

УДК 316.334.2

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.17721/2413-7979/9.5>

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CORRUPTION IN THE CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA AS A MANIFESTATION OF CRONY CAPITALISM

This study analyzed corruption as the limiting factor on economic growth in Nigeria. It set to find out if cultural peculiarity of the Nigerian people and crony capitalism are the major causes of the endemic corruption. The central objective of the article is to analyze the impact of political corruption and crony capitalism on economic growth. The work is to ascertain if corruption reduces investment, increases unemployment, infrastructure decay and deficit, insecurity, poverty, hunger and diseases. We found out that corruption is the bane of the Nigeria's economic investment, growth and development. It concluded that unless corruption is eschewed in all aspects of governance and private engagements, Nigeria may not likely overcome the problems of underdevelopment and stunted economic growth. Successive governments have not fallen short of efforts at curbing corruption but despite the enactment of several laws to stem corruption, all efforts have been to no avail. Corruption seems to have heightened and manifested in different dimensions bringing about impediments to the socio-economic development of Nigeria. Over the years, institutional mechanisms were put in place and recently anti-graft agencies and legal instruments aimed at eradication corrupt practices were promulgated. The paper recommended attitudinal change, self-purgation and adoption of the positives of good governance. Finally, probity, transparency, rule of law, responsiveness and accountability must guide all actions of government and the private. If all the foregoing recommendations are meticulously implemented, corruption shall be logically crushed, while Nigeria will grow and develop socially, economically, and politically. Dependency syndrome will fade away with its replacement by sound economic road map to prosperity.

Keywords: corruption, crony capitalism, investment, underdevelopment, good governance.

Introduction. Corruption is a major challenge to economic growth and investments in Nigeria. The plague is so severing that most segments of the Nigerian society performed within failure range. Education, Health, Agriculture, Economy, Politics, Security, Defense and Banks have not contributed substantially to the economic growth (Nweze, 2016, Alli, 2016, The Nation, 2016, Okwe, 2016, Daily Sun, 2016 and Vanguard, 2016). Corroborating the devastating impact of corruption, Okorie and Ajodo – Adebajoko(2014) lamented that Nigeria is a nation with potentials for greatness; a large population comprising of a dynamic workforce, a growing economy, blessed with materials, agricultural products and oil deposits which make her the largest exporter of oil in Africa and 7th largest producer in the globe (NBS, 2015). Despite these, Nigeria is one of the 20 poorest and among the thirty least developed nations, where an average Nigerian lives on less than \$1USD per day (World Bank/UNDP, 2015).

Since independence, Dumade and Ijewere (2014) opined that Nigeria had continued to meander the path befitting failed, weak and juvenile states, unable to lift her citizens out of economic dependency, under development due to corruption leading to stunted economic growth. Bamidele (2015) asserted that corruption is principally a governance issue, a challenge to African democratic functioning, it is a failure of both institutions and the larger framework of social political and economic checks and balances needed to govern effectively. He added that when these formal and informal institutional systems are severely weakened by corrupt practices, it becomes difficult to implement and enforce laws and policies that ensure accountability and transparency.

However, relevant literature reviewed on this subject matter showed that there are gaps in knowledge which this study intends to bridge. The aspects that have little been explored and largely uncharted are: The promotion of dependency syndrome by the colonialists, absence of good governance and enforcement of a proactive economic road map from poverty as well as inability to transform and annex its potentials as a means of growing her economy to ensure national development. Based on the foregoing intellectual lacuna, certain questions remain sacrosanct.

1. Does crony capitalism contribute to poor economic growth in Nigeria?

2. Does bad governance promote corruption which impact negatively on economic growth in Nigeria?

3. Does over reliance on oil affect Nigeria's growth?

4. Does the enforcement of a proactive economic road map from poverty stimulate growth?

The central objective is to analyse the impact of political corruption and crony capitalism on economic growth. Also, the work examined the enforcement of a proactive economic road map that can lift Nigerians out of poverty as a strategy for growth. It will analyse bad governance as agent of corruption that impact negatively on economic growth in Nigeria.

