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This study investigates good governance as a panacea to the fight against corruption in Nigeria between 1986 and 2017. The ordinary Least Square (OLS) multiple regression analysis was employed to establish the relationship among variables. The result reveals that macroeconomic management and property management and rule bases governance has a direct relationship with corruption while equity of resources use has an inverse relationship with corruption. And shows that all the variables have a significant impact in influencing corruption.

The study concludes that to reduce corruption, government is therefore advised to improve on her macroeconomic management, public resources should be resourcefully used and guarantees that all properties acquired through illicit means are sized, while cuprite should be chastised in accordance with the law so as to dissuade others. Finally the study recommends that; government should ensure effective responsibility and limpidity that would ensure good governance, The citizens must be properly informed on the destructive consequences of corruption through mass enlightenment campaigns, Government should provide social safety net, which would cater for the vulnerable in the society such as the unemployed, the disabled, the aged, etc, There should be reforms in the law enforcement agencies to ensure a highly motivated workforce. Therefore citizens that are well educated
and has no trace of corruption should be recruited into any of the anti-graft agencies to help in managing cases of corruption.

Key words: corruption, good governance. National development, management, resources

Introduction
Every system of government requires leaders who will govern them. The zeal, keenness and passion attached to their efforts specify a level of conviction and expectancy. Leaders are automatically granted power and access to state resources that should be synchronized and utilized to make available certain benefits for the people. The process of harnessing and distributing the available resources to the citizens is referred to as governance. Hence good governance is the process whereby public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights in a manner essentially free of abuse and corruption, and with due regard for the rule of law. The true test of "good" governance is the degree to which it delivers on the promise of human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights (OHCHR, 2010) The effect of corruption is pervasive in nature. It demoralizes the values of democracy; destroy ethical values and social justice. It always flows against the country’s development. It brings economic and political crisis and hampers seriously the trade of a country. The adverse impact goes back to the people. Taking action against corruption not always brings success rather pulling out corruption from the root can be proven successful in longer period. To fight corruption leaders are expected to develop capacity coupled with integrity, for only integrity does not lead to capacity and hence cannot produce good governance. The primary responsibility to act lies with leaders at every level. Where corruption has become the norm, a way of life, it is because leaders have made it that way, made it acceptable. In fighting corruption others sectors of the economy must not be held constant, the people are not expected to be worse off, the wellbeing of the
people must be seen improving, poverty and unemployment must be reducing but when the above mentioned is not tackled, the capacity of the leaders should be questioned. According to Peter obi in the 2018 Vice Presidential debate “you cannot close your shop and be chasing criminals”. To him fighting corruption is not an economic policy hence the people should not be worse off. By implication in fighting corruption there must be food on the table of every citizens for it will be needless to fight corruption when the people do not have foods on their tables. Tolerating corruption is a choice, not an inevitability. Every society is confronted with these two aspect of corruption; micro and macro corruption. Micro corruption is the corruption at the grassroots that involves households and small group of individual within a small group. This begins with lying and other forms of deviant behaviors within the family. While macro corruption are corruption at the national and international level. This type of corruption is found among those that are granted power and access to national resources and the elite class.

Good governance has acquired prominence in the context of revitalization of democratic institutions (what may be termed as third wave of democracy); in order to ensure participatory democracy, human development and to attain the goals of globalization. Early post-second world years, good governance was linked primarily to economic development. As such, in many instances the essential ingredients of good governance in the political context such as accountability, the rule of law, public participation, human rights and democratization were not addressed. The term was used mainly by aid givers when evaluating the performance of the third world countries seeking economic assistance. Until eighties, the focus remained on the economy because the World Bank was constrained by its articles of agreement not to take into account non-economic political considerations when responding to loan applications. In due course, non-economic factors, such as the environment, came to be taken into account when in its World
Development Report, 1999; the Bank indicated a shift in its interpretation of good governance. It has been widely accepted now that the main reasons for human deprivation are not just economic. There are social and political factors too rooted in poor governance.

