



NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NIGERIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

THEME: The Nigerian Economy beyond Oil: Identifying Sustainable Alternatives

CONFERENCE OBJECTIVE

The conference will provide an ideal opportunity for research experts in the academia, government, business, the civil society and Nigerians in Diaspora to access the issues affecting the development of the Nigerian Economy.

DATE: Thursday 14th – Friday 15th October, 2021

VENUE: University of Abuja, Nigeria

TIME: 8:00am

CONFERENCE LOC

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NIGERIAN POLITICAL ECONOMY

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

DAY ONE – Wednesday 13th October, 2021

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

DAY TWO – Thursday 14th October, 2021

OPENING SESSION/AWARD/PLENARY

Conference Registration	- 8:00am – 9:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 9:00am – 9:15am
Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark	- 9:15am – 9:30am
Plenary Session	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session 2	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

DAY THREE – Friday 15th October, 2021

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



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 University of Calabar-Nigeria

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Dated this day 5th November, 2019
 University of Ghana, Accra



Professor Havindra Kumar
 former Vice Chancellor
 Ombudsman, Swarni Vivekanand,
 Subharati University, Meerut, India.

Dr. Bassey Anam
 Director, IIPRDS
 University of Calabar,
 Nigeria

Dr. Ismailia Ceesay
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Conference Abstracts

The Implication of Poverty and Migration in National Security

Abdulmalik Tiamiyu

*Department of Public Administration,
Federal Polytechnic Bali, Taraba State Nigeria*

Abstract

Poverty is a total lackness and plays a complex and dual role in facilitating the emergence of trans-national security threat. While the migration of people through the borders cause high influx of arms and proliferation of social vices hindering the national security. The current situation of insecurity such as kidnappings, banditry cattle rustling is seen as a consequence of migration where the migrants connive with bad eggs amongst Nigeria citizens to carry out criminal activities wantonly. This research seeks to examine how poverty and migration affects the national security architecture and other sectors of the economy the research is qualitative and descriptive where secondary sources of information and content analysis will be used. The research concludes that corruption, political instability, insecurity, poor leadership and incessant conflicts are the causes of national insecurity. Therefore, the study recommends that good governance, political stability, peace citizen's empowerment, revitalization of skills acquisition programmes and government should give priority to the small and medium scale enterprises. Approaches to poverty reduction in Nigeria should be focused on more provision of basic infrastructure and services rather than given cash to less privilege. Greater investment in human development especially in the areas of education, shelter and social services, strict enforcement of arms ammunition control laws, transparency and accountability in governance as these will help in curtailing poverty and national insecurity.

Keywords: *Good governance, Migration, National, Poverty and Security*

Civil Service as a Catalyst for Sustainable Economic Development in Nigeria

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²Department of Political Science,

Maryam Abacha American University of Niger, Maradi Niger Republic.

Abstract

The primary function of the civil service is formulation and implementation of governmental policies in line with the welfare of the citizens, sustainability of the state, regulating commercial operations, and providing social service. Civil service plays a crucial role in any country's economic development, particularly in Nigeria where the public sector is directly involved in national development. It serves as a pivot for design and execution sustainable economic development programmes. This necessitated the civil service to adopt more management methods, develop the necessary managerial abilities, and adopt a new strategy that includes project management in order to secure and ensure sustainability. This study explored the role of the civil service as a contributor to Nigeria's sustainable economic development. The methodology adopted was a documentary review and contextual analysis of past and current literature on the impact of civil service on sustainable economic development in Nigeria. The inefficiency and incompetency of the Nigerian civil service are evident due to the poor execution of the national budgets and public policies geared towards economic development. Furthermore, the unpredictability of the Nigerian political and economic sector and the high cost of doing business which is undermining investors' confidence is another important negative effect on Nigerian civil service performance in promotion of sustainable economic development. Therefore, for the Nigerian civil service to contribute to sustainable economic development it must be made more appealing and adequately supported, modern equipment and technologies should be introduced across all levels of the civil service, continuous professional development should be made mandatory in the civil service, and appointment and promotion in the civil service must be based on merit and qualifications.