This work is important in that, it will expose age long dependency syndrome, crony capitalism, endemic, systemic, pandemic and pervasive corruption as limiting factors on Nigeria's economic growth. It will emphasize a proactive economic roadmap as a way out of poverty and impetus to economic growth.

Statement of the Problem. Undoubtedly, the crime of systemic, endemic, pandemic economic and political corruption in both the private and Governments' Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) even banks threatens the moral integrity of a nation as well as hampering development and economic growth. Current literature linked corruption with crony capitalism and bad governance which had negative consequences on Nigeria's growth. Also, the monolithic economic structure that is high dependence on oil, which has made the economy to be dominated by foreign interest. It is also common knowledge that the price of crude petroleum went down from over 100 dollars per barrel in 2016 to 32 dollars. Since Nigeria is virtually a mono-product economy, the export earnings of the country declined drastically (The Nation, 2016). The result of the foregoing is manifested in high rate of employment, poverty, hunger, insecurity, infrastructure decay and deficit in the polity (British PM, 2018).

This study will give significant insight that will assist policy formulation and readjustment by government and government personnel. It will serve as information to researchers into new thinking and ideas about what solutions can be proffered or political and economic corruption, crony capitalism stunted economic growth and this open up other areas for further studies and research.

Conceptual clarification. Corruption is the use of public office for private gain. It refers to any behavior that deviated from norm or is socially unacceptable. World Bank and Transparency International (2014) defined corruption severally as [abuse of power for private gain "abuse of

entrusted power for private gain" of the public officers or some third party. Also, Ijewere and Dunmade (2014) defined the plague as "impairment of virtuous, moral principles and a pervasion or change from the general rules for selfish benefit. Corrupt practices take different forms and shapes, each with its own characteristics. Some types of corruption are: grand corruption, political corruption, economic corruption, religious corruption, organized corruption and working class corruption".

The plague may also take the form of cronyism, bribery, favoritism, patronage, extortion, influence peddling, fraud and embezzlement (Okorie and Ajodo Adebajoko, 2014). Hellen (Spring 1999), in his article on "Crony capitalism and the East Asian currency and Financial crisis defined crony capitalism as an "economy in which businesses thrive not as a result on money amassed through a nexus between businesses class and the political class" Here, state power machinery is applied to crush genuine competition in handling out permits, government grants, special tax breaks or other forms of state intervention over resources where the state exercises monopolist control over public goods. e.g. mining concessions for primary commodities or contracts for public works, much money is cornered through profiteering by "rent seeking" not merely by making profit in the market Crony capitalism influences the government, the politics and the media and when this interrelationship distorts the economy and affects society to a dastard level, it corrupts public serving economic, political and social ideals.

The whole idea does not promote innovation and entrepreneurship ideals because, the value added is little by crony businesses as hardly anything of significant value is created by them, with transactions taking the form of "trading". The term is equally applied to delineate government policies that always favour "cronies" of those in high governmental positions.

Theoretical Framework. Prebendal Theory.

Prebendalism refers to primitive acquisition of wealth. The concept is credited to Joseph, who depicts the politics of corruption. In Nigeria; where cronies or members of an ethnic group are compensated when an individual from the group comes into power or where; "state offices are regarded as prebends that can be appropriated by office holders who use them to generate material benefits for themselves and their constituents and kin groups". This patron-client or identity politics has encouraged corruption in the country to the extent that appointments, promotions, admissions, award of contracts among others are done with consideration for one's ethnic, religious affiliations or childhood friends.

Literature Review. In Nigeria, the people aid and abet corruption, so much so that when a community member assumes office, the common challenge is "this is your time o" "pleased don't slack o". Also when a member suddenly arrives a village/town with an expensive jeep, ready to perform the house warming of a multi-million palatial mansion, rather that raise alarm, the people cheer.

