

CORRUPTION IN SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION: A BARRICADE TO CITIZENS WELFARE AND NIGERIA'S DEVELOPMENT

¹Brimah, Aminu N., ^{*2}Bolaji, Ibrahim A. & ³Ibikunle, Owolabi H.

¹ *Department of Business Administration, Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Nigeria.*

² *Department of Social Studies, Kwara State College of Education, Oro, Nigeria.*

³ *Department of Business Administration, Al-Hikmah University, Ilorin, Nigeria.*

Abstract

It is a truism that an average Nigerian does not view politics as an act of social administration, but that of self administration having seen the series of insanity exhibited by our leaders' tagged administration. To worsen the situation, the judiciary and the media whom are viewed as the last hope of the common man pass ridiculous judgment in political litigations as well as praise sing the government of the day. The case of the legislatures is even terrible because the entire fund that would have been invested in social development goes into their kitty. This paper examines the dimensions of corruption by our leaders in social administration. It marvel's at the way politicians treat citizens generally whom for their sake they claim to be in power. It however submits that for the country to experience meaningful development there is the need to re-discuss our democracy for the common man to enjoy the dividends of democracy.

Keywords: Politics, Administration, Development, Corruption, Society

1. INTRODUCTION

The successful entrenchment of corruption in the Nigerian society was largely due to its acceptance and endorsement by the leaders. Grand corruption is a cancer that has eaten deep into the fabric of the Nigerian polity. The general global perception about graft in Nigeria is that it is a pervasive phenomenon. It is generally acknowledged that corruption and corrupt practices are endemic and systemic in both public and private sectors of Nigeria (Eme and Okoh, 2011). Nigeria is one of the countries in west Africa sub- region whose development has been undermined by the menace of corrupt practices by her leaders. Leadership corruption has been one of the greatest concerns to all observers of the country's socio political and economic development (Anazodo, Okoye and Ezenwile, 2012).

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 (fagbadebo, 2007). This represents the true state of the Nigeria nation which urgent steps must be taken to alleviate or eradicate.

2. CORRUPTION: A CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION.

The concept of corruption, according to Akindede (1995), has long been Ideologically, morally, culturally, politically and intellectually elusive to the point of losing sight of its detrimental and parasitic influence on people and the society at large. Corruption involves the injection of additional but improper transactions aimed at changing the normal course of events and altering judgments and positions of trust. It consists in the doers' and receivers' use of informal, extra – legal or illegal acts to facilitate matters. The concept can also be described as the wanton craze for illegal, unethical and often criminal acquisition of wealth or benefits by individuals whose main motive is ego bosting and self aggrandizement with its attendant negative consequences on the rest of the society (Ojukwu, and Shopeju, 2010).

Otite (1986), and Aiyegbayo (2007), Opine that corruption is a general concepts describing any organized, interdependent system in which part of the system is either not performing duties it was originally intended to, or performing them in an improper way, to the detriment of the system's original purpose. Pogoson (2009), argues that corruption or corrupt behavior involves the breach of established rules for personal gain and profit; efforts to secure wealth or power through illegal means; private gain at public expense; or the misuse of public power for private benefit. According to Bolaji, Ibrahim and

odeyemi (2010), corruption in social administration is the mismanagement of public affairs. This involves the various forms of looting, embezzlement, money laundering, project abandonment, and the likes.

3. CORR CITIZEN'S WELFARE: AN ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

3. CORRUPTION, SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND

Otite (1986), in his presidential address to the 8th annual national conference of the Nigerian anthropological and sociological association (NASA), stated that corruption is of five major types: political corruption, economic corruption, bureaucratic corruption, judicial corruption and moral corruption. Political corruption is, in broad terms, social maladministration. It is the misuse by government officials of their government powers for illegitimate, usually secret, private enrichment. To say the least, all forms of government are susceptible to political corruption-bribery, extortion, cronyism, nepotism, patronage, graft and embezzlement (Gyekye, 2003). Interestingly, political corruption can flourish under weak political leadership since political leaders or top public officials who are weak can hardly be expected to control their subordinate officers who succumb to the temptation of receiving bribes and committing other forms of political corruption either because as weak leaders they do not have the moral gut to exert control or perhaps being dishonest themselves, they have compromised their own integrity and moral authority and so cannot discipline others (Gyekye, 2003).