Keywords: *Civil service, Sustainability, and Economic development.*

Financing Options for Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in Taraba State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) remained a relevant contributor to national development worldwide. They contribute significantly to production, job creation and national development. Globally and across all levels of development, SMEs have a key role to play in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), by promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment generation, promoting sustainable industrialisation and fostering innovation, and reducing income inequalities. Despite the role of SMEs to national development they are faced with challenges related to finance which hinders their contributions to national development. This paper examines financing options for SMEs in Taraba State, Nigeria. Observations have shown that SMEs in Taraba State have underperformed and have not made significant contribution to the state's economic growth and development. The key issue affecting the SMEs is lack of capital to continue their businesses and inability to access the required funds. It is suggested that SMEs should explore both formal and informal options of financing and that Government through the CBN should reduce lending rate and provide grants to SMEs.

Keywords: *Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Financing Options.*

The Relationship between Customer Perceived Value and Customers Satisfaction in Deposit Money Bank in Taraba State

Bello Kasim Sanusi

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Federal Polytechnic Bali, Taraba State*

Abstract

In recent years, there has been a resurgence of interest in the value construct among both marketing researchers and practitioners and many researchers have studied how value interacts with related marketing constructs. This research is an investigation into the relationship between customer perceived value and customer satisfaction in Nigerian deposit money banks. The study used survey design using 400 customers as sample size. After studying theoretical and experimental fundamentals of the customer value and satisfaction through the in-depth administration on the basis of service marketing mix (7ps: Product, Price, Place, Promotion, Process, Personnel, and Physical evidence). The collected questionnaires were analyzed using inferential statistics. Finally, the factors affecting customer perceived value and satisfaction were recognized and prioritized from the viewpoint of the different customers. The results indicated that there is a Statistical significant and positive correlation between each of the service marketing mix and customer perceived value and satisfaction.

Keywords: *Customer Perceived Value, Customer Satisfaction, Banks in Taraba State*

The Challenges of Nigeria's Civil Service Performance in National Development and the Way Forward

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Abstract

Nigeria is the Africa's largest economy and it is enriched with both human and material resources. Since Nigeria gained her independence in 1960 several national development plans have been put in place to drive the developmental process through a group of individuals known as civil servants serving under an umbrella called the civil service which has not yielded the desired results as a result of poor performance and other contending national issues. This research is anchored on Elites and Game theory to explain civil service performance and development. The hitherto performance of the Nigerian civil service is characterised with tremendous challenges defeating the aim of national development. This paper will explore the factors that bedevil the performance of the civil service and the resultant effects towards development. This research is qualitative and descriptively designed where Secondary sources of data and content analysis method will be used. The study concludes that corruption, low remuneration, poor incentives, poor motivation, weak anti-graft institutions and political interference are the reason behind the poor performance of the civil service. The paper recommends sound recruitment system, good remuneration; motivation and corruption fighting institutions should be strengthened.

Keywords: *Challenges, Civil, Forward, Development, National, Performance*

The Impact of Job Satisfaction on Academic Staff Performance in Federal Polytechnic Bali