Unlike the developed democracies of the world, where the society is sophisticated and enlightened, in cases of seeming crime or violence the people raise alarm while the reputable police promptly rise to the occasion. The implication of the foregoing is that while democracy is being consolidated in the world, Nigerians are being robbed of the democratic dividends. To the citizenry in our country, government resources are consistently stolen into safe haven, which is the home community of the public or government officials. The truth is that government official, who fails to make billions of Naira, build houses in many state capital cities amass cars, sponsor children, wives and

concubines abroad for summer while in office, is openly chastised and abused of stupid; slow and insensitive (Aghayere and Alimi, 2009).

Polycommunism, tribal jingoism, ethnic chauvinism, political opportunism and religious parochialism especially in contract awards, appointment into boards of parastatals, citing of projects, as exhibited by the weak state at the top negatively affect nation building. The state at the top that ought to maintain high ethical standards is itself culpable of such unethical practices. Unaccountable power blocs, who are also not disciplined, responsive and transparent, stripped Nigerians of dividends of democracy. Democratic consolidation and economic stake could have been high, if the leadership of the country were accountable, fair, just, disciplined, responsive and transparent. Impulsively, Nigerians refer to the political administration period of Buhari-Idiagbon and Muritala as highly disciplined. Unfortunately the regimes under reference were too brief and short.

Shleifer and Vishny (1993), Krueger (1974), Myrdal (1968) and McMullan (1961) in their studies "corruption and economic growth" found that corruption hinders economic growth distorts markets and allocation of resources. Tanz and Davoqdi (1997) Ekpo and Egenedo (1985) asserted in their studies that corruption has negative impacts on the growth and development of any nation. Tanzi (1998) and Ackerman (1998) confirmed that corruption is anti-institution, investment economic growth and development. Nyerere (1999), observed that corruption is enemy of progress and development and offender of such could be treated as state enemy. No wonder that every-state has enacted laws against corruption but the major problem in most cases is lack of compliance at the implementation level like the case of Nigeria.

Mauro (1995), also carried out an empirical investigation on the impact of corruption on economic growth and investment across sixty-seven countries using business international data for the period 1980-1983 and found that corruption reduces investment, increases poverty and inequality and distorts allocation of resources. Also, Lixin, Xu, and Zou (2000) investigated the impact of corruption on income distribution and growth across forty-seven developing countries. In their studies, they found that, corruption has negative effect on growth.

Adewale (2011), in his study "the crowding-out effects of corruption in Nigeria: an empirical study, using the Nigerian Macro-economic indicators of 1986-2009" found that corruption negatively affected economic growth in Nigeria. He saw corruption as a great enemy of the welfare of the people. Akindele (2005), in his research discovered a strong significant negative relationship between corruption and development. He undertook an empirical investigation of the relationship between a number of key variables in Nigeria which includes labour, capital, political instability and corruption index, and founds that-corruption retards growth. He argued that, corruption in whatever form is an enemy to the development of any society. This strengthens the view of Ackerman (1999) and Nyerere (1999) who asserted that corruption manifests itself on roads not constructed, electrification projects frustrated, pipe borne water not available and half-baked graduates and professionals. The foregoing various studies confirmed the reality of corruption manifestation in Nigeria situation and elsewhere in the world, where public funds are wrongfully diverted into private pockets while inflicting pains not only on economic growth and development but the general public as well.

In spite of the damaging effects of corruption, some scholars such as Friedrich (1972), Huntington (1968), Nye (1967) and Left (1964), argued that corruption, stimulates growth and development. Also, it helps to eliminate or

reduces bureaucratic red-tapism that mared productivity and service delivery in the public service. In order words, corruption helps to remove delay, thereby bringing promptness to bear in service delivery to the people instead of the other way round.

