

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background to the Study

Corruption is compounded as a concept. It is an ancient abnormality whose origin is dated back to the pre-biblical times. In ancient times, corruption became widespread. This can be seen in several scholars' writings in China, Greece, India, and Rome's ancient civilizations (Lipset and Lenz, 2000). Therefore, it can be said that corruption is as old as man. Not only did corruption spring up overnight. It existed from time immemorial and it can be termed a major problem in the world today. Corruption cuts across all nations of the globe. This covers the developed and developing countries. According to Bull and Newell (2003), before the 1990s, corruption was being viewed by several political scientists as a problem restricted to the developing nations only. This supposition or postulations by these scientists were however abandoned owing to high profile cases of corruption in most developed countries.

Akindele (2005) also noted that definitions of corruption ranged from his various illustrations to his signs. These include the use of government or official roles in ways that repudiate crooked or perverse public interest and actions that enable personal profits at the public's cost. It became crystal evident that the governing regime was corrupt as people entered into a social contract with the governing bodies. Transparency International characterized corruption as 'abuse of confided authority for personal gain and profit. (Transparency International 2014). The majority of elected officials and bureaucrats combine formal responsibilities with individualism affairs because there are no formal rules governing official conducts (Heidenheimer and Johnston, 2002).

Colonialism can roundly be said to have introduced corruption in Nigeria. The colonial masters were primarily focused on the development of their own country with the various produce they could siphon. This act of siphoning resources by the colonial masters was harmful to the interest of Nigerians. The interest of the colonies was never considered as the colonial masters were after the development of their countries. Also, the adoption of the system of indirect rule in some parts of Nigeria also contributed to its corrupt state today; this system of administration turned the colonial rule into a corrupted enterprise (Jimoh, 2016).

According to a 1947 Colonial Government Report, it has been indicated that Africans' background and perspective on public morality differ from Britain. Under the first republic, the leadership of the Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, and the President, Nnamdi Azikiwe, was marked by widespread

corruption, giving government officials the opportunity to loot public funds with impunity and exemption (Nzeogwu, 1966).

The above situation, among other factors, led some group of young middle-rank army officers on the 15th of January 1966 to sack the First Republic politicians from power through a coup d'état on the ground of corruption. The editorial of the Daily Times Newspaper of January 16, 1966 argued thus: With the transfer of authority of the Federal Government to the Armed Forces, we reached a turning point in our national life. The old order has changed, yielding place to a new one... For a long time, instead of settling down to minister to people's needs, the politicians were busy performing series of seven day wonders as if the act of government was some circus show... We were still groping along as people watched leaders scorn the base from which they ascended... (*Daily Times*, Jan. 16, 1966).

The coup was the First Republic's immediate reaction to corruption. The army got a very big and fantastic assistance showing that many Nigerians waited for such a wind of change for a long time. The first step of the General Aguiyi Thomas Ironsi military government was the introduction of a series of commissions of inquiry to probe the widespread of corruption and to investigate the activities of some government parastatals. However, this committee discovered many of the undertakings guilty as it disclosed the operations of some government undertakings, in particular the Nigeria Railway Corporation, the Nigeria Ports Authority, the late Nigeria Electricity Corporation and the Nigeria Airways, which were used by their respective ministers to obtain private enrichment agreements (Awoshakin, 2006). In addition, they were also guilty of stealing and misappropriating money and disregarding the procedures engaged under their ministries in awarding agreements to parastatals (Okonkwo, 2007).

The Gowon regime embarked on the three "Rs" (Rehabilitation, Reconciliation and Reconstruction) at the end of the civil war in 1970 with revenue from oil proceeds that characterized the war years. The fortunes from the oil sector soon became a minus as it brought about the Udoji Salary Awards which was arbitrary and careless, which resulted in the over-monetization of the economy, discouraged agricultural activities, especially rural farming and constructed spatial inflation (Adele, 1998). There were serious implications for development characterized by the jumbo era which permitted the award of contracts to friends, relations, foreign partners, white elephant projects which was being embarked upon by rulers, as a medium of looting public funds (Diamond, 1998).

Thus, through a coup d'état, General Murtala Mohammed overthrew the Gowon administration in July 1975. The 1975 coup was an effort to end corrupt government sector practice. In this respect, General

Murtala Mohammed first declared his property and asked his officials to follow suit. A series of probes were also instituted by Gowon's administration. The 1975 Federal Asset Investigation Panel discovered bribery guilty of 10 (ten) of the 12 (twelve) state army governors. The guilty officers were rejected from the military services and compelled to surrender ungot properties that were deemed to exceed their income. (M. O. Maduagwu quoted in Gboyega 1996).

In the same vein, the Belgore Commission of Inquiry was set up to investigate the "Cement Armada." The Belgore Commission found the Gowon government guilty of inflating the cement contract for private profit on behalf of the Ministry of Defense at a high government expense. The Commission found in its report that the Ministry of Defense only required 2,9 million tonnes of cement at a price of N52 million compared to 16 million tons of cement; Applied for N557 million at a price (Afolabi, 1993). Several inquiry commissions were formed by the new state government, which resulted in the immediate dismissal of several corrupt officials, many of whom in turn were ordered to pay the money they stolen. After only six months in office, however, General Murtala was assassinated and succeeded by his Chief of Staff, General Olusegun Obasanjo, who nevertheless ensured that government was transferred to civilians in October 1979. Under the second republic, the administration of President Shehu Shagari experienced a revival of corruption. The order of the day was spectacular corruption in government, as the president did nothing to prevent elected officials from plundering public resources. However, owing to the accessibility of resources, corruption among political leaders was elaborate. Over \$16 billion in oil revenue were claimed to be lost between 1979 and 1983 during the reign of President Shehu Shagari. Before the onset of ordered audit, it became quite common for federal buildings to enigmatically go up in flames, making it insuperable to discover written evidence of embezzlement and fraud (Dash, 1983).

Alhaji Umaru Dikko, Transport Minister under Shagari's regime, claimed to have mismanaged about N4 trillion of public funds for rice importation, was a very detestable experience in the second republic (Nwankwo, 1999).

On December 31, 1983, General Muhammadu Buhari resulted a coup that saved the economy from the grip of the Second Republic's corrupt leaders. The 1983 coup aimed at halting corruption and restoring discipline, dignity and integrity to government life. The government of General Buhari made commitments to bring to book corrupt officers and officials. Several state governors and commissioners have been arranged in this light. The 1984 strategy of General Buhari and Idiagbon's War Against Indiscipline (WAI) was a practical strategy to prevent bribery and immorality. Military task forces were established, ranging from force reduction of market prices, invasion of illegal and informal "black market" sales outlets, detention and arrest of corrupt leaders, sentencing corrupt offenders to death or life imprisonment; mandatory environmental sanitation, maintenance of decorum in government locations, queuing on board

buses, trains, aircraft, buying stamps at post offices; Also accused of going to the extreme were the task forces, such as raiding loot shops, assaulting "bloody people" and intimidating their little foes or folk alike (Ake, 1988).

In its bid to enshrine discipline and health in public life, the new Buhari regime showed scarcely respect for human rights, leading to General Ibrahim Babangida being overthrown in a bloodless in-house coup on August 27, 1985. This followed the thirteen years after no severe effort was made to prevent corruption. It was during the Babangida regime that corruption reached an alarming rate and became institutionalized. Leaders discovered guilty by tribunals under the regime of Murtala Mohammed and Muhammadu Buhari returned to government life and returned their confiscated estates. According to Maduagwu: Not only did the government promote corruption by forgiving corrupt officials sentenced by its predecessors and returning their confiscated properties, the government formally sanctioned corruption in the nation and made it hard to implement the only powerful policies, lengthy prison terms and seizure of ungodly assets in the future to combat corruption in Nigeria. (Maduagwu quoted in Gboyega, 1996).

The Buhari administration's "elevated handicap" was one of the allegations, among others, for General Babangida's overthrow (Ademoyega 1986). General Babangida relaxed the "war" and started a reengineering policy in social and economic terms, culminating in the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP). The program gave Nigeria to international profiteers who joined attempts with local capital cliques (including economic class leaders and members) to possess wealth through (privatization and marketing) owing to its poor execution. This resulted in a broad range between the rich and the poor. Naira has lost its significance significantly, and the social condition has become unbearable for the masses (Osoba, 1993).

