



**Topic: Enhancing Confidence in Nigeria for Nation Building: Towards Economic Success and Improved Quality of Life for Nigerians**

1

## **Osamide Ikpowomsa**

**Winner of the NES#25 Essay Competition**  
400 Level student of University of Binin

Following the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, the discovery of gold and silver in America made her a land of wealth and great opportunities. America's industrial revolution began when a group of English merchants and investors from Europe applied for royal charter to authorise enterprise in the New World – America. And indeed, that was how America was set on the path of industrialization cum economic success - simply because of the drive to maximize the use of her natural resources. It is interesting to note that whereas the same industrial transformation took European nations about 2000 years, it took the Americans only 300 years to achieve the same feat and become a world power!

The economic success of the Asian nations like China and Japan are not different from that of America – they all made concerted efforts to optimally use their human and natural resources for nation building. Two resources that Nigeria is immensely blessed with!

Nigeria is the 7th most populous country in the world as well as the most populous country in Africa. She is the largest oil producing country in Africa and home to vast amounts of other natural resources. The giant of Africa you may say. But, is she really a giant or a Lilliputian?

When the Union Jack was lowered in Nigeria on October 1, 1960, the potential of Nigeria seemed boundless, and that was even before her abundant reserves of petroleum and natural gas were fully known.

Is the grandness of this African nation translating to better living conditions for her people? Are the Nigerian people still staying the course for nation building or are they already losing confidence in her potential to be like the great industrialized and economic prosperous nations? According to Eric Uslaner, a renowned political scientist, "trust is the chicken soup of social life" (Uslaner, 2002, p.1). Social scientists have correctly suggested that good things tend to happen in societies where people trust each other and have confidence in their governments and her institutions—they have resilient democracies, prosperous economies, better health, and less social ills.

In a very sharp contrast, Nigeria is the poverty capital of the world (Adekunle, 2011). For the millions in the country living below the poverty line in the country, the imported food she depends on is simply too expensive and unsustainable. She is also battling with violence and nationwide criminalities. Nigeria is a country full of extremes, and, just as is the lot of similar developing economies, the wealth of a minority comes at the detriment of the masses, particularly in the rural communities. The many infrastructural problems plaguing the country, including the quality of roads, schools and hospitals are a huge strain on her economic potential. Ultimately, all of these affect the cost and quality of life of her otherwise hardworking citizens. It can be reckoned therefore that her citizen's confidence as pertains to nation building is gradually being eroded.

Thus there is the timely call for the enhancement of confidence of her citizens in Nigeria for nation building to provide avenues for economic growth and better life for her peoples, and this can only be brought about by inclusive growth which underpins social trust. Inclusive growth can be seen as growth that is broad-based across different strata of the society and sectors of the economy. Inclusive economic growth pushes for equality of opportunity in terms of access to markets, employment, resources, and a regulatory framework that provides a level playing field for all; and achieving all of these lies in a combination of approaches which will be discussed next.

Firstly, to improve on Nigeria's social trust for economic success, there needs to be inclusive governance. Nigeria cannot achieve inclusive growth without inclusive governance and effective political leadership, which must be seen to emerge from credible elections. Indeed, we will continue to be distracted from strategic economic transformation if the foundational elements of political inclusion for Nigeria's multi-ethnic citizenry are not addressed honestly and timely. Also, a political overhauling of our nationhood and our economy must be set in motion by revisiting a constitutional structure that will provide the foundation for inclusive economic transformation. Nigeria constitution must be made to represent the wishes and aspirations of the people by giving room for its amendment by all peoples of Nigeria. The new constitution must decentralize some entities like the Nigeria Police by creating state police to provide better and local security in order for economies to grow. If possible each state or city should be allowed to grow according to its resources and competitive advantage.

Strengthening of institutions like the judiciary which is the last hope of the common man must be revisited as they ought to be made more independent to allay fears in some quarters. Corruption must be seen to be fought decisively without a show of partisanship by the executive. To cement all of these, freedom of information laws must be included to open all secrecy of governance. Inclusive growth in this manner will require political will to overcome the corruption and patronage systems that has being institutionalized in Nigeria.