In the definition shared by most political scientists, political corruption is any transaction between private and public sector actors through which collective goods are illegitimately converted into private-regarding pay offs. Political corruption in the form of accumulation or extraction occurs when government officials use and abuse their hold on power to extract revenue from the private sector, public sector, or the economy at large. These processes of accumulation have been called extraction, embezzlement, rent seeking, plunder or kleptocracy, depending on the extent and context (Eme and Okoh, 2011).

Normally, politics is expected to address administration of the society in terms of authoritative allocation of values. These values are the basic necessities of life which constitute the basic and primary needs of the citizens needed for subsistence in life. Hornby (2010) defined welfare as the general health, happiness and safety of a person. It is the well being that is provided, often by the government, for people that are in need of it.

The theft of public assets by public officers from developing countries, according to the World Bank (2007), is a huge and serious problem. The cross-border flow of the global proceeds from criminal activities, corruption, and tax evasion is estimated at between \$1 trillion and \$6 trillion per year. Corrupt money associated with bribes received by public officials from developing and transition countries is estimated at \$20 billion to \$40 billion per Year – a figure equivalent to 20 to 40 percent of flows of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Furtherstill, the World Bank (2007), equally emphasized that assets stolen by corrupt leaders, at the country-level are frequently of staggering magnitude. The true cost of corruption far exceeds the value of assets stolen by the leaders of countries. This would include the degradation of public institutions, especially those involved in public financial management, and financial sector governance, the weakening if not destruction of the private investment climate, and the corruption of social service delivery mechanisms for basic health and education programs, with a particular adverse impact on the poor. This "collateral damage" in terms of forgone growth and poverty alleviation will be proportional to the duration of the tenure of the corrupt leader.

The development pay-off to the Stolen Asset Recovery (STAR) initiative is expected to be significant. Even a portion of recovered assets could provide much-needed funding for social programs or badly needed infrastructure. Every \$100 Million recovered could fund full immunization for 4 Million children or provide water connections for some 250,000 households (World Bank, 2007). The total benefit would far exceed that associated with the asset restitution itself, assuming that the released funds are well spent. First, a STAR program that transmits the signal that there is no safe haven for stolen assets will embody a powerful deterrent effect. Second over the long run, one would expect significant and lasting benefits, assuming the asset recovery effort is accompanied by institutional reform and better governance. This would then translate into citizens' welfare considering the rightful usage of the recovered loot in terms of social amenities provision.

In recent years, countries as far-flung and diverse as Nigeria, Peru, and the Philippines have enjoyed some success in securing the repatriation of assets stolen by their corrupt former leaders. It is estimated that every USD 100 million lost or recovered could fund first-line treatment for over 600,000 people with HIV/AIDS for a full year, or drugs for the treatment of Malaria for between 50 and 100 Million

people (World Bank, 2007). The true value of the loot is symbolized by the lost opportunity to invest in development work or alleviation of poverty and human suffering in low income countries which would address the welfare of citizens to a large extent. Eme and Okoh (2011), argues that it was as if the government existed so that corruption might thrive. Corruption has accounted for the distortion and diversion of government welfare programmes and undermined the goals and vision of development.

4. CELEBRATED CASES OF CORRUPT ACTS IN NIGERIAN SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

According to Okpaga and Chijioke (2012), the country has been agog over reports of the arrest and arraignment in court of three former governors on allegations of fraud totaling ₦101 billion. Those facing trial are Gbenga Daniel, (Ogun State), Adebayo Alao Akala, (Oyo State) and Akwe Doma, (Nasarawa State). According to the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission, (EFCC), the three men engaged in fraudulent activities and diversion of billions of naira belonging to the public while in office. Daniel was accused of misappropriating ₦58 billion, Alao Akala, ₦25 billion and Akwe Dama, ₦18 billion. Understanding many Nigerians, especially those who believe the three former governors and many others who served until May 2011, literally turned the States they governed into private fiefdoms, are dancing with joy that at last, nemesis is catching up with less than upright governors. While the trios are considered innocent until they are pronounced guilty by the courts, many see their arraignment as a refreshing development, foretelling a cleansing period. But prescient Nigerians are not excited about the development. They see the present scenario as a charade orchestrated by the EFCC to convince Nigerians that the Commission is actually working hard at fulfilling its role of riddling the country of financial crimes, especially in governance. A brief look at past instances where the commission arraigned former governors and top government officials accused of monumental fraud hardly gives Nigerians cause for optimism that justice would be done this time around.

