

Democracy, Good Governance and Anti-Corruption War in Nigeria

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Abstract

The idea of democracy itself is viewed almost exclusively as a Western concept of which African societies now stand desperately in need. Similarly, the presumption has been that democratic values and practices are alien to the African continent, with the West posturing as their cultural bearers and defenders. This mindset considers Africans as incapable of democratic thoughts and hence they should be infused with the “civilized” notion of Western democracy. What has been consistently ignored is that democratic values and processes have been as indigenous to Africans as they were to the ancient Greeks. African traditional political cultures and organizations would give credence to this conclusion. While the term democracy now a Western buzzword for representative government, might have been harrowed from the Greeks, good governance is about the processes for making and implementing decisions. It is not about making 'correct' decisions, but the best possible process for making those decisions. Governance is a concept used when discussing the achievement of various development goals such as poverty reduction, improvement of health and education services, or natural resource management which can be achieved in a corrupt free society. The research made use of content analysis in analyzing data it retrieved. Structural Conflict theory was also used to explain the research work and to give the study a solid back bone. The research recommends accountability and transparency in government so as to ensure good governance.

Key words: *Anti-Corruption, Democracy, Good Governance, War*

Introduction

Discourses on democracy and democratization in Africa are usually presented in the West as though they are entirely new notions and practices to Africans. The idea of democracy itself is viewed almost exclusively as a Western concept of which African societies now stand desperately in need.

Similarly, the presumption has been that democratic values and practices are alien to the African continent, with the West posturing as their cultural bearers and defenders. (Samuel 1996). This mindset considers Africans as incapable of democratic thoughts and hence they should be infused with the “civilized” notion of Western democracy. What has been

consistently ignored is that democratic values and processes have been as indigenous to Africans as they were to the ancient Greeks. African traditional political cultures and organizations would give credence to this conclusion. While the term *democracy* now a Western buzzword for representative government, might have been harrowed from the Greeks, democratic thought and values have never been exclusively Greek or Euro-American preserve. (Fukuyama 1989).

Indeed, the desire for representation, inclusion, and participation in public affairs-essential elements of democracy-are universal to all humans; the difference rests in the methods of attaining these goals. To what extent a society "democratizes" is incontestably dependent on its socio-cultural milieu, whether it is African, European, American, Asian, or even Islamic societies. Efforts by the West to "introduce" democracy to Africa bear close semblance to the concept of the "civilizing mission" trumpeted by Europeans during the era of colonialism in the nineteenth century. In his now infamous poem "The White Man's Burden," Rudyard Kipling considers European colonization of Africa as a blessing to Africans but a huge burden for Europeans. Europeans sought to bring civilization to Africans, whom Kipling saw as a degenerate race incapable of

development and civilized behavior. (Huntington 1993).

The European cultural benchmarks were used in determining what civilization entailed and who was or was not civilized. Since Europeans were themselves the judges, a civilized culture (whether social political, or economic) was that which approximated the European model. Furthermore, since colonialism justified and legitimized itself on the assumption of the superiority of the white race (Europeans) over blacks (Africans), it became quite logical for European colonizers to discredit the existing culture of the colonized Africans no matter how comparable they both were. Consequently, African societies (including their indigenous democratic values) that were not necessarily "civilized" to the European mindset were portrayed as barbarous and, therefore, stood in need of "civilization." It was a unique union between cultural arrogance and dubious altruism. Thus, in reality, the supposed burden was an effort to replicate or reproduce European models and values in Africa-another form of neocolonialism so to speak. (Paul 1994). Nye in Onwuka, Okoh and Eme (2009), see corruption as deviant behaviour and progressed to define it thus: Corruption is a deviation from the formal duties of a public role because of private regarding (personal, close family,

private clique pecuniary exercise of certain types of private regarding influence. This includes such behaviour as bribery (use of reward to pervert the judgment of a person in position of trust); nepotism (appointment by reason of a restrictive relationship rather than merit); and misappropriation, illegal appropriation of public resources for private regarding uses. It is common knowledge that the word democracy was derived from the Greek words *demos* which means "the people", and *kratia* which means "to rule". Simply stated then, democracy is a system of government of the rule of the people. Theoretically, it is a system of government by the people for the people, as opposed to rule by one or a few, as is the case in autocracy or oligarchy respectively. Since ancient Greece, however, the concept of democracy has remained elusive. Despite centuries of democratic governance across the world, there is currently no univocally accepted definition of the term.

