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# GOOD GOVERNANCE AND THE QUEST FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (2015 TO 2022)

**By**

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**Abstract**
*The study examines the effects of governance on national development in Nigeria. The study utilized secondary sources of data (Literature review) and tables in analysing the scenario between good governance and development in Nigeria. The major findings from the study revealed that Nigeria lack good governance and the country is experiencing bad governance. From 2015 to 2022, there were high profile corruption and insecurity as a result of bad governance in Nigeria. There had been lack of transparency, accountability, responsiveness, checks and balances, equity and justice in governance. The Nigerian history of political and socio-economic predicaments of post-electoral violence, political conflict, kidnappings, banditry, Niger Delta crisis, oil mismanagement, looting of the public treasury, crimes, poverty, unemployment, inequality, infrastructural decay and falling standard of living facing the citizens are more or less aggravated by bad governance. This continues to undermine the process and progress of development in Nigeria. The study recommends the need to increase the level of literacy and political consciousness of the people, creating patriotic leaders with a national outlook, good leadership, zero-tolerance for corruption, effective and efficient institutions, transparency and accountability in governance and economic diversification. This will help in building good governance which would facilitate development in Nigeria.*

***KEYWORDS*:** Corruption, Development, Good Governance, Insecurity, Security

## Introduction

There is synergy between good governance and national development. There would be no any meaningful development without good governance and nation-building. The pervasive corruption and insecurity in Nigeria are much more products of bad governance. in Nigeria.From 1999 (Fourth Republic) to 2024, the country has been battling with corruption and insecurity due to bad governance. Plato had reasoned that the root cause of immorality and social disorder in the human society is the society is governed by unknowledgeable and unmotivated people-oriented leaders. He concluded that the system of governance became bad and social disorder like corruption, poverty, unemployment, insecurity, injustice, immorality and social unrest would be prevalent in the society. The Nigerian history of political and socio-economic predicaments of post-electoral violence, political conflict, civil unrest, kidnappings, crimes, poverty, unemployment, inequality, infrastructural decay and falling standard of living facing the citizens are mainly caused by bad governance. Bad governance has of course continued to undermine the quest for nation-building and development in Nigeria.

Unfortunately all these promises failed woefully due to bad governance. Governance is the action or manner of governing a state while good governance is the positive action and good manner in governing a state. Therefore, good governance entails provision of quality of life, full employment, economic prosperity, good policies and democratic dividends which would facilitate nation-building and national development in Nigeria. Good governance is about the institutions and their effective performance. Corruption and insecurity are the products of bad governance. Corruption is the violation of formal or standard procedures, abuse of public authority and trust, illegal diversion of public funds for personal gain or for a luxury life at the expense of the majority citizens. Nigeria's underdevelopment is a manifest outcome of a long period of mismanagement of its revenue and resources through monumental acts of corruption and insecurity. In recent times, this country has suffered plaques of insecurity, each leading to loss of lives and destruction of properties. The security

crises in Nigeria have manifested in kidnapping, banditry, armed robbery, and insurgency among others. Otite (2012) submits that the state of insecurity in Nigeria could be attributed to security lapses on the part of security agents and bad governance. Abubakar (2005) pinpoints failure of government to provide or manage the basic human needs of their citizens (bad governance), ethnic disagreements, and national resource contentions as some of the factors responsible for insecurity in Nigeria. Therefore, there is need to pay more attention to good governance in Nigeria. This change of direction was inevitable at the point when the country was experiencing serious socio-economic challenges of poverty, unemployment, insecurity, pervasive corruption, dilapidated and shortage of infrastructures, decline in the quality and delivery of education, healthcare and other social services in the country.

Therefore, the study is to assess the effects of bad governance on national development in Nigeria. To examine the link between good governance and national development. To recommends some possible measures that could lead to the attainment of good governance that can facilitate national development. The study relied heavily on secondary source of data. The data were drawn from available relevant literature as related to the dimension of the study like text books, journals, newspapers, magazines and publications on the internet.

## Conceptual Clarifications

### Corruption

According to lipset & lenze (1999, p.112) cited in (Mato, 2013), corruption is a deviance behaviour which reflect any form of abuse or misuse of public office, power, duties, resources, funds, wealth, money, trust and properties for private, personal and selfishness benefit and for luxury life.

### Development

According to Mato (2013, p.60), development involves structural transformation of the economy, society, policy and of course the harness of people's potential. Rodney (1990, p.9) argued that development at individual level implies increased skill and capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and materials wellbeing. Seers (1969) sees development as thus: what has been happening to poverty? What has been happening to unemployment? What has been happening to inequality? Therefore. Development can take place when a country experiences a progressive reduction or elimination of poverty, inequality and unemployment. However, a country like Nigeria can attain to development if the level of poverty, unemployment and inequality decline over a period and the standard of living has improved. This can be achieved with sustainable rural and agricultural development in Nigeria. According to Todaro & Smith (2004) conceived development as the multidimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality, unemployment and the eradication of poverty.

### Good Governance

According to UNDP (1997, p.34) good governance is participatory, transparent and accountability. And it promotes the rule of law and ensures that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and most vulnerable are heard in decision and policy making over allocation of resources. This definition differentiates governance with good governance and exposed the main attributes of good governance which comprised of transparent, participatory, accountability, respect of rule of law, listening the voices of the poorest and inclusion. Chazzan (1992, p.122) describes good governance as effective process of organizing and managing legitimate power structures, entrusted by the people, to provide law and order, to protect fundamental human rights, ensure rule of law and due process, provide for basic needs and welfare of the people and the pursuit of their happiness. According to this definition the essential features of good governance encompassed obedience to the law and order, respect of rule of law, due process, human dignity, happiness of common man and welfare promotion. Babawale (2007) sees good governance as the exercise of political power to promote the public good and the welfare of the people. He argues that good governance is the absence of accountability in government, corruption, and political repression, suffocation of civil society and denial of fundamental human rights. Also, Brinkerhoff (2005) observes that promoting good governance includes: reforms to increase

accountability, transparency and responsiveness. Omona (2010) argued that good governance seeks to improve the capacity of the state, encompassing a variety of strategies to efficiency and effectiveness of government performance (Suleiman, 2010). Therefore, good governance entails transparency, accountability, responsiveness, equity and justice, due process, fairness, check and balance in governance.

**Insecurity**

insecurity is absent of safety; danger; hazard; uncertainty, lack of protection, and lack of safety (Ewetan, 2014). Beland (2005) cited in Ewetan (2014) sees insecurity as state of fear or anxiety due to absence or lack of protection. Achumber, (2013) sees insecurity from two dimensions or perspectives. Firstly, insecurity is the state of being open or subject to danger or threats of danger, where danger is the condition of being susceptible to harm or injury. Secondly insecurity is state of being expose to risk or anxiety, where anxiety is a vague unpleasant emotion that is experienced in anticipation of some misfortunes.

