INFLUENCE OF CORRUPTION ON SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty God, the Alpha and Omega, the supreme being of all mankind, who make this project possible for us.

Also, this research project was dedicated to my parent may Almighty Allah spare their life to reap the fruit of their labour.

ACKNOWLEGEMENT

All praise to the Almighty god the beneficent and most merciful all glory is due to Almighty Allah the lord of the heaven, the ever merciful, the most gracious, the lord of the soul, who created the heaven and earth, and originated the darkness and light the master of the day of judgment. All the praise be to everything has protected me from hidden and apparent in fact we would not have been existence if not for him.

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To my lovely mother who sponsored me through my years in school Mrs. Jamiu Habibat your are the best mother ever.

ABSTRACT

The study designed to investigate the corruption in Nigeria as a threat to a suitable economic development. The study was guided by two research questions based on the purpose of the study mainly, the cause of corruption in Nigeria, the threats to which corruption contribute to a sustainable economic development and solution to which these problems can be solved. However, based on the research work, a descriptive research survey design was adopted to ease and help to gather information on this study.

The study population comprises of NCE students in department of political science in Kwara State college of education, Ilorin. A sample of 150 students were selected from NCE II and II students using simple random sampling techniques. The instrument used for this study was a self-developed structured questionnaire developed by the researcher to gather information from the sampled students based on the purpose of this study. Data was analyzed using simple frequency and percentage for the research questions and students bio data while chi-square statistics method was used to test the hypotheses.

Based on the findings, it was revealed that corruption in Nigeria cause a greater threat and effects to the sustainable development of the country. Economically, corruption leads to the depletion of national wealth and resources. Also, corruption and mismanagement of public funds have direct bearing on the Nigeria's collapsing infrastructural like potable water, good road networks, health facilities, standard of education, security, justice, employment and other challenges which are interconnected likewise widens inequality, militates against efficient resource planning and allocation of funds. The general population should be re-orientated to a better value system. This is because Nigerians have for long been living on the survival of the fittest and grab-whatever-comes-your-way mentality.

Based on the finding, the following recommendations were made among other that the re-orientation of the youth in Nigeria to a good value system could help in the war against corruption. There is the need for enlightenment in discouraging excessive materialism and the culture of 'get rich quickly', employment for the teeming youths and incorporation of human rights and development perspectives into anti-corruption work.

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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

The concepts of "Corruption" has attained important usage in the lexicon of third world countries of the world situated mainly in Asia, and Latin America. These concept have become imperative to explain how some countries of the world, through established authorities, are utilizing the resources at their disposal to attain their desired societal ends and support the capacity of citizens, while also attempting to overcome structural obstacles to desirable ends. It is not debatable that Africa is the poorest continent in the world, and the richest in terms of natural resources. At present the image of this blessed continent is battered by corruption, leadership crisis and bad governance. Corruption has disastrously shattered African nations and made millions of people impoverished. Crucial to this crisis of corruption engulfing the African continent is the problem of purposeful leadership that could engineer progressive change and development.

In Nigeria, following the attainment of political independence in October 1960 with her vast endowment of human and material resources, the country exuded bright prospects of development potentials that could lead Africa, (the newly decolonized nations), on the path of socio-economic development and material wellbeing of the citizenry. Notwithstanding the long years of independence, the country is still suffering with the problem of good

governance. Thuan the leadership has been characterized by lack of vision; political wrangling and above all, have been enmeshed in gross corruption, which has become a great threat to the nation's survival (Kuffuor, 2009). According to Ogundiya (2009), corruption has eaten deep into every segment of the Nigerian society. This can be confirmed from the revelations of many probe panels that have been set up at different times by different regimes in the country.

One of the major challenges facing Nigeria and other developing nations of the world is how to create a context of stable political and socio-economic environment for policies and programmes to be implemented. The issues of getting the right leadership to fight corruption and propel good governance had been a recurring decimal in Nigeria and African in general. Once this enabling environment is created, it becomes easy for the people to confront and resolve challenges facing them by using resources within their environment to create a condition of life where each stage is progressively better than the preceding one. However, this is not the case in Nigeria due to corruption and bad governance. Good governance encapsulates transparency, accountability, freedom of choice and liberty for the people to pursue their individual and corporate interest. Indeed, at the core of Africa's underdeveloped status are corruption and leadership deficit.

Since the inception of political independence in 1960, some Nigerian leaders and their regimes have been deeply involved in some acts of economic problems, poor leadership and governance. In fact, Agbor (2012) argues that the success or failure of any society depends largely on the mannerism of its leadership. He adds that the result of poor leadership in Nigeria is embodied as poor governance is manifested in consistent political crisis, insecurity, high rate of unemployment, increase in crime, inflation, mass poverty, a widening unequal distribution of wealth, decline in standard of education, death of inftartures such as health services, transportation, accommodation, communication, medication, brain drain and political instability. National integration has been elusive, yet it is needed to achieve the universal goal of development, that is, the pursuit of people's material welfare and wellbeing. A society that is unjust and devoid of equity and equality will intrinsically be unstable.

Sim-p0ly put, the country is in great ruin. Worse still, no administration (whether military or civilian) seems to have found a better way to solve these problems; instead, the country continues to experience, as never before, a deep regression in all phases of development (Umez, 2000).

Mohammed (2013) asserts that since the return to civil rule in 1999, the Nigerian government took a number of measures to address the problems of corruption and bad governance in the country. These measures include public

service reform such as monetization to reduce waste and reduction of over bloated personnel, reform of public procurement (Due process); the sanitization of the financial service sector by the Central Bank, which revealed some mind bulging levels of barefaced theft by the management of several banks in Nigeria; establishment of anti-corruption enforcement agencies such as the Economic and Financial Crime Commission (EFCC), Independent Corruption and other Economic and Financial Crime Commission (ICPC), the Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB), and introduction of the Treasury Single Account (TSA), aimed at promoting financial accountability and transparency among governmental organs. Despite the few successes achieved by these measures, the situation remains unacceptable as corruption has continued to permeate and pervade every facet of the national like in Nigeria (CLEEN Foundation, 2010). Indeed corruption and bad leadership has been responsible for Nigeria's socioeconomic and political under-development and there is an urgent need to curb the menace, if the nation must advance in its quest for good governance. This study therefore, is analytically aimed at exploring on the topic title "the corruption, as a threat to suitable economic development in Nigeria".