**Conceptual Discuss**

Corruption is broadly defined as ‘abuse of public power for private profit in a manner that constitutes violation of the law and deceptive and unlawful conduct in a position of authority and Power (Malik and Mina, 2005).

“Organized crime and corruption are shaped by the lack of strength of the control mechanisms of the state and civil society” (Buscagila and Dijk, 2005). Corruptions are much more than isolated phenomenon; it’s the collective wrongdoing by the people in various forms, which is prevalent in all societies, countries and at all times. The only difference being the intensity of corruption. First, corruption corrupts the institutions and then follows institutionalization of corruption. Corruption creates dysfunction to the system of governance and gradually to the society as a whole. It promotes illegality, unethicalism, subjectivity, inequality, injustice, waste, inefficiency, and inconsistency in administrative conduct and behavior (Malik and Mina, 2005). Corruptions are directly related with governance. ‘Governance’ is the process of decision making and implementing, used in different aspects. Some times in the form of local governance, corporate governance, national governance and international governance. When a group of people comes together to an end the governance is needed, in that situation the central component of governance become decision-making. It can be explained as a guideline for group actions and effort. If the group becomes too large to control then delegation in decision-making occurs. “Governance can be better identified through one simple definition: The art of steering societies and organizations” (Biswas et al., 2007). Governance can be good or bad. Bad governance is bureaucratic, self-serving and self-
aggrandizing, trapped in ancient rules, insensitive and unresponsive to the needs of citizens where red tape, inordinate delays and rampant corruption flourish. In contrast, good governance can be better identified through its characteristics. These are: participatory, consensus, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law (UNDP; 1997). Good governance is citizen caring and corruption free, and citizens are active in decision-making. Good governance results in organizational effectiveness both in public and non-profit sectors. At the national level, good governance encompasses all aspects of the way a country is governed. E-governance plays a vital role in ensuring all these characteristics of good governance, especially transparent and corruption free governance. So we can assume corruption and good governance is directly related and e-governance can ensure good governance through corruption free environment. Without good governance, the benefits of public programs will not reach their targeted recipients, especially to the poor. For a country like Nigeria, which is the poverty capital of the world after Indian and also ranked one of the highest on the list of most corrupt nations in the world, good governance is not only essential rather it is dispensable.

**Theoretical framework**

The theoretical framework adopted for this study is system theory. David Easton is usually credited with pioneering the application of this theory to the analysis of political process (Enemuo, 1999). As cited in Enemuo (1999) Easton defined political process as the system of interactions in any society through which binding or authoritative decisions are made and implemented. It is argued that every political system exists within an environment of other system - physical, biological, social, psychological, etc., which affect it and it and in turn affected by the political system. This is through continuous transactions and exchanges.
In the terminology of the system theory, the political system receives inputs from the environment in the form of demand and support; it produces output in the form of policy and decisions (Gauba, 2003), the output are said to flow back into the environment through a feedback mechanism, giving rise to fresh demands. It is important to note that:

Feedback is fundamentally a communication process which crops action in response to evidence about the of political system, or some portion thereof, or it environment, to structures within the system in such a way that the future action of those structures is modified in consequence (Gauba, 2003).

In conformity with the tenets of the system theory, is the fact that the feedback from the Nigerian society, which is the environment of the political system, the political system overtime have not been able to produce good governance, as the feedback gotten from the system shows that those who are corrupt are sheltered by the system to circumvent prosecution. The process of electing leaders into public offices in Nigeria has been characterized by godfatherism (man no man), those recruited act in the interest of the godfathers thereby protecting their interest. This in turn produces bad governance.

The system theory is a theory of feedback. The feedback gotten from the system is that the system shield and compensate corrupt individuals in the society. For instance, in 2018 during one of the APC presidential campaign, the party chairman Adam Oshiomole told party faithfuls that those who are corrupt should join the APC and their sins will be forgiven. This statement affirms that APC as a political party is shielding and compensating corrupt individuals in the society. The morality and capacity of such individuals produce by such party to provide good governance is now a big question. Therefore, according to system theory which state that feedback lead to modifications of future actions of structures of political system in other to meet the further demand from the political system. The political system
need to produce leaders has the capacity and political will to fight corruption and achieve good governance.