**Security**

Imam (2014) cited in Iguda (2019), sees security as a situation when an individual, group or country can move freely to carry out their daily activities without fear of danger, injury to body or destruction of properties. Security is a situation when someone is adequately guarded, protected, or defended by authorities that are supposed to provide security.

Uwa (2016) sees security as the degree of resistance to, or protection from, harm. It applies to any vulnerable and valuable asset, such as a person, dwelling, community, nation or organization. Therefore, security is the state of being free from danger or threats while insecurity is the state of being exposed to danger and threats.

**Table 1: Summary of Some Media Caption on Bad Governance in Nigeria 2021 - 2022**

| Cases and Sources |
|---|
| - Nigeria's elite stole ₦ 16.25 trillion crude oil in 12 years, says NEITI. According to Nigerian Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (NEITI) About 619.7 million barrels of crude oil, valued at $ 46.16 billion or ₦ 16.25 trillion have been stolen in the last 12 years. (2022, December 15) *The Guardian* |
| - Senate probes MDAs ₦ 1.7 trillion service votes orders Accountant General to provide disbursement records. (2022, August 9) *This Nigeria* |
| - According to SHELL, Elite behind oil theft, and illegal refineries in Niger Delta. (2022, August 9) *New Telegraph* |
| - How Federal Government injected ₦ 247 billion subsidies to salvage low electricity generation. 1 trillion-naira power consumed in 16 months. (2022, August 9) Daily Trust<br>Nigeria is still battling with epileptic power supply, Obasanjo spent 16 billion naira for power and nothing come out of it due to corruption and bad governance. |
| - Nigeria loses $ 1.9 billion to oil theft monthly – NNPC CEO (2022, August 9) *Nigerian Tribune*<br>Nigeria currently loses $ 1.9 billion to oil thieves every month due to bad governance and pervasive corruption. Consequently, Nigeria is unable to meet its production quota to OPEC in addition to the colossal damage to the environment. The greatest damage is to the Nigeria's economy and quest for development. The best way to resolve this is for government to be decisive in curbing corruption, wastage, mismanagement, maladministration in the petroleum sector and other sectors of the economy |
| - OILTHEFT: Nigeria losses 400,000 barrels daily. (2022, August 9) *National Economy*<br>- ₦ 6 trillion fuel subsidy is a fraud – according to serving Controller General of Nigerian Customs Service Hameed Ali, Tribune 2022<br>- Economic Crises: Nigeria's ₦ 9 trillion oil revenue threatened, FG blames theft. The Punch, August, 15 2022 |

- Chief of Naval Staff revealed in his interview with channels TV that oil theft is carried out in the Niger Delta is actually carried out in the offices of NNPC and NLNG
- NNPC quietly approves petrol pump price hike to ₦ 179/Litre some fuel station sells at ₦ 220-260
- In 2021 Nigeria's debt rises to ₦ 35.5 trillion each citizen now owes ₦ 165, 500. (2021, Debt Management Office)
- ASO Rock to spend ₦ 1.72 billion on welfare packages, refreshments in 2022. (2022, January 10) *News Direct*
  The question is how many staff do we have in state house?
- ₦ 12.05 trillion spent on subsidy, refineries in 7 years enough for new refinery plant. (2022, May 1) Daily Trust
  The ₦ 12.05 trillion spent by the Federal Government on maintenance and rehabilitation of refineries, as well as fuel subsidy, ₦ 7.9 trillion on petrol subsidy, ₦ 4.15 trillion for maintenance of refineries in 7 years is more than enough to build a brand new 650,000 barrels per steam day (bpsd) refinery, an investigation by Daily Trust such new refinery would have been bigger than the three moribund refineries built many years ago. The politics behind subsidy is Nigerian elite and politicians make huge of cool money from it. Unfortunately, Nigeria is losing huge amount of money which could have been use to facilitate socio-economic development. This also promote pervasive corruption and bad governance. Nigeria losses 95% of its crude to looters.
- Nigeria has 4 refineries with a REFINING CAPACITY of 450, 000 barrels per day but abandoned to rot. Niger Republic, a small country with REFINING CAPACITY of 20, 000 barrels per day, Nigeria abandoned all the refineries and embraced Niger Republic. Nigeria signed an MOU of $ 2 billion to transport crude oil via pipelines to Niger to refine. This money is enough to purchase resources and revive the four refineries.
- According to Femi Falana (2022) "the Federal Government has made available ₦ 100 billion for revamping the textile industries; ₦ 250 billion for auto gas vehicle conversion and ₦ 228 billion for school feeding programme. A government that can afford to spend trillion of naira on the aforesaid projects cannot afford to adequately fund higher education or universities"
- How Nigeria borrowed ₦ 225 trillion in 20 years: inflation, epileptic power, cost of diesel erode gains of doing business. (2022, July 13) *Daily Trust*
- Federal Government trans 177 youths in smartphone repairs with ₦ 5.9 billion on batch C beneficiaries of the N-Power Programme in Kano State alone (PUNCH) 5.900,000,000÷177 = 33,333,333.33. over thirty-three million per trainee to repair, not manufacturing phones. This is a clear the reflection of corruption and bad governance. If Nigeria is serious about development this money is enough to establish four factories of manufacturing phones in Nigeria.
- Federal Government projects ₦ 6.3 trillion for debt servicing in 2023. Federal Government borrowings from CBN hit $ 47 billion as foreign debt stands at ₦ 41.6 trillion as at 2022. (2022, August 8) *New Telegram*
- Stop borrowing, expert warn FG as debt profile hits ₦ 41.6 trillion. The Guardian, 2022, 2 September
- Nigeria spends 96% of its revenue on debt servicing in 2021, worst in record. The total revenue is ₦ 10.13 trillion. Federal Government incurred a sum of ₦ 4.22 trillion on debt servicing in 2021 increasing by 29.3% compared to ₦ 3.27 trillion spent in the previous year. On the other hand, revenue from the period only incurred marginally by 9.3 to ₦ 4.39 trillion. This means that Nigeria spent 96% of its revenue on servicing debt obligations in the year under review.
- Projects in Nigeria gulp trillions with little results – (2022) *Business Day*
- 10, 500 professors paid ₦ 4.8 billion per annum while 469 NASS members paid ₦ 128 billion per annum as salary. These are all the products of corruption and act of bad governance in the country. Invariably, good governance can facilitate nation-building and national development in Nigeria. Because good governance entails the application of

| |
|---|
| transparency, accountability, justice and equity, responsiveness and rule of law in governance. |

Source: Compiled by Author, 2022

The table: 1 shows the evidence of act of bad governance and mismanagement of resources by government in Nigeria. This means that the country is losing substantial amount of money that could be used to facilitate development. Therefore, good governance is key to Nigeria's national development.