On November 17, 1993, General Sani Abacha's military leadership rejected the severe public resistance to the rule of General Babangida, which caused him reluctantly to hand over government to a non-elected military-civilian Interim National Government on August 26, 1993. The regime of General Abacha only improved the deep-seated corrupt practices that had already existed in government life since the beginning of the Babangida regime. Under General Abacha, corrupt practices became very apparent and systematic. General Abacha was siphoning the resources of the nations together with his family and colleagues. This has created him accredited as "a notorious African leader." The estimated embezzlement of public funds and corruption proceeds of General Abacha and his family amounted to USD 4 billion (International Centre for Asset Recovery, 2009).

General Sani Abacha, the dictator suddenly died as a result of a June 1998 heart attack. In May 1999, after spending eleven (11) months in authority, General Abdulsalami Abubakar, who substituted him, eventually handed over the reins of government to a democratically elected civil government.

The Fourth Republic began with General Olusegun Obasanjo's election as Nigeria's president in 1999. Consequently, the awareness of the longtime systematic corruption perpetrated by successive political leaders in Nigeria and the damaging impacts it has had on the nation in all its ramifications resulted the Obasanjo civil government to set up two major anti-corruption organizations – the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) and the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) – to reinforce current anti-corruption legislation and tackle the corruption phenomenon in both the public and private sectors.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Corruption is a notion that does not take any nation. It only slows its development and slows its advancement. It is an unquestionable reality that corruption was the bane of the growth of Nigeria. Thus, the phenomenon has devastated the nation without mincing phrases and demolished most of what is considered to be cherished national values. Unfortunately, the main culprit performing this act is the political class that is saddled with the responsibility of guiding the country's affairs. Despite several policies put in place to curb corruption in Nigeria, corruption still dominates the nation. This is because those with the power lever cannot adjust a scheme from which they are beneficiaries themselves (Amundsen, 1999).

Regrettably, since Nigeria gained its independence, the institutionalization of corruption in all public service organizations, which eventually spread like a lethal virus to the country's private industries, has been a significant legacy of its consecutive political governance, both civil and army, which managed the country's affairs at separate moments. Indeed, it is extremely paradoxical that Nigeria, the eighth biggest exporter of crude oil in the world, a nation blessed and endowed with many resources, still has more than 70% of its inhabitants residing in abject poverty, with unemployment as the order of the day that really affects the young people who are tomorrow's said leaders (Folarin, 2010).

Historically, without witnessing excellent and selfless political leadership, no country in the globe has grown and enjoyed continuous growth in all areas of its domestic life. Chinua Achebe, the known novelist, insisted on squarely placing the root cause of the Nigerian dilemma at the foot of poor management.

“The trouble with Nigeria,” Achebe argued, is simply and squarely a failure of leadership. There is nothing basically wrong with the Nigerian character. There is nothing wrong with the Nigerian land, climate, water, air, or anything else. The Nigerian problem is the unwillingness or failure of its rulers to shoulder their responsibilities, the challenge of a private instance characterized by real management (Achebe, 1984).

Consequently, the pitiful socio-economic growth of Nigeria was a direct result of the government's actions and inactions that have managed the country's affairs and wealth since independence.

With corruption, projects are abandoned, and resources extorted for private gains; bringing about decreased growth in all levels (Ali and Isse, 2003). Money intended for development is diverted by a collection of individuals as it is appropriate to regulate the power lever. Despite all attempts by successive governments to reduce corruption, corruption continues a significant challenge in the nation today. Corruption has eaten deep into the country's origins, affecting everyone and everybody. As a democratic nation, its democratic institutions and standards are expected to protect the interests of the masses, but the opposite has been the case since the democratic institutions and their democratic norms are weak and can hardly protect the interests of the masses. (Sandholtz and Koetzle, 2000).

Several administrations have implemented distinct policies on anti-corruption with the intention of placing stuff in order. To this end, however, very little has been accomplished, with corruption becoming an institutionalized affair; this points to the reality that the system is characterized by political stability that raises corruption levels (Lederman, Loayza, and Soares, 2005).

It is correct at this stage to say that the fight against corruption is still going on and reflects the desire of Nigerians, including the youth, as they are also impacted, to eradicate the ravages of corruption in our domestic lives. Jason (2005), however, believes that the anti-corruption effort is also doomed to fail like other past efforts, because the political management class that should provide the assistance required seems insincere in formulating strategies That seems to limit corruption, but by looking critically at these measures, they only reinforce their ability to siphon more resources with impunity, using anti-corruption organizations as instruments to chase political opponents. Therefore, claiming that Nigerian youth do not share in this light is rather hard; do our youth not feel the same way? It is on this note that the Nigerian Higher Institution's perception of government anti-corruption efforts is carried out.

### **Research Objectives**

The overall objective of this study is to examine the Perception of Nigerian Youths on Government Anticorruption efforts in Nigerian higher institutions.

The specific objectives are to:

1. To examine the relationship between government anticorruption effort in Nigeria and the Perception of the youth in Nigerian higher institutions.
2. To determine the influence of policy formulation and policy implementation on corruption.

3. To assess the effect of policy formulation and policy implementation on the attainment of sustainable development goals in Nigeria.

### **1.3 Research Questions**

This study is guided by the following research questions:

1. What is the relationship between government anticorruption effort in Nigeria and the perception of the youths in Nigerian higher institution?
2. How does policy formulation and policy implementation influence corruption?
3. What is the effect of policy formulation and policy implementation on the attainment of sustainable development goals in Nigeria?

### **1.4 Research Hypotheses**

H<sub>0</sub>: Government Anticorruption effort in Nigeria is not related to the perception of the youths in Nigerian higher institutions.

H<sub>1</sub>: Government Anticorruption effort in Nigeria is related to the perception of the youths in Nigerian higher institution.

H<sub>0</sub>: Policy formulation and policy implementation does not influence corruption in Nigeria.

H<sub>2</sub>: Policy formulation and policy implementation influences corruption in Nigeria.

H<sub>0</sub>: Policy formulation and policy implementation does not have effect on the attainment of sustainable goals in Nigeria.

H<sub>3</sub>: Policy formulation and policy implementation has effect on the attainment of sustainable development goals in Nigeria.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

This study is significant because of its usefulness to the youths, research groups, the government, and the public in general.

Through a better understanding of this topic, the youths in Nigerian higher institution, would be able to justify their perception on the government's anticorruption effort.

Also, those who would want to make or carry out further research in this area would find this research work very useful as certain information about their research work can be obtained from this study.

The general public would also have a fore knowledge of the anticorruption efforts of the government in eliminating corruption and corrupt practices, and the role of policy formulation and implementation in attaining sustainable development. The government through this study would be able to assess itself, and make the necessary adjustment.

## **1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study**

### **1.7 (a) Scope**

The scope of this study covers the generality of the war against corruption in Nigeria as perceived by the youths. It is intended to cover all spheres of human endeavor and it would access the different approach adopted by the government to combat corruption such as the creation of antigraft agencies, policy formulation and implementation, etc.

### **1.7 (b) Limitations**

While carrying out this work several limitations were encountered. Some respondents were not very cooperative about issuing out important information needed for the study. Also, finance was another constraint for this study. Time equally was a restricting factor. Nevertheless, enough information about this topic was obtained and has been examined by the researcher.

## **1.8 Definition of Terms**

### **Perception:**

This involves the way one sees the world.

**Anticorruption:**

It means designed to eradicate or prevent dishonest or fraudulent conduct, especially in a political context.

Opposing, discouraging or punishing corruption

**Youth:**

The period between childhood and adult age; a young man.

**Corruption:**

Dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery. It is also a decay or decomposition.

**Antigraft:** Agencies that are against the use of illegal means especially bribery to gain advantage of others.

**Transparency:** It connotes openness, frankness, honesty, being free from doubts and open to public scrutiny.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter covers the basic concepts, the theories as well as the empirical review of related literature.

#### **2.1 Conceptual Framework**

##### **2.1.1 Concept of Perception**

Like most ideas inside the scientific disciplines, perception has been outlined in various form of ways since its initial usage. From the lay man's perspective, perception is outlined as an act of being tuned into "one's surroundings through physical sensation, that denotes the individual's ability to understand" (Chambers Dictionary). However, several social psychologists have cared for developing the idea around one of its most essential characteristics. Perception covers the opinions and actions of individuals/groups that are exposed to an equivalent social development (Quick 1997).

