Political Corruption And National Development In Nigeria

The Role of Governance in Economic Development
Political Corruption in Africa
Democracy, Inequality and Corruption
Managing Intermittents in National Development
Oil, Systemic Corruption, Abdulistic Capitalism and Nigerian Development Policy
Einer von uns
Warum Nationen scheitern
Corruption, Natural Resources and Development
Democracy in Ghana
Corruption in Africa
Communication and National Development
Infrastructure Development in Nigeria
National Ambition
Controlling Corruption
The High Level of Corruption in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions. The Rising Menace of Degenerating Corruption in Nigerian Schools
Corruption and Insecurity in Nigeria.
A Comparative Analysis of Civilian and Military Regimes
Development and Policy Dialogue: Contemporary Insights
Corruption, Development and Underdevelopment
African Mosaic
Savagery in Politics
The Concept of Systemic Corruption in American Political and Economic History
GOVERNANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT
The Political Economy of Corruption in Sierra Leone
Corruption and Nigerian Political Economy
Political Culture, Change, and Security Policy in Nigeria
Corruption in South Africa
Political Corruption in the Caribbean Basin
Corruption and Development in Nigeria
Politics, Mass Media & National Development
Anti-Corruption and its Discontents
Do Government Audits Reduce Corruption?
Corruption
The Role of Nigerian Corps Members in National Development
Rule of Law as Instrument for National Development
Corruption and Transformation in a Developing Economy
Political Corruption and Democratic Governance
Corruption in Public Procurement
This book examines the problems and challenges which the menace of Time Robbers; Financial-sector Mis-managers; Politico-religious and Socio-economic Militancy pose to the fabric of development of many nations across the world. It focuses on the Nigerian state by examining the catastrophic interruptions in her national development. The authors identify some critical concepts - development; political development; national development; management and mis-management; time; time management; time robbers and militancy - the non-understanding of which by the Nigeria's political gladiators continues to contribute to the venomous potency of the menace of these anti-development problems. The authors conclude by recommending an efficacious tackling of the problems of corruption, lack of accountability and arrested development. They contend that this can be done through a real commitment to the catechism of accountability which, on its own can be enlivened through the revamping of the anti-corruption institutions of ICPC and EFCC both of which must be insulated from the unwarranted primordial emotions of ethnic, religious and geo-political considerations of Nigerians as a people.

The book analyses the background of corrupt practices in the annals of Nigerian political history from pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial era down to the fourth democratic dispensation. The book also establishes a nexus between corruption and political economy in the Nigerian political theatre. Indeed, corruption undermines the rules of law, equity, transparency democratization and national development which breed poverty, insecurity and general underdevelopment among the populace. Meanwhile, the political economy approach and the theories of corruption and their application on Nigerian political economy is highlighted. The role of policy-makers and stakeholders with their policies and programmes on combating corruption is also analysed. Furthermore, the giant efforts of international organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on combating the menace of corruption are also pointed out. The book serves as a guide to researchers on the subject matter and the freedom fighters with their anti-corruption crusade or mandates so as to proffer
Read PDF Political Corruption And National Development In Nigeria

solutions to corrupt practices and scandals in Nigeria and beyond.