**Table 2: Nigerian Economy Snapshot 2015 & 2022**

| Variables | 2015 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| GDP Growth Rate | 3.96% | 3.11% |
| Total Public Debt Portfolio | ₦ 12.06 trillion | ₦ 41.6 trillion |
| Capital Importation | $ 2.67 billion | $ 1.57 billion |
| Total Trade | ₦ 4.39 trillion | ₦ 13 trillion |
| Oil Price/Barrel | $ 54.50 billion | $ 104.2 billion |
| Company Income Tax | ₦ 170.2 billion | ₦ 532.5 billion |
| Inflation Rate | 8.4% | 15.9% |
| Exchange Rate | $/₦ 197 | $/₦ 415 |
| Crude Oil Export | ₦ 1.68 trillion | ₦ 5.62 trillion |
| External Reserve | $ 29.79 billion | $ 39.55 billion |

Source: StatiSense (2022) cited in CBN/DMO/NBS (2022)

Table: 2 shows that there was high level of inflation, exchange rate and public debt portfolio in 2022 in spite of significant increase in total trade, oil price/barrel, crude oil exportation and external reserved. This is also the evidence of bad governance in Buhari's regime from 2015 to 2022.

**Table 3: 2022 Proposed Budget ₦ 16.39 trillion**

| | |
|---|---|
| Oil Benchmark Price | $ 57 per barrel |
| Oil Production Target | 1.88 million bpd |
| Exchange Rate | ₦ 415.15/US$ |
| Total Revenue Available | ₦ 10.13 trillion |
| Oil Revenue | ₦ 3.16 trillion |
| Non-Oil Revenue | ₦ 2.13 trillion |
| Independent Revenue | ₦ 1.82 trillion |
| Expenditure/Budget | ₦ 16. 12 trillion |
| Deficit | ₦ 6.26 trillion |

Source: Debt Management Office, 2022

Analysis: The Nigeria's debt rises from ₦ 35. 5 trillion to ₦ 41.53 trillion in 2022 and the budget projection is 16.12 trillion naira while the deficit is 6.26 trillion naira. This is product of bad governance and mismanagement of resources in Nigeria.

**Table 4: 2022 Federal Government Budget Allocation to Ministries**

| S/N | Ministry, Department, Agency | % of Total | Allocation to MDAs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Defence | 7.0% | ₦ 1.14 trillion |
| 2 | Education | 5.3% | ₦ 875.9 billion |
| 3 | Health | 4.3% | ₦ 711.3 billion |
| 4 | Police Affairs | 3.4% | ₦ 555.5 billion |
| 5 | Humanitarian | 3.0% | ₦ 496.8 billion |
| 6 | Works and Housing | 2.9% | ₦ 482 billion |
| 7 | Power | 1.8% | ₦ 301.3 billion |
| 8 | Interior | 1.8% | ₦ 296.3 billion |
| 9 | Agricultural & Rural Development | 1.8% | ₦ 291.4 billion |
| 10 | Transport | 1.3% | ₦ 205.8 billion |
| 11 | Youth & Sport Development | 1.2% | ₦ 193.3 billion |
| 12 | National Population | 1.2% | ₦ 191.5 billion |
| 13 | National Security Adviser | 1.1% | ₦ 188.4 billion |
| 14 | Communication & Digital Economy | 1.0% | ₦ 160.6 billion |
| 15 | Water Resources | 0.9% | ₦ 151.7 billion |
| 16 | Presidency | 0.9% | ₦ 150.6 billion |
| 17 | National Assembly | 0.8% | ₦ 134 billion |
| 18 | INEC | 0.9% | ₦ 140 billion |
| 19 | Niger Delta | 0.8% | ₦ 126.8 billion |
| 20 | Science & Technology | 0.7% | ₦ 120 billion |
| 21 | Judiciary | 0.7% | ₦ 120 billion |
| 22 | Foreign Affairs | 0.5% | ₦ 85.9 billion |
| 23 | Secretary to the Government | 0.5% | ₦ 82.2 billion |
| 24 | Aviation | 0.5% | ₦ 79 billion |
| 25 | Industry, Trade & Investment | 0.4% | ₦ 72.1 billion |

Source: StatiSense, 2022

The table 4 shows the insincerity and element of bad governance in 2022 Nigeria's budget projection. The strategic sectors that would facilitate national development are highly underfunded. If the Federal Government is serious on development, nation-building and democratic governance, sectors like education, heath, power, agricultural and rural development, water resources, transport, science and technology, industry, trade and investment should be given special priority and adequate funding. Unfortunately, defence has the highest funding and this is one of the reasons why Nigeria continue to have persistent corruption and insecurity. The higher the budget on security/defence the higher the insecurity and corruption. There is need to give more attention to development administration, the socio-economic services that would promote and facilitate national development. Nigerian government spent 1.14 trillion naira to defence budget and neglected the key development sectors with poor budget 120 billion naira to science and technology, 875.9 billion naira to education and 291.4 billion naira to agricultural and rural development. This is undermining the provision adequate socio-economic services that would facilitate development in Nigeria.

**Table 5: Nigerian Annual GDP Growth 1999 – 2021 (GDP Growth Rate by Administration)**

**Olusegun Obasanjo Regime**

| | |
|---|---|
| **1999** | **0.58%** |
| **2000** | **5.0%** |
| **2001** | **5.92%** |
| **2002** | **15.3%** |
| **2003** | **7.35%** |
| **2004** | **9.25%** |
| **2005** | **6.44%** |
| **2006** | **6.06%** |

**Umar Musa Yar adua Regime**

| | |
|---|---|
| **2007** | **6.59%** |
| **2008** | **6.76%** |
| **2009** | **8.04%** |

**Goodluck Jonathan Regime**

| | |
|---|---|
| **2010** | **9.13%** |
| **2011** | **5.31%** |
| **2012** | **4.12%** |
| **2013** | **5.49%** |
| **2014** | **6.22%** |

**Mohammadu Buhari Regime**

| | |
|---|---|
| **2015** | **2.79%** |
| **2016** | **-1.58%** |
| **2017** | **0.82%** |
| **2018** | **-1.92%** |
| **2019** | **2.27%** |
| **2020** | **-1.92%** |
| **2021** | **3.4%** |

**Source: StatiSence, 2022**

The table: 5 presents a comparative analysis of GDP growth rate by administration. The table shows that Nigeria experienced the worst GDP growth rate in the Buhari Administration with negative and zero percentage. This is as a result of high level of corruption, insecurity and bad governance. In 2017 Nigeria had 0.82% growth while in 2014 6.22%. Nigeria experienced poor economic activities in Buhari regime which characterised with high level of corruption, insecurity, inflation, unemployment, mismanagement, waste, misery life and high cost of living. The below tables will also justify this assertion.

