

GOOD GOVERNANCE, ITS CHALLENGES AND PROSPECT TO DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Good governance is a powerful key that unlocks the doors of development in any nation. It implies accountability, transparency, prevalence of the rule of law and popular participation. After 58 years of independence and 20 years of democratic rule, Nigeria is still struggling with the issue of good governance, Nigeria is backward in education, infrastructural facilities, security, health care, electoral system among others. However there is hope for Nigeria to overcome all her challenges and become developed, this can be achieved through sound education and enthronement of visionary leaders who are focused, selfless and ready to work for the good of Nigeria. With the analysis of secondary data, the paper examines the concept of good governance, its challenges and prospect to development; it observes that corruption is the major challenges of good governance in Nigeria. It therefore recommends among others that government should wage war against corruption by empowering anticorruption agencies to curb the menace of corruption.

Keywords: Good governance, Challenges, Prospects, Development, Corruption, Democracy.

Introduction

Good governance is the quest of nations all over the world; it is a powerful key that unlocks the doors of development in any nation. It is an instrument for achieving good health, quality education, national security, consolidation of democracy, technological advancement, and employment, poverty eradications among others that will bring about, progress, prosperity and development the country. Bad good governance is a product of poor health care, poor resource management, lack of prevalence of rule of law, Boko Haram insurgency, Militancy, kidnapping and lot more. Nigeria as a nation is endowed with abundant human and natural resource with great potentialities for development. Amidst these resources Nigeria is still backward economically, politically, socially and other wise. After 58 years of independence and 20 years of democratic rule, Nigeria is still struggling with the issue of good governance.

Dare, (2016) posit that good governance secures justice, empowerment, efficient of service and empowerment, which are the focus of political change. Fagge, (2011) opined that an effective government anywhere in the globe is expected to provide justices, order, security and efficient infrastructure but Nigeria is found wanting. It is pertinent to note that attempt has being made by both military and civilian government to secure justices, empowerment, and efficient service delivery and to break loose from vicious cycle of underdevelopment. For instance operation Feed the Nation by Alhaji Shehu Shagari in 1979, War Against

Indiscipline by Buhari's administration in 1984 and re-launched in 2016, N-Power was also launched in 2016 by Buhari's administration, National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) was launched in 2001 by Obasanjo's administration, Transformation Agenda 2011 by Good Luck Ebele Jonathan, Vision 20:2020, 7 Point Agenda by Musa Yaradua' and so on. It is a pity that some of these programmes were not achieved or sustained.

Okene, (2010) maintained that leadership must be consistently focused, purposeful, visionary and exemplary. It must support good governance and accountability, followership must be constructively cultivated. In the light of the above, Nigerians should always enthrone leaders that are purposeful, visionary and exemplary. For a leader to possess these qualities, he or she must have sound education because education prepares an individual physically, socially, mentally, morally and otherwise to enable him or her shoulder the responsibility of leadership.

Against the above background, the broad objective of this paper is to examine the concept of good governance, its challenges and prospects to development.

Methodology and Structure

The data for the paper was generated primarily from secondary sources obtained from relevant books, journals, seminar papers and newspapers. Authors whose works were relevant to the paper were either directly quoted or cited and such authors were duly acknowledged. The paper is structured into five sections, section one serves as the introduction, section two examines the concept of good governance, section three looks at the concept of development, section four discusses the challenges of good governance and prospects to development and section five gave conclusion and recommendations regarding the way forward.

Concept of Good Governance

Okene, (2010) defines good governance as a direct link to the provision of public goods and utilities, accountability, transparency, supremacy of the rule of law, a diminution of corruption in governments, egalitarian economic arrangements and effective protection of human rights. Igbuzor in Gberevbie, Oyeyemi and Oluye, (2014) defines good governance as governance that entails the respect for the protection of human rights, abiding by the rule of law and aiming at open and transparent government. More so, Ekpe in Gberevbie et al (2014) argues that the purpose of good governance is to create a conducive climate for political and socio-economic development and to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of development programme in the society. Good governance therefore can be defined as the process of ruling according to the law stipulated in the constitution of the country and management of the country's resources efficiently which will bring about development in all ramifications. The constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria provides the law of the land and the government is expected to rule according to the law as stipulated in the constitution

Brief Review of Chapter Two of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

For better understanding of good governance it is pertinent to review some part of chapter two of the constitution. Below is the part chapter two of the constitution.

