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4. Tables, diagrams, graphs and other illustration should be included in the body of the article where necessary
5. Approved Referencing style is the current American Psychological Association (APA) format
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A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF CORRUPTION ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of corruption on national development in Nigeria a sociological analysis. The paper adopted a descriptive approach to explain how corruption has affected national development negatively. The methodology used in the study was secondary sources, where data were collected from internet, journals, documents, Newspapers, books were all contents analyzed. The study anchored on collective theory as a theoretical framework to explain the nature of corruption in Nigeria. The study revealed that corruption has eaten deep into the entire fabric of Nigerian society. It has become norms and culture, and more or less a contagious disease that seems to be incurable disease. The paper, therefore recommended among others that proactive measures should be taken to tackle the menace of corruption in Nigeria. This can be achieved through enacting laws relating to anti- corrupt laws institute death penalty for the offenders. This will act as a sign or as deterrent to would be corrupt individuals or corporate body.
Keywords: *Analysis, Corruption, Development, Impact, Sociological*

Introduction

Corruption, to some people is becoming a culture in Nigeria and in other parts of the world as well. After all, what is culture? Culture is defined as “the way of life” By this simple definition of culture and because corruption is found, practiced everywhere and even entrenched virtually in all segments of the society with many people (if not all) deeply involved and engaged in it, corruption then becomes a culture. Corruption is global devil that has devoiced human indelibility in its social context. As an anti-social behavior and a plague that has eaten deep into the entire fabric of the Nigerian society, it confers undue benefits to few people contrary to legal and morals norms of the society, it contagious and incurable infection, it under mines authorities, effort to provide welfare for all the citizens as resources to do this are in hands or at the reach of few of the populace.

Corruption have been identified as one of major obstacles militating against rapid national development. Nigeria is blessed with abundant natural and human resources that have never been extracted by the government since the discovery of oil well, such as cocoa, rubber, timber etc. while crude oil is enjoying the biggest attention and has been largest source of revenue to the government for over forty(40yrs). Despite having the world’s seventh largest reserve of crude oil coupled with other resources in Nigeria, poverty and underdevelopment still ravage the country this can be seen from all indexes of development over the years. The major reasons advanced for this is the prevalence of corruption in governance, public and private places, Nigerian government officials are well known for their self-servicing style of governance.

Ogbeidi (2012), examined political leadership and corruption in Nigeria since 1960 he opined that it is an incontrovertible fact that corruption has been the bane of Nigeria’s development. Thus, without mincing words the phenomenon has ravaged the country and destroyed most of what is held as cherished as national values. Unfortunately, the political class saddled with the responsibility of directing the affairs of the country have been the major culprit in perpetuating this act. In the same vein, Usman (1980) observed that pervasive corruption has remained a serious obstacle to national development in Nigeria. Corruption inhabits human and social development. Public institutions are only public in name, because they run, in

fact for the purpose of private accumulation of wealth. It is in the backdrop of the above assertions that this study has examined corruption in Nigerian context and how corruption has hindered development in the country and provides some recommendations to accelerate development in Nigeria.

The state of corruption in Nigeria can be categorized as endemic, norms and institutionalized and has been identified as one major obstacles to development in Nigeria. Evidence has shown that corruption practices in Nigeria have been perpetrated in governance, public and private places since the pre-colonial era to the colonial period and through independence to present.

Ogbeidi (2012) further opined that a widespread corruption, where government officials looted public funds with impunity and flaunt their wealth with reckless abandon provided the pretext for a group of young middle-rank army officers to sack the Nigerian First Republican politicians from power through a Coup d'état on 15th January, 1960. He further stated that the next thirteen years after Buhari's regime saw no serious attempt to stop corruption, that corruption became institutionalized during Babandiga regime, leaders found guilty by Tribunal under Murtala Muhammad and Muhammad Buhari regime found their way back to public life and recovered their seized properties. The magnitude of corruption has been increasing over the year and this has retarded development in Nigeria. Though there has been lots of anti-corruption crusade in Nigeria over the years targeted to stem the spread of corruption in the country.