Appadorai (1968) defines democracy as a system of government under which the people exercise the governing power either directly or indirectly or through representatives periodically elected by them. Newly democratized African states have consistently struggled with systems of government of the rule of the people and violent conflicts. The effects of this situation has affected the

continent's societies, politics and economies and deprived them of their potential for development and progress. In Plateau State (Jos South Local Government Area) the situation is not different. Grasas and Mateos (2010), state that violence has been a recurring reality in the analysis of African states. The causes of violence and conflicts in Africa are not only complex but the challenges of resolving them are equally as difficult.

. Democracy understood in a very general way, means rule by the people. This seems to be a common element to all usages of the word and claims a long heritage stretching back to the Classical age (Held, 2006). At its most basic level, there are certain attributes of a democracy which include but are not limited to; frequent, fair and free elections, universal adult suffrage, freedom of expression, freedom of the press, freedom of association, inclusiveness, participation. More substantive definitions of democracy, however, while building on the basic attributes of democracy, give more prominence to the role and importance of accountability and legitimacy.

There is a very close relationship between the concepts of democracy and representation. . Representation to a very large extent has been a major source of positive transformation and negative fracture of many developing societies. The act and art

of sidelining or mainstreaming representatives make or mar societies. The human needs theory clearly explains the impact of; inclusion, survival, participation, recognition and autonomy in society, John Burton (1979), and how they drive the cause of violence. Democracy therefore, is the government of the majority with the right of minority protected. United States of America is a model of democracy being practice in Africa and part of the world. The paper seeks to examine the extend of the relationship between democracy, good governance and corruption in Nigeria.

Characteristics of Democracy

- i. Democracy possess important features which makes it different other forms of government
- ii. Franchise which means right to vote and be voted for.
- iii. Independence of judiciary this is means that the judiciary should be free any form of control either by the executive or legislature.
- iv. Sovereignty of the people is basic to democracy, it must be people centered, it must start with people and ends with people, in a democratic setting nothing matters more than the people.

v. In democracy, authority to govern is based on the consent of the people, people must give their consent as to who and who will govern them. People must bless those- intending to be in position of power before they will be qualified and run a democratic government.

vi. The consent of the people is usually given through elections. Though it is possible to have elections without democracy but there cannot be democracy without elections. Elections is very central to democracy as such a basic ingredient to the system.

vii. Once elections are conducted, there has to be a majority rule. The decision of the majority must have its way, but the minority must not be suppressed. The majority must have its way but minority must have a say'.

viii. In democracy, basic human rights must be safeguarded such as freedom of expression freedom of the press, freedom of worship, freedom of assembly and association, people of like minds are free to meet, discuss and interact.

ix. Right to due process and fair trial before a competent court of jurisdiction, every suspect is innocent until found guilty beyond reasonable doubt before he can be convicted or punish, suspect on trial is

also entitle to a lawyer to defend him, if he so wish.

x. There are constitutional limits of the governments. The constitution must protect the citizens against the government to avoid tyranny, arbitrariness and anarchy.

xi. There should be political, social, economic pluralism, there should be freedom to operate in large groups, politically, social and economically, in the state, it shouldn't be few individuals in large of the various sectors of the state and there should be more than one political party as one party system is not synonymous with democracy.

xii. There has to be mass participation of people in all aspects of the system 'as it is people centered. For example in voter's registration exercises, campaigns, casting of votes to announcement of election results by the electoral commission.

The Nexus between Democracy, Good Governance and Corruption

Good governance is about the processes for making and implementing decisions. It is not about making 'correct' decisions, but best possible process for making those decisions. Governance is a concept used when discussing the achievement of various

development goals such as poverty reduction, improvement of health and education services, or natural resource management.

