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### Written Statement from African Heritage Foundation Nigeria

#### 4. Strengthening the Confidence of Citizens in the Effectiveness, Validity and Integrity of Public Administration through Enhanced, Targeted Efforts to Use Good Governance to Prevent, Expose and Deal with Corruption

Good governance according to UNDP (1997) is the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at all levels, In other word good governance is an efficient and effective management of public resources and problems in dealing with the critical needs of the society. Why the need to use good governance to deal with corruption is that it constitutes the major mechanism for social transformation and the cornerstone of successful economic policy.

Based on empirical studies and analysis of incidence of corruption one could really attribute its causes to people and individuals shifting their loyalties and political allegiances to the ruling regime of the day for reasons of personal survival and economic gain. Corruption is an outgrowth of government involvement in the economy which allows for the systematic exploitation of illegal income earning opportunities as public officials has a considerable control over the instruments regulating valuable sociology-economic benefits while the private parties are willing to make illegal payment to secure those benefits.

There is also the issue of lack of rule of law and of administrative predictability. Mostabal (2006) The predictability and rule of laws are characterized by policies and regulations developed and implemented according to a regular process which is institutionalized and which provides opportunities for review. These are causing an economic retardation and elusive development in a given society.

Why this study is of significant is that corruption increases the costs to government doing business, kick-backs and illegal commissions which has to be paid to public officials and added to the final costs of contracts etc.

Ideally, corruption tends to stifle initiatives and enterprises. This account for why entrepreneurs withdrew from engaging in investments and the affected economy loses the multiplier benefits that would have been forthcoming with these investments. As such, corruption slows down investment and economic growth either crowding out productive investment directly through the uncertainty created by bribery.

In administrative development corruption hinder development and performance because of its institutional spill over effects. Once the corruption syndrome has afflicted a bureaucracy the resultant negligence are protected through favoritism or other influences which in turn created an immeasurable problems and grave consequences.

The problem statements lies on the fact that the anti-corruption programme are not well designed to meet the expectations of the citizen and with the public participation. Anti-corruption measures are not applied equally to the rich and poor individuals and nation states. There is also the high values conspiracy of silence or outright connivance with the perpetrators of corruption, majority of whom seems to treat corruption as an incurable cancer.

The problems therefore lie on ways/solutions and strategies to stop corruption as it is destroying the future of many societies as today, it has a demonstrable negative impact on the development process.

To identify factors that made good governance a basic requirement to eliminate corruption and in securing the benefits of economic growth.

To verify whether good works placed on ethics advances the course of eliminating corruption in public and private sector management.

To determine if reform efforts are necessary or sufficient conditions to eliminate corruption.

The significance of the study is on how to continue to reform the structures of economies due to incidences of corruption in all spheres of human activities also to promote more efficient financial sectors especially an efficient capital market hence companies that have good governance will get rewards from the market. The following question is to be considered:

What factor made good governance a basic requirement to eliminate corruption and secure the benefits of economic growth?.

Does good work placed on ethics advances the course of eliminating corruption in public and private sector management?

Reform efforts, are they necessary or sufficient conditions to eliminate corruption?

This theory maintained that corruption has significantly contributed to the failures of governance. Is the political turmoil and instability in the world does not illustrates the crisis of governance?

The anti- government demonstrations, denunciations of mismanagement, public ridicule and loss of confidence have become a regular feature in various states of the world?

The crisis of governance theory attempts to explain corruption in terms of the nature of the state based on personal rule. It is asserted that in such a situation, ethnic and/or factional affiliations tend to replace technical competence in hiring, promotion, nepotism and corruption to replace impartiality in the exercise of authority (Sandbrook quoted by Whyts et al (1977-93)

Therefore, the lack of opposing forces makes leadership complacent and to assume a disproportionate power and authority this kind of environment does not provide a conducive conditions for economic, social and cultural development but gives the state a unwholesome power and authority.

Demeke (2000) reiterated that governance is the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority and resources to manage nations' affairs. Therefore, good governance can be taken to refer to the efficient and effective management of public resources and problems in dealing with the critical needs of the society, so good governance and sound public sector management constitutes the major mechanism for social transformation and the cornerstone of successful economy policy.

The presenter therefore, believe that good governance is the process of social engagement between the rulers and the rule in a political community. Good governance must be equated with democratic government which has some essential attributes such as rule of law and equality of all citizens before the law,

There are three main blocks for effective strategies for control of corruption such as prevention, enforcement and the engagement of civil society; stressing that prevention should address underlying causes of corruption particularly those arising from failures of public policy and weaknesses in political and administrative institutions while that of of the economic reforms are to reduce rent-seeking opportunities of civil service reforms to improve the effectiveness and robity of the public service reforms pointing that prevention should concentrates not only on the behavior of the holder of offices of trust but also aim to affect the behavior of those who offer bribes. A s such, the load of practices for private business should spell –out what is a corrupt practices and what is legitimate business promotion.

The enforcement should involve firm action against corrupt behavior at all levels since effective enforcement is dependent upon the competence and honesty of investigators, persecutors, and the Judiciary believing that the rule of law should apply to economic transactions with equality and impartiality in the application of the law and in access to legal remedies.

However, the presenter believes that the main ideas or concepts to eliminate corruption in private and public sector management is to up-date bring into focus in work places, the economic reforms, fiscal reforms, reform of subsidized public lending programmes. The reforms to improve the management efficiency at delivery of public services. Also are the civil service reforms which restores the morale and promotions. The legal reform, by opening up the administrative and political systems to greater public scrutiny through parliamentary enquirers and the freedom of information provisions.

The questionnaire and the secondary sources of data are used. The research design is a cross-sectional survey research design to ensure for a more comprehensive, convenient and workable result.

The chi-square statistics was applied for data analysis from the sample population of public and civil servants in private and public sector management that good governance is a basic requirement to eliminate corruption and to secure the benefits of economic growth that good work placed on ethics advances the course of eliminating corruption in public and private sector management that reform effort are very necessary or sufficient conditions to eliminate corruption is strictly adhered to.

The essence of this programme is aimed at bringing to your door step the fight against corruption and to create and attitudinal change towards building integrity and good work place ethics by promoting, discipline, greater commitment to work, where possible to offer advice and practical help to enable organization and institutions to introduce systems, procedures and processes that are resistant to corruption hence corruption takes many forms that vary in degree from the minor use of influence to institutionalized bribery

Considering the consequences of corruption on women, children development and effect on economic, political, social indecies of life, the recommendations outlined if adhered to the issue of corruption will be a thing of the past and will create room for a fresh factors for

sustainable development agenda; especially when an effective strategies of prevention enforcement and engagement of civil society are put in place in corruption reduction.

Monitoring and evaluation must explicit address corruption risks, incidence and preventative measures and evaluators should check whether anti-corruption systems are being implemented and regularly verified.

Managements must act on monitoring and evaluation reports while ensuring that sufficient travel resources and field staff qualified are used.

Encouraging the transparent reporting of corruption, transparency involves opening up your organization's procedures and programmes to stakeholders.

Involves the civil society organization in monitoring and evaluation, but vet them before you work with them.

Building a culture of sharing and co-operation and build ethical principles into procurement procedures.