Chapter two: Fundamental Objectives and Directives Principles of State Policy.

Section 14 provides that:

1. "Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be based on the principles of democracy and social justices".
2. It is hereby, accordingly, declared that
 - a) sovereignty belongs to the people of Nigeria from whom government through this constitution derives all its powers and authority.
 - b) the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government and
 - c) the participation by the people in the government shall be ensured in accordance with the provision of the constitution".

Section 15 Provides that:

1. "the motto of the federal republic of Nigeria shall be unity and faith, peace and progress.
2. accordingly, national integration shall be actively encouraged, whilst discrimination on the ground of place of origin, sex, religion, status, ethnic or linguistic association or ties shall be prohibited".

Section 16 states that:

1. “the state shall, within the context of the ideals and objectives for which provisions are made in this constitution.
2. harness the resource of the nation and provide national prosperity and an efficient, a dynamic and self-reliant economy.
3. control the national economy in such manner as to secure the maximum welfare, freedom and happiness of every citizen on the basis of social justices and equality of status and opportunity.
4. without prejudice to its rights to operate or participate in the areas of the economy other than the major sectors of the economy.
5. without prejudice of the right of any person to participate in areas of the economy, within the major sector of the economy, protect the right of every citizen to engage in any economic activities outside the major sectors of the economy.”

Section 17 provides as follows:

1. “the state social order is founded on dials of freedom, Equality and Justice.
2. In furtherance of the social order:-
 - a. every citizen shall have equality of right obligations and opportunities before the law.
 - b. the sanctity of the human person shall be recognized and human dignity shall be maintained and enhanced.
 - c. governmental actions shall be human.
 - d. exploitation of human or natural resources in any firm whatsoever for reasons, other than the good of the community, shall be prevented and accessibility thereto shall be secured and maintained”.

From the Constitution above, it can be deduced that good governance entails protection of human right, participatory democracy, press freedom, promotion of peace, unity and progress, harnessing of resources of the nation, promotion of national prosperity, efficient, a dynamic and self-reliant economy among others.

Features of Good Governance

Ogundiya (2012) describes good governance with eight major features, these include:-

Popular Participation: This is one of the features of good governance; the citizens are expected to participate in the political activities of the country. Nwankwo (2011) identified three ways by which citizen has opportunity to participate in politics. They include general election, referendum/plebiscite and public date. Therefore good governance allows for popular participation of the citizens.

Consensus Orientation: Good governance mediates differing interest to reach an agreement on the best interest of group. This will help to satisfy the need of the citizens thereby leading to sustainable development and a better economy.

Accountability: This has to do with the ability to render account, give record and answerable to the public on how the resources of the country are being managed. Odugbemi in Gberebie etal (2014) defined accountability as the ability of the citizens, civil society and private sector to scrutinize public institutions and governments to hold the accountable. From the above definition it can be deduced that accountability entails the ability of the citizens to checkmate the actions of the government and government agencies.

Transparency: This is a key to good governance; good governance ensures that citizens have access to information. It must ensure the free flow of information. Transparency has to do with openness and truthfulness in ruling according to the law as stipulated in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Effectiveness and Efficiency: Good governance also entails ruling effectively and efficiently and efficient use of both the natural and human resources for the development of the country.

Equality and Inclusiveness: citizens have equal opportunities to implore or maintain their wellbeing. They have equal right to vote and be voted for, invest in the business of their choice that is legal, education and lot more as it is stipulated in the constitution of the country.

Prevalence of the Rule of Law: Rule of law is the supremacy of law over everybody in political system (Dibic, 2017) good governance makes sure there is prevalence of the rule of law. That is, nobody is above the law; both the government and the governed should abide by the rules of the law as provided by the Constitution.

Education and Good Governance

Education is a vital tool for good governance, any individual that is sound educationally will be efficient in governance. Education inculcates in an individual the necessary attitude, values, actions that are considered useful to shoulder the responsibility of governance. Obasanjo in Suleiman (2016) opined that education must foster in the individual those values which makes for good citizenship such honesty, selflessness, tolerance, dedication, hard work, personal integrity, all of which provides the rich soil from which good leadership is produced Therefore the school curriculum should be designed in such a way that it will mold the learners who are the future leaders morally, mentally, physically, politically, culturally and intellectually. It should also be geared towards equipping individuals with skills that enable them to become competent leaders that will be focused, selfless, exemplary, hardworking and visionary in any capacity of leadership he finds himself.

