

CORRUPTION AND INSECURITY IN NIGERIA FOURTH REPUBLIC ANALYSES (1999- 2019)

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Abstract

Corruption and insecurity are two major challenges facing African nations. The duo are responsible for all woes and suffering in Africa continent and Nigeria in general. They are like Siamese twin that works together in the same direction. Corruption has eaten the nucleus of over 99.9 percent of Nigerians heart as seen in all sectors, perpetrated by both the rich and the poor in both public and private enterprise as various degrees. This paper gave a vivid conceptual clarification of corruption and insecurity in Nigeria, causes, implications and consequences. The paper made use of secondary data and adopted Prebendalism theory and Relative Deprivation theory as theoretical framework. The paper highlights measures taken by federal Government of Nigeria to combat corruption and insecurity, and rationale behind their failures discussed. The relationship between corruption and insecurity was established. The study discovered that corruption has been accepted as a norm in the society, those saddled with the responsibility to fight corruption are corrupt themselves and that the nation is sailing to a point without core values. The study unravel that corruption has been institutionalized in all sectors, religious organizations inclusive. That government has adopted cosmetic approach in fighting corruption and insecurity. A rise in corruption leads to high rate of insecurity, which is manifestation of bad governance. Consequently, the paper concludes with recommendations on how corruption and insecurity can be combated which includes, good governance, transparency and accountability, functional anti graft agency and an independent judiciary, overhauling and general restructuring of the security agencies, the use of modern ammunitions, digital intelligence gathering and international cooperation and assistance from other developed nations among others.

Keywords: Corruption, Insecurity, Violence, Nigeria, Fourth Republic

Introduction

Corruption and insecurity has done more harm than good to Nigeria, it has quarantined growth and development. Nigeria blessed with both natural and human resources, however the level of poverty and underdevelopment is pathetic. There seems to be no sign of growth and development, despite all the monies from oil, gas and other internally generated revenue, no good roads, no infrastructural facilities, no social amenities, high level of unemployment and other excruciating pathetic features of underdevelopment enveloped the nation. Corruption in Nigeria is not a new phenomenon; it has been there before the attainment of political independence in 1st October, 1960. The Federal Government has taken several measures to

fight corruption and insecurity in the nation, the dramatic irony is that both corruption and insecurity are fighting back with greater force. It seems all ended in futility. The fourth republic has recorded and is still witnessing monumental corruption among public officers, civil servants, political officeholders and the ordinary citizens, coupled with palpable fear of insecurity in the polity. Corruption and insecurity in Nigeria are by-product of bad governance from past and present leaders. Amnesty International Corruption Index rating of Nigeria since the year 2000 has been very poor. In 2007, Nigeria was second on the rating while Bangladesh as the last among surveyed nations in the world. Corruption goes with poverty as the resources of the state are been appropriated to personal purse leaving the nation in abject poverty while the few microscopic few that have access to the nation patrimonial wealth lives in affluence and luxury to the detriment of the majority that ruminate and wallows in vicious excruciating endemic poverty. Corruption begets insecurity and other anti-social vices in all parts of the nation. In the North is Boko Haram and herdsman killing, South are kidnapping, militancy, and road-blocks, West internet fraud, kidnapping, stealing and other anti social vices. Budget are made and implemented year after year yet no iota of improvement on standard of living, low wages and salaries to civil servants while political officeholders have appropriated billions to themselves as salaries and allowances. Contracts awarded money paid fully; projects either abandoned or executed with substandard materials. Corruption everywhere as sincerity and doing what is worthwhile seems to be a crime against oneself and others.

The churches and mosques not left out of this endemic saga, prayers, deliverance, prophecies and counseling, monetized and quantified with other forceful taxes under the name of offering and tithe. In both private and public enterprise, service deliveries are tie to bribery and gratification. People demand money for every service they will render which is not part of their wages and salaries. The security agencies are the worst; some police officers collect money openly at checkpoints. Educational sector not free from the wind of corruption, teachers and lecturers not left out in exchange of money and sex for unmerited scores to pass an examination, corruption is seen as a general phenomenon in all the sectors and the entire nation plagued with insecurity. All these and many more created high tensions and noticeable fear in the country to the extent that Boko- Haram a group in Nigeria rated the third deadliest terrorist group in the world in 2019 by Expat Insider Survey (2019). Developed nations like USA, Canada, Britain and France, placed security red alert and warned her citizens not to travel to Nigeria during the period. Many companies relocated out and some investors ran away because of the two concepts. The study discovered why corruption and insecurity have been on increase despite fight against it and proffered probable solution on how to curb corruption and insecurity as a way forward for the attainment of suitable development.