On 13th July, 2007, the EFCC slammed a 107 count charge of money laundering and mismanagement of ₦5 billion belonging to the Abia State government against Orji Uzor Kalu, the state governor between May 1999 – May 2007. He was alleged to have diverted sizeable chunks of embezzled funds to Slok Nigeria Limited, a company owned by him. A particular striking claim by the EFCC was that Kalu transferred ₦887 million to Slok's account in one day. Four years down the line, however, the case against Kalu seems to have petered out (Ojukwu and Shopeju, 2010).

In July 2007, Dr. Chimaroke Nnamani, the governor of Enugu State from 1999 to 2007, was arraigned on a 105 count charge of stealing 5.6 billion Naira belonging to the state. Initially, Nnamani fled the country but perhaps assured that nothing would come out of the case he returned to take up his seat in the senate where he served for four years and subsequently lost the seat in the 2011 elections. Another similar story is that of Alhaji Ibrahim Saminu Turaki who governed Jigawa State from 1999 to 2007. He was also arraigned in July 2007 by the EFCC on a 32 charge of stealing ₦36 billion. Turaki was even alleged to have stolen ₦6 billion in a day, but that did not prevent him from becoming a senator in Nigeria just like Nnamani (Egburuonu, 2011).

A particular interesting case was that of Rev. Jolly Tanko Nyame, the former governor of Taraba State who was arraigned by the anti-graft agency on a 41 count charges of stealing over ₦5.5 billion of the states fund. Joshua Dariye, ex-governor of Plateau State is another example of the seemingly dear cut case gone awry. Dariye was arrested on 2nd September, 2004 at a hotel in London in connection with money laundering offences. 93,000 pounds was recovered from his hotel room. He was bailed pending further enquiries but promptly absconded to Nigeria, but his accomplice, Joyce Bamidele Oyebanjo, a housing tenancy manager from Tessa Gardens, Waltham Cross Hertfordshire, London was not so lucky. She was sentenced to three years imprisonments at Southward Crown Court having been found guilty of laundering 1.4 million pounds stolen from Plateau State funds. On Dariye's return to Nigeria, he was charged in February 2006 along with six other state functionaries including the finance commissioner and the permanent secretary in the state finance ministry to an Abuja High Court for allegedly embezzling ₦700 million state funds. But since section 308 of the 1999 constitution granted Dariye immunity from being prosecuted as governor, he was not docked. Six years have passed, yet it would seem Dariye is still enjoying that immunity from being prosecuted as governor.

The sheer number of abandoned corruption cases littering the landscapes is indeed frightening and makes one wonder what is amiss. True, the courts share a huge part of the blame for lending themselves to corrupt politicians granting injections that invariably delay trials. Some even go to the ridiculous extent of restraining the authorities from even investigating talkless of prosecuting. This was the scenario in March 2007 when former Rivers State Governor, Peter Odili obtained a curious Federal

High Court decision forbidding the EFCC from investigating the finances of his government even in the face of massive embezzlement and mismanagement of public funds. On leaving office, he managed to secure a perpetual injunction restraining the EFCC from arresting, detaining, and arraigning him on the basis of tenure as governor (Egburuonu, 2011).

The case of the legislatures is of a different dimension in that despite the exorbitant take home pay (Salary) which they enjoy in addition to the constituency allowances which they never utilize for the desired people, they are not equally exempted from looting, embezzlement and mismanagement of the nation's treasury. Analysis of the Nigerian lawmakers' income compared to their Indian counterpart reveals that an Indian lawmaker would have to work for at least 49 years to earn the annual salary of a Nigerian Senator. While a lawmaker earns \$23,988 (N3.7m) per annum in India despite the fact that she is the fastest growing economy in the world, her Nigerian counterpart earns \$1.2m (N182m) annually. The monthly breakdown shows that while an Indian lawmaker earns \$1,999 (N305,058) monthly, a Nigerian senator earns \$99,177 (N 15.2m) per month. Even a senator in Indian does not earn what a member of the House of Representatives earn in Nigeria. The Punch of the 16th December 2010 reported that each member of the House of Representatives takes home N10.59m every month. Thus, a federal lawmaker in Indian will work for at least 34 years to earn the N127million annual salary of a member of the House of representatives in Nigeria (Meribe and Adeniji, 2010).