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Abstract

The current research study was carried out to evaluate the impact of job satisfaction on academic staff performance among staff of Federal Polytechnic Bali. In this study, a cross sectional survey research design was adopted. The population of this study was carved out of the entire staff of Federal Polytechnic Bali totaling to 450 staff. Hence primary method of data collection was used where a sample of 210 close ended questionnaires were prepared and administered to the respondent in the case study that were selected using the Yaro Yamani Sampling method. For the purpose of analysis, the study uses simple percentages in form of tables to analyses respondent's information while chi-square (X²) technique were used to test and provides answers to the three hypothesis formulated based on the research questions. However, evidence from chi-square (X²) test results clearly indicates that: Reward/pay has significant effect on staff performance in Federal Polytechnic Bali as indicated by the chi-square (X²) result of the First hypothesis. Equally the test result from the second formulated hypothesis suggested that, Promotion has significant effect on staff performance in Federal Polytechnic Bali. Result from the third formulated hypothesis revealed that Job safety/security has no significant effect on staff performance in Federal Polytechnic Bali at (P<0.05) significance level. The study concludes that, all the variables of job satisfaction that reward/pay, promotion as well as job safety/security has significant effect on staff performance in federal Polytechnic Bali. Base on the findings the study recommend that the management of the Polytechnic should see reward/pay as a motivation factor that can increase employee's performance in the institution. Also, the management of the Polytechnic should use employee inputs as a criterion for promotion of workers.

Keywords: *Job satisfaction, Promotion, Staff Performance, Motivation*

Insecurity, Corruption and Anti-Corruption Strategies

Ezra Barawani

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Taraba State

Abstract

Corruption is a relic of the past. It has always existed in human society in one form or the other. Corruption is the “agent provocatua” of insecurity in Nigeria's fourth Republic. The increasing incidence of the twin concepts of corruption and insecurity in Nigeria pose great challenges to governance and have thus, become issues of public concern. However, it is the objective of this study to examine how corruption has affected and contributed to the internal insecurity challenges in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. Notwithstanding, the study is capable of expanding the frontiers of knowledge towards the reconceptualization of the notions of corruption as the major “agent provocatua” of retardation of Nigeria socially, economically and politically. This study concludes that corruption and insecurity have done more damage to the country's image globally than any other phenomenon. The study therefore, recommends the need for urgent eradication of corruption and insecurity from Nigeria for the country to effectively play its role as the giant of African and a force to be reckoned with globally.

Keywords: *Corruption, Insecurity, Security, Governance, Nigeria*

Impact of International Foreign Aids on Agriculture in Kogi State, Nigeria

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Kogi State University, Anyigba.*

Abstract

The study investigates impact of international foreign aids and development on food security in Kabba/bunu LGA. The study relies on secondary data regarding foreign agricultural aid, agricultural GDP, and productivity indicators from countries (Nigeria) 2000-2018 and employ a Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) framework. The study reveals that the average sectoral aid allocation to agriculture was 7% during this period, growing from 18 million USD in 2000 to about 47 million USD in 2018. The econometric analysis suggests that foreign agricultural aid has a positive and significant impact on agricultural GDP and agricultural productivity at 10% significance, and that disaster and conflict also have a positive and significant impact on aid receipt at 5% significance. This latter finding implies that foreign agricultural aid responds to disaster and conflicts in this region. The transparency index has a positive but not significant relationship with foreign agricultural aid, agricultural GDP, and agricultural productivity, while the governance index has a positive and significant relationship with agricultural productivity at 10% significance. The author recommends that a sound synergy must be worked out between foreign agricultural aid and domestic agricultural expenditure to support these critical aspects of agriculture in the region.

Keywords: *International foreign aids and Development, Agricultural Investment, Food security*

Public Policy and Sustainable Agricultural Development in Taraba State: A Study of Taraba Agricultural Development Programme (TADP)

HamzatHamisu Yakubu

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The Polytechnic Bali, Taraba State.*

Abstract

The attainment of food sufficiency and security vis-à-vis improving the living standard of the rural dwellers by making the process of their development self-sufficient are some of the goals of Taraba Agricultural Development Programme (TADP). This study carefully chronicled the impact of the programme on the quality of lives of the rural residents in Taraba State. Data used in this study were basically secondary in nature. Using the Elite theory as a framework of analysis, the study examined the challenges of Taraba policy makers in the area of agriculture for sustainable development and discovered that despite the good intention and policy design of the TADP, the programme has not achieved its set objectives due to poor funding, understaff, corruption and mismanagement of public funds amongst others. Arising from the above therefore, the study suggested the urgent need of the government to increase the funding of the agency; develop a more pragmatic strategy of ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of the State's scarce resources and employ additional extension service staff, so that the agency can attain its goal of food sufficiency and security in the State.