Despite the establishment of anti-graft agencies, such as Independent Corruption Practices and other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) in 2002, and Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) in 2003 after the financial Action Task Force on money Laundering (FATF) named Nigeria among the twenty three non-cooperative countries frustrating the effort of international Community to fight against money laundry. The establishment of (EFCC) Act, 2002, corruption has continued to weaken the institutions, discourages investment and retards economic development. Corruption has also led to diversion of development resources of the society to private use. This has contributed to the leakage of capital from Nigeria for illegal deposits abroad.

The concept 'corruption' is so institutionalized and commonly used words by both adults and children because it is found, seen in every aspect of Nigeria, of course it is part of us. This monster called corruption has now been nick named and called in most of Nigerian three (3) major languages. Mdokwu (2004) says the Igbo's call it Igbuozu, the Yoruba call it Egunje while the Hausa call it Chuachua. People no longer frown or feel ashamed to be associated or engaged in corrupt practices. It is common practice in Nigeria that if Chuachua, Egunje and Igbuozu is not seen or found in one place of work, such a person might quickly seek for redeployment to another place or resign he or her appointment and found a fertile ground where corruption flows easily. It is as bad as that in Nigeria

It is important to emphasize that corruption is not limited to Nigeria alone, but global phenomenon. It is not excessively preserved for any nation, race or section of the world but transcends national boundaries and frontiers and symbolizes phenomenal universal unwholesomeness politically. Aluko (2009) observed that this menace has led to situation like slow movement of files in office, police extortion of toll fees, ports congestion, queues at passport offices and petrol stations, ghost workers syndrome, election irregularities among others' (Diko, 2005, Ihenacho, 2004, Oliyide and Odeku, 2002, and Oloja in Aluko (2009).

It is common phenomenon in Nigeria to see government officials corruptly enrich themselves by converting Government money in their custody to their own personal use, force citizens to pay bribe money, and citizen to induce the government officials with bribe to get whatever they want from government or company offices. It is true that corruption is found in every society, it is also true and common in Nigeria, and no one seems to be free from it either as a doer or as a victim

Conceptual Clarifications.

No doubt, corruption is the unethical or illegal advantages procured through official position. Justice Mustapha Akanbi (2003), the distinguished former chairman of ICPC classified corruption in Nigeria into three categories, these are:

- I. Street level corruption which describes corruption in administration as shown in day-to-day experiences of the citizens in their interactions with officials.

- II. Business corruption that occurs among low to medium sized business with or without active connivance of the equivalent public sector official; and
- III. High level corruption, which involves huge sums of money in high power centers in finance, public service and administration.

Petty corruption headed is highly visible, pervasive, and endemic and in some cases institutionalized. This institutionalization of corruption according to him, is possible because of the poor standard of ethics is of course a function of other social malaise like greed. Stiglitz, J.E (2002) in his own view, argues that corruption is systematic, a continuous cycle of deliberate initiative erected by those in authority and beneficial to politically structured groups. *Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review (OMAN Chapter) Vol. 2, No.4, Nov. 2012*

Transiting economies and natural resources of dependent economies. Stiglitz further maintains that these reforms respond to the vested interests of the 'corrupt elites as this was obvious during Abacha administration in Nigeria (ibid). Stiglitz draws special allusion to the instrumental bureaucrats who have been compensated at the cost of nation's revenues (ibid).

Although corruption is systematic Egwakhe Johnson (2007) opined that the institutional agents' extortive (extractive) corruption contexts are perfectly distinguishable and independent, thus, less difficult to authentically specify the order of casualty or precedent between the perpetuator and the beneficiary (ies). Bureaucratic structure gave birth to extractive corruption. Critical observation reveals that the state or some state agents benefit most from extra-legal transactions in the name of the state. This kind of corruption unfolds when institutional decision-makers exploit the government power they are equipped with, to tailored and sustain their self-interest, power, status and wealth. The agents' extractive behavior unfolds towards evading the iron cage of the law thereby instituting conditional reciprocity between the agent(s) and the law breaker.

Obasanjo (2004) as reported by Afolabi (2007) enumerated the various forms of corruption to include see fraud (known as 419), money laundering, unconventional and fraudulent trade practices, misappropriation or diversion of funds, kickbacks, under and over invoicing, bribery, false declarations, abuse of office, and collection of illegal tolls. Other contextual meanings include the impairment of integrity, virtue or moral principles, and an unauthorized use of resources for private gain. Adigun Agbaje (2004) by way of contextualizing corruption within the territory of public service listed such factors as pervasion of public rules and misuse of official power for selfish motive, and the frustration of electoral process to make free and fair election impossible. Other forms of corruption to him are the deliberate refusal to declare one's assets on the assumption and expiration of public office and of course using one's official status to prevent the administration of justice which is common by the executives (past and present) of different capacities in Nigeria.