**Economic impact of corruption**
Economies that are afflicted by a high level of corruption—which involves the misuse of power in the form of money or authority to achieve certain goals in illegal, dishonest or unfair ways—are not capable of prospering as fully as those with a low level of corruption. Corrupted economies are not able to function properly because corruption prevents the natural laws of the economy from functioning freely. As a result, corruption in a nation’s political and economic operations causes its entire society to suffer.

According to the World Bank, the average income in countries with a high level of corruption is about a third of that of countries with a low level of corruption. Also, the infant mortality rate in such countries is about three times higher and the literacy rate is 25% lower. No country has been able to completely eliminate corruption, but studies show that the level of corruption in countries with emerging market economies is much higher than it is in developed countries.

**High Prices for Low Quality**
Corruption in the way deals are made, contracts are awarded, or economic operations are carried out, leads to monopolies or oligopolies in the economy. Those business owners who can use their connections or money to bribe government officials can manipulate policies and market mechanisms to ensure they are the sole provider of goods or services in the market. Monopolists, because they do not have to compete against alternative providers, tend to keep their prices high and are not compelled to improve the quality of goods or services they provide by market forces that would have been in operation if they had significant competition.
Embedded in those high prices are also the illegal costs of the corrupt transactions that were necessary to create such a monopoly. If, for example, a home construction company had to pay bribes to officials to be granted licenses for operations, these costs incurred will, of course, be reflected in artificially high housing prices.

**Inefficiently Allocated Resources**

In best practice, companies choose their suppliers via tender processes (requests for tender or requests for proposal), which serve as mechanisms to enable the selection of suppliers offering the best combination of price and quality. This ensures the efficient allocation of resources. In corrupted economies, the companies that otherwise would not be qualified to win the tenders are often awarded projects as a result of unfair or illegal tenders (e.g. tenders that involve kickbacks).

This results in excessive expenditure in the execution of projects, and substandard or failed projects, leading to overall inefficiency in the use of resources. Public procurement is perhaps most vulnerable to fraud and corruption due to the large size of financial flows involved. It’s estimated that in most countries, public procurement constitutes between 15% and 30% of gross domestic product (GDP).

**Uneven Distribution of Wealth**

Corrupted economies are characterized by a disproportionately small middle class and significant divergence between the living standards of the upper class and lower class. Because most of the country’s capital is aggregated in the hands of oligarchs or persons who back corrupted public officials, most of the created wealth also flows to these individuals. Small businesses are not widely spread and are usually discouraged because they face unfair competition and illegal pressures by large companies who are connected with government officials.
**Low Stimulus for Innovation**

Because little confidence can be placed in the legal system of corrupted economies in which legal judgments can be rigged, potential innovators cannot be certain their invention will be protected by patents and not copied by those who know they can get away with it by bribing the authorities. There is thus a disincentive for innovation, and as a result, emerging countries are usually the importers of technology because such technology is not created within their own societies.

**A Shadow Economy Exists**

Small businesses in corrupt countries tend to avoid having their businesses officially registered with tax authorities to avoid taxation. As a result, the income generated by many businesses exists outside the official economy, and thus are not subject to state taxation or included in the calculation of the country’s GDP.

Another negative of shadow businesses is they usually pay their employees decreased wages, lower than the minimum amount designated by the government. Also, they do not provide acceptable working conditions, including appropriate health insurance benefits, for employees.

**Low Foreign Investment and Trade**

Corruption is one of the disincentives for foreign investment. Investors who seek a fair, competitive business environment will avoid investing in countries where there is a high level of corruption. Studies show a direct link between the level of corruption in a country and measurements of the competitiveness of its business environment.