This education should starts from the lower primary up to tertiary level through subjects like social studies, religious studies, civic education and government. The curriculum is designed to achieve the five main national objectives as stated by the National Policy on Education (2014) which are: free and democratic society, a just and egalitarian society, a united strong and self-reliant nation, a strong and dynamics economy and a land of bright and equal opportunities for all.

Sound education enable an individual make rational decision on political matters. Education should inculcate in an individual the acceptable political culture necessary. For example a sound political education is necessary to enable the citizens make decisions on which political party to vote for during elections with the influence of any politician around them

Concept of Development

Development is a multidimensional concept that has been defined by many scholars differently. It is used to explain the general improvement in societies' way of life which covers all aspect of life. This means progress being recorded in the economy, politics, sociocultural way of life of the people with corresponding improvement in the people quality of life mortality rate, life expectancy among others (Kadiri, 2010).

Khan and Abubakar (2015) sees development as a multi-dimensional process having radical implications not only in the economic but also in the political, social cultural and administrative fabrics of the society. Todaro in Kadiri (2010) defined development as a movement societies makes to take off and derive to maturity into high mass production and consumption. Harding (2009) defined development in human society as a many sided process. At the level of the individual it implies increased skill and capacity, greater freedom creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material wellbeing.

Indicators of Development

Khan and Abubakar (2015) outlined indicators of development, they are:-

- i. The existences of Capital Intensive industries manned by sophisticated machinery that is substitution of muscle power by mechanized energy and computerized system.
- ii. Self-Sufficiency: a country that is developed should be able to produce most of its want rather than depending on importation from outside world.
- iii. High rate of literacy: the number of people who can read and write should be greater than who cannot.
- iv. Proliferation of medical services at an affordable rate.
- v. There should be high degree of urbanization; this implies that there should be variety of towns and cities in the country concern rather than hamlets and villages.
- vi. Occupation differentiation or division of labour. This emphasizes on specializations of roles.
- vii. Political stability: peace and clear environment without which other foreign investors would not invest.
- viii. Acceleration of Economic growth provision of equality education and eradication of absolute poverty.

In the light of the above, development can be seen as a multidimensional concept that brings about improvement politically, economically, socially, culturally and otherwise and brings about improvement in the standard of living of the people.

Challenges of Good Governance

Good governance in Nigeria is bedeviled with so many challenges, ranging from corruption, weak manifestoes of political parties, godfatherism, insecurity, poverty, religious bigotry among others. Odo, (2015) sees the challenges of good governance as failure of leadership, corruption, Boko haram insurgency, Insincerity of purpose, lack of political will, lack of proper vision by political leadership and lack of accountability in governance. In this paper the challenges of good governance will be discussed under the following themes:

Failure of Leadership: This is a great challenge faced by good governance in Nigeria. Many leaders of Nigeria have failed when they are enthroned to power they get distracted and lose focus of their mandate, according to Achebe (1983) the trouble of Nigeria is simply and squarely failure of leadership. He went further to say that “there is nothing basically wrong with the law or climate or water or air or anything else the Nigeria problem is the unwillingness or inability of its leaders to rise to responsibility to the challenge of personal example which is the hall marks of true leadership”.

Corruption: This is another challenge that is facing good governance in Nigeria. Corruption is simply means the perversion of integrity on state affairs through bribery, favouritism or moral depravity (Yamah, 2012). Nigeria is digging deep into well of corruption as the years goes by. Nigeria is the 144 least corrupt nations out of 175 countries, according to the 2018 corruption perception index reported by Transparency international. Although President Buhari’s administration is fighting against corruption seriously, allot of looted money has been recovered but at this junction, it should be noted that fight against corruption in Nigeria is work in progress and it is hoped that the re-elected government will fight against corruption with living any stone unturned irrespective of the political party the offender belongs to. President Buhari stated that corruption and resuscitating the economy” (Punch newspaper, November 16, 2018). The table below captures the ranking of corruption in Nigeria from 1996 to 2018.

Table 1: Nigeria’s Ranking of Corruption from 1996 to 2018.