According to Admiral Nelson (1997) perception clearly involves the opinions one has concerning another person depends on the amount of knowledge offered to you and thus the extent to which you are able to properly interpret the information.

The primary features of the above definition are obviously shared by Rao and Narayan (1998). They stress, however, that perception is one of the "significant cognitive variables of human conduct" or psychological mechanisms that allow individuals to comprehend their environment." Perception is the method by which individuals select, organize and interpret sensory stimuli into meaningful data about their workplace. "They argue that perception is the single most important determinant of human behavior, further stating that" there can be no behavior without perception. "While focusing on managers in workplace settings, Rao and Narayan draw attention to the fact that there has been no behavior without perception since then. Sensitivity and introspective ability to cope with perception. "From a third view," perception relates to building an knowledge of the social world from the information that we receive through our senses "(Michener, Delamater and Myers, 2004). Thus, perception "relates to the process through which we form impressions of the characteristics and personalities of other people." Perception includes the way one sees the world. The

perception of objects in the visual globe is affected by characteristics such as form and color as well as their significance and semantic relationships (Hwang, Wang, & Pomplun, 2011).

According to Joseph Reitz, "Perception involves all the procedures through which an person gets data about their environment— seeing, hearing, feeling, degusting, and smelling. The study of these perpetual processes shows that their functioning is affected by three classes of variables— the objects or events being perceived, the environment in which perception occurs, and the individual perceiving. "In other words, we can say that perception is the act of seeing what is to be seen. But the perceiver, the object, and its environment influence what is seen. Perception's meaning emphasizes all these three points. It is also a Often held by many individuals, beliefs or opinions based on how things seem. It includes the value of being conscious of things, particularly sight, through the physical senses ; someone's capacity to notice and comprehend things that are not evident to others.

### **2.2.1 Concept of corruption**

In general, corruption is a word used to define acts that are deemed immoral, such as embezzlement, fraud, extortion, grafting, money laundering, corruption, stealing, perjury, theft, gift, lying, dishonesty, indiscipline, and degraded acts such as perversion and sexual immorality. Other manifestations of corrupt acts also include economic and financial crimes such as favoritism or discrimination and bias, decision-making nepotism or value distribution. Consequently, corruption is an anti-social behavior (Okojie and Momoh, 2005). Consequently, by induction, corruption extends beyond the World Bank's narrow definition of using public office for personal benefit (Hulter and Shah, 2000).

Because it is discovered in every aspect of Nigeria, corruption is a common word used by both rich and poor alike. This behemoth called corruption has now been tagged, particularly in the three main languages, in most Nigerian languages! Ndokwu (2004) states in a comparable way: the Igbos refer to it as Igboozu, the Yoruba; Egunje, while the Hausas regard it as Chuachua..

The United Nations guideline's definition of corruption in its' Manual on Anti-Corruption Policy III' would be evaluated as it distinguishes two major types of corruption, big and small, namely. Great corruption reflects all anti-state acts such as scam, looting, 419, money laundering, and the operation by government officials and private people of illegal overseas bank vaults. Other acts linked to great corruption deemed to be small corruption include immorality, perjury, and dishonesty. In a clearer word, large-scale corruption is public sector corruption; while small-scale corruption relates to private sector corruption.

Okojie and Momoh (2005) characterized grand corruption in their research as an act that is detrimental to the local economy ; in nature it is common and systematic. Committing to great corruption is committing economic crime, and those who commit financial offences are considered ' financial criminals. Political corruption phenomenon further explains the word, great corruption. Great corruption or political corruption as the case may have brought social decadence to Nigeria, with its rotten baggage such as god fatherism, electoral rigging, manipulation and purchase of votes, manipulative political financing, fraud and malfeasance in office. Aiyede (2006) describes political corruption as the abuse of government or governmental authority for illegitimate personal benefit. Political corruption, for Lipset and Lenz (2000), is an attempt to secure wealth or authority for personal advantage through illegal means. Corruption as a concept is complex and as such pose difficulty in giving an agreed or general definition of the concept as many fields view Various perspectives on corruption. From the legal point of view, corruption involves explicit and precise recognition of corrupt crimes in order to create a clear legal framework that informs citizens as well as the state of what constitutes limited or forbidden action; the socio-economic view focuses on conduct and financial interactions between people; the anthropological view is more analytical and focuses on what constitutes limited or forbidden action. (European Commission 2011).

The Nigerian anti-corruption legislation describes corrupt practices as the act of using pecuniary benefit, insincere advice with the mindset of obtaining benefit, payment for a complete day's work for a job performed less than a complete day, laziness towards government duties, inability to report instances of incitement to anti-corruption bodies, among others (Akanbi, 2004; Aiyede, 2006). Therefore, in perspective of the reality that we are examining Nigerian youth's perception of government anti-corruption efforts, the roles and results of anti-graft agencies / committees to eliminate corruption would be evaluated for our purpose.

### **2.1.3 A Brief Analysis of the Two Antigraft Commission**

With the alarming pace at which corruption and corrupt methods were gaining presence in virtually all Nigerian government organizations and businesses, the Nigerian government took several steps to combat corruption. These measures ranged from policy formulation and execution, law enactment, to institution-building to curb corruption in a variety of ways. For instance, the Murtala Muhammed Administration established the code of conduct bureau in 1976 for public officers, The 1977 administration of General Olusegun Obasanjo created the Jaja Declaration, the Shehu Shagari administration (1981-83) — the Ethical Revolution, the Buhari / Idiagbon War Against Indiscipline (WAI) regime from 1984-1985, the Abacha regime's War on Indiscipline and Corruption (WAIC) in 1996 ; etc. The state also made other attempts to curb corruption and corrupt methods, including the establishment of probation boards, tribunals,

investigation commissions, etc. (Haruna et.al, 2014). However, these steps were not sufficient to eradicate corruption entirely, thus creating enforcement organizations such as the Independent Corrupt Practices and other associated offenses Commission (ICPC) and the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC).

Under the Corrupt Practices Act and other associated crimes Act, the Independent Corrupt Practices and other associated offenses Commission (ICPC) is created. Created in 2000, the (ICPC) was later signed into law on June 13, 2000 (The Guardian, June 9, 2002). The ICPC was charged with carrying out anti-corruption legislation, which were not immune to inquiries by the president, his vice, state governors and assistant state governors (The News, June 4, 2001). It's the one highest body charged with the responsibility for combating corruption; prompt arrest of any official in Nigeria in the practice of corruption and other comparable crimes.

The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) was set up in 2002 with a standstill mandate to combat corruption. Although the EFCC was set up in 2002, it became operational under Nuhu Ribadu's chairmanship in 2004. The EFCC is charged with administration on the basis of its law, which involves researching all financial crimes, including money laundering, fraud, corruption, extortion, etc. Ohiorhenuan (2015) argues in a comparable vein that corruption is the reason for institutional development in Nigeria.

In an effort to tackle corruption that had eaten deep into the country's system and hampered growth for years, Nigeria's Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief President Olusegun Obasanjo came up with a series of reform policies as quickly as he took office in 1999.

On May 29, 1999, during his inauguration, President Olusegun Obasanjo promised that "corruption, the greatest single ban in our society today, will be tackled head-on... there will be no sacred cows... No one, no matter who and where, will be allowed to escape the violation or perpetration of corruption and evil" (Oko, 2002). Indeed, throughout the eight years of President Olusegun Obasanjo's stay in office, this campaign against corruption remained a political concern. His administration has embraced various techniques and directives for this purpose.

The first notable strategy was the swift arrest and prosecution of corrupt public officials, which was to be achieved through the establishment of new anti-corruption agencies, the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) and the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), inaugurated in 2000 and 2003 respectively. President Olusegun Obasanjo disclosed in one of his countless speeches in 2005 that countering corruption and encouraging government integrity are critical to financial recovery and sustainable development. ... (*The Punch*, September 6, 2005)

#### **2.1.4 Mission and Vision of the Two Antigrift Commissions**

The missions of the Independent Corrupt Practices and other related crimes Commission (ICPC) and the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) involve the use of all legal and available means to eliminate corruption in Nigeria and thus promote accountability, transparency, probity and integrity in the public and private life of all Nigerians, while the visions of the ICPC and the EFCC in a related development is to:

- Banning impunity for the practice of corruption and other related offences.
- Preventing corrupt practices and other related offences by studying and reviewing the system, education, public education and mobilization (ICPC ACT 2000).