In most democracies, the president of the republic is the head of state, members of parliament are sponsored by political parties, and politicians are responsible for national development. That is considered the norm, and should not be a source of concern in any country. In Ghana, however, this norm concentrates power in one individual, whose political party is usually the one in power, and has a majority in parliament. This concentration of power in a president and his political party has turned out to be a recipe for the political corruption, lack of accountability, abuse of power, polarisation, political impunity, and poor judgement, with grave consequences for the nation. This development, coupled with the relentless economic hardship, increasing unemployment, and high levels of poverty, creates a volatile situation that could catch a devastating fire from the slightest spark. While there is a general realization among the population that something needs to be done to change the situation, there has been little effort to craft possible changes which will ensure that Ghana upholds good governance, the rule of law, and accountability; fights corruption decisively, and manages the economy in a way that assures the welfare of the people. That is what this book is about. This book questions the democratic norm that makes one person both president of the republic and head of state, allows political parties to sponsor members of parliament, and places political parties and politicians in sole charge of national development. In addition this book questions the functionality of Ghana's district assembly system which, though touted as the tool for rural development, delivers very little in that direction. This book also discusses corruption and how to fight it, as well as how to develop responsible citizenship among the population. This book does not just find weaknesses and loopholes in Ghana's democracy; it provides solutions which will ensure that the ills of the current arrangement are reversed, and that Ghana's democracy becomes the kind which serves the best interest of the state and the people. Written in a conversational format, interspersed with various interesting stories, this book will definitely challenge the thinking of every politically aware individual in Ghana and beyond.
The critical role of governance in the promotion of economic development has created intense interest in the manner in which the United States eliminated corruption. This paper examines the concept of corruption in American history; tracing the term corruption to its roots in British political philosophy of the 17th and 18th century, and from there back to Machiavelli, Polybius and Aristotle. Corruption was defined prior to 1850 in a way that was significantly different from how it was defined in the Progressive Era. "Systematic corruption" embodied the idea that political actors manipulated the economic system to create economic rents that politicians could use to secure control of the government. In other words, politics corrupts economics. The classic cure for systematic corruption was balanced government. Americans fought for independence because they believed that the British government was corrupt. The structure of American constitutions was shaped by the need to implement balanced government. Conflict and debate over the implementation of balanced government dominated the political agenda until the 1840s, when states began moving regulatory policy firmly towards open entry and free competition. By the 1890s, systematic corruption had essentially appeared from political discourse. By then corruption had come to take on its modern meaning: the idea that economic interests corrupt the political process. What modern developing countries with corrupt governments need to learn is how the United States eliminated systematic corruption.

The main theme of this work is that Sierra Leone's problem of endemic corruption is due to the fact that the net benefit from corruption has been consistently positive and high through much of the post-independence period, and that economic analysis offers insights into the problem of corruption.

African Mosaic is essential reading for all students of Africa, its people, society and future. Zack-Williams and Udogu bring together an invaluable collection of essays by both Africans and non-Africans dealing with some of the most pressing issues facing Africa in the new millennium. These include: Development and the Democratisation
This is a contemporary book for everyone, but it is more relevant to those who wish to know why we say corruption is an enemy to the society, how it starts, what propels it, and what the society suffers as a result of corruption. It is not an over expectation for the workers to look up to their manager and the citizens to look up to the elected politicians for welfare projects because according to the book, the primary responsibility of democratic governments, especially in developing economies, is the protection of lives and properties of her citizens, providing welfare schemes and creating an enabling ground for her citizens to strive for their self-development. Corruption has rubbed us of all these. The citizens entrusted their collective will in the hands of the elected politicians believing that they will make the society a better place to live, but in return, we have a society tightly dotted with terrorists and politically motivated attacks on the innocent citizens. The country became difficult for an average man to survive in, leading to irregular migration even to less developing economies where, at least, they can be sure of security.

This book presents a radically new approach of how societies can bring corruption under control. Since the late 1990s, the detrimental effects of corruption to human well-being have become well established in research. This has resulted in a stark increase in anti-corruption programs launched by international organizations such as the World Bank, the African Union, the EU, as well as many national development organizations. Despite these efforts, evaluations of the effects of these anti-corruption programs have been disappointing. As it can be measured, it is difficult to find substantial effects from such anti-corruption programs. The argument in this book is that this huge policy failure can be explained by three factors. Firstly, it argues that the corruption problem has been poorly conceptualized since what
should count as the opposite of corruption has been left out. Secondly, the problem has been located in the wrong social spaces. It is neither a cultural nor a legal problem. Instead, it is for the most part located in what organization theory defines as the 'standard operating procedures' in social organizations. Thirdly, the general theory that has dominated anti-corruption efforts — the principal-agent theory — is based on serious misspecification of the basic nature of the problem. The book presents a reconceptualization of corruption and a new theory — drawing on the tradition of the social contract - to explain it and motivate policies of how to get corruption under control. Several empirical cases serve to underpin this new theory ranging from the historical organization of religious practices to specific social policies, universal education, gender equality, and auditing. Combined, these amount to a strategic theory known as 'the indirect approach'.