In the word of Akinyemi (2004) corruption was described as "the acquisition of that which one (as a member of society not public official alone) is not entitled'. Doig (ibid) in 1996 described corruption to be any use of official position, resources or facilities for personal benefit, or possible conflict of interest between public position and private benefit. This, of course, to him involves offenses of misconduct in public offices and is also covered by a variety of internal regulations.... lastly El-Rufia (2003) made corruption to cover:

"a wide range of social misconducts, including fraud, extortion, embezzlement, bribery, nepotism, influence peddling, be towering of favours to friends, rigging of elections, abuse of public property, the leaking of official government secret, sales of expired and defective goods like drugs, food, electronics and spare parts to the public, etc."

To round up this conceptualization, the words of Alanamu (2009) will be useful. He says corruption is like a disease that can cause total pathology for an organization and in relation to society corruption can affect the economic, social, political and the moral aspect of the society as it is the case in Nigeria.

Development:

There is no consensus as to the definition of development. In fact, the conceptualization is polarized along both liberal and neo-Marxist thinkers. Nonetheless, the paper focuses on the following definitions as

they relate to this study. Etuala (2017) defines development as the transformation from one state to another state, which could be economic, social, human and physical transformation. It is also said to be the dynamics of measurable changes in specific or general context of a country or institution or people (Eshimolah, 2016). In this context, development entails economic growth coupled with real changes in infrastructure, social, technological and human advancement

Definition

Corruption is a social problem found and practiced in various ‘degrees and forms in all but the most primitive societies ‘. Ekiyor (2005) in his broad view of corruption defined it as the unlawful use of official power, position or influence by an official of the government either to enrich himself or herself or further his course and/or and other person at the expense of the public, in contravention of his oath of office and /or contrary to the conventions or laws that are in force. The most unfortunate is that this monster known as corruption, knows not any time or period, it occurs anytime or period of any nation’s history. Another view about corruption is that it is intentional and functional. This view was further buttressed by Brooks in (1970) who believed the corrupt official knows his duties, ‘but it is neglected or mis performed for reasons narrower than those which the state intends. He went further to say that the difference between a corrupt official and inefficient one is that corrupt official must know the better and chooses the worst (but) inefficient official does not know any better.

Corruption still as a common phenomenon found not only in the so-called developing countries and societies, but also in the developed societies such as Europe, America, Japan and the former Soviet Union regardless of their structural and cultural differences. Some authors argued that corruption is prevalent in third world countries however; evidence has shown that corruption is even prevalence in developed countries and each country is it in developing or developed world devices suitable methods to deal with corruption.

Theoretical Framework

The study anchored on collective action as theoretical framework. Although, there are several theories on corruption, such as modernization theory, principal-agent theory and collective action theory and many more. But this study adopted collective action theory as an option based on the relevance of the study.

Collective action theory emphasized or has been so far used to point to the role intra-group trust can play in influencing individual decision, it has more to contribute than just this insight .A collective action theory lens applied to corruption emphasizes that the same individual decisions on whether or not to engage in corruption occur within a wider society, rather than in isolation of the behavior of others .Thus, monitoring transparency and sanctioning all variables that impact upon individual calculation whether or not to engage in corruption should also be weighed against the potential influence of group dynamics that may impact on the livelihood of free-riding .Collectively, the two theoretical approaches to corruption teach us that corruption persists in highly corrupt countries like Nigeria because it is only difficult to monitor and therefore difficult to prosecute, but also because, when it is systematically pervasive, people may lack the incentives to initiate either countermeasure.

Literature Review

Conceptualization on the issue of corruption is abound because its major impacts on development but there exists little research on implications of corruption on national development. The reason for this is not farfetched; it is because data are not readily available particularly when the need to pin-point the size of corruption and the people that engaged in it arises. It is only recently that Transparency International started providing a measure of corruption to countries around the world which it started in 1995 and Nigeria started featuring a year later.