**Poor Education and Healthcare**

A working paper of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) shows corruption has an adverse impact on the quality of education and healthcare provided in countries with emerging economies. Corruption
increases the cost of education in countries where bribery and connections play an important role in the recruitment and promotion of teachers. As a result, the quality of education decreases. Also, corruption in the designation of healthcare providers and recruitment of personnel, as well as the procurement of medical supplies and equipment, in emerging economies results in inadequate healthcare treatment and a substandard or restricted, medical supply, lowering the overall quality of healthcare.

**The Bottom Line**
Many countries with emerging economies suffer from a high level of corruption that slows their overall development. The entire society is affected as a result of the inefficient allocation of resources, the presence of a shadow economy, and low-quality education and healthcare. Corruption thus makes these societies worse off and lowers the living standards of most of their populations.

**Forms of corruption**

i. **Political corruption:** It occurs when politicians and public decision-makers, who are entitled to formulate, establish, and implement laws on behalf of the people, are corrupt. It also takes place when policy formulation and legislation are tailored to benefit politicians and legislators— as in the case of the controversial huge legislators’ wages, and the outrageous pension laws passed by states to favour the Governors and their spouses in Nigeria.

ii. **Bureaucratic corruption:** This occurs in public administration in the course of public policy implementation. The citizens encounter this kind of corruption daily in service delivery points such as the hospitals, schools, local licensing offices, police stations, the various government ministries etc. Bureaucratic corruption occurs when public sector procedures becomes illegal/ inappropriate.
iii. **Electoral corruption**: This category of corruption includes the rigging of elections and other frauds in the electoral process. It includes the promise of an office, special favours, coercion, intimidation, and interference with the freedom of election, buying of votes, disenfranchisement, snatching of ballot boxes, victimizing and maiming, mutilation of election results in favour of losers and votes turn up in area where votes were not cast.

iv. **Bribery**: which includes kickbacks and pay offs etc?

v. **Fraud**: which could be reflected as trickery, swindling and deceit, counterfeiting, racketing, smuggling and forgery?

vi. **Embezzlement**: This is seen as the theft of public resources by public officials. It is when an official of the state steals from the public institution, where he is gainfully employed. In Nigeria, the embezzlement of public fund is one of the most common ways of wealth accumulation, perhaps, due to lack of strict regulatory systems.

vii. **Extortion**: This is reflected as the use of coercion, violence, or threats to to acquire resources. Many in the police force are culpable of this in Nigeria.

viii. **Favouritism**: This is a mechanism of power abuse- implying a highly biased distribution of state resources.

ix. **Nepotism**: This is a special kind of favouritism, in which a public office holder prefers his/her kinfolk and family members. Nepotism occurs when there is an unlawful exemption from the application of certain laws or regulations or undue preference given in the allocation of scarce resources (Ajie and Wokekoro, 2012). These types of corrupt practices are very common and widespread, to the extent that it is now seen as an acceptable norms and culture in the Nigeria state.

**Principles of good governance**

**Democratization and Civil Society**
Democracy is an essential prerequisite of good governance. A democratic government may also face crisis of governability. However, a democrat system is essential because that alone can promote the ethics of economic and political freedom and development for individuals increase the mass participation, which are features of good governance. The good governance is a situation where there is a mutual trust between the state and the citizen.

**Accountability**

Accountability is one of the cornerstones of good governance, which denotes responsibility of the government towards governed and also the mechanism through which people can exercise their influence over the government. The accountability is complex and multi-faceted concept that is difficult to define in precise terms. However, broadly speaking, accountability is the process via which a person or group can be held to account for their conduct. Normally, accountability is applied on political and civil executive (public officers) who are responsible before the citizens. They exercise their powers and functions in the name and interest of the peoples. In the case of political accountability, peoples hold their representative accountable through the election.

**Rule of Law**

It is widely political consensus that the rule of law is a necessary foundation for efforts to achieve the goal of good governance. Justice is valued as central in governance. Therefore, it values justice as most important for establishing a just society in which people from all walks of life, from different faiths can live in peace and harmony with no discrimination. Equally important, good governance requires fair legal structure that must be applied objectively in order to give full protection to the human rights of the people, most especially those minorities. And, to implement this effectively, there must be unbiased implementation of
laws that require independent judiciary and an impartial, as well as corrupt-free police force.

