RESEARCH ARTICLE

CORRUPTION, CORRUPT PRACTICES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE NIGERINA EXPERIENCE.

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Manuscript Info	*Abstract*
	This study was conducted to find out if the rate of economic development depends on corruption rate in Nigeria. The convenience and judgmental sampling techniques were used in selecting the sample size and elements. The questionnaire was used to elicit information from the respondents. The copies of questionnaire were administered to four hundred (400) respondents found in six states selected from the six geographical zones in Nigeria. The research adopted the use of chi-square and ANOVA techniques to reach to its results. It was found that corruption retards development, begets and reinforce underdevelopment and that the high rate of corruption in Nigeria is as a result of bad leadership, the recommendation in this study suggests a revolutionary leader as a better option for Nigeria.

INTRODUCTION

Nigeria as a nation has many problems, however most of the problems are not peculiar to Nigeria but common in respect to other nations (both developed and developing). Also policy formulations to solve these problems seem to be more common than peculiar. But obviously, the implementations of those policies are to a greater extent very peculiar to every nation. Corruption is one of the problems in Nigeria that could be said not to be peculiar to Nigeria as it is as old as the world. However, the upsurge of corruption in Nigeria is troubling because its damage is astronomical as it is becoming pandemic in nature due to political leaders refusal to implement laws that will affect (negatively) corrupt persons and practices.

Corruption comes in different shades, depending on the socio-political terrains and the perpetrators respective levels of greed. But whatever could be its, coloration, worries around the world are thickening, moreso as highly endowed countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have their respective ladders for growth being ruptured by the ravaging socio-economic malaise. Nigerians, for instance are watching with awe as the country is being striped virtually naked by elements who are using political power as instruments, to compromise the future of younger citizens and those yet unborn, Olajide (2009).

Moreso, political corruption is not a recent phenomenon that pervades the Nigeria country. Since the creation of modern public administration in the country, there have been cases of official misuse of resources for personal enrichment. Over 3 decades ago the Nigerian icon Chinua Achebe in his book "The trouble with Nigeria" identified Nigerian government as being corrupt and one characterized by timidity, venality, personal agenda and pedestrian utterances. As if corruption is a virtue, Nigerian leaders continued to progress in it until it reached alarming rate, a situation where Nigeria is rated as first or second most corrupt nation for years by Transparency International. On may 29,1999, Olusegun Obasanjo in his inaugural speech vowed to tackle the menace of corruption in Nigeria. In his words "corruption will be tackled head-on. No society can achieve its full potential if it allows corruption to become the full-blown cancer it has in Nigeria" (Inaugural speech, 1999). No doubt, many governments before him

and even after him have made similar utterances, but the truth is that their words are very much far from their actions because their policies are blended with personal agenda and any policy that will not enhance their selfish interest is joked no matter how important such policy is to the nation. it must be noted (by Nigerian leaders) that more establishment of anti-corruption bodies cannot stop corruption, rather it exposes Nigeria to the international world as a nation that harbors corrupt leaders operating at the highest levels of political authority while exposing the less privileged ones at lower levels.

Nigerians deserve and are eager to see the meaningful returns on the huge resources (human, financial and materials) spent on maintaining the police, the judiciary, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) and other anti-corruption efforts. There is no better time than now to make corruption difficult, bitter, inconvenient, unprofitable and uncomfortable business for the crooked politicians, and other practitioners and have a corruption free society (Like Cape Verde) if not it will continue, Osisoma (2010). As Achebe (1993) wrote:

It is totally false to suggest, as we are apt to do, that Nigerians are fundamentally different from any other people in the world. Nigerians are corrupt because the system under which they live today makes corruption easy and profitable; they will cease to be corrupt when corruption is made difficult and inconvenient… the trouble with Nigeria is simply and squarely a failure of leadership. There is nothing basically wrong with the Nigeria character. There is nothing wrong with the Nigerian land or climate or water, or air or anything else. The Nigerian problem is the unwillingness or inability of its leaders to rise to the responsibility, to the challenges of personal example which is the hallmark of true leadership ... Nigeria can change today if she discovers leaders who have the will, the ability and the vision.

