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SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY: A MIRAGE OR REALITY IN THE NIGERIAN STATE

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Abstract
This paper interrogates the realities of social contract theory of the origin of state with regards to the socio-political and economic stands of Nigeria state. The primary objective or function of the state is protection of life and property of its citizenry. Man under state of nature found out that life was short, nasty and brutish. Thus, Man was living in fears. Hence the need to overcome these challenges inherent in the state of nature man entered into a contract among themselves to form a state. The essence is that the state will give them protection and provide for them that which they cannot provide for themselves. The paper therefore observed that the Nigerian State has failed in its own part of the agreement entered into with the people. The failure of Nigerian state manifested itself in the high level of insecurity and infrastructural decay in the country, which spur this investigation. The paper observed among others that insecurity and infrastructural decay in Nigeria is as a result of bad governance, poor maintenance culture, primitive capital accumulation, poverty, etc. The paper, therefore, suggests that the government should as a matter of fact redesign the security architecture of the country and without sentiment of political affiliation, ethnic origin or religious inclination deal with corruption in the lower and high offices.

Keywords: Social Contract Theory; Corruption; Insecurity; Infrastructural Decay

Introduction

The essence of the state is to do for the people that which the people cannot do for themselves. The government is the machinery through which the will of the state is carried out. Thus the government to effectively carry out its responsibilities has various institutions that perform certain functions. The insecurity situations in the country have generated a lot of questions regarding the origin of state and the realities that led to its establishment.

Democratic government is built on the underlined principles of "government of the people by the people and for the people". It is anchored on understanding/agreement reached between the people and the state. This agreement is evidenced in the social contract theory of the state propounded by Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Jeans-Jacques Rousseau, with their individual views.

It is imperative, however, to observe that though politics is a universal phenomenon, there are indeed, differences between politics in Africa and politics in the developed capitalist societies of Europe and America. These differences stem from the way and manner politics is conducted in these societies. In fact, the structure of a society, its prevalent mode of production, external environment, the historical experience of the society and its political action affects the conduct and outcome of politics. While the developed capitalist societies of Europe and America have ensured political stability in their domestic politics, virtually all African states south of the Sahara are facing serious crisis that have in many instances threatened to destabilize not only domestic politics but entire regional political arrangements (Nweke, 2017:98).

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It is worthy of note that chapter II of Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria, states the Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy. Thus,

> *13. It shall be the duty and responsibility of all organs of government, and of all authorities and persons, exercising legislative, executive or judicial powers, to conform to, observe and apply the provisions of this Chapter of this Constitution.*
> *14. (1) The Federal Republic of Nigeria shall be a State based on the principles of democracy and social justice.*
> *(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 their government shall be ensured in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.*

The security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government. Nigeria society is getting more and more insecure, more people are getting into various forms of crimes and terrorism and they are getting more desperate, ruthless, and sophisticated. According to Ezeah & Osayi (2014), one of the hottest insecurity in Nigeria is Boko Haram, a terrorist sect whose overt and covert activities has threatened the foundation of the country. Similar to this is the activities of herdsmen's, which threatened the unity of Nigeria. Thus, the activities of both Boko Haram and herdsmen presently make Nigerians live their lives in fear without knowing when Boko Haram suicide bombers and the secret killings of herdsmen will come their way.

Terrorism is currently a foremost challenge in Nigeria. Due to the prevalence of the act of terrorism in Nigeria, numerous numbers of people have lost their lives on daily basis. Despite the fact that government and the security agents claim to be on top of the matter, insecurity persists. From all indications, the government as well as the security agent seems to be incapable of effectively securing the lives and properties of the citizenry from terrorists group (Obayori, Osai, Ahmodu, & Maeba, 2018:101).

The essence of the government is to do for the people that which the people cannot do for themselves. If the government fails to do that which it ought to do, then it has some questions to answer. To discuss this issue we have to look at the following: the meaning of social contract, the views of the proponents of the social contract theory, where did the Nigerian state got it wrong and the way out.