**Transparency**
Transparency is the provision, which makes it possible for the people to know about the decision making process of the government. It is also one of the significant elements of the good governance.

Today, transparency or openness in governance is significant in the process of development. The government must have complete transparency with all its decision makings; as well as with its implementations of laws and policies that should be aligned to the rules and regulations of good governance. Additionally, all information must be easily accessible and understandable by the media as well as by the ordinary citizens. By doing this, disseminating important information about the activities and real status of the government would be easily monitored and understood by the entire citizenry.

**Meritocracy and Absence of Corruption**
Government is the most vital actor of good governance. It is necessary for the survival for every state that government official should be appointed on merit. Similarly, a system of strict accountability should be in place to monitor their performance so that they stay on the right track and do not deviate from their main role as specified by the constitution of the state. Corruption has unfortunately almost become the norm today. Its dimensions include, among others, the inflation of contracts in return for kick-backs, frauds and falsification of accounts in the public service, and the taking of bribes and perversion of justice and fairness at various levels. Needless to say, corruption creates a grave obstacle in the way of good governance Consensus Oriented
Society consists of various stakeholders. It is required for good governance to mediate among these different interest base stakeholders in case of conflict of interest. It is responsibility of government to make consensus oriented decision making. Today, ‘governance’ signifies a transformation from a type of relationship where a limited group of people have the ultimate authority to rule others to a set of relationships where mutual interaction takes place in order to make desirable choices for all stakeholders. It involves the mechanism, processes and institutions that individuals, corporations, groups and societies utilize in joint decision-making and implementation among social actors as well as in solving conflicts.

**Effectiveness and Efficiency**

Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment. Decision maker should have a broad and long term vision on how to better the process of governance to ensure continued economic and social development. Process must be in place to ensure the most productive use of resource.26

**Equity and Inclusiveness**

Good governance involves guarantee the right of all individual to opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being in an equitable and inclusive manner. This last point perhaps the most important principle of Good governance because it require that all decisions of an organization be made within frame work that is outward looking and future – oriented.

**Approaches to the fight against corruption**

**Recruitment process**
The recruitment processes into any public, elective or appointive position determines the extent to which a country can fight corruption. When this processes are faulty fighting corruption becomes very difficult. Therefore recruitment process becomes a road map to the fight against corruption.

**Electronic payment system**
This is defined as the payer’s transfer of monetary claim on a party acceptable to the beneficiary (worku 2010). Electronic payment is convenient, safe and secure methods for payment of bills and other transactions by electronic means such as card, telephone, the internet, electronic fund transfer etc. if when well implemented it reduces corruption by enhancing accountability, efficiency and transparency of income and expenditures of government.

**Institutional reforms**
This is the process of reviewing and restructuring state institutions so as to be more efficient and effective in service delivering. The introduction of the biometric registers, integrated personnel payroll information system (IPPS) bank verification number (BVN). This was able to reduce irregularities in the payment of workers’ salaries and allowances, reduction in the numbers of ghost workers, eliminations of multiple salaries paid to a worker by different agencies/ministries. Institutional reforms to a great measure have aid in curbing corruptions in Nigeria.

**Welfare package**
Welfare packages should be given to workers at all levels. This entitle everything from services, facilities and benefits that are provided or done by an employer for the advantage or comfort of an employee. Workers are the most essential resources for the achievement of the goals of any nation. Workers in all institutions or organizations, should be motivated through welfare schemes so as to continue to perform their statutory duties. These welfare scheme are expected to be inducing enough for the workers to be
motivated to attain maximum productivity by implication good governance can be used to fight corruption through a better welfare packages to workers.