The objective of this study is to investigate why corruption exist and persist in the Nigerian society and the nexus between corruption and economic development. To achieve this, the study will attempt to answer the following questions.

    i)   Is corruption in Nigeria a leadership problem?
    ii)   Is corruption among the factors that retard economic development in Nigeria?
    iii)   Has Nigeria made any positive development towards reducing corruption level in recent times?

The answer to these questions and other findings will be reached through a survey work.

The rational for this study is simple: it is high time the evils of corruption were exposed to our leaders and also to those seriously bedeviled by it.

2.0   Review of Related Literature
2.1   Conceptual Issues

At this point it is pertinent to examine and clarify some concepts that better highlights and form the bases of our discourse; such concepts as development, underdevelopment, poverty alleviation and corruption are discussed.

- **Development:**
Before the concept of Human Development Index (HDI) inspired by the United Nations, Development was conceptualized based on economic indices (such as Gross National Product (GNP) and the nature of physical infrastructure) which neglected social indices. Under the social index such terms like good water, access to good health care, human security, children school enrollment, decision making pattern of the society, human freedom, life expectancy and others are considered in the concept of development. In this reasoning economic development is no more limited to economic growth but extended to the development of people. Ugwuegbu (2004) quoting president Julius Nyerene puts it rightly "real development means the development of people". Also as extracted from Nwolise (2010), referring to Osigwe Anyiam – Osigwe, development is a product of the collective efforts of the people, and "where the ability to produce and contribute to the development process by majority of the composing individuals is constrained by the impairment of their opposite mindsets, the comparative yield of society falls short of expected sum total, thereby engendering and increasing poverty in the social system".

- **Underdevelopment:**
According to Bagee (1982) and Fadeyi (2009), cited in Nwolise (2010), underdevelopment is the denial of development to a region, often through a process of active disinvestment from the region or through exploration activities. It is that which is unable to support the acquisition, maintenance, and adaptability of hi-tech equipment, machines, or skills for effective and efficient development. These assertions are very right, and corruption is one of the factors that could contribute to disinvestment and reduce the ability of the nation to support the citizens for effective contribution to national development.

- **Poverty Alleviation:**
Poverty is the state of human beings who are poor: that is they have little or no material means of surviving – little or no food, shelter, clothes, healthcare, education and other physical means of living and improving one's life (http:llen.wikipedia.org/wiki/poverty-alleviation/). Poverty alleviation or reduction therefore is enabling the poor have access to the means of survival. It goes beyond sharing bread or money for immediate or short time satisfaction.

In a bid to alleviate poverty; reduce the suffering of people and increase the wealth of the nation, Nigerian governments have imitated several policies and programmes since the 1980s. These programmes include among others – Directorate of Food, Road and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI), Directorate of Employment (NDF), Poverty Eradication Development (PEP), and National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy (NEEDS). It is very unfortunate that none of the wonderful programmes has yielded enough fruits to change the situation of the poor in Nigeria and non will ever yield the expected fruits expect the billions of Naira mapped out for the programmes are judiciously and sincerely used for the programme without diversion to unknown areas.

- **Corruption:**
The concept of corruption is not unique. This is so because what is regarded as corruption depends on the actor, the profiteers, the initiators and how and where it takes place. It also depends on the existing laws and regulations guiding certain actions. Some countries define corruption in the broadest form while others legislate on the narrow definition of the term. The social and cultural context and the time dimensions also make unique definition difficult. There are also levels of corrupt practices. As a result of the fluidity and the evolving nature of the concept, the United Nation (UN) has adopted a descriptive approach and criminalization of the act to describe what act is corrupt. The UN clearly highlighted bribery, embezzlement, illicit enrichment, abuse of office, laundering of proceeds of corruption, obstruction of justice, etc, as corrupt acts. (http://www.prosharing.com/article/1929).