#### **2.1.5 Categories of People that have the Right to Report to the Antigrift Agencies**

The ICPC ACT 2000 provides the right to report to the ICPC and other law enforcement organizations on the occurrence of bribery: • All members of the public, regardless of their status.

- Political office holders appointed or elected.
- Every citizen, group, individual and alien alike.
- Heads of departments, organizations, public agencies or parastatals.
- All officials of government and public officials.

#### **2.1.6 Cases to be reported to the Antigrift Commissions**

Under section 8-26 of the Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offenses Act (2000), several illegal practices are the following offenses and penalties.

<b>OFFENCES</b>	<b>PUNISHMENT/PENALTIES</b>
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Accepting gratification by an official	7 years
Giving or Accepting gratification through an agent	7 years
Corrupt offers to public officers	7 years
Corrupt demand by person(s)	7 years
Fraudulent acquisition of property	7 years
Fraudulent receipt of property	3 years
(Fraudulent receipt of postal matters, chattels)	(7 years)
Deliberate frustration of investigation by the commission	7 years
Making false statements or returns in respect of money or property received	7 years
Gratification by and through agents	5 years
Bribery of public officers in relation to voting or performance of duty	5 years with hard labour
Using office or position to gratify or confer unfair advantage on oneself, relation or associate	5 years without option of fine
Bribery in relation to auctions	3 years
Inflation of the prices of goods and services	7 years and a fine of N1 Million
Award of contract without budget provision	3 years and fine of N100,000 fine
Transferring money from one vote to another (virement)	1 year or N50,000 fine
Failure to report bribery transactions	2 years or N100,000 fine
Dealing with, using, holding, receiving or concealing gratification	5 years
Making false statement to the commission	2 years or N100,000 fine
Willfully making false petition (S.64)	10 years or N100,000 fine

Source: The independent corrupt practices and other related offence (ICPC) Act 2000.

The EFCC also covers all kinds of financial crimes, including: misappropriation of government funds, all cyber and internet crimes, misappropriation of funds, in particular government funds, etc.

### **2.1.7 Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation in Nigeria**

According to Sharkansky (1987), policy is a program proposition, a significant decision, or a reluctance to make some choices. Dye (1979) believed that public policy relates to "what the government decides to do or not to do." Numerous brilliant policies were developed in Nigeria over the years, but with little or no application. No important growth has been accomplished or accomplished for this purpose. This therefore suggests that there is more to policy formulation-effective implementation, which is needed to bring about the needed national development.

Oguejiofor (2004) observed that, apart from the unfortunate amalgamation of the colonial government that has turned peaceful coexistence and stability into a mirage, Nigeria faces the issue of adequate policy implementation ranging from kidnapping in the South, religious intolerance, youth cybercrime, overall unemployment in the nation, etc.

Achebe (1984) thinks in his own view that the management issue is the issue with Nigeria. It has been rightly said, in line with Achebe's stance, that Nigeria requires a leader who would properly execute its countless strategies because the main factor in the formulation approach of public policy is political will. In his speech, Achebe (1984) also said the same while arguing for the need for efficient execution when he said that a willing and efficient leader has formulated strategies... This is only when we can think of significant growth.

The need to enhance Nigeria's growth and process of growth is becoming increasingly essential and urgent. This can only be accomplished if the government formulates suitable policies and implements the formulated policies very efficiently. Many policies have been developed and enforced over the years. Yet, as evidenced by the reality that Nigeria remains in the category of the world's least developed countries, it led to little or no obvious growth. Ugwuanyi and Chukwuemeka (2013) indicate that mere policy formulation should not be the focus, but rather its efficient application.

Ebienfa and Paki (2013) note that strategies play a very important part in the state and are essential to any state's growth and underdevelopment.

If there is a significant gap between a policy choice and its execution, it can be said that this policy has failed. Therefore, the gap in implementation manifests itself in the "widening of the distance between specified policy objectives and achieving such scheduled objectives" (Egonmwam 2004).

### **2.1.8 Some Factors Militating against Effective Policy Implementation in Nigeria**

Several variables oppose efficient policy execution. Policy implementers' conduct and attitude have a negative or positive impact on policy delivery. When policies are disposed of negatively, there is a lack of dedication to the process of execution. The problem here is that although it has been mentioned objectives of Government policies seek to benefit the public, cabals at the top of government, put the execution of public policies at risk or frustrate (Egbulefu, 2004).

Similarly, most Nigerian policies are inadequate and lack the well-defined goals and programs for their efficient execution. As a consequence, Okoli and Onah (2002) indicated that Nigeria's policy execution takes the form of "a method of teaching in trial and error." This means that strategies or programs are haphazardly enforced and sometimes abandoned at midway because the foundation for formulating such strategy was not, first of all, based on current realities or needs.

Etuk Udo (2004) is wondering if Nigerian rulers are ever sitting down before they come up with strategies to do some practical thinking. Because enabling corruption penetrates the execution process, it leads to unfulfilled objectives that have accounted for the country's underdeveloped state.

Most public policies are developed with the resources needed to implement them, but corruption continues to destroy and render the implementation method impossible. For example, the amount of 50 billion naira assigned by President Olusegun Obasanjo's administration to the National Poverty Eradication Program (NAPEP) to eradicate poverty failed owing to bad execution. The reality remains that normally there are no extensive policy standards and policy implementation procedures (Makinde 2005).

It is unfortunate to mention that most public policies exist only as conduit tubes for draining the wealth of the country (Egonmwan, 2004). The National Poverty Eradication Program had the mandate to pay to some group of unemployed Nigerians the amount of three thousand naira a month to improve their living conditions. Some leaders have hijacked this program, however, and instead of the bad benefiting from the system, the pay roll is filled with the names of non-existent people (i.e. ghost names) and party loyalists

(Ugwuanyi and Chukwuemeka 2013). Many leaders take full advantage of the state's lack of autonomy and depend on policy execution to the detriment of it. State service is provided in a corrupt way, replaced by private aggrandizement; every now and then resulting in the plundering of state assets.

The execution of the annual budgets is another clear case of corruption in Nigeria. The National Assembly's review of the Appropriation Bill in 2008 led to the discovery of #450bn unspent fund as opposed to the #25bn described in the budget. However, after scrutiny of the 2009 Appropriation Bill, the amount of #350 billion was transferred from the 2008 budget as unused resources. Aluko, (2011) said this was feasible to return unused resources to the treasury as a consequence of the presidential directive for ministries and other government agencies.

Most people also exercise impatience and are over- zealous to the policy formulated by the government, and as such condemn it without waiting to see it materialize. Equally, some policies as well as programs of the government are abandoned because of its complexity, government is not credible. A excellent instance of an over-ambitious strategy was the "free education for all" policy, which was useless because most public schools lacked infrastructure, causing many Nigerians to pay fees for private main and secondary education at the cost of the free instructional policy offer (Ademolekun, 1984). This is an indication of the incapacity of the government to enforce the Free Education Policy effectively to its extent.

The policy execution issue may also emerge from the policy itself; i.e. when such a policy emanates from the government with little or no input from the target communities in order to understand their precise requirements. It implies that scheduling is top-down, with no contribution to the target group's policy formulation. Typical instances of policies that failed to acknowledge beneficiaries ' input were the Better Life Program (BLP) and the Family Support Program (FSP) in Nigeria (Ebienfa and Paki, 2013). The program was to improve the realization, use and growth of rural females in Nigeria to achieve a fuller life and domestic growth. However, after General Sani Abacha became head of state in November 1993, the Better Life Program was transformed into the Family Support Program in 1994. Ms. Miriam Abacha led the program with a focus on the whole family. The Better Life Program's primary goal was to improve and sustain family cohesion by promoting the social and economic well-being of the domestic growth of the Nigerian family. One might wonder about the name shift from Better Life to Family Support Program when both programs share comparable focus. The reason for this was that Abacha's government overthrew Shonekan's government. General Babangida set up the interim government of Shonekan in 1993 and his administration was to carry out Mrs. Miriam Babangida's program, so that for General Abacha's wife to create a name for herself, it was essential to start a fresh program with a change of name and make fresh changes where she considered it necessary (Egonmwan 2004). This points to one of the reasons for abandoning projects throughout Nigeria.