**Reward system**

This refers to programs set up by an organization to reward performance and motivates employees in an organization. This may be in form of monetary or non-monetary rewards. Workers who shows capacity in an organizations should be rewarded handsomely to motivate the worker to put in more effort in delivering better services in the working environment. In Nigeria, reward system have not been rational to its citizen as hard working and truthful workers are not been reward.

**Asset declaration**

Every government public officials in Nigeria should be compared to declare their assets from time to time as required by law. Asset declaration is one of the tools used in the prevention of corruption in public establishment. Its objectives are to promote public trust through accountability, facilitate management of conflicts of interest and the dictation and prevention of illicit enrichment. Elective and appointive office holders should be made to declare their assets before and after leaving office this will help to ascertain whether or not they have enriched themselves with public fund or not, compulsory asset declaration is a major tools in the fight against corruption in an economy.

**Methodology**

With content materials for this study emanating from sources such as National Bureau of Statistics, central banks of Nigeria(CBN), world bank data bank among others, this work basically fell on the use of techniques that are associated with secondary sources of information while some quantitative analytical methods of econometric approach is engaged,
specifically. The multiple econometric approach is engaged. The multiple econometric regression analysis is carried out on the figure of CPI as a dependent variable, while macroeconomic management, equity of public resource use and property management and rule based governance as independent variable.

Model specification
The model is specified in an econometric form as follows;

\[ \text{CPI} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{MAM} + \beta_2 \text{QPRU} + \beta_3 \text{QBFM} + \mu \]

Where;

- CPI = corruption perception index
- MAM = macroeconomic management
- QPRU = equity of public resource use
- QBFM = property management and rule based governance
- \( \mu \) = error term

Results Interpretation
Regression Result of Equation 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Co-efficient</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>t-Statistic</th>
<th>Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>6.237709</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
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<td>-3.592507</td>
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<td>0.034126</td>
<td>-2.123910</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPRU</td>
<td>-0.644546</td>
<td>0.137561</td>
<td>-4.685523</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( R^2 \) = 0.611861

\( \text{Adj. } R^2 \) = 0.567075

F-statistic = 13.66208

Prob. (F-stat.) = 0.000015

Durbin-Watson = 1.92

Source: Authors computation, 5% t-statistic critical value is 2.04

The estimated equation is stated below:
CPI = 6.082 - 0.087MAM - 0.004QBFM - 0.645EPRU

\[ t \begin{pmatrix} 6.23 \\ -3.59 \\ 2.12 \\ -4.68 \end{pmatrix} \]

**Interpretation of results**

The result from the estimated model shows that there exist an inverse relationship between CPI and macroeconomic management. A unit change in MAM on the average give 0.087 unit decrease in CPI, while holding other explanatory variables constant. The parameter estimates of MAM is statistically significant as its t-statistic values are greater than the 5% critical value of t-statistic i.e. 3.59 > 2.04. Thus the null hypothesis that macroeconomic management has no significant impact on corruption perception index is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This implies that macroeconomic management have a depressing effect on corruption perception index.

There exit an inverse relationship between CPI and QBFM. A unit change in QBFM on the average will bring about 0.087 unit decrease in CPI while holding other explanatory variables constant. The parameter estimates of QBFM is statistically significant as its t-statistic values are greater than the 5% critical value of t-statistic i.e. /-2.12/> 2.04. Thus the null hypothesis that QBFM has no significant impact on corruption perception index is rejected. This implies that QBFM contributes significantly to variations in corruption perception index.

More so, there exist an inverse relationship between CPI and EPRU. A unit change in EPRU on the average give -0.644546 decrease in CPI while holding other explanatory variables constant. The parameter estimates of EPRU is statistically significant as its t-statistic values in absolute terms is greater than the 5% critical value of t-statistic i.e. -4.68 > 2.04. Thus the null hypothesis that EPRU has no significant impact on corruption perception index is rejected while the alternative hypothesis is accepted. This implies that EPRU contribute significantly to variations in corruption perception index.
index is rejected. This implies that QPRU contributes significantly to variations in corruption perception index.