In launching the 2004 corruption perception index, the organization's chairman, Dr. Peter Eigen described corruption as "a daunting obstacle to sustainable development, healthcare and poverty alleviation, and a great impediment to the millennium development goal of reducing by half the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015,(the Guardian 2004). Corruption is virus that lives in some members of a society, but feeds from other members of the society to destroy the society.

2.2   Theories of Corruption
The theories that seek to explain corruption in Nigeria as highlighted by Nwolise (2010) are; idealism school theory, functional school theory, human psychology school theory, bureaucracy / patrimony theory and the capitalist/ Marxist school theory. For the purpose of this study we adopt the theories of idealism and capitalist / Marxist schools to explain corruption in Nigeria. The idealism school of thought is a theory that blame western materialistic and individualistic values and attitudes as being responsible for corruption in Nigeria. Following the same line of argument the capitalist/Marxist school argues that capitalism (a system that is exploitation in nature) is responsible for corruption in Nigeria. By implication, this means that corruption (in Nigeria) is as a result of greediness and selfishness, which invariably deprives the nation its developmental capabilities and impoverishes the people.

2.3   History, Causes and Consequences of Corruption in Nigeria
Some writers say that corruption is endemic in all governments, and that it is not peculiar to any continent, region or ethnic group. It cuts across faiths, religious denominations and political systems and affects both young and old, man and woman alike. Corruption is found in democratic and dictatorial politics, feudal, capitalism and socialist economies. And corrupt practices did not begin today; it's history is as old as the world. Ancient civilization has traces of widespread illegality and corruption. Thus corruption has been ubiquitous in complex societies from ancient Egypt, Israel, Rome and Greece down to the present (Lipset and Lenz, 2001; in Dike 2008).

One may accept the above assertion to be true, yet the blame of political corruption that is destroying Nigeria today is on our colonial masters. It is on record that the very first election in Nigeria, overseen by the British colonial masters was rigged to serve British interests after independence. Within six year of this tragic colonial manipulation Nigeria was a cesspool of corruption and misrule (Achebe, 2012). The factors responsible for corruption in Nigeria are bad rule, bad policies and inability of the leaders to enforce the laws of the land. According to Achebe (1983), "the trouble with Nigeria is simply and squarely a failure of leadership. There is nothing basically wrong with the Nigerian character or water or air or anything else. The Nigerian problem is the unwillingness or inability of its

leaders to rise to the responsibility, to the challenges of personal example which are the hallmarks of the leadership". And this trouble is the main cause of corruption in Nigeria.

Many studies have been conducted that show the evils or consequences of corruption. To Olayide (2009) corruption destroys trust, accelerates crime, hurts investment, stalls growth and bleeds the budgets of nations. Corruption pollutes our politics, undermines the economy and leads to progressive moral decay in the society (Ademolekun, 2004). In a well detailed study, Dike (2008) noted that, corruption wastes skills as precious time is often wasted to set up unending committees to fight corruption, and to monitor public projects. It also leads to aid forgone he added because it tarnishes the image of country. To sum it all, corruption reduces access to economic opportunity and its price is poverty that eventually leads to various kinds of illness and death as the final result.

2.4   Corruption in Nigeria: At a decreasing rate?
The Nigerian economy has experienced major deteriorations despite several attempts at reform. The economy has performed below potentials. Economic growth and development has been stunted due to inefficient system and weak infrastructure occasioned by corruption.

The method of ranking by Berlin – based non-profit transparency international (TI) that ranked Nigeria as 144th most corrupt country out of 177 in 2013 is as questionable as the decision of the Institute for Development Research, Zaria that rated Nigerian police as the most perceived corrupt institution in Nigeria in 2003.