The idea behind their argument is the problem of delay in service rendering in the public sector where the recipient of such service feels that offering of money may stimulates such an officer to expedite action. This of course is also one of the disadvantages of corruption in the world. However, corruption is a cankerworm that bedeviled the development of every nation. It has been called enemy of the state because of its overriding negative effects on growth and development (Nyerere, 1999 and Adewale, 2011). It is a well-known fact that corruption has resulted in high rate of unemployment, abject poverty, insecurity, absence of adequate infrastructure, ethnic conflicts, militancy and insurgency

Corrupt practices have crippled important institutions like civil service of all states and private organizations in Nigeria, thereby, preventing them from promoting economic development, and that corruption has promoted inefficiency and ineffectiveness in the civil service in various ways by sapping legitimacy of the civil service in the eyes of the people. The above was the observation made by the National Association of Sociology and Anthropology at a three days conference held in Zaria 1982. In a similar development the Center for Advanced Social Sciences (CASS) Port-Harcourt in their seminar in 1993 noted the devastating consequences of corruption, particularly in government. According to notation, development has not benefited ordinary Nigerians because of corruption. Most Workers are more interested in the spoils and patronage of office than in serving the masses.

Corruption has quantifiable and unquantifiable cost in public accountability in particular and our economy in general. For instance, the amount of money lost to the economy through fraud, bribes and kickbacks, direct stealing, embezzlement of public funds, etc in the both private and public sectors ran into billions of Naira (Amujiri, 2002). In his submission he declared that:

It has been incontrovertibly established that corruption has contributed immeasurably to the stagnant development of the state. Several years of economic mismanagement, misrule, abuse of office; inefficient and purposeless leadership, sociopolitical retrogression and instability, moral decay and betrayal of social trust; resentment against authority and nonchalant attitude of Nigeria public and civil servants have affected public accountability adversely (Amujiri, 2002, Nwese, 2016, Alli, 2016 and Okwe, 2016).

Human Rights Watch (2007), opined that corruption and mismanagement remain the major causes of Nigeria's failure to make meaningful progress in improving the lot of ordinary Nigerian. According to Mohammed (2012), corruption has been acknowledged as big business in Nigeria while failure in every sector is

invariably traced to corruption, yet it is almost seen as a normal way of life. The overall result of pervasive corruption is manifested in high rate of unemployment, poverty, hunger, insecurity (as experienced over the years. Book Haram insurgency, Niger Delta Militancy, Oodua brouhaha and Kidnapping in all nooks and crannies of Nigeria). To Aje and Wokekoro (2012). Corruption brings a nation on good.

Pervasive corruption is anti-people. The funds meant to provide basic infrastructure are stolen by a handful of Nigerians through unethical acts stifles economic and social growth, enhances poverty and crimes. Eigen (2001), "corruption is regarded as an enemy of the state retarding

economic development, a constraint on education, health care delivery, security, poverty alleviation, employment and causing political violence. It is a great obstacle to the Millennium Development Goals of reducing by half the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015".

Corruption and crony capitalism work and manifest in the following ways:

Bribery: This involves the promise, offering or given of pecuniary benefit that improperly influences the actions or decisions of a public servant e.g. a political party or government is offered, promised or given a benefit that improperly affects the actions or decision of the political party or government. Also, votes buying.

Embezzlement/Fraud: This involves theft of resources by persons entrusted with the authority and control of such resources as obtained in Nigeria and Ukraine.

Fraud:- Diversion of public funds, meant for development purposes, e.g excess crude oil and statutory allocations as experienced at all levels in Nigeria. Falsification of accounts is another example e.g population figures. The dubious population figures which are usually used for the allotment of positions in the Nation's MDAs and Institutions had led to the institutionalization of fraud in the polity.

Nepotism:- This is prebendalism. A public servant ensuring that members of his family are favoured in the allotment of public service positions or that family members receive contracts from state resources.

Favouritism:- Consideration of personnel affiliation of ethnic, religion, nativity or political party in the provision of services or disbursement of resources or promotion to officers' cadres in the MDAs and institutions of government – executive, judiciary and legislature.

As a corollary, crony capitalism manifests in different ways:

Collusion among market players. This is officially tolerated or promoted by the government fresh entrants into a market who meet barriers to entry "the trade associations or trade groups who have applied to the government in requesting subsidies or aid or regulation, have presented a unified front. For example, in applying for loans, or receive official sanction. These practices have come to dominate the economy as a whole or to dominate the most valuable industries in an economy. Deliberate ambiguous laws and regulations are common in such systems such as Nigeria Asia and Ukraine (Kristof, 2014).