The R-squared is 0.649495, this shows that the model has a high goodness of fit, as 61.18 percent of the total variation of the explained variable (corruption perception index) is explained by the regressed model. While Adj. R-squared is 0.567075, this shows that the model has a high goodness of fit, as percent of the total variation of the explained variable (corruption perception index) is explained by the estimated model, when degree of freedom is put into consideration. The F-statistics (13.66) which measures the worthiness of the R-squared is statistically significant at 5% significant level (critical value of F-statistic at 5% significant level is 2.47), implying that the estimated model is fit for prediction and forecasting. The DW statistics value of 1.92 shows the absence of autocorrelation in the model.

**Discussions of Findings**

The result from the estimated models and the preceding exploration, shows that there is an inverse relationship between corruption perception index and macroeconomic management, consequently an increase in macroeconomic management will bring about a significant decrease in corruption perception index. By implication as government intensifies effort in its macroeconomic management, corruption perception index also reduces.

Likewise, an inverse relationship exist between corruption and property management and rule based governance. By implication as property management and rule based governance improves corruption perception index also decreases. As government deepens effort to formulate laws, regulates and checkmate the activities of corrupt individuals who acquires different types of properties through illicit fund in the country CPI reduces. Furthermore, an inverse relationship exist between corruption perception index and equity of public resource use. That is an increase in corruption
perception index will bring about a significant decrease in equity of public resources use. This implies that as equity of public resource use advances, the rate at which public resources is used for the growth and development of the country is enhanced this further reduces corruption perception index.

**Conclusion and recommendation**
The study examines the effect of good governance on corruption in Nigeria by using the multiple regression analysis. It was shown that the major determinant of corruption is macroeconomic management, equity of public resource use and property management and rule. The method of estimation used was the ordinary least square (OLS) method and the regression result indicates that all the variable has a significant effect on corruption. To reduce corruption, government is therefore advised to improve on her macroeconomic management, ensures that public resources are resourcefully used and guarantees that all properties acquired through illicit means are sized, while cuprite should be chastised in accordance with the law.

**Recommendations**
The study recommend that;
1. Government should strengthen the macroeconomic management of the country through the formulation and fortifying of the existing laws, ensure effective responsibility and limpidity that would ensure good governance. This will help the country to consolidate its democratic gains, rebuild goodwill, sanitize the domestic investment climate, and encourage international investors for national development.
2. Public officers should be made to declare their asset before and after office in accordance with the laws. This will enable the government to checkmate the activities of public officers during and after leaving office.
3. Public resources should be effectively and efficiently used for the growth and development of the country this to a great extent reduce poverty and inequality in the economy.

2. Government should provide social safety net, which would cater for the vulnerable in the society such as the unemployed, the disabled, the aged, etc.

3. The citizens must be properly informed on the destructive consequences of corruption through mass enlightenment campaigns.

4. Impunity in governance must be punished to serve as a deterrent to others.

5. The law enforcement/anti-graft agencies should be given a free hand to act.

6. There should be reforms in the law enforcement agencies to ensure a highly motivated workforce. Therefore citizens that are well educated and has no trace of corruption should be recruited into any of the anti-graft agencies to help in managing cases of corruption.

7. All provisions that encourage political patronage by senior public officials, such as constitutional immunity clause, which has continued to shield the currently serving public officials from prosecution even in cases of strong evidence of crime involvement, should be abolished.

Reference


**Appendix 1**

Dependent Variable: CPI  
Method: Least Squares  
Date: 10/17/19  Time: 12:07  
Sample: 1988-2017  
Included observations: 30

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</tbody>
</table>

R-squared 0.611861  Mean dependent var 3.330000  
Adjusted R-squared 0.567075  S.D. dependent var 0.469886  
S.E. of regression 0.309171  Akaike info criterion 0.613722  
Sum squared resid 2.485256  Schwarz criterion 0.800548  
Log likelihood -5.205831  Hannan-Quinn criter. 0.673489  
F-statistic 13.66208  Durbin-Watson stat 1.925058  
Prob(F-statistic) 0.000015