Statement of the Problem

Corruption has been identified as a major hindrance to effective and efficient service delivery despite internal mechanisms and institutions put in

place to checkmate corrupt practices in Nigeria. Political corruption has really causes some damages so deep into the country that corrupt practice are even encouraged in most businesses (private or public) nowadays. Nigeria is the one of crude-oil producing countries, but the average Nigerians on the street are poor and there is poor infrastructure like power supply, roads, schools, hospitals etc.

The country is filled with stories of wrong practices susch as ghost workers on the pay roll of Ministries, Extra ministerial Department and parastatals, frauds, embezzlements of public funds, abuse of offices, housing sensitive documents, and award of contracts without recourse to due process mechanisms. Again, huge amount of Naira is lost through one financial malpractice or the other in the country, which to the least, drains the country meager resources through fraudulent means with far-reaching consequences of political programmes of the government. Billions of Naira is lost in the public sector every year through fraudulent means. This represents only the amount that is ferreted out and made public. Indeed much more substantial or huge are lost in undetected frauds or those that are for one reason or the other hushed up. Appah and Appiah (2010) argued that cases of fraud is prevalent in the political sector that every segment of the Nigeria government, could seem to be involved in one way or the other in some of these nasty acts. As a result of

the above problems, the researchers deem it expedient to find out the causes of corruption and its threat on sustainable economic development in Nigeria.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to investigate on corruption and its threat to sustainable economic development. Specifically, the study will look into;

i. The causes of corruption in Nigeria?
ii. The effects of corruption and its threat on sustainable economic development in Nigeria?
iii. How can corruption be curbed in the Nigeria society?

Research Questions

The study will provide answers to the following research questions;

i. What are the causes of corruption?
ii. Do the effects of corruption have any threat to sustainable economic development?
iii. How can corruption be curbed in the Nigerian society?

Research Hypotheses

$H0_1$: There is no significant relationship between corruption and sustainable economic development in Nigeria.

$H0_2$: corruption has no significant threat to sustainable economic development in Nigeria

Significant of the Study

The finding of this study will be beneficial to the Nigerian government and the general public in the following ways. By this study, citizens will come to the realization that combating corruption is an inseparable requirement in the ongoing process of enhancing the efficiency, effectiveness and productivity of the Nigeria economic development. Through this study also government will be galvanized to put in place measures that will prevent and future corrupt practices in the Nigerian government and politics so as to ensure efficient and effective delivery of public goods and services. Thus, it would serve as a reference point for the policy markers.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The scope of this study is to investigate on corruption and its threat to sustainable economic development in Nigeria. This study will be limited to both students and lectures of political science department in Kwara State College of Education

Operational Definition of Term

Threat: A statement of an intention to inflict pain, injury, damage or other hostile action on someone in retribution for something done or not done.

Economic Development: This implies economic growth plus progressive changes in certain important variable which determines wellbeing of the people in the community.

Politics: This is referred to as activities associated with running a government.

Corruption: Corruption is the abuse of public office for private gains for the benefit of the holder of the office or some third parties.

Political Corruption: Political corruption can be broadly understood as unethical behaviour, which violates the norms of the system of political order.

Political Leadership: This refers to the ruling class that bears the responsibility of managing the affair and resources of a political entity by setting and influencing policy priorities affecting the territory through different decision-making structures and institutions created for the orderly development of the territory.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents a details review of related literature corruption as a threat to sustainable economic development in Nigeria. Literature shall be review under the following heading:

- Theoretical framework
- Concept of corruption
- Concept of governance
- Causes of corruption
- Effects of corruption and leadership on governance and economic development
- An impediment to good governance and sustainable economic development
- Implications of corruption on good governance and sustainable economic development in Nigeria
- Solution to the problem of corruption in the Nigeria Government and politics

Theoretical Framework

The subject matter of the research work could be predicated on several theoretical platforms, especially in the social and management sciences where perspectives often differ based on a scholar's orientation and worldview. When

issues of leadership, corruption and governance are mentioned in contemporary times, theory of threats, crisis or cause theory, the dynastic theory of leadership, elite theory, and the extractive corruption theory come to mind. This paper is anchored on the Extractive Corruption Theory. This theory posits that the state is the stronger part in the state-society relationship. The state is symbolized by the ruling class/elite while the ruled represent the society. Significantly, the ruling elite is the strongest force in society. Put differently, the theory posits that the state is not only the strongest force in society, but also many centres of powers (Okechukwu & Inya 2011). In addition, Osaghae (1994) stresses that the material perception of the state has made the political elite to seek for power mainly to enrich themselves and membe3rs of their groups. The reason why people seek power is not to further the ends of the people and community but that of themselves.

The theory also emphasizes the well-known expression that all power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely. That is, the reason political power is concentrated exclusively in the hands of few individuals, the greater the temptation for power abuse, selfish wealth-seeking and primitive accumulation (Okechukwu & Inya 2011). According to the theory, the ruling elites use and misuse the power of the state primarly to safeguard their own selfish interest, to the detriment of the majority. They use violence, intimidation and persuasion to command respect. They may use sophisticated

institutional arrangement like presidentialism, dominant / ruling party system, and the co-option of rivals in order to restrict participation and power sharing. This is not seen however as corruption in as much, as the person involved is seen as contributing such ill-gotten wealth to the welfare and development of his or her community (Osaghae, 2011).

The relevance of the theory to this research work is that, it has provided a framework for understanding the wide gap between the (state) elite/leader/politicians and the (society) citizens/the led. These disconnect between the leader and the citizens are evident. The leader did not emerge from among the people; rather they were imposed on them by godfathers and political parties. Since the elected officials are not accountable to the people, the leader engage in corrupt acts and had leadership with impunity at the expense of the ordinary citizens. On the hand, due to the nature of the society, a corrupt official remains a good man as long as he channels part of the money he or she stole to satisfy ephemeral yearnings of a few, promoting developmental programmes and projects that will improve the life of the people.

Concept of corruption

The term corruption belongs to the "group" of disputed as social and political analysis strive to explore its variegated nature and meaning. Etymologically, the word "corruption" originates from Greek word

"corruptus" meaning an aberration or a misnomer. However, Waziri (2010) citing the United Nations Global Programme against Corruption (GPAC) defines corruption as "abuse of power for private gain". Transparency International (2013) has chosen a clear and focused definition of the term as "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain". It can also be defined simply as a perversion or change from the general accepted rules or laws for selfish gain. In the same vein, world Bank (2009) define corruption as an abuse of public office for private gain, where an official accepts, solicits, or extorts a bribe. Corruption is also abuse, whereby private agents actively offer bribe to upturn public rules and processes for individual/personal advantage and profit.