This book examines the politics and economics of infrastructure development in Nigeria from Independence in 1960 up to 2015, and the role of good governance in promoting the socioeconomic wellbeing of citizens. Arguing for the need for transformational leadership in
infrastructure development, the chapters examine policy issues and survey the various administrative, economic, and social-political reforms that have impacted infrastructure development in Nigeria. The author also discusses current national development plans and Vision 20:2020; challenges to infrastructure development, including corruption; and the future potential of a strong infrastructure network for the economy and citizens. Drawing upon his experience within government departments, as well as existing models of leadership and governance, the author explores the role of infrastructure development in promoting the wellbeing and growth of Nigeria. Combining theory with practical examples of good governance, this book will be of interest for students and researchers of political science and infrastructure development in Africa.

We live in a time when the largest numbers of people who were being lifted out of absolute poverty in a relatively short time in human history have relapsed into extreme poverty due to the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19). This is happening in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Pacific and Americas as well as all other parts of the globe. At this time, the understanding of Public Policy and development are enriched at an unprecedented pace. This is also the time when the once thriving economic, social, political and environmental transformations developing and developed countries experienced are being undermined by the global pandemic. The experience for developing countries to achieve prosperity through economic growth, good governance and inclusivity have gained greater attention today than ever. The desired paths and innovative approaches to harnessing public policy dialogue are even more demanding; thus, the rightful time to explore important insights about national and global development. Issues regarding aid, corruption and anti-corruption, poverty reduction, social protection, economic growth and overall sustainable development require sober reflections. Such reflections and insights must be evidence-based. To these, this book contributes. It’s therefore a compelling consensus to grab and read a copy. Don’t miss it.

Development Corruption in South Africa examines governance
matters with a focus on corruption. This rich empirical body on governance variables and governance performance is a welcome addition to South African government literature.

Political corruption is considered a major impediment to economic development, and yet it remains pervasive throughout the world. This paper examines the extent to which government audits of public resources can reduce corruption by enhancing political and judiciary accountability. We do so in the context of Brazil anti-corruption program, which randomly audits municipalities for their use of federal funds. We find that being audited in the past reduces future corruption by 8 percent, while also increasing the likelihood of experiencing a subsequent legal action by 20 percent. We interpret these reduced-form findings through a political agency model, which we structurally estimate. Based on our estimated model, the reduction in corruption comes mostly from the audits increasing the perceived threat of the non-electoral costs of engaging in corruption.

Through a cross-national lens Political Corruption and Democratic Governance explores political corruption and how it influences electoral politics, political trust, citizens’ evaluations of democratic norms and values, economic development, and distributional justice in both developed and developing nations.
Read PDF Political Corruption And National Development In Nigeria


Scientific Essay from the year 2017 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: A frica, grade: A 1, , course: General
Corruption permeates all facets of the Nigerian society. It degenerates and permeates every sector in Nigeria, because those who are in the right place to help get rid of it are themselves the most corrupt. They are politicians, elites and the bourgeoisie, who have institutionalised corruption. This study appraises the level of corruption that obtains in Nigerian tertiary institutions, which continuously degenerates across times, as it seems to have defied practical solutions. That is, it aims to ascertain the level of corruption in these institutions. It relates the corruption obtained in tertiary institutions to that of the Nigerian polity, from where it sprang to the institutions. It conceptualises corruption, along with the conceptions of several other scholars. It makes distinction between elitist (institutionalised/formalised) corruption and that of the common masses, a derivation and minor/micro-phase of the former. The study thus interrogates the inefficacy of the various anti-corruption crusades and programmes of the various Nigerian governments, both military regime and civilian dispensation alike. The effects of corruption on Nigeria and Nigerians also constitute its scope. It attempts a trace of corruption, which it asserts to have risen during the colonial era. It also tells why corruption permeates Nigerian tertiary institutions, and why it degenerates in the institutions as well as other sectors of the country. Being a position paper, it involves text-content analysis, qualitative approach, intuition and the non-participant observation. Its offered recommendations include ensuring of good leadership; the evolving and imbibing of the multi-dimensional syndromes of ethics; strong and operational legislations and penalties against all categories of offenders without sparing any sacred cows; and attitudinal change by both government and the citizenry are the panacea.