Development efforts sometimes failed and conflict arise when resources were not used in an efficient and responsive manner leading to civil grievances which eventually lead to conflict Magagula (2007), Good governance is the act of administering resources, (human and material), for the wellbeing of the citizenry. It has to do with coordinating and directing the state of affairs of people or community. Good governance provides a stage that enables the government to operate efficiently, effectively, transparently and to be accountable to the public. By applying good governance in conflict analysis and management the rate of conflict escalation may be reduced to minimal rate. Corruption is an anti-social behaviour committed by individuals and/or social group, which entails conferring unjust or fraudulent benefits on perpetrators, the behaviour is strictly inconsistent with the laid down rules and moral ethos of the land. The Independent Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) Act, defines corruption to include bribery, fraud, and other related offences, but in its simplest term, it means the abuse/misuse of power or position of trust for personal or group benefit (monetary or otherwise) (Section 2 of ICPC, 2005).

Principles of Good Governance

Since good governance is democratic in nature which has to do with the people being consulted and contacted, it means that they need to be part of the machinery that is put in place to administer resources, both human and material, that will lead to their well-being. One could confidently say that good governance provides the platform that enables ordinary people to participate in a system that coordinates and directs their affairs. Thus ordinary people become the subjects not the objects of the system. They are the concern of the providers of the good governance. Ruth (2012) stated the main characteristic of good governance to be; Accountability, Efficiency and Effectiveness, Transparency, Rule of law, Participation, Consensus, Equity and inclusiveness and Legitimacy.

Efficiency and Effectiveness: To practice good governance the institution must operate efficiently which means to use the resources wisely and to operate effectively while the concept of effectiveness means to achieve successfully the goals and set objectives within a time frame.

Efficiency and Effectiveness; conflict management and analysis in relation to good governance would be viewed using the principles of good governance as a yard stick.

In terms of efficiency and effective management of resources, government at all levels would be able to analyse and manage conflict better when resources are wisely and better put to use. In other words, when all levels of government use scarce resources in critical areas of need so that citizens enjoyed development rather than conflict in a society could be mitigated and better analysed and managed:.

Transparency: means people should be able to follow and understand the decision-making process. That will be able to clearly notice how and why a decision was made; what information, advice and consultation are considered, and which legislative requirements (when relevant), with being open about the work one is doing and not having to conceal anything.

When something is transparent, you can see through it, nothing is hidden. Transparency; this is important in conflict analysis and management especially when people are made to understand the rationales behind government decision. Mutual suspicion which most often times breeds or leads to conflict would be better managed. For instance, when a particular government decides to ban a medium of transportation e.g. 'going' or 'okada' for tricycles, then people need to be consulted,

carried along and made to understand reasons for such decision. When transparency is made the watchdog of every government then conflict would be analyzed and managed. (Kartas, 2007).

Accountability: is being responsible for the decisions and actions one takes and being able and prepared to explain such action at all times. Accountability; for instance when governance at all levels is based on accountability, then responsibility for decisions taken at all times to the populace become a priority. When a government, consistently does this then conflict can be better managed.

Rule of law: This means that decisions are consistent with relevant legislation or common law and are within the powers of council. Good governance requires fair legal framework that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities. Rule of law; when all government makes the rule of law the cornerstone of their administration, then the maintenance of peaceful co-existence will be enhanced in the society. All citizen must therefore all be treated fairly and equally in terms of the application of the constitution and other statutes of law in the country.

Participation: Participation by both men and women is a cornerstone of good governance,

which can be either direct or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives. It is important to point out that representative democracy does not necessarily mean that the concern of the most vulnerable in the society will be taken into consideration in decision making. Participation needs to be informed and organized.

Participation; Government at all levels must ensure all citizens are carried along in the act of governance. Equal representation both in the civil and public service and elected public officers must be strictly adhered to in all ramifications so as to ensure better conflict management in the society .when this is not adhered to, then conflict could become the order of the day.