Contrary to the situation in Nigeria where about 25 percent of the nations budget is used to service the National Assembly, the US official sources have put the cost of running the entire US congress, including salaries of senators and representatives, at 0.2 percent of its federal spending (The Punch, 19, 2010). Without the least controversy, the united states is accepted as the most ideal contemporaneous democratic society in the world which should be emulated. The recent assertion by the Governor of Central Bank of Nigeria, Sanusi Lamido Sanusi, that about 25 percent of federal spending was going to the National Assembly alone led to a controversy which drew attention internationally.

A senior United Nations official queried: "How can less than 500 people be receiving one-fifth of the nations recurrent expenditure?" For the 2010 fiscal year, the total federal spending on the US congress-senate and house- came to \$5.42bn. It was learnt that, only \$126m of that figure went to salaries and benefits of the senators and representatives. The US government figures, based on increases made this year shows that while the average Nigerian Senator receives an equivalent of \$1.7m total package in a year and the federal representative collects the equivalent of \$1.45m year, the average US congressman, whether in the senate or house of representatives, receive only about \$174,000 annually.

The reason why our democracy failed to manage the God-given resources was because the financial attributions to our political offices seems too ridiculous. According to Itse Sagay, professor of law, in spite of Nigeria's position as one of the world's poorest nations, with a meagre per capital income of \$2,249 per annum as against \$46,350 of the US, the nations federal lawmakers were the highest paid in the world, with each earning more than President Barack Obama of the US (Meribe and Adeniji, 2010). Critical analysis of the lawmakers pay will reveal a huge disparity between their pay and the N18,000 (monthly) national minimum wage which state governments are yet to implement. With this analysis, the least paid worker in the country earns just 0.13 percent of a senator's salary. Such a worker will also need to work for at least 777 years to earn a senator's N182m annual pay. Similarly, the least paid worker also earns 0.18 percent of a member of the House of representatives' pay. Such worker will also need , work for at least 542 years to earn the N 127m annual salary of a member of the House of Representatives.

Also, A member of the House of Representatives earns N347,945 per day or N 14,497 per hour and N 241 per minute. In other words, the daily pay of a member of the House of Representatives is more than the annual pay of the least paid Nigerian worker. Also, the monthly, pay of the least paid Nigerian worker is slightly above the hourly pay of a member of House of Representatives. A comparison with the pay of five other countries reveals that the pay of Nigerian lawmakers is indeed outrageous. The minimum wage in the united states is \$1,257 (191,667) and a Us lawmaker earns \$15,080 (N 2.3m) per month. This shows that the least paid worker in the U.S. earns 8.67 percent of the total pay of the country's lawmaker. Thus, a U.S. legislator will need to work for over six years to earn the annual pay of a Nigerian legislator. The U.S. Lawmaker will also need to work for over four years to earn the annual pay of a Nigerian House of Representative member. Table 1 shows the comparison of the Nigeria's lawmaker earnings to that of her counterparts from some countries of the world.

Table 1: Comparison of Nigeria’s Lawmaker’s (Legislatures) Earning with their Counterparts from some Countries of the World.

Cou ntry	Legisla tors' pay monthl y	Minimu m Wage annuall y (Legisl ature)	Minimu m wage Monthl y (Worke r)	Minim um wage annua lly (Worke r)	% of legisl ators ' pay that is mini mum wage
Nige ria	Senate: N15.2m (\$99,777)	Senate: N182m (\$1,194,696)	N18,000 (\$118)	N234,000 (\$1,536)	0.13 %
	Reps N10.6m (\$69,533)	Reps N127m (\$834,402)		Inclusi ve of 13 th month Salary	0.18 %
India	N305,058 (\$1,999)	N3.7m (\$23,988)	Varies from State to State: Sector to Sector	-	-
US	N2.2m (\$14,500)	N26.5m (\$174,000)	N191,667 (\$1,257)	N2.3m (\$15,080)	8.6%
UK	N1.3m (\$8,686)	N15.9m (\$104,228)	N283,333 (\$1,883)	N3.4m (\$22,597)	
Swe den	N1.2m (\$7,707)	N14.1m (\$92,488)	Set by annual collectiv e bargaini ng deal	-	-
Fran ce	N1.02m (\$6,754)	N12.3m (\$81,951)	N275,433 (\$1,805)	N3.3m (\$21,664)	26.73 %
Kenya	N2.2m (\$14,543)	N26.7m (\$175,000)	N10,534 (\$69,17)	N126,413 (\$830)	0.47 %

Source: Meribe, N. and Adeniyi G. (2010). ‘N’ Assembly Jumbo Pay Series. The Punch, December 16, Vol. 17, No. 20, p. 3.