Pranks in Finance. These were found in the second Bank of the United States being a private company, but had the federal government as its largest stakeholder with 20% holdings. This Bank was abinitio bank regulator but later developed to be one being most powerful organizations in the that nation ostensibly owing to being the depository of the government's revenue (Zingale, 2012).

Crony Capitalism in developing Economies. Anytime there is any pretence of a free market being dispensed with crony capitalism in its terrible form, can dissolve into simple corruption. For example tax evasion, and bribes taking by public officials are prevalent in the African continent. Also, the rule by wealth (Plutocracy) and Kleptocracy (rule by theft) are common in many parts of Africa, Asia, Latin America, the pacific middle East and Carribean to mention but a few. Vices committed in government include rule according to religious, political, social, ethnic and tribal jaurvinism and jingoism. Corrupt governments usually favour one set of group or business owners who have close ties to the government in power (at a particular time) over others.

Types of Corruption. Political Corruption: It aims at private and group enrichment and for power preservation purposes. Political corruption may be seen as the use of

governmental power and influence by government official for illegal and illegitimate private gains as adumbrated in the table in the attached Annexure. This is located mainly in the three institutions of government – executive, legislature and judiciary, other sectors or institutions of the state where corruption is endemic in the developing nations, especially, have included the military, para-military, bureaucracy, political parties and other government ministries, Departments and agencies which may not be entirely captured by political corruption even though they are major culprits (Oku, Mike and Cletus, 2015).

Bureaucratic Corruption: This means any act or activities that negate due process in an organization, system or entity. The concept of bureaucratic corruption replicates responsibility without accountability whereby stewardship/accountability is relegated to the background. It implies that the ethics, norms, statutes and modus operandi are all jettisoned for personal gains. Corruption exists wherever a power holder who is charged with doing certain things, that is, a responsible functionary or office holder is by monetary or other rewards such as the expectation of a job in the future, induced to take actions which favour whoever provides the rewards and thereby damage the group or organization e.g. Nigeria Ukraine and other aforementioned developing nations to which the functionary belongs more; specifically, the government. These opportunistic activities of corrupt bureaucrats severally damages the public interest and should be considered important variables in the study of corrupt practices.

Development Corruption:- This occurs in the area where there are numerous development projects by the state and are determined by the executive in terms of form, cost of such projects, like bridges, constriction of roads, building of dams, with the sole purpose of over invoicing or inflating the contract prices.

Endemic Corruption: Abuse of office that takes place in varying degrees. This form is pervasive in Nigerian polity, a system which is solely responsible for distributing scarce welfare service, such as education, health, telecommunication, security apparatus housing and so on.

Economic Corruption: This includes money laundering and stashing of government funds into private pockets for onward lodgement into foreign accounts by government functionaries and contractors. Also included in this category are the practices of massive misappropriation of funds, especially in the oil, security service, and energy sector, poor management of Federal/State Ministries, Departments, Agencies, local governments as well as electoral malpractices, which largely contributed to the underdevelopment and economic backwardness of oil-rich nation such as Nigeria (Eboreim, 2009, Ijewere and Dumade, 2014) quoted Waziri (2010).

Some Forms of Corruption

Some scholars listed various forms of corruption (Chiazor, 2014, Taylor, 2015 and Ojo, 2005).

- Bribery with its Nigerian variant of Kickbacks
- Nepotism
- Misappropriation
- The use of contrived security threats to the state or the larger society to obtain approval for extra-budgetary allocation for personal enrichment of public officers charged with the maintenance of public order e.g. Dasukigate 2.1bn
- The exploitation of privileged relationship with key public sector managers for the purpose of acquiring competitors business assets.
- Auto- corruption
- Extortion
- Employment and political patronage

Promotion of Poor Investments. Contributing to the consequences of corruption on economic growth and national development, the World Bank (2000), pontified that the plague reduces economic growth and development by lowering incentives to invest, including a divestment in Nigerian economy.

