peace and Development Studies*, 1(2), 15–24.

The article attempts an appraisal of the Olusegun Obasanjo administration which commenced in May 29, 1999, and ended in May 29, 2007. Taking the elite theory as a framework for analysis, the article argues that the bane of development in Nigeria had been the resultant effect of elite corruption. The article argues that Nigeria as a nation has been synonymous with corruption largely due to the effect of elite corruption. It went further to observe that despite the enormous human and material resources available in Nigeria, the country is still under-developed largely due to mismanagement by the elites. The factors responsible for this quagmire in Nigeria are attributed to poor leadership, selfish interest and most importantly, corruption. Leadership positions in Nigeria are seen as opportunities for personal aggrandizement. The article argues that elite corruption became even more pronounced during the eight year regime of Chief Obasanjo, whose policies and operations were organized and structured around some cabals and elites who directly or otherwise aided and abated gross corruption at various levels of governance. The article concludes by emphasizing the need for morality in the fight against corruption in all its forms.

396. Olabode, B. O., Badmus, A. S., & Elegbede, O. T. (2011). African Democracy and imperatives of Good Governance and Sustainable Development. In A.B. Sunday (Ed.), *Corruption, democracy and good governance in Nigeria* (pp. 120–141). Saki, Nigeria: Real Success Consults.

The last two and half decades of the 20th century has witnessed renewed hope about the re-birth of democracy and good governance in Africa. This article focuses on the need for good governance in Africa, which is rendered by the devastating effects of corruption on the social, economic, and political foundations of nations. It seeks to identify links between good governance and sustainable human development in Africa in general and Nigeria

in particular and address the question of the correlation between democracy, continental integration and socio-economic development in Africa, and how good governance can be entrenched to give a push to sustainable development. The article conceptualizes corruption and explains its causes and its relation to democracy in Nigeria. It explains that the forceful creation and amalgamation of the Nigerian state and the selfish ambition of the colonial masters encouraged the nurturing of corruption during the postindependence period. This is because the state under colonial rule grew apart from the society and was made to serve the colonial masters. The article calls for a total transformation of the state beyond its present decadent, dependent, irresponsible and unresponsive nature. This should involve a democratic renegotiation and an inculcation of the right democratic ethos in citizens' right from infancy. It also calls for a vibrant civil society that can stimulate political consciousness and transparency in governmental functions.

397. Oladeji, M. O. (2011). Corruption in Nigeria: Causes, consequences and cure. In Sunday, A.B. (Ed.), *Corruption, democracy and good governance in Nigeria* (pp. 177–199). Saki, Nigeria: Real Success Consults.

Contrary to widely held opinion, corruption is not a uniquely African phenomenon but a universal problem that plagues both developed and developing countries of the world. In Nigeria, however, corruption has become deep-seated and has remained the bane of the society since independence in 1960. The severity of the problem, therefore, requires sophisticated solutions. This article examines corruption in Nigeria, its causes and consequences and seeks to propose strategies for the eradication of the menace. It also takes a look at the various measures by the Nigerian government to combat corruption. It adopts the “economic model” and the “governance model” to explain

corruption and its consequences. The article notes that the causes of corruption are myriad and they have political and cultural variables. Accordingly, corruption adversely affects governance and the larger social, political and economic structure of the country. The article stresses that anti-corruption programs and strategies must shift their focus from enforcement to action. The article suggests enhancing state capacity and public sector management, strengthening political accountability, creating effective civil society participation, and establishing a competitive private sector.

398. Olaifa, T. (2012). Corruption and sustainable peace in Nigeria: Equipping youth for reconstruction. *International Journal on World Peace*, XXIX (3), 85–101.

For so many years, corruption has been left unchecked in Nigeria, resulting in devastating socio-economic consequences for the nation. Recent efforts being made to address the vice have produced very few results. This development has prompted a call for a generational shift in the country's leadership. This article looks at ways that morality could be infused in Nigerian youth consciousness and how the country can reverse the decadence caused by endemic corruption in the Nigerian polity. After noting the immorality that characterizes political activities, e.g., assassination, thuggery, rape, unbridled spending, executive "sexcapades"—all of which are hallmarks of corruption—the author concludes that there is no clear-cut demarcation between immorality and the Nigerian brand of politics. As a way out, the author believes that the Nigerian youth need to be educated in ethics in order to be able to take the mantle of leadership in this country.

399. Olaniyan, A. (2005). *Corruption and economic development: How Nigeria was underdeveloped by its elite*. Lagos, Nigeria: Woodhaven Nigeria.

This short book chronicles the endemic nature of corruption in Nigeria, its negative impact on different aspects of development in the country, as well as the unique role of the country's elite in sustaining it. The author emphasizes the impact of military rule in encouraging the spread of corruption and believes that the return to democratic rule offers some prospects of genuine reforms. He advocates a review of Nigeria's 1999 constitution along the line of true federalism to correct decades of imbalance and suspicion, otherwise, no meaningful change can occur. The author also called for independence for anti-corruption agencies and support from international organizations.

400. Olowu, D. (1983). The Nature of bureaucratic corruption in Nigeria. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 49(3), 291–296.

This article challenges the conclusions of a 1982 article titled "Bureaucratic Corruption in Nigeria: The Continuing Search for Causes and Cures" that was published by Sola Aina in the Journal of International Review of Administrative Sciences.. While Olowu generally agrees with the major points of the original article,, he disagrees with its treatment of the nature of bureaucratic corruption in Nigeria, the measures proposed for dealing with the problem, and its rather pessimistic conclusions. The central argument of Olowu's 1983 article is that bureaucratic corruption is an extension into the public sector of the widespread political corruption which pervades the polity of all developing countries, in historical and contemporary periods. For him, in countries at this stage of socio-economic development, corrupt practices are pervasive because government property is regarded

as the spoils for those fortunate enough to be in government at any point in time.

401. Okafor, E. E. (2005). Corruption and its socio-economic implications in Nigeria. *Nigerian Journal of Clinical and Counseling Psychology*, 11(1), 1–19.

Corruption has been identified as a clog in the wheel of Nigeria's progress as it is adversely affecting the institutions of governance. This article tries to identify the impact of corruption on the democratic practice in Nigeria. The author identifies the growing rate of corruption in the country as the greatest challenge confronting it. He explains the scope of corruption in Nigeria by tracing it to the periods before independence. The author states that corruption became institutional with successive military rule and highlights its adverse impact on Nigeria's socio-economic, political, and infrastructural development. The author concludes that for corruption to become a thing of the past, an integrative approach to anti-corruption crusade must be adopted.

402. Okeke, C. C., (2003). Public policy and accountability factor in the implementation of universal basic education (UBE) schemes in Nigeria. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp. 286–293). Awka, Nigeria: Bookpoint.

The management of innovations in the public sector in Nigeria has been posing a lot of problems, particularly in the education sector. Consequently, national development is found to suffer if innovations in education are poorly managed. This article examines the accountability factor in the implementation of the Universal Basic Education Policy, launched in 1999. It identifies lack of accountability on the part of those entrusted with the implementation as one of the factors hindering the success of such

innovations. Accordingly, the success of the Universal Basic Education in terms of implementation should be everybody's responsibility including the government, teachers, parents, voluntary organizations, local communities, individuals, and students. Findings reveal that accountability existed in the old African society because every member of the society knew the role expected of him. Such roles were performed for the wellbeing of the society. Detection of nonperformance was possible because deviations were minimal. In Nigeria today, mere lip service is paid to school activities and any education policy, as such the bane of Nigeria in the educational sphere is unpreparedness. Therefore, careful feasibility studies should be conducted to identify the needs in terms of curriculum, resources, both human and material, fund, infrastructure, and the scope. Gradual approach is recommended so as to be able to grapple with unexpected problems arising from the innovation.

403. Okeke, I. V. (2002). Corruption in Nigeria: A theoretical appraisal. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp. 128–139). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

Scholars have argued that in spite the awareness created about the negative effects of corruption on the Nigerian body-politics, the phenomenon is on the increase. This suggests that not much is known about the causes of corruption. This article examines different sociological theories explaining the causes of corruption in Nigeria. The author reviews public choice theory and the functionalist theory to evaluate the nature of corruption in Nigeria and concludes that corruption is responsible for the increased level of poverty in the country, and then recommends restructuring of the country along noncapitalist lines.

404. Okekeocha, C (2013). *A case study of corruption and public accountability in Nigeria*. (Master's dissertation). Kennesaw State University, Kennesaw, GA. Retrieved from <http://digitalcommons.kennesaw.edu/etd/566/>.

This dissertation examines the impact of corruption on public accountability in Nigeria. The researcher uses an exploratory case method to trace the political history of Nigeria and later explores the impact of politics on the culture of corruption. The researcher also examines the origin of corruption in the public sector and provides explanation for why government officials engage in corruption contrary to the expectations of their jobs. The article concludes with some recommendations on how to ensure accountability and reduce corruption in the public sector.

405. Okeshola, F. B. (2009). Towards eradicating corruption in Nigeria: The role of civil society. In O. A. Oludayo, I. S. Ogundiya, & J. Amzat (Eds.), *State or civil society relations in Nigeria* (pp. 337–343). Ibadan, Nigeria: Hope Publications.

The role of civil society in eradicating corruption in Nigeria is among the newest dimensions in corruption research in Nigeria. The article examines the measures put in place by the federal government to stamp out corruption in Nigeria from the perspectives of the civil society. The author argues that civil society has considerable role to play in enthrone accountability and sustainable democracy in Nigeria. The civil society ensures that their in-built process is transparent, effective and capable of yielding credible and acceptable results. Beyond the civil society, this article identifies the need for the government to rescreen its current political and public office holders to rid itself of persons perceived as discredited or to be of questionable character in order to enhance the credibility of anti-corruption campaign. Furthermore, it notes that the setting up of special anti-corruption

courts will enhance speedy disposal of potentially large number of cases that are likely to emanate from the work of an efficient anti-corruption commission. There should also be a quantitative as well as qualitative assessment of organized crime in the country.

406. Okoli A. C. (2007, September 6). *The contradictions of godfatherism in Nigerian politics (1999–2006)*. Paper presented at the International Conference on Nigeria in the 21st Century: Issues and Challenges, the Faculty of Administration, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife/Conference Centre of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile -Ife, Nigeria.

Employing the Marxian political economy and historical perspectives, this paper discusses the phenomenon of godfatherism in Nigeria from the year 1999 to 2006, with references to its inherent contradictions which engender political crisis. The article argues that power struggle within the state had been a feature of the Nigerian polity since independence and through both military and civilian rule. The article argues that though the phenomenon of godfatherism has assumed prominence in the contemporary Nigerian polity, its origin dates back to power struggles since time immemorial. It argues that this practice has informed serious tension and crisis, tending towards political gangsterism. The article further analyzes the trends and contradictions of the politics of godfatherism in Nigeria from 1999–2006, and concludes that the phenomenon of godfatherism is the latest and worst form of complication of the Nigerian politics. For the author, if the country must evolve a viable democracy, vices such as political godfatherism must be dealt with.

407. Okoosi, A. T. (1993). Government and corruption in Nigeria: A general impression. *Annals of the Social Science Council of Nigeria (SSCN)*, 5, 110–118.

Successive political administration has identified pervasive corruption as the major challenge of national development in Nigeria. Critics have raised questions bordering on the sincerity of the successive Nigerian government to truly fight corruption. This article, therefore, examines effort of government thus far in its fight against corruption taking a closer look at the period of 1986–1993. The author identifies complicity of government officials and complete breakdown of moral and ethical values as the major factors encouraging pervasive corruption in the Nigerian state. The article further highlights the lack of political will to prosecute differing cases of alleged corruption against public officers by successive government as exacerbating the social malaise in our society. Hence, this study advocates for the strengthening of laws establishing public institutions like the Code of Conduct Bureau to try public officers that are found wanting of graft, social reorientation, decentralization of power among others to remedy the situation.

408. Okoosi-Simbine, T. A. (2005, October). Corruption as a major obstacle to Nigeria's international image. *Ifè Social Science Review*. Special edition. Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, 174-189.

In recognition of the devastating effect of corruption in Nigeria and the threat it poses in the international scene, successive administrations in place since 1999 have taken steps towards stemming the tide of corruption. However, following Transparency International (TI)'s consistent rating of Nigeria as one of the most corrupt countries in the world, this article observes that the issue of corruption is not only disrupting internal progress, but has also blighted the international image of the country. This study argues that it is the internal dimension of the problem that requires tackling if the destructive impact of international corruption is to be reduced and the perception that others have of

Nigeria and Nigerians is to be improved. Success in dealing with corruption will involve combining a wide range of strategies. These strategies must include measures that reduce the opportunity for and benefits of corruption, increase the likelihood that it will be detected, and make punishment of corrupt persons likely. Also, there is a need to decriminalize politics in Nigeria through a new process of political recruitment that downsizes the prohibitive cost of seeking elective offices. Access to information and alliance with the civil society organizations, effective reform programs and ensuring the independence of key policy institutions, effective pension schemes, and adequate salaries are possible ways of winning the war against corruption.

409. Okoosi-Simbine, A. T. (2006). Fighting corruption in political and electoral processes in Nigeria. In B. Aboyade, & S. Ayodele (Eds.), *Fighting corruption in Nigeria: Challenges for the future* (pp. 42–57). Ibadan, Nigeria: Development Policy Center.

This article identifies corruption as a pattern of behavior that can be found in almost all spheres of life, adding that no country in the world today is immune from corruption's corrosive influence. It provides an understanding as to why things rarely work as they should in Nigeria. The study is divided into five sections namely: an introduction, justification of study, conceptual and theoretical framework, and manifestation of corruption in political and electoral processes in the country. The author proffers some recommendations to include an urgent need to focus on the root causes of corruption, the need to play political, democratic and electoral games by the rules that govern them, and a sustained campaign to stem corruption. In her opinion, electoral processes should aim to further unify Nigerian citizens, and there is also a need to reconsider, through constitution amendments, new

electoral provisions. All these can be championed by a fearless leadership that leads by example.

410. Ookoosi-Simbine, A. (2006). Democracy and development: Two heavy pillars for Nigeria's greasy hands of corruption. In H. Saliu, E. Amali, J. Fayeye, & E. Oriola (Eds.), *Democracy and development in Nigeria: Special issues and external relations* (pp. 30–51). Lagos, Nigeria: Concept Publications.

Democracy and development are two challenges that have for long proved intractable in Nigeria. Many kinds of explanations have been offered for this. This essay examines the role of corruption in deepening the problem. After examining the manifestations, causes and dynamics of corruption in Nigeria, the writer concludes that the country's problems with both corruption and development stems largely from the way it has allowed corruption to become the full-blown cancer that it is now. She submits that unless the greasy hand of corruption is wiped clean, the twin issues of democracy and development will be difficult for Nigeria to carry through. To address the challenges, the author recommends that the country should enthrone good governance by attending to efficiency of public services, seeing through and sanctioning corrupt acts and sustain its current fight against corruption.

411. Ookoosi-Simbi, A. T. (2011). Corruption in Nigeria. In S. Adejumo (Ed.), *State, economy and society in post-military Nigeria* (pp. 157–180). New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan.

Endemic corruption has been identified as the bane of Nigeria's national development. Several factors have been identified as influencing widespread corruption in the country. This article

discusses the major cause of corruption with its impact on national development. It examines the concept of corruption, different manifestations of corruption at all levels of government and in other public life. The author identifies different views about the problem of corruption in the polity as well as highlights different efforts adopted at combating the hydra-headed monster in the country particularly with the setting up of ICPC and EFCC by the administration of President Olusegun Obasanjo. The article did not conclude without recommending autonomy for the anti-corruption bodies set up, the passing of freedom of information laws among others for the anti-corruption crusade to make any meaning.

412. Okpala, E. K. (2013). Public Accounts Committee and oversight function in Nigeria: A tower built on sinking sand. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 8(13), 111–117.

The aim of establishing the Public Accounts Committee of the National Assembly (PAC) in Nigeria is to investigate federal government's (FGN) accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted to meet the public expenditure and the Auditor's report thereon. This study seeks to examine the roles of the PAC in tackling the significant financial indiscipline and wastages of national resources in Nigeria public sector. Using quantitative analysis, the findings reveal that PAC has not effectively exercised her oversight function due to late submission of audited reports by Auditor General of the Federation, weak regulatory framework and poor qualification and experience of the committee members. It, therefore, recommends that the appointment of PAC members should be based on professional competence and cognate experience, regulatory framework should be overhauled and time frame for submission of financial and audited reports and PAC examination should be strictly in line

with the 1999 constitution with punishment awarded for noncompliance.

413. Olagunju, O. (2012). Corruption control in Nigeria: Holistic approach. *Advances in Arts, Social Sciences and Education Research*, 2(1), 76–84.

This article attempts a holistic look at corruption, including definitions of corruption, its nature, causes and effect on the Nigerian socio-economic, cultural and political sphere. The article argues that corruption is not only a menace which had lingered for a long period in Africa as a whole, and has become a permanent feature of the Nigerian polity in particular, but also a malady that cut across religion, region or age grade. The article identifies different forms of corruption which includes bureaucratic and electoral corruption. While the causes of corruption in Nigeria includes weak government institutions, lack of openness and transparency in public service, ineffective political processes, culture and acceptance of corruption by the populace, among others. To halt the menace of corruption, the article recommends a combination of sociological, political and theological approaches.