Secondly, rural-based economic growth should be given renewed political backing. Most Government economic transformation plans in the country emphasize urban-based economics, thus creating an "urban bias". Cities such as Lagos, Kano, and Onitsha are saturated. Economic activities are trapped in these cities whereas 51% of our population live in rural areas (Trading Economics, 2016). Therefore, decentralized rural economic growth, especially based on value-added agriculture will create more jobs, boost inclusion and confidence in the Nigerian peoples.

Thirdly, Nigerians needs to be aware of the social contract between the state and its citizens, and her leaders must be made to respect that contract by holding them accountable. Social contract involves the obligations of citizens (such as paying taxes) in exchange for the protection of life, property, civil liberties, and provision of infrastructure and social safety nets by the state. Social contract nonetheless affords citizens a sense of belonging, with mutual accountabilities between the led and the leaders. One very urgent way for the government to respect social contract is through infrastructure provision as the economy and life in general in Nigeria is strongly shaped by the many infrastructural challenges of the country as access to electricity and water is still epileptic and sparse while most state roads and interstate roads are simply death traps.

Fourthly, diversification of the Nigerian economy at this point should no longer be just campaign rhetoric; instead all our energies should be focused on how to indeed diversify our economy away from oil and gas. We have abundant mineral resources untapped all over the country. Our laws and policies need to be recalibrated to attract foreign investors that will invest in our solid minerals sector. Diversification simply means industrialization and value addition in a number of industries. This is also a great way to create jobs for the teeming population.

Also, instilling the spirit of patriotism in every Nigerian must be given a new boost and the National Orientation Agency (NOA) must be seen doing its job to create a spirit of oneness in every part of the nation as well as the need to buy Nigerian made goods to grow Nigeria. The Government also needs to curb reckless importation of the same goods that can be produced in the country as she embarks on this diversification drive.

Lastly, there is need for improved financial inclusion of all Nigerians. Inadequate access to finance plagues Nigeria's small and medium scale enterprises, resulting in the paradox of capitalism without capital. It is shocking that a report of the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics revealed that 77% of bank credit in Nigeria in 2015 went to Lagos alone and the trend sadly still continues (Lolade, 2016). That's just one of the 36 states, and only 10 per cent of Nigeria's population. Also despite being Africa's largest economy, 40% of Nigerian adults have no formal bank account with more women excluded than men (Benjamin, 2018). This extreme financial exclusion cannot build or sustain inclusive growth.

In conclusion, better quality of life for Nigerians is possible given Nigeria's abundant human and natural resources. But if the lack of respect of the social contract between the government and the governed and the pervasive corruption in the system persists, the confidence of her citizens in nation building and their desire to perform basic economic obligations like tax payments in return for provision of infrastructure will be lost. To reverse this trend, inclusive political and economic institutions must be created. Constitutional amendments to meet the aspirations of her people, better security, strengthening of the institutions to excise corruption, integration of the rural communities, financial inclusiveness, instilling a spirit of patriotism, and diversification of the economy must also be put in place in order to harness the talent and creativity of the Nigerian people for economic success.



## **Oladipupo Ogundare**

**First runner up; NES#25 Essay Competition**

300 Level student of Babcock University

Candidly, there are lots of missing virtues amongst Nigerians. The lack of confidence in our economic progress and distrust among folks are at the top of the list. Nowadays, trust between the citizens and the government is non-existent. To determine how long we have been in this state of distrust would be futile, but I know that it slowly began with a little sleep, and a little folding of the hands.

Nigeria consists of people who are heterogeneous in their cultural, ethnic, ideology and religious beliefs. Notwithstanding the source of such heterogeneity, each person has the ability to overcome the boundaries imposed by such differences by encouraging mutual confidence that facilitates economic success through nation building. However, we are constantly experiencing ethnic differences, hunger, unemployment, religious violence, poverty, corruption, economic regression, and other unpleasant issues. Against this background, it has become crucial to find ways to encourage confidence since growing literature has proven that it has a positive effect on economic development and improved quality of life.

The debate about the root of economic prosperity has deeply evolved overtime. Besides the obvious factors of economic growth like technological advancements, innovation, and accumulation of human and physical capital, more awareness has been gradually evolving to deeper factors. Lots of attentions have been drawn to mutual confidence because it has been confirmed and reinforced to fundamentally contribute to economic growth and development. Confidence means trust between families, communities, societies and between government and its citizens. It can be reasonably argued that much of the economic regression worldwide can be explained by lack of confidence.