The case of Ndudi Elumelu and Nicholas Ugbane, two legislators at the National Assembly known to be strongly against corruption seems to be highly ironical. These two men headed the committee on power at both houses of assembly and were regarded as men of integrity. Investigation by the EFCC revealed that they were involved in six billion Naira scam through contracts awarded by the Rural Electrification Agency ,(REA).This was on the ground of conspiracy with eight other Nigerians to commit criminal breach of trust, conspiracy and fraud. The EFCC filed a total of 156-count charges against the ten accused persons in a federal high court in Abuja. The fraud for which the ten accused are to be prosecuted was through 2008 budget. The legislators were said to have masterminded the insertion of ₦6 billion votes into the supplementary appropriation approved by the National Assembly last year for REA without the knowledge of the executive arm of government. Having ensured that the money sailed through the budget sessions and was signed by president Umaru Musa Yar’adua, the legislatures were alleged to have met with officials from REA and the federal ministry of power where arrangements were concluded on how to pull out the money(Agbaegbu,2009).

5. TRADE-OFF BETWEEN CURRUPTION, ADMINISRATION AND CITIZEN'S WELFARE.

Without mincing word, the welfare of citizens in a society where grand embezzlement and misappropriation of fund thrives will surely be compromised. This is because the fund meant for providing the means of welfarism has been diverted to

private pockets. Considering this, citizens in a society like Nigeria would be expected to provide for themselves the services which the government ought to provide for them. These might include an ideal and decent job, security (food and social), cheap and affordable healthcare, availability of potable water, uninterrupted power supply, and the likes. Obuah (2010), maintained that the socio – economic effects of unemployment in Nigeria, like most other African countries is very severe and threatening to the citizenry and the economy as a whole. The unemployment episode has continued to pose so many challenges to the survival of the average Nigerian citizens and the nation at large. Unemployment in Nigerian has a very serious negative effect in the personal well – being of the unemployed.

It might sound ridiculous to say that the same society where members of the executives, legislatures and Judiciarys both at the state and federal level loot, siphon and embezzle billions of naira every now and then is also the same where lack of stable power supply has influenced the Closure of many industries and those operating at the lowest capacity, lack of potable water for the citizens, hospitals without doctors and drugs, lack of security and protection for people and properties, roads characterized by potholes, and the likes. The most surprising aspect of it is that culprit of these offences when apprehended and prosecuted, nothing reasonable and meaningful comes out of it. Those brought to book are sentenced to funny Jail terms where their kit and kins visit them and celebrate. On completing

their jail term, they celebrate their freedom which signifies the commencement of the usage of their loot for themselves and their family without any serious sanction.

6. EFFECTS OF CORRUPTION (IN SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION) ON NIGERIA'S DEVELOPMENT.

National development is the ability of a country to improve the social welfare of the people such as providing social amenities like quality education, potable water, infrastructural facilities, medical care, and the likes. This means that national development must involve the aggregation of national resources of the country for the general well being of the citizenry in terms of their social and economic advancements (Adesote and Abimbola 2012). Raji (1999), Conceptualized national development in terms of progress in three major dimensions in the life of a nation. These dimensions are economic, political and social or moral. Balogun (1972), makes the concept of national development more vivid when he wrote that national development entails producing more and better food to eat, healthier and happier individuals, better living accommodation, improved transportation and communications system, sound education and enlightenment among the populace, and generally, more money floating around. The above definitions of national development centered on people and their quality of lives in the society. This means that whatever kind of changes being witnessed in the various sectors of the society should have positive influence on the people.

According to Ajie and Wokekoro (2012), the consequences of corruption on a nation's socio-political and economic development are myriad. The foremost effect of corruption is that it leads to a reduction in economic growth and development by lowering incentives to invest; it also leads to a divestment in such economies. Serious investors are always wary of offering bribes before being allowed investment rights or operational licenses. This is due to the fact that there is no guarantee that greased officials may keep their side of the agreements. This points to the fact that foreign investors are also prone to withdraw their Capital from a country with high incidence of corruption because the risk involved in doing business in such nations sometimes outweighs the benefit (Epele, 2006).