Social contract

It is an agreement, between the ruled and their rulers, defining the rights and duties of each. In primeval times, according to the theory, individuals were born into an anarchic state of nature, which was happy or unhappy according to the particular version. They then, by exercising natural reason, formed a society (and a government) by means of a contract among themselves (Encyclopaedia Britannica https://www.britannica.com/topic/social-contract).

According to Hobbes (*Leviathan*, 1651), the state of nature was one in which there were no enforceable criteria of right and wrong. People took for themselves all that they could, and human life was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short." The state of nature was therefore a state of war, which could be ended only if individuals agreed (in a social contract) to give their liberty into the

hands of a sovereign, who was thenceforward absolute, on the sole condition that their lives were safeguarded by sovereign power.

John Locke (1632-1704) believed that, when men transfer their rights to a government, a social contract is entered into. In subjecting themselves to a sovereign ruler, or other form of government, the people gain security. Locke expressed a belief that people had certain basic rights that must be supplied by the government, because of its contract with the people. For John Locke, arguments for the social contract and for the right of citizens to revolt against their king were enormously evidence on the democratic government.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1712-1778, lived and wrote during what was arguably the headiest period in the intellectual history of modern France–the Enlightenment. Rousseau has two distinct social contract theories. The first is found in his essay, Discourse on the Origin and Foundations of Inequality among Men, commonly referred to as the Second Discourse, and is an account of the moral and political evolution of human beings over time, from a State of Nature to modern society. As such it contains his naturalized account of the social contract, which he sees as very problematic. The second is his normative or idealized theory of the social contract, and is meant to provide the means to alleviate the problems that modern society has created for us, as laid out in the Social Contract.

According to Rousseau, the State of Nature was a peaceful and quixotic time. People lived solitary, uncomplicated lives. Their few needs were easily satisfied by nature. Because of the abundance of nature and the small size of the population, competition was non-existent, and persons rarely even saw one another, much less had reason for conflict or fear. Moreover, these simple, morally pure persons were naturally endowed with the capacity for pity, and therefore were not inclined to bring harm to one another.

As time passed, however, humanity faced certain changes. As the overall population increased, the means by which people could satisfy their needs had to change. People slowly began to live together in small families, and then in small communities. Divisions of labor were introduced, both within and between families, and discoveries and inventions made life easier, giving rise to leisure time. Such leisure time inevitably led people to make comparisons between themselves and others, resulting in public values, leading to shame and envy, pride and contempt. Most importantly according to Rousseau, was the invention of private property, which constituted the pivotal moment in humanity's evolution out of a simple, pure state into one characterized by greed, competition, vanity, inequality, and vice. Rousseau noted that the invention of property constitutes humanity's 'fall from grace' out of the State of Nature.

Having introduced private property, initial conditions of inequality became more pronounced. Some have property and others are forced to work for them, and the development of social classes begins. Eventually, those who have property notice that it would be in their interests to create a government that would protect private property from those who do not have it but can see that they might be able to acquire it by force. So, government gets established, through a contract, which purports to guarantee equality and protection for all (https://www.iep.utm.edu/soc-cont/).

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However way or whichever form we looks at the views of these scholars of social contract theory one thing is clear and that is the agreement by the people to form a state (government). The sole objective of the government is to give them security.

Security: It has been conceptualized by many scholars in different ways. According to Ezeah & Osayi (2014), security can be conceptualized as the knowledge and attitude members of a society possess regarding the protection of their lives and properties. Agbonika & Agbonika (2013), security can be said to be a state of being or existence that is free from danger, fear, threat, anxiety and uncertainty.