Public institution perceived as most corrupt

Rating	Institution
1	Nigerian policy
2	Political parties
3	National and state assemblies
4	Local and municipal governments
5	Federal and state executive council
6	Traffic policy and FRSC
7	PHCN

Source: Institute for Development Research (IDR) (June, 2003)
Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) Zaria, Nigeria
FRSC – Federal Road Safety Commission
PHCN – Power Holding Company of Nigeria

TI Corruption Perception Index (Some Selected Years)

Date	Nigeria Position	No. of Countries Surveyed
1996	1	64
1998	5	85
2001	2	91
2003	2	133
2004	3	134
2005	3	146
2006	17	146
2007	32	147
2013	144	177

Source(s): The Transparency International Corruption Index-Various Years

In 1983 Achebe declared thus: "Although Nigeria is without any shadow of doubt one of the most corrupt nations in the world there has not been one high public officer in the twenty-three years of our independence who has been made to face the music for official corruption. And so, from fairly timid manifestation in the 1960s, corruption has grown bold and ravenous as, with each succeeding regime, our public servants have become more reckless and blatant" (Achebe, 1983). The international body proved Achebe right in the 1990s (refer to the TI corruption perception index).

The worry then is the rational behand Nigerian's position as the 144th most corrupt nation out of 177 countries as the evils Achebe saw are still there. Nigeria's political leaders in three arms of government, have remained insensitive, careless unconcerned and unprepared to launch determined offensive against corrupt persons and practices (Nwolisa, 2010).

2.5   Corruption, Ethnics and Economic Development

Corruption is a behaviour which deviates from ethical stand. And ethnics according to Bowman (1991), is action, the way we practice our values; it is a guidance system to be used in making decisions. Unfortunately, many officeholders in Nigeria (appointed or elected) do not have clear conceptions of the ethical demand of their position. Even as corrupt practices are going off the roof, little attention, if any is being given to this ideal (Dike, 2008).

To Patton (2014), "a country with a great deal of corruption is less likely to have a flourishing economy. This exists for a few reasons. Firstly, if a small, corrupt nation is run by a dictatorial regime, one which extracts much of the country's wealth for personal gain, the private sector will be weak and unemployment will be high. Secondly, this type of environment is also unattractive to multinational corruptions looking to expand. It's also not conducive for local business development". Hence, the result is a dual-class citizenry (i.e. the haves' and the have-nots'). High unemployment tends to cause a great deal of pain and suffering amongst the general population. But, Patton continued, when corruption is low and government acts ethically, there is perception, hence a reality, that it is safe to do business there. In his study……"The 21st least corrupt nations", he observed that the least corrupt nations have larger economics and the most corrupt nations have small economies.

3.0   Methodology

This study adopted the survey research design to facilitate the accomplishment of its objectives as stated earlier on. The instrument for data collection was the questionnaire designed to primarily find out the influence of corruption on economic development (i.e. development of the people), but other objectives include finding out if Nigerian leadership style encourage corruption as well as determining the level of corruption in Nigeria.

3.1   Scope, Population and Sample Size

The scope for this research work is designed to cover the Nigeria population. Considering the difficulty in reaching the whole states and its cost the researchers randomly selected six states (one from each of the six zones that make up Nigeria) as listed below.

Table 1: Selected states/ population

Zone	State	Population
South-east	Ebonyi (S_1)	2,176,947
South-west	Lagos (S_2)	9,113,605
South-south	Edo (S_3)	3,233,366
North-east	Traba (S_4)	2,398,800
North-west	Jigawa (S_5)	4,361,002
North-central	Kwara (S_6)	2,365,355

Source: Population commission, 2012 (estimation)

The population of the six states selected is 23,649,075. The sample size for the study was determined using Taro Yameni's formula given as

$n = \dfrac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$ (Anyadele, 2009)

Where;

n	=	Sample size
N	=	Population
e	=	Confidence level
1	=	Constant

Thus

$n \quad = \quad \dfrac{23,649,075}{1+23,649,075\,(0.05)^2} \quad = \quad 399.90 \quad = \quad 400$

Adopting proportion allocation, we determine the minimum number of respondents for each state. We employed the formula: $n_i = \dfrac{n^*.P_1}{N}$ (Kothan and Garg 2014).