Analysing political corruption as a distinct but separate entity from bureaucratic corruption, this timely book separates these two very different social phenomena in a way that is often overlooked in contemporary studies. Chapters argue that political corruption
includes two basic, critical and related processes: extractive and power-preserving corruption. Evaluating seven key case studies, the book illustrates the theoretical basis of corruption and provides a political-economy analysis of the topic, using examples from Sub-Saharan Africa. Outlining how and who is involved, these cases explore the present conditions that enable political corruption. The book highlights how political corruption undermines the political will to curb corruption, a key area that traditional anti-corruption efforts have failed in. A pertinent and forward-thinking contribution to the field, this will be of interest to those working in anti-corruption, including in aid agencies, national NGOs and government agencies. It will also be useful to development studies, development economics and political theory scholars.

Political practice on the platforms of political parties as a route to political power started in its present form in Nigeria during the last decade of the colonial era. With the twin formation of the Action Group of Nigeria AG and the Northern Peoples' Congress NPC, events that made the new political parties rivals to the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons NCNC, politics and political practice in Nigeria rapidly acquired the characteristics of parochialism on the basis of tribes, planned electoral rigging and fraud, corruption in government and the public service. These features are adversarial to economic development, a project that should rightly be the objective of any group that goes into government, particularly in a country that is so backward as Nigeria. With the formal departure of the British colonialists on October 1, 1960 military politicians ravenously invaded the political terrain on January 15, 1966. In spite of the regular claims to the objective of cleaning up the political field at every successful overthrow of the constitution by successive military dictators, the coup plotters and their civilian collaborators deliberately sustained the politics of exploitation of the people and the kleptocracy that were the hallmarks of the politicians whom they had removed from power. Every military government was composed of the coup makers and the politicians they had excised from constitutional government. In 1999, the military dictators were compelled to retreat from power following the
twin deaths of Sani Abacha and Moshood Abiola. The present constitutional polity is still, like before and during the era of military dictatorship, characterised by faulty electoral mechanism and processes in a cosmetic democracy that perpetuates the combination of erstwhile military dictators and their usual civilian collaborators in power. They utilise the platforms of the three ruling political parties as their mutual political base. In such a political environment that effectively shuts out alternative and new political options from the choices of the improvisèd Nigerian peoples, kleptocracy in government, corruption by the ruling politicians and exploitation of the people continue as the prominent features of Nigerian political practice. This book offers a new approach that the author believes that politicians with new ideas can use to gain access to political power and initiate the needed rapid economic development of Nigeria. The Democratic Alternative and similar political organisations are called upon to utilise the programme in this book to rescue Nigeria and Nigerians from the clutches and grips of political practitioners whose ideology, objectives, methods and practices in government have continuously denied Nigerians of the immense benefits that are derivable from the abundant national resources with which the country is blessed.

Seminar paper from the year 2015 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, language: English, abstract: The paper looks at the cases of corruption and insecurity in Nigeria and identifies the regime under which the problems are more prevalent, using descriptive method of data gathering. Too many people who are in public offices through appointment or flawed elections in civilian regime see politics as a meal ticket. This encourages corruption probably because the politicians and the electorate are primitive and terribly unenlightened. The quest for material acquisition has reduced politics to warfare, leading to insecurity of lives and property. The story is different under military regime whereby the degree of corruption is lower; absence of electoral violence. Among others, it is recommended that politicians found guilty of corruption or electoral violence be given a life jail term or capital punishment as it is done in Asia.
Corruption and insecurity have been adversely affecting socioeconomic development in Nigeria since independence. In the first republic, corruption was so pronounced, and coupled with the political violence in the Western region, the military had to intervene in 1966. The story of Nigeria after independence is that of corruption. The predatory elites are to blame. They go into politics because of the urge for primitive accumulation of wealth. This has reduced politics to a zero-sum game. When politics becomes a do or die affair, as encouraged by former president Olusegun Obasanjo, the end result is violence/insecurity. According to Fagbadebo (2007), the Nigerian State is a victim of high level corruption, bad governance, political instability and a cyclical legitimacy crisis. Consequently, national development is retarded, and the political environment uncertain. Political opponents are seen as enemies. Thus, mere ideological difference has become enmity in Nigeria. Thugs are recr