Conceptual Clarification

Corruption: The term corruption has no general acceptable definition as authors viewed it in different perspectives. For instance, Sen (1999:275) defined corruption as violation of established rules for personal gains and profit. Lipset and Leuz (2000) viewed corruption as an effort to secure wealth or power through illegal means for private gain at public expenses. Nkom (1982) posited that corruption is the perversion of public affairs for private advantage, which includes bribery or the use of unauthorized reward to influence people in position of authority to act or to refuse to act in a ways beneficial to the private advantage of the giver and then that of the receiver misappropriation of resources. Osoba (1996) defined corruption as antisocial behaviors conferring improper benefits contrary to legal and moral norms and which undermines the authorities' capacity to secure the welfare of all citizens.

Akindele (1995) averred that corruption is a socio-political, economic and moral malaise that usually holistically permeates all nerves of the society; he stated, that corruption has ideological, moral cultural and intellectual discourse. This definition is more elaborate as it shifts from public office to other areas of operations. Corruption has the following dimension, political corruption, bureaucratic corruption, electoral corruption, bribery, fraud, embezzlement, extortion, favoritism and nepotism, Babalola (2007.10) classified it into, petty corruption and grand corruption, active and passive corruption. There are other dimensions too numerous to mention.

Lou (2002) defined corruption as illegal exchange of resources involving the use of abuse of public or collective responsibility for private ends. Transparency International (1997) sees corruption as abuse of entrusted power for private gain. Morris (1991) posited that corruption is dishonesty or fraudulent conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery. Corruption is seen as a criminal punishable offence as contained in the 1999 constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria. The constitution did not give a detail explicit definition of corruption rather it deals more with gratification, bribery fraud and other related antisocial behaviors as contained in ICPC Act (2000). EFCC Act (2004) considers the following act as corruption, money laundry, embezzlement, bribery, looting and any other form of corrupt practices, illegal arms deal, smuggling, human trafficking, and child labour, illegal oil bunkering, illegal mining, tax evasion, foreign exchange , malpractice including counterfeiting of currency, theft of intellectual property, and piracy, open market abuse, dumping of toxic waste and prohibited goods.

Rose- Ackermen (1978.7) viewed corruption as the practice of a public functionality, which deviates from the formal duties of a public role because of private regarding pecuniary or status gain. Ogbunwezeh (2005) deposited that corruption is the canonization of fraudulence, the brazen celebration of impunity, which pollutes the ethical hygiene of the society. Salawu (2007. 85) posited that corruption represent a deviation from what the society considers as correct procedures in the exchange of goods and services or money on the part of everybody that makes up the society.

The effect of corruption on Nigeria and Nigerians is enormous, Ezekwesili (2012) stated that Nigeria had lost over USD\$400 billion to corruption since independence. These billions could have been used to develop the nation. Adisa (2003) lack of effective corruption control has been blamed on the attitude of the political leadership, who are believed to have been the bane of development in Nigeria. Nwabueze (2007) posited that the most tragic consequences of corruption in Nigeria is its effect upon the attitudes and mentality of the people and that it has created a widespread feeling of frustration, disgust and cynicism , which has in its turn undermined the enthusiasm and faith in the state. Epelle, (2006) Chene (2014) stated that corruption lowers incentive for development and leads to a decline in economic growth. Egunjobi (2013) stated that high level of corruption hinders development. It is clear that corruption stagnate economic growth, retards development, discourages investors and leads to abject poverty and low income per capita. Balogun (2003) stated that corruption depending on its form and gravity , is capable of rewarding indolence and penalizing hard work, undermining morale and esprit decorps , compromising a nation external security, threatening internal order and stability and gradually slowing down the pace of economic growth and sustainable development. Corruption leads to gully erosion on a society culture and values which if not check will lead to a nation without values.