414. Olu-Adeyemi, L., & Obamuyi, T. M. (2010). Public accountability: Implications of the conspiratorial relationship between political appointees and civil servants in Nigeria. *iBusiness*, 2, 123 – 127.

Retrieved from <http://www.SciRP.org/journal/ib>.

In contemporary Nigeria, the government has ultimately become inseparable from the day to day life of the citizens because the government is now involved in the over-all social and economic development as against its traditional role of mere maintaining law and order. This research focuses on how the conspiratorial

relationship between the political appointees and the civil servants has led to flagrant and deliberate abuse of best practices and due process all in a bid to steal public funds. It draws attention to the absence of public accountability which inevitably increased the chances of corrupt practices by both political appointees and their civil servant counterparts. It further examines the correlation between the summary statistics of corruption in Nigeria (1980–2003) and annual salaries of certain public officers in Nigeria. The article concludes by advocating for administrative reform and good governance, encompassing public accountability to ensure that the people at the helm affairs are held accountable for their behaviors as a deterrent to corrupt practices.

415. Olujinmi, A. M., & Fashagba, Y. J. (2010). The legislature and anti-corruption crusades under the Fourth Republic of Nigeria: Constitutional imperatives and practical realities. *International Journal of Politics and Good Governance*, 1(1.2), 1–39.

Owing to the duty of the legislature as the accredited representatives of the people to monitor and protect public funds and resources, to ensure the judicious utilization for the overall benefit of the people, its vantage position in the making and unmaking of all laws, including those pertaining to the eradication/reduction of corrupt practices in public and private life; there appears to be a convergence of views that national representatives stand in good stead to curb corruption. The article examines how the legislature has fared in performing its constitutional duty in this regard and found disparities between constitutional prescription and political realities in the country. This it attributed to several factors, such as the burden of crisis of legitimacy hanging over a huge proportion of Nigerian legislators, primitive accumulation of wealth by the legislators, the nature of the Nigerian state and lack of political will amongst others. It

recommends that for the fight against corruption to succeed, the legislature must make up its mind to be committed to anti-corruption war and the need for the Nigerian masses to vote in people with integrity into the assembly.

416. Oluwaniyi, O. O. (2011). Police and the institution of corruption in Nigeria. *Policing & Society*, 21(1), 67–83.

The Nigerian police feature prominently in the rankings of the most corrupt institutions in Nigeria, making it one of the most despised public institutions in Nigeria. The negative implications of such widespread corrupt practices by police officers on the security of citizens and national development cannot be overemphasized. This article explores the role of the police as the key promoter of corruption in Nigeria. According to the author, who used Lagos state as a case study, corrupt practices in the police force are not a “one-off event”; rather, they constitute a “web of structural and accentuating factors,” which are interwoven with the political, economic, social, and cultural milieu. Flowing from that observation, he argues that combating this phenomenon will necessitate a holistic approach that transcends mere income improvement. Despite being very widespread, there are not much studies directed at dealing with police corruption. This study is, therefore, not only timely but urgent.

417. Okekocha C. (2013). *A Case Study of Corruption in Public Accountability in Nigeria*. (Masters Dissertation). Kennesaw State University, Georgia, U.S.A.

Adopting a qualitative analysis method to review existing literature, the study generally explores corruption and public accountability in Nigeria, and attempts to offer suggestions for reform, to reduce corruption in the Nigerian public sector. The

researcher discusses the causes of corruption in the public sector under the following sub-headings: lack of accountability; inequality in the distribution of resources; promotion of ethnicity and lack of nationalism; lax social and governmental enforcement agencies; lack of a proper tax system; and policies that enhance corruption. Some case studies were also analysed to illustrate the problem of corruption and these covered payroll fraud, tour allowance fraud and money laundering. The researcher recommends the strengthening of internal audits systems, payroll systems, improving the remuneration of public officials, entrenching meritocracy and holding leaders accountable.

418. Okoli, A. C. (2007, September 6). *The contradictions of godfatherism in Nigerian politics (1999–2006)*. Paper presented at the International Conference on Nigeria in the 21st Century: Issues and Challenges, Faculty of Administration, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife/Conference Centre of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile -Ife, Nigeria.

Employing the Marxian political economy and historical perspectives, this paper discusses phenomena of godfatherism in Nigeria from the year 1999 to 2006, with references to its inherent contradictions which engender political crisis. The paper argues that power struggle within the state had been a feature of the Nigerian polity since independence and through both military and civilian rule. The paper argues that though the phenomenon of godfatherism has assumed prominence in the contemporary Nigerian polity, its origin dates back to power struggle since time immemorial. It argues that this practice has informed serious tension and crisis, tending towards political gangsterism. The paper went further to analyze the trends and contradictions of the politics of godfatherism in Nigerian from 1999–2006, and concludes that the phenomenon of godfatherism is the latest and worst form of complication of the Nigerian politics. For the

author, if the country must evolve a viable democracy, vices such as political godfatherism must be dealt with.

419. Olu-Adeyemi, L., Tomola, M., & Obamuyi T. M. (2010). Public accountability: Implications of conspiratorial relationship between political appointees and civil servants in Nigeria. *iBusiness*, 2, 123–127.

The long period of military rule in Nigeria has been identified as the reasons for the breakdown of ethical practices in the public services and the country in general. This paper examines the effect of the conspiratorial relationship between public officials and civil servants with attendant disregard for ethical best practices of good governance. The writer argues that corruption thrives in Nigeria because political leadership lack the moral strength to curb corruption, excessive regulation of the business climate in Nigeria, civil service complicity in spite several measures in place to curtail it in public domain. It suggests that public accountability, good governance and administrative reforms are required for curbing institutional corruption in Nigeria. It concludes by advocating for a mutual relationship between public officials and civil servants that engender development than a conspiratorial one that endangers the country.

420. Olurode, L. (2005). The burning of the threshold and the metamorphosis of the debasement of public life. In L. Olurode, & R. Anifowose, (Eds.), *Rich but poor: Corruption and good governance in Nigeria* (pp. 19–38). Lagos, Nigeria: Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lagos.

That Nigerians have much tolerance for corruption is an often restated fact. But what exactly explains this tolerance is rarely discussed. This contribution seeks to provide an explanation for the blurring of the tolerance threshold of corruption in Nigeria. In

accomplishing this objective, it draws on the role of the military in blurring our vision of what is moral and immoral, legal and illegal. In doing this, it does not seek to paint an innocent picture of the past. It identifies the impact of the colonial revolution in Africa and the military's role in engendering corruption in Nigeria. Accordingly, it posits that the character of the state and its key actors and institutions are among the important variables as the determinants of the threshold of corruption. According to the author, since the inception of the new civilian administration in 1999, corruption has become more blatant and the money culture has produced instability at the National Assembly. In other words, the money culture has taken over the government in Nigeria. Thus, in the post military era, the military heritage looms large over Nigeria and many, including civilians have since perfected the military culture of pillage and plundering. The author commends President Olusegun Obasanjo efforts in the fight against corruption. Some of the features of his administration include abundance of international and institutional support for the anti-corruption posture of government and the fact that government functionaries are being prosecuted and huge sums of money are being recovered. Accordingly, corruption is today much talked about than ever before especially at the apex of government.

421. Omobowale, O. A., & Olutayo, A. O. (2007). Chief Lamidi Adedibu and patronage politics in Nigeria. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 45(3), 425–446.

Nigeria's politics is often accompanied by patronage politics, otherwise known as godfatherism or neopatrimonialism, whereby certain personalities exact great influence on the political process, using their positions in or connections to government to appropriate resources which they then distributes to their clients or political supporters. This article analyzes the role of one of

Nigeria's most prominent political godfathers, Chief Lamidi Adedibu and his patronage networks in Nigerian politics. In the study, the authors shows that Adedibu gained political patronage and prominence during Nigeria's Third Republic in the 1990s, through the provision of the survival needs of the poor majority who are, mostly, used as thugs for protection against challenges from opponents and for political leverage. Since then, he has remained, in the words of the author, a "valuable tool" of "any government in power" and politicians ready to provide the necessary goods for onward transmission to clients. This article is a major contribution to an increasingly topical issue in the Nigerian Fourth Republic.

422. Omolayo, B. & Mokolu, B. (2005, October). Political power as a factor influencing corruption in Nigeria. *Ifè Social Science Review*, Special edition, Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, 90–97.

The essence of human social existence is politics. It is essentially the struggle for power and influence by which those who succeed struggle in the country, are able to make decisions that affects every citizens within the country. The study examines political power wielded by political actors as a factor influencing corruption in Nigeria. Corruption is perceived as the negative and indiscriminate embezzlement and misappropriation of public funds to serve one's selfish interest. Findings reveal that a major problem confronting the development of the country is corruption among public office holders. The political office holders who enjoy all the paraphernalia of office will find it difficult to lose all at the point of exit from office, and thereby use the position they occupy to enrich themselves by engaging in corrupt practices instead of fulfilling public needs and yearnings. This corrupt action of the political office holders has made the full growth and development of Nigeria to be elusive and unachievable. Strategies

that can be adopted in the fight against corruption include a reorientation as regards the value system of the society which will bring back self-esteem to the consciousness of political office holders. Political office holders should be given one term of four years, while the age and educational qualifications for elective offices should be reviewed. The political office holders should imbibe the spirit of nationalism and patriotism and money politics should be discouraged. To reduce and eliminate corruption in Nigeria, the root which is poverty, ignorance and unemployment must be uprooted.

423. Oni, M. A. (2007). Institutional approach as a strategy for anti-corruption practices in developing nations: A review of ICPC and EFCC. In A. D. Aina, (Ed.), *Corruption and the Challenge of Human Development* (pp. 257–274). Ilshah-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

From an institutional and comparative perspective, this article examines the nature and role of anti-corruption agencies in Nigeria and some selected developing nations. The article considers both the EFCC and ICPC as extralegal institutions established to help checkmate corruption. The main objective of this article was to identify the factors affecting the performance of the anti-corruption agencies and propose solutions. The author cites family pressure, hero worship, and poverty as some of the causes of corruption while the types of corruptions are political, economic and moral-ethical. According to the author, these factors pose as hindrances to the agencies and their war against corruption in Nigeria. The article recommends the adoption of preventive, rather than curative approach. This approach could include for instance, the introduction of a book of offences to be used to label bad leaders as evil.

424. Onu, C. E. (2006). *Corruption and social vices: Effect on youth and society*. Abuja, Nigeria: Jaifese Enterprises.

This short book written by a high school student examines the negative effect of corruption on the Nigerian society in general, specifically the Nigerian youths. As should be expected, the author's main concern was corruption occurring in the educational sector such as exam malpractices, bribery/falsification of education records, cultism and violence among Nigerian students, sexual immorality, drug abuse and addiction etc. The author emphasizes the need for the government's anti-corruption programs to include these vices. He also noted the roles of individuals, students, parents/guardians, teachers and religious bodies.

425. Onuoha, B. (2005). The State, corruption and the challenges of Good governance in Nigeria. In L. Olurode, & R. Anifowose (Eds.), *Rich but poor: Corruption and good governance in Nigeria* (pp. 64–87). Lagos, Nigeria: Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lagos.

From a political economy approach, this work attempts a critical analysis of corruption and the challenges it poses to good governance in Nigeria. The goal of the writer was to examine the nature and character of the state and its apparent failure as a major contributory factor to corruption in Nigeria. The author argues against the partial analysis and popular tendencies of neoliberal scholarship as championed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which is rooted in the imperative of market fundamentalism to regulate popular choices. It argues that while the pervasion, corruption and failure of most government agencies and the realities of bad governance are undeniable even to the most prejudiced analysts, these issues should be viewed less in economic terms but much more in the

political economy and the underlining conditions of the social relations of productions and class configuration in Nigeria. According to the author, the failure of several efforts and extraconstitutional measures employed overtime to combat the scourge, has also been due to a lack of the necessary political will and abject cynicism concerning its eradication on the part of the civil society. Suggestions for combating the menace in the country advanced by the author includes reforming the decadent Nigerian state structure, reforms of the political system, the need to strengthen institutions that control corruption as well as the need for a well stipulated procedure of accountability in governments at all levels.

426. Onwueme, M. S. (1986). Corruption in the Nigerian police force. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp.111–116). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

This article contains a thorough analysis of how corruption emanates in a developing country. The study emphasizes that corruption is not only a modern aberration but occurs in traditional societies as well. The article insists that the quest for materialism is the major bane of corruption in Nigeria. The article traces the introduction of the Nigerian police force and its connection with corruption. It also highlights the major sources of corruption by the Nigerian police. The article recommends a total overhaul of the Nigerian police force, emphasizing reorientation as a way to check growing corruption among members of the Nigerian police force.

427. Onwuka, C. C., Okoh, I. C., Eme, I. O. (2009). Corruption in Nigeria: Nature, forms, challenges before anti-corruption agencies. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business*, 1(8), 114–132.

Corruption has reached alarming rates in Nigeria; more alarming is the fact that corruption impedes development. It's an ailment that has refused all cures till now. The article, therefore, sought to investigate the theoretical foundation of corruption, its causes, nature, and consequences with the hope of readdressing and reorienting the mindset of both the leaders and the followers. The article discusses the definition and categorization of corruption; causes, manifestation, and cost of corruption; consequences of corruption; and challenges facing anti-corruption agencies. In its conclusion, it provides reasons for the failure of the anti-corruption agencies and also made recommendations for reinforcing these agencies.

428. Onyemelukwe, I. O. O. (2003). Corruption and the political economy of sustainability transition in Africa. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp.173–184). Awka: Bookpoint.

Corruption in Africa has developed to constitute one of the most serious threats to the transition to sustainable development. The study examines the impact of corruption in light of the political economy of sustainability transition in Africa. It provides an understanding of sustainability transition and examines the nature of corruption in the African context. In the light of the clash of interpretations and reactions regarding the goal of sustainable development, the article characterizes sustainable development into economic, developmental and radical views and examines the impact of corruption on these three dimensions. The article argues that sustainable development is the goal of the sustainability transition, and corruption is the greatest impediment to sustainability transition. It introduces a mathematical model titled Corruption Pay-Off Model to highlight an economic motivation for corruption, and recommends the model as a guide to public policy on corruption in Africa. It frowns at a cosmetic fight

against corruption in countries of Africa. It proposes that a comprehensive package of public policy for the eradication of corruption in an African country should have punitive laws, prompt exposure and ethical principles indoctrination. In other words, the fight against corruption in African countries should not be limited to punitive laws, but should include relaxation of libel laws as well as massive funding of campaigns to indoctrinate and educate the people on the dangers posed by corruption on sustainability of individuals and the society at large.

429. Onyishi, T. O. & Eme, O. I. (2013). The presidency and cost of governance in Nigeria: A case of Jonathan's administration. *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 3(2), 1–24.

This study raises and answers salient questions as regards the position and desire of the President Goodluck Jonathan on the need to prune down the growing cost of running public affairs. Using concrete indexes such as the soaring cost of foreign trips, Presidential Air Fleet ad infinitum, regular contract awarding by the Federal Executive Council, disdain for due process, and different forms of corruption, etc., the authors examines the cost of governance under Jonathan's presidency in a thematic form. The article also examines the role of the office of the Presidency in increasing the cost of governance in Nigeria, and concludes by positing that the rising cost of governance is an unnecessary waste of public funds in payment of entitlements due to bloated administrative cost, which has above all, given rise to the current unhealthy rivalry and widespread bitterness between the so-called clause of "senior ministers and junior ministers of state.

430. Opara, I. (2007). Nigerian anti-corruption initiatives. *The Journal of International Business & Law*, 6, 65–93.

This article takes a cursory look at the anti-corruption crusade adopted by other countries such as Britain and America before comparing it to the anti-corruption bodies set up by the government of Nigeria. The author illustrates the various actions of the government in collaboration with international bodies such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives (EITI). The author draws attention to the activities of the various anti-corruption bodies as a right step in the right direction and concludes on the importance of the international community supporting the country's quest for corrupt free nation.

431. Opara, P. I. P. (2007). *Dividends of anti-corruption crusade in Nigeria and its sustainability*. Jos, Nigeria: Lizborn Printers and Publishers.

This short book written by a high school teacher offers an insight into the major forms of corruption currently found in Nigeria. The author argues that corruption has facilitated Nigeria's descent into the status of a failed state. The book also reviews the operations of new ACA, which came with the return to democracy. The book generally highlights the positive achievements of the ACA which he saw as unprecedented, as well as the efforts of past political leaders whose transparent life styles are serving as role models for the younger generation. In conclusion, the book suggests ways of helping to further energize the war against corruption, urging the citizens to be hopeful.

432. Orhero, E.A. (2007). Perspectives on corruption and cost of governance in Nigeria: Analysis of corruption practices in the public sectors. In A. S. Akpotor, A. O. Afolabi, M. O. Aigbokhaevbolo, B. O. Iganiga, O. S. Odiagbe (Eds.), *Cost of governance in Nigeria: An evaluative analysis* (pp. 355–372). Ekpoma, Nigeria: Ambrose Alli University Publishing House.

This article examines the causative factors of corruption in Nigeria's public sectors before the advent of and during the Fourth Republic. It identifies various incidences of corruption and its effect on the Nigerian society. The study identifies such factors as get-rich-quick syndrome, the failure of government and colonialism as the major causes of corruption in Nigeria but emphasizes that official corruption is responsible for the deepening level of poverty in Nigeria. It identifies political instability, loss of confidence in government and stagnant development as the major effects of corruption in Nigeria. It then recommends policies that would alleviate poverty and empower the people as well as enthrone transparent leadership as a way to stem the tide of institutional corruption in Nigeria.