Serious investors are not always interested in bribes before being granted investment rights or operational licenses. e.g, Investment from the industrialized world like U.S.A and Russia.

Eppete (2006), posited that foreign investors are equally prone to withdraw their capital from a nation with endemic corruption due to risk involved in doing business in such nations where occasionally losses surpass the gains.

Erosion of National Integrity and the positives of Good Governance. As a corollary (Ibrahim, 2003 and Alimi, 2016), argued that as corruption erodes benefits of good governance, it also impedes economic performance dynamics, negating investment and economic growth, all inimical to nation development. Moreover, Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (CPI) survey of Third World Nations (2015), Nigeria was ranked the 9th corrupt nation. It tarnishes the image of Nigeria, in view of the failure of the anti-graft agencies EFCC and ICPC to deal effectively with bribery and corruption impinges negatively on overall health and economy of Nigeria.

In view of the fact that Nigeria Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was the highest in 2015 according to experts report, and despite the abundant man, mineral and natural resources, our nation was grouped among the 20 poorest economies and among the 30 least developed nation of the globe. Also, Nigeria was ranked 15th nation out of 177 failed Nations of the World, (UNDP, 2014). The World Bank (2015), posited that out of Nigeria's estimated 160 million population (projected from 2006 census) almost 100 million people live on less than USD1.0 per day. That is, an estimated 70% of all Nigerians are regarded as impoverished and penurious (Alimi, 2016).

The foregoing testifies to how corruption contributes to the problem of mass poverty and renders millions of Nigerian citizens unemployed and uneducated. (Alimi, 2016)

Government Efforts at Curbing Corruption in Nigeria. However, successive governments have not fallen short of efforts at curbing corruption but despite the enactment of several laws to stem corruption, all efforts have been to no avail. Rather than ebb, corruption seems to have heightened and manifested in different dimensions bringing about impediments to the socio-economic development of Nigeria. Over the years, institutional mechanisms were put in place and recently anti-graft agencies and legal instruments aimed at eradication corrupt practices were promulgated. They include Criminal Code, Code of Conduct Bureau, the Directorate of Public Procurement, Due process Office, the Recovery of Property Act of 1984 and more fortified EFCC and ICPC. All activities of the aforementioned have failed to yield positive results until recently when EFCC was able to deliver more adequately than before.

Concluding Remark. Stunted growth will continue unabated in Nigeria unless crony capitalism is eliminated.

1. Attempting to unravel the misery of corruption in Nigeria raises even more questions (about corruption) such how did this devil, bedevil Nigeria? Why is it a "Forbidden Act" yet a "National Treasure?"

2. Unless the positives of good governance that supports probity, transparency, justice, responsiveness and accountability are enshrined growth will continue to elude Nigeria.

3. Poor enforcement of a proactive economic road-map from poverty will not likely stimulate growth.

4. Corrupt behaviours and practices especially in public governance have been identified to be responsible for Nigerian economic woes.

5. Self-reliant economy through diversification and less reliance on oil may likely bail Nigeria out of the present economic doldrum.

6. In a frantic effort at nipping corruption in the bud, Waziri (2016), posited:

The war against corruption like terrorism is a special kind of war. It admits of no conception methods. It is a war against human selfishness and greed. It is a war against rapid and senseless primitive capital accumulation. It is a war against decadence of mind, ethics and morals. Because of these special characteristics of the war, it requires a strong and uncompromising political will. It must be approached holistically. Casual and superficial approaches will not work. Rhetorics must match concrete actions. Like all wars on salvation and restoration friends will be hurt: families and associates will equally be hurt. And above all, politics have no place in the war. (Waziri, 2016).

The implications of the foregoing philosophy are: that all hands must be on deck, the totality of the segments of the Nigeria society- Politicians, Armed Forces, Security Operatives, Civil Society Organizations, Cultural and Religious Leaders as well as the civil Servants must synergize to wage this war, enough of cosmetic approach.