Human Right Watch (2007) averred that most of the money obtained from corrupt practices is used for political patronage, political violence and electoral fraud. Salawu (2007) posited that the phenomenon of corruption in Nigeria has made it impossible for Nigerians to enjoy the dividends of democracy and indeed the gift of nature with which the country is greatly and abundantly endowed. Otor and Eiya (2013) stated that corruption undermines good governance, fundamentally distorts public policy, leads to the misallocation of resources, harms the private sector and particularly limits the poor

Corruption is any act perpetrated in public, private and corporate organization involving exchange of money, gift items, or any other valuable, including kind and cash, like signing of signature and carnal knowledge of somebody, which negates what is worthwhile, with negative, effect on the society for personal or group gain. This definition sees corruption as a concept that cut across all field of human endeavour, the government, private, corporate and Non Governmental Organization and individuals. Corruption is multifaceted and multidimensional construct, a cog in the wheel of growth and development of Nigeria. Corruption has led to delay in service delivery in both private and public sector. It has resulted to bureaucratic bottleneck in service delivery, leading to delay and denial of essential services. It has quagmire true worship of God in the religious sector and place the nation in endemic quarantined underdevelopment.

Insecurity

Kubiati (1999) defined insecurity as a breach of peace and security, whether historical, religious, ethnic, regional, civil, social, economic and political that contributes to reoccurring conflict and leads to wanton destruction of lives and property. Achumba, Ighomereho & Akpor-Robaro (2013) posited that insecurity refers to state of fear, threat, danger, molestation, intimidation, harassment and so on in all aspect of life in a nation. They stated that it is the opposite of security. From the above definitions of insecurity, it is clear that Nigeria is under threat with the high level of crimes, criminalities and other atrocious happening in the nation that has created palpable fear.

Hobbes (1996) stated that security is the sole responsibility of the state based on social contract theory. Nigeria security is on zero sum analysis, the president is not sure of his life and property. The nation is gradually sinking deeper into the state of nature as postulated by Hobbes, were life was nasty, brutish and short with no form of government in place and survival of the strongest and the fittest. There have been cases of killing and bombing everywhere, including Abuja the federal capital territory. Nigeria Police Authority Headquarters was bombed, there was bomb blast at National Stadium on Independent Day celebration of 2010. The abduction of over three hundred school girls from a school in Chibok in 15th April, 2014, the bombing of United Nation building. The electoral violence that claimed the lives of many innocent Nigerians in 1999, 2004, 2007 and 2015 election respectively. The incessant killings in Benue and Plateau state, and other communal crises and religious crises. These and other cases of killings are clear indication that the nation is on the rail of collapse if nothing is done to combat the insecurity.

Insecurity has a lot of effect on the life of individual and development of the nation, which predominately caused by poor leadership and inability of the state to provide necessities for her citizenry, which are welfare and security. Oluwarotimi (2012) posited that increase level of violence and crime in Nigeria can arguably said to have been linked to failure of Nigeria's

leadership to deliver good governance and secure the welfare of the citizenry on the principle of freedom, equity and justice. He argued that insecurity is because of government irresponsible non- responsiveness to the plight and aspirations of her citizens. Iygeal (2012) averred that most of the government functions are concentrated at the seat of government which is usually in the headquarters either of the federal, state or local government, insecurity at the center and at the periphery. This was the case of Niger Delta region after the one million march staged for Abache, the people of the region saw Abuja and what oil money were used for to their disadvantages they got more agitated and displayed blatant hostility, which later snowballed to total insecurity in the Niger Delta region. Svensson (2005) posited that there is a strong relationship between corruption and income. Bujra (2004) identified that the multi-ethnic character of most African's states makes conflict inevitable. Albert (2011) cited in Igbodo (2016) enumerated the following as the causes of insecurity and crises, lack of adequate resources, leadership competition for powers in a disorganized manner, lack of values to human life and the society, and lack of effective communication. Other causes of insecurity includes, poverty, unemployment, poor and weak institutions of the state, proliferation of arms, religious extremism, oil bunkering, porous border, poor and wrong political ambition and dirty democracy, marginalization, high rate of literacy, to mentioned but few.

Insecurity renders people homeless, leads to destruction of lives, infrastructure and property, increased in budgetary allocation for security. Retard growth and development, loss of revenue, chase away investors, dent the nation image abroad, high poverty, hunger, frictions and fear of anxiety, lack of trust hope and confidence on the political system.