Keywords: *Agriculture, Sustainable development, Policy, Programme, Taraba.*

Governance and Development Administration in Nigeria

Danjuma Mukhtar

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Abstract

In recent years, there has been increasing concern about governance issues in the development debate. The Paper takes into account the views to expressed good governance and development administration issues in Nigeria. Being concerned directly with the management of the development administration from the government point of view and paradigm shift, governance has to do with the institutional environment in which citizens interact among themselves and with government agencies/ officials. The researcher made use of secondary source of data collection such as textbooks, journals, dailies and internet. This paper adopted developmental theory as the theoretical framework. In the course of this paper, the study reveals some factors militating against Governance and development administration such as leadership challenges, policy inconsistency, corruption and insecurity. The paper concludes that the capacity governance and administration development is important because it helps determine the impact achieved by the public policies adopted by the government. The paper, therefore, recommends that government should take drastic measure in the fight against corruption and state of emergency on insecurity should be declared amongst others.

Keywords: *Administration, Corruption, Development, Governance, Policy
Inconsistency*

Educational Interventions for Sustainability and Remodeling of Homeless People in Nigeria

Ogundele, Michael Olarewaju (PhD)

Department of Education Foundations

Faculty of Education, University of Jos

Abstract

The article aimed at examining the educational interventions for sustainability and remodeling of the homeless people in Nigeria. The homeless people living situations had become a concerned issue among the among well meaning Nigerians. The issues of concerned for the homeless people are insecurity of life, poverty, unemployment, inaccessibility to quality education, hungers, sexual harassment, hire killers', exposure to climate change and high rate of unwanted teenage pregnancy. However, the need to provide the homeless people to better life and contribute towards sustainable national development has been a focus of this paper. The paper therefore, discuss the educational interventions that can be adopted towards remodelling of the homeless people for their national sustainability and development. The educational interventions examined are counseling, welfare, entrepreneurship political and security education programme that will aid remodeling exercises for the homeless people in Nigeria. It was concluded that the educational intervention will aid effective remodeling of the homeless people. It was however suggested that the remodeling and sustainability of homeless people is the responsibility of stakeholders in education three tiers of government, philanthropists and 8 meaning Nigerians.

Keywords: *Educational Interventions, Homeless people, Remodeling and Sustainability*

The Effect of Personal Income Tax on State Governments' Expenditure in Nigeria

Emmanuel John Kaka

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Federal University Gashua Yobe State*

Abstract

The aim of the study is to examine whether there existed a mutual consensus on the effect of Personal Income Tax and Value Added Tax on public expenditure at the state government level in Nigeria. Secondary data were collected from Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletin and Debt Management office and Bureau of statistics. Ordinary Least Square multiple regression method was used in data analysis. The study found out that, there is negative and statistical significant relationship between Personal Income Tax in relation to public expenditure at state government level. Similarly, it was discovered that Value Added Tax, Public debt and Federal allocation have positive and statistically significant relationship with public expenditure at state government level in Nigeria. The study concluded that, the contribution of Personal Income Tax to public expenditure is minimal as could be shown from the results. While, Value Added Tax, Public debt and Federal allocation are contributing more to public expenditure at state government level in Nigeria. This is because revenue gotten from Federal allocation, Value Added Tax are more than the one gotten from Personal Income Tax despite the fact that presently, there is a drastic declined in revenue generation from federal allocation due fall in oil price in the international market, and the reduction in the output per barrel extracted due to the activities of vandals and COVID-19. Thus, increase in exchange rate and population rate are contributing more to increase in public debt, which in turn contribute in the increased of state government indebtedness while federal allocation continued to fall. The study recommended that; government should harness more other untapped taxes to increase tax revenue generation to finance public expenditure. Since, revenue from federal allocation is reducing due to fall in prices in the international market and the reduction in supply of crude oil due covid-19 and the discovery of other sources of energy. Moreover, government should look at the possibility of extracting mineral deposits like gold, uranium to expand the revenue base, and this will in turn boast foreign exchange earnings and the country currency value will also appreciate against other currencies in Nigeria, and hence, public expenditure will also increase.