433. Osah, G., Osundina, O., Ayim, O., Nwokocha, C. and Chioma, P. (2014). The political economy of corruption and leadership in Nigeria. *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 3(8), 1–7.

One of the most important concerns of the world in the 21st century is corruption, which from all indices affects other aspects of life. This article examines the experience of Nigeria with corruption, exposing poor developmental performances, civil, ethnic and religious unrest, and the outright collapse of other viable sectors of the economy. The article adopts the Political Economy approach as its theoretical framework to explain how endemic the issue has become within the Nigerian polity and it

mirrored the involvement of leaders at the political level whether military or civilian, indicating misappropriation, stealing, nepotism, favoritism, mediocrity, opportunism, god-fatherism as the fallout of the actions of these corrupt leaders. This article, therefore, recommends that the only way the circle of corruption can be broken is when the society collectively reject and punish offenders with heavy sanctions such as total refund of the amount involved and outright banning of such persons from holding key societal positions.

434. Osakwe, A. A. (2002). Application of elite theory to corruption in the Nigerian society. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp. 175–190). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

Scholars have argued that corruption remains a major challenge in the quest for national rebirth. This article attempts to identify the root causes of corruption in Nigeria vis-à-vis the application of elite theory to analysing the causes and effects of endemic corruption in Nigeria. The author argues that the Nigerian elite are the reason for the inability to minimize corruption in the country due to insatiable craving for wealth. It enumerates the effects of endemic corruption and concludes by suggesting ethical reorientation, enactment of a national code of conduct, provision of social amenities, and visionary leadership as the panacea for pervasive corruption in the country.

435. Osakwe, E. (2011). Democracy and the crisis of accountability in the public service in Nigeria. *Arts and Social Sciences Journal*, 26, 1–5.

This article attempts to address issues in relation to accountability and the Nigerian politics. It argues that corruption had continued to flourish in the public service and in the general polity, because

of the lowness in the general moral standards in Nigeria. This according to the author has had adverse effect on democracy and political development in Nigeria. For the author, the public service is faced with serious challenges of accountability because the political sphere is clouded with political actors whose sole agenda is self-enrichment as opposed to selfless-service. Lack of accountability, especially the corruption aspect of it has arisen not necessarily only from greed, but from the mindset as well. The article argues that the lack of accountability can manifest in several areas, including political antagonism/vendetta, discrimination, and the wide array of uncompleted projects all over Nigeria. The article concludes by listing the benefits of accountability to the Nigerian polity and democracy.

436. Osiobe, P. O. & Isedu, M. O. (2007). Corruption and cost of governance in Nigeria. In A. S. Akpotor, A. O. Afolabi, M. O. Aigbokhaevbolo, B. O. Iganiga, & O. S. Odiagbe (Eds.), *Cost of governance in Nigeria: An evaluative analysis* (pp. 419–437). Ekpoma, Nigeria: Ambrose Alli University Publishing House.

This article examines the forms and causes of corruption in Nigeria, as well as its effects on the cost of governance in Nigeria. The author advances that, although corruption is not unique to Nigeria but is universal; its pervasive nature in Nigeria is responsible for the breakdown of societal values, poor ethical standards in public administration and undermining of societal development in Nigeria. He asserts that corruption has destroyed the legitimacy of a government in Nigeria, and has encouraged brain drain. The author identifies various forms corruption such as political corruption, bureaucratic corruption, and electoral corruption among others. The author offers some far reaching recommendations on how to tackle corruption in order to bring about development in Nigeria.

437. Osoba, S.O. (1986). Corruption in Nigeria: Historical perspective. *Review of African Political Economy*, 23(69), 371–386.

This article attempts a theoretical review of the root and causes of corruption. The study traces corruption to the colonial era characterized by a fraudulent and corrupt accumulation system which facilitates the appropriation of huge surplus for shipment to the metropolis (Britain). This same trajectory was maintained by the fledgling Nigerian bourgeoisie during the decolonization era except then it was for the enrichment of the emerging bourgeois class. It attained greater heights with the military intervention in Nigerian politics leading to the entrenchment of the culture of corruption in all facets of life. The article also chronicles the cumulative impact of corruption on the Nigerian state which has put the Nigerian state in a paradoxical situation in which the scandalous almost legendary wealth of key ruling class members exist to mock the unspeakable mass poverty, misery, and the degradation of the Nigerian people. In conclusion, it posits that for the fight against corruption to yield result, it is absolutely important to institutionalize the ethos of popular participatory democracy.

438. Osumah, O. (2013). Tonic or toxin? The state, neopatrimonialism and anti-corruption efforts in Nigeria. *The Korean Journal of Policy Studies*, 28(1), 111–134.

The constant ranking of Nigeria as one of the most corrupt nations in the world by Transparency International and the effect of corruption on the socio-economic and political development of the state has made most recent writers attempt to address Nigeria anti-corruption efforts. This article uses secondary data to explore the character of the Nigerian state and neo-patrimonialism in Nigeria. The study also discusses the extent to which the anti-corruption

efforts has been helped or hindered. It argues that the contradictions in the character of the Nigerian state and the logic of neo-patrimonialism hinder Nigeria's anti-corruption efforts. It also notes that Nigeria's anti-corruption efforts lacks attributes such as high level political commitment, popular support and strong legal and institutional mechanisms. It recommends the reinvention of the Nigerian state to limit its encouragement of corrupt behaviours and hindrance of anti-corruption efforts and institutions and the rejuvenation of the value system to remove neo-patrimonial influence on political interactions.

439. Ottong J. (1986). Towards effective control of official corruption. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 192–197). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

As a result of the serious nature of corruption in Nigeria, successive governments have experimented with different legal and institutional arrangements. Yet corruption has shown no sign of abating. This article focuses mainly on the analysis of the mechanisms and strategies for the effective control of official corruption in Nigeria. The article examines briefly the concept of corruption and why the practice continues and persists. Measures deployed by successive governments for the control of official corruption in Nigeria were examined thoroughly and recommendations were made towards a more effective control of the practice in the country.

440. Owagbemi, O. G. (2012). Anti-graft policy of the federal government of Nigeria: The case of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission. *African Journal of Stability and Development*, 6(2), 111–130.

Corruption often appears on the list of factors obstructing the Nigeria's path towards sustainable development. This study examines efforts by the government using the EFCC to curb corruption. After examining the facts, the author observes that rather than decrease, corruption has proliferated to all segments of Nigeria, making it the 'common cold' of Nigeria's social ills. According to him, since the return to civil rule in 1999, the federal government has taken a bold step to address the problem of corruption in the country. This necessitates government's declaration of a zero tolerance for corruption, through the promulgation of the EFCC Act, 2003. His finding shows that despite the successes achieved by this measure, the situation remains unacceptable, as corruption continues to permeate and pervade every facet of national life in Nigeria.

441. Owolabi, E. A. (n.d.). *Corruption and financial crimes in Nigeria: Genesis, trends and consequences*. Lagos, Nigeria: CETEP City University.

The paper examines corrupt practices and financial crimes in Nigeria and the hindrances that this constitutes for the development of the country. It provides a definition of corruption, its causes and also examines the issue of financial crime particularly money laundering. The phenomenon of corruption is traced from the colonial, late colonial and postcolonial periods. The author examines the costs of corruption and examines the previous measures taken to tackle the problem of corruption. The paper further examines the role of recent financial agencies such as the EFCC and ICPC which have been mandated by law to investigate, prosecute and ensure conviction of offenders. The author concludes by emphasizing the need to tackle corruption without which the nation would suffer severe setbacks.

442. Owolabi, S. A. (2007). Corruption: An impediment to successful pension reforms in Nigeria. In A.D. Aina, (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp.337–347). Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

The pension system in Nigeria is widely believed to be a major source of corruption. This article examines the various pension schemes and reforms in Nigeria and the effect of corruption on these schemes. The author also focused on the major causes of corruption, the various pension reforms undertaken in the country, and proffered solutions to the problems of pension administration in Nigeria, with particular reference to the Pension Reform Act 2004. The paper was divided into six parts; including a brief introduction, the objectives and literature review, corruption and pension reforms in Nigeria, a comparison of the new pension reform with previous ones. The last section of the article provided relevant solutions to towards eradicating corruption. These include the application and adoption of recommended techniques by Transparency International, a review of the composition of the membership of the National Pension Commission, adoption of information technology to eliminate ghost workers and ghost pensioners and punishment of officials aiding and abetting corruption and, of course, greater political will by government to eradicate corruption.

443. Owosekun, A. A. (2006). Socio-economic development in Nigeria: The impact of corruption. In B. Aboyade, & S. Ayodele (Eds.), *Fighting corruption in Nigeria: Challenges for the future* (pp. 14–22). Ibadan, Nigeria: Development Policy Centre.

This lead paper delivered at the two-day National Workshop held at the Development Policy Centre on the 2nd of January, 2006 traces the growth of corruption in Nigeria from the 1990s, the

military era, through to the civilian administration which began in 1999. The author notes that during the military era, the failure of military decrees in addressing the menace of corruption was largely due to the draconian nature of the decrees. He notes that the nature of corruption at the inception of the civilian administration had assumed a worrisome state and as such, became detrimental to the social and economic relations with trading partners in the country. The paper states that despite the efforts of the EFCC and ICPC commissioned in 2003 and 2004 to combat corruption, the menace still persists, and has the potential of contributing to the possible collapse of Nigerian state due to its negative impact on social and economic development. The erudite scholar notes that although the strategy has been the criminalization of corruption, the fight against corruption must address the tripod of scarcity, need and greed.

444. Oyewo, O. (2007). *Constitutions, good governance and corruption: Challenges and prospects for Nigeria*. Paper presented at the VII World Congress of the International Association for Constitutional Law, Athens, June, 11 –15.

The fact that constitutional democracy is the basis for good governance and good governance is the antidote for corruption is a widely acknowledged fact. It was against this backdrop that this paper undertakes a conceptual analysis of the corruption phenomenon in Nigeria; and the constitutional mechanism or framework designed to tackle it. It also discusses governance issues relating to corruption as a prelude to highlighting certain emerging prospects for combating and preventing corruption in the Nigerian state. In conclusion, the paper recognizes that corruption has been deeply embedded in the Nigerian society, thus uprooting it will require the application of all the available mechanisms including the constitution, good governance, and international support.

445. Panter-Brick, K. (1979). *Soldiers and oil: The political transformation of Nigeria*. London, England: Frank Cass.

The latter years of the 1970s marked the end of the first rule in Nigeria with its attendant socio-economic and political dislocations. The publication, which is a collection of several essays, analyzes a number of key problems facing the Nigerian polity at the time which includes among others, the nature and the motives of the successive military governments and their relations with the politicians and civil servants, corruption and other aspects of the political economy of Nigeria, the crucial change from a lopsided federation of four regions to a potentially far more centralized one of nineteen states, the thorny question of how to deal with the very difficult "traditional" Local Governments in the north and south, and, the problems of drafting a new constitution. The book also provides a great deal of useful information on the major areas of transformation as well as the politics which revolved round them in Nigeria's political system.

446. Philip, D. D. and Akangbe, O. M. (2013), Corruption as a bane for underdevelopment in Nigeria: Issues and challenges. *International Affairs and Global Strategy*, 15, 76–83.

The failure of successive crusades against corruption has not deterred the continued search for a cure to this menacing phenomenon. The article attempts to look at the challenges hindering the efforts to eradicate corruption in Nigeria despite several efforts by the government to reduce and manage it. The article argues that corruption is not unique to the people of Nigeria but that corruption has continued to grow because the society had provided over time, conditions conducive for its growth. The article argues that despite the enormous resources available in Nigeria, corruption has made it near impossible for the country to

witness sustainable development. In the view of the author, the anti-corruption agencies have been overwhelmed with by the scale of corruption in Nigeria, making it difficult for it to be effectively managed. Yet tackling corruption is essential to the survival and progress of Nigeria. That is, the future of Nigeria will depend upon the extent to which and the manner in which the leaders and the people fight corruption. This is why the fight against corruption must be seen as a fight for all Nigerians.

447. Pogoso, I. (2009). Globalization and anti-corruption reform in Nigeria: 2003–2007. In U. D Enweremadu, & E. E. Okafor (Ed.), *Anti-corruption reforms in Nigeria since 1999: Issues, challenges and the way forward*. Ibadan, IFRA Special Research Issue, Vol. 3 , 59–79.

The article linked the global spread of corruption to the end of the cold war and the processes of globalization. Within this framework, corruption is viewed as a global phenomenon with intrinsically global consequences. The article then looks at the manifestation of the problem in Nigeria, concluding that since 1999, all the reforms made by the government have not addressed the problem of corruption. Some suggestions or recommendations were made in the article on how to end corruption. For the author, the scale of the problem in Nigeria calls for multifaceted strategies capable of addressing the structure and social challenges spurned by corruption. These strategies must go beyond law making but encompass strict enforcement.

448. Rabi, A. (2007). The administrative functions and fight against corruption. In A. M. Inuwa (Ed.), *Executive Session on Corruption: Corruption in Contemporary Governance, Public Complaints and Anti-Corruption Directorate* (pp. 70–79). Kano State Government.

This short article discusses the occurrence of corruption in the performance of administrative functions, which can also be termed administrative corruption. For the author, corruption involves not only illegal material gain but also involves abuse of powers conferred by law on a ministry/agency of government or the administrator. This can also involve the improper exercise or use of discretion, such as in granting licensing. His prescription against such abuse includes a properly constituted, organized and operated public complaints commission at the state level.

449. Razaq, A. A. (2007). Neo-patrimonialism, the modern African state and corruption syndrome: A theoretical and empirical consideration. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the Challenge of Human Development* (pp. 113–122), Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

From a historical perspective, this article links corruption in Nigeria and Africa to neopatrimonialism, or patrimonial system itself. The objective of the article is to show the relationship between corruption and patrimonial system, the two being the two sides of the same coin. Modernization theory was adopted as a framework of analysis, and the writer rejects the idea that Weberian rational-legal principle is the main cause of corruption in Nigeria because the leaders use the tradition patrimonial system to convert public goods into private property. Within this framework, the allegiance to political godfathers is seen as a major cause of corruption in Africa, as seen in the cases of Zaire, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, and Nigeria. Some empirical evidence were given to show how this phenomenon contributes to the spread of corruption, and why until it is tackled, corruption will remain on the increase. In a nutshell, the author's main argument is that indigenous sociopolitical structures and processes have contributed in the breeding of corruption.

450. Rogger D. (2012). *The Life and Times of Corrupt Civil Servants: A Survey of Public Officials in Nigeria*. Monograph. *International Growth Centre*, London.

This monograph presents results of a survey conducted among civil servants in Nigeria with a sample size of 4,425 respondents. The respondents were sampled from across the three tiers of government – federal, state and local government. Respondents were asked questions on a wide range of issues, including their motivations for joining the civil service, challenges within the service and their experiences observing corruption within the public service.

Majority of the respondents said they joined the civil service based on the nature of the duties they were to perform, rather than for level of income or for reasons of prestige. However, 40% said they were dissatisfied with their income, working conditions, or opportunities for self-improvement. Whilst 60% of the respondents identified corruption as the root of why public projects fail, only a third said they had ever received any benefit from graft. Respondents also reported that in 21% of projects, they were under pressure to change project locations or specifications, while 20% stated that they were under pressure to divert some project funds. The author concludes that the experiences of corruption by public officers is highly heterogeneous.

451. Routley, L. (2010). *The negotiation of “corruption” by NGOs in eastern Nigeria: Engagements with local culture and global governance*. (PhD Thesis). Department of International Politics, Aberystwyth University, Wales, U.K.

NGOs are often viewed as anti-corruption agents. Yet very little is known about their anti-corruption work. The doctoral thesis is an indepth field work research on the issue of NGOs and corruption in Nigeria. The research is based upon a nine months of fieldwork

undertaken with three national NGOs in Enugu, Eastern Nigeria. The thesis attempts an analysis of NGOs as agents of anti-corruption in Nigeria. Using the Homi Bhabha's concept of hybridity, the article argues that the practice of corruption vis-à-vis the works of NGOs operations in Nigeria can be termed as hybrid. The article argues the complexities of national NGOs in engaging with state institutions and obtaining services for their clients and also the ambiguities of their position as assumed intermediaries between the international and the local level of governance. The thesis concludes that the examination of national NGOs in Eastern Nigeria and their relationship to corruption shows that the terrain that the NGO workers navigate is a profoundly complex one. It suggests that national NGO workers in Enugu, and quite possibly millions of other Africans, negotiate rights and culture, not as oppositional forces, but as part of the ongoing 'messy' negotiations of politics.

452. Sabo, S. A. (2007). Due process and strategic compliance mechanism. In A. M. Inuwa, (Ed.), *Executive Session on Corruption: Corruption in Contemporary Governance, Public Complaints and Anti-Corruption Directorate, Kano State Government* (pp. 50–69).

Due process is a concept that has assumed some degree of importance in the Nigerian administrative lexicon. This article examines the challenges and prospects associated with implementation of due process in project conception and implementation in Kano state. It lists and discusses the various stages involved in the process and identifies some problems associated with executing projects especially through contracts such as delay in payments, frequent stoppage of work, cost variation due to changes in the economy, litigation by parties involved, and so on. The article is useful for understanding major

issues involved in public contracting system which is an area usually associated with large scale corruption and fraud.