Corruption can also be depicted in acts such as patronage and nepotism, theft od state assets or diversion of state resources. Similarly, Otite (2000) view corruption as the perversion of integrity, which could be presented in acts such as bribery, inordinate favours or moral depravity. It occur when two or more parties interact to upturn the structure and processes of a society. It is concerned with the behaviour of functionaries which promote dishonest situations. Furthermore, Ogundiya (2009) gave a very broad picture of the concept, stating that certain behaviours could be used to highlight corruption. These acts were given as embezzlement, conflict of interest, bribery, fraud, rigging of elections, misappropriation, and conversion of public funds for personal gains, extortion, and manipulation or falsification of financial records.

According to Ajie and Wokekoro (2012), some researcher have taken a holistic approach on the discussion of corruption by driving it into forms. These according to Taylor (2010) include;

- Political corruption: It occurs when politicians and public decision-makers, who are entitle to formulate, establish, and implement laws on behalf of the people are corrupt. It also takes place when policy formulation and legislation are tailored to benefit politicians and legislators.
- Electoral corruption: this category of corruption include the rigging of elections and other frauds in the electoral process. It includes the promise of an office, special favour, coercion, intimidation, and interference with the freedom of election, buying of votes, disenfranchisement, snatching of ballot boxes, victimizing and maiming, mutilation of election results in favour of losers and votes turn up in area where votes were not cast.
- Bureaucratic corruption: This occurs in public administration in the course of public policy implementation. The citizens encounter this kind of corruption daily in services delivery points such as the hospitals, schools, local licensing offices, police stations, the various government ministries etc. Bureaucratic corruption occurs when public sector procedures becomes illegal/inappropriate.
- Bribery: Which includes kickbacks, rubbing of palms and pay offs.
- Fraud: This could be reflected as trickery, swindling and deceit, counterfeiting, racketing, smuggling and forgery.

- Embezzlement: This is seen as the theft f public resources by public officials. It is when an official of the state steals from the public institution, where he is gainfully employed. Perhaps, like any other developing country in Africa, the embezzlement of public fund is one of the most common ways of wealth accumulation, and this may be due to lack of strict regulatory systems.
- Extortion: This is reflected as the use of coercion, violence, or threats to acquire resources.
- Favoritism: This is a mechanism of power abuse implying a highly biased distribution of state resources based on connection.
- Nepotism: This is a special kind of favoritisms, in which a public office holder prefers his/her kinfolk.

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❖ Nepotism: This is a special kind of favoritism, in which a public office holder prefers his/her kinfolk and family members. Nepotism occurs when there is an unlawful exemption from the application of certain laws or regulation or undue preference given in the allocation of scarce resources (Ajie and Wokekoro, 2012).\

These type of corrupt practices are very common and widespread, to the extent that is now seen an acceptable norms and culture in the Nigeria state.

Concept of Governance

The term "governance" cannot be pinned down to a universally acceptable definition. This is because it has fallen into semantic predicament to the extent that the literature on if replete with so many definitions of the term by various scholars with different variant subtype. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2011) governance is defined as "the exercise of economic, political and administrative authorities of manage a country's affairs at all levels". Similarly, the World Governance Survey Report conceptualized governance as "the formulation and stewardship of the formal and informal rules that regulates the public realm; the arena in which state as well as economic and social actors interact to make decisions (in Hyden& Court, 2002). Tiamiyu and Olaleye (2011) defined governance as general adherence to rule of law, transparency, productivity and accountability in government decision making that constantly achieve effective and efficient outcome for society. In the realm of public affairs, governance is seen as the range of policies public officials make and means they employ to manage the affairs of society (Ukaegbu, 2010). Governance is all about how the yearning and the aspirations of the people of a state are met. If, for instance, the resources of a state are managed for the benefits of all or the majority, we can talk of good governance. But if it is the few that enjoy the benefits thereof, or if the state is unable to harness her human and material resources to the fullest, as in the case of any country, we have bad governance. According to Adeosun (2012), good governance entails the capacity to manage a country's resources in a transparent, accountable,

equitable manner, in response to the needs of the people. A good aspect of this view is the need to recognize and respond adequately to the aspiration of the citizens. The need for good governance has been emphasized as an ingredient of progress. It is essentially necessary in developed, underdeveloped and developing nations. This is because of its ability to propel positive changes.

Good governance has some characteristics which include: participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society and heard in decision-making (Akhakpe, 2014).

All these factors in the view of Akhakpe (2014) determine the level of development in a given society. The term development has endured conceptual and methodological shift over the years. In the 70s, development was associated with issues of growth in the economy, rise in per capital income and increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, Todaro (1982) provides a parameter for interrogating the issues of development. For him, objectives of development should include: ability to meet basic needs such as food, shelter, health and protection, achievement of self-esteem and human freedom. Todaro went further to argue that society deserves human freedom in form of emancipation from alienating material conditions of life and freedom from the social servitude of man and ignorance of nature, misery, institutional and dogmatic beliefs. Corroborating the above view, Eberlee (2001) argued that in contemporary times the concept of development has

moved from the fetishism of growth and development to the ability of a people to recover their resources and use same according to its cultural values to solve their individuals and collective problems in order to bring about new frame of life where each stage is an improvement on the preceding one.

Causes of Corruption

Generally, the major causes of corruption can be linked to the nature of the economy of a particular society. This means that, it is the economic situation of a society that determines the behavioral pattern predominately found in such society. The nature of the Nigerian economy and the way is has been managed largely account for the mode of economic behavior of the various actors in Nigeria. Strictly speaking, the following are the cause of corruption in Nigerial.

Economic Factor: The phenomenon of corruption is strongly influenced by the economy of the nation. The more the economic activity in the country is regulated and limited, the higher the authority and the power of officials in decision making and the greater the possibility of corruption, since individuals are willing to pay or offer payment in order to avoid restriction. Corruption is also strongly influenced by inadequate wages and non-payment of salaries of employees, who are therefore trying to improve their financial position by receiving bribes, and consequently, corruption provides a means of augmenting one's legitimate income. The reward system in Nigeria is, perhaps, the poorest in the world. Workers are being owed salaries in some states. Yet, these members of the society are expected to be honest,

productive and train their children in a most honorable manner without getting their salaries. Corrupt acts become the alternative means to achieve their objectives and make ends meet because they cannot depend solely on their meagre salaries for a decent living (Obuah, 2010).

Professional Ethics and Legislation: Lack of professional ethics and deficient laws regulating corruption as a criminal offense, and the prosecution and sanctioning of it are also an important causes for the emergence and spread of corruption. A great influence comes also from the ineffective sanctioning of corruption, which only increases the possibility of continuing the corruptive actions of those involved, creating at the same time a strong likelihood that others will join in the corruption due to this inefficient sanctioning. It also generates a lack of transparency and a lack of control by supervisory institution. Therefore, where there is insufficient legal basis or sufficient political will to control, which enables a non-transparent functioning of both politics and the economy, corruption flourishes.