Where;

n_i	=	Number of copies of questionnaire collected to each state
n	=	Sample size

p_1 =   State size
N   =   Population

Table 2: Proportion Allocation

State	Size	Allocation
S_1	2,176,947	37
S_2	9,113,605	154
S_3	3,233,366	56
S_4	2,398,800	40
S_5	4,368,002	73
S_6	2,365,355	40
Total		400

Source: Authors Statistical Analysis

A total of four hundred (400) copies of questionnaire were distributed to the respondents in the six states (according to the allocation proportion on table 2). However to minimize error and achieve meaningful result from the respondents the proportion of questionnaire to each state was divided into three and each part was administered to a class of the citizens (i.e. the academicians, politicians, and traders). We use the personal assistant and the assistants of some colleagues/friends to reach the respondents on a convenience sampling method.

Data were analysed using frequency and percentages. The statistical techniques adopted for testing the hypothesis generated were the chip-square the ANOVA.

4.0   Presentation and Analysis of Data
This section is concerned with presentation and analysis of data collected during the field work, using a suitable statistical technique.

Table 3: Questionnaire Distribution and Collection

Designation		Questionnaire Distribution		Returned		Unreturned	
	Selected state from each zone	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Nigeria	S_1	37	9.25	37	9.25	-	-
	S_2	154	38.50	150	37.50	4	1.00
	S_3	56	14.00	56	14.00	-	-
	S_4	40	10.00	38	9.50	2	0.50
	S_5	73	18.25	71	17.75	2	0.50
	S_6	40	10.00	40	10.00	-	-
	Total	400	100	392	98.00	8	2.00

Source: Research Questionnaire
Note the above percentages for the data are computed as follows;
    a)   For questionnaire distribution: D/T x 100/1
    b)   For questionnaire returned: R/T x 100/1
    c)   For questionnaire unreturned: U/T x 100/1
Where;
D   =   Number distributed to states
R   =   Returned questionnaire
U   =   Unreturned questionnaire
T   =   Total distribution (Sample size)
From the four hundred (400) copies of questionnaire that were distributed to respondents, a total of three hundred and ninety two (392) copies were dully filled and returned, while eight (8) copies were outstanding. The dully filled and returned copies which represent 98.0% of the total number administered formed the bases for the analysis.

4.2   Data Analysis Using Percentage

The use of percentage shall be applied here to establish the responses to the questionnaire distributed and therein build an explanatory basis for the data for the hypothesis testing.

Table 4: Summary of respondents to each question, followed according to the option provided.

OP/Resp. Question	A		B		C		D		T	
	NR	P	NR	P	NR	P	NR	P	NR*	P*
1	91	23.2	235	60.0	36	9.2	30	7.6	392	100
2	83	21.1	102	26.0	184	47.0	23	5.8	392	100
3	205	52.3	152	38.8	22	5.6	13	3.3	392	100
4	253	64.5	122	31.1	12	3.1	05	1.3	392	100
5i	09	2.3	12	3.1	289	73.7	82	20.9	392	100
ii	08	2.0	16	4.1	290	74.0	78	19.9	392	100
iii	05	1.3	11	2.8	298	76.0	78	19.9	392	100
iv	02	0.5	09	2.3	302	77.0	79	20.2	392	100
6	185	47.2	108	27.6	66	16.8	33	8.4	392	100
7	12	3.1	16	4.1	62	15.8	302	77.0	392	100
8	10	2.6	17	4.3	195	49.7	170	43.4	392	100
9	86	21.9	133	33.9	120	30.6	73	13.6	392	100

sources: Research Questionnaire (see Appendix 1)

Note:
OP/RESP: Options and responses
 A – D: is the option of the questionnaire
NR: Number of respondents to each option
P: Percentage of respondents to each option
 T { NR*: Total number of respondents to each question
     { P* : Total percentage to each question
Note: { To get the percentage (P) = $^{NR}/NR^* \times ^{100}/1$

Table 4, represents the response of the respondents to each question. In equation one, ninety one (91) respondents representing about 23.2percent are of the option that Nigerians abhor corruption in its totality, two hundred and thirty five (235) respondents representing about 60 percent regard it just as evil while 36 and 20 respondents representing 9.2 and 7.6 percent regard corruption as less evil and as not evil respectively. The other questions could be illustrated in the same manner.