Keywords: *Expenditure, Personal Income Tax, State Government, Public debt, Value Added Tax.*

Impact of Corporate Governance on Financial Reporting Quality of Construction Companies in Nigeria

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Federal University Gasua, Yobe State

Abstract

Corporate governance is an important issue to be considered in running the affairs of businesses for effective management, and ensuring sound financial performance, most especially in construction companies in Nigeria. The objective of this study is to investigate the influence of corporate governance on financial reporting quality of quoted construction companies in Nigeria. Exploratory research design will be employed in this study. The total number of quoted construction companies on the Nigeria Stock Exchange as at March 2020 is taken as population, while sample of four (4) companies were selected for a period of five (5) years (i.e. 2015-2019). Purposive sampling technique was employed in the data collection. Data were extracted from the annual accounts of the firms. Regression analysis was used to analyze the data. The study discovered a strong significant and positive impact in the relationship between board composition and audit committee composition on financial reporting quality. But discovered a negative and non-statistical significant relationship between board size and financial reporting quality. The study concludes that having smaller board size will enhance performance, and that the composition of the board members should be made up of more of non-executive members or board. More so, the audit committee members should be reviewed and change from time to time in the construction industry to ensure that none of the audit committee member stays for a longer time, that is more than necessarily.

Keywords: *Audit committee, Board composition, Board size, Corporate governance, Financial reporting quality.*

Community Health Assessment Study of an Open Dump Site Near Oganaji River in Kogi East Nigeria

Dare, E. Alaba

*Department of Social Science Education,
Kogi State University, Anyigba.*

Abstract

This research health focuses on community health assessment of open dump site near Oganaji River, Kogi East. Survey research design was adopted for the study. A set of one hundred and forty-one set of questionnaires was design to further responses from the community using systematics random sampling techniques. Data collected were analyze and presented in frequency and percentage, environmental evaluation system (EES) as modified by Olukesusi (1992) was used in the impact evaluation. Findings reveals that human health was most highly negatively impacted by the open dump site near river as it leads to outbreak of disease and presence of disease vectors. The author advocates discontinued use of the open dump site, awareness campaign on proper waste disposal and public private participation in waste management.

Keywords: *Open dump site, Waste management, Water and sanitation*

Civil Service Performance and Development

Adamu Usman

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Abstract

The civil service is normally the thoughts appendage of the nations, often drawn from the most exclusive aptitude pool from recognized centres of knowledge production like the universities, research centers and the entire school system. The performance of the civil service in the bid to develop the Nigerian economy beyond the oil sector is critical. It generates ideas to create and continuously renew the charter and mission of nationhood. The 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria provides that—the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government and that, within the context of the ideals and objectives for which provisions are made in the constitution, the State shall, inter alia: (i) harness the resources of the nation and promote national prosperity and an efficient, a dynamic and self-reliant economy, and (ii) control the national economy in such manner as to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen on the basis of social justice and equality of status and opportunity. The civil service has a crucial role to play in ensuring that Nigeria is administered in a manner consistent with the aforementioned attributes and characteristics of good governance. This paper critically discusses what ought to be done for optimum performance of the Civil Service in Nigeria. The qualitative method employed for the study. Secondary data will be generated and subjected to a content analysis.