Cultural Factor: Bedford (2000) in an attempt to contextualize Nigerian corruption identifies tribal loyalties as the factor that promotes corruption. Therefore, our culture seems to fuel some corrupt practices. The sharing of bribes and favours has become the order of the day; there is hardly the motivation to become honest. This has become a subculture where corruption is accepted to be the normal way of life with the obvious risk of it becoming institutionalized. There is also the culture of affluent and get rich syndrome which has become part and parcel of public officials

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coupled with pressure from extended families, friends and kinsmen and unbridled competition between and among the ethnic group and a dysfunctional legal system.

Bureaucratic bottlenecks: Some people, individuals or organizations engage in corruption usually caused by bureaucratic bottlenecks. This tends to aid the officers that are handling useful positions, hence the bureaucratic tendency.

Lack of Exemplary Leadership: This is one of the aspects of corruption. Thus, according to Achebe (1984) "the trouble with Nigeria is simply and squarely a failure of leadership…" this assertion reveals that, there is problem of leadership in Nigeria. The successive leaders that have ruled this country lack the will of fighting corruption rather they indulged in corrupt practice to better their living at the expense of the poor.

Effects of Corruption and Leadership on Governance and Economic Development

Nigeria is plugging deeper into the bog of corruption with each passing year; she is one of the most dishonest countries, not just on African continent but on the face of the earth. Asserting this, the corruption perception index released by Transparency International (2019) reports that, Nigeria failed to achieve an improvement over last six years. Nigeria was the 144th least corrupt country out of 180 countries that were assessed, in 2018 Nigeria scored 27 points out of 100 on the 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index reported by Transparency International. (A country or territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption

on a scale of 0 [highly corrupt] to 100 [very clean]). Table 1 captures Nigeria's ranking from 2009 to 2008.

Table 1: Corruption Perception Index Ranking (2009-2008).

Year	Ranking
2009	130 out of 180
2010	134 out of 178
2011	143 out of 183
1012	139 out of 176
2013	144 out of 177
2014	136 out of 175
2015	136 out of 167
2016	136 out of 176
2017	148 out of 180
2018	144 out of 180

Source: Transparency International (2019)

NB: The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries and territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be. A country or territory's rank indicates its position relatives to the other countries and territories in the index.

Economically, corruption leads to the depletion of national wealth and resources, some African countries perhaps Nigeria sits on some of the largest oil reserve in the world. According to Ibraheem, Umar and Ajoke (2016), corruption has various application for both the developed and developing economies. It hampers development and thus raises the level of poverty in any economy that finds itself entrenched in corrupt practices. Corruption exacerbates mass poverty as poor people on the average pay higher proportion of their incomes in bribes. This, in economic parlance, impedes economic growth. The misappropriation and mismanagement of public resources have rendered millions of people poor, unemployed and uneducated (Aluko, 2009). Therefore, it contributes to uncertainty and risk in the growth process and development potentials of any economy.

Corrupt economic practices tend to increase the cost of doing business. For instance, the bribes that sometimes has to be paid to public officials to move their files and the percentage make-up, which corrupt officials take when awarding contracts, etc. add up to the total cost of carrying out a given investment, it is clear that the final cost and prices will correspondingly increase both for investors and consumers alike. This cost element can positively discourage potential investors from undertaking business/investments. Public constitute corruption. Oghi (2013) asserted that funds, which have been budgeted for facilities such as; refineries, power

generation, hospital, roads, water supply, schools etc. are diverted to private bank accounts, through either direct embezzlement or the award of spurious contracts to cronies.

Corruption and bad leadership also impact negatively on efficient mobilization and management and material resources. It can also alienate modernity oriented civil servants and cause them to reduce (or withdraw) their service and to leave the country for greener pasture (the "brain-drain" episode is tied to corruption) as many Nigeria's believe it is profitable to work outside Nigeria's shore.

Corruption and bad leadership have negative effect on governance in that they both lead to instability. The various military regimes in the country can be attributed to this issue of discussion. It is however pertinent to note the military, instead of being a solution to bad leadership and corruption, is the major cause of poor leadership and corruption in Nigeria. According to Subere (2010) economic and electoral corruptions are the "most basic source of federal democratic instability in Nigeria." Some ambitious soldiers take over power not because they have solutions to these problems but because they simply want to rule (Alex, 2010).

Corruption and bad leadership have effect of discouraging people of good intention from taking active part in politics. For many people in Nigeria, politics is a dirty game and those who are involved in it are often viewed as liars and dishonest people (Ajayi& Ogoma; 2012). People of high integrity fear to be viewed in this manner and politics is left for the immoral, debauched and corrupt politicians who

are not bothered about integrity. The implication of this on governance is maladministration and poor management.

The power sector is another harbor of highly corrupt public officials in Nigeira. Epileptic power outage has more or less become a second nature of the sector. Nigeria's development efforts have been hampered by poor power supply. Most industries rely on generating plants as source of power to ruin their to day operations. This situation constitutes a major setback to both local and foreign investors who do not see profitable returns on their investment. According to Oghi (2012) the Federal Government spent ₦401 billion to settle the PHCN labor liabilities, yet, power supply in the country is still epileptic. Muttinullah (2010) notes that instead of the money going into the power sector, it became loot for various officers charged with executing the energy project. The ailing power sector has been the bane of meaningful development in Nigeria. Less than one third of Nigerian population is connected to electricity supply, which is even erratic and almost non-existent. According to World Bank Report (2005) an estimated $10 billion was needed to ensure that at least 75% of Nigeria's population had access to electricity. This means that the $16 billion mismanaged by Obasanjo's government, if judiciously spent should have largely eased the monumental electricity crisis in Nigeria.

Bad leadership and corruption have led to increase social crimes. Prostitution, unemployment, drug trafficking, hostage taking, child trafficking, are on the increase in Nigeria because, the money that could have been used to provide job opportunities

to the teaming populace is being diverted to private use. The Bako Haram, the Fulani/herders clashes, the crises in the Niger Delta and other violent acts in the country are avoidable where there is good leadership. Suberu (2010) opines that; the control of government by corruptly imposed and politically unacceptable politicians has obstructed the alleviation of inter-regional inequalities and mass poverty that fuel violent ethno-religion crises.