**Table 6: Foreign Earnings from Crude Oil Export 2010 – 2021**

| | |
|---|---|
| **2010** | **$ 60.90 billion** |
| **2011** | **$ 90.41 billion** |
| **2012** | **$ 98.63 billion** |
| **2013** | **$ 75.07 billion** |
| **2014** | **$ 74.74 billion** |
| **2015** | **$ 34.93 billion** |
| **2016** | **$ 27.02 billion** |
| **2017** | **$ 36.06 billion** |
| **2018** | **$ 49.51 billion** |
| **2019** | **$ 47.86 billion** |
| **2020** | **$ 26.09 billion** |
| **2021** | **$ 36.05 billion** |

**Source: StatiSence, 2022 cited in Foreign Trade Statistics (2022)**

The table 6 shows that in 4 years (2011 – 2014) Nigeria earned $ 334.79 billion from crude oil while in 7 years (2015 – 2021) Nigeria earned only $ 257.52 from crude oil export. This signposts the act of bad governance and corruption from 2015 to 2021. According Punch (2022) Nigeria's ₦ 9 trillion revenue threatened, FG blames theft and oil production crushes by over 28 million barrels.

**Table 7: Comparative Analysis of Cost of Living between 2015 and 2022**

| Variables | 2015 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| GDP Per Capita | $ 2, 719 | $ 2, 275 |
| Total Debt | ₦ 12.06 trillion | ₦ 41.6 trillion |
| Inflation | 9.6% | 17.7% |
| Unemployment | 10.4% | 33.3% |
| Oil Production | 2 million bpd | 1.2 million bpd |
| Misery Index | 38.7% | 73.84% |
| Price of Flour | ₦ 7, 000 | ₦ 26, 500 |
| Price of Bread | ₦ 300 | ₦ 700 |
| Price of rice (50kg) | ₦ 8, 700 | ₦ 32, 000 |
| Price of Pasta | ₦ 180 | ₦ 400 |
| Price of Fish (1kg) | ₦ 900 | ₦ 2,200 |
| Price of oil palm (25cl) | ₦ 6, 500 | ₦ 20,000 |
| Price of create of eggs | ₦ 450 | ₦ 2, 000 |
| Price of diesel | ₦ 145/L | ₦ 800/L |
| Price of Cooking Gas | ₦ 3, 000 | ₦ 10, 000 |
| Foreign Direct Investment flow to Nigeria | $ 3.06 billion | $ 0.669 billion |

Source: Compiled by Author, 2022

The table: 7 shows the evidence of high cost of living between Jonathan regime 1n 2015 and Buhari regime in 2022. There is high cost of living in Buhari regime that promised to curb poverty, unemployment, insecurity and high cost of living. High cost of living is a product of bad governance.

**Table 8: Earning from Crude Oil Export in USD (2010 – 2021)**

| Year | Earnings |
|---|---|
| 2010 | $ 60.90 billion |
| 2011 | $ 90.41 billion |
| 2012 | $ 98.63 billion |
| 2013 | $ 75.07 billion |
| 2014 | $ 74.74 billion |
| 2015 | $ 34.93 billion |
| 2016 | $ 27.02 billion |
| 2017 | $ 36.06 billion |
| 2018 | $ 48.51 billion |
| 2019 | 47.86 billion |
| 2020 | $ 26.09 billion |
| 2021 | $ 36.05 billion |

Source: Statisense, 2022

**Table 8: Analysis of Nigeria's 2023 Budget**

| Budget 2023 | 20.5 trillion naira |
|---|---|
| Expected Revenue | 9.7 trillion naira |
| Federal Government Plan To Borrow | 8.8 trillion naira |
| Current Debt Profile | 42.5 trillion naira |
| New Debt After Borrowing | 50.8 trillion naira |

Compiled by Author, 2022

**Corruption and Insecurity Are Products of Bad Governance: Undermines the Quest for National Development in Nigeria**

**Corruption as a Product of Bad Governance Undermines Development in Nigeria**

Corruption within the Nigerian political and socio-economic landscape is endemic and continues to hinder the performance of the key sectors of the economy. It resonates in the failure to adequately deliver on governance policies cognizant of the diverse groups and interests that make up the polity. Corruption has become one of the primitive beliefs of looting public treasury, illegal diversion of government resources, abuse of power and authority, adulteration of contacts, money laundry and bribery which hindered nation-building and development. Corruption led to poor execution of government capital and development projects, budget deficit, foreign debt crisis, poverty, unemployment, insecurity, lawlessness, immorality and bad governance in Nigeria. It has become a habit of political elites to get into the government and politics in order to loot and make excess money. Corruption is highly motivated by political elite' greediness, selfishness and private personal interest of excess accumulation of wealth. Corruption is indeed a fundamental problem that has for long been confronting nation-building and development in Nigeria. It had impeded the social, cultural, economic and political development of Nigeria through abuse of power and authority, illegal diversion of public funds, looting of public treasury, and deviation from normal and legal administrative procedures, embezzlement, and adulteration of contracts, bribery, and money laundry. As rightly observed by Achebe (1983) cited in Babalola (2020), as much as 60% of Nigeria's wealth was regularly consumed by corruption and this was enough to paralysed development, nation-building and nationalism in Nigeria. This can be supported by the table 9 below.