Nevertheless, some authors such as Joseph, Osanyikanmi (2009), Tolu Ogunro (2012), Adewale (2011) among others have examined the issue of corruption provided some definitions of corruption. According to Ngouo (2000) and the World Bank, corruption is the exploitation of public positions for private benefit. In the same vein, Akindele (2005) sees corruption as behavior which deviates from the formal rules of governing the actions of someone in a position of authority.

According to Osunyikanmi (2009), the term corruption is synonymous with fraud, bribe, settlement etc. In the same vein, Adigun Agbaje (2004) by way of conceptualizing corruption within the territory of public service listed such factors as pervasion of public rules and misuse of official power for selfish motive, and frustration of electoral processes to make free and fair election impossible. Other forms of corruption to him are the deliberate refusal to declare one's assets on assumption and expiration of public office and of course using one's official status to prevent the administration of justice is common by the executives (past and present) of different capacities in Nigeria.

As opined by Akinyemi (2004) corruption was described as "the acquisition of that which one (as a member of society not public official alone) is not entitled".

Doji (1996) in the same way, described corruption to be any use of official position, resources or facilities for personal benefit, or possible conflict of interest between public position and private benefit. 'This, of course, to him involves offences misconduct in public offices is also covered by a variety of internal regulations.

Adewale (2011) he was the view that corruption is an act of diverting the resources that should have been used for developmental purposes of the society to private or personal use. This accumulation of nation's economic resources for Personal benefits had variously contributed to the leakage of capital from Nigeria to illegal deposit abroad. He further stated that corruption has a crowding out effects on growth and national development of the country. Its contributing effect on poverty and poor infrastructural development is more worrying.

Some schools of thoughts have also highlighted the factors that are responsible for corrupt practices in a society to include cultural factors. For instance, in 1995 USA Secretary of State sees corruption from cultural perspective. According to this school, it in Nigerian culture, norm to be corrupt. However, this argument is disputed in some countries like USSR States like Russia, Ukrain, corruption is not viewed as culture or custom as phenomenon but rather practices that supersedes culture and custom. They see corruption as a universal phenomenon, it exists everywhere which means that corruption has no racial or regional boundary. In most of highly corrupt countries like Nigeria, government bureaucracies create conducive atmosphere for corrupt practices. In some extreme cases, the government itself practices corruption in order to have their way through legislative arms and this practice is quite common in Nigeria.

Several authors who study corruption have concluded that corruption has negative impacts on the growth and national development of any nation. According to Ekpo and Egenedo (1985), Obadan (2001) and Adewale (2011), corrupt practices inherently introduce distortion in the economic growth; it impairs hard work, diligence and efficiency. It is capable of diverting the resources meant for the development of the society to private or personal use.

EL-Rufia (2003) on the other hand, made corruption to cover "a wide range of social misconduct, including fraud, extortion, embezzlement, bribery, nepotism, influence, rigging of election, abuse of property, the leaking of official government secret, sales of expired and defective goods like drugs, foods, electronics and spare parts to the public etc.

To sum up this conceptualization, very powerful words from Alanamu (2009) will be help to buttress the point or the concept of corruption is like a disease that can cause total pathology for an organization and in relation to society corruption can affect the economic, social, political and the moral aspect of society as it is the case of Nigeria.

Types of Corruption

Corruption practices can take many dimensions; Tolu and Ogunro (2012) have identified four (4) types of corruption as follows:

- ❖ Moral corruption: This is seen in sexual pervasiveness, greed especially in inter-personal relationship, loose tongue that is uncontroable such that leak secret or slander or busy-body, indecent addressing or appearance etc
- ❖ Economic corruption: For instance, manufacturing of fake drugs adulteration of drinks, privacy that is coping another person's intellectual work to illegal enrich oneself (plagiarism), fraud at all levels etc.

- ❖ **Political and Bureaucratic corruption:** It is illegal, unethical and unauthorized exploitation of one's political or official position for personal gain. It has to do with public affairs goods fortunes, agencies and resources. It is therefore corruption against state or its agencies by a person holding an official position in pursuit of private or personal profit.
- ❖ **Electoral corruption:** This has to do with electoral frauds such as election rigging, manipulation, ballot stuffing, registration of underage etc.