4.3   Testing of Hypothesis
This research employed the use of chi-square (χ^2) to answer the questions imposed in chapter one, using hypothesis formulated from question 3, 6 and 9 of the structured questionnaire.

Hypothesis One (1) (From Question 3)
Null Hypothesis; Ho_1:   Corruption in Nigeria does not depend on the level of corruption among the leaders.

Table 5: Special table for the test of hypothesis 1

location OP/Resp.	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	Total
Strongly Agreed A	21	87	29	20	37	11	205
Agreed B	10	57	20	15	30	20	152
Disagreed C	4	03	05	03	04	03	22
Strongly Disagreed	2	03	02	-	-	06	13
Total	37	150	56	38	71	40	392

Source: Research Questionnaire

Test Statistic (χ^2 calculation) = $\chi 2$ $= \sum \frac{(Oi - Ei)^2}{Ei}$

Where;
O_i =   Observed frequency
E_i =   Expected frequency
C   =   Cells

Without any prior knowledge of how the result should be distributed (E_i), the research assumed that equal probable rule applies. That is each category is assigned its proportionate share of total number of response.

Therefore our E_i = $\frac{\text{Total number of respondents}}{\text{No.of option } (n^1)}$ $= \frac{NR^*}{n^1}$ x $\frac{392}{4} = 98$

Table 6: Contingent table for x^2 compilation (1)

Option	O_i	E_i	$(Oi - E_i)$	$\frac{(Oi - E_i)^2}{E_i}$
A	205	98	107	116.8
B	152	98	54	29.8
C	22	98	-76	58.9
D	13	98	-85	73.7
	392	392	0	$\chi^2 = 279.2$

Source: Author's computation

∴ χ^2 calculated (χ^2_c) = 279.2

At 5% (0.05) level of significant, using the $(r - 1)(c - 1)$ degree of freedom (df) which is (6-1)(4-1) = 15df
Where   r = no of rows
                  c = no of columns

The χ^2 tabulated (χ^2_t) value is 24.996

Given the decision rule: Reject Ho, if $\chi^2_c > \chi^2_t$

We therefore reject the null hypothesis (Ho) and accept the alternative that is, Nigerians are corrupt because their leaders are corrupt. This supports the assertion of Chinua Achebe; that Nigerians are corrupt because their leaders make corruption easy and profitable.

Hypothesis two (2) from question 6.

Null hypothesis (Ho$_2$):   The rate of economic development in Nigeria does not depend on corruption level.

Table 7: Special table for the test of hypothesis 2

location OP/Resp.	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	Total
Strongly Agreed A	18	81	27	19	31	9	185
Agreed B	12	41	13	9	22	11	108
Disagreed C	06	17	10	10	7	16	66
Strongly Disagreed	01	11	06	0	11	04	33
Total	37	150	56	38	71	40	392

Source: Research Questionnaire

Table 8: Contingent table for χ^2 compilation (2)

Options	O_i	E_i	$(O_i - E_i)$	$\frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$
A	185	98	87	77.23
B	108	98	10	1.02

C	66	98	-32	10.45
D	13	98	-65	43.11
	392	392	0	χ^2 =131.81

Source: Author's computation

As stated in hypothesis one (1), the expected frequency = 98

The $\chi^2_c = 131.81$

$\chi^2_t = 24.996$ [see Hypothesis one (1)]