**Table 9: Nigeria's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) 1998 - 2014**

| Year | No of Countries Surveyed | Country Rank | CPI Score ( out of 10) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1998 | 85 | 81 | 1.9 |
| 1999 | 99 | 98 | 1.6 |
| 2000 | 90 | 90 | 1.2 |
| 2001 | 91 | 90 | 1.0 |
| 2002 | 102 | 101 | 1.6 |
| 2003 | 133 | 132 | 1.4 |
| 2004 | 145 | 144 | 1.6 |
| 2005 | 158 | 152 | 1.9 |
| 2006 | 163 | 142 | 2.2 |
| 2007 | 179 | 147 | 2.2 |
| 2008 | 180 | 121 | 2.7 |
| 2009 | 180 | 130 | 2.5 |
| 2010 | 178 | 134 | 2.4 |
| 2011 | 183 | 143 | 2.4 |
| 2012 | 176 | 139 | 2.7 |
| 2013 | 177 | 144 | 2.5 |
| 2014 | 175 | 136 | 2.7 |

Source: Transparency International Corruption Perception Index cited in Babalola, 2020

**Table 10: Summary of Some Media Caption on Corruption in Nigeria 2021 - 2022**

| Cases and Sources | |
|---|---|
| i. | More heads to roll over ₦ 200 billion frauds, EFCC uncovers about 17 properties in London, Lagos, Kano, Abuja and Dubai linked to embattled Accountant General of the Federation. (2022, May 31). *Aljazeera Nigeria* |
| ii. | Ahmad Idris has been arrested by EFCC for stealing 80 billion naira. |
| iii. | Only 3 states generated IGR of ₦ 80 billion and above Lagos, Rivers and Accountant General of the Federation. Punch Newspapers, PUNCH.COM |

| | |
|---|---|
| iv. | Intelligent report has shown that investigation on the 80 billion naira is just for a start. About 117 billion unremitted FG revenues and 92.4 billion from the sales of forfeited FG assets and properties have been traced to some staffs of the Ministry of Justice. |
| v. | Things 80 billion naira can do: 80,000 boreholes; 336.13 km of roads; 47km of rail line; 2091 50 seater bus; 5 million naira capita for 16, 000 SMEs |
| vi. | EFCC arrested Ex-NDDC/MD Nsima Ekere over alleged ₦ 47 billion naira. (2022, May 18) Channel Television |
| vii. | EFCC and ICPC should be scrapped what is the point in retaining them, if corruption convicts will be pardoned and freed by the president Muhammadu Buhari. The convicts were Olisah Metuh, Orji Uzor Kalu, Joshua Dariye, Jolly Nyame, Sambo Dusuki and Andew Yakubu was not only freed but together with his loots. This shows that Nigerian government is not serious and ready in fighting corruption rather it is encouraging and supporting corruption. This is an act of bad governance |
| viii. | NPF proves kyari for 33 cases of money laundry. (2022, February 16) *Punch Newspapers* |
| ix. | Brigadier General Aminu Moude a former Director of finance in the Army Headquarters had embezzled over ₦ 39 bn. This is equal to monthly federal allocation of at least 5 states of the federation. It took over 5 years to trace and compiled the magnitude of his corruption. EFCC have been able to recovered 29 properties worth 10 billion naira |
| x. | Termites ate ₦ 17 billion vouchers inside a container in our office – Dr Michael Akabogu MD NSITF tells Senate Public Account Committee. The Senate Committee on public Account is investigating the illegal transfer of ₦ 17 billion of NSITF from First bank and Skye bank to personal accounts and companies without accountability and transparency. This is an act of fraud and bad governance. |

Source: Compiled by Author, 2022

**Table 11: Cases of Corruption and Fraud Scam by Government Official 2015**

| S/N | ➢ Name of Persons<br>➢ Groups of persons<br>➢ Organizations | Nature of the Corruption | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Maina | Pension fund scam embezzlement | ₦195 Billion |
| 2 | Mahmud Tukur and Maman Ali | Fuel Subsidy Scam fraud | $6 Billion |
| 3 | Mr. Stephan Orensaye | Found guilty over fraud on civil service pension | ₦123 Billion |
| 4 | Mr. John Yusuf | Police pension fund fraud, breach of trust, embezzlement | ₦32.8 billion |
| 5 | Stella Oduah | Bullet profit car purchase | ₦255m |
| | | NCAA Operational Vehicles | ₦643m |
| 6 | FG | Private jet arm scandal with South Africa | $15 million |
| 7 | Abba Moro | Immigration recruitment scandal ₦1000 for each applicants | NA |
| 8 | Malabu oil and gas | Oil Scandal | $1.1 billion |
| 9 | NNPC | Crude Oil Theft Scandal | $500, million |
| 10 | Authur Eze | Defense Contracts Fraud | ₦500million |
| 11 | Mohammed Abacha | Stolen money in foreign bank | ₦446 billion |
| 12 | Faruk Lawan | Evidence of bribery scandal collected & $ 620,000 | $ 3million and Collected $ 620,000 |
| 13 | Diezanni Allison Madueke | Stolen money | US $ 1.5m |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | FG | Bribe to Pastors and confessed by Pastor Musa | ₦6 billion |
| 15 | Iyabo Bello Obasanjo | Embezzlement of money as Christmas bonus of ministry of health | ₦300m |
| 16 | Igbinedion Governor of Edo | Embezzlement Edo's state fund and money laundry | ₦19 billion |
| 17 | Dame Patient Jonathan | Money laundry fraud | $13million |
| 18 | Bode George and Aminu Dabo | Dirty contract in NPA | ₦100millon |
| 19 | Governor Nyame | Stolen money from Taraba State | ₦2.4billion |
| 20 | Governor Dareye of Plateau | Fraud Charges | ₦700m |
| 21 | Governor Boni Haruna's aid | Corruption charges embezzlement | ₦100m |
| 22 | Governor Ibori | Corruption charges | ₦44billion |
| 23 | Orji Kalu Abia State | Money laundry | NA |
| 24 | Alaimyesaghia | Corruption charges pleads guilty and jail for 2 years | NA |
| 25 | Nnamani former governor of Enugu State indicated by EFCC | Steal money from Enugu State treasury | ₦6 billion |
| 26 | Governor Gbenga Daniel | Faces indictment for corruption and abuse of office bought residence in London. | £1.75m |
| 27 | Former V. President Atiku | Corrupt charges and diversion from Nigerian government to foreign account | $100m and $145m |
| 28 | Ibrahim Mantu and Zwingn | Bribery scandal | ₦54m |
| 29 | Governor Saminu Taraki | Used for financed third term project | ₦30 billion |
| 30 | Obasanjo regime | Power Scandal | $18 billion |
| 31 | Chief Ugochukwu Chairman NDDC | Inflating Contract value and false statement | ₦10.2 billion |
| 32 | Alao Akala | Misappropriation of fund | ₦11.5 billion |
| 33 | Former Speaker Dimaji Bankoli and Usman Nafada | Dragged to court over 17 change alleged misappropriation | ₦10 billion |
| 34 | Ndudi Elemelu former Chairman House Committee on power | Docked over fraud charge | ₦5.2billion |
| 35 | Peter Odili of River State | In late 2006 during two terms diverted money | Over ₦100billion |
| 36 | James Ibori | -Diversion of public fund<br>- Abuse of office<br>- Money laundry<br>- Attempted to Bribery Ribadu | -Bribery $15m<br>- Embezzle ₦40 billion<br>- $266B |
| 37 | Abubakar Kigo and Mrs. Uzoma | Embezzlement police pension fund | ₦33 billion |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | Dan Etete | Oil Scandal | $1.1 billion |
| 39 | Olisa Metuh | Arms Purchase | ₦400m |
| 40 | Former D.G NIMASA Patrick Akpobolokemi | Stealing | ₦754.7m |
| 41 | Tompolo | Fraud/money laundry | ₦ 45.9 billion |
| 42 | Emeka Mba DG NBC | Fraud | N 15 billion |
| | | | |