Security Challenges in Nigeria

Amnesty International in a statement issued on 28 June 2018 titled, Nigeria: Authorities failing to tame bloody killings. Noted that at least 1813 people killed from January to June 2018, across 17 states of the country, the death toll almost doubles that of entire 2017. It accused the Nigerian government of not doing enough to curb the violence that has claimed many lives in the country. Therefore, by failing to hold murderers to account, Nigerian authorities are encouraging impunity that is propelling rising insecurity across the country. "They are gravely concerned about the rising spate of killings across the country, especially the communal clashes between farmers and herders and attacks by bandits across at least 17 states. They argued that the authorities have a responsibility to protect lives and properties, but they are clearly not doing enough going by what is happening. The latest incidence in Plateau state, where armed gunmen attacked 11 villages on 23 June for at least seven hours and killed at least 200 villagers without intervention from security forces, should be investigated." Noted by Osai Ojigho Director of Amnesty International Nigeria 28 June 2018.*The rights group called on the Nigerian government to answer these questions: "Who are these attackers, where do they come from, where do they go after attacks, who arms them, [and] why is security forces' response time very slow?"*

Nigeria is a pressure cooker of internal conflicts and generalized violence that must be addressed urgently, an independent United Nations expert said on Tuesday 3 September 2019, following a fact-finding visit to the country. "The overall situation in Nigeria gives rise to extreme concern", with issues like poverty and climate change adding to the crisis, said Special Rapporteur Agnes Callamard after presenting a preliminary statement at the end of her 12-day mission. She pointed out that if ignored, the ripple effects of unaccountability on such a large scale had the potential to destabilize the sub-region if not the whole continent. However way the federal government may disagree with these issues raised, the fact is that there is established security problem in the country.

Ms. Callamard highlighted many areas of concern, including armed conflict against the Boko Haram terrorist group in the northeast; insecurity and violence in the northwest; the conflict in the central area known as the Middle Belt and parts of the northwest and south, between nomadic Fulani herdsmen and indigenous farming communities. "The loss of trust and confidence in public institutions prompts Nigerians to take matters of protection into their own hands, which is leading to a proliferation of self-protecting armed militia and cases of 'jungle justice'", she said. **A sign of failed state**

She particularly urge the Nigerian Government, and the international community, to prioritize as a matter of urgency, accountability and access to justice for all victims and addressing the conflicts

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between nomadic cattle breeding and farming communities, fueled by toxic narratives and the large availability of weapons in the hands of herdsmen. (https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/09/1045472)

Former Archbishop of Lagos, Cardinal Anthony Olubunmi Okogie, while commenting on the increased insecurity in the country call for improved security of lives of Nigerians said that President Muhammadu Buhari-led administration was not capable of protecting the people from attacks by Boko Haram terrorists and other insurgent groups. He noted that the presidential spokesperson, who combine insolence and mendacity rather than give honest responses to the people, insult citizens through constant statement on the state of security in the country. He said, "One of the biggest lies ever told by any government in the history of Nigeria is that Boko Haram has been technically defeated. "Boko Haram has not been defeated. It is in fact waxing stronger"(SaharaReporters, New York Feb 05, 2020).

Speaking against the backdrop of the worsening security situation recently and the rift generated by the establishment of a regional security initiative, Operation Amotekun by governors of South West States to tackle crime in the region, Senate President, Lawan, admitted that the nation's security system was inefficient and ineffective. He highlighted the need for collaboration between the executive and the legislature to redesign the nation's security architecture to make it more responsive to the needs of Nigerians, whose lives and property had become increasingly endangered **(**Ojo & Salau The guardian Saturday magazine 09 February 2020).

Ojo & Salau writing on the level of insecurity in Nigeria noted that over the last few weeks, there have been security meetings across the nation, which had in attendance, leaders and major stakeholders drawn from various spheres of life, especially the security sub-sector. Top on the agenda of these meetings has been the worsening security situation in the country, and the need to stem the very dangerous tide. At one of such gatherings, before the meeting, President Buhari, while expressing his frustration at increasing security threats across the country, had said that what is happening at the moment was far beyond just insurgency, but an evil plot against the peace of the country **(**Ojo & Salau) The guardian Saturday magazine 09 February 2020).

The question then is what is the government doing to curtail it? Another issue apart from security that questions the sincerity of the government is the level of infrastructural decay in the country.