A lot of researchers started investigating the link between trust/confidence and improved quality of life in the 1990s. In a much quoted article, Arrow (1972, p. 357) says that "Virtually every commercial transaction has within itself an element of trust, certainly any transaction conducted over a period of time." Bjørnskov (2012) suggested that many studies have proven that trust can positively affect economic growth directly, by influencing efficiency and growth of economic activities as well as factor accumulation and indirectly by influencing efficiency of institutions and economic policies. According to Banfield (1958) economic backwardness and poverty are viewed as causes of distrust. The connection between trust and economic growth goes both ways; higher level of trust encourages economic growth and vice versa.

Since the 1980s, surveys and questionnaires covering many countries such as World Values Survey (WVS) and the General Social Survey (GSS) were used to determine trust levels (Varvarigos & Xin, 2017), whereas empirical and theoretical evidence was used by several scholars to show the connection between trust and economic growth. For instance, Knack and Keefer (1997) through an empirical method using the World Values Survey described a positive link between level of trust and the level of income using Barro's investment and growth regression.

Having established above the importance of confidence and trust on economic growth, it has become vital to estimate the level of confidence in Nigeria so as to determine its effects on economic growth. Following Ospina's (2016) original work, the relationship between trust and economic prosperity can be determined by plotting trust estimate against the GDP per capita. GDP per capita measures a country economic performance. Ospina's model presents a cross-country correlation between trust estimate and the GDP per capita of 91 countries including Nigeria. The data for the GDP per capita come from the Maddison Project Data Base (Madison Project Data Base, 2018), and the data for the variable of trust comes from the World Value Survey between Wave 2, 3,4 and 6 (World Values Survey, Wave 2 1990-1994, Wave 3 1995-1999, Wave 4 2000-2004, Wave 5: 2005-2009, and Wave 6 2010-2014). To measure the trust estimate of a country, the World Values Survey usually ask this question; "Generally speaking would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be careful in dealing with people?" Possible answers are either "Most people can be trusted" or "Need to be very careful." 15% of Nigerians replied that "Most people can be trusted" while 85% dissented (World Values Survey, 2010-2014). The cross-sectional data disclosed that Nigeria's GDP per capital was less than \$10,000 dollars because of the low trust estimate. However, countries like Norway, Singapore, and Kuwait had higher GDP, above \$60,000 dollars because of their high level of trust. Consequently, for Nigeria to have rapid economic growth, we must increase our level of trust and confidence. Given the above trust estimate, how can we enhance trust and confidence in Nigeria towards economic growth?

Firstly, to attain economic prosperity, we must ignore this common myth that Nigerian cannot exculpate itself from the current travail of economic underdevelopment. The first step in our long walk to nation building is recognising that nothing is impossible if we all work together. In the words of Fukuyama (2006, p.3) "nation building encompasses reconstruction and development." We must come to understand that reconstruction and development must be done collectively. There is therefore a need for the reciprocity of trust between governments and individuals of different ethnic groups which would indirectly improve confidence and in turn improve quality of life and economic growth. It is in our best interest to foster confidence between heterogeneous ethnic groups, and we can achieve this by embracing the spirit of 'Ubuntu.' Ubuntu is a word in South Africa, which means "humanity," and it is frequently interpreted as 'I am because we are' (Robb, 2017). This old concept supports human dignity and human interconnectedness. If this concept is fully embraced, it could put an end to ethnic conflict and in so doing rebuild trust and confidence. Besides, the government can also promote Ubuntu between individuals of different ethnic groups by reviewing the citizenship and residency rights in the Nigerian Constitution. The government can make policies towards allowing non-indigenes of a state to integrate with indigenes by participating in civil service, elective positions, academic scholarship, university admission, and so on. This will go a long way in removing discriminatory practices that impedes interethnic trust. As King (1963, para. 4) said "We are caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. Whatever affects one directly, affects all indirectly." Thus, we have to depend on each other because no man is an island, and as our ties grow stronger so would our economy prosperity.