Source: Ahmad, 2016

**Table 12: Sambo Dasuki and Groups on Arms Scam of $2.1 Billion**

| S/N | Name | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Haliru Bello and Abba Son | ₦600 million |
| 2 | Bello Matawalle | ₦300m |
| 3 | Peter Odili | ₦100m |
| 4 | Tanko Yakasai | ₦65m |
| 5 | Ahmadu Ali | ₦100m |
| 6 | Jim Nwobodo | ₦500m |
| 7 | Rashid Ladoja | ₦100m |
| 8 | Chief Toney Anenih | ₦100 |
| 9 | General Jaferu Isa | ₦100 |
| 10 | ALiyu Shinkafi | ₦100 |
| 11 | General Sarkin Yaki | ₦200 |
| 12 | Bode George | ₦109 |
| 13 | BAM Properties | ₦300 |
| 14 | Chief Olu Falae | ₦100 |
| 15 | Iyorcha Alyns Company | ₦345m |
| 16 | ACACIA Holding | ₦600m |
| 17 | Dalhatu Investment | NA |
| 18 | Serving and former members HR | ₦600m |
| 19 | Haruna Abdullahi | ₦100m |

Source: Ahmad, 2016

**Table 12: How 55 people stole ₦1.3 trillion in 7 years in Nigeria.**

| S/N | NAME | AMOUNT |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 15 former governors | ₦ 146.84 billion |
| 2 | 4 former ministers | ₦ 7 billion |
| 3 | 12 former public servants both federal and state levels. | ₦ 14 billion |
| 4 | 8 people in the Banking Industry | ₦ 524 billion |
| 5 | 11 Businessmen | ₦ 653 billion |

Source: Daily Trust, 2016

According to federal government 55 people in Nigeria stole a total of N1.34 trillion in seven years (2006 to 2013). As revealed by federal government in Daily Trust Newspaper of Tuesday, January 19, 2016, Vol. 39, No. 12. That fifteen former governors allegedly stole ₦1.46.84 billion, four former ministers stole ₦7 billion, twelve former federal and state officers stole N14 billion, eight people in the banking industry allegedly stole N524 billion while eleven businessmen allegedly stole 653 billion naira. According to federal government using world bank rate and cost, on the stolen funds could have

provided 635.18 kilometres of road, built 36 ultra-modern hospitals, that is one ultra-modern hospital per state; built 183 schools; educated 3,974 children from primary to tertiary level at 25.24 million per child; and built 20.062 units of 2 bedroom houses. This is the money that a few people, just 55 in number allegedly stole within a period of just seven years.

However, the World Bank has estimated that as a result of pandemic corruption in Nigeria 80 percent of Nigeria's energy revenues benefit only 1 percent of the population (Wikipedia, Economy of Nigeria 2011, p.2)

**Insecurity as a Product of Bad Governance, which Undermines Development in Nigeria**

In recent times, this country has suffered plaques of insecurity, each leading to loss of lives and destruction of properties. The persistent level of insecurity in Nigeria could also be attributed to bad governance.

The security crises in Nigeria have manifested in kidnapping, banditry, farmers-herders conflict, armed robbery, and insurgency among others. While, Abubakar (2005) pinpoints failure of government to provide or manage the basic human needs of their citizens, ethnic disagreements, and national resource contentions as some of the factors responsible for insecurity in Nigeria.

Akintokunbo (2011) links insecurity in Nigeria to massive and unchecked corruption, greed, selfishness, unpatriotic, lack of political will and conscience, and of course, lack of vision and purpose. While King (2016) states the causes of insecurity in Nigeria include a combination of the following factors: lack of institutional capacity, lack of basic necessities, pervasive material inequalities and unfairness, ethno-religious conflicts, weak security system, loss of socio-cultural and communal value system, porous borders, rural/urban drift, anti-social and irresponsible companies, unemployment and poverty. These are all products of bad governance in Nigeria. As rightly observed by Jega (2019), insecurity is systemic and generalized throughout the country, with rural banditry, armed robbery, kidnapping, insurgency and militancy posing serious threat to lives and properties throughout the country. This means that persistent high level of insecurity in Nigeria is a product of bad governance.

**Table 13: Summary of Some of the Media Caption on High Level of Insecurity Situation in Nigeria 2021 - 2022**

| Cases and Sources |
|---|
| • Terrorists blocked Abuja-Kaduna road, kidnapped over 30 travellers (2022, May 18) *National Star*. |
| • How leader of terrorists deceived us to release his wife. Kids – presidency. (2022, August 13) *Tribune* |
| • Insecurity: Nigeria no longer attractive for FDI – Senate President. (2022, August 4) *Vanguard* |
| • Terrorists raid military checkpoint at Zuma Rock on Thursday along Kaduna – Abuja highway |
| • Two officers (captains) and six soldiers killed in attack on presidential guards in Bwari Abuja. (2022, July 27). THE NATION |
| • DSS presented 44 security reports before Kuje jail break – Deputy Speaker<br>• All Boko Haram and kidnappers inmates escaped from the prison, government cannot rescue its citizens from terrorists but terrorists can rescue their members from government prison what an irony |
| • Bandits kill 22 soldiers, 7 cops, many civilians and four Chinese abducted in Niger. (2022, July 1) *Daily Trust* |
| • Sorrow, tears, blood as terrorist kill over 50 in Ondo church. (2022, June 6) *First News* |
| • El-Rufail raises alarm over presence of Boko Haram, ISWAP in Kaduna forest. (2022, May 20th) *Voice of Liberty* |
| • Why insecurity is widespread in Nigeria? The European Union (EU) has attributed the recent |