Research Paper from the year 2013 in the subject History - Africa, grade: -, Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, course: HISTORY, language: English, abstract: Nigeria has been increasingly portrayed as a very corrupt nation state both internationally and locally. Although one is not implying that it is only Nigeria that suffers from this impasse. However, the disturbing issue is that the case of Nigeria is so alarming that it threatens its national development. It is therefore, the view of this paper to pry into reasons accounting for this ugly state of affairs with a view to arresting the situation. Consequently, this paper in the final analysis, proffers the solution for this ugly situation and the way forward for the country. Key words: National development, Corruption, Development, political system and socio-economic sector.

The fight against corruption is now a core part of development policy and practice. Some call these efforts a ‘war on corruption’. What does this so-called ‘war’ mean for developing countries? And how do international perspectives on corruption relate to local and national concerns? This book examines the relevance of anti-corruption discourse in Papua New Guinea (PNG), one of the most culturally
rich and ‘corrupt’ countries on earth. Despite increased international, national and local efforts to address corruption over the past two decades, many fear that levels of corruption continue to rise largely unabated. Some believe that the mismatch between international, national and local assumptions regarding the nature of corruption and how it should be addressed is at the heart of the issue. International anti-corruption initiatives stress ‘zero-tolerance’ and try to strengthen formal state-based institutions. However, many people in PNG are more concerned about maintaining social relationships than following state laws and rules. This book critically examines the implications of the anti-corruption agenda and the collision of international, national and local perspectives. In doing so it provides a diagnostic on international assumptions about corruption and how it should be fought in developing countries, offering surprising and important lessons. This book is essential reading for scholars and students of Development Studies, Geography, Political Studies and Economics, as well as practitioners and policy makers working in development.

Corruption, as a social science, has been mystified and even ignored for many generations. Not many people would like to talk about this subject, openly and transparently. Now, it is becoming a subject of great concern, not only in the developing nations but also in the developed world. The subject has impacted so negatively in our social, economic and political life, that we can no longer keep quiet about it. Corruption is eroding the moral values of many nations and consigning many people to perpetual poverty and deprivation. To me this is a subject that is becoming more important and critical than even civics and geography in schools. It is a subject that touches and affects the morality of nations. I have a passionate concern, that, if we in Africa want to make Africa a better place to live in, then we must address this subject with the seriousness it deserves. Like any other social science, this subject should be introduced in our schools, and colleges, so that our young people, could be made acutely aware of the evils of this vice, and how it could be eradicated from our society. If this is done, our future generations will live in a much better society than we are today. There should also be programmes in place,
organized by the civil society, and other agencies to educate the masses about the consequences of corruption in society. I do, however, appreciate that without available materials, my propositions could not be feasible. This book therefore, is intended to form a good source of Civic Education Material into Corruption in Africa and more specifically, in Kenya. The book has been written with those educational objectives, specifically in mind. It is the intention of this book to show that corruption poses a serious challenge in terms of the economic, political and social development in the African Continent. Corruption undermines democratic institutions and good governance in the political landscape. It reduces accountability and negates representation and policymaking in the electoral process. It abrogates the rule of law in the judiciary. Corruption also encourages nepotism resulting into unequal provision of resources to the population in the public sector. The book further endeavours to show, that corruption undermines the legitimacy of government, and such democratic values as human rights, respect for the rule of law, trust and tolerance. Corruption also does undermine economic development by advancing narrow and selfish economic policies and incompetence, in the delivery of services to the people. This book seeks to analyze, how corruption in public institutions, has squandered the national wealth, and impoverished the people. There is also a critical analysis on bureaucratic corruption, and how the public officers achieve their objectives, by diverting public investment away from social and people friendly projects, such as poverty reduction, education, health and housing, into capital projects, simply to attract bribes for individual benefits. The book examines institutional corruption in various departments of government, including the Police, Judiciary, Public Works, Immigration, Revenue Authority, Lands, Local Government and many other public institutions. The book also examines corruption in the public and private sectors, including public corporations, political banks, educational institutions and how the general public, have also contributed to the vice. The book further, examines corruption in other African countries, and makes, useful comparisons. It goes on to deal with measures that are being put in place, both in Kenya, and other African countries to fight corruption nationally, and internationally. The Anti-Corruption and
Economic Crimes Act, and the Public Servants Ethics Act that the Kenya Government, has put in place are discussed in some detail. The role of civil society and other organizations like Transparency International, and the media in the fight against corruption.