There is no gain, saying that corruption has indeed robbed Nigerian's of the benefits of good governance. This reckless drainage of the common wealth has been responsible for the socio-economic stagnation and bad governance witnessed in both public and private sectors in Nigeria.

Based on the foregoing, it is clear why the issues of leadership, corruption and governance will for long remain an issue of discourse in developing countries of the world, perhaps Nigeria inclusive. Here lie the imperatives of transformational leadership. Transformational leaders are reputed for their strong value and moral ideas; they are patriotic and ready to serve and not to be served among others. Such leaders are concerned about liberty, justice and equality. They bring about social change in all aspect of the societal life.

An Impediment to Good Governance and Sustainable Economic Development

The fraudulent accumulation process has resulted, over time, in the progressive and phenomenal enrichment of Nigerian leaders (both civilian and military), the emptying of the national treasury and the indebtedness of the country

as a result of bad governance almost to the point of bankruptey (Moris, 2015) hence the critical dearth of resources of investment on the social, economic and overall cultural development of the masses of our people. Nigeria is, therefore in a paradoxical situation in which the scandalous, almost legendary, wealth of key ruling class members exists to mock the unspeakable mass poverty, misery and degradation of the Nigerian people (Fatile, 2013).

This situation is also highly productive, at the attitudinal level, of mass cynicism about, and distrust of the political leaders and constitutes a major factors in the persistence of inter and intra communal disunity, antipathy and strife, as well as the progressively worsening problem of social and economic in the country. Since the public treasury has been the primary and ultimate sources of rapid and sensational private accumulation by the Nigerian political leaders the struggle to capture state power (and therefore, the national treasury) among factions of the political leaders has become progressively acrimonious and bitter.

This kind of struggle which ends in a winner-take-all resolution, the losing factions tends to be rigorously excluded from sharing in the loot. Hence, the invariable tendency among political leaders factions to use the poor masses from their areas of origin (village, town, local government, state or ethnic group) as cannon fodder and battering rams against their rivals and competitors from other areas, thus further dividing the people and undermining the stability of a Nigerian state and society that is already profoundly unstable that consequently tend to social unrest and terrorism in the nation (Usman, 2013).

Rampant corruption among the political leaders cabal has, over time, taught a dangerously disruptive lesson to the generality of the people; being honest and law abiding does not pay (Osoba, 1996). Consequently, some of the public officials who have learnt this lesson from the top then try to replicate the corrupt practices of their leaders at their own lowly levels in the form of petty acts of bribery, peculation and embezzlement of public funds. It is in this way that corruption as a way of life has become pervasive and cancerous domiciled in Nigeria democracy.

The obsession of many political leaders with primitive private accumulation at the expense of the public means that they tend to divert resources earmarked for running and maintain public institutions in their charge (institutions like hospitals, school, universities, public utilities, the judiciary, the police and even the armed forces) to corrupt private purpose. By so doing, they subvert these institution and their capacity to perform their assigned tasks efficiently, thereby damaging the substantive interests and endangering the lives of citizens whom these public institutions are meant to serve (Fatile, 2013). According to Osoba (1996) the systematic pillage of the nation's wealth by its supposed custodians over several decades, many young Nigerians of lowly origins, after successfully passing out of schools, universities and other institution of learning cannot find gainful employment. This is because resources, which could have been used for job creation, have been looted by the leaders. As a consequences many of these educated young people are either 'brain drained' to other lands in search of greener pastures or get diverted into various criminal ways of making a livelihood like terrorism,

kidnapping, armed robbery, prostitution, drug peddling and trafficking and all manner of racketeering. In this and other ways, greedy Nigerian leaders have squandered the future of their country and its children there by reduced Nigeria to its present status of a parish in the comity of nations (Osoba, 1996).

Implication of Corruption on Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria

Leadership problem and corruption are the bane of Nigeria's socio-economic development. Ijewereme & Dunmade (2014) noted that corruption has largely retarded the quest for sustainable growth and development in Nigeria. It is a cancer attack to the vital structures and systems engender progressive functioning of the Nigeria society (Ogbeidi, 2012).

The implications of bad leadership and corruption in Nigeria are outrageous. In the opinion of Aiyede (2006) "corruption poses a serious development challenge". Ijewereme & Dunmade (2014) observed that Nigerian political realm shows that corruption have undermined democratic values of trust, credibility of government, and good governance. Corruption in the democratic process reduces accountability, transparency, integrity and distorts quality representation in policy making (Ebegbulem, 2012). Corruption in Nigeria slows down the pace of good governance because it weakens efficiency and effectiveness of public service and discourages genuine prospective investors. Corruption and mismanagement of public funds have direct bearing on the Nigeria's collapsing infrastructure like potable water, good road networks, health facilities, standard of education, security, justice, employment

and other challenges which are interconnected (Ribadu, 2013). Corruption remains the biggest barrier to ending extreme poverty and stands in the way of progress in the development of all areas mentioned here; preventing funds reaching healthcare and education, limiting individuals, abilities of access jobs and social benefits, corroding systems of law and stopping aid working effectively in the poorest parts of the world (Adebayo, 2013).

The past Nigerian leaders from Formal president Olusegun Obasanjo to Good Luck Jonathan administration (that is PDP led government 1999 to 2015) siphoned money that would have been invested in the power sector, while those that invested in the sector misappropriated the money with nothing to show (Buhari, 2015). The consequences of corruption are largely on the negative side. Corruption widens inequality, aggravates mass poverty, militates against efficient resources planning and allocation, and undermines economic growth by discouraging investment, and compromises economic efficiency, results in high governmental expenditures as a result of inflation of contracts and cost supplies. There is no doubt that corruption is poisonous to good governance in Nigeria (Alemika, 2012).

The Nigeria's 2011 corruption index by the EFCC maintains that Nigeria is certainly not immune to corruption. The damage of the scourge to the economy and the fabric of the society is seen in the schools that are not built, the hospital without medicines, the roads that are not passable and the failure of occur citizens to the inspired (Usman, 2013). Presently in Nigeria, the greatest challenge to corruption is

impunity because of its sheer scale and level, corruption is no longer secret, it is celebrated (The Nigerian 2011 Corruption Index) Alemika (2012).

Solution of the Problems of Corruption in the Nigeria Government and Politics

The following are some of the probable solutions to the scourge of political corruption in the Nigeria government and politics:

- The various anti-corruption and related bodies such as EFCC, ICPC, code of conduct Bureau, Public Complaints Commission, change begins with me/whistle blower policy and the police should be repositioned and overhauled in structure and resources to be truly anti-corruption agencies that fight the malaise to the satisfaction of all and sundry. The current arrangement whereby EFCC is loaded with three functions of investigation, prosecution and recovery of looted assets, calls for a review. The EFCC and ICPC should be merged and their functions merged too and it should be granted full autonomy.
- Anti-corruption and transparent monitoring units should be established in all public institutions, empowered and made functional in such a way as to detect and report corrupt officials for prosecution. The constitution should be amended to expunge the issue of immunity for all elected government officials. Stiffer punishments to the tune of death or life imprisonment and practiced in China, Malaysia and some other countries, should be meted out to offenders. This will serve as deterrent to others.