Date	Corruption ranking	Corruption index
2018	144 ⁰	27
2017	148 ⁰	27
2016	136 ⁰	28
2015	136 ⁰	26
2014	136 ⁰	27
2013	144 ⁰	25
2012	139 ⁰	27
2011	143 ⁰	24
2010	134 ⁰	24
2009	130 ⁰	25
2008	121 ⁰	20
2007	147 ⁰	22
2006	142 ⁰	22
2005	152 ⁰	19
2004	144 ⁰	10
2003	132 ⁰	14
2002	101 ⁰	16
2001	90 ⁰	10
2000	90 ⁰	12
1999	98 ⁰	16
1998	81 ⁰	19
1997	52 ⁰	18
1996	54 ⁰	7

Source: Nigeria – Corruption Perception Index (2018).

From the table above, it is clear that Nigeria is not progressing in the corruption perception index. In the table it is observed that between 2012 and 2018 there is no much improvement, the score is between 25 and 27 despite the agencies and policies put in place to fight corruption. The

Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and Independent and Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) have being fighting corruption with little result. Corruption has disrupted allot of programmes and sectors in Nigeria which includes Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Family Support Programmes

(FSP), power sector, oil sector among others. The nature of the economy and the way it has being managed is the major cause of corruption in Nigeria. The causes of corruption in Nigeria are poverty, cultural foundations, inability of government to sanction corruption, weak institution of government and lack of exemplary leaders (Jacob, 2013)

Insecurity: This is another challenge to good governance in Nigeria; the activities of Boko Haram insurgency, Kidnapping, Fulani Herdsmen, have resulted to the loss of lives and properties, underdevelopment in Nigeria. President Muhammadu Buhari led administration spent over \$ 2.6 billion to address the humanitarian challenges caused by Bako Haram terrorist (Ogbeche, 2017). According to the chief of Defense Staff, Gen. Abayomi Olonisakin, Nigeria is gradually being negatively transformed into Afghanistan and other deadly terrorist's countries of the world where people wake up every day to witness and hear news of terrorist attacks in the face of unprecedented loss, social and economic life, religious obligations and other socio- cultural activities of the people in the affected area are practically non- existent (Mamman, Ojo and Masara 2017). From the forgoing it is glaring that insecurity is a great challenge to good governance, it is a distraction and a problem that will make the government not to concentrate on employment, poverty reduction, health, quality education, rather they invest more on insecurity.

Immunity Clause: As a matter of fact immunity has done more harm than good in the politics of Nigeria, politicians are not willing to serve the people they are just there to enjoy protection. As a result of political position they occupy they cannot be arrested and prosecuted if they commit any offence while still on seat that is the more reason while governors who have completed their tenure still contest for senatorial seat or lobby for ministerial appointment to hide under the umbrella of immunity. This is a great challenge to good governance because with this mind set they cannot deliver the dividend of democracy.

Insincerity of Purpose: This is a challenge to good government, many politicians come into power with the wrong mind set, they feel governance is an opportunity to immense wealth for themselves and for fame, rather than serving the country to the best of their ability.

Weak Manifestoes of Political Parties: Political parties come up with their manifestoes for every election. They make all manner of promise to the masses at the end they are unable to fulfill their promises. Presently there are 91 registered political parties in Nigeria but some of their manifestoes are nothing to write home about. Braji, (2014) stated that "the parties are subordinated to the interests of their leaders and do not respect the electorate while more parties are being registered they are indistinguishable from one another in terms of their programmes, policies and positions on national issues". According to Jega, (2015) there is poor organization and mobilization very clearly. It is no longer important to go out and sweet in terms of selling party programmes, no serious thinking goes into preparation of party manifestations and certainly little action goes into selling to the public what is regarded as the manifestoes. Politicians decamp from one political party to the other especially the ruling party at will and they are accepted without reservations.

Electoral Malpractice: This is an act that hinders free and fair election, it manifest in the form of bribery and corruption, selling and buying of votes, underage voting, intimidation of voters, INEC officials and media crew, stealing of electoral materials, rigging, impersonation among others. This is a serious challenge of good governance because the wrong leaders are elected into power that are selfish, visionless and lack interest to serve the people.

Apathy of some Citizens: Some citizens of Nigeria lack interest in the political, economical, technological and socio- cultural development of the country. This apathy can be in form of not paying their taxes, not voting during elections, not patronizing Nigeria made goods and lot more. Some citizens believe that Nigeria cannot get better because the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. They don't vote during elections because they believe that their votes does not count, this constitute a problem to good governance in Nigeria.

Prospect of Good governance to Development

Despite the challenges faced by good governance in Nigeria, there is hope for a bright and prosperous future with improved standard of living, better economy, political stability and security. Without good governance there will be no development. It has the capacity to put the country in the path of progress and sustainable development. The following are the prospect of good governance to development in Nigeria.