Theoretical Framework

This paper adopted two theories namely the Prebendalism theory and Relative Deprivation Theory. **Prebendalism Theory:** This theory was propounded by Joseph Richard in 1998. Joseph in his theory sees state office as a prebend that can be shared /appropriated by officeholders, to themselves, cronies, and unborn children, the resources meant for development of the state and her citizenry. Suberu (2013) defined prebendalism in Nigeria as the systematic use of state resources like budgets, appointment, licenses permits for private benefits of political office holders or tribal clienteles. Corruption is high, under prebendalism and kleptocratic system, every state public officeholder want to please his associates, friends and cronies by sharing part of the state's common wealth to them, to the detriment of welfare and security of her citizen. This theory lays emphasis on primitive accumulation and acquisition of state resources because Africans economies are primitively driven through the political process of political power acquisition.

The fraudulent sharing and siphoning of state resources to family members, religion, cronies, associates or ethnic group encourages corruption. In most cases monies meant for development of the state are shared, contracts are awarded which are not executed or done with substandard materials below specifications without evaluation and monitoring. This kind of political arrangement is what is obtainable and operational in Nigeria. Juicy appointments, admissions to special institutions and contacts are reserved for ones associates, cronies or ethnic group, in the present government almost all the service chiefs are from the same ethnic group if not the same zone. This encourages corruption as the business of the state turned to be family affairs.

The relevance of this theory is that, under this structured prebendalistic system, corruption must continue to thrive stronger and stronger as fighting it will amount to a zero sum game of fighting family members that will end in peaceful resolution without even saying "I am sorry" Fraternity rules over state policy and programs vis-a-vis state resources allocation. No wonder fighting corruption has never been easy and it will not unless prebendalism is stopped. A fight against corruption under prebendal structure is a mere shadow boxing exercise that will end in family meeting, party meeting or secret cult meeting. This theory accounts for endemic corruption in all sectors in Nigeria.

Relative Deprivation Theory: The Relative Deprivation Theory used in this paper is the one reformed by Gurr (1970) The theory identified a lacuna between individual objectives, values expectations and value capabilities. Gurr (1970) posited that Relative Deprivation is established when individual value expectation exceeds value capabilities. Values expectation includes security, welfare services, good infrastructural and social amenities, self-actualization etc, while value capabilities are those legitimate means of achieving the expectations such as employment and empowerment. That is the gap between what one has and what one expected to have; the lacuna is a pointer that raises bad feelings, resentment, anger, tension and agitation. The theory showed that psychological factors are responsible for crime, violence and insecurity in our society. Frustration leads to agitations from there aggression, and resentment as a result of deprivation comes in which is capable of generating insecurity in the society via crimes and other antisocial behaviors.

This theory posits that people who feel deprived of good and essential things of life such as employment and empowerment, welfare and security, will consciously and unconsciously mobilized themselves or join other existing social group or movement dedicated to restoring or fighting for their deprived things and opportunities. Aggrieved persons must look for a way to express their displeasure and resentment negatively. This leads to antisocial behaviors and crime that are part of insecurity. Insecurity is by-product of anger and expression of deprivation by government.

The significance of Relative Deprivation theory to this study is of great importance as it a pointer for government to own up to their basic essential responsibility and be responsible and proactive. Relative Deprivation leads to formation of social groups, militia organizations, deviance, political violence, terrorism, rioting and civil war. The Boko Haram in the North, the IPOB in South East, the MEND in Niger Delta, the OPC and the Arewa are example of such cases. The action of some of these groups has caused insecurity to the nation. To fight corruption and insecurity prebendal politics must be curbed and good governance ensured.

Methodology

Data for the study was collected through secondary sources, namely textbooks, journals, periodicals publication, government gazette, online internet materials and other related literature and content analysis used.

Data Analyses and Presentation

Past and Present Federal Government Initiatives to Combat Corruption Since 1960-2019

Corruption dates back to 1914 after the forceful unification of different, units, tribes and nations to form one single entity called Nigeria. During the colonial era, there are many cases of corruptions, which led to the formation of panel of enquiry. The same corruption continued

growing from strength to strength on astronomical rate despite measures and initiatives to combat the saga, which includes,