In this comparative, historical survey of three East-Asian countries, Jong-sung You explores how inequality hinders democratic control of corruption.

This book unearths the dark curtain that blinds us and exposes our face to the light of justice. The light of justice that can be achieved by using rule of law as instrument shows us to what extent the rule of law keeps the equilibrium of national development actors in development course of action. This is because the notion of development is comprehended for some as the power house of economy to own the wealth of the nation, for others as political power to be a particular privileged group to rule the nation. Such imbalance actions and interactions of the development actors jeopardize the overall national development that causes conflict. To resolve such conflicts, rule of Law is instrumental as this book unveils the component parts of national development such as good governance, Democracy, Human Rights, combating Corruption, free press and institutions can be productive when there is a functioning legal order that uses Rule of Law as a benchmark. This book presents rule of law as independent institution, efficient, accessible judicial and legal systems with a government that applies fair and equitable laws equally, consistently and coherently to all national development sectors.

Master's Thesis from the year 2018 in the subject Economics - International Economic Relations, grade: 1,0, Wiesbaden University of Applied Sciences, language: English, abstract: Corruption erodes the functioning of a state’s essential organs, meaning its political, economic and social structures, and causes its norms and values to deteriorate, but more severely, it ultimately weakens the heart of good governance - the most feared enemy of corruption. Weakened by this disease, the state, however powerful its systems, becomes more
vulnerable and exposed to a great variety of risk factors while the malicious disease increasingly thrives, spreading through the organism and capturing the state, trapping it in a vicious circle. There is no country that is immune to this disease. Whether on the local, national or international stage, corruption wrecks its destructive work at all political, economic and social levels. Public procurement embodies a large, if not the largest part of national economies. Every year, trillions of dollars are deployed for the acquisition of goods, services and works, ranging from those intended to serve basic needs such as education or public health services to those destined for giant infrastructure projects; the latters’, large budgets make them tempting targets for corruption, which is often shielded behind the complicated and opaque procurement process. This results in wasteful spending, transforming public procurement, a powerful instrument for the promotion of prosperous economic development, into a harmful growth inhibitor. Public procurement belongs to the group of government activities that are worst affected by corruption. Corruption, seen as a key governance challenge, puts a detrimental strain on the functioning of a sound public procurement system. A public procurement system affected by corruption suffers from a wide range of symptoms; for instance, the quality of public projects may be reduced and public funds may be diverted from projects that are essential for the achievement of social and economic goals, resulting in rising poverty and inequality. Even worse, corruption undermines the rule of law and erodes public trust and confidence in public bodies and in the market, ultimately impeding economic growth and development. Why and how does corruption enter the sphere of public procurement? Why is it essential to combat corruption and how can this phenomenon be mitigated in the context of public procurement? The research objective of this thesis is to give answers to these questions.