Keywords: *Civil service, Performance, Development, Efficiency, Service Delivery
Nigeria*

Civil Service Performance and Development

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Abstract

The paper seeks to examine and describe what is civil service with the view to knowing its performance towards development within the context of Nigeria. Proceeding from conceptualization and theoretical framework for clearer understanding using structural functional theory, the study made use of secondary source of information the data was generated through systematic review of existing literature on civil service such as journals, text books and internet. The findings revealed that civil service which is the driven machinery for implementing government programmes and policies but is bedeviling with varied problems which has over the years constituted a significant drag on the overall growth and development of the Nigerian state. These problems range from unqualified personnel's, corruption, extortion, nepotism, and other sorts of vices such as inefficiency, lateness, absenteeism etc. The study concluded that civil service performance is the map road of development in any public sector or as a nation. The paper recommends that recruitment process into the civil service system must be based on meritocracy rather than favoritism. Civil service as an agent of change and development needs to do more in making sure that it dedicates itself in serving the citizenry or the general public rather than its personal interest. Discipline must be in place for those civil servants that have made the service to suffer unnecessarily.

Keywords: *Civil service, Performance, Development, Structural functional*

Marketing Ethics Application and Customer Loyalty to Private Schools in Taraba State-Nigeria

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Abstract

This study examined the relationship between marketing ethics application and customer loyalty to private schools in Taraba State, Nigeria. As an industry-based study, data were generated from 608 customers of 304 registered private schools operating in Taraba State, at a ratio of 2 customers per school, using a set of questionnaire. However, only 518 correctly filled copies of the questionnaire were used in the analyses using descriptive statistics, multiple regression and ANOVA. Results showed that the two dimensions of marketing ethics application used in the study have significant relationship with customer loyalty. In view of the findings, private schools were advised to ensure that customer satisfaction is the bedrock of improving existing ethical marketing practices and or engaging in new ones, as well as creating adequate awareness on the applicability of ethical marketing practices in the schools.

Keywords: *Marketing ethics, Customer loyalty, Private schools*

The Impact of Oil on Nigeria Economic Crisis

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Abstract

Human and material resources is, unarguably the driving force of any nation's socio-political, economic and technological development. Nigeria is a country of remarkable diversity, in its economy. It is abundantly endowed with human and natural resources and the economy is largely dominated by the oil sector. The study, therefore, seeks to examine the impact of oil on Nigeria's economic crisis. It established the fact that, the absolute reliance on the oil inevitably leads to unimaginable crisis in the economy. The study observes that, over 90% of the country revenues are derived from crude oil. It adopts Rentier Economic Theory to interrogate the discourse and secondary sources to gather the needed information. The study concludes that, recent experience of global economic melt-down which resulted in Nigeria's economic crisis is an indication that depending on one single source of revenue has a serious consequence for economic security and development of the country. In view of this, it recommends that, Nigeria government must, as a matter of urgency, diversify the economy and enhance the level of economic activities to be more productive in different sectors.

Keywords: *Crisis, Economic, Nigeria, Oil, Resources*

An Assessment of the Privatization of the Power Sector in Nigeria: A Study of Karu Local Government of Nasarawa State

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Abstract

This paper discusses the impact of privatization of power sector on Nigeria, with Karu local government of Nassarawa state as a case study, it uses the Marxist political economy approach to give a theoretical explanation of the Privatization of the power sector in Nigeria which is based on capitalist ideology, orientation and assumption. The study seeks to assess the impact of the privatization of the power sector on communities, specifically, Karu local government of Nassarawa state. The work used both quantitative and qualitative method in its analysis and primary data was sourced through questionnaires and oral structured interviews. the study found out that The power sector privatization in Nigeria has only succeed in entrusting the collective wealth of the people in the hands of the few elites, retrenchment of workers, high electricity bills without commensurate service and above all epileptic power supply in Karu local government among other negative impact. The paper concluded that the privatization of the power sector has not led to significant improvement in power supply in Nigeria with its devastating impact on the economy and households. It therefore recommended that there is need for a level playing field for more competent investors to come into the industries, also the regulatory body need to check the excesses of the new distribution companies by regulatory tariffs and quality services this will go a long way in improving the situation as well improving and updating distribution facilities and providing Meters to consumers to check the problem of estimated billing.