- Cancellation of election result obtained based on rigging and fraudulent acts; disqualification of public officers implicated in election and allied mal-practices. Prosecution of erring individuals and confiscation of properties of public officials found to be involved in wrongful corrupt acts among others.
- Corruption is a social problem; thus, citizens must be properly educated on the negative impacts and the need to eradicate corruption in all facets of public life, through mass enlightenment campaigns. Thus, if the various anti-corruption laws are to contribute meaningfully to the eradication of corruption, the people must know their roles and the consequences of failure to play those roles.
- The government must introduce an equitable wages and incentive system and improve other conditions of work so that the level of poverty could be reduced and the quality of life improved. This will inexorably reduce civil servants vulnerability and susceptibility to corruption. This must be in consonant with prompt payment of the workers monthly wages and salaries, though it should not be an excuse.
- Lastly, the federal character principle should be applied with less rigidity, but with fairness among ethnic groups to avoid creating division. The appointment of persons to various positions should be made from the best available in any ethnic group or section in the country.

Above all, the country needs transformational leaders, a re-oriented public service, a vibrant judiciary and an organized and vibrant civil society.

Transformational leaders have great potentials to promote performance beyond expectations and to effect enormous changes within any organization or nation. This is doubt appears to be a form of leadership well suited to these current times characterized by uncertainty, global turbulence and socio-economic instability. Its suitability is based on fundamentalism of the much desired good governance at this moment of nation building hinged on such kind of leadership.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents describes the research procedures employed in carrying out this study. It was presented under the following sub-headings:

- Research Design
- Population of the Study
- Sample and Sampling Techniques
- Research Instrument
- Validity of the Instrument
- Reliability of the Instrument
- Procedure for Data Collection
- Method of Data Analysis

Research Design

This study will adopts the descriptive survey design type. This design will be employed because the present study entered on individuals and their opinion. Moreover, adopting the descriptive survey will helps the researcher to gather required data from the respondent causes, threats and ways of curbing corruption in Nigeria.

Population

The population will involve the entire students in the department political science education and lectures in Kwara State College of Education. However, the target population for this study will comprise of one-hundred and fifty (150) NCE students in the department of political science in Kwara College of Education, Ilorin.

Sample and Sampling Techniques

The sample for the study means the portion of the population selected for the study. Thus, the sample will involve one-hundred and fifty (150) respondents of NCE students in the department of political science, Kwara State College of Education, Ilorin. The sampling procedure to be adopted in this study will be a simple random sampling technique. One hundred and fifty (150) NCE students will be randomly selected from the department of political science, Kwara State College of Education, Ilorin.

Instrument of Data Collection

The questionnaire designed by the researcher tagged "Corruption in Nigeria a Threat of Sustainable Economic Development" (CNTSED), will be used as instrument of data collection for the study. The instrument is divided into two section. Section "A" of the questionnaire sought demographic information on the personal data of respondents such as sex, department, level, qualification and years of experience. While section "B" contains structured items related to causes, effects

and meausures to curb corruption were designed to elicit responses from the respondents.

Again, the thirteen items is section "B" requires respondents to rate each items along a 4-point Likert of Strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Disagreed (D) and strongly Disagreed (SD) type scale.

Validity of the Instrument

To ascertain the face and content validity of the instrument, the instrument will be submitted to an expert and project supervisor. The comments and observation of these experts and supervisor will be taken care before proceeding to the final draft of the instrument.

Reliability of the Instrument

The reliability of the research instrument will be determine using test and retest method in determining its reliability.

Administration of the Instrument

The researcher will personally administer the questionnaire to the respondents i.e. both students' lectures. One hundred and fifty copies of the questionnaire covering the study sample will be distributed to the sampled respondent.

Method of Data Analysis

Responses from the questionnaire will be analyzed using frequency counts and simple percentage while chi-square method was used to analyzed the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the results of data analysis and discussion the findings of the study. However, the sample student in this study were political science students from NCE II and III in Kwara State College of Education, Ilorin.

Data Analysis of Respondents Information

Table 1: Gender Distribution of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	87	58%
Female	63	42%
Total	**150**	**100%**

Table one above show the 58% of the respondent were male students while 45% others were female students.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents Based on their Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Christian	63	42%
Muslim	87	58%
Total	**150**	**100%**

Table 2 reveals that 63 of the students which represent 42% were Christian while 87 (58%) were Muslim. This implies that Muslim students participate much in this study.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents Based on their level

Level	Frequency	Percentage
NCE II	81	54%
NCE III	69	46%
Total	**150**	**100%**

Table 3 reveals that 81 of the students which represent 54% were NCE II students while the remaining 69 (46%) students were NCE III students in the department of political science in Kwara State College of Education, Ilorin.

Presentation of Result

Research Question One: What are the causes of Corruption?

Table 4: Analysis of Students Response on the Causes of Corruption in Nigeria

S/N	ITEMS	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)
1.	High level of illiteracy rate induces political corruption in Nigeria	24 (16%)	35 (23%)	59 (39%)	32 (21%)
2.	God-fatherism and ethinicity are the main cause of political corruption in Nigeria	55 (37%)	77 (51%)	11 (7%)	7 (5%)
3.	The weakness of governmental enforcement mechanism induces corrupt practives among the political leaders	62 (41%)	81 (54%)	7 (5%)	
4.	Greed and passion for luxurious living aggravate the spate of corrupt practice among the political leaders	76 (51%)	74 (49%)		

Table 4 above shows the responses of the students on the causes of corruption in Nigeria. 24 (16%) and 35 (23%) of the students strongly and agreed that high level of illiteracy rate induces political corruption in Nigeria while 39% and 21% strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively to the statement. 132 (88%) of the students agreed that god-fatherism and ethinicity are the main cause of political corruption in Nigeria while 18 (22%) of the students disagreed. Further, 143(95%) of the students agreed that the weakness of governmental enforcement mechanism induces corrupt practices among political leaders while 7 (5%) disagreed. Lastly, all the students agreed that greed and

passion for luxurious living aggregate the spate of corrupt practice among political leaders in Nigeria. This implies that all the factors mentioned above are the cause of corruption in Nigeria.