Additionally, another way to enhance mutual confidence is through transparency and accountability. Transparency and accountability means unrestricted access to timely and accurate information on decisions and performance of government. It creates a climate of trust among people, fostering an atmosphere of openness and inclusive economic growth. The access to vital information held by public authority is encouraged in Nigeria through the Freedom of Information Act (The Freedom of Information Act, LFN, 2011). However, the culture of secrecy, poor record keeping, and slow government response makes it difficult to obtain data through Freedom of Information request (Mbadugha, 2011). To overcome these challenges, the government must develop strategies that would guarantee the effective implementation of the Act. Overcoming these challenges is vital to fostering confidence in Nigeria. Furthermore, integrity of police and eradication of corruption are crucial in improving confidence and trust in Nigeria. Where police fail to abide by the rule of law, people will have distrust not only in the authorities but also in society as a whole. Also, widespread corruption leads to low foreign investment and trade, low innovation drive, misallocation of resources which distort competition and erodes trust. The bottom line is that the economy suffers from corrupt police and public authorities. For these reasons, corrupt practices must be discouraged, and integrity within the police force must be strengthened.

In conclusion, the essay so far has revealed a significant connection between trust and economic growth. Therefore, it is imperative to rebuild trust and confidence so as to promote economic prosperity. To do that, Nigerians should eradicate corruption, embrace the spirit of Ubuntu and transparent governance and also police officers should be honest in the performance of their duties. It is necessary to protect trust and confidence between people at all time in order for high radius trust to grow.

Our parents often talk about the good old times in Nigeria and it seems that the goodliness of those days may never be restored. Looking backward to moving forward therefore, permit me to drive you back in time to the early hours of October 1st 1960 when Nigerians passionately sang their National Anthem and the promise of a prosperous Nigeria was as clear as glass. Today, we may need no statistical report to ascertain why Nigerians sing the same Anthem today with a zero percent conviction. Studies have shown that Nigerians have the highest migration intent in the world. More than one-third of the population have considered emigration (Tjaden & Laczko, 2017; Isbell & Ojewale, 2018). Just for a second, meditate upon the unusual craze by Nigerians for foreign products as against anything made in Nigeria and then ask "How did the Dark Ages begin?"

In all these, however, there is one certainty- the massive Exodus of Nigerians leaving for greener pastures abroad is not only an Old as well as a New testament to the fact that opportunities to improve one's life chances in Nigeria are scarce but also that our confidence level has been eroded. No wonder many Nigerians scan through the pages of national newspapers daily in search of the rays of hope for a new Nigeria. A rejuvenation agenda for Nigeria should be premised on socio-economic transformation, establishment of a system that works and a conscious cultivation of national identity and patriotism, all for a shared Nigerian prosperity.

Building a better prospect for Nigeria through socio-economic transformation begins with improving the human development capital in our country, that is, increasing the life expectancy, chances of getting quality education and having a decent life. A sound policy response is to first improve the ease of doing business, as Nigeria still remains one of the most difficult places in the world to do business- ranking 157th out of 190 economies (World Bank, 2019). Particular focus must be placed on getting more electricity from renewable sources -wind and solar, simplifying the tax collection process, and swiftly implementing the recently signed African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) for improving trading across borders and leveraging our position as the hub of West Africa. Massive investments in physical infrastructure will invariably enable growth and social impact opportunities.

Our government must move beyond strong rhetoric to viable actions on economic diversification towards sustainable management of renewable natural resources (land, fishery, forestry and wildlife). This will massively generate income through tourism thereby reducing foreign aid dependency, and at the same time, tackle the devastating effects of climate change such as flooding and drought leading to food scarcity.

Also, public-private investments in broadband internet connectivity should be prioritised. Aside the reduction in the cost of living- due to decrease in expenses on mobile data-, broadband internet connectivity will improve access to educational, entertainment and health contents, which will bring about entrepreneurial self-sufficiency for individuals and the youth. The mere fact that internet access allows people to do what inspires them is enough to improve the quality of life of Nigerians especially of those in rural areas.

In Nigeria, the irony of things is that we expect our labour force to remain patriotic when they are largely unemployed and under-employed. Those employed spend more than they earn and finding it difficult to discharge socially ascribed financial responsibilities even at ages 40 and above. Tackling unemployment and improving labour productivity through investment in quality basic education and vocational training to match skills with the needs of businesses is at the heart of our 2017 National Employment Policy, which must be speedily implemented.