453. Salihi, M. H. (2007). Corruption and State Failure. In A. M. Inuwa (Ed.), *Executive Session on Corruption: Corruption in Contemporary Governance, Public Complaints and Anti- Corruption Directorate, Kano State Government* (pp.80-107).

This article explores the potential linkage between corruption and state failure. The central argument is that the prevalence of corruption especially when it is intense, results in gradual weakening and eventual collapse of the authority or institutions of state. He finds that Nigeria has several real indicators of state failure, such as spiralling crime, violence, and conflict, decaying infrastructure, political instability, etc. He argues that corruption is the major cause of these problems that threaten Nigeria's existence. For him, eradicating corruption and all indicators of state failure speedily would make Nigeria a strong and robust state.

454. Shehu, A. Y. (2004). Combating Corruption in Nigeria – Bliss or Bluster? *Journal of Financial Crime*, 12(1), 69-87.

Nigeria has, since independence, engaged in what can be described as a perennial struggle against corruption, much of which has turned out to be deceptive and ineffectual. The article investigates the problem of corruption in Nigeria as well as efforts to combat it. The article highlights the challenges to fighting corruption to include good leadership and bad context or vice versa. The international and domestic challenges were also explored in the study. In the final analysis, the author concludes that the effective fight against corruption requires more

pragmatic, comprehensive, and impact-oriented, nonpartisan reforms.

455. Simbine, A. T. (2003). Public sector (MIS) management in Nigeria: The quest for good governance in Nigeria: The case of National Electric Power Authority. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and Sustainable Development: The Third World Perspective* (pp.105-121). Awka: Bookpoint Limited.

Public administration is the machinery for implementing the purposes of the state. One of the contrived ways that the process of administration can interfere in the socio-economic development of the state is through the establishment of public enterprises, corporations or utilities that are often service oriented. It is generally believed that public corporations have failed to meet up to the reasons and expectations for their establishment leading to several calls for their privatization and commercialization. This article, therefore, examines the role of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) in bringing about public sector mismanagement and good governance in Nigeria. It takes a look at the historical background and development operations of NEPA, the relationships between NEPA's success, its commercialization and good governance and problems of NEPA as it relates to corruption and mismanagement. It argues that the failure of public enterprises to meet up to their billings is due more to incompetent management and corruption and unless addressed, will hinder the success of any remedying programs introduced. The article suggests the setting up of a committee by government to take another look at the best option to commercialization of NEPA, fiscal discipline and probity of government officials implementing the program and the need for public officials to be made accountable for their actions always, to ensure transparency and accountability. In addition, it emphasizes the need to tackle the unemployment situation in the

country, and introduce a social security regime to cater for the employed and unemployed alike.

456. Smith, D. J. (2007). *A Culture of Deception: Everyday Deception and Popular Discontent in Nigeria*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

This book examines the relationship between corruption and culture in Africa's most populous country. The book can be considered as an attempt to understand the dilemmas the average Nigerian faces in his daily life. It also offers answers to the question of how he can be, paradoxically, an active partner in the social production of corruption and, at the same time, its primary victim and principal critic. The 263-page book, which contains seven chapters, exposes the everyday world of Nigerian citizens as they encounter a society plagued by corruption. The writer documents, interprets, and analyzes their multiple responses to the pandemic. He explains not only the mechanisms and contexts that explain corruption but also how the intense discontent that Nigerians feel about corruption propels contemporary events and stimulates Nigeria's collective cultural imagination. The author gives a first person account of his travels and fieldwork in Nigeria. He explains the events he experienced and how they informed his notion of the country's reputation for corruption. Smith presents an ethnographic study of corruption, demonstrating that there is much to be learned about social action, collective imagination and cultural production when they are seen through the lens of an anthropological account of corruption.

457. Smith, D. J. (2010). Corruption, NGOs, and Development in Nigeria. *Third World Quarterly*, 31(2), 243-258.

NGOs have been among the foremost campaigners against corruption in Nigeria since the return of democracy in 1999. They

have also been very vocal in the development sector where they have pushed for positive changes. This article examines the issue of corruption in Nigeria's development sector, particularly the role of the ever increasing nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in it. Grounded in ethnographic case studies, this study seeks to explain why local NGOs in Nigeria have proliferated so widely, what they do in practice, what effects they have beyond their stated aims, and how they are perceived and experienced by ordinary Nigerians. The study argues that despite the limitations of Nigerian NGOs, they contribute to the change of ideals and the rising expectations in the areas of anti-corruption and development.

458. Soremekun, K., & Ayeni, V. (1990). Nigeria's Second Republic: Presidentialism, Politics and Administration in a Developing State. *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 28, 159-161.

The Second Nigerian Republic (1979–1983) is considered notoriously corrupt by most analysts. This essay authors by two Nigerian scholars' attempts to describe the workings of the institutions and structures of Nigeria's Second Republic mainly in order to answer the question: Why did it fail? The authors adopt a political-economy model and depict a fatalistically greedy ruling class whose members were busy amassing personal fortunes that they threw overboard the rules of the game. Thus, like other contributors to this issue, they attribute the fall of the Second Republic to the failure of the actors involved in operating the machinery of government in the manner prescribed in the elaborately constructed presidential constitution, because they placed their own party and narrow partisan interests above those of the nation and of consensus-building in a fragile democracy. They also argue that the whole arena of electoral competition and bargaining during the Second Republic was shot through with

religious symbolism, not to mention the recruitment of personal fortune-tellers by gubernatorial and presidential aspirants and also the corruption, suspicion, and inefficiency that characterized the administration.

459. Thovoethin, P. (2003). Corruption and the Erosion of Public Accountability in Nigeria. In E. O. Ezeani (Ed.), *Public Accountability in Nigeria: Perspectives and Issues* (pp.101-113). Enugu: Academic Publishing Company.

Over the last few years, a number of works have focused on corruption and public accountability in Nigeria. This work examines the state of accountability in Nigeria and submits that accountability is a form of rhetoric in Nigeria. According to the author, the more emphasis is placed on accountability, the more accountability becomes an unimportant matter in the practices of office holders. The author uses the Nigerian postindependence sociopolitical and economic experiences to prove the fact. He observes that since the First Republic, political accountability based on performance-responsibility evaluation has been very weak. The work further looks at the corruption level in the military and civilian regimes and posits that it is almost difficult, if not impossible, to draw a line between the military and civilian when it comes to corruption. However, he observes that Nigeria's 31 years of experience with the military is a pointer to the fact that the military is more corrupt. His work suggests that corruption can be reduced when there is creation of democratic structures and special agencies to combat corruption.

460. Ubeku, A. K. (1991). The Social and Economic Foundations of Corruption and other Economic Crimes in Nigeria. In U. A. Kalu, & Y. Osinbajo (Eds.), *Perspectives on Corruption and Other Economic Crimes in Nigeria*. Federal Ministry of Justice Law Review Series, Vol. 2, 39–51.

It has been argued that the prevailing socio-economic reality is one of the reasons for the increasing trend of corruption in Nigeria. This article examines the foundation of corruption and related crime in the Nigerian state. It highlights different types of economic crime in Nigeria and identifies the character of the Nigerian milieu as the major factor festering corruption in Nigeria, particularly the absence of ethical moral standard in our society. It advocates for a stiff penalty for those found wanting for corrupt practices. The author concludes by recommending the overhauling of our legal system in order to tackle the economic crime headlong.

461. Ubi, S. P., Eko, S. A. Ndem B. E. (2012). Corruption and its Implications for Actualizing Nigeria Vision 20-2020. *Global Journal of Social Sciences*, 11(1), 41–51.

Corruption has always been a universal problem not only found in democratic and dictatorial political systems, but also in feudal, capitalist and socialist economies. This article conceptualizes the causes and types of corruption. Using the social control theory and sociocultural theory, this article takes a sweeping look at the issues of corruption and the corruption situation in Nigeria. The research went further to highlight the various and possible ways through which corruption would impede the actualization of the Vision 20:20:20 development plan in Nigeria. The author also argues that the country needs a committed, transparent and purpose-driven government that is determined to reduce corruption to its barest minimum. The article suggests that full autonomy should be given to anti-corruption agencies. It also posits that the constitution should be amended so as to accommodate stiffer punishment for offenders, including life imprisonment as practiced in some countries.

462. Uchendu, O. (2003) Bureaucratic Corruption in Nigeria. In C.N. Ezeani, (Ed.), *Public Accountability in Nigeria: Perspectives and Issues* (pp. 173-186). Enugu: Academic Publishing Company.

Bureaucratic corruption usually involves dishonest or unethical acts perpetrated by civil servants and other public servants in their official capacity. These acts include nepotism and favoritism, bribery, fraud, embezzlement of funds, etc. This study examines the nature and extent of these types of corrupt behaviors among Nigerian bureaucrats. The author argues that at any level of the country's bureaucracies, corruption exists, and one of the factors responsible for it is the prevailing attitude in society which appears to be tolerant of corrupt behavior on the part of both elected and appointed officials. The author posits further that as a result of bureaucratic corrupt practices in Nigeria, matters of financial accountability, award of contract, assessment of workers for promotion and discipline of staff are nothing but a sham. He goes further to relate bureaucratic corruption to local government system in Nigeria and he is of the view that some of the chairmen sit on the tender boards only to award contract to themselves using diverse disguise. He finally opines that ethnicity and nepotism pervades the Nigerian bureaucracy and these can be expressed through interethnic discrimination in jobs, housing, and admission into educational institutions, business transactions or the distribution of social welfare services.

463. Udama, R. A. (2013). Understanding Corruption in Nigeria and its Implications to National Security and Sustainable Development. *Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 10(1), 60-73.

Corruption has negatively impacted Nigeria in several ways, one of which is insecurity. This article attempts an examination of

corruption in Nigeria vis-à-vis its implications for national security and sustainable development. The article argues that despite the so-called wars declared by successive regimes since independence in 1960, corruption in Nigeria has remained like a hydra-headed monster that refuses to die. It argues that corruption is an age-old global phenomenon that is not exclusive to any particular continent, region, country, form of government, economic system, or religious group. The frequency and magnitude of occurrence and how it is tackled differs by country. The article argues that there is a predominant impression worldwide that Nigeria has one of the worst reputations for corruption in the world. Despite the enormous resources available in the nation, corruption has made economic development impossible. The article argues that to understand the nature of Nigeria's corruption, it is necessary to know the circumstances and conditions that brought and kept the different ethnic groups forcefully together and their attitudes towards each other. It argues that the different ethnic entities are still not fused together into one indivisible entity but remained diverse and competing forces that seek power to dominate, oppress, and exploit one another to satisfy personal and clannish interests. However, the article concludes that the greatest threat to the nation is the greedy and corrupt elites and not the ethnic, language or religious differences in Nigeria. Hence, to effectively combat it, a new thinking that borders on the revolutionary process is indispensable.

464. Udofia, U. U. (2004). *Corruption in Nigeria: The Way Out*. Uyo: Afahaide and Bros Printing and Publishing Co.

This book examines the different facets of corruption in Nigerian society, such as bribery, abuse of office, tax credit and customs fraud, misappropriation and embezzlement, currency violations, forgery, false accounting, etc. The book is an attempt to develop

a typology of corruption and fraudulent activities. The book emphasizes the futility of current measures being implemented. In their place, the author recommends new strategies for controlling corruption in both the long and short term.

465. Ugumanim, O. B., & Williams, U. D. (2007). The Politics of Anti-Corruption Campaign in Nigeria (1999-2006): A Critique. *Journal of Policy and Development Studies, Vol. 1* (3), 13-29.

In view of the generally accepted notion that corruption is one fundamental problem that has burdened Nigeria's developmental efforts, successive regimes in postcolonial Nigeria have always declared their intention and determination to fight corruption. This study focuses its attention on the antigraft campaign of the Obasanjo government in the Fourth Republic with a view to demonstrating the usual wide gap between government's anti-corruption pronouncements and its action to that effect. It contends that Obasanjo's aggressive posture against corruption was not only farcical but was characterized by hypocrisy and double standards. At best, it was selective and discriminatory in nature and character. It advocates the radical transformation of Nigerian society and the establishment of a true welfare state based on popular democratic government and an egalitarian economic arrangement.

466. Ugwu, T. (2002). Forms of Corruption in Nigeria: The Way Forward. In C. O. T. Ugwu, (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical Perspectives: A book of readings* (pp.16-28), Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

This article, examines the diverse forms of corrupt practices in Nigeria. It highlights and describes religious, economic, educational, social, and institutional forms of corruption in

Nigeria. The author identifies political corruption as the main impetus for the increasing rate of corruption and suggests prayers and the need for religious institutions to step up the campaign against the vices in our society.

467. Uju, J. O. R. (2002). The Military and Corruption in Nigeria in Nigeria. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp. 110–127). Nsukka: Chuka Educational Publishers.

It has been argued that the high rate of corruption in Nigeria is due to a failure to combat it directly. This article identifies the lack of exemplary leadership, a general obsession with wealth, and the breakdown of social values as responsible for the uncontrollable rate of corruption in the country. The author further examines the extent of corruption under successive military administrations in Nigeria from 1966 to 1998 and concludes that bad leadership encouraged corrupt practices more than any other factor in Nigeria. The author further argues that the long period of military rule subverted the moral ethics in society and reasons that unless a bold and deliberate effort is adopted, the anti-corruption crusade will continue to be a farce in Nigeria.

468. Ukwaba, I. (2002). Political Corruption in Nigeria: An Assessment of the First, Second and Fourth Republics. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical Perspectives: A book of readings* (pp. 29–49). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

Scholars have argued that corruption is one of the major challenges facing Nigeria's national growth and development, a result of the fact that public officials are corrupt and also that corruption is official. This article examines the meaning and nature of corruption in Nigeria and its effects on Nigerian society.

It notes that corruption, which was noticeable before independence from the British, became a hydra-headed monster in postcolonial Nigeria as a result of the complicity of the political elite and the insincerity of successive civil administrations in stamping it out. It recommends the abandonment of neoliberal policies and the enthronement of a new social order built on equity and egalitarianism as countermeasures to the rising wave of corruption.

469. Unuigbkhai, O.A., & Shaib, O.I (2008). *Corruption and its Eradication by Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commissions (ICPC) in Nigeria. Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Socio- Economic Policies and Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) in Africa*, Faculty of the Social Sciences, AAU, Akungba, Ondo State, 144-150.

In the last 15 years, Nigeria has taken some important steps to eradicate corruption within its political system. This study examines the nature and implications of anti-corruption crusades in Nigeria, particularly the operations of the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commissions (ICPC) from inception till 2008. The work highlights several achievements recorded by the ICPC, as well as the problems encountered by the agency while fighting corruption in Nigeria. It also proffers solutions in order to achieve corrupt free society in Nigeria.

470. William, A. B. Z., & Alemika, E. (1986). The Political Economy of Corruption and Underdevelopment in Nigeria. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in Development* (pp. 290-295). Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, Ibadan.

Corruption is widely seen as being a sign of individual failings. Yet individual behaviors are also shaped by the nature of the

society, including its political economy. From a political economy approach, this article on corruption asserts that within peripheral social formations, corruption is normal. Furthermore, corruption must be seen as a reflection of the political economy of underdevelopment, and in particular, as the consequence of the divorce between wealth and power. The article maintains that corruption could not be adequately analyzed without a clear understanding of the class nature of society.

471. Yagboyaju, D. A. (2005). Impunity versus Accountability: A Comparative Analysis of Political Corruption Under Two Regimes in Nigeria. In L. Olurode & R. Anifowose (Eds.), *Rich But Poor: Corruption and Good Governance in Nigeria* (pp.160-189). Lagos: Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lagos.

This is an interesting comparison of corruption in two regimes in Nigeria. The author examines the circumstances that surround the perpetration of political corruption during the Second Republic (1979–1983) that was headed by Alhaji Shehu Shagari and the General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida Military Administration (1985–1993). Both regimes were expected to serve as new beginnings at different stages of Nigeria's socio-economic and political development. The chapter seeks to delve into what led to the fall of the Second Republic and why the Babangida regime could not fulfil its promises especially on the war against political corruption. This comparative analysis established that the worse civilian administration is better and less susceptible to political corruption and venality than the most benevolent military regime. Even with the rhetorical claim of a corrective mission often made by the military rulers, especially Babangida's military administration's unusual promise of a rule of law, the regime was still culpable of graver and more brazen acts of venality than the Shagari civilian administration. While the civilian had

constitutional requirements and provisions to observe and contend with, the military was more defined by personal rules based on discretion.

472. Yagboyaju, D. A. (2004). *The State and Political Corruption in Nigeria- A Comparative Analysis of Two Regimes*. PhD Thesis. Department of Political Science, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

The study undertakes a comparative analysis of corrupt practices during the Second Republic (1979–1983) and the military government of General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida (1985–1983). These were the two administrations on which the original data on corruption were most accessible, comparable, extensive and systematic during the mid-nineties in Nigeria. Data for the study were derived largely from the reports of official probe panels and commissions of inquiry. Additional data were derived from other relevant reports in Nigeria and international agencies like the World Bank and Transparency International (TI). The study finds that the sources of corruption in Nigeria are both structural and institutional. The structural sources include the relatively recent and artificial colonial origins of the Nigerian state, the country's ethnic pluralism, and the economic centrality of the state or "statism," which has been aggravated since 1970s by the political control and distribution of huge oil revenues. The institutional sources of corruption involve political instability and absence of effective regulatory institutions and sanctions. In essence, despite their reformist or corrective rhetoric, noncompetitive and extraconstitutional military administrations are more prone to high-level political corruption than democratically elected and constitutionally accountable civilian governments. The findings of the thesis suggest that anti-corruption strategies in Nigeria should focus not only on the development of self-enforcing institutions and sanctions but also

on the reexamination or reinvention of the legitimacy of Nigeria as a political entity.