Research Question Two: Do the effect of corruption have any threat to sustainable economic development in Nigerian?

Table 5: Analysis of Students Response on the Effect of Corruption and its Threat to Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria

S/N	ITEMS	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)
5.	Corruption undermined democratic values of trust, credibility of government, and good governance	84 (56%)	66 (44%)	-	-
6.	Corruption among the political leaders resulted in abject poverty and economic recession in the country	71 (47%)	79 (53%)	-	-
7.	Corruption in Nigeria slows down the pace of good governance because it weakens efficiency and effectiveness of public service and discourages genuine prospective investors	93 (62%)	57 (38%)	-	-
8.	Corruption and mismanagement of public funds have direct bearing on the Nigeria's collapsing infrastructure like portable water, good road networks, health facilities, standard of education, security, justice, employment and other challenges which are inter connected.	97 (62%)	53 (35%)	-	-
9.	Corruption widens inequality, militates against efficient resource planning and allocation of funds.	77 (51%)	63 (42%)	7 (5%)	3 (4%)
10.	Corruption has effect in limiting individuals, abilities to access jobs and social benefits, corroding systems of law and stopping aid working effectively.	81 (54%)	69 (46%)	-	-

Table above shows that 100% of the students agreed that corruption undermined democratic values of trust, credibility, of government and good government in Nigeria. Likewise, the students agreed that corruption among the political leaders resulted in abject poverty and economic recession in the country. Further, all the students also agreed that corruption in Nigeria slows down the pace of good governance because it weakens efficiency and effectiveness of public service and discourage genuine prospective investors. On the same table above, 100% of the students agreed that corruption and mismanagement of public funds have direct bearing on the Nigeria's collapsing infrastructure like potable water, good road networks, health facilities, standard of education, security, justice, employment and other challenges which are interconnected likewise it widens inequality, militates against efficient resource planning and allocation of funds. Also, it was agreed by all the students that corruption has effect in limiting individuals, abilities to access jobs and social benefits, corroding systems of law and stopping aid working effectively.

The result above implies that corruption in Nigeria cause a greater threats and effects to the sustainable development of the country

Research Question Three: How can corruption be curbed in the Nigerian society?

Table 6: Analysis of Students Response on How Corruption can be Curbed in the Nigerian Society

S/N	ITEMS	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)
11.	Right values such as patriotism, honesty, hardworking, tolerance, equality, etc. can be inculcated into the citizens through political science course.	95 (63%)	55 (37%)	-	-
12.	Anti- corruption and transparent monitoring units should be established in all public institutions, empowered and made functional in such a way as to detect and report corrupt officials for prosecution	83 (55%)	67 (45%)	-	-
13.	Citizens must be properly educated on the negative impacts and the need to eradicate corruption in all facets of public life, through mass enlightenment campaigns	87 (55%)	63 (42%)	-	-
14.	The country needs transformational leaders, a re-oriented public service, a vibrant judiciary and an organized and vibrant civil society.	97 (65%)	53 (37%)	-	-
15.	The concept of leadership and followership should be taught through Political Science courses.	81 (54%)	69 (46%)	-	-
16.	Lack of severe punishment attached should be attached to the corrupt practice.	79 (53%)	71 (47%)	-	-

On the need to provide solution to the causes and threats of corruption in Nigeria, the items on the table above was made. Based on the responses of the students, it was agreed that right values such as patriotism, honesty, hardworking, tolerance, equality could be inculcated into the citizens through political education, seminar, workshops, etc. To fight against corruption which was the common norms in the world (Particularly

Nigeria). Anti-corruption and transparent monitoring units should be established in all public institutions, empowered and made functional in such a way as to detect and report corrupt officials for prosecution. Also, citizens must be properly educated on the negative impacts and the need to eradicate corruption in all facets of public life, through mass enlightenment campaigns and needs transformational leaders, a re-oriented public service a vibrant judiciary and an organized and vibrant civil society will help to curb the causes and threats of corruption to sustainable economic development of a country in particular Nigeria.

Research Hypotheses

Hypothesis One: There is no significant relationship between corruption and sustainable economic development in Nigeria.

Table 7: Chi-Square results on the relationship between corruption and sustainable economic development in Nigeria

N	Mean	S.D	Df	X2.Cal	X2.Crit	P-value	Remark
150	29.09	6.06	12	47.23	21.02	0.05	$H0_1$ rejected

Table 7 shows the outcome of the chi-square results on the relationship between corruption and sustainable development in Nigeria, the result shows that the calculated X^2 value of 47.23 is greater than the critical X^2 value of 21.02 at 0.05 level of significance.

Therefore the hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between corruption and sustainable economic development in Nigeria is hereby rejected. This implies that corruption and sustainable development of a country are significant related together

Hypothesis Two: Corruption has no significant threat to sustainable economic development in Nigeria

Table 8: Chi-Square results on whether corruption has significant threat to sustainable economic development in Nigeria

N	Mean	S.D	Df	X2.Cal	X2.Crit	P-value	Remark
150	29.09	6.06	12	43.5	21.02	0.05	$H0_1$ rejected

Table 7 shows the outcome of the chi-square results to whether corruption has significant threat to sustainable development in Nigeria. The result shows that the calculated X^2 value of 43.5 is greater than the critical X^2 value of 21.02 at 0.05 level of significance.

Therefore the hypothesis which stated that corruption has no significant threat to sustainable economic development in Nigeria is hereby rejected. This implies that the issues of corruption cannot be despite under no circumstance because it greatly cause a threat to a country economic development. Likewise, for a country (Nigeria) to sustain her economic development, it is of utmost important to tackle this deadly virus 'corruption'.

Discussion of Findings

Based on the findings to the causes and threat of corruption to sustainable economic development of a country. The findings of the result is this chapter reveals that there is relationship between corruption and a sustainable economic development in Nigeria. This was agreed based on the analysis of the students responses. According to the findings, it was revealed that economically, corruption leads to the depletion of national wealth and resources. In a country where corruption has become a common norm among the political leaders, the tendencies to which the nation's economic to developed or increased is uncertain. Because corruption nations cannot sustains her country economically.

Also, on whether corruption has significant threat to sustainable economic in Nigeria. The result of the findings shows that this is 100% factual. There is no gain saying to deny the fact that over the past years, Nigeria economic has been affected, the cause of this problems is corruption. This was supported by the contribution of Adebayo (2013) who mentioned in his work that corruption remains the biggest barrier of all areas mentioned here; preventing funds reaching healthcare and education, limiting individuals, abilities to access jobs and social benefits, effective systems of law and stopping aid working effectively in the poorest parts of the world. Also, Ribadu (2013) contributed that corruption and mismanagement of public funds have direct bearing on the Nigeria's collapsing infrastructure like potable water, good road network, health facilities, standard of education, security, justice, employment and other challenges which are interconnected.