Finally, probity, transparency, rule of law, responsiveness and accountability must guide all actions of government and the private. If all the foregoing recommendations are meticulously implemented, corruption shall be logically crushed, while Nigeria will grow and develop socially, economically, and politically. Dependency syndrome will fade away with its replacement by sound economic road map to prosperity.

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ANNEXURE A
Efficacy of EFCC: Looking Back

Table 1

Some High Profile Corruption Cases of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) 2011 – 2016)

S/N	NAME/BENEFICIARIES	AMOUNT	PURPOSE
1.	Madueke Diezani Alison: Former Minister of Petroleum Resources	N23.3b	For Jonathan's Presidential Ambition. To Change Results of 2015 Poll
1b.	Alison Maduele Diezani	\$115million	For Poll (INEC) to Change Results
1c.	Alison Madueke D	€2million and €(580m) on Jewelry	For Personal Gain/Use
2.	Fani Kayode	N840million	For Poll 2015 Ekiti Gubernatorial Election. To Manipulate Results.
3.	Usman A.	N4billion	For poll 2015 To Change Results
4a.	A former Deputy Director of INEC: Edem Okon Effanga	N241,127,000	To Change Results of 2015 Presidential Election IN Cross River State
4c.	Cross River State INEC	N681million	Bribe for INEC Officials to Change Results of Presidential Election (2015) in Cross River State.
5.	OYO State (INEC)	N802million	To Change Results, 2015
6.	Ogun state (INEC)	N629million	To Change Results, 2016
7a.	Uluochi Obi Brown, Delta State (INEC) Administrative Secretary	N111,500,000	To Change Presidential Election Results, 2015
b.	Edem Fidelia Omoile: Cultural Officer in Isoko South Local Govt Area of Delta State	N112,480,,000	As Above
8.	Akwa Ibom, The Head Of Voter Education In Inec Immaculata Asugico	N214,127,000	As Above
9.	Ex-Air Chiefs and Politicians	N115billion	As Above
a.	Ex-Chief of Air Staff	\$1million	As Above
b.	National Broadcasting Commission	N10,061,172,600	To announce G.E.A Jonathan winner at all cost
c.	Another Chief of Air Staff/Adesola Amosun	N2.3billion N2.6billion	Cost of an MRI machine Amosun's Wife
d.	An Ex-Presidential Aide	N900m	Self Benefits
e.	A businessman	N750m	To Change Results
f.	Ex-governor of Delta State	\$15million	Personal Gains
g.	An Ex-Chief of Air Staff and others	N420million	Personal Gains
h.	An ex-minister	N140million	To Change Results
i.	An ex-Military Administrator	N100million	Same
j.	An ex-minister	N2m	Same
k.	An ex-Bauchi Secretary to State Government	N20m	As Above
l.	Former P.A to ex-Bauchi governor	N15million	As Above
m.	Ex-PDP NWC member	N400million	To Change Results
10a.	Fayose Ayodele & Musiliu Obanikoro	N4.745billion	To Rig Ekiti State Governorship Election in favour of Fayose A. of PDP
b.	30 BDCs into Dollars	N759.3million	For Ekiti State Gubernatorial Election
c.	Money spent on cars by Fayose and Obanikoro	N16million	For Ekiti State Gubernatorial Election
d.	The cash flown in two flights to Akure for the Ekiti Election by Fayose and Obanikoro	N1.2billion	For Ekiti State Gubernatorial Election
e.	The cash shared by Fayose and Others	N1.2billion	For Ekiti State Governorship Election
11.	Ex-customs Chief Abdullahi Inde Dikko	N42billion	Diversion from Customs Coffers into Private Purse/use and on other choice Properties
12.	Ex-Asst comptroller: General's Account Reading	N2.6	Personal use
13.	Ex-chief of Air staff: Adesola Amosun's wife	N2.3billion	For Personal Use
14.	Mohamed Gusau Ex-NSA	\$2.1billion \$12.9billion	Security votes meant for the purchase of Arms, Weapons and Ammunitions to fight Boko Haram insurgents but shared among PDP Gig Wigs.
15.	Indian's Bank Fraud	N32billion	For Selfish Interest With Nigerian Collaborator
16.	A Commerical Bank vs CBN	\$2.274billion	Unremitted NNPC Cash to the Central Bank of Nigeria
17.	The Nigerian Army Authority (25 officers)	N5bilion	Army Vehicles scandal (for selfish interest)
18.	MDAs in Nigeria and Foreign Missions Fraud	N400billion	Connivance for self interest
a.	DPR	N148.7billion	Unaccounted revenue from 26 firms (Personal use)
.	NIPOST, Police Service Commission, Others in tax diversion	Several Billions of Naira	For Personal Gain
c.	Embassy in Washington D.C.	N589million	Expenses on sundry things (Personal)
19.	Ex-Finance Minister: Okonjo Iweala	N3.6million	Vehicles Deal (Personal)
20.	Ex-Akwa Ibom Governor: Akpabio, Godwin	N108billion	Fraud For Personal Purpose
21	Badeh, Alex: Ex-Chief of Defence Staff	N3.9billion	Self-interest
22.	Olisah Metu (PDP) National Officer	\$2.1million	Personal gain