473. Yagboyaju, D. A. (2012). *The State and Governance Crisis in Nigeria-Focus on Two Regimes*. Germany: Lambert Academic Publishing.

Various explanations have been proffered for the evident under-development in Nigeria and the abysmal performances of successive administrations since the country's political independence in October 1960. Prominent among these explanations are the ones that focused attention on the colonial factors, the artificial beginning of the modern state in the country, ethnic politics, politicization of ethnicity and military rule among other similar factors. This book emphasized how the combination of the devastating effects of most of these phenomena contributed to personal rule, corruption and corruptive tendencies, all of which adversely affected the functionality of the modern state and the effectiveness of governance in the country. Adopting a comparative method, which focused on the Sani Abacha Military regime (1993-1998) and the Olusegun Obasanjo civilian administration (1999-2007) as examples of the two prominent regime types, so far, adopted in the country, the author concludes that there was hardly any significant difference, in terms of corrupt activities and their effects on governance. In other words, the worsening endemic nature of corruption fuelled the crisis of governance witnessed under the two different regimes. This was in spite of the elaborate and bold attempt to fight corruption under the Obasanjo civilian administration, but which was hampered by the selective nature of its prosecution and punishment of offenders.

474. Yaqub, O. N. (2001). The 1993 Presidential Elections in Nigeria and The Alleged Use of Excessive Money: Implications for the Country's Political Culture and Future Politics. *Journal of Third World Studies*, 18(2), 209-238.

Scholars have argued that money politics has assumed an infamous popularity in Nigerian politics thereby entrenching the politics of the highest bidders in the democratic practices. This article examines the implication of money politics on contemporary Nigerian politics and its future. It took a look at the factors that encourage this practice and its consequences on the body politics in the aborted Third Republic. Thereafter, it suggests measures to be adopted in order to curb it. The author describes money politics as not merely the use of excessive money in political process but an apparent manifestation of corrupt practices carried out through the instrumentality of money in the electioneering process. It identifies colonialism, capitalism, and weak institutions as the impetus for money politics in Nigeria. It further describes bad governance, executive recklessness, and financial impropriety as consequence of money politics on the polity. The writer contends strongly that in order to curb this act, the form and content of governance should be reviewed, democratic culture should be deepened and entrenched in the electioneering process and the military should not be included in the democratic process.

475. Wilkie, M. K. (2008). *The Effects of Foreign Aid on Perceptions of Political Corruption in Sub-Saharan Africa*. (Masters Dissertation) University of Central Florida, Florida, U.S.A.

The dissertation set out to test a hypothesis that sub-Saharan African countries receiving more foreign aid would be more likely to maintain higher levels of perceived corruption. Using

regression analysis, the researcher tests this hypothesis on two models: the first over a period of nine years and the second, on just one year. Results suggest a significantly negative relationship between the two variables, over a period of nine years, with foreign aid losing its significance on perceptions of political corruption over a one year period.

Using Nigeria as a case study, the dissertation analyzes the effects of foreign aid on governance and economic policy environment, with corruption being a major factor on both. The results suggest that increases in foreign aid to Nigeria paralleled improved perceptions of political corruption and that the reforms initiated during the President Olusegun Obasanjo tenure (1999 - 2007) were the major facts in this positive perception shift. The dissertation concludes that foreign aid given to countries with reform-minded governments is more likely to contribute to the fight against corruption.

476. Zaka, P. A. (2013). *Curbing Corruption in Nigeria, a Necessity and a Reality*. Ilorin: Gosh Impression.

Uncontrolled corruption can lead to waste of public resources, ultimately contributing to lower development rate. This appears to be the main problem of Nigeria today. This 209-page book examines the growing threat of corruption in Nigeria. The author's main objective was to show that all Nigerians have in one way or the other contributed to the problem. The book covers the existence of corruption from the precolonial, postindependence and present era. It also examines the causes and effects of corruption and past efforts to deal with corruption in Nigeria. Finally, it offers some recommendations drawn mainly from a religious standpoint emphasizing the role of the church.

477. Zowam, G. (2007). *Strategy for a Final Assault on Corruption*. Abuja: Organization and Productivity Consultants Limited.

Obviously, Nigeria is in search of a stable and prosperous economy. However, these attributes cannot be actualized if corruption continues to have a free-hand as it is doing for now. This informed the actions taken by Nigeria under President Olusegun Obasanjo to tame the monster of corruption. This book offers an in-depth review of corruption in Nigeria with emphasis on the measures taken by the Obasanjo's administration to fight it. It also includes some analysis on the meaning, types and causes of corruption. The book draws from past previews, anti-corruption crusades and suggests some useful and new ways of dealing with corruption in the post-Obasanjo era.

Psychology

478. Adebayo, D. O. (2005). Gender and Attitudes toward Professional Ethics: A Nigeria Police Perspective. *African Security Review*, 14(2), 93-100.

The Nigerian police is generally seen as one of the most corrupt public institutions in Nigeria. Yet within the same police force, attitudes towards corruption vary. Using a cross-sectional survey, and socialization theory (Gilligan's moral development theory), this article attempts an evaluation of the influence of gender and age on attitude towards the profession, ethics and corruption in the Nigerian police. This study discovers that corruption has become synonymous with Nigeria and its effect on the nation is enormous. Today, corruption can be seen in almost all sector of the polity, and the Nigerian police, despite their role in criminal

justice are not immune to corruption. Corruption in the Nigerian police has largely been blamed on a number of institutional and structural factors, including underpayment, stressful working condition, poor equipment, and inadequate accommodation. The article argues that though these factors appear plausible, they cannot explain the phenomenon completely. According to the findings of this study, gender and age differences also affect the ethical beliefs of police officers. Thus, female and older police officers tend to be more ethical than their male and younger counterparts.

479. Adejumo, A. O. & Ogbewe, C. (2011). Relationship between Psycho-Demographic Factors and Perception of Corruption by Local Government Civil Servants in Osun State, Nigeria. *Ife Psychologia*, 19(1), 70–82.

Corruption has become one of the most widely debated and contentious issues in local and international contexts. This study investigates the relationship between psychological and demographic factors in predicting the perception of corruption. The study further highlights the importance of fraudulent intent, personality and age as factors critical to the understanding of an individual's perception of corruption, suggesting the need for national reorientation and mobilization to reawaken positive cognitive appraisal and response to corruption. The research concludes by calling for the empowerment of both the private and public sectors and security service agencies to screen members of the society for the psychodemographic variables found significant in this study before permitting them for enlistment in legitimate services.

480. Ademola, S. T. & Okezie, N. G. (2007). Empirical Analysis of Contentment and its Relevance in a Corrupt Society. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the Challenge of Human Development* (pp. 93-102). Ilisan-Remo: Babcock University Press.

Whether the cause of corruption is due to individual greed or a product of the system within which it operates is still a subject of debate. From an empirical perspective, this article compares the correlation that exists between corruption and contentment. The main objective of the work was to explain the causes of corruption from a scientific perspective and proffer solution on how to combat the epidemic. The article conceptualizes corruption as the use of public power for private profit. The article traced the historical origin of corruption to the Garden of Eden, where Adam and Eve failed in their assignment due to lack of contentment, and till date men are not free from selfishness which leads to corruption. In the specific case of Nigeria, the role played by past leaders is emphasized as a facilitator of corruption. The suggestions put forward by the author are simple: if contentment is available, we will have a corruption free society. The war against corruption by the government and its anti-corruption agencies must be intensified to bring corruption to its knees in Nigeria.

481. Adeniji, D. O., Adediran, C. A., & Adedokun, Y. (2011). Feminine Impact on the Control of Corruption in Nigeria. In A. B. Sunday (Ed.), *Corruption, Democracy and Good Governance in Nigeria* (pp.200-221). Saki: Real Success Consults.

Nigeria suffers from endemic and systematic corruption which harms the growth and development of the country. The magnitude of corruption in Nigeria is so grave that it erodes her sense of

discipline and moral values. Much of the literatures, fields and empirical research work see corruption mainly from the male gender perspectives, hence the need to consider feminine approach for attacking corruption. This article examines the concepts, causes, and consequences of corruption and attempts an appraisal of various anti-corruption strategies and the feminine impact on corruption control. It notes that many strategies at curbing the menace have been adopted, yet the outcome is insignificant. The article argues that the evils of corruption can be abated by recognizing the unique role of females in the homefront and in leadership positions in government, so as to maximally display their potential in contributing to ensuring a corrupt-free society. It, therefore, emphasizes among others, the imbibing of the doctrine of transparency and accountability by political leaders, inculcating the right democratic ethos in the citizens from infancy and giving opportunities to women professionals and technocrats to serve in the country.

482. Ajila, O. C. (2005). Corruption: A Socio - Psychological Perspective. *Ifè Social Science Review*, Journal of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Obafemi Awolowo University, Special edition, October, 116-122.

Corruption is an endemic social malaise, and an integral part of poor governance and the symptom of the moral indiscipline and moral decadence of the society. Bribery and corruption in Nigeria has a deep-rooted origin. Corruption has become so endemic in Nigeria that some people now seek public office to make money through dishonest means rather than service to people. This article examines corruption from a socio-psychological point of view. Specifically, it looks at the definition of corruption and its precipitating factors. It also presents a socio-psychological perspective of corruption and proffers solutions on the possible ways of curtailing or minimizing the social malaise in Nigeria.

The article concludes that corruption thrives in Nigeria because most people are allowed to get away with being corrupt. Hence, war against corruption should include restructuring the economic system along with welfarism where basic (psychological) needs of the people are guaranteed and where the minimum level of human survival is provided by the system. In addition, the need to uproot corruption from our national psyche is of great necessity. Actions taken should focus not only on the costs of corruption but also address the underlying causes.

483. Alalade, F. O., Bamisay, O. A. , & Fagbadebo, F. O. (2007). Evaluation of Gender and Corruption in Nigeria Under President Olusegun Obasanjo. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the Challenge of Human Development* (pp.467-471). Ilishan-Remo, Babcock University Press Ltd.

Only very few studies have attempted to look at the role of gender in corruption. This article is an attempt to examine if corruption is a function of gender, the factors responsible for the pervasiveness of corruption in Nigeria's Fourth Republic and the strategies for combating corruption in Nigeria. The article is divided into six sections. These sections covers a wide range of topics including the meaning and components of corruption, the levels of corruption and its historical antecedents, gender and corruption in Nigeria and an analysis of Obasanjo's administration. Based on its findings, the article concludes that imputing the prevalence of corruption in Nigeria to gender, amounts to a fallacy. It affirms that corruption in Nigeria under President Olusegun Obasanjo can be attributed to the insecurity of the people at the helm of affairs, who perceive the national economy as the avenue to secure future prosperity. The article recommends self-disqualification through self-exposure, irrespective of gender inclination as the potential platform through which corruption could be eliminated. It also suggests

that the legal instruments should be backed with an astute political will to make them enforceable.

484. Aremu, O. A., Pakes, F., & Johnston, L. (2009). Therapeutic Effectiveness of Self-Efficacy in the Reduction of Police Attitude to Corruption in Nigeria. *The Police Journal*, 82(4), 331-348.

How to reform the Nigerian police has become an urgent issue given the routine involvement of its officers in corrupt practices. This article gives an appraisal of the therapeutic effectiveness of self-efficacy as a counseling strategy in tackling the Nigerian police behavior towards corruption. The study adopts a quasiexperimental approach, with 200 police personnel purposively and conveniently sampled from two state police commands in Ogun and Lagos states. The findings indicate that the self-efficacy counseling strategy positively influences the corrupt attitudes of the treated group. Gender was found to moderate significantly, with female police officers showing more positive change than their male counterparts. Thus, the result implies that the inclusion of self-efficacy counseling as a bottom-up approach framework is effective in tackling corruption in the Nigerian police. This will also aid policies aimed at police transformation, police practice and counseling practice.

485. Aremu, O. A., Pakes, F., & Johnston, L. (2009). The Effect of Locus of Control in the Reduction of Corruption in the Nigerian Police. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 32(1), 144-156.

The widespread nature of corruption in the Nigerian police has led to calls for radical reorientation of policemen. This article examines the concept of locus of control counseling approach and how it can aid in the improvement of police ethical standards and

thus reduce police corruption in Nigeria. Locus of control is the perception of an individual about events in his or her life. Using a pretest, post-test, and control group quasiexperimental approach, 200 police personnel were conveniently sampled from Oyo and Lagos states police commands. Quantitative data were collected with a 100 percent success rate using a valid and reliable instrument, the police ethical behavior scale (PEBS). Using analysis of covariance and t-test statistics on three generated hypotheses, the findings indicates that locus of control as a counseling technique could significantly reduce police corruption. The moderating effect of gender and career status on the intervention (locus of control) shows that female participants and senior police officers demonstrate a stronger reduction on the corruption measure. The study concludes that to successfully transform the Nigerian police, the locus of control as a counseling technique should be integrated into the police training. The study thus fills the existing research gap by utilizing locus of control as a counseling intervention strategy.

486. Gire, J. T. (1999). A Psychological Analysis of Corruption in Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, 1(2), 1–15.

Scholarly works on corruption in Nigeria have been dominated by political science and, to a limited extent, sociology and economics. This work is a major contribution from a psychologist. Employing Abraham Maslow's concept of hierarchy of needs and Albert Bandura's perspective of social learning theory, the author attempts an analysis of the physical and psychological conditions in Nigeria today that tend to have predictable effects on behavior, including corruption. The article argues that corruption is no doubt occupying prominence on the reasons for Nigeria's economic and developmental ills, but that overlooking the psychological viewpoint is a major reason why current attempts

at tackling corruption have failed. The article made use of the observational learning processes to ascertain the prevalence of corruption as well as the causes of corruption. Providing appropriate punishment for corruption in and of itself is not sufficient to eliminate corruption as the phenomenon of corruption has multiple causes. The article concludes by arguing that increasingly worsening economic situation has led to a corresponding decrease in the standard of living of most Nigerians, and coupled with other factors that encourage corruption. Hence to eradicate corruption, there must be political will by the government, a conducive economic climate, and unemployment insurance for the working class to reduce the worry of job insecurity.

487. Ikpefan, O. A. (2008). Employees' perception on the possibility of corruption eradication in Nigeria (A case study of Edo/Delta state civil service. In *Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Socio- Economic Policies and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa*, Faculty of Social Science, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba, Nigeria Ondo State, 166-175.

Corruption is no doubt endemic in the Nigerian society. Evidences also abound of how successive government's effort at curbing the menace had fizzled out with time. It is on this note that this study examines employee's perception of the possibility of corruption eradication. To consummate this study, questionnaires were administered in Edo and Delta states as the demographic areas used as the case study. Further determinants and control of corruption was explored. Frequency distribution and the analyses of variance were used in the analysis. The findings confirmed that age and educational attainment does not have significant impact on employees' views on corruption

eradication. It was also confirmed that Nigerians believe that total eradication of corruption is not very feasible.

488. Nwankwo, A. C. (2003). Forms and Incidence of Corruption in the Present Day Democratic Dispensation in Nigeria: Implications for Counselling. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and Sustainable Development: The Third World Perspective* (pp. 208-217). Awka: Bookpoint Limited.

Several forms of corruption can be observed in the present dispensation and the frequencies at which these corrupt practices occur in the Nigerian society have become worrisome. This study is an empirical investigation to this phenomenon. The author sought the views of children, adolescents and adults on the forms and incidence of corruption in the country. The purpose is to identify the prevailing forms of corruption, ascertain the rate at which they occur in the present day democratic dispensation in order to know where and how counseling could be given. Based on the analysis, there are up to 38 forms of corruption in the present day democratic dispensation and there is a very high incidence of most of the forms of corruption in the country today. In addition, there is no significant difference in view of male and female respondents with regard to the forms and incidence of corruption, while the views of children, adolescents and adults did not differ significantly on the forms and incidence of corruption in Nigeria today. The article contends that an excessive pursuit of the factors of life is detrimental to the growth and progress of any society and that greed has been observed as the permanent seed in the heart of many Nigerians. Implications of the findings to counseling include the need for serious counseling services and programs in schools, homes, villages and establishment involving all categories of people. In addition, an anti-corruption legislation should make leaders to do self-evaluation and self-criticism with a view to adopting a culture of accountability.

489. Odemba A. S. (2010). *Corruption in Sub-Sahara Africa: A Phenomenological Study*. (Doctoral Thesis) University of Phoenix, Arizona, U.S.A.

This doctoral thesis focuses on identifying and describing challenges encountered by sub-Sahara Africa government leaders in addressing corrupt practices. Nigeria is one of the countries that receives significant attention throughout the discussion. The researcher adopts the qualitative phenomenological research method developed by Adrian van Kaam and modified by Clark Moustakas, as premise for the research design. From the interview data collected, five areas requiring change are identified: education and behaviors among citizens, media freedom, government transparency, election reform, and global sanctions. The researcher consequently makes the following recommendations to assist government leaders in combating corruption: civic education of ethics, reform of the legal and political system, improvement of procurement procedures, stringent court and departmental punishment; and engagement of civic organizations in the war against corrupt practices.

490. Omoluabi, P. (2005). Psychological Concomitants of Corruption in Nigeria. In L. Olurode, & R. Anifowose, (Eds.), *Rich But Poor: Corruption and Good Governance in Nigeria* (pp.109-119). Lagos: Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lagos.