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CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusion, recommendations and suggestion for further studies.

Summary

The study was designed to investigated on the topic "the corruption in Nigeria; a threat to a sustainable economic development. The study was guided by two research questions based on the purpose of the study mainly, the cause of corruption in Nigeria, the threats to which corruption contribute to a sustainable economic develop and solution to which this problem can be solved. However, based on the research work, a descriptive research survey design was adopted to ease and help to gather information on this study. The study population comprises of NCE students in the department of political science in Kwara State College of Education, Ilorin. A sample of 150 student were selected from NCE II and III students using simple random sampling techniques. The instrument used for this study was self-developed structured questionnaire developed by the researcher to gather information from the sample students based on the purpose of this study. Data was analyzed using simple frequency and percentage for the research questions and students bio data while chi-square statistics method was used to test the hypotheses.

Based on the findings, it was revealed that corruption in Nigeria cause a greater threats and effects to the sustainable development of the country. Economically, corruption leads to the depletion of national wealth and resources. Also, corruption and mismanagement of public funds have direct bearing on the Nigeria's collapsing infrastructure like potable water, good road networks, health facilities, standard of education, security, justice, employment and other challenges which are interconnected likewise widens inequality, militates against efficient resource planning and allocation of funds.

Conclusion

There is a clear-cut correlation between corruption and economic growth, and it stringent measure is not taken about it, the development of the affected country would be impaired. Corrupt regimes always yield disastrous results.

Corruption which is equal to monopoly plus discretion, minus accountability has serious impediment to sustainable development especially in developing countries. It has stolen the wealth of resources rich nations like Nigeria thereby making people to be trapped in poverty. Even while thinking of some firms people are still better off through payment of a bribe by most people, the overall effect of corruption on economic development still remains negative. The more corrupt a country is the slower it economic growth rate. Corruption is stigma that destroys the reputation of affected country. It lowers investment thereby lowering economic growth of the country. Despite the existing challenges facing Nigeria after the

establishment of the two major anti-corruptions institutions (ICPC and the EFCC) by the government in 2000 and 2003 respectively, the reforms have yield some concrete results with a reduction of corruption levels when compared with the pre-reform periods when Criminal Code and Code of conduct Bureau were used to check corrupt practices on public office holders only. It is in the rules and practices of governance that the foundations of sustainable developments are shaped or undermined. The very basis of development becomes compromised when these rules and practices are not effectively monitored and applied. Development suffers where the rules of governance allow arbitrary resources allocations and the diversion of public resources in defiance of the public good and to the exclusive benefit of corrupt officials, politicians and their collaborators.

Recommendations

Every country has to determine its own priorities on the war against corruption. To tame the surge of corruption in Nigeria, the following recommendations are made:

- The general population should be re-orientated to a better value system. This is because Nigerians have for long been living on the survival of the fittest and grab-whatever-comes-your-way mentality.
- The re-orientated of the youth of Nigeria to a good value system could help in the war against corruption.

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- The re-orientated of the youth of Nigeria to a good value system could help in the war against corruption.

- There is the need for enlightenment in discouraging excessive materialism and the culture of 'get rich quick', employment for the teeming youths in incorporation of human rights and development perspectives into anti-corruption work.
- In order for Nigeria to successfully combat corruption, there is the need for a mechanism that will transform dramatically the culture and legacy of corruption. Positive transformation of Nigeria can only occur through addressing the root causes of corruption and through effectively implementing the legal mechanisms already in place.
- There is need to have an honest leaders with the political will to tackle corruption
- There is the need for enlightenment in discouraging excessive materialism and the culture of 'get rich quick', employment for the teeming youths and incorporation of human rights and development perspectives into anti-corruption work.
- Provision of appropriate punishment for corruption in and of itself is not sufficient to eliminate Corruption.
- The leadership must demonstrate the willingness to track and punish corrupt officials and citizens as well as create a conducive economic climate that would raise the standard of living of the citizenry.

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- Provision of appropriate punishment for corruption in and of itself is not sufficient to eliminate Corruption.
- The leadership must demonstrate the willingness to track and punish corrupt officials and citizens as well as create a conducive economic climate that would raise the standard of living of the citizenry.

- Programs such as social safety net should be instituted among the non-working class in order to reduce the worry about basic survival in the face of growing insecurity about the job situation.
- Finally, there is need for the provision of adequate resources anti-corruption agencies and non-interference of government on the mandate given to the anti-corruption agencies so as to make them effective. Unless the government is willing to commit adequate resources to fund and operate the agencies, and making them truly independent, the anti-corruption might not be able to withstand the opposing forces of the corrupt elements in the country.

Suggestion for Further Studies

The scope of the study was limited to only one tertiary institutions in Kwara State. It was therefore suggested that this same topics can go across the landscape of Nigeria.

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APPENDIX

KWARA STATE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, ILORIN

P.M.B. 1527

THE CORRUPTION, AS A THREAT TO SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Sir/Ma,

This questionnaire is designed to obtain information the effect of corruption as a threat to sustainable economic development in Nigeria. You are therefore require to complete or fill appropriately, please be rest assured that whatever answer you supply will be used confidentially and for research purpose only.

Section A: Personal Information

Sex: Male ( ) Female ( )

Religion: Christian ( ) Muslim ( )

Level: NCE I ( ) NCE II ( ) NCE III ( )

SECTION B

Instruction: you are requested to tick ( ) against the option of your choice. Four option ranging from strongly agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD) have been provided in this section

S/N	QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD
1.	High level of illiteracy rate induces political corruption				
23	God-fatherism and ethnicity are the main cause of political corruption in Nigeria				
4	The weakness of government enforcement mechanism includes corrupt practices among political leaders				
5	Poor standard of living and infrastructural resulted from corrupt practice among the political leaders				
6	The corrupt practice among the political endangers good democratic polity.				
7	Corruption among the political leaders result in abject poverty and economic recession in the country.				
8	Buying and selling of votes during the election is a resultant effect of political corruption.				

9	Assassination and contract killing of politicians				
10	Insecurity and weak support for anticorruption agencies.				
11	Right value such as patriotism, honesty, hardworking, tolerance, equality, etc. can be inculcated into the citizen through political science course.				
12	The concept of leadership and followership should be taught through political science.				
13	Lack of severe punishment attached should be attached to the corrupt practice.				