If Nigerians do not trust one another in the course of doing business, how do we expect increased foreign investments while still ranking 144 out of 180 countries in the Corruption Perception Index according to Transparency International (2018). Therefore, there is need to restore trust among citizens by creating a shared value system where the truth becomes lucrative again in order to cut transaction costs in business and ensure "fewer disputes and less need to litigate if disputes arise" (Fukuyama, 1995, p.151). Also the government must do more to strengthen its public financial management and ensure that its programmes are not just concealed to accommodate unnecessary spending.

Although conducting credible elections is one of the strategic ways of restoring confidence in Nigeria but how do we reconcile operating one of the most expensive democracies in the world, spending above N1 billion in 1999 to over N100 billion in 2015 (Nuruddeen, 2018), and earmarking N189.21 billion in the 2019 general election, with the

high poverty rate and harsh economic situations in the country? Unless we change the status quo of politics without progress and democracy without development, we will only be going round in circles. Our democracy must lead to the creation of a new Nigeria.

It is acknowledged that “as far as democratization and state building are concerned, the colonial period was not a good schooling period” (Amachi, 2010, p.135). For the purpose of learning however, we must understand that the British colonialists had a motive –to create a geographical expression for administrative convenience and they succeeded. The question we must first ask ourselves for true national integration and nation building is “What is our collective motive as a country?” Answering this unanimously will help us forge a sense of common destiny and goal for improved interactions and smooth transactions which will also be sustained by our children. Our political elites must desist from playing the divide and rule card - over-stretching our cultural differences and politicizing religion for their selfish interests. The government must deliberately create a strong feeling of being wanted for the marginalised groups, take active steps to ensure national security and resolve crisis among aggrieved groups. Also, proper management of public perception by undertaking symbolic actions reflective of the voice of the Nigerian people and the federal character is non-negotiable.

Since the family is the primary unit of the larger society and every social defect in Nigeria today is traceable to some body somewhere doing the wrong thing. It stands to reason that “the strength of a nation derives from the integrity of the home” (Confucius Quotes. n.d) and therefore, Nigerian families, and other agents of socialization must endeavour to preserve our core social values uncompromising of integrity and honesty so much so that we can get good quality conversation going in the media that can inspire the vision of a Nigeria we want to see and entrepreneurially craft what it is that can move our world towards that location. (Talks at Google, 2016). To my mind, a sustainable Nigerian future is unimaginable without political mentorship -training the youths for future leadership from now.

On the overall, the level of success of Nigerians abroad is a standalone point to prove that we need a system that works in Nigeria. Therefore, creating a means of livelihood as well as an enabling business environment must be at the forefront of our government’s burning agenda so that Nigerians in diaspora can return home and our country becomes the destination point for migrants from different countries. Massive investments in the textile industry and in infrastructural development will not only curb the national inferiority complex, capital flight and loss of social identity that comes with anything made in Nigeria but also improve the human development capital of Nigerians.

A sustainable Nigerian Golden Age is not impossible. As far as nation building is concerned, Rwanda’s testimony informs that, first, economic policies are meaningless without quality leadership. Second, a people-centred leadership is required to reconcile the broken relationship between the Nigerian government and its people, since leadership itself is “a love affair with the people.” (USAID Video, 2012).

# References

## Osamide Ikpowomsa

1. Uslaner, E.M. (2002) *The Moral Foundations of Trust*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press
2. Adekunle (2018) Nigeria overtakes India as world's poverty capital – report. Retrieved from <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2018/06/nigeria-overtakes-india-as-worlds-poverty-capital-report>
3. Trading Economics. (2016) Nigeria – Rural population. Retrieved from <https://tradingeconomics.com/nigeria/rural-population-percent-of-total-population-wb-data.html>
4. Lolade, O. (2016) Lagos State Accounted for 77% of Bank Credits in 2015. Retrieved from <https://bizwatchnigeria.ng/lagos-state-accounted-77-bank-credits-2015/amp>
5. Benjamin, I. (September, 2018). 20 Million Nigerian Women Have No Bank Accounts. Retrieved from <https://leadership.ng/2018/09/03/20-million-nigerian-women-have-no-bank-accounts>