1. The 1975 Corruption Practices Decree of Murtala- Obansajo regime.
2. The War Against Indiscipline (WAI) of Buhari –Idiagbon 1984-1985.
3. National Committee on Corruption and other Economic Crime. (NCCEC]
4. Recovery of Public Property Act of 1984
5. The Code of Conduct Bureau of 1990.and Code of Conduct Tribunal.
6. The Advance Free Fraud and other Offences Decree under Abacha regime.
7. Firing Squad for armed robbers.
8. Death sentence for human traffickers.
9. Anti Money laundering Decree.
10. Ethical Revolution of 1979-1985.
11. National Orientation and Mass Mobilization.
12. The National Drugs Law Enforcement Agency Act of 1989.
13. National Agency for Food, Drugs Administration and Control Act (NAFDAC)
14. Independent Corrupt Practices and other related offences Commission Act 2000 (ICPC)
15. Economic and Financial Crime Commission Act 2004 (EFCC)
16. Budget and Price Monitoring Intelligence Unit. (BPMIU) Bureau of Public Procurement.
17. Treasury Single Account (TSA) etc.

The enumerated measures by Federal Government to curb corruption failed in their respective mandates. The dramatic irony is that corruption is fighting back with vehemence and double effort. The more measures government takes the higher the level of corruption. Corruption has been on geometric increase, both civilian and military governments were all culpable of corruption. The first military government that came to power and subsequent ones claimed, they came as a corrective regime and on rescue mission, with eradication of corruption top on their agenda. The military were more corrupt than the civilians. In 1975 there were cases of corruption against Ministry of Defense and the Central Bank of Nigeria. In 1976 was the International Telecommunication Firm corrupt saga that bloated the contract. Falarin (2009;18) stated that Abraham I. Babagida of 27th August 1995- 27 August 1993 legalized and transformed corruption into instrument of state policy. What about Babagida Gulf War Windfall of USAD\$ 12.4 billion, African Report (2006) reported that over USD\$12.2 billion of oil revenue disappeared under Babagida watch, while Abacha stole between USD\$163 billion in office (BBC News online 2002). Uzochukwu (2013) posited that Abacha looted over USD\$322 billion. Costa (2008) United Nations Executive Director for Drugs Narcotics and Money Laundering estimated that corrupt leaders had embezzled close to USA\$400 billion within 1996 -1999. Human Right Watch (2007) estimated that the eight years of Obasanjo administration Nigeria lost USA\$8 billion annually to corruption. Shehu (2011) posited that within 2005- 2007 state governors and other political appointee and gladiators embezzled USA\$ 250 billion hidden in western banks. Under president Goodluck Jonathan, Sanusi the Central Bank Governor raised alarm of USAD\$20 billion oil revenue missing and many other too numerous to mention.

Maduekwe (2002) and Ihenacho (2004) posited that other military and civilian heads of state recorded high rate of corruption. Salawu (2000.84) stated that the nation is characterized by extensive and intensive corruption and that the phenomenon of corruption as it present itself in

the Nigeria polity is becoming more and more overwhelming to the extent that pervasive mentality for the worship of money and materials has become the order of the day. Rose-Akerman (1999) averred that corruption is not a simple trait of human psyche, that many institutional forces such as bad governance, lack of transparency, flawed decision-making system, and inefficiencies and scarcities are all offered as possible reasons why corruption persist. Despite the fight against corruption it is on the increased because many people accept it as normal in the society mostly those benefiting from it, poor value system, poor reward and bad governance, lack of political will of government to fight corruption are reasons why it thrives.

Adedjoja (2013) reported that the law on official corruption was not effectively implemented by the government and that Nigerian officials engage in corruption practices frequently with impunity, he mentioned four formal state governor that were arrested for corruption cases, namely Aliyu Akwe of Nasarawa state USD\$115 billion, Otumba Daniel Gbenga Ogun State U SD\$272 million. Adebayo, Alo-Akala Oyo state USD\$160 million, Danjuma Mohammed Goje USD\$82 million. Their trial didn't yield any result as it was swept under the carpet. What of former governor of Edo state Lucky Igbenidion. The above is a clear case that government is not ready to fight corruption. Prebendalism and kleptocracy at work. Kew (2006) holds that the culture of non-accountability has infiltrated the socio-economic strata both in public and private sectors in Nigeria. The political elites have used their monopoly of political powers for their personal benefit without any meaningful public accountability.