Over the years, ethnicity and sectionalism have continued to undermine the application of public policy in Nigeria. Experience has shown that in some areas of the nation, some domestic policies are fully enforced and abandoned in other areas of the nation. For example, the Petroleum Trust Fund (PTF), led by General Mohammad Buhari, built a lot of roads in the northern portion of the nation at the cost of the southern portion of the nation from which the fund came (Oguejiofor, 2004). All this was feasible because the police chief executives were of northern origin. In addition, it is a reality that policy-makers do so to the advantages of instant ethnic groups and leave the same measures in other fields. In essence, policy implementation compromise is harmful to policy execution success.

## **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

### **2.2.1 Rational Choice Theory**

This chapter looks at the theoretical bent or under this topic's guidelines. This theory of rational choice portrays players acting in their own interest. Relating the rational decision hypothesis of bribery to the experience of Nigeria, it is logical to say that policymakers behave on the grounds of cost-benefit calculations (Downs 1958; Elster 1986). From this theory, two significant inferences can be drawn; first, decision-makers They are rational individuals guided by national interest or public interest and ready to pick the finest possible alternatives among competing alternative courses of action to solve the issues of society. Second, these decision-makers also act to maintain their own selfish interest—to become 'limitedly reasonable' (Simon 1982)—so decision-makers act because of the sanctions that are likely to be imposed if they do not adopt reforms (Haarhuis 2005).

The theory of rational choice is a model of principle-agent whereby actors pursue financial interest-benefit for selfish purposes (Alemann, 2005). The rational selection-institutionalist view or perspective introduces the knowledge of corruption as a result of overriding 'status,' the government's liberty to make its own choices (discretion), subsequent monopolies, absence of accountability and, therefore, lack of transparency, Alemann (2005); a dominant phenomenon in Nigeria. The ideal for government transparency is far-fetched, as several administrations have their own skeleton concealed beneath the cupboard and would stop at nothing to protect it. (Khan, 1996).

There are so many policies going on in administration that involve several secretive activities to support it in order to facilitate private fulfillment and enrichment. In addition, several instances of private gain

manipulation have been accounted for by the legal privilege supporting some public institutions, giving it complete authority in offering certain services (Ekiyor, 2009). Similarly, most officials in the public aren't as responsible as they have some sort of top immunity. These supports have rendered so many public representatives insusceptible that they get away with offenses that have been committed.

In this research of the youth view of government anti-corruption attempts in greater schools in Nigeria, public authorities wanted to create certain choices arising in bribery and corruption accounted for Robert Klitgaard's formula:  $Corruption = Monopoly + Discretion - Accountability$  ( $C = M + D - A$ ) (Klitgaard, 1988).

In the same vein, Alemann (2005) is of the opinion that a win - win situation arises in which both the bribed and the bribing actor benefit at the expense of the aggrieved third party i.e. the community or people leading to resource wastage and community retrogression.

This theory also assumes the concept of corruption based on an actors' cost-benefit relationship that is connected to financial variables, i.e., that political actors first determine the price and profits of an intervention before participating in it. Once no true financial advantages are analyzed, such activities are neglected even at the cost of mass well-being, which indicates why so many projects have been abandoned (Martins and Okeke, 2014).

Robert Klitgaard (1998) believes that corruption is a calculation crime and has nothing to do with enthusiasm. This calculation entails the analysis of the chances of being caught and the penalties of being caught. When the rate at which bribery occurs is large, and the chances of being caught are very little and the penalty of being caught meagre, many public officials will succumb. Also, if some officials are supported by immunity even when captured, they are sure that deodorants are used to analyze their behavior rather than insecticides, and as such the reason why they continue with their corrupt motives and agenda.

Therefore, Klitgaard's corruption approach focuses on changing the incentives that affect the actor. Bachmann and Pruffer (2005) state That, in 'the financial concept of crime,' claims that government sector incentive structures are altered in such a manner that the dangers and costs of unlawful wage increases by bribe are greater than the costs of following the laws. With this in place, there would be enhanced accountability and transparency in the present practice of anti-corruption that will provide a foundation for eliminating corruption.

### **2.3 Empirical Review**

Several researchers' empirical and methodological reviews have disclosed the impact of corruption and several administrations' attempts to put an end to their operations. So many research has been performed as to the causes of bribery. Most scientists found it difficult to provide a widespread idea of the causes of corruption. Based on several results, low-income countries and societies have been called highly corrupt in this respect. According to Myint, (2000) Conditions are more conducive to the development of corruption in bad nations. He further argues that: "Low-income nations generally have extremely controlled economies that give rise to big rents of monopoly. In these nations, accountability is usually weak. Often there are restrictions on political competition and civil liberties. Government laws and ethical values are badly established and law enforcement organizations are ill-prepared to tackle this complicated assignment Many individuals, including the youth of Nigeria, assume that "Nigeria" is synonymous with bribery and corrupt methods (Malgwi, 2004).

According to Inokoba & Ibegu (2011), starting with the administration of General Murtala in 1976, the government saw the establishment of the government complaint committee as an anti-corruption body to verify the excesses of government servants in fulfilling their statutory duties. There was also a sample panels Investigate instances of abuse of office and malpractice, particularly during the previous regime. Similarly, during the reign of Alhaji Shehu Shagari, the ethical revolution was created to reorient Nigerians in order to imbibe high moral and ethical standards and avoid the threat of corruption. Inokoba & Ibegu (2011) also held in view of their view of Nigeria's anti-corruption attempts that the Buhari / Idiagbon government was waging a war against two evils— indiscipline and corruption.

Ibietan (2013) notes that, while it is still necessary to stamp out corruption entirely from the country's affairs, multiple governments have established bodies at distinct moments that seem to check the threat. For example, the criminal code (sections 98-115), the penal code, the 1976 corrupt practices decree, President Shehu Shagari's ethical revolution, the Buhari / Idiagbon regime's war on indiscipline, the Babangida regime's ethical versus social mobilization, and the special fraud unit of the Nigerian Police Force. Others include legislative acts and other functional systems, including the 1991 Banks and other Financial Institutions Act., Financial malpractice in the Banks Act of 1994, the Advance Fee Fraud and Other Related Offenses Act of 1995, the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission Act of 2000, the Economic and Financial Crimes Act of 2002 and the Budget Monitoring and Price Intelligent Unit also known as the Due Process Mechanisms (Ibietan, 2013). According to him, anti-corruption attempts to combat the threat are synonymous with the history of corruption in Nigeria.

According to Agbiboa (2012), government-established anti-corruption bodies have been prepared for distinct reform positions. He further notes that there were those who were truly set up to tackle the scourge of corruption in earnest, but politicians were frustrated along the line, perhaps because of the

phenomenon's complexities. Other rulers, on the other hand, are just double standing claiming to tackle the corruption issue of setting up anti-corruption bodies while not committing to that ordeal in the real sense. These rulers are funny enough to be responsible for corruption in themselves (Agbibo, 2012).

Most importantly, as Azeez (2011) observes, the anti-corruption agencies are prevented from fulfilling their tasks in this scenario. Pathetically, according to Inokoba & Ibegu (2011), the corruption scourge has gone so far as to swallow some of the authorities and organizations determined to fight against it.

To sum up Agbibo (2012) posits, as a result of the lack of powerful public engagement, the many anti-corruption initiatives have failed to achieve their stated goals. First, we see the incidence of corruption inquiries that never go hand in hand with any severe prosecution. Second, this is triggered by the regime-wide instability and inconsistency of public policies and laws. With the shift in government, public policies and laws often alter, and this seriously impacts policy execution as the regime (Nigeria) does not guarantee the continuity of praiseworthy programs and policies. Other criticisms levied against anti-corruption organizations as submitted by Azeez (2011) include; weak and ineffective anti-corruption agency establishment structures, bad financing, selective; vindictive lopsided; biased; one-sided; merciful and falsely opposed to corruption. The campaign was therefore a counter-productive undertaking. Most importantly, during the Obasanjo administration, the campaign was the presidential machinery to cope with opposition and others who prove to be a stumbling block for those in authority to perpetrate corrupt practices (Azeez, 2011).