War against Corruption: Good governance has the capacity of reducing corruption to the barest minimum. In the fight against corruption, good government ensures there is no sacred cow that is, it is done holistically any one found guilty is made to face the punishment squarely. In the word of Achebe, (1983) he said "I will say that most people will agree that corruption has grown enormously in variety, magnitude and brazenness

since the beginning of the second republic because it has been extravagantly fuelled by budgetary abuse and political patronage on an unprecedented scale”. Good governance ensures that the anti-corruption agencies are made independent and motivated to fight corruption without fear or favour.

Security: With good governance in Nigeria security is sure; security is the state of being secured from danger and risk. It is a situation where either an individual, social group or geo – political entity is protected or defended against any form of danger, espionage or attack of any sort, internally or externally (Okene, 2011). The government is responsible for providing security and making policies that are geared towards development. Usman, (2015) posits that provision of security is universal responsibility of any good government. Government exists to protect the interest of the people and the two most vital interests are those of security and welfare. Usman, (2015) outlined six types of security they are; economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, community security and political security.

No country can be developed in the midst of insecurity. For Nigeria to be developed, Nigeria government has to wake up to her responsibility and proffer a lasting solution to the issues of Boko Haram, Herdsmen, kidnapping and other form of insecurity in Nigeria.

Diversification of Economy: This is the splitting of the economy into various sectors to acquire more income for the development of the nation. Diversification of the economy is priority of the good governance world over. Good government ensures that the economy is diversified to increase the nation’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The overdependence on the oil sector as the major source of income is not the concern of good government rather the focus is in other sector like agriculture, mining, tourism, entertainment to improve the national economy thereby leading to development. The contribution of crude petroleum and national gas to the nations GDP declined from 14.95 percent in 2011 to 9.61 percent in 2015, whereas the agricultural sector contributed 23.35 and 23.11 percent to the nations GDP in the respective period. Crude oil price has been on the decline from an average US \$ 113.5 IN 2012, a barrel of crude oil now sells for less than US \$50.00(CBN, 2014 and 2016 in Evbuoman, 2016). On this note good government ensures that the economy is diversified to strengthen the economy and bring about growth, progress, prosperity and development of the nation.

Quality Education: Education in Nigeria is an instrument “par excellence” for effecting national development (National Policy on Education, 2014). VVOB in Guga and Joktan, (2016) defines quality education as that which provides all learners with the capabilities they require to become economically productive, develop sustainable livelihood, contribute to peaceful and democratic societies and enhance individual wellbeing. Thus quality education is the education that equips learners with the right type of value, skills, attitude, and knowledge in an appropriate learning environment to enable him to become useful to himself and the society at large. Good government ensures quality education by providing adequate and qualified teachers, conducive learning environment, instructional materials, infrastructural facilities such as libraries, laboratories, hostels, toilets, sport facilities among others as well as provide a well-designed curriculum that will equip the learners to become self-reliant and a contributing member of the society which also lead to development. The national policy of education recommends that 26% of the budget should be allocated to the educational sector. The educational sector has experience poor funding over the years. Table 2 below captures the budgetary allocation to education from 2011 to 2015.

Table 2: Budgetary allocation to education in Nigeria between 2011 and 2015 in percentages

Years	Percentages Allocation
2011	10.13
2012	8.13
2013	8.67
2014	10.7
2015	11.29

Source: Nigeria Budget Speeches (2011-2015) in Guga and Joktan, (2016)

From the table 2 above, 2015 is the highest percentage of budgetary allocation to education which is not up to 26% as recommended by the National Policy on Education. On this note the government should increase the budgetary allocation to education.

The Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASSU) embark on strike in 2018 after numerous dialogue with the government they reach a consensus and the strike was called off, this shows that governance has the prospect of quality education in Nigeria

Adequate Infrastructural Facilities: Good government ensures the provisions of adequate infrastructural facilities, these facilities includes, good road, health care centers, markets, recreational centers. Good government award contract of road, health care centers schools among others, they supervise it and make it is executed appropriately.

Consolidation of Democracy: Democracy is defined as a form of government in which people exercise there governing power either directly or through representative periodically elected by them (Chris, 2017). Good governance ensures that democracy is consolidated by ensuring periodic elections that are free and fair. Alemika and Omotosho, (2008) stated that sustainability and consolidation of democracy depends on many factors which includes; inclusive participation, free and fair elections with outcomes that reflects the choice of the electorates, accountabilities of the rulers through democratic institutional oversight and periodic and multiparty election, protection of human rights, scrupulous observance of the rule of law supported by the independent judiciary and effective protection of citizens from poverty, ignorance and insecurity.