| |
|---|
| surge of insecurity in the country to bad governance and poverty being experienced across the country. (2022, April 21st ) *Voice of Liberty* |
| • Bandits kill 16, abduct scores in Taraba. (2022, August 14) *The Guardian* |
| • 46 persons kidnapped in fresh Kaduna attack on 17 March 2022. (2022, March 18) *Daily Trust* |
| • On Sunday 20, March 2022, 34 people , including two military personnel were killed on attacks by bandits in kaira local government Kaduna, over 200 houses and 32 shops were burnt, 17 motorcycles were vandalised |
| • How bandits ambushed killed 63 vigilantes in Kebbi state<br>• Zamfara massacre 143 buried as search for more bodies continues, children, women among victims, more than 2, 000 cattle rusted. (2022, January 8) *Daily Trust* |
| • On Zamfara massacre "Political bandits, Yellow journalism threatening my government" – President Muhammadu Buhari. (2022, January 10) *Blue Print* |
| • 3, 125 killed, 2, 703 abducted in 11 months. (2021, December 14) *The Punch* |
| • Attacks giving us sleepless nights, Katsina emir tells up. (2022, January 31) *Daily Trust* |
| • El-Rufai seeks help as bandit kill 1,192, kidnapped 3,378 in Kaduna. (2022, February 2) *The Guardian* |
| • 103 innocent souls were killed in week 6-12, 18 soldiers, 6 police officers, 79 civilians were killed in kebbi state. (2022, March 13) *Premium Times* |
| • We have paid over ₦ 200 million as ransom in 3 years – Zamfara community. (2022, January 17) *Blue Print* |
| • Bandit take over our community protesting Zamfara Local Government. (2022, January 17) *People Daily* |
| • Terrorism: Niger communities hit 50 times this month, 220 killed, 200 kidnapped – Government. (2022, January 19) *Nigerian Tribune* |
| • According to Nigeria Security Tracker (2022) cited in Hassan Gimba (2022) there have been 5,800 deaths and 2,943 kidnapped between January and June 2021. The report cases are: North-west 1,404, North-central 942, North-east 210, South-south 140, South-west 169, South-east 77, Northern Nigeria 2,557, Southern Nigeria 386. There were 2,943 kidnap victims in 181 days, an average of 16 per day. The 12 states with the most number of death are Borno 1,137; Zamfara 862; Kaduna 715; Benue 449; Niger 407; Ebonyi 210; Katsina 164; kebbi 144; Yobe 137; Oyo 114 and Anambra 109 while the states with most kidnap victims were Niger 795; Zamfara 533; Kaduna 478; Katsina 289; Borno 115; Kebbi 103; Oyo 63; Delta 55; Taraba 55; FCT 52 and Edo 37.<br>• Bandits in Zanfara State made ₦ 3 billion in ransom from 3, 672 victims in 8 years |

Source: Compiled by Author, 2022

**Table 14: Defence Budget Allocation 2015 – 2022**

| | |
|---|---|
| **2015** | **₦ 988 billion** |
| **2016** | **₦ 1.07 trillion** |
| **2017** | **₦ 1.15 trillion** |
| **2018** | **₦ 1.38 trillion** |
| **2019** | **₦ 1.4 trillion** |
| **2020** | **₦ 1.8 trillion** |
| **2021** | **₦ 1.96 trillion** |

**Source: Daily Trust, Friday, August 5, 2022**

**Table 15: Budget Allocation to the Nigerian Army, Navy and Air force (2015 – 2022)**

| Year | Army | Navy | Air force |
|---|---|---|---|
| **2015** | **₦ 150 billion** | **₦ 75 billion** | **₦ 77 billion** |
| **2016** | **₦ 148 billion** | **₦ 86 billion** | **₦ 91 billion** |
| **2017** | **₦ 155 billion** | **₦ 90 billion** | **₦100 billion** |
| **2018** | **₦ 224 billion** | **₦ 97 billion** | **₦ 112 billion** |
| **2019** | **₦ 228 billion** | **₦ 101 billion** | **₦ 115 billion** |
| **2020** | **₦ 463 billion** | **₦ 131 billion** | **₦ 136 billion** |
| **2021** | **₦ 511 billion** | **₦ 136 billion** | **₦ 140 billion** |
| **2022** | **₦ 579 billion** | **₦ 148 billion** | **₦ 180 billion** |

**Source: Budget Office of the Federation, 2022**

Obasanjo to military: "Account for security expenditure" The above table 15 shows how Federal Government continue to increase defence and security budget yet there was persistent high level of insecurity comprised of Boko Haram insurgency, Banditry, Kidnapping and militancy in the country. The factors responsible for this are mismanagement of resources, corruption, and lack of transparency and accountability in the execution and management of the security budget. Unfortunately, what Nigeria experienced is the higher the security budgets the higher the insecurity and corruption. Insecurity is a lucrative business now like politics. Because some politicians, government personnel, security officials and citizens are benefiting immensely from it. A good example is kidnappers of Kaduna family 10 members have been arrested and one of them confessed that they are many and 40% of Nigerian security personnel involved kidnapping and banditry.

If Nigeria as a nation can have good governance some of these problems will be solved. There are many evidence of defence budget embezzlement like of Aminu Maude scam, Sambo Dasuki arms deal scam in this paper. As rightly observed by Sani (2022), the Federal Government spent over ₦ 4 trillion on defence in seven years; including a billion dollars for Tucano Jets and another billions of dollar on attack helicopters and we are still living at the mercy of a roving gang of terrorists on motorcycles and persistent high level of insecurity in the country.

**Good Governance as Policy Option for National Development in Nigeria**

Corruption, poverty, inflation, ASUU Strike, fuel hike, insecurity, unemployment and misery are some of the major indicators of bad governance. Nigeria earned trillions naira in oil revenues alone since 1970, yet remains mired in insecurity, pervasive corruption mass poverty, mass unemployment, social and economic inequality, a bourgeoning domestic debt, squalid life, poor and decay infrastructures, abysmal health and educational services, and attendant social frustration and unrest due mismanagement and bad governance. The looting of public funds, violation of due process, kidnapping, banditry, boko haram insurgency, ethno-religious conflict and electoral violence were as a result of bad governance in the country. Therefore, good governance is required to curb insecurity, corruption, poverty, unemployment, inequality and misery life and of course to facilitate nation-building and development. There will be no meaningful development without good governance. Good governance involves accountability, transparency, equity, justice and fairness, due process in governance and rule of law. Development is multidimensional process which involved transformation of social structure. This process requires effective application of transparency, accountability, equity, justice, responsiveness and due process in governance. This would ensure good management of resources and eradicate all forms of obstacles to development in Nigeria. From the foregoing tables from 2015 to 2022 there was a clear evidence of lack of transparency, accountability, responsiveness, equity and due process in governance in Nigeria. This resulted to high level of insecurity, corruption, poverty, unemployment, inequality, high cost of living and governance in Nigeria. Therefore, the policy option for Nigeria is to enforce good governance. As rightly observed by Odo (2015) cited in Suleiman (2018), good governance is the policy option for national development because is the process through which a state's affairs are managed effectively and efficiently in the areas of public accountability, financial accountability, administrative and political accountability, responsiveness

and transparency in governance. Good governance enhances socio-economic and political well-being of a nation and therefore brings about nation-building and national development.