It's been accused of bribery (Ugo, 2011). Ugo (2011) also challenged the arrangements of our founding fathers who earned praise for their alleged dexterity and honesty, thus part of the national anthem was intended in their honor, namely: 'The labors of our previous heroes will never be in vain....' However, a critical look at some of their ideologies will reveal an absence of objectivity and intellectual rigor. The above passage has shown that in various degrees of corruption the previous political class has also been engaged. Ugo (2011) claims that lauding previous leaders for their 'previous heroes' and their 'labors' not being in 'vain' amounts to an uncritical evaluation of their management positions, particularly from the corruption view.

In the same vein, Achebe (1984) also claims that Nigeria was less than lucky in its governance despite standard view. He mentions the seminal lack of intellectual rigor in supporting his arguments as some of the causes of corruption, a tendency to religious materialistic wooliness, and self-centered pedestrianism. He cited Azikiwe as saying, "I will use my earned revenue from now on to guarantee my pleasure of a high living standard and also to help the needy." Again, seeing civil service as a foul means of creating wealth for private pleasure is bad for individuals (Achebe, 1984).

The situation was aggravated by a lack of political vision and mission, and the worst case scenario became the order of the day. One might conjecture a lack of intellectual vigor on the part of previous rulers as a reflection of mediocrity, leading to the incursion into the political room of the Nigerian military. The coup of 1966, with Chukwuma Nzeogwu as the leading figure, quoted corruption, political bigotry, electoral violence, and poor governance as the factors for their (army) governmental shift. Nzeogwu asserted that the Nigeria Army's officers would create a real national spirit and perspective for moving Nigeria forward, particularly from the management region (Jason, 2005). No matter why democratic governments alter, the constitutional constituency of the Nigerian Military stays domestic security. For the Nigerian nation and its people, the 1966 coup was and remains a misnomer.

Ademoyega (1981) stated that the corruption issue began with the political class, particularly the pioneer leaders whose egoism led the country to miss chances for greatness. During the 1966 coup broadcast, he cited Chukwuma Nzeogwu as saying: "Our enemies are the political profiteers, the swindlers, the people in elevated and low locations who seek bribe and request ten percent. Those who try to maintain the nation permanently divided in order to stay in office as waste ministers, tribalists, Nepotisms, those which make the nation good for nothing before global circles, and those which have corrupted our society and reversed Nigeria's political calendar with their words or actions "(Ademoyega, 1981).

Agbiboa (2012) sees corruption as the biggest threat to the country's survival as a nation state. In his own perspective, Ogbeidi (2012) believes that while the nation is blessed with abundant natural resources and huge human resources, it remains mainly underdeveloped. The nation on independence in 1960 was regarded as gigantic enough to guide Africa in the socio-economic revolution (Agbiboa and Ogbeidi, 2012).

It turned out to be a cripple-giant now, though (Imhonopi & Urim, 2013). This results in bribery (Osoba, 2000). Over the years, Nigeria's federal government has made several attempts to decrease instances of fraud and corruption by setting up many anti-corruption organizations such as the EFCC and ICPC. There is still corruption as instances of corruption are recorded on an ongoing basis. The situation of Nigeria is unique because the magnitude and frequency of the threat is very large (Emeh & Obi, 2013).

Olajide (2014) believes that Nigerian corrupt practices are significant difficulties facing the country's growth. For instance, the ranking of Nigeria over the years on Transparency International's bribery perception index is by no means encouraging. Similarly, the nation frequently records enormous instances of bribery, showing the phenomenon's intensity (Atelhe & Agada, 2014). Corruption has often been quoted as the only reason why governments have changed in Nigeria since independence (Osoba, 2000). Corruption has been the bane of Nigeria's underdevelopment for centuries, a prevalent cause

advanced sometimes since independence for army incursion into the country's governmental affair (Agbiboa, 2012).

In the sense that Nigerian case is so unique despite being among the top oil producers in the world. In addition to other natural and human resources, the majority of Nigerians live in abject poverty (Malgwi, 2004). A study by Rotimi and Obasaju (2013) entitled "Analysis of Corruption and Economic Growth in Nigeria" examined the causes and effects of corruption without abandoning the dynamics of corruption. The research also examined the connection between corruption and economic growth in Nigeria. The scientists used the OLS to determine the connection between bribery and financial development. The research used the technique of granger causality to assess causal relationships That occurs between gross national product (GDP) and bribery. The research disclosed that corruption is impairing economic growth and impacting it. Therefore, the scientists suggested strengthening and motivating public anti-corruption measures and public education campaigns / programs to tackle the cause of corruption rather than its impacts.

Another associated research conducted by Enor, Chime and Ekpo (2016) entitled "The Irony of Nigeria's Fight against Corruption" sought to evaluate Nigeria's anti-corruption policy under the presidency Muhammadu Buhari has been in office for the first eight months. The scientists used the technique of interviewing and researching libraries in information collection. Researchers found that Muhammadu Buhari, foreseeing the ongoing escalation of corruption characteristics in government offices, won the 2015 presidential election pools because of his strong anti-corruption stands and tendencies to stagnate it. He, however, has failed to address the problem of corruption in his first eight months, just like any other Nigerian leader, but its manifestation. Therefore, the scientists suggested that corruption be lowered to its minimum if modalities are placed in place to avoid and deter corruption manifestations. Instead of fighting it.

Another Ugoani (2016) study entitled "Nigeria's Political Will and Anti-Corruption Crusade Management" aimed to investigate the significance of political will in Nigeria's anti-corruption crusade management using exploratory research design. The scientists suggested that political leaders, stakeholder organizations should demonstrate credible intent to attack perceived causes or impacts of bribery on a systemic level.

Elemanya and Onya's (2016) paper "Analysis of the Anti-Corruption Policy of President Buhari: A Reality or an Illusion?" Buhari's anti-corruption policy has been evaluated. The scientists discovered Buhari's Combating corruption should be holistic and transparent, and it should be suggested that the people of Nigeria, and indeed the electorates who voted to alter Buhari's government, should help and

challenge the government, if necessary, to combat corruption as promised, during its election campaign and inaugural speech.

In a 2010 research under the title of "Corruption, Politics and Governance in Nigeria," Sheriff Folarin examined how corruption impacts the country's political climate. Some of the weaknesses of the anti-corruption crusade were recognized in the research, with catastrophic impacts on nation building. The research concluded that "the dangerous consequences of corruption for the nation make it imperative that the anti-corruption war should be intense and backed by new and systematic strategies" (Folarin, 2010). The researcher recommended that "anti-corruption agencies should no longer be under the control of the executive arm of government, rather they should be independent of political corruption. Such agencies should rather be controlled and answerable to the judiciary, particularly the Supreme Court, which is often independent of the Presidency or Executive. Also, the anti-corruption agencies should be headed by a judge of the Supreme Court who has a track record of forthrightness and fearlessness (Folarin, 2010).

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter's main objective is to define the study design and procedure. This section also defines the technique, population and sample size of the study (research). To this end, the investigator also produced a description of the different information collection tool, information validity and reliability. This section also covers the procedures engaged in the administration or allocation of the tool and the statistical analysis used for this research.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study adopted a descriptive survey design. This technique was chosen because it focuses on people, their vital facts, including their opinions, actions, perception, attitudes, motivation and behaviors.

#### **3.2 Population of the Study**

The universal population of this study are the youths made of students. The target population were considered on educational basis. The population of the study was made up of 20,000 respondents drawn from full time students of the University of Lagos. The possibility of including other youths i.e. part time students was not visible and as such the reason why full time students were considered only.

### 3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

Source: *The NEA Research Bulletin*, Vol. 38 (December, 1960)

<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>S</i>	
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379

180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
<b>136</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>1000000</b>	<b>384</b>	

Note. —*N* is population size.  
*S* is sample size.

From the above table, it can be depicted that for a population of 20,000 the sample size would be 377.

Through stratified random sampling (division of the population into smaller groups), a proportional sample of personnel (full time students) was selected to represent the larger population.

### 3.4.1 Research Instrument

Several means exist for the collection of information such as interview schedule which could be structured or unstructured. However, this study adopted the use of questionnaires. Questions were closed ended and the questionnaire were administered directly to respondents.