Anazodo, Okoye and Ezenwile (2012), asserted that the menace of corruption by Nigeria leaders has certainly emerged as one of the main impediments to national development. Corruption by Nigerian leaders has caused the country severe losses economically, politically, and socially. These facts are responsible for decayed infrastructure, downturn of the economy, fragile political institution and steady decline in all indicators of national development. For some decades now, corruption has been a cause for concern because it diverts already limited funds, undermines economic progress, provision of infrastructural facilities and impedes policy changes required for development (Bakare, 2011).

Adesote and Abimbola (2012), emphasized that there is a correlation between financial corruption which translates in to social maladministration and debar national development in Nigeria. The essence of financial corruption is bribery and illegal and greedy acquisition of public funds into private pockets, which otherwise would have been invested for the public good. Financial corruption undermines democracy and the legitimacy of the state. It reduces the potential for economic growth, and threatens the freedom and security of citizens, all together constitutes hindrance to national development.

The high rate of financial corruption in Nigeria has affected her image in Africa and the world. Since the birth of the fourth republic, the country has variously been rated by transparency international (T I), as among the most corrupt nations of the world on one hand; and by another international organization like fund for peace as one of the top failed states in both Africa and the world on the other hand due to mass poverty, corruption, insecurity and unemployment. In its 2001 report on worldwide corrupt practices, Transparency international (T I), considered Nigeria to be the most corrupt country, falling from the fifth position in 1998 to the first position in 2001. In the 2003 corruption indices of 93 of the 193 member of the united Nations (Excluding Taiwan and the Vatican City), Nigeria became the second most corrupt country after Bangladesh, even though Nigeria's score fell from 1.9 in 1998 to 1.4 in 2003. Several of the countries X – rayed in 1998 were not X – rayed in 2003. In 2004, T.I survey covered 146 countries. In that report, Nigeria was rated the third most corrupt country, beating Haiti and Bangladesh to the second and first positions respectively (T.I. Report, 2004). In the 2006 rating on the T.I. corruption perception index, Nigeria moved to the eleventh (11th) position out 50 selected countries (Aluko, 2008). The question that must be answered now is, can development evolve in a country like Nigeria that has been rocked by corruption?

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Corruption undermines the legitimacy of the state. It is the lack of legitimacy that creates fertile soil for corruption to grow. It is a known fact that when the citizens of a state see how financial corrupt practices continue to engulf every arm of government, they are tended to lose faith in that government and thus conclude that such a government is incapable of working for the interests of the citizenry (Eigen, 2002). For the review of this trend, the overhauling of the country's democracy must start with the sanitization of the electoral process which should be changed to the electronic voting system for smooth and rigging free exercise. This would guarantee the electorates that votes for their choice candidates will surely count. Once the elected candidates are allowed to assume power without acrimony, 50% of corrupt tendencies must have been taken care of. Corrupt acts, political maladministration and all sorts of insanity exhibited in the act of governance are the characteristics of candidates that imposed themselves on the citizens through rigging and other sorts of political malpractices.

Secondly, the anti – corruption institutions should be made independent of government interference to deal with the few deviant leaders who might want to misuse the governing power to enrich themselves.

Thirdly, the immunity clause which empowers our leaders to perpetrate evil while in government should be reviewed to nothing or completely deleted. Any leader (executive, legislature or Judiciary), that offends(that is contradict the law), while in government should be dealt with accordingly.

8. CONCLUSION

Undoubtedly, this study have shown that the damage political corruption has done to our society is unquantifiable considering infrastructural decay, the rate of unemployment, effect of epileptic power supply on the existence and sustainability of public and private businesses, and a host of other problems which the phenomenon of social Maladministration brought into our nation has hampered the welfare of citizens and affected the development of the Nigerian society. If our democracy would yield fruitful result for all and sundry, sincerity of purpose and consensus to turn a new leaf from corruption among the executives, legislatures and Judiciaries (promoters and supporters of corruption) would be the next line of action for the achievement of a peaceful, developed and corrupt free society.