Infrastructural Decay

Infrastructural decay around the country can to a greater extent be traced to corruption and lack of accountability and transparency by public/private office holders in Nigeria (Ogbuagu, Ubi, & Effiom 2014). In Nigeria, it is one of the many unresolved challenges that have made development not to be human centered. Corruption is a long-term major political and economic challenge to Nigeria in the provision of infrastructures (Ayobolu, 2006 cited in Ogbuagu, Ubi, & Effiom, 2014)). Nigeria has remained among the top leading countries on corruption according to transparency international. The country dropped three places and scored lower in number of points than in its previous year's record. This is an indicator that corruption is perceived to have worsened in the country within the last one year. It says Nigeria is now 149 out of 180 countries, a record that is three steps lower than its rank of 146 in 2019 (Kunle Sanni January 28, 2021 Premium Times).

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Rufus & Bufumoh (2017), points out that critical infrastructure decay in Nigeria is directly related to major issues of development crises in Nigeria. One major factor that has contributed to the development crises in Nigeria is that of critical infrastructure decay. The problem has manifested in the form of high level of unemployment, poverty, frustration, desperation, criminality, relocation and migration from Nigeria to Europe, America and other parts of the world. They stated that, the road transport is the most important element in the country's transportation sector carrying about 95% of all the nation's goods and passengers. But currently many of the roads are in disrepair because of poor maintenance and years of heavy traffic.

Road network is vital to socio-economic development of any nation and that is why developed and developing countries focus their attention on providing such basic infrastructure. It is a well known fact that road network is seriously lacking in all states of the nation. A look at our roads from east to north, from north to west, from east to west will reveal that if an urgent attention is not given to this all important aspect of this economic rejuvenation not so much can be achieved.

Magu (2019), Uhunmwuangho & Ekpu (2012) pointed out that corruption is responsible for infrastructural decay in Nigeria. Commenting on the poor infrastructural development in Nigeria the Chairman of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) hinges the blame on corruption. The EFCC boss Ibrahim Magu, on 27th March 2019 pointed out that corruption has played a role in frustrating or ruining the provision and maintenance of infrastructure in the country over the years.

Magu said the corrupt practices were carried out by individuals, but on most occasions, executed by an elaborate and sinister syndicate that included contractors, architects, quantity surveyors, engineers, consultants to government officials, corporate executives and other players. Magu traced the genesis of corruption that led to infrastructural decay to the cement racket of 1975.

He said corrupt elements in the Federal Ministry of Defense at the time ordered 16.2 million metric tonnes of cement for the construction of Army barracks at inflated costs, instead of the 2.9 million metric tonnes actually required by the ministry. Waziri, Bukar, & Mu'azu (2014:1490), noted that the state of some of the physical infrastructures which is provided by the construction sector in the country is reported below:

•Roads ACID (2011) states that "The Nigerian roads have been found to be the lowest in density in Africa, where only 31% of the roads are paved as compared to 50% in the middle income countries, and even where roads are provided only 40% of these roads can be said to be in good condition". The traffic volumes on the road networks in Nigeria are also relatively high in relation to those of similar countries (ACID, 2011).

•Railways, Nigeria has one of the most extensive national rail networks in Africa, second only to South Africa in length (AICD, 2011). Rail lines run to the northwest, northeast, southwest, and southeast of the country. Historically, Nigeria's railway was among the best in West Africa, but it has since fallen into neglect. The rail network covers 3,505 km of mainly single track lines

•Water and sanitation According to World Bank (2002) 50% of the city dwellers in Nigeria lack access to portable water and sanitation. About forty-four (44) percent of households have their own private boreholes and many rely on water vendors whose high prices amount to more than 30 percent of the household income for the poorest, as a result large proportion of households have resorted to

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drawing water from unhygienic sources (Alabi and Ocholi, 2010). AICD (2011) reported that only 13% of the population has access to improved latrines and one in three Nigerians continues to practice open defecation. This practice continues to increase with little effort toward improving total sanitation. AICD (2011) reported that in 1998, 24 percent of the population practiced open defecation; within 10 years this had increased to 29 percent Nigeria is said to be generating 80,000 metric tonnes of solid waste daily, but only 30% of this is collected for proper disposal.

•Housing The Nigerian Housing deficit is estimated at over 14 