Furthermore, Suleiman (2018) and (UNDP, 1997:23) identify the characteristics of good governance as follows:

***Participation:*** all citizens should have a voice in decision making, either directly or through representation in the legislature. Good governance requires equal and popular participation are necessary conditions for nation-building and development. Nigeria's leadership is expected to be dedicated in promoting and encouraging equal and popular participation by both men and women in politics, democratic process, decision making and governmental structures. These encompassed right to vote to be voted, freedom of association, and speech. All citizens should have a voice in any national issues directly or indirectly or through legislative institutions that represent their interest. Politics of inclusiveness, popular participation, women participation.

***Rule of law:*** define legal frameworks that are robust, fair and impartial for social justice. Good governance requires the respect of rule of law in doing government business. The respect and enforcement of rule of law is one of the requirements and necessary conditions for good governance. Nigeria's leadership is expected to be honest in enforcing and respecting the rule of law. This encompassed supremacy of constitution, equality before the law, civil liberty and independence of judiciary. No one will be above the law, all are equal before the law, respect of human rights and dignity. Respect of Law in governance, projects execution, contracts, policy formulation and all government business are essential in national development

***Transparency***: there is free flow of information and data for understanding of all. Good governance requires transparency that all governmental decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follow rules and regulations. Nigeria's leaders must be transparent, openness in whatever they are doing and accessible to all citizens. There must be transparency in governance, policy making, budget, projects and contracts management in order to accelerate the process of achieving national development

***Accountability:*** governments/persons in public office, private organisations and civil societies should be accountable to the people; from they draw their authority and legitimacy. Good governance requires accountability in public spending, resources management, contracts, projects formulation and implementation. This will reduce drastically the rate of corruption and insecurity as well as facilitate development in Nigeria

***Equity, Inclusiveness and fair-play***: all citizens should be treated fairly and justly without bias for gender, religion, ethnicity or class. Good governance requires equity and inclusiveness that would encourage all citizens both men and women to have equal opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being. Nigeria's leadership lacks equity and inclusive in resources utilization and distribution. People should not be excluded or marginalized from societal affairs. This will help in reducing the rate of insecurity and poverty in Nigeria

***Responsiveness:*** government managers and institution should respond and serve all stakeholders accordingly. Good governance requires responsiveness that all the government institutions, structures, systems, operations, processes and procedures serve citizens. Unfortunately, Nigerian leaders are not responding to the demands and needs of the citizens. Rather, they are always responding to their selfishness interests in politics, decision and policy making. They are protecting and preserving their interests at the expense of common man. Nigerian state requires responsive and effective leadership that would make institutions and procedures of government to serve all citizens. The leaders must be responsive, listening, loving and caring in dealing with citizens. Consensus–oriented

***Effectiveness and efficiency***: government processes and institutions should produce results that meet the needs of citizens with optimal utilization of resources and minimal waste. Good governance requires efficient and effectiveness in governance. Good governance requires effectiveness and efficiency in government structures, institutions, process and procedures to meet the needs of society. And making best use of resources at disposal. Nigeria cannot achieve good governance with unqualified, unmotivated, uneducated politicians, unknowledgeable administrators. Nigeria requires

knowledgeable, experienced, motivated, result-oriented, qualified and highly educated leaders in order to achieve efficiency in government business. These would improve and sustain efficiency in provision of infrastructural amenities in Nigeria.

***Consensus orientation***: arrive at national policies/laws and actions after mediation of various interest and concerns.

***Strategic vision***: there is a general consensus and understanding of medium and longer term plans for national development.

***Visionary leadership***

Good governance requires strong, dynamic, honest and patriotic leaders. Leaders that have visionary approach to societal emancipation, societal progress, societal development and stability. Good governance requires check and balance in government. These would really go along the line on reducing the rate of corruption, insecurity and poverty, if not total elimination in Nigeria

**Conclusion**

This paper reviews the adverse effects of bad good governance on national development in Nigeria. It had been discovered that Nigerian governance lack transparent, participatory, accountable, responsive, equity and fairness, respect for rule of law. This attributed greatly to the high rate of corruption and insecurity in the country. That bad governance is root-caused of corruption and insecurity in Nigeria. It is simply disheartening that Nigeria a country blessed with abundant natural and human resources is doomed with insecurity, poverty, unemployment, inequality, squalor life of misery, corruption, mismanagement, poor or deteriorated socio-economic amenities or infrastructural decay such as poor schools, poor health care facilities, bad roads, poor electricity and water supply due to bad governance. Nevertheless, Nigeria's development is possible when there is total commitment to transparency, accountability, responsiveness, justice and equity in governance. Therefore, for a developing nation like Nigeria to achieve any meaningful development a conceited effort towards achieving: good governance, zero-tolerance for corruption, diversification of the economy and social re-orientation.

**Recommendations**

Nigerian state should be totally committed to practice of transparency, accountability, responsiveness, rule of law, equity and justice in governance. This would help in reducing and controlling the rate of corruption, insecurity, poverty and unemployment in the country.

The fight against corruption should be intensified and carried out with total commitment from the political leadership backed by strong political will devoid of lip-service. Nigerian state should combat corruption to a minimal level before any meaningful development can take place.

There should be a serious drive towards poverty reduction, inequality and squalor life or misery through oriented policies and development programmes which will address the basic needs and necessities of life such as good health, quality education, portable water supply, stable electricity supply, available housing scheme and good feeder roads. This will help in building good leadership.

Our leadership should imbibe the culture of leadership by example anchored on selfless service, transparent, honest, responsive and accountable to the people with total commitment and sacrifice. Our leaders should not see political office as a means of self-enrichment and personal aggrandizement rather as a means of selfless service to Nigerian citizens. This will also help in building good leadership from the grass root

There is the need for attitudinal change through a re-branding of the country's value system to promote hard work, integrity, commitment and tolerance at all level of leadership to have good leaders and ensure good governance in Nigeria.

Immunity clause in section 308 of the 1999 constitution which protect some categories of public officers from arrest, prosecution and punishment during their tenure of office must be removed or reviewed. Constitutionally, nobody is above the law and we are all equal before the law in respective

of power, authority, status or wealth. This would help in building transparent and accountable leaders that would guarantee good governance in Nigeria.

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