Lumuber (2019) averred that one of the reasons why corruption thrives in Africa is because Africans are in the business of canonizing thieves and sanctifying and celebrating the wrong people while it vilifies her good men and women. Africans are in the business of punishing small thieves and electing big ones into public office. Corruption has killed more people than civil war in Africa. That is why corruption is vicious and endemic. Oyinola (2001) stated that corruption will continue in spite of the law because perpetrators don't fear consequences. This is predicated on the fact that the judiciary can be easily bought by perpetrators and those in government lacked the will power to persecute them. The #2.7 billion case against Maina Abdulrasheed and how it ended, is unbelievably laughable but credible.

On insecurity the federal government has adopted some measures to curb the problem of insecurity which includes, increase in budgetary allocation to the military and paramilitary, training and workshop for security agencies, purchase of sophisticated weapons and use of intelligence gathering. Adoption of policies and programs such as the amnesty program in Niger Delta area. The deployment of military personnel and use of force in crises zone, change of head of security agencies. Despite all these insecurity is on alarming rate.

The Nexus between Corruption and Insecurity

Corruption and insecurity are obstacles that have kept Nigeria as developing nation, quarantined growth and development in African continent. There is a strong tie between corruption and insecurity. The duo has been a reoccurring decimal in Nigeria history, a topical issue for political scientist and other researchers to brainstorm on the way forward. Nigeria is one of the luckiest countries in terms of resource endowment, good environment, free from other deadly dangerous natural disaster like tsunami, tornado, earthquakes, and volcanic eruption. Despite all the blessings, the nation is plagued with poverty, unemployment, mass literacy, poor social and infrastructural facilities and other features of underdevelopment.

From independence, corruption and insecurity has been on the increase defiling all forces to combat it. Military government indirectly legitimized corruption within the ruling aristocrats to the detriment of the masses to their betterment as they enjoy ostentatious conspicuous life style. Africa Report (2006) reported that Babagida regime Nigeria lost USD\$12.2 billion of oil revenue which disappeared under their watch while Abacha stole between USD\$5 billion between 1993-1998 Transparency International (2018) BBC News Online. The story of corruption and insecurity in Nigeria is appalling and seems to be endemic despite all mechanism to curb it. To fight corruption has remained a political jargon and weapon by opposition party during political electioneering and engineering stage. An aphorism used by political gladiators and actors whose implementation has remained a mirage when they come to power.

Corruption has swallowed resources, and is still swallowing our common patrimonial wealth through bad leaders, their associates and cronies. Prebendalism, kletocracy, cronism and nepotism have held Nigeria hostage at the cross road to development. Political leaders in connivance with some civil servants have appropriated our wealth to themselves just as the whites appropriated Africa in Berlin conference 1886 in Germany. The resources of the state shared among the elites leaving the entire state vulnerable to endemic and pandemic poverty because of corruption and high level of insecurity caused by deprivation, marginalization, aggression and resentment from disenchanting citizens.

Bad government via corruption has led to budget padding and disappearance in the National Assembly. Money appropriated for security is shared by party faithful and loyalists how security can be maintained. The security agencies are so corrupt, that money voted every year for security is shared by the top personnel leaving the security porous to vulnerability. Nigerian military and paramilitary are using ammunitions and weapons produced as far back as 1966 in this twenty first century while militant and Boko –Haram boys are using modern rocket launchers and other sophisticated equipment to attack government forces. Thing has fallen apart the center cannot hold Achebe (1974)

Transparency International (2013) submitted that there is a link between corruption and insecurity, when a country's institutions are weak, its security forces are not trusted and its borders are not strong as is the case of Nigeria, given terrorist organizations room to flourish. The above is a clear case of Nigeria. Major General Lucky Irabor (2016) told a news conference that some soldiers were selling arms and weapons meant to fight Boko Haram. Some soldiers alleged Major General Hakeem Okiki (2019) to have diverted USD \$400 million meant for security in September 2019 with aid of some soldiers. The USD\$2.1 billion security fund meant to purchase military hardware how did it go?, it was shared by party members to the detriment of the masses, leading to rise in terrorism. Nigeria Corruption Perception Survey (2019) as reported by Socio-Economic Rights and Accountability Project stated that corruption is everywhere in Nigeria but the following sectors are ranked highest, Police, judiciary, education, health and the power sector. It will take divine intervention of nature and dedicated proactive will of government to fight corruption, as those entrusted to fight corruption are the same set of people perpetrating corruption. Ibrahim Lamorde former chairperson of EFCC was accused of fraudulently diverting \$1 trillion proceeds from corruption recovered by the agency. It has been from corruption recovery to another corruption entry within the aristocrats parading themselves as fighting corruption, making the saga endemic. Adeyemi (2016) stated that those appointed to fight corruption were more corrupt than corruption.