Keywords: *Privatization, Power Sector, Nigeria*

Microfinance Banks in Taraba State: Challenges and Prospects

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Abstract

This study examined the challenges and prospects of Microfinance banks in Taraba State. The study was explorative in design as relevant data were mostly gathered from sources that were more of secondary in nature. These sources include conference proceedings, government bulletins, print and electronic journals. From the critical review of the opinions of Management scholars on the government financial programmes, the paper gathered that a major challenge in the financial sector of Taraba State, was the proliferation of the informal sector which has crippled most government programmes in the sector. This paper observed that as a relatively new programme, the microfinance banks though was strategic in generating employment; the causes of the failure of microfinance banks and previous government programmes such as high operational cost, poor banking culture, corruption, loan diversion, impunity among others could replay themselves if adequate steps were not taken to overcome them. Based on this view the paper suggested among others that Government of Taraba state should put effort to improve social infrastructure such as power supply, information and communication technology (ICT), accessible road in the state, as this would help to reduce operational cost. The paper also posited that it was imperative for microfinance banks to train its clients on financial literacy before loan disbursement to cultivate in them an appropriate banking culture.

Keywords: *Microfinance bank, Challenges, Prospect, Small and medium enterprises, Non-governmental institution.*

Insecurity, Corruption and Anti-Corruption Strategies

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Abstract

Insecurity and corruption are two side of a coin and it is the major factor that hinders development and the general well-being of the society. However, Nigeria as the Africa's largest economy is not an exception. This research work focuses on corruption and insecurity in Nigeria and a fight against it with particular reference to economic and financial crime commission. This research seeks to examine the causes of corruption and insecurity, and the weaknesses of EFCC (Economic Financial Crimes Commission) and the extent to which corruption has contributed to the high rate of internal insecurity in Nigeria's fourth republic. This research premised on Elites theory in explaining the causes insecurity and Anomie theory. This research is qualitative and descriptive in nature where the researcher tends to adopt secondary method of data via related literatures and content analysis. The study concludes that selfish, nasty, aggrandizement; greediness, tribalism, nepotism, favouritism, bad governance, injustice, discrimination and equally the inability of EFCC to carry out its constitutional roles effectively are the cause of corruption and insecurity. The study recommends anti-corruption strategies thus the anti-graft bye law should be reviewed, Non-governmental organisations should embark on public enlightenment with focus on attitudinal change towards corruption perception, good governance political stability and fair justice should be observed.

Keywords: *Ant-corruption, Corruption, Development, Insecurity and Strategies*

Financing Options for Small and Medium Scale Enterprise in Nigeria

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Abstract

Globally small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) have been acknowledged by both developed and less developed countries as catalyst for promoting economic growth and development. Their significance has been identified in the areas of employment, wealth generation, industrial development and support for the growth of nation's GDP. However, some constraints retard their performance and among these, finance has been identified to be the basic challenges facing this sub-sector. Efforts have been initiated by several administrations in formulation financing strategies for SMEs but did not yield desired result. Thus, this study is aimed at examining the various non-interest financing options offered by Islamic financial institutions to be the major solution to SMEs for sourcing both short-term and long-term funds. Secondary data was used for the study. It was recommended that the central bank of Nigeria should establish the national sharia product compliance council whose sole responsibility is to guide the activities of Islamic financial institutions in line with principles of sharia. Secondly there is need for reforming and strengthened the Nigeria legal system in order to provide mechanism for resolving dispute with respect to enforcement of contractual agreement.

Keywords: *Financing Options, Small and Medium Scale Enterprise, Nigeria*