National Ambition: Reconstructing Nigeria, leverages on the example and experience of Nigeria - a sub-Saharan African Country in West Africa - to discuss National Ambition within the context of national social and economic aspirations, and the impact of corruption on governance, development and peace. The book uses credible sources
of information from secondary research to offer a reasoned perspective on core issues and contains concrete pragmatic and common-sense proposals and models that Nigeria and other developing countries especially in Africa can adapt to their environment in the short to long term to improve conditions. It addresses issues on Global Justice and the intersections with Sustainable Development Goals - the responsibility of the global community in improving collaboration and cooperation among nations; creating opportunities for local people; reducing inequality and inequity within countries; promoting greater inclusion and interconnection among diverse peoples; and investing in people to strengthen communities and individuals to fully unleashed human potential for a much better world. The book is compelling with positive, progressive and positive-sum messages. It has been written in a way that is simple to read and easy to understand for a wider audience. Sadly, many people become rich by creating problems. It should be the other way round, solving problems. Grand corruption resulting in 'state capture' increases the vulnerability of citizens and inflicts the most pain on the population. Corruption is the single most important threat to Domestic Policies in Nigeria. It distorts the evidence base and misinforms legislations, policies, regulations, programmes, projects and the activities that drive them. It compromises the impact of social interventions; confusing markets; and business environment. It weakens social, economic, political and environmental systems and leaves Nigerians and Nigeria weak. Corruption is the Master Problem, fuelled by excessive greed, patronage and loyalty networks operating at the expense of national interest. This book proposes the Triple Lock against corruption, contributing new perspectives to addressing fundamental structural deficits that provide the incentives, motivations and opportunities to express corrupt behaviour. Nigeria requires a systematic, holistic and integrated approach to radically reduce the corruption burden that drags Nigeria back. With a large population of young people and huge natural capital, Nigeria potentially has unique assets and opportunities to build a fairer and more progressive country and to tap into the hardwork, ingenuity and resilience of its diverse population. But Nigeria will have to work differently to realise THE
FULL POTENTIAL for which it is capable. Working differently would mean unlocking value chains currently locked-in in all the sectors of the Nigerian economy, to improve quality and drive demand and supply of locally made goods and services; promoting enterprise; creating decent jobs; pursuing progressive taxation policies; and building a self-sustaining country that can pay its way and voice its own worldview. The possibilities are enormous, but first, Nigeria needs a smarter government and governance intelligence that knows every Nigerian to invest in them as most important assets; drive efficiency and innovation; operating transparent and accountable systems; joining up government and reducing silo-vertical working that promotes opacities; removing bottlenecks that stifle creativity and ideas to markets; reducing inequalities and inequities; ensuring social justice and solidarity; and enabling the best of Nigeria to emerge and to altogether, thrive. This is the big challenge right now, to define the future!

Despite being Africa’s largest economy and most populous country, with abundant natural resources, Nigeria still faces substantial development challenges. This book argues that corruption lies at the heart of many of the country’s problems. Drawing on a range of different disciplinary perspectives, this volume explores the relationship between corruption and development, investigating the causes, contexts, and consequences of corruption, and the pathways for addressing it. As well as covering the wider background and theory surrounding corruption in the country, the book will investigate different sectors: the media, the judiciary, the health sector, industry, the criminal justice system, and of course politics and governance. The book concludes by considering attitudes and perceptions to corruption within Nigeria, current approaches to countering corruption, and future pathways to addressing the problem. This book’s critical investigation of the links between corruption and development in Nigeria will be of interest to researchers of corruption, development and African Studies, as well as to policy makers, practitioners, and local stakeholders.

This well-presented collection with contributions from academics and
read PDF Political Corruption And National Development In Nigeria

administrators reflects the growing concern towards the present-day practice of governance. It focuses on the need for Governance for Sustainable Human Development to manage the country’s social as well as economic resources leading to better development-founded on four pillars of Accountability, Transparency, Predictability, and Participation. It thus calls for unfolding various issues and devising suitable strategies towards humane governance through appropriate political, bureaucratic, economic, and legal reforms. Highlighting its theme in the initial chapters in the New Public Management perspective, the book goes on to unravel the major administrative loopholes in Indian administration, such as lack of transparency and accountability, and the stranglehold of corruption, all of which lead to human deprivation. Later chapters give a synoptic overview of administrative reforms so far undertaken in India, and emphasize the effectiveness of governance in establishing appropriate balance in relative roles of public, private and civil society organizations, rights and responsibilities of politicians, bureaucrats and community, and economic and social justice. The book closes on a positive note strongly reiterating administrative re-engineering to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century for ensuring a holistic development of the country. Recent and real life happenings infused in the text to substantiate arguments, make it an interesting reading. The book will be of immense use to the students and teachers of public administration, social science, political science, and those who practise public administration. It will also be useful to a large number of government departments-both at the union and the state levels.