The article aims at highlighting, from a psychological perspective, the concept, characteristics, causes and prevention of corruption, focusing on those psychological factors, which have predisposed individuals or groups to engage in corrupt practices as receivers, givers and extortionists. It conceptualizes corruption, identifies its main characteristics, the causes, effects, and approaches in the perpetuation of corruption. It identifies ways of preventing

individuals from engaging in corrupt practices to include the cognitive appraisal approach, due process, refusing unwarranted offers, resisting unwarranted demands, leaving to delay gratification needs, enhanced religiosity, and personal principles. The author is of the view that since we can learn corruption through socialization, we can unlearn it through the process of resocialization and by instituting an effective and appropriate machinery to detect and punish the offence through appropriate and prompt sanctions. He notes that a sustained anti-corruption measure must be premised on the provision of reasonable living standards that seeks to elevate the majority of the people above poverty line.

491. Oyedipo, F.P.A . (1986). Corruption, personality and Transcendental Meditation. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in Development* (pp. 220-226). Ibadan: Ibadan University Press.

Corruption is prevalent in the Nigerian society, and several explanations have been advanced for this. This article basically tries to examine the relative importance of corruption, and the role of the extended family in Nigeria. It also examines the politicoeconomic structure of the country and the value of socialism and personality requirements. Finally, the article examines the possible role of transcendental meditation toward improving any deficiencies in the nationalist personality formation.

Religious Studies

492. Adebayo, R. I. (2013). The Imperative for Integrating Religion in the Anti-Corruption Crusade in Nigeria: A Muslim Perspective. *Centrepont Journal*, 15(1), 1-24.

The centrality of crusades against corruption in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. This article attempts an historical overview of the crusades against corruption in Nigeria. It recognizes the efforts of the Nigerian government, both civilian and military since independence in tackling the menace of corruption, but notes with dismay the neglect of religion as a viable means for tackling corruption. The article attempts a justification for incorporating religion into anti-corruption crusade in Nigeria. It argues that the scripture contains moral virtues like justice, sincerity, love, goodness, accountability, truthfulness, trustworthiness and equity which are no doubt necessary ingredients for curbing corrupt practices in the nation. The article also discussed the constraints of using religion to curb corruption, and went on to discuss the modality for integrating religion into the anti-corruption crusade. According to the author, the fight against corruption is not only an existential necessity but also a divine imperative. This means that religion has a crucial role to play in the fight against corruption.

493. Agba, M. S. (2010). Combating Corruption for Sustainable Developmental Growth in Nigeria: Exploring the Paradigm of Divine Option. *International Business and Management*, 1(1), 16-21.

The past few years has seen growing interest in the analysis of corruption and the attendant effect of corruption to development in Nigeria. The article argues that corruption has been the impediment to development in Nigeria. It argues that although

corruption is a global phenomenon affecting both developing and developed nations alike, its effect on Nigeria is quite more devastating. The author notes that past attempts by government in curbing or eradicating corruption in Nigeria have failed for various reasons some of which are decay in societal values; perception of political office as primary means of gaining accesses to wealth; the weakness of social and governmental enforcement agencies; lack of political will to fight corruption and the absence of a strong sense of national community due to ethnic diversity of the country. For the author, however, the questions of corruption and leadership in Nigeria are cardinal in every development effort in the country. Against that background, this article explores the paradigm of divine option as potent instrument in combating corruption in Nigeria. It also emphasizes the need for strong political will by the leadership and for the various anti-corruption agencies in Nigeria to network with organizations and individuals who are known for their straightforwardness in their effort to stamp out corruption in the country.

494. Aiyede, E. R., Simbine, A. T., Fagge, M. A., & Olaniyi, R. (2011). Religion, Ethics and Attitudes towards Corruption in Nigeria: A Historio-graphical Review. *Research for Development*, 25(1 & 2), 205-237.

Religious institutions have recently become a critical voice in Nigeria's anti-corruption struggles. Yet, their role in promoting the menace has also been criticized by some analysts. The objective of the article is to show that religion and ethics in Nigeria cannot be divorced from the country's corruption challenges. The article conceptualizes corruption as an enigma in the Nigerian system and maintains that corruption is widespread in the government parastatals, where it has been given different names. African traditional religion, Christianity and Islam is not corruption free. Culture, religion, tradition and modernity all has elements of

corruption. The article also reviewed the anti-corruption enterprise in Nigeria and the role of faith-based organizations in it. The argument is simple: corruption is heterogeneous and multireligious in Nigeria and it is a complex phenomenon that cut across all sectors of Nigeria structures. Corruption goes beyond mere idea of right and wrong, legal and illegal, as it includes all disapproved behaviors.

495. Akpabio, E. (2005). *The Role of the Church in Anti-Corruption Campaign in Nigeria*. Abuja: White House Press.

Most religions preach virtues that abhor corruption. In an era of growing corruption, many look up to the Church and its leaders to provide guidance to help society over the problem of corruption. The Christian faith is no exception. This short book written by a Christian clergy represents an effort in that direction. The work examines the origin, cause and effect of corruption in Nigeria. The author contends that the government and political leaders are largely responsible for the spread of corruption, as well as Nigeria's refusal to work according to the purpose and teachings of God. The effect of corruption according to him includes retarded economic growth and poor international image. He concludes that the church has a great role to play in bringing about change (even though the church itself is often in a dilemma) by inculcating the right attitude to members, discipline its corrupt members and purge itself of corruption.

496. Alanamu, A. S., Adeoye, M. N., & Yinusa, M. A. (2009). The role of Religions in combating corruption in Nigeria. In U. D. Enweremadu & E. E. Okafor (Ed.), *Anti- Corruption Reforms in Nigeria Since 1999 Issues, Challenges and the Way Forward* (pp.31-42). Ibadan, IFRA Special Research Issue, Vol. 3, 2009.

Religion has widely been perceived as a moral force for social change. Yet in Nigeria, religious institutions have played little or no role in the continued search for a more honest and accountable leadership. This article examines the relationship between corruption and religion, defined as the feeling and experience of individuals in relation to whatever they consider to divine. Two theoretical frameworks were used in this study. One is idealistic explanation, and the other anomie theory which regards corruption as a form of deviant behavior, that is contrary to the values being promoted by religious bodies in the country. Some current trends in corruption in Nigeria, especially those occurring from 2003–2008 were discussed. The article suggest that the two dominant religions in Nigeria, Christianity and Islam, which values purity, chastity, honesty, and modesty etc. should fully implement the tenets of morality and ethics as imbibed in their religious holy books and this will help in eliminating corruption. The authors state that the clergy need to be reawakened on the importance of fighting corruption in Nigeria since the government cannot do it alone.

497. Al-Tukry, I. A. I (2007). Islam Probity and Accountability: A Model for Shariah Implementation State. In A. M. Inuwa (Ed.), *Executive Session on Corruption: Corruption in Contemporary Governance, Public Complaints and Anti-Corruption Directorate, Kano State Government* (pp. 16-49).

An increasing number of scholars have emphasized the benefits of a religious approach to fighting corruption. This article examines the concept probity and accountability and the role of Islam and Shariah in advancing and entrenching them. Writing from an Islamic perspective, the author argues that Nigeria is currently experiencing severe corruption and loss of development because of the absence of dedicated and God-fearing leadership. The writer contends that Islam teaches its adherents moral

conducts and uprightness which lies at the root of Islamic faith. He concludes that Shariah practicing states have not always adhered to this principles and this has severely weakened the credibility of the Shariah project and given it a negative image. He recommends ethical reorientation, strong application of laws and leadership by example.

498. Amanze, O. P. (2007). The Role of Preaching in Combating Corruption in Today's World. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the Challenge of Human Development* (pp. 83-92). Ilishan-Remo: Babcock University Press.

Nigerians are widely perceived as one of the most religious people on earth. Yet corruption has continued to grow in Nigeria. This article addresses the irony of rapid spread of corruption despite the sporadic growth in the number of churches. The leadership of the church are being questioned on issues that borders on ethics and morality among church members. This study conceptualizes corruption as a global phenomenon but states that corruption can be tackled if human development becomes a national priority, and national progress becomes the focal point of interest. In the article, the effectiveness of preaching as a tool for combating corruption was emphasized. The author argues that church leaders must learn to be selfless in order to assist the government in combating corruption which is posing a major threat to the socio-economic development of the country. Suggestions were also made in the article on a total change needed in the mode of preaching. Preachers should faithfully teach the true tenets of Christianity and not see preaching as business as usual while the nation suffers from under-development. If these are done, the church will truly play its role in combating all phases of corruption in our contemporary society.

499. Ehioghae, M. E. (2007). Agenda for a Corrupt Free Society: The Spiritual Dimension. In A. D. Aina, (Ed.), *Corruption and the Challenge of Human Development* (pp.31-39). Ilishan –Remo: Babcock University Press.

The genesis of corruption in Nigeria is one issue that has polarized corruption experts. This article is another attempt to understand the origin and evolution of corruption in Nigeria which is considered as a national threat. The main thrust of the work centers on the spiritual dimensions of corruption, in particular, the roles of the clergies from both Christian and Islamic religions. The author argues that the origin of corruption can be traced to the Holy Bible when Gehazi, servant of Elisha, collected bribes. The article cites other references to show how corruption emanated from the spiritual realm. The author investigates the reason for the inability of the Church and Mosque to help in the elimination of corruption despite the teachings of their faith. The article states that greed, poverty and pervasion of social values by both spiritual and political leadership are the major obstacles to the fight against corruption. To tackle corruption, in all sectors of the economy, the spiritual leaders must change their method of preaching.

500. Ejikeme N. R. (undated). *Corruption in Nigeria: A Manifestation of Bad Governance: A Socio-ethical Survey in the Light of the Social Teachings of the Church; with Particular Reference to Gaudium et Spes and Populorum Progressio*. Doctoral Thesis, Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Germany.

This thesis attempts an understanding of corruption in Nigeria from the religious perspective. It examines the influence of religion in the socio-political lives of the different ethnic groups in the pre-colonial and colonial Nigerian eras and suggests that

colonialism helped in making political corruption a part and parcel of governance in Nigeria.

The thesis also examines the social teachings of the universal and particular Church on corruption with particular attention to *Gaudium et Spes*, *Populorum Progressio* and the teachings of the Nigerian Catholic Bishops. It concludes that Nigerians have heard and read enough of skilled homilies and sermons and calls on the Church to demonstrate more practical leadership in the fight against corruption. Also that the government should embark on social justice initiatives while the governed move away from their passive attitude towards corruption.

501. Ehusani, G. (2003). Religion and the Scourge of Corruption in Nigeria. In A. Aderinwale (Ed.), *Corruption, Accountability and Transparency for Sustainable Development* (pp.171-184). Ota: African Leadership Forum.

Religious explanations are increasingly becoming common in the literature of corruption in Nigeria. This article is one of such attempts. The author gives an account of corruption in Nigeria bearing in mind, the level of religiosity in Nigeria. Employing biblical references, the author attempts to analyze corruption in Nigeria. The article observes that despite the depth of religious involvement of the Nigerian nation, the practice of corruption is still at an alarming rate. Corruption according to the article is responsible for the present deplorable situation in Nigeria. Accountability, strengthening of the judicial system and law enforcement, and changing individual minds and the collective conscience of Nigerians to make them more sensitive to the concept of right and wrong are needed to halt corruption in Nigeria.

502. Faleye, A. O. (2013). Religious Corruption: A Dilemma of the Nigerian State. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, 15(1), 170-185.

While most studies emphasize the useful role of religion in curtailing corruption, the role of religious institutions in fueling corrupt practices are often ignored. This work, attempts a cursory look at some of the problems associated with “corrupt evangelism and indoctrination” in Nigeria, and their implications for national development. Drawing examples from the experiences of Christian and Muslim communities, this scholar argues that the overbearing influence of religion on national values is responsible for the widespread corruption in Nigeria. He also submits that religion has also been the vehicle under which other vices such as terrorism are perpetrated. For these reasons, the author suggests that religious bodies should also henceforth be held accountable for the funds they receive and the doctrine they disseminate.

503. Makpu, M. I. (2012). The Biblical Law: A Panacea to Reduce Corruption in Nigeria. *Journal of Arts and Contemporary Society*, 4, March, 42-50.

From a Christian religious background, this article provides another insight into the concept of corruption and the causes of corruption. Adopting structural functionalism approach as basis for analysis, the article attempts to show how and why Nigerian institutional structures are the main causes of corruption. The main theme of the article is to examine biblical law as a framework for reducing corruption in Nigeria. The article concludes that corruption can be successfully curbed if more roles are given to the preachers in the various religions who are considered as the mouthpiece of God. The article also makes recommendations along the lines of attitudinal change and mass education of the people.

504. Marquette H. (2012). 'Finding God' or 'Moral Disengagement' in the Fight against Corruption in Developing Countries? Evidence from India and Nigeria. *Public Administration & Development*, 32(1), 11-26.

There have been growing calls for an enhanced role for religious institutions in the ongoing fight against corruption. These calls are often premised on the basis of the assumption that religious people are more concerned with ethics than with the nonreligious, despite the fact that many of the most corrupt countries in the world also rank highly in terms of religiosity. This article examines the causal relationship between religion and corruption which the author found to be questionable due to methodologies being used to build up evidence of a causal relationship. For instance, the article presents findings from field research in India and Nigeria that explores how individual attitudes towards corruption may (or may not) be shaped by religion. The research shows that religion may have some impact on attitudes towards corruption, but it has very little likely impact on actual corrupt behavior. This is because—despite universal condemnation of corruption—it is seen by respondents as being so systemic that being incorrupt often makes little sense.

505. Moshood, H. A. (2007). *Ethics, Corruption, and Accountability in Governance in Nigeria: Islamic Approach*.

Paper delivered during an International Conference on Nigeria in the 21st Century: Issues and Challenges, Faculty of Administration, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife/Conference Centre of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria, September 6. Despite being a multireligious society, some Nigerians have pushed for a religious solution to corruption. Employing the holy Quran as a model for analysis, this paper attempts to establish a nexus between corruption,

unaccountability and the concept of “shameful deeds” as mentioned in the holy Quran (Q7:33). The paper argues that these problems have contributed in no small measure to the challenges of governance in Nigeria. According to the author, there are three levels of corruption. This includes street level corruption, business corruption and high level corruption. In relation to the volume of resources involved, corruption can be termed either petty or grand corruption. The paper argues that though grand corruption affects the country more in view of its magnitude, much of the negative perspective suffered in Nigeria is as a result of petty corruption. Corruption is also found both in the public and private sectors, and both have eaten deep into the very existence of the nation. There is, therefore, a need for accountability in order to have good governance. After examining the Islamic ethics of governance, He argues that the action of every Muslim should be guided by God and the Quran. The paper concludes by recommending reforms, made possible through the adoption of Islamic social ethics, which emphasize the need to put God first, as ways to solve these problems.

506. Nwaomah, M. S. (2007). The role of the church in combating corruption in Nigeria. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp.73–82). Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

In recent times, the battle against corruption has attracted the attention of civil society actors, such as the church which has expressed worry about the increasing cost of corruption. This article examines the rise of corruption as an enigma in Nigeria and how different regimes both military and civilian have attempted to combat it even though they ended up fuelling its spread. It also examines causes and effects of corruption and shows its negative impact on the economic, political, social, cultural, and spiritual order. From the perspective of the church as an institution of

holiness, the author describes how the church has helped in the promotion of corruption which, ironically, the church is expected to fight against because of its moral and spiritual ethics as written in the bible. The inability of anti-corruption agencies like EFCC, ICPC, Code of Conduct Bureau, etc., to curb corruption is seen as sign of leadership failure and citizen docility. To remedy the problem, the author suggests a change in the method of preaching by church leaders, calling on them to identify with the government for a holistic battle against corruption.

507. Obeta, J. S. (2002). Corrupt practices in the Old Testament: Reflections in the contemporary Nigerian society. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp. 243–250). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

Scholars have argued that corruption is not new to human societies. This article examines various meaning of corruption as denoted in the Old Testament, various corrupt practices in the Old Testament and how it is manifesting in contemporary Nigerian society. It describes corruption as dishonest, immoral and idolatrous act. The study identifies the socio-political and religious manifestations of corruption in the Old Testament that are manifesting in contemporary society. These include incest, impersonation, sit-tight syndrome, dishonesty, abuse of office, political assassination among others. The article argues that in spite of the prayers that are made to stem the tide, corruption is growing in Nigeria. The writer concludes, like the prophet Amos in the Christian Bible that if nothing is done to curb corruption in the Nigerian society, the country might just attract the wrath of God.

508. Ogunji, J. A. & Adiboye, G. O. (2007). Development of spiritual intelligence: A panacea for eradicating corruption. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 389–395). Ilisan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

Analysing corruption from a spiritual prism is an approach that is novel in the study of corruption. This work examines corruption from a spiritual dimension, focusing on how to tackle the problem of corruption in Nigeria. It provides a working understanding of spiritual intelligence and how it can be developed as a tool against corruption from a Christian biblical perspective. It explores the ways of developing spiritual intelligence as well as indicators of spiritual intelligence which includes love, faith, joy and peace. The development of spiritual intelligence refers to skills, abilities, and behaviors required to maintain a relationship with the ultimate source of life, God. It posits that eradicating human corruption is not a function of academic enlightenment or law enforcement, but a function of development of spiritual intelligence or wisdom which are evident in spiritual values. This article posits that spiritual intelligence is a tool for eradicating corruption due to its core operations discernment. Discernment, according to the Bible, makes people open to learning and seeing the true import of their actions and how it affects others. It enables individuals to move from the egocentric intent behind corruption to having a holistic picture of the negative impact of corruption on human existence.