## Oladipupo Ogundare

- Arrow, K. (1972). Gifts and exchanges. *Philosophy and public affairs*, 1(4),343-362.
- Banfield, E.C. (1958). *The moral basis of a backward society*. Glencoe, IL: Free Press.
- Bjørnskov, C. (2017). Social trust and economic growth. [SSRN] Retrieved from [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=2906280](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2906280).
- Freedom of Information Act. LFN. 2011. (2011, May 28). Retrieved from <https://www.cbn.gov.ng/FOI/Freedom%20of%20Information%20Act.pdf>
- Fukuyama, F. (2006). *Nation-building: Beyond Afghanistan and Iraq*. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 3.
- King, M.L. (1963). Letter from a Birmingham jail. Retrieved from [https://www.africa.upenn.edu/Articles\\_Gen/Letter\\_Birmingham.html](https://www.africa.upenn.edu/Articles_Gen/Letter_Birmingham.html).
- Knack, S., & Keefer, P. (1997). Do social capital have an economic pay off? A cross-country investigation. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 112(4), 1251-1288.
- Madison Project Data Base. (2018). Rebasings 'Maddison': New income comparisons and the shape of long-run economic development", Retrieved from <https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/releases/maddison-project-database-2018>.
- Mbadugha, M.E. (2011). Obstacles to the Implementation of the Freedom of Information Act, 2011 in Nigeria. Retrieved from <https://www.ajol.info/index.php/naujilj/article/download/168833/158299>
- Ortiz-spina, E. (2016). Trust and GDP. [Our World Data]. Retrieved from <https://ourworldindata.org/trust-and-gdp>.
- Robb, C. (2017). Ubuntu: I am because you are. [Thrive Global]. Retrieved from <https://medium.com/thrive-global/ubuntu-i-am-because-you-are-66efa03f2682>.
- Varvarigos, D., Xin, G. (2015). Social interactions, the evolution of trust, and economic growth. Retrieved from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/d1ad/40b7f19eadd6643047a2fcc8c52a98ed7411.pdf>
- World Values Survey. Wave 2,3,4,5,6. (1990-1994, 1995-1999, 2000-2004, 2005-2009, & 2010-2014). Most people can be trusted. Retrieved from [www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSONline.jsp](http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSONline.jsp).

Amachi, C.M. (2010). Democratization in Nigeria: Nation-Building Versus State-Building. *International Journal of Development and Management Review*, 5(1), 134-135.

Confucius Quotes. (n.d.). BrainyQuote.com. Retrieved July 23, 2019, from BrainyQuote.com Website: [https://brainyquote.com/quotes/confucius\\_134943](https://brainyquote.com/quotes/confucius_134943)

Fukuyama, F. (1995). *Trust: The Social Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity*. New York: Free Press.

Isbell, T. & Ojewale, O. (2018). One in three Nigerians have considered emigration, most to find economic opportunity. *Afrobarometer Dispatch*, No.231, 27th August 2018. Retrieved from <http://afrobarometer.org/publications/ad231-one-three-nigerians-have-considered-emigration-most-find-economic-opportunity>.

Iwok, I. (2019, July 4). US Ambassador rally Nigerians on Nation Building. *Business Day*. Retrieved from <https://businessday.ng/news/article/us-ambassador-rally-nigerians-on-nation-building/>.

Nuruddeen, M.A. (2018, May 7). Nigeria's Elections Among World Most Expensive. *Daily Trust*. Retrieved from <https://allafrica.com/stories/201805080951.html>.

PwC. (2015). *The Future of Nigeria: Three Critical Levers for Improving HDI*. Retrieved from <https://www.pwc.com/ng>.

Talks at Google. (2016, October 25). Pat Utomi: Leadership and Nation Building. [Video file]. Retrieved from [https://www.youtube.com/post\\_login?noapp=1&client=mv-google](https://www.youtube.com/post_login?noapp=1&client=mv-google).

Tjaden, J.D. & Laczko, F. (2017). Trends in global emigration intentions and potential links with migration flows. XXVIII International Population Conference, South Africa.

Transparency International. (2018). *Corruption Perception Index 2018*. Retrieved from <https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018>.

USAID Video. (2012, July 5). *Development, Democracy, and Global Security in the 21st Century*. [Video file]. Retrieved from [https://www.youtube.com/post\\_login?noapp=1&client=mv-google](https://www.youtube.com/post_login?noapp=1&client=mv-google).

World Bank Group. (2019). *Doing Business 2019. Economy Profile of Nigeria*. Retrieved from <https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/data/exploreconomies/nigeria>