### 3.4.2 Validity

Validity deals with the ability of the research instrument to measure what it is designed to measure. There are several types of validity of which content validity is one. Validity of content deals with the measurement of content aimed at obtaining a valid outcome (result). Only if it correctly measures what is meant to be measured can a measuring instrument be called valid. Kerlinger (1973) argues that the validation obtained from others is an effective measure of content validity; and as such an expert's (supervisor's) guide was obtained to determine whether all the elements of this study align with the hypotheses and whether they helped to collect the information required for this study in order to achieve its stated objectives.

### Reliability

Maney et al (1984) observed that "inner controls should be included in the questionnaire's types of logical trials in order to achieve accuracy for factual issues." This described why a number of questions were included in my questionnaire in order to give respondents a guideline to help their reaction to be consistent.

### 3.5 Method of Data Collection

The aim of my Assessment on Corruption through questionnaires was to enable me gather tangible information as regards the perception of Nigerian youths on government anticorruption effort, and also to

determine the effect of policy formulation and implementation on the attainment of sustainable development goals in Nigeria. Items on the questionnaire were stated in simple and clear terms to enable easy interpretation by respondents. The items were contained in two pages so as to avoid respondents from being discouraged in the course of expressing their point of view as regards my study. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select respondents. Extra copies of the instrument were made available to cover up for unforeseen circumstances. After a space of four days the instruments were gathered together for proper analysis. The questionnaire also aided easy computation and analysis of data statistically as opined by (Ali, 1996). The Likert scale of measurement was used as a basis for determining the response of respondents; this scale covers variables which included: strongly agree (SA), agree (A), undecided) (U), strongly disagree (SD) and disagree (D). All respondents were expected to tick a response that best suits them.

### 3.6 Method of Data Analysis

Quantitative data obtained from the questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, etc.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

#### 4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, data collected for the study were analyzed statistically.

#### 4.2 Analysis of Demographic Variables of Respondents

Table 4.2.1: Gender of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	198	52.1	66.0	66.0
	Female	102	26.8	34.0	100.0
	Total	300	78.9	100.0	

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Table 4.2.1 revealed the gender composition of the 300 respondents. 198 were male amounting to 66.0% of the sample population, while 102 are female amounting to 34.0%

**Table 4.2.2: Age of Respondents**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15-20 years	78	20.3	26.0	26.0
	21-27 years	129	33.5	43.0	69.0
	28-35 years	81	21.0	27.0	96.0
	36-45 years	6	1.6	2.0	98.0
	over 45 years	6	1.6	2.0	100.0
	Total	300	77.9	100.0	

Table 4.2.2 showed the age brackets of the respondents. There were 78 respondents between the ages bracket of 15-20 years amounting to 26%, 129 between the age bracket of 21-27 years amounting to 43%, 81 between the ages of 28-35 years accruing to 2.0% while the age bracket of over 45 years had 6 amounting to 2.0%. Hence, bulk of responses came from the youths.

**Table 4.2.3: Educational qualification of respondents**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Bachelor	288	74.8	96.0	96.0
	Masters	3	.8	1.0	97.0
	Ph. D	9	2.3	3.0	100.0
	Total	300	77.9	100.0	

Table 4.2.3 analyzed the degree of focus of the 300 respondents. 288 were Pursuing the first degree amounting to 96.0%, 3 were pursuing masters amounting to 1.0% while 9 were pursuing Ph. d amounting to 3.0%.

**Table 4.2.4 :Nature of admission**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Full time	297	77.1	99.0	99.0
	Part-time	3	.8	1.0	100.0
	Total	300	77.9	100.0	

Table 4.2.4 showed the nature of admission of the respondents. 297 were full-time students, while 3 were part-time students.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-2 years	57	15.0	19.0	19.0
	3- 5 years	228	60.0	76.0	95.0
	6-9 years	12	3.2	4.0	99.0
	10 -above years	3	.8	1.0	100.0
	Total	300	78.9	100.0	

Table 4.2.5 revealed the number of years the respondents have spent in the school. 57 have spent 1-2 years amounting to 19.0% of the respondents, 228 have spent 3-5 years amounting to 76.0%, 12 have spent 6-9 years and only 3 have spent 10& above years in school. In essence 99.05 have been in school for less than 10 years.

**Table 4.2.6 Level in School**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	200 level	57	14.8	19.0	19.0
	300 level	102	26.5	34.0	53.0
	400 level	126	32.7	42.0	95.0
	Masters Level	15	3.9	5.0	100.0
	Total	300	77.9	100.0	

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Table 4.2.6 showed the levels in school of the respondents. 57 are in 200 level amounting to 19.0%, 102 in 300 level amounting to 34.0%, 126 in 400 level amounting to 42.0% and the masters' level only 15 amounting 5.0%.

### 4.3 Test of Hypotheses

The hypotheses raised in this study were tested in this section.

#### Hypothesis One

H<sub>0</sub>: Government Anticorruption effort in Nigeria is not related to the perception of the youths in Nigerian higher institutions.

H<sub>1</sub>: Government Anticorruption effort in Nigeria is related to the perception of the youths in Nigerian higher institution.

**Table 4.3.1: Correlations**

		Perception	Anti-corruption effort
Perception	Pearson Correlation	1	.393**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	300	300
Anti-corruption effort	Pearson Correlation	.393**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	300	300

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.3.1 revealed the correlation coefficient between the anti-corruption effort of the government and the perception of corruption by the youth. The result showed a low (0.393) positive correlation. The 2 tailed test of significance showed a significant relationship at 0.01 (1%) significance level. This suggests the adoption of H<sub>1</sub> of significant relationship and the rejection of H<sub>0</sub> of no significant relationship.

#### Hypothesis Two

H<sub>0</sub>: Policy formulation and policy implementation does not influence corruption in Nigeria.

H<sub>2</sub>: Policy formulation and policy implementation influences corruption in Nigeria.

**Table 4.3.2: Correlations**

	Corruption	Policy formulation and implementation

Corruption	Pearson Correlation	1	.668**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	300	300
Policy formulation and implementation	Pearson Correlation	.668**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	300	300

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.3.2 showed the result of the correlation between the policy formulation and implementation and its effect on corruption. The result showed a strong (66.8%) positive correlation and the correlation is significant at the 2 tailed significant level of 1 %. This suggests the adoption of  $H_1$  and the rejection of  $H_0$ .

### Hypothesis Three

$H_0$ : Policy formulation and policy implementation does not have effect on the attainment of sustainable goals in Nigeria.

$H_3$ : Policy formulation and policy implementation has effect on the attainment of sustainable development goals in Nigeria.

**Table 4.3.3:Correlations**

		Sustainable development	policy formulation and implementation on corruption
Sustainable development	Pearson Correlation	1	.338**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	300	300
policy formulation and implementation on corruption	Pearson Correlation	.338**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	300	300

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 4.3.3 showed the result of correlation coefficient of the relationship between sustainable development and the policy formulation and implementation. The result depicts a low (0.338) positive correlation coefficient, but with a significant 2 tailed significant test of 1%. This mean there is significant relationship between the two variables. This suggests the acceptance of  $H_1$  and the rejection of  $H_0$  hypothesis.

In summary, all the variables of anti-corruption efforts have a positive and significant relationship with all the independent variables of development.

## **Discussion of Findings**

Three hypotheses were raised in this study. The first was to examine the relationship between government anticorruption effort in Nigeria and the perception of the youths in higher institutions. Also effort was made at assessing the effect of policy formulation and policy implementation on the attainment of sustainable development and the relationship between policy formulation, policy implementation and corruption. The effectiveness of anti-graft agencies in combating corruption in Nigeria was also determined. A questionnaire was used for the collection of data for the study. However, 77 questionnaires were not returned summing up the total sample size to 300.

**Hypothesis One:** Government Anticorruption effort in Nigeria is not related to the perception of the youths in Nigerian higher institution. This hypothesis tested the relationship between the anticorruption effort of the government and the perception of the youths in Nigerian higher institution.

Table 4.3.1 revealed the correlation coefficient between the anti-corruption effort of the government and the perception of corruption by the youth. The result showed a low (0.393) positive correlation. The 2 tailed test of significance showed a significant relationship at 0.01 (1%) significance level. This suggests the adoption of  $H_1$  of significant relationship and the rejection of  $H_0$  of no significant relationship.