REFERENCES

- [1] Adesote, S. A., & Abimbola, J. O. (2012). Corruption and national development in Nigeria's fourth republic: A historical discourse. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, 14 (7), Clarion University of Pennsylvania.
- [2] Agbaegbu, T. (2009, may, 25). Another sordid affair at the National Assembly, *Newswatch*, 49(21), pp23.
- [3] Ajie, H. A., & Wokekoro, O. E. (2012). The impact of corruption on sustainable economic growth and development in Nigeria. *International Journal of Economic Development Research and Investment*. 3 (1).
- [4] Akindede, S. T. (1995). Corruption: An analytical focus on the problems of its conceptualization. *Ife Psychologies*, 3 (1).
- [5] Aluko, S. A. (2008). Corruption and national development. A Lecture Delivered at the Centre for Democratic Development Research and Training, Zaria as part of the Activities of Professor Bala Usman Annual Memorial Lecture, Saturday, 31st May.
- [6] Anazodo, R., Okoye, J. C., & Ezenwile, U. (2012). Leadership-Corruption: The bane of Nigeria development. *African Journal of Social Sciences*, 2 (3). 124 – 134.
- [7] Aiyegbayo, O. A., (2007). Corruption endangers national security. *ICPC NEWS*, 2: 6, October.
- [8] Bakare, A. S. (2011). The Crowding – out effects of Corruption in Nigeria: An Empirical Study, *E3 Journal of Business Management and Economics* 2 (2), 059 – 068.
- [9] Balogun, T. A. (1972). The role of science and technology in national development, in Adaralegbe, A. (ed.) *A philosophy of Nigerian education*. Ibadan: Heinemam Educational Books (Nigeria) Limited.
- [10] Bolaji, I. A., Ibrahim M. T., & Odeyemi, T.K. (2011). Social maladministration: The case of Nigerian Politicians, Proceedings of the Annual Conference of the Anthropological and Sociological Association of Nigeria (ASAN), held at the University of Ilorin, Nigeria between August 9 -11.

- [11] Bolaji, I. A., Alege, B. I., & AbdulSalam, N. A. (2011). Political corruption, good governance and social order in Nigeria's fourth republic. *Ilorin Journal of Business and Social Sciences*, 15 (1), 197 – 210.
- [12] Egburuonu, S. (2011, November 27). EFCC as mission impossible. *Sunday Nation*, PP. 18-20.
- [13] Eigen, P., (2002). Corruption a globalized world. *SAIS Review*, (22) 45 -59.
- [14] Eme, O. I., & Okoh, C. I. (2011). The Role of EFCC in combating political corruption. *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, 1 (3).
- [15] Fabadebo, O. (2007). Corruption, Governance and Political Instability in Nigeria. *African Journal of Political Science and International Relations*, 1 (2), 028 – 037.
- [16] Gyekye, K. (2003). *Political corruption: A philosophical inquiry into a moral problem*, In *Philosophy and Politics : Discourse on Values, Politics and Power in Africa*. Maduabuchi. D. (ed.) Lagos: Malthouse Press.
- [17] Hornby, A. S. (2010). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, 8th Edition, Oxford : Oxford University Press.
- [18] Jimu, I. (2009). Managing proceeds of asset recovery: The case of Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines and Kazakhstan, Basel Institute on Governance, Switzerland: International Centre for Asset Recovery.
- [19] Meribe, N. and Adeniji, G., (2010, December 16). 'N' Assembly Jumbo Pay Series. *The Punch*, 17(20), PP. 3.
- [20] Obuah, E. (2010). Combating corruption in a "failed" state: The Nigerian Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa*, 12 (1), Clarion University of Pennsylvania.
- [21] Ojukwu, C. C., & Shopeju, J. O. (2010). Elite corruption and the culture of primitive accumulation in 21st century Nigeria. *International Journal of Peace and Development Studies*, 1 (2), 15 – 24.
- [22] Omotola, J. S. (2007). The intellectual dimensions of corruption in Nigeria. *African Sociological Review*, 11 (2), 29 -41.
- [23] Otite, O. (1986). *On the sociological study of corruption, in Nigeria Corruption in Development*, Femi O. (ed.). Ibadan: Ibadan University Press.
- [24] Pogoson, I., (2009). *Globalization and anti – corruption reform in Nigeria: 2003 – 2007, in anti – corruption reforms in Nigeria since 1999: Issues, challenges and the way forward*. Enweremadu, D. U. and Okafor, E. E. (eds.). IFRA Special Research Issue 3, Ibadan.
- [25] *Punch Newspaper* (2010, December 19). Jumbo pay: US spends less than one percent on congress. 17 (19), pp. 79.
- [26] The World Bank (2007). *Stolen Asset Recovery (STAR) Initiative: Challenges Opportunities and Action Plan*, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Washington: World Bank.