509. Olabode, B. O. & Oke, O. P. (2011). Corruption and religious values: An exploration into the manipulation of religion as an agent of corruption. In A. B. Sunday (Ed.), *Corruption, democracy and good governance in Nigeria* (pp.101–119). Saki, Nigeria: Real Success Consults.

The menace of corruption has emerged as a major impediment to national development in contemporary Nigeria. It is the most single social problem in the country. Religion, which is central to all aspects of human development have, however, failed in its function of checking corruption in the country. Religion in Nigeria today dampens, destroys and weakens the revolutionary quest and ability to revolt against unjust social order. This article examines the role of religion in aiding and abetting corruption in Nigeria. It adopts a structural strain theory/anomy to conceptualize corruption and a structural functionalist perspective to examine religion. It concludes that religion, instead of reducing corruption, is aiding and abetting it. It emphasizes the need to deconstruct religion as well as renew and reform our religious institutions to enable them to perform their socially expected roles and help provide the impetus for socio-spiritual rebirth.

510. Oke, O. P., & Adebisi, O. M. (2011). Abating corruption for good governance: The role of religious leaders. In A. B. Sunday (Ed.), *Corruption, democracy and good governance in Nigeria* (pp.142–155). Saki: Real Success Consults.

Corruption has been threatening the democratic foundations of Nigeria since independence in 1960, and it has become the biggest challenge militating against Nigeria's democratization strides. This article examines the role of religious leaders in abating corruption and installing good governance. It conceptualizes corruption and identifies its root causes and the multidimensional nature of the cankerworm in Nigeria. It also examines the manifestation and connection of corruption in religion. The article concludes that there can be no solution to Nigeria's manifold problems, unless the religious leaders take the bull by the horn in their efforts to fight corruption to the barest minimum. It calls for repentance and a change of heart on the part of religious leaders which will lead to the transformation of the church and society in

general. It argues that good governance can be achieved only when religious leaders make a concerted effort, through leadership by example. It emphasizes the need to create a forum through which corrupt men of God would be asked to face the music. Publications on scandalous acts of committed ministers should not be overlooked. Religious leaders should be accountable and in collaboration with the government, should keep members under a close watch.

511. Okwueze, I. M. (2002). Corruption in Nigeria: Lessons from the Old Testament. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp.230–242). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

Corruption has been identified as one of the social malaises of any organized society. The article examines the history and causes of corruption in Nigeria. The author identifies wrong attitude of the people to public office holders, collapse of moral value and obsession for material things as the major causes of corruption in Nigeria and contends that corruption is responsible for the poor states of things in Nigeria. It relates the prevailing conditions in Nigeria with a particular time in Israel where Prophet Amos had to address the elites on the need to curb corruption. The study, therefore, suggests that those who occupy public offices should live above board and should be wearied of good judgment as they would be accountable to God at the end of time.

512. Onongha, K. (2007). Intersection of corruption and Christian ethics: Towards a solution to a national problem. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 53–61). Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

This article seeks to present corruption as a global epidemic which has spread to all facets of the economy, including the health and education sectors. The article argues that greed and materialism are the major causes of corruption in Nigeria and other African countries, and the cumulative effect of corruption on the state is under-development. The main objective of the article is centered on the applicability of the Christian ethics in our public sector. To end corruption in Nigeria, ethics is considered as the main base for change. And Christians must embrace moral ethics in order to better the lots of the country. The article suggests that dependence on power above and beyond our ability and building a relationship with our creator and the community will help to contain corruption. The author, however, acknowledges that the fight against corruption must not be left to God alone, other anti-corruption institutions must join in combating this biggest evil in Nigeria.

513. Orji D. O. (2011) *The Role Of The Churches in Combatting Corruption Among Political Leaders in Anambra State, Nigeria*. (PhD Thesis) University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria.

The thesis historicizes corruption in Nigeria generally then narrows to corruption in Anambra State in South-East Nigeria. The researcher argues that corruption is endemic among political leaders in Anambra State and that this is of grave concern to residents of the State. Avarice, greed and the get-rich quick syndrome are identified as major causative factors of corrupt actions.

Findings of the study suggest that there are overt causes of corruption among political leaders in Anambra state arising from avarice and greed. This has affected the well-being of individuals and retarded progress in the state. The study also identifies embezzlement of public fund, rigging of elections, kidnapping of

political opponents, thuggery and politically motivated killings as the core of activities of some of the political leaders. The researcher finds that the church has used preaching, prayer, social action, exemplary lifestyle and sacrifice as strategies against corruption. The thesis concludes that there is a fundamental and innate relationship between the Church and the State and posits that the Church is playing her expected role by challenging political leaders to engage in the activities that are for the interest of social progress in Anambra state.

514. Simbine, A. T., Aiyede, E. R., Olaniyi, R. , & Fagge, M. A. (2011). What has religion got to do with it? Ethics and attitudes towards corruption in Nigeria. *Research for Development*, 25(1 & 2), 239–276.

The article examines how religion has been silent in the face of corruption in public life in Nigeria, and how corruption has greatly multiplied in the country. So there is need to research on the determining causes of corruption in the country. The objective of this work is to answer the questions on how morality, religion and ethics can help in bringing a corrupt free Nigeria. The article presents and discusses some facts on the correlation between religion, ethics and corruption. Clarity was given between private and public morality, as well as suggestions on how to tame corrupt practices. The article suggests that the three main religions should put measures in place to check corruption.

515. Ugwu, T. (2002). The “cleansed” society: The Igbo traditional religious attitude towards Corruption. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives; A book of readings* (pp.191–199). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

Pervasive corruption has been argued to be a product of the transition into a modern state. This article examines the traditional Igbo society attitude to corruption and the reason for pervasive corruption in our society. It identifies the abandonment of traditional cultural practices which are rooted mainly in the Supreme Being with other divinities. The author contends that the Igbo traditional society was built on respect for ancestors, strict observance of religious laws like oath taking and the observance of social justice. It contends that while God remained supreme, there are also respects for their ancestors who are seen as the invisible guardians of morality and the police of the community. Therefore, the writer advocates for the adoption of some elements of traditional practices in our fight against corruption in the present system in order to deter corrupt practices in our society.

516. Ugwueye, E. L. (2002). Religiosity without religion: A survey of the decay in God's house today. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp. 221–229). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

Religion has been described as the opium of the masses. This article examines how societal decadence has crept into the religious institutions particularly Pentecostal churches and the way out of this poor state of affairs in Nigeria. It identifies commercial factor as the major reason for establishing some of these churches because of social insecurity, fear of the unknown, frustration, unemployment, poverty and ignorance which have pervaded the country. The author contends that through spurious soothsaying and offerings, the people are exploited. He suggests that proper education; help for one another in hours of need and absolute faith in God is the only way out.

517. Umahi, A. G. (2007). Paul's approach to bribery in Acts 24:25–27: A Christian response to corruption in Nigeria. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 63–72). Ilishan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

This article is centered on the teachings of Apostle Paul, one of the pillars of the Christian faith, and Biblical prescriptions on how Christians and the entire mankind can imbibe the principle of moral standard to fight corruption. The article highlights some aspects of bribery and corruption, and its multifaceted nature, including its political, academic, moral and social forms. Some cases of past leaders who were found guilty of corruption by the antigraft agencies and Transparency International were discussed. These cases shows that the effect of corruption in all sectors of the country is enormous .The article also examines all efforts made by the government to fight corruption using bodies like the EFCC, ICPC etc. Finally, the author suggests strategies for winning the current war on corruption - total moral change by the Christians by following the biblical teachings in the Holy Bible as instructed both in the new and old testaments.

518. Yinusa, A. M. & Adeoye, N. M. (n.d.). Religious alue: A panacea to corruption in Nigeria. Ilorin, Nigeria: Department of Sociology, University of Ilorin. Retrieved from <https://www.unilorin.edu.ng/publications/Religious%20Value%20&%20corruption.htm>

In Nigeria, religion is central to all aspects of social, economic and political life. This article examines the potential role of religion as an anti-corruption force. According to the authors, religion can serve as a springboard for the internalization of values, which are fundamental to achieving correct human behavior. This is possible because, religion dictates to mankind

basic values intended to guide people towards living an ideal lifestyle. The core values of these religions, especially Islam and Christianity which are widely practiced in Nigeria, are purity, chastity, honesty, integrity, quality of moderation and humility. In their estimation, the menace of corruption in Nigeria can be drastically reduced and transformed through the internalization of religious values.

519. Yusuf A., Ajidagba U. A. , & Yusuf, H. T. (n.d.). Socio-religious antidotes for combating corruption in Nigeria, Ilorin, Nigeria: Department of Arts and Social Sciences Education, University of Ilorin.

The authors of the article provides a critical look at the concept of corruption and its typology, the concept of democracy and the interdisciplinary nature of Social Studies education which also includes the ways the subject could be used to solve the problem of corruption. In their analyses, the authors observe that efforts to establish democracy as a form of government are extremely important in the overall effort to eradicate corruption. They emphasize the importance of Social Studies education as a core subject at the primary tier of education, urging that teachers and school authorities should emphasize the areas in the subject that instil in students the ethics and values of society.

Sociology

520. Abdurashheed, A., Babaita I. S., & Yunisa M. A. (2012). Fraud and financial crimes prevention and control in Nigeria: A sociological analysis. *International Journal of Asian Social Science*, 2(3), 214–219.

This article sets out to examine fraud and financial crimes in Nigeria. It states that financial fraud is one of the most devastating forms of corruption in the Nigerian system. The article also discusses the strategies for effective prevention and control of fraud and financial crimes in Nigeria. In this study, it is argued that fraud is the single most important financial problem and threat faced in Nigeria. This reality has hampered growth and development in Nigeria. The article further argues that despite the efforts of the government in combating fraud and all forms of corruption by establishing anti-corruption agencies, such as the EFCC and the Independent Corrupt (and Other Related Offences) Commission (ICPC), there has been little success to show for it. After reviewing existing measures, the article concludes that effective fraud and financial crimes prevention and control in Nigeria require the monitoring of financial institutions by regulatory authorities and accurate intelligence gathering on these unethical acts.

521. Abu, O. A. and Olabode, B.O. (2011). Cultural obstacles to the fight against corruption in Nigeria. In A.B. Sunday (Ed.), *Corruption, democracy and good governance in Nigeria* (pp.71–100). Saki, Nigeria: Real Success Consults.

Nigeria is a country with a population of 160 million people, having diverse cultures. The discovery of oil introduced opportunities for rent-seeking activities and corruption in both private and public sectors of the economy. These also led to frequent change in Nigerian politics and intensified ethnic rivalry. This article analyzes the cultural obstacles to the fight against corruption. It argues that the political system and culture of a society could determine the extent to which citizens become more prone to corrupt activities. Some causes of corruption in Nigeria include obsession, materialism and glorification, lack of ethical standards, poor rewards systems, greed and approbation of ill-

gotten wealth by the general public. The article recommends adherence to ethical standards in decision-making, the rule of law campaign by mass media in order to educate the people of their rights as citizens, good and enforceable policies.

522. Acha, N. (1986). Counterproductive effects of corruption on social and economic development. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 142–152). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

While corruption may be unavoidable, or even useful under certain circumstances, its overall effects on a society can be devastating. This study discusses the general counter-productive effects of corruption on social and economic development with regards to Nigeria. An analysis of the misleading belief of cultural value laden treatment by most Western European writers regarding their articles on developing countries was made. The author insists that Western European writers intend to overemphasize the cultural relativism of corruption. He asserts that they assume that corruption was a monopoly of the so-called developing and underdeveloped countries especially in Africa, Asia and South America. This article posits that corruption and development are normative concepts which cannot be easily measured and that value judgments cannot be avoided when dealing with the effects of corruption on social and economic development. Finally, this study makes a general conclusion and gives a specific warning about the monumental consequences of the massive involvement of Nigerian public officials in systematic corruption.

523. Adeyemi, A. A. (1991). Corruption in Nigeria: The criminological perspective. In U. A. Kalu, & Y. Osinbajo (Eds.), *Perspectives on corruption and other economic crimes in Nigeria* (pp.1–12). Federal Ministry of Justice Law Review Series, Vol. 2, 1–12.

It is unarguable that corruption has eaten deep into the social fabric of the Nigerian state as no facet of our national life is immune of this social malaise. However, this article examines the causative factors of corruption from the criminological point of views. It identifies the corruption as a product of transitional socio-economic situation of average Nigerians. It highlights the socio-economic cost of corruption as well as strategies for combating it. The author advocates for the establishment of a National Corruption Commission to be manned by competent personnel vast in all the trapping of modern investigation to handle alleged cases of corruption among others and concludes that the government should develop the political will to discountenance the believes in some quarters of official complicity in institutional cases of corruption in Nigeria.

524. Agogo, O. P. (2002). Abhorrence of indiscipline and corruption in Nigeria: A focus on Igede cultural provisions. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp. 208–220). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

Scholars have argued that the preponderance of social delinquency in the society today is due to a breakdown of values system. This article examines the cultural practices of the Igede people as they affect lack of discipline and corruption in Nigeria. The author contends that the Igede people found in Benue, in the Middle Belt of Nigeria, strongly believe that the adoption of foreign values weakened the indigenous value system and is

consequently responsible for the rising incidence of social vices in Nigerian society. In addition to changing social values, harsh economic conditions are also held responsible for indiscipline and corruption. The writer concludes that if Nigeria is to stem the rising tide of corruption, it needs to respect its indigenous cultural values.

525. Aluko, M. A. O., & Adesopo, A. A. (2003). Bureaucratic corruption in Nigeria: A general and sociological insight into the problem. In E. O. Ezeani (Ed.), *Public accountability in Nigeria: Perspectives and issues* (pp. 157–172). Enugu, Nigeria: Academic Publishing Company.

The centrality of bureaucratic corruption has much attention of scholars. This work is one of the many works devoted to the area. In the study, the writer argues that the problem of bureaucratic corruption can be conveniently traced to several factors - radical change in the value-system or breakdown in societal norms; the interplay with politics, i.e., when politics comes into the realm of bureaucracy; ethnicity; poor reward system and unfavorable socio-economic environment which usually leads to increase in the cost of living and corresponding fall in the standard of living among the people. Bureaucratic corruption also flourishes and grows best in an atmosphere where people believe that the risk of discovery is low or virtually nonexistent or that the punishment is minimal or can even be evaded. Bureaucratic corruption thrives where there is a high degree of centralization of political and economic decision-making in the hands of a few people. For him, the above causes of bureaucratic corruption show that it is multidimensional and arise largely from societal values rather than singularly from individual dispositions. The implication of this according to their study is that bureaucratic corruption is in two main perspectives - micro and macro perspectives. The former according to them arises from individual dispositions.

Here, individual bureaucrat is seen as the “creator” of his world, and he is, therefore, responsible for all the various forms of bureaucratic corruption that are observed. The latter views bureaucratic corruption as a social problem; therefore, the authors recommend that the socio-economic condition of the nation should be made more favorable for the masses, in general, through a radical change in the value system, severe punishment of all corrupt bureaucrats, and confiscation by the state of all stolen assets.

526. Aluko, M. A. O. (2002). The institutionalization of corruption and its impact on political culture and behaviour in Nigeria. *Nordic Journal of African Studies*, 11(3), 390–402.

Culture is widely believed to be a major cause of corruption. Yet culture can also itself be negatively affected by corruption. This study explores critically the institutionalization of corruption in Nigeria, its subsequent impact on political culture and behavior, and the implication for development. This institutionalization is related exclusively to politics and the manifestation of corruption in the political arena. It argues that the institutionalization of corruption leads to an overall change in the value system and norms of behavior in a society. Coming from a sociological perspective, it posits that all behavior is socially generated, including corruption, and should be tackled through concerted societal efforts. It is the duty of the society to educate and mobilize its members to uphold basic values like honesty. It advocates the reconstruction of society through the eradication of poverty and the establishment of good governance.

527. Auwal, N.M. (1988). *Society, Bureaucracy and Corruption: A Case Study of Kano State Civil Service, Nigeria*. (PhD Thesis) Sussex University, Sussex, U.K.

This thesis examines problems associated with public bureaucracies in developing countries, with specific reference to the Kano State Civil Service in Nigeria. It is theoretically informed by Weber's concept of bureaucracy and theories of modernisation. Specific bureaucratic weaknesses are identified and analysed. These include a lack of initiative, lateness and absenteeism, red-tape, formalism, discontinuities and instability, alienation and corruption. The first part of the thesis treats these issues at a theoretical level by critically reviewing dominant perspectives in the literature and identifying appropriate concepts and ideas which define the focus of the study. Using the conceptual tools identified, the second part of the thesis critically examines administrative practices in the Civil Service with a view to explaining bureaucratic weaknesses. Several social, political, historical and economic variables are found to have relevance in explaining these problems. In general, formal bureaucratic structures are impotent and alienated from their social reality, while informal and personal influences are overpowering. Different types of corruption are identified in the Service, and their causes, prevalence and consequences are examined. Corruption is found to be pervasive and systemic in the Civil Service. While it remains a major problem, the general attitude towards corruption is that of ambivalence and fatalism. The thesis concludes that bureaucratic weaknesses are best understood when situated within the particular socio-cultural environment in which they exist, rather than through the mechanistic and ahistorical approaches adopted in earlier studies. The empirical analysis highlights issues arising from such studies and leads to the conclusion that a more flexible approach is required.