This outcome confirms Osoba's (2000) report that corruption is an anti-social behavior that undermines the ability of the authority to serve citizens ' welfare. Maitama Sule, who believes that "What we have today in Nigeria is work seekers, provides further proof. They are entrepreneurs who come in search of their daily bread; they are not politicians. They came not for giving, but for taking away. They came not to lead, they came to loot. And they blindly loot us. It wasn't like this things. Things went so incorrect that the nation is in a pitiful state. (Sule, 2010)

**Hypothesis Two:** Policy formulation and policy implementation has no relationship with corruption in Nigeria. Hypothesis II tested the relationship between policy formulation, policy implementation and

corruption. In this test, two tailed t-test was applied. The test revealed that there is indeed a relationship between policy formulation, policy implementation and corruption.

This outcome is in line with Egonmwam (2004) who reported that a constellation of strong forces of politics and administration often undermines the desire of most policy makers to implement it. Egbulefu (2004) also indicated that the cabal holding top government offices would always threaten the execution of public policies that do not favor them. This has therefore influenced the government's efficiency.

**Hypothesis Three:** Policy formulation and policy implementation does not have effect on sustainable development in Nigeria. Hypothesis III tested the effect of policy formulation and policy implementation in attaining sustainable development in Nigeria. In the test of the hypothesis as shown in Table 4.3.3 the result of correlation coefficient of the relationship between sustainable development and the policy formulation and implementation. The result depicts a low (0.338) positive correlation coefficient, but with a significant 2 tailed significant test of 1%. This mean there is significant relationship between the two variables. This suggests the acceptance of  $H_1$  and the rejection of  $H_0$  hypothesis.

The outcome is in line with Omotunde (2013), who reported bad policy formulation and execution leading to underdevelopment. Wells (1996) provides additional proof that bribery has many adverse impacts on financial growth and development. Policies also play a very important part in the country, according to Ebienfa and Paki (2013), and it is essential to the growth and underdevelopment of any country. Balasa's (2001) opinion is also applicable to this finding, as he noted that corruption is a "viable growth barrier".

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Summary of Findings

Here, the summary of major findings in the study were provided. This study adopted the descriptive survey method. The population of the study was made up of 20,000 respondents drawn from full time students of the University of Lagos. Out of this population, a sample size of 377 students was derived.

The research showed that there is a important connection between youth perception in greater schools and anticorruption effort by government. It is also indicated that between policy formulation, policy execution and corruption there is a important connection. Corruption has brought adverse effects of underdevelopment, stunted growth, and slow advancement in a associated development. It also led to lopsided and uneven growth, cutting expectations of beneficial change, civil turmoil and unrest.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

There is a strong evidence that many available factors like poor policy formulation and implementation, greed, bribery, nepotism, etc. all tend to fuel the level of corruption in Nigeria. It is also indicated that insufficient structures in government to fight corruption and corrupt officers combined with inconsistent policies aggravated all of Nigeria's corruption and underdevelopment. The consequences of this monumental corruption tend to cause distinct dimensions of uneven developments and injustices. The proof that individuals with mundane behaviors, excessive aspirations owing to avarice, and the search for material wealth tend to exacerbate corruption is vehemently supported. Many participants also condemn the adverse effect of corruption on the country's economic growth and development as such corruption has brought poverty, decrease in GDP,

## **5.3 Recommendations**

Changes in the attitude of Nigerians are urgently needed and the need to imbibe the philosophy of having excellent personalities, quality behaviors, and ending the attitude of getting-rich-quick syndrome. At the age of 39, Martin Luther Junior of America died and America continues to observe public holidays due to his legacies. Renowned Nigerians, like Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Gani Fawehnhmi, also left strong legacies to emulate other leaders. Increased advertising should also be enhanced to take policymakers ' behavior and behaviors to verify. If all hands are on board to prevent this monster-called corruption-the ICPC and EFCC can be more efficient in preventing corruption. More radical policies should be developed and enforced to prevent bribery. In the fight against corruption, there should be a spirit of teamwork by all and sundry to bring about the necessary development in Nigeria. There should be no function overlap. Covetousness and selfishness must be set aside. In order to make Nigeria a better place, reforms should be introduced to critically examine the issues that militate against achieving sustainable development. If all the problems militating against sustainable development are addressed in a holistic manner, the nation will become a model, indeed a giant of Africa, in action, in prudent financial management of its resources, and above all, Nigerians will benefit from all the human and natural resources endowed, and Nigeria will shine like a sun among the nations ' committee.

## **APPENDIX**

Dear Respondents,

### **Questionnaire on Youth Perception of Government Anticorruption Effort in Nigerian Higher Institutions**

This questionnaire is designed to collect data for a study on Youth Perception of Government Anticorruption Effort in higher institutions.

Kindly help complete the questionnaire to enable the completion of the study. Be assured that all responses will be treated strictly confidential and be used for educational purpose only. Also, the anonymity of the respondents will be surely guaranteed.

I thank you for your time and cooperation.

#### **Section A: Demographic Variables.**

(Please tick the appropriate box as applicable to you)

1. Sex: (a) Male () (b) Female ()

2. Age (a) 15-20 (b) 21-27 (c) 28-35 (d) 36-45(e) over 45
3. Academic qualification (a) Diploma ( ) (b) Bachelor ( ) (c) Masters ( ) (d) PhD ( )
4. Nature of your admission/job (a) Full time (b) Part time
5. How long have you been in school/working? (a) 1-2 years (b) 3- 5 years (c) 6-9years (d) 10 and above
6. What grade/ level are you in your school/or at work? \_\_\_\_\_

**Section B: Questions on whether corruption in Nigeria has drastically reduced**

7. Do you think policy formulation and its implementation are factors responsible for the reduction in corruption? (a) Yes ( ) (b) No ( )
8. Do you think there is decrease in corruption in Nigeria? (a) Yes ( ) (b) No ( )
9. Do you think corruption has drastically reduced due to the creation of anticorruption agencies? (a) Yes ( ) (b) No ( )

**Section C: Anticorruption Effort and the Nigerian Youths**

KEY: Please tick  the box that best suit your response. Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Undecided (U), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD)

**i. Questions on perception**

S/N	Statement	S A	A	U	D	S D
10	Government have been accountable to the general public in its fight against corruption					
11	Judicial system has been successful in prosecuting corrupt offenders					
12	The public have easy access to information as regards the war against corruption					
13	Government actions have been transparent particularly in the aspect of spending					
14	The independence of Government branches have helped curbed corruption in Nigeria					
15	The extent to which bribes are collected favors the country's progress					
16	The institutional framework put in place to curb corruption have helped reduced corruption drastically					

17. In what other area do you think that the anticorruption effort have positively impacted the country thereby bringing about sustainable development?

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**ii. Questions on policy formulation, its implementation and effect on achieving sustainable development in Nigeria**

S/N	Statement	S A	A	U	D	S D
18	The formulation of government policies does not consider major problems of corruption in the country					
19	Corruption and the various ways in which it manifest itself such as bribery, fraud, etc. are key factors militating against sustainable development in Nigeria					
20	Weak institutional support especially by the implementing agencies contributes to failure in achieving the goals of sustainable development in Nigeria					
21	Government policies and/or poor implementation of government policies is one of the key factors responsible for the increase in corruption in Nigeria					
22	Government policies and/or poor implementation of government policies is one of the main factors responsible for ineffective action by the antigraft agencies towards achieving sustainable development					
23	The implementation of government policies have not always followed the implementation directives of policy document in Nigeria thus the reason for the increase in corrupt practices, thereby hampering development					
24	Government policies formulations and implementations in Nigeria suffer setback due to lack of integrity by policy makers					

**iii. Questions on the Impact of policy implementation on corruption**

S/N	Statement	S A	A	U	D	S D
25	Government policies and government programmes in Nigeria are making significance impact in curbing corruption					
26	The evaluation of the impact of government policies in Nigeria is also measurable on the number of prosecution of corrupt officials					
27	Government policies and/or poor implementation of government policies in Nigeria is making people more corrupt					
28	Government policies and its effective implementation in Nigeria are good enough to completely eradicate corruption					

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