Besides, the above-mentioned types of corruption do not exhaust what is in literature, there are still many more of other types of corruption such as educational corruption, religious corruption, family corruption

Causes of Corruption

Efforts have been made by all subsequent governments to minimize corruption through the enactment of laws and enforcement of integrity systems but with little or no success. Greed, ostentation lifestyle, customs and people attitudes are believed to have led to corruption. And most fundamental root cause of corruption is tribalism.

The top five (5) major causes of corruption in Nigeria have been identified to include but not limited to these:

- ❖ **Poverty:** Corruption fueled by poverty often occurs when the basic needs of the common are not readily available. As a result, the poor often become desperate and engages in corrupt practices. When there is poor remuneration and compensation in the system breeds unsatisfied workers. These workers became easily trapped or swayed and engaged in illegal acquisition of compensation. This can be curbed if the entire labour remuneration is over hauled to fit into the high standard of living in society.
- ❖ **Acceptance of Corruption by the Populace:** This is very common in Nigeria to see individuals who have been convicted of corruption with public titles and awards, the populace glorified him/her. This serves an underlying message and in the eyes of the public there is feeling that 'Mr. A' was corrupt and yet still got an award or title, and then therefore there is nothing wrong in engaging in corruption '. Public perception plays a vital role in shaping the future of corruption in Nigeria today. If the public says 'No' to corruption then individuals will think twice before engaging in it.
- ❖ **Weak Government Institutions:** When there is a weak political and legal institution in society, corruption is given the opportunity to thrive. Also, when the bureaucracy causes delays in passing of budgets and things such a supply including salaries are delayed, workers tend to start thinking of other ways to substitute their income and this paves way for corruption.
- ❖ **Greed:** When the desire for accumulation of wealth becomes widespread then corruption is eminent, political position are often tagged as have been associated with power and wealth due to huge amount of funds allocated to political office holders
- ❖ **Poor Education and Illiteracy:** There is no doubt that if educated persons are high in society they will gainfully employ and will have a good understanding of the consequence of corruption. They will also be able to hold their public officer to account and demand transparency in rule of law. Corruption fuels ignorance and the class of people that are poverty driven or stricken is the poorly educated and illiterate. They are often desperate to get out of their statuquo and are easily influenced by the way of bribes. This has become a norm as it is often said that you need to "settle" to get things done

Impacts of Corruption on National Development

The Impact of Corruption on Development in Nigeria, it should be noted that the impact of corruption goes beyond the data about the prevalence of corruption in Nigeria. Some of the negative impacts of corruption in Nigeria are, the distortion of developmental policies, it also hampers economic policies on the economy, as economic resources that would have stimulated the economy are sabotaged or undermined due to corruption. Corruption also causes a huge loss of public funds that would have been channeled towards the economic development of the country. On the other hand, corruption negatively serves as disincentive to Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) as the prospective investors are wary of investing in the country due to pervasive corruption reported in the country. Corruption leads to poor economic growth rate as reflected

in poor GDP as well as poor infrastructural development, while also causing the underutilization of both natural and human resource

In case of choice to engaged in corruption robs the group from having a “corruption-free environment” or a good quality of government

According to Rothstein(2011), a good quality of government is one where all citizens are treated impartially according to the established rule of law. A good quality of governance is positively associated with number of tangible health, economic and other social outcomes, however it also represents something abstract, which a governance environment that citizen and (foreign) investors trust to be fair and reliable, and is associated with greater life satisfaction.

Put it in another way, corruption is charged with causing the depletion of tangible resources, which is typical of common pool resources. Corruption can lead to the bankrupting of the state or at least reduce its ability to provide public services effectively and efficiently.

Methodology

This paper utilized qualitative research to gain insight into the impacts of corruption on national development negatively. The study employed secondary sources of data collection from books, journals, published books on internet, as the main sources of data collection. The findings were based on the methodology used.

Major Findings:

- ❖ The study revealed that corruption has eaten deep into the entire fabric of Nigeria society. It has become norms and culture, and more or less contagious disease that seem to be incurable.
- ❖ The study has established the fact that corruption has seriously affected the potential growth ability of the country to the great extends.
- ❖ The study also finds out that despite the presence of abundant natural resources in the country, corruption has made it impossible for the government to translate the presence of abundant resources to improved standard of living in Nigeria which has led to increasing poverty level in Nigeria.
- ❖ The study established that corruption has hampered national development of the country negatively.
- ❖ The paper also revealed that the fight against corruption in Nigeria is selective based on party affiliation.