Democracy is consolidated and sustained through the above actors which bring about political development. Election outcomes are a serious implication for the development, for instance Nigeria has experienced 20 years of uninterrupted democracy with an opposition party, All Progressive Congress (APC) taking over power from the ruling party, Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) through an electoral process in 2015, the electoral process has improved over time with the introduction of card readers and permanent voter's card. The independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) has refused to give some of the governors and senators who contested election in the last general election certificate of return because the result of election was announced under duress and any form of intimidation, this is a credit to the independent National Electoral Commission (INEC).

Technological Advancement: Technology has advanced over time; it has brought allot of change in the society in terms of trade, communications, health care, agriculture, education and lot more. Good government invests more on technological advancement that brings about development in the country. Technological advancement have relationship with development any country that is technologically advanced will be developed. Kadiri, (2010) outlined four benefits of technology toward development they are; increase in the production of goods and service, reduces use of labour production, Labour becomes easier and cheaper and it can also raise the standard of living of the people and creation of wealth.

Good government uses technological advancement to achieve the above mention benefit for the wellbeing of the people in conjunction with creating an overall environment that promotes overall progress, prosperity and development.

Poverty Reduction/ Employment Opportunities: Good governance ensures that poverty is reduced to the barest minimum and employment is provided for the citizens of the country. To reduce poverty, the government must embark on mass literacy because education is the greatest weapon for fighting against ignorance and poverty. Employment opportunities must be created in all sectors of the economy. Nigeria's agricultural population must be provided with cheap implement like fertilizers, pesticides and so on (Okonkwo, 2010). Good government initiates policies and programmes and implement it to the end to achieve the desired goal. In 2018 Labour union embark on a national strike for 30, 000 naira minimum wage, in response to this president Buhari has signed it into law, he went further to say any employer that pays less should be sued to court (Punch newspaper, April 19 2019) this is a great prospect of good governance to development.

Nation Building: Nation building entails the strategy towards development of the nation. The political and administrative organs of government in any society contribute to the development of the society (Okoroafor, Ahamefula and Ogugua, 2008). Good governance promotes nation building by ensuring that the country is developed politically, economically, socially, culturally and technologically.

Conclusion

Good governance is the quest of nations all over the world; it implies accountability, transparency, prevalence of the rule of law and popular Participation. Good governance has being bedeviled by so many challenges amongst which are failure of leadership, Insecurity, Insincerity of purpose, lack of political will, weak manifestoes of political parties, lack of accountability in governance, Godfatherism and so on.

However there is hope that Nigeria can overcome these challenges if selfless, visionary and exemplary leaders are enthroned that have the political will to fight all these challenges. Education is a very important instrument that can be used to mold the future leaders of tomorrow to be morally, physically, intellectually and politically sound to become selfless, hardworking, visionary, resourceful and exemplary to enable them shoulder the responsibilities good governance. Good governance has the prospect of waging war against corruption, security, poverty reduction/ employment, consolidation of democracy, diversification of economy, Nation building and lot more which will put the country in the path of progress, prosperity and all round development.

Recommendations

From the forgoing discussion, the following recommendations are proffered:

1. The government should wage war against corruption by empowering and motivating the anti-corruption agencies to curb the menace of corruption. The war against corruption should be a collective one, the dangers of corruption should be taught in school from nursery to tertiary institutions. Parents should also teach their children morality at home, the causes of corruption should be tackled by the government and the general public should be enlightened on the dangers of corruption.
2. The government should deal with the issue of insecurity, that is Boko Haram Insurgency, kidnapping and Fulani Herdsmen.
3. Those aspiring for political positions should be well educated; they should have at least a degree.
4. As a matter of urgency the constitution should be reviewed and the impunity protecting the president and other political officers should be removed from the constitution.
5. The government should rule according to the laws stipulated in the constitution and they should allow the rule of law to prevail in the country.
6. Political parties should always enlighten their members of their parties the need for good governance. They should also develop manifestoes and programmes that would strengthen national unity and development.
7. The policies made by government on poverty eradication should be fully implemented.
8. The government should diversify the economy into agriculture minning, tourism, entertainment among others.

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