Following the decision rule in hypothesis one (1). We also reject the null hypothesis (Ho) and accept the alternative; and may conclude that corruption undermine economic development. This is illustrated on the diagram below;
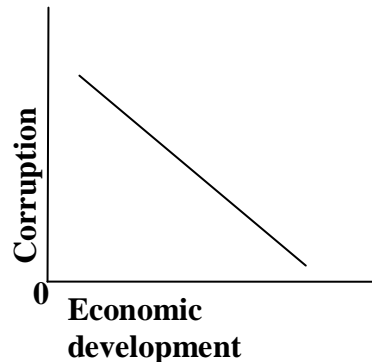

Figure 1: Relationship between economic development and corruption.

This means that if the rate of corruption in the society is high, it retards economic development resulting to poverty and low standard of leaving which is found in many developing countries including Nigeria.

This supports Nwaolisa (2010), who maintained that in a corrupt society, the comparative yield falls short of the expected sum total of result there by engendering and increasing poverty in the social system.

Hypothesis three (3) form question 9

Ho: There has been no different in Nigerian position as one of the most ten (10) corrupt countries in the world since 1996 – 2013

Table 9: Special table for the test of hypothesis 3

location OP/Resp.	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	Total
Strongly Agreed A	16	20	9	14	10	17	86
Agreed B	3	54	12	10	20	14	113
Disagreed C	14	44	14	12	29	7	120
Strongly Disagreed	4	32	21	2	12	2	73
Total	37	150	56	38	71	40	392

Source: Research Questionnaire

To investigate if there has been any different in the position of Nigeria we adopt the ANOVA technique. From table 9, there are four (4) options and six state responding making a total of 32 cells i.e. n* = 32 with a total individual value of 392 = T.

To work out the ANOVA table: we adopt the short-cut solution method

1st Step: Calculation of the correction factor: = $(T)^2/n^* = \frac{(392)^2}{32} = 4802$

2nd Step: Calculation of total sum of squares (TSS) = $\Sigma x^2_{ij} - (T)^2/n^*$

Where xi are values in each column and x_j values of each row

$\therefore = 10082 - 4802 = 5280$

3rd Step: Calculation of sum squares (SS) between $= \Sigma(T_j)^2/n_j - (T)^2/n^*$

Where n = number of options (= number in each column)

$= 8772.5 - 4820 = 3970.5$

4th step: Calculation of sum of squares (SS) within (WSS) $= \Sigma x^2_{ij} - \frac{\Sigma(Tj)^2}{nj}$

$= 10082 - 8772.5 = \qquad 1309.5$

Table 10: ANOVA Table

Source of variation	Sum of squares (SS)	Degrees of freedom (d.f.)	Mean squares (MS)	f. ratio	Critical values f (at 5%) from f.table
Between sample	3970.5	(C-1) = 3 =(4-1) = 3	$^{3970.5}/3$ = 1325.5	$\underline{1325.5}$ 46.7679 = 28.34	F(3,28) = 2.95
Within sample	1309.5	(c.r-c) = (32-4) = 28	$^{1309.5}/28$ = 46.7679		
Total	5280	(c.r-1) = (32-1) = 31			

Source; Authors' computation

Decision rule: Reject Ho, if $f_c > f_t$ (at 5% level of significant). Hence $F_c = (28.34) >$ $f_{t =} (2.95)$, we may conclude that Nigeria has made some progress in curtailing the rate of corruption and hence her position as one of the most ten corrupt countries has changed for better. This supports the T1 corruption perception index that perceived Nigeria as the 23rd (out of 174) and 144th (out of 177) most corrupt countries in 2007 and 2013 respectively.

4.4   Discussion of Findings
This study set out to examine the nexus between corruption and economic development in the Nigeria society. Specifically, it investigated the following;
1) The assertion by some authors "that Nigerians are corrupt because their leaders are corrupt: from the result, it was found to have some truth. It therefore means that corruption is not inherent in Nigerians. If the leaders rise up to their responsibilities corruption will be reduced to a barest minimum (in Nigeria).
2) The nexus between corruption and economic development: It was found that corruption undermine economic development. Hence the poverty and low standard of living in Nigeria could be attributed to high rate of corruption in government agencies and institutions.
3) The rate of corruption since 2013: The result proved that corruption rate has reduced but this reduction is yet to reflect in the life of Nigerians as there are still high rate of unemployment and mismatch between economic growth and economic development.