Summary and Conclusion

The study has established the fact that corruption has seriously affected the potential growth ability of the country to great extent. The study focused on the various literatures and all the literature reviewed pointed to the fact that corruption abound in governance, public and private business and corporate environment in Nigeria. Despite the presence of abundant natural resources in the country, corruption has made it impossible for the government to translate the presence of abundant resources to improve the standard of living in Nigeria which has led to increasing poverty level in society. The study examined the impact of corruption on national development and found that corruption has hampered development negatively.

On this, the study concluded that corruption has negatively affected economic growth and development in Nigeria. Corruption of many folds such as bribery, fraudulent acts, embezzlement of public and private property, election rigging, and ballot stuffing, money laundry, examination mal-practice in school both private and public owned schools are some corruption practices perpetrated in Nigeria. Corruption have caused lack of public infrastructure, it has increased the level of poverty in the country despite the nation's enormous resources, less respect for fundamental human right and it shows that no matter the efforts of government to improve the economy and the presence of developmental indices, when corruption is not reduced to its bearable minimum, economic growth of development will be very difficult to achieve and sustain in Nigeria.

Recommendations

Based on the findings from the study, the following policy recommendations are made:

- ❖ The first step is for the government to strengthen the ability of the anti-graft agencies and at best made them independent from the influence of political elites and the government so that these agencies will

be able to perform their duties without or favour of government and will not be seen as a watch-hunting agencies of the government anymore.

- ❖ The anti-graft agencies should be equipped technologically with data base information of Nigerian which can always be updated in order to encourage accountability of earnings and spending of Nigerian.
- ❖ The public should be educated about the problems that corrupt practices create for the economy and the society at large and discouraged from participating in corrupt practices. And this can be achieved through the introduction of “corruption” in both Primary and Secondary school Curriculum, where corruption can be taught in Civil Education or Social Studies. By so doing the child will grow to know the evil, danger and implication of involving in corruption practices, as he or she forged ahead in life.
- ❖ The media and society group have an important role to play here, the government should encourage full freedom of press and information and not to do this by simple signing laws but put it into practice.
- ❖ The government should be ready to take a bold step to serve as an example by practicing good governance, transparency, accountability with economic issues so that Nigerian will begin to believe in the system of government. Unnecessary government spending on duplication of offices, and bureaucracies should be reduced to its bearable minimum. These funds should be used for developmental purposes to faster equal distribution of incomes, execution of developmental projects.
- ❖ New law that specially deals with corruption practices in all faces should be enacted to stem the tide of judgment that were perceived too lenient, and be followed strictly when prosecuting corrupt offenders irrespective of the caliber or position in the society, double standard should be discouraged when dealing with the rich or the poor.
- ❖ The fight against corruption should not be selective but total irrespective of political affiliation.

Way Forward

We must go back to the drawing board, to see where we got it wrongly. These are the possible ways forward:

- ❖ We must return back to our societal value system: Nigerian should stop according a lot of respect to material wealth regardless of how it has been acquired. Attention must be paid to moral values, it is often said that if cannot beat them, join them, this is very wrong slogan should not be applied in this context
- ❖ Social Institutions should be strengthened: The family being the first agent of socialization must be proactive to its function. Those traditional values, which inculcate the core values of society have been neglected by most parents, should be re-addressed.
- ❖ The schools being the second agent of socialization, I strongly recommend that the subject “corruption” should be introduced in both primary and Secondary curriculum where corruption will be taught in either in civil education or social studies where the pupil and students will be taught the evil, danger and implication of involving in corrupt practices and the child will grow with this as he or she forge ahead in life.
- ❖ Political offices should be made less attractive, if there is nothing to steal you can steal anything.
- ❖ To win the war on corruption, Aluko (2009) Obasajo’s slogan ‘no Scared cow’ should be applied into maximum use by prosecuting all known corrupt political heavy ‘weight’ in the society, because they are the major contributors to making the national corruption law not workable.
- ❖ Corruption can be curbed if the entire labour remuneration system is overhauled to fit the high standard of living in society.
- ❖ Dead penalty should be reintroduced, this will serve as deterrent to will be victim and such a family should be blacklisted and never be trusted with public responsibility in life.

Thus, anti-corruption reformers should ask themselves, what functions does corruption serves as well as what obstacles exist to eradicating it.

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