The National Assembly and the Judiciary that were supposed to be a watchdog over all bridges and irregularities is a total disgrace to Nigerians, and the international community, we have seen, and hard many corrupt cases about them, judges in the court and so on. Budget padding and disappearance in the National Assembly. There is no security and protection for any person that raises corruption case against any political officeholder or top civil servants. Lewis (2017) observed that National Assembly is nothing but a business enterprise and the primary objectives of members is to make money for themselves. Nigeria legislature is the highest paid in the whole world. They go with jumbo salaries they have appropriated to themselves.

Summary

The paper ex-rayed the conceptual definitions of corruption and insecurity. Causes, consequences and implication of the two concepts to individual and the nation. Relative Deprivation theory and Prebendalism theory adopted as the theoretical framework. Measure taken by federal government to curb corruption and insecurity listed. The study established that, there is a Siamese relationship between corruption and insecurity. The two concepts move in the same direction a rise in corruption leads to an increase in insecurity. It was discovered that Nigeria is not ready to fight corruption as both past and present government adopted a lips tip approach in fighting corruption and insecurity. No, wonder the more they fight corruption and insecurity the more they reinforces and bounce back with devastating effect on the nation. Corruption is rooted in Nigerian government. The same sets of people have been recycling themselves in the political arena since independence. The study uncovered that corruption is driven by greed while insecurity is fueled by marginalization and exclusion, which leads to frustration and aggression. For any government to succeed in a fight against corruption the root must be uprooted. A fight against insecurity without fighting corruption will end in futility. All anti corruption measures since independence not only failed woefully but also ended up leading the country to another excruciating pitiable level of corruption, Amnesty International and poverty Index ratings are clear evidence in support of this finding. The study unveiled that corruption and insecurity lead to delay and denial in effective service delivery. A fight against corruption must start from good leadership and governance system. The paper concluded that African and especially Nigeria's development is anchored on good governance, equity, transparency and accountability will naturally fight against corruption and insecurity. Peace and sustainable development can be achieved. The researcher made the following recommendations on how to combat corruption.

Recommendations

Experience from both Africans and Asians countries shows that corruption can be curbed to a halt if not total eradication. The case of Singapore development and advancement from developing to developed world, Malaysia and Indonesia to mention but few. The experience of Seychelles and Botswana in African indicate that corruption can be curtailed. Nigeria should learn from those countries and adopt measures they used to sensitized sanitized their nation mostly Singapore. The need for international cooperation in fighting corruption and insecurity with sophisticated digital system is imperative. Use of digital intelligence gathering and strong cooperation with international communities and neighboring countries.

Participatory democracy premised on transparency and accountability will usher in good governance. Equity, fairness and provision of basic necessity for life such as employment opportunities, infrastructural facilities and social amenities both in the urban and rural areas.

Corruption should be clearly and explicitly be defined in the constitution with dreadful severe punishment for offenders, and those found culpable be punished openly in accordance with the law. A strong institutional framework and agencies to monitor corruption and insecurity free from government influence and intervention.

Government should be proactive to provide basic essential infrastructural and social amenities to her citizens such as water, electricity, employment, good health sector etc. Job security, good salaries will be of help to workers.

Government should be responsive and responsible to act quickly on any noticed grievances in the polity. If government had listened to Boko Haram them in 1995 the boko- Haram will not get to this stage.

There is need for general overhauling and restructuring of federal system and its institutions and security agencies, coupled with attitudinal change and character reformation.

Nigeria should have a central value system, devoid of ethnic and religious coloration. The value system should be worked out and enshrine in the constitution which should be reflected in our educational curriculum at all level of education. This has worked for many western nations.

The establishment of anti graft agencies and judiciary free from government interference, and other institutions should be independent for optimally performance including security agencies.

State police or community policing, .Local vigilante groups work perfectly in Omoku, Rundele-Rumuji and other parts of the state. When there was high level of killing, kidnapping, robbery in Rivers state, local vigilante chased those bad boys that terrorized the area away. Quick response and use of dialogue will help.

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