Political corruption in the Caribbean Basin retards state economic growth and development, undermines government legitimacy, and threatens state security. In spite of recent anti-corruption efforts of intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations (IGO/NGOs), Caribbean political corruption problems appear to be worsening in the post-Cold War period. This work discovers why IGO/NGO efforts to arrest corruption are failing by investigating the domestic and international causes of political corruption in the Caribbean.

Corruption, for most of us, almost immediately evokes images of the
third world especially countries like Nigeria, Mexico and India. Whilst we may concede that corruption exists in developed countries it is generally thought to be under control. Despite such widely-held views there is very little hard evidence on the actual extent of corruption in any country. This book strives to look behind impressions in an attempt to determine what factors underlie the high profile of corruption in UDCs. For an adequate understanding of the phenomenon the global character of corruption is emphasized as well as the necessity of locating within a broader process of economic and social change.

Are phenomena labeled as corrupt subject to systematic social science investigation, or does corruption lie so much in the eye of the beholder as to frustrate serious analysis? The editors of this volume, which follows up an important earlier work on the same subject, hold that the comparative perspective, involving both comparisons over time and comparisons between systems, is crucial if the study of corruption is to reach the point where it can be studied as a socio-political phenomenon. The studies of political corruption included here pertain to all areas of the world, but especially to the United States, Communist systems and Europe. Most were published during the last fifteen years, and some were written especially for the volume. Although the editors are political scientists, scholars from all social science disciplines, as well as law, history and communications, are represented among the authors of the approximately sixty selections included in this volume. The first of the book's four parts deals with changing conceptualization and definition in the study of corruption. The second part examines the incidence of corruption in the context of political development and modernization. The third part examines the special vulnerability of some local, national and international systems to corrupt practices. In the final part, perceptions of corruptions are related to scandal and other social control efforts, as well as to studies of the effect and consequences of corruption.

Corruption, Natural Resources and Development provides a fresh and extensive discussion of corruption issues in natural resources sectors. Reflecting on recent debates in corruption research and
revisiting resource curse challenges in light of political ecology approaches, this volume provides a series of nuanced and policy-relevant case studies analysing patterns of corruption around natural resources and options to reach anti-corruption goals. Using corruption case studies across a wide spectrum of natural resource sectors from around the world, the expert contributions explore political ecology as a means of analysing resource curse challenges. The potential for new variations of the resource curse in the forest and urban land sectors and the effectiveness of anti-corruption policies in resource sectors are considered in depth. Corruption in oil, gas, mining, fisheries, biofuel, wildlife, forestry and urban land are all covered, and potential solutions discussed. This forward-thinking book is essential reading for students and academics in the fields of development studies, political ecology, corruption, development economics and international political economy. The evidence and policy solutions included will be of great appeal to policymakers and practitioners.

Demonstrating how political culture facilitates or distorts political preferences and political outcomes, this book explores how the historical development of social conditions and the current social structures shape understandings and constrain individual and collective actions within the Nigerian political system. Political Culture, Change, and Security Policy examines the extent to which specific norms and socialization processes within the political and civic culture abet corruption or the proclivity to engage in corrupt practices and how they help reinforce political attitudes and civic norms that have the potential to undermine the effectiveness of government. It also delineates specific doctrinal models and strategic framework essential to the development and implementation of Nigeria’s national security policy, as well as innovative approaches to national development planning. Professor Kalu N. Kalu offers an exhaustive study that integrates several quantitative models in addressing a series of theoretical and empirical questions that inform historical and contemporary issues of the Nigerian project. The general premise is that it is not enough to simply highlight the problems of the state and address the what question, we must also
Read PDF Political Corruption And National Development In Nigeria

address the why and how questions that drive political change, policy preferences, and competing political outcomes.

Copyright code: 6d95dab25247a2b24582bc2ce2472ac5