528. Bassey, A. O., Abia, R. P., Attah, F. , & Bassey, U. A. (2013). Corruption as a social problem and its implication on Nigerian society: A review of anti-corrupt policies. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(1), 423–430.

Corruption in Nigeria is described as endemic and scholars have considered corruption as a subculture in Nigeria. The article attempts to examine the level of corruption in Nigeria and tries to determine if government policies which were made towards the eradication of corruption has achieved the objectives which they are made for. It made efforts to analyze the concept of corruption, evaluate the anti-corruption policies put in place, and the prospect of eliminating corruption in Nigeria. This study also looks at the causes and consequences of corruption with a view to providing theoretical insights into the understanding of the causes of corruption and the various ways corruption manifest in our society. In conclusion, it made recommendations which hinges on the need for the government to enact laws and constitutional provisions to punish selfish and corrupt leaders.

529. Ejionye, U. A. & Emereuwaonu, E. U. (1986). Corruption as culture in Nigerian development. In F. Odekunle (Ed.), *Nigeria: Corruption in development* (pp. 274–280). Ibadan, Nigeria: Ibadan University Press.

One of the earliest perspectives on corruption in Nigeria traces the problem to the country's precolonial cultural practices and values, which according to such viewpoints continues to influence contemporary practices. This article focuses attention on providing some theoretical explanation to the causes and consequences of corruption and explores some of the implication of corruption on national development in Nigeria. This article traces the problem of corruption in Nigeria to the country's historical background, and argues that an understanding of the country's past is necessary for any proper comprehension and analysis of the phenomenon.

530. Elechi, O. O., Okosun, T. Y. , & Ngwe, E. J. (2007). Factors vitiating against the effectiveness of the Nigerian police in combating the criminal exploitation of children and women. *African Journal of Criminology and Justice Studies*, 3(1), 1–49.

The rising rate of human trafficking in Nigeria has gotten the attention of the government but efforts to combat it have not yielded appreciable results. This study identifies the factors responsible for this poor result as inadequate policing, corruption within the policing system, relative deprivation of freedom, mounting social injustice, lack of conventional social amenities, increasing conflicting social values, gender imbalance in the provision of education and economic opportunities and the breakdown of social institutions. The article examines the nature, extent, and development of this phenomenon. It outlines two lines of policy as panacea; a short term policy that will introduce mass education about the dangers of human trafficking and strengthen the legal enforcement system and in the long term, the authors advocate the address of the socio-economic conditions that sustains the phenomenon in Nigeria.

531. Ezech, P. J. (2002). Corruption and deviant behaviour in Nigeria. An anthropological perspective in Nigeria. In C.O.T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives; A book of readings* (pp.153–173). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

Most scholars have argued that the anti-corruption crusade in Nigeria by successive administration lacks the sincerity and political backing needed to check the menace in the country, hence the growing trend of the social malaise. This article examines anthropological causes of corruption in Nigeria. It describes the current fight on corruption as narrow and simplistic and identifies globalization, westernization and a calculated

attempt at suppressing local values/culture as the factors that are contributing to increase trend of antisocial behaviors in the society. The writer highlights three categories of corruption—incidental, systematic, and systemic—but contends that systemic corruption is a result of the incomplete transition from a traditional to postcolonial society. Furthermore, the article suggests the adoption of contrastive-study strategy to understanding and fighting corruption in Nigeria.

532. Gbenda, S. J. (2002). African traditional models of a corrupt-free society: Implications for Nigeria. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp.200–207). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

It has been identified that corruption with its attendant effects has retarded the Nigerian society severely. Therefore, this article attempts to examine the indigenous traditional institutions in the context of an African model of a corruption-free society using the Tiv people of the Middle Belt region of Nigeria as a case study. It argues that because of the respect for their culture and tradition, particularly the swerm, the traditional leadership rises to the responsibility of leadership. The author advocates for the adoption of good ethical standards, right attitudes toward wealth, high moral standards for aspiring leaders, and reorientation of our value system in order to stem the tide of corruption in our society.

533. Igbinovia, E. P. (1985). Police misconduct in Nigeria. *Police Studies: The International Review of Police Development*, 8(2), 111–122.

Malfeasance perpetrated by members of the Nigerian police has increased in recent times despite efforts to reduce corruption in the country. This author sought to examine the nature and extent

of police misconduct in Nigeria. The essay focuses on two areas of police malfeasance: corruption and violence, adopting Marxist-Leninist interpretation of crime and police behavior. The article also points to the strategies in place for deterring and/or curtailing the incidents of police misconduct in the country. The author draws inspiration from the words of Nobel Laureate, Professor Wole Soyinka.

534. Lewis P. & Alemika E. (2005). Seeking the Democratic Dividend: Public Attitude and Attempted Reform in Nigeria. Working paper No. 52. *Afrobarometer*. Cape Town, Republic of South Africa.

This monograph is based on the findings of a nationally-representative survey of Nigerians. The third Afrobarometer survey in Nigeria was conducted in September-October 2003. This survey of public attitudes follows on previous polls undertaken in January-February 2000 and in August 2001. In all, 2428 Nigerians of voting age were interviewed to find out what ordinary people think about recent political and economic developments, and to assess changes in popular attitudes since the 1999 transition from military rule to a civilian regime.

Results from three surveys allow greater confidence in making observations about the patterns of Nigerian public opinion over time. In previous discussions, we noted the sanguine responses of many Nigerians to the initial transition, and the growing sense of disenchantment as euphoria gave way to realism in the early years of civilian rule. Public expressions of satisfaction with democracy dropped sharply in 2001, along with approval of government performance, and trust in key institutions and public officials. General preferences for democracy also declined, though not nearly as much as political satisfaction. Nigerians continued to reject military rule by a large majority, and they were committed to many core democratic values. There was also evidence of broad

civic engagement. We concluded at that time that Nigerians had come “down to earth” in their assessments of politics and the economy, though there was still a reservoir of democratic attachments.

The 2003 survey reveals further decline in popular assessments of the political and economic system, indicating a basic disaffection among much of the Nigerian public. At the time of the transition from military rule, Nigerians expected a “democracy dividend” in the form of better governance, an improved economy, and rising personal welfare. For the most part, the Nigerian public today feels that they have failed to see a democracy dividend, and they are increasingly critical of government, ambivalent about the democratic regime, and divided about the future direction of the economy.

535. Okunola, A. R. & Adediran I. D. (2012). Festival of curses: A traditional crime control method in Edo state –Nigeria. *Issues in Ethnology and Anthropology*, 7(1), 85–106.

The rise in the crime rate in Edo state in the South-South geopolitical zone of Nigeria prompted the people to deploy their traditional institutions to curb crime. This led to the emergence of what is known as a “festival of curses” used to deter people from engaging in criminal activities. This study investigates the emergence, nature, acceptance, and impact of this festival in the state. Using mainly secondary sources and in-depth interviews among a cross section of the Bini, the findings discover that people who had engaged in criminals acts in the state besieged the Bini monarch’s palace to confess their atrocities and beg for forgiveness; there was vast acceptance of the festival despite religious differences. The study recommends that the festival should be a tool for policing and fighting crime in Nigeria.

536. Olurode, L. (2005). Corruption as a social problem. In L. Olurode, & R. Anifowose, (Eds.), *Rich but poor: Corruption and good governance in Nigeria* (pp.1–18), Lagos, Nigeria: Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lagos.

From a sociological viewpoint, this article takes a look at the social character of the crime of corruption, while emphasizing that combating it must be rooted in social measures. It is an attempt to integrate the disparate chapters in the book and provide a theme across them- that corruption, whatever its positive value remains an antisocial behavior and is descriptive of the state and its social institutions. To some extent, corruption is endemic in all social formations and has existed in varying forms in all societies. The article identifies varying forms of corruption, and explores some scholarly definitions. It states that corruption is an ambiguous and ubiquitous concept and tends to possess a dual nature. This ambiguity is embedded in the societal reaction to corruption. This means that there are some corrupt behavior that a community is prepared to condone and others that it strongly censures. According to the author, corruption is an incurable disease and it is cancerous in nature. He emphasizes the need to reform the state, revitalize our social values and fight corruption at the grassroots. In addition, the law on corruption must be simple and cases disposed of quickly. It also stresses the need for collaboration between countries.

537. Omonijo, D. O., Nnedum, O. A. U., & Uche, O. C. (2013). Social perspectives in the pervasiveness of endemic corruption in Nigeria. *International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management*, 1(2), 1–26.

Corruption is the major bane militating against the growth and development of the people and governments of countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The focal perspectives of the study hinges on the

theories of Functionalism, Marxism, Differential Association, and Elite theory which are deployed to examine the pervasiveness of corruption in Nigeria. The article also explores the anecdotal bulk of issues leading to the pervasiveness of corruption in the country which centers on leadership and systemic failure. The article concludes that something has gone wrong with the critical management of the Nigerian state and went on to recommend ways of correcting, modifying and reconditioning the bifurcating malaise of corruption.

538. Onyeonuru, I. (2002). Anomie and workplace deviance: A sociological analysis of bureaucratic corruption in Nigeria. In C. U. Isiugo-Abanihe, N. A. Isamah, & O. J. Adesina (Eds.), *Currents and perspectives in sociology* (pp. 299–333). Lagos, Nigeria: Malthouse Press.

From a sociological approach, this article probes the systematic nature of organizational deviance and bureaucratic corruption in Nigeria, using an open-systems approach, Durkheim's theory of anomie, and the political-economic perspective. It also gives concrete evidence of gross organizational deviance in Nigeria by highlighting the elements of corruption by public officials—especially since during the Babangida and post-Babangida era (1985–1993). According to the writer, political economy and corruption in Nigeria have been fueled by the nature of the social structure that emerged in the neocolonial period. Capitalism foisted on Nigeria by the colonial masters by its nature promotes corruption through the socio-economic exploitation of the laboring majority by property owners who often acquire the status of the privileged ruling class. Their combination of economic and political power enables them engage in the misappropriation of public funds which often fuels various forms of illegal acts in the form of secondary corruption. This study notes that organizational deviance was heightened by the fact that the federal government

has no reliable social security policy. Therefore, the nature of corruption in any society is invariably related to its political economy. The writer recommends that anomie and institutional deviance should be dealt with using a fair and just authority that will not restrain limitless passions, but will by example demonstrate to Nigerians that this is possible. The authority must as a basic prerequisite be accountable in its bid to sanitize the system. Punitive measures must be taken against erring officials who plundered and looted the national treasury. They must be publicly punished in accordance with relevant laws.

539. Onyeonuru, I. & Fayankinnu, A. E. (2003). Social security question and corruption in Nigeria. In G. Onu (Ed.), *Corruption and sustainable development: The Third World perspective* (pp. 74–83). Awka, Nigeria: Bookpoint.

Corruption has become endemic in organizations as a result of uncertainty, lack of adequate social security arising from poor conditions of service at work and related uncertainty about retirement. In Africa and indeed Nigeria, the term social security is a new name for an old ideal because it is only embodied in a formal framework, the concept of solidarity which is a basic value underlying at the very roots of African tradition which unites families, clans, tribes and small communities before the European penetration and the dawn of colonization and industrialization. The article examines the social security schemes in Nigeria—the National Provident Fund and the Nigeria Social Insurance Trust and Fund (NSITF). It posits that industrialization brought about the breakdown of traditional values, which rendered the formal family support system useless. It adopts an open systems approach and explains that corruption became a coping strategy for workers who were thus left unsecured and unsafe. It demonstrates that bureaucratic corruption is aggravated by the uncertainty of organizational and postorganizational fears about

tomorrow. This is as a result of insecurity and uncertainty associated with the lack of an adequate social security system and the absence of a reliable reward system which should help workers with social sustenance and advancement in the civic public in Nigeria. This study expresses an optimistic view that transforming the social security system is a possibility if experts work together on its reorganization and implementation.

540. Smith, D. J. (2007). *A culture of corruption: Everyday deception and popular discontent in Nigeria*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

Corruption is a multifaceted problem combating the world and Nigeria is not exempted. The author investigates the link between culture and corruption in Nigerian society, shedding light on how corruption is intertwined with complex social and economic processes such as patron-client relationships, kinship ties, postcolonial regimes, and the national oil industry. He analyzes the different categories of corruption noting that corruption in Nigeria cannot be understood outside politics. Corruption was traced from colonialism to military regimes in Nigeria not leaving out complex socio-economic processes, all of which influence and reproduce the problem of corruption. The study associates rampant crimes, vigilantism, witchcraft and Pentecostalism with the high incidence of corruption in the country. The author identifies corruption as the aftermath of extreme social, economic, and political inequality that has become the ethos in Nigeria.

541. Ugwuoke, C. U. (2002). Corruption in Nigeria: A sociological perspective in Nigeria. In C. O. T. Ugwu (Ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical perspectives: A book of readings* (pp.140–152). Nsukka, Nigeria: Chuka Educational Publishers.

There has been much debate about whether rising corruption is responsible for the stunted growth of the Nigerian economy. Thus, this article examines the problem of corruption in Nigeria from the sociological perspective. It identifies corruption as a major challenge to national development and it is accentuated by bad leadership, political instability, and the breakdown of cultural values. The author notes that the failure to effectively manage the nation's resources for the public good stimulates corruption in the country and suggests a multipronged approach to effectively tackle corruption.

Theatre Arts

542. Achebe, C. (1960). *No Longer at Ease*, New York: Astor-Honor.

The book's title comes from the closing lines of T. S. Eliot's poem, 'The Journey of the Magi' and is the sequel to 'Things Fall Apart' written by the same author. The novel opens with the trial of Obi Okonkwo on the charge of accepting a bribe. It then goes back in time to a point before his departure for studies in England and builds up with descriptions of the actions which resulted in Obi standing trial.

Members of Obi's tribal association contributed money to send Obi to England to study law and return to be their mouth-piece in interactions with the British Colonial Government. Instead, Obi returns with a degree in English Language. He thereafter takes up a civil service job at the Scholarship Board where he is immediately confronted with offers of bribe to award unmerited scholarships. He initially rejects these overtures.

Over time, Obi goes through a number of difficult challenges including social pressure over who to marry, the death of his mother, pressures to repay his education loan to tribesmen and pay

for the education of his siblings. All these make him more susceptible to bribe taking. The novel ends with Obi taking a bribe and telling himself that this will be his last one, only to discover that the bribe is part of a sting operation. He is promptly arrested, bringing us full circle to where the story began.

543. Lincoln, S. L. (2008). *Expensive Shit: Aesthetic Economies of Waste in Postcolonial Africa*. (PhD Thesis) Duke University, North Carolina, U.S.

This thesis proposes a reading of postcolonial African literature in light of the continent's continued status as a "remnant" of globalization--a waste product, trash heap, disposable raw material, and degraded offcut of the processes that have so greatly enriched, dignified and beautified their beneficiaries. The "excremental" vision of African authors, poets and filmmakers reflects their critical consciousness of the imbalances and injustices that characterize African societies and polities under pressure from monetized capitalism and domestic corruption. The figure of superfluity, excess, destruction or extravagance--concepts gathered together under the sign of "waste"--is a central thematic, symbolic, and formal feature of many postcolonial African works, and the researcher suggests that literature functions in this context to document, critique, and offer alternatives to the culture of waste that predominates in political and social life on the continent. Through chapters on excremental literature and the politics of allegory; corruption, debt and economy in Senegalese film; magical realism and inflation in Nigeria; and recycling and aesthetics in transitional South Africa, the thesis argues for a reading of postcolonial African fiction as a mode of political ecology, an aesthetics that draws its energies directly from the problem of waste management figured in the works.

544. Olagoke, D. O. (1972). *The Incorruptible Judge. The Incorruptible Judge*. London: Evans Brothers.

This fictional work is situated within the Nigerian context. It describes abuse of power and betrayal of public trust by a senior public official. The drama weaves a lot of factors that intertwine with corruption, including impunity, religiosity and morality. The main protagonists in the play are Ajala Oni, a young job seeker and Agbalowomeri, a senior public official who attempts to extort money – “kola” from Ajala before giving him a government job. Ajala reports the matter to the police who set up a sting operation with marked money to entrap Agbalowomeri. Agbalowomeri is apprehended and charged to court and in a twist, he attempts to compromise the judge through the judge’s wife, father-in-law and community head. The judge rebuffs all advances, convicts and sentences Agbalowomeri to prison.

545. Olarenwaju, A. B. (2007). Corruption in national leadership: The critical stance of Nigerian literary dramatists. In A. D. Aina (Ed.), *Corruption and the challenge of human development* (pp. 329–339). Ilisan-Remo, Nigeria: Babcock University Press.

This interesting article examines the treatment of corruption by Nigerian literary dramatists with a view toward solutions. It looks at the growth of corruption in Nigeria, the strategies and approaches adopted by various governments to combat it, corruption in national leadership, and the literary dramatists’ views on how to tackle the problem. The article espouses the literary dramatist view that the suffering and emasculation of the masses which originated in colonial times and the country’s failed attempt at capitalism are at the heart of the corruption crisis. Literary dramatists recommend intellectual revolt and collective rather than individual heroism as solutions. They believe that a

collective revolutionary action of the people would be effective in fighting against corrupt leaders in the polity. The study also suggests that the citizens should imbibe a culture of “play-reading” and “theatre-going,” and that literature, in general, and drama, in particular, should be a part of the school curriculum from primary school through secondary school.

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