5.0   Conclusion and Recommendation
Nigerians are corrupt not because they like corruption (they see corruption as evil) but as the riches of the economy is not flowing round, haven been hijacked by small group of citizens, the greater part of the society has less powers and have nothing to do than to join in the ill activities of the leaders to at least make a living.

Economic growth is not an end in itself, rather it is a means to attain or achieve economic development. And economic development could only be achieved when the economic growth of the nation is properly managed. Given the poor state of Nigerian's economy, (occasioned by corruption) and given that the fourteen points agenda of the present government and vision 20:2020 have developmental package, that may transform Nigeria, recourse must as a matter of urgency be taken to direct the resources   budgeted for the plans to the proper channel without diversion of the funds into private pockets.

 Many authors (Nwolise, 2010), Dike (2008), Chuta (2004) etc have in their separate studies recommended effective way of controlling or combating corruption in Nigeria.
This study will not suffer itself in that line of recommendation because it is very unfortunate that all those recommendations were directed to the people or government that perpetrate and peperpetuate corruption because they make profit from it. To our understanding and believe corruption in Nigeria will be reduced or be stamped out, with

the emergency of a revolutionary leader who will take the pains to call all past and present leaders to face the ugly music of official corruption. The masses could also rise and revolt against the corrupt activities of the leaders as is the case in developed nations. These steps would be a lesson for future leaders.

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APPENDIX 1

STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE

April, 2014.

a) **Personal Information Section**
   1) State of origin:………………………………………………………………………………….
   2) Profession/occupation:………………………………………………………………………

b) **General Questions on the Research Topic,**
   Please objectively tick √ in the box provided to the option of your choice
   1) How is corruption viewed by Nigerians?
      As entirely evil [A];   As evil [B];   As less evil [C];   As not evil [D]
   2) Which of the Nigerian public institutions do you perceive to be most corrupt?
      Nigerian policy/customs [A];   Nigerian political parties [B];
      Nigerian executive/legislative councils [C];   Federal/state ministries [D]
   3) Nigerians are corrupt because their leadership system makes corruption easy and profitable.
      Strongly agreed [A];   Agreed [B]; Disagreed [C];   Strongly disagreed [D]
   4) Hindrance to economic opportunity could lead to high incidences of corruption behavior.
      Strongly agreed [A];   Agreed [B]; Disagreed [C];   Strongly disagreed [D]
   5) considering the incidences of corruption in Nigeria, how would you rate her global competitive
      strength under the following areas of development?
      i)   Institution: Very strong [A]; Strong [B]; Weak[C]; Very weak[D]
      ii)   Infrastructure/macroeconomic environment:
                Very strong [A];   Strong [B];   Weak[C];   Very weak[D]
      iii)   Health/Education: Very strong [A]; Strong [B]; Weak[C]; Very weak[D]
      iv)   Technology: Very strong [A]; Strong [B]; Weak[C]; Very weak[D]
   6) Corruption undermines democratic institutions, retards economic development and contributes to
      government instability.
      Strong agreed [A];   Agreed [B]; Disagreed [C];   Strongly disagreed [D]
   7) How would you rate the participatory role of Nigerians in selecting their leaders:
      Very high [A];   High[B];   Low [C];   Very low [D]
   8) How would you rate Nigeria's effort on combating bribery and establishing transparency on public
      institutions
      Very high [A];   High[B];   Low [C];   Very low [D]
   9) What is your perception about the rate of corruption in Nigeria since 2013.
      Increasing [A]; Decreasing [B]; Neither increasing nor decreasing [C]; Undecided [D]