Consensus: There are several actors and as many viewpoints in a given society. Good governance requires mediation of the different interests in the society to reach abroad consensus on what is in the best interest of the whole community and how to achieve it. It also requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed for sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals of such development. This can only result from an understanding of the historical, cultural and social contexts of a given society or community.

Consensus; This can be achieved when governance at all levels are tied to the marshalling of people's opinions and interest into a consensus. It means that government must learn to harmonize people interest and perspectives into a common goal so as to ensure a harmonious and peace co-existence.

Equity and inclusiveness: A society's well-being depends on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of society. This requires all groups, but particularly, the most vulnerable have opportunities to improve or maintain their wellbeing.

Equity and inclusiveness; People must be equally treated and made to feel a part of governance. Thus, fair treatment and the feeling of belonging to such a society allay ill feelings amongst groups whether on ethnic, ideology or religions basic etc from leading to conflict.

Legitimacy: is based upon the extent to which citizens accept and follow the decisions made by "political authorities. Citizens will accept authority when they see the political institutions and their decisions as legitimate. Legitimacy is therefore an important mechanism that links people with authority. Force can be used to ensure compliance with laws if necessary, but the use of force has to be

based on the rule of law to be considered legitimate.

Legitimacy; for instance, when a particular government is illegitimately entrenched in power either through rigged election or military coup is a pre-requisite for conflict escalation. Thus when a government's legitimacy is widely accepted by its people, then conflict could be mitigated and better analyzed and managed. In democratic states, the legitimacy of the leaders is derived from electoral processes, the rule of law, and constitutional and legal systems that structure decision-making processes. Citizens elect leaders on a regular basis, who can be voted out if they do not adequately satisfy the "citizenry. Constitutions and laws build the environment of decision-making. Democracy is accepted because of the equal participation of the citizens.

The principles of good governance are values that promote and enhance participation and inclusiveness in the governance system. Good governance also rests on the responsiveness of government to the needs of the people and gives then confidence that their grievances could be listened to. From the foregoing, it is suggestive that good governance can contribute to the management of conflicts. Kartas (2007) makes this point

stating that good governance practice of rule of law and transparency in decision making can lead to the achievement of true peace and security and can serve as a vehicle for the transformation of violent conflicts. Inference to be drawn from this statement makes it obvious that there is a nexus between good governance and conflict management.

Richard (cited in Kartas 2007) opines that liberal democratic institution provide "reconstructive and transformative processes" that give vent to the good governance and a tool for management of conflicts. The peace consolidation strategy developed by the government of Sierra Leone and the United Nations envisaged that if democratic institutions are strengthened, they would provide impetus for the consolidation of peace. Similarly, Burundi reconciliation and resolution of deeply rooted conflict was achieved through the instrumentality of political reforms and building of administrative institutions". (Kartas, 2007).

Corruption is a form of dishonest or unethical conduct by a person entrusted with a position of authority, often to acquire personal benefit. Corruption may include many activities including bribery and embezzlement, though it may also involve practices that are legal in many countries. Government, or 'political',

corruption occurs when an office-holder or other governmental employee acts in an official capacity for personal gain.

Stephen D. Morris, a professor of politics, writes that [political] corruption is the illegitimate use of public power to benefit a private interest. Economist Ian Senior defines corruption as an action to (a) secretly provide (b) a good or a service to a third party (c) so that he or she can influence certain actions which (d) benefit the corrupt, a third party, or both (e) in which the corrupt agent has authority. Daniel Kaufmann, from the World Bank, extends the concept to include 'legal corruption' in which power is abused within the confines of the law—as those with power often have the ability to make laws for their protection. The effect of corruption in infrastructure is to increase costs and construction time, lower the quality and decrease the benefit.

Corruption can occur on different scales. Corruption ranges from small favors between a small number of people (petty corruption), to corruption that affects the government on a large scale (grand corruption), and corruption that is so prevalent that it is part of the everyday structure of society, including corruption as one of the symptoms of organized crime.