Sources: 1. New Telegraph, (2016) January 26, PP. 2; 2. Daily sun (2016), January 26, P. 6; 3. The Guardian (2016), Friday April 1, PP. 1-6; 4. The Nation (2016), Thursday April 28, 2016, PP. 1-1; 5. The Nation (2016), Friday 29 PP. 1-6; 6. The Nation (2016), Monday, June 6 PP. 1-6; 7. The Nation (2016), Friday June 17, PP. 1-6; 8. The Nation (2016) Wednesday, June 22, PP. 1-6; 9. Sunday Punch (2016), August 7, PP. 1.

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КОРУПЦІЯ В СУЧАСНІЙ НІГЕРІЇ ЯК ПРОЯВ КЛАНОВОГО КАПІТАЛІЗМУ

Проаналізовано корупцію як стримуючий фактор економічного зростання Нігерії. Метою дослідження було з'ясувати, чи є культурні особливості нігерійського народу і клановий капіталізм головними причинами поширення корупції. Представлено аналіз впливу політичної корупції і кланового капіталізму на економічне зростання. Завдання полягало в тому, щоб встановити, чи призводить корупція до скорочення інвестицій, збільшення безробіття, руйнації інфраструктури й дефіциту, чи створює вона ризики, бідність, голод і хвороби. Ми з'ясували, що корупція – це ключова перешкода для економічних інвестицій, зростання і розвитку Нігерії. Зроблено висновок, що, якщо не уникати корупції у всіх сферах управління та приватної зайнятості, Нігерія напевно не зможе подолати проблеми уповільненого розвитку та економічного зростання. Кожен новий уряд не відстає від попереднього у своїх зусиллях щодо стримування корупції, але, незважаючи на прийняття ряду законів, спрямованих на боротьбу з нею, всі зусилля виявилися безрезультатними. Як видається, корупція посилилася і проявляється в різних аспектах, створюючи перешкоди на шляху соціально-економічного розвитку Нігерії. За минулі роки були створені інституційні механізми, а нещодавно вступили в дію громадські агентства і правові документи, спрямовані на викорінення корупційних практик. У документах рекомендувалося змінити ставлення до проблеми, підвищити самооцінку і закріпити успіхи ефективного управління. Нарешті, всі дії уряду і приватного сектору повинні ґрунтуватися на чесності, прозорості, верховенстві права, швидкому реагуванні та підзвітності. Дотримання наведених у статті рекомендацій призведе до закономірного викорінення корупції, а Нігерія буде рости і розвиватися в соціальному, економічному і політичному плані. Синдром залежності зникне після того, як він буде замінений здоровою економічною "дорожньою картою", яка вестиме до процвітання.

Ключові слова: корупція, клановий капіталізм, інвестиції, слаборозвиненість, ефективне управління.