In Nigeria the cases of corruption is no longer a new thing. In 2002 former president Obasanjo appointed Nuhu Ribado as Chairman Economic and Financial Commission to help in eradicating corruption in country this have brought a lot of achievement in the struggles. This also witnessed the arrest of many politicians such as former Governor Joshua Dariya of Plateau State, Saminu Turaki of Jigawa, James Ibori of Delta State, Nnamani of Enugu State etc. The recent happening in the Banking Sector let to the arrest of some banks Executive of Oceanic Bank, Union Bank, Intercontinental Bank, Maina Waziri , Olisa Metz, Orji Uzor Kalu, etc.

Using official stationery-envelopes, papers, etc for private purposes. A lot of government functionaries use office stationery for their private correspondence. Those who hold offices as President or Secretary of private unions, associations and Clubs in Churches and various societies make use of government stationery to produce vast copies of circulars and minutes of meetings for circulation to their members. Office typists and messengers are used to type, cyclostyle and mail these private correspondence. Using government drugs, dressings and hospital equipment for private purposes. It is no exaggeration to say that most of the workers in hospitals and dispensaries who have access to drugs and dressings help

themselves regularly to liberal quantities which they take home for their private use and for sale.

Using government labour for private work. In departments like Agriculture, Works, Lands and Surveys, supervisors and senior officials divert the labourers to work on their private farms, and on their private building sites. The same is true of the use of government tractors and other equipment. Using government time for private work. It is common knowledge that in many departments, especially technical departments, officials report for duty in the morning and a few minutes later, they disappear to pursue their private businesses. They always leave word in the office that they have gone on Inspection. Indeed I know of two officials in a State Ministry of Works who used their wives' names to register their contracting companies. The officials were always at the building sites of their company, and are also frequently seen in Lagos, pursuing the payment of mobilization fee for their Company! Even as high up in the hierarchy of the public service as State Counsels in the Ministry of justice, some of them are known to book in the office as having gone to court, but only to disappear for the day in pursuit of their private interests.

Mis-use of government motor vehicles

for private purposes - carrying cement, sand and other equipment; attending weddings, funerals and other social engagements, family affairs, electioneering campaigns, etc. Demanding sex from female applicants for jobs. This practice is particularly prevalent among the -middle ranks of the public service who have to process applications and conduct interviews of applicants. Some senior officials have the despicable vice of dangling promotions in the face of female subordinate officials.

Demanding money from applicants for jobs and contracts. These bribes are collected ever before the job or contract comes through. Very often, the applicants lose the jobs and the question arises as to whether it is prudent to expose the official or demand a refund of the bribe! I recall a case in 1982 when a friend of mine who owns a construction firm applied to one of the Federal Universities for an award of contract. The friend came to me looking much dejected and told me that the Chairman of the University Council had asked for a sum of N50, 000 if he wanted to be considered for the contract!

Tampering with applications, contract documents and payment vouchers. Many of the officials charged with the responsibility for processing documents often tamper with the

documents. In cases where they have received bribes from a particular applicant or they have a close friend or relation whom they wish to favour, these officials would destroy the papers of applicants who are likely to score over their own favoured applicant. Sometimes, especially in cases of contract award, they ascertain the quotations of the various competitors, then they get their favoured applicant to prepare fresh documents even after the closing date for submission of documents. They slip in the fresh documents and destroy the original one submitted by their applicant. Misuse of overseas tours - this practice is common among the top echelons of the public service University Vice-Chancellors and Professors, Heads of Departments in the public service and of course, Ministers and other top political functionaries. Corruption here has two motives - to gallivant round and enjoy a life of ease and pleasure for some time and also to amass and build up income in foreign exchange from the estacodes allowances. To maximize on this, the public functionaries make each overseas tour to stretch out to the utmost limit possible.

Election malpractices; contriving to get one person to vote more than once in one particular election. I recall that during the last general elections in August 1983 in Nigeria, I was visiting a friend when his niece ran in

triumphantly to announce with pride that she had voted six times that morning! Other election malpractices include stuffing the ballot boxes with ballot papers before the day of election, scaring away opponent voters, bribing election officials to stay away from their appointed posts, getting Returning Officers to falsify the results of voting and a host of other diabolical devices too numerous to mention: In all these, Nigeria during the last general elections in 1983, demonstrated such an incredible display of corruption of the electoral processes, perhaps un-paralleled in the history of any country.

We now begin to move into the areas of big money corruption, the type which pervaded Nigerian public life, particularly during the last civilian regime and led to the complete collapse of the economy and the death of the Second Republic. Obtaining import licenses under false pretense. Huge sums of Nigerian money were sent abroad into private accounts for importation of goods which were never shipped. Indeed, in some cases the dupes attempted to cover up their crimes by shipping sand or saw-dust. Often, quite simply, Nigerians carry the money, in cash, in suitcases for exchange in overseas countries. By far the most popular form of big corruption in government is the inflation of contracts in order to receive kick-backs which

go into the coffers of political parties and into private pockets. Top government functionaries - Governors, Ministers, Commissioners, Chairmen and Boards of parastatals, Permanent Secretaries and Chief Executives are usually the culprits. No amount is too small and none too large. In this way, hundreds of millions of Naira of public funds are diverted into private pockets. It is no wonder that within a space of four years, 1979 to 1983, there were government functionaries who became multi-millionaires and purchased private jets and palatial mansions in the world's capitals. In extreme cases of most callous nature, payments are approved and paid for contracts which are never executed all to enable the functionary concerned to make quick money.

Misuse of Security funds by Chief Executives - the provision of security funds has been a regular feature of annual budgetary system since the colonial times. During the military regime from 1966 to 1979, the average annual expenditure of each State Government on Security was about N25, 000. In the Federal Military Government it was about half a million naira. With the inception of the Second Republic, Security Votes escalated beyond belief. State governments voted anything between N2 million to N6 million annually for security. And in the final analysis, what form of security did a State government have to

spend N6 million annually upon? The money was not meant to pay for Police or the Armed Forces personnel and equipment, matters which are the exclusive responsibility of the Federal Government. But the interesting point is that this is a vote which traditionally is not subject to audit. The Chief Executive is at liberty to dip his hands into it at any time and withdraw as much as he likes. Indeed, in July 1975, one State Military Governor on hearing that there had been a coup and that Gowon had been toppled, hurriedly directed that a sum of N10, 000 should be made available to him from the Security fund. His successor recovered the money from him two days later all these affect good governance

Growth of pressure group - in all developed countries where education has taught the people to be politically conscious, pressure groups bring their influence and force to bear on the political, social and economic affairs of the country.

Pressure group is public opinion in dynamic action. A group whose interests are adversely affected by government's measures and policies, would come together and mount up pressure on the government in order to persuade it to modify or reverse such policies. Pressure groups can only exist meaningfully in a democratic society whose citizens possess adequate education.

Growth of responsible political parties -

Again this can only be achieved if the citizens are well educated. At the moment in Nigeria, the majority of the citizens who are illiterate or semiliterate follow blindly any political party which has attraction for them either by reason of the charisma of the leader, or for ethnic and tribal consideration. When the citizens possess adequate education, they will be more critical of the action and proposals of political leaders. This will, in turn, compel the political parties to put more positive and comprehensive programmes before the electoral.

Growth of political journalism- Improved publicity will certainly lead to a decline in corruption because the behaviour and action of politicians will constantly be focused and disclosed to the public. In England during the later 18th century, the activities of political journals like *The Rambler*, *The Spectator* and *The Tatler* did a lot to put politicians on the alert, and this in turn, helped to Jackson remarked that one factor of great importance which changed British public life from a state of general laxity and corruption to one of honest civil service with Ministers who no longer regard their office as an opportunity to grow rich, was the growth of the professional class. The discipline of professional men by their professional organization has probably been the biggest single factor in inducing high

standards of conduct. This was Jackson's conclusions and it would be equally valid in any democratic polity.

The United Nations Global Programme against Corruption (GPAC)

The GPAC, based on the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Anti-Corruption Toolkit developed in 2003, classifies corruption into various types as follows:

- i. “Grand” and “Petty” corruption-committed by highly and lowly-placed individuals/organizations, respectively.
- ii. “Active” and “Passive” corruption-offering and receiving of bribes, respectively.
- iii. Bribery-giving and receiving of undue gifts to influence a decision or action.
- iv. Influence-peddling-of privileges acquired by insiders in an organization to influence decision-making whereas the same opportunities are unavailable to outsiders.
- v. Offering and receiving improper gifts, gratifications, favours or commissions-tips given by outsider seeking service and receiving by insiders aiding the provision of such services-“file money”.
- vi. Bribery to avoid liability for taxes or other cost-reducing, concealing, eliminating, amounts of tax or other due revenues, such as import duties in exchange for sums that facilitate illicit businesses.
- vii. Bribery in support of fraud-sharing from listing and paying non-existing workers-‘ghost workers’.
- viii. Bribery to avoid criminal liability-securing fair deals in criminal investigations- either by law enforcement officials refusing to investigate a case or getting fair judgment if the case is investigated sums.
- ix. Private sector bribery-approval of loans to recipients without appropriate collaterals and other security criteria for a befitting ‘reward’.
- x. Bribery to obtain confidential or “inside” information-when private sector organizations competing for the market secure secret information on brand names and other industrial trademarks for a fee payable to those insider employees. This is common in stocks and securities, industrial secrets and coded confidential information.

- Giving and receiving of privileged information by insiders to and by bidders for contracts also fall under this category of corruption.
- xi. Embezzlement, thief and fraud-taking and converting money, property or valuable items by an entrusted individual not entitled to them in the first place as well giving of false information or misrepresentation of facts.

Structural Conflict Theory

Structural theory is sometimes similar to transformative theory which addresses the reaction of individuals, groups, institution and societies to change. This theory has two main sub-orientations. The first is the Radical structural theory represented by the Marxist dialectical school with exponents like Marx and Engels, V.I Lenin etc while the second is the Liberal structuralism represented by Ross (1993), Scarborough (1998) and the famous work of Johan, Galtung (1990) on structural violence. Theories like Marxism in its thesis on historical materialism present conflict as mostly tied to economic structures and social institution (Ademola 2006). Structural conflict theory maintained that conflict is built into particular ways societies are structured and organized. It also looks at social problems like political and economic exclusion,

injustice, exploitation, Disease, poverty, inequity among others as sources of conflict. The theory also maintained that conflict; occur because of the exploitative and unjust nature of human societies, domination of one class by another.

Recommendations

The greatest antidote, in finding solutions to the problem of bribery and corruption, is Education. We need a great expansion of education before the automatic controls of democracy could work effectively on corruption. An uneducated electorate hinders the automatic control of corruption because people tend to believe anything their political heroes tell them and they believe anything their favourite newspaper prints. The more rapidly education spreads, the more quickly will bribery and corruption diminish, provided that means more than the ability to read and write. . The goal of education for the purpose of national development and ethical orientation should therefore be a compulsory universal education well above primary six level, which must take cognizance of character formation and integrity. Otherwise, education is not worth having. They are in themselves bye-products of education and are powerful weapons in the fight against bribery and

corruption.

Good governance should be promoted by strengthening society space, demanding accountability from public officials, transparency on the part of the government so as to build trust from the citizens. Democratic institution should be strengthen such as the independent National Electoral commission, Legislature , civil society , political parties to enable play the game according to the rules.

Conclusion

The principles of good governance are values that promote and enhance participation and inclusiveness in the governance system. Good

governance also rests on the responsiveness of government to the needs of the people and gives then confidence that their grievances could be listened to. From the foregoing, it is suggestive that good governance can contribute to the management of diverse interest, promote democracy and reduction of the level of corruption. Good governance practice of rule of law and transparency in decision making can lead to the achievement of true Democracy and war against corruption. Inference to be drawn from this statement makes it obvious that there is a nexus between good governance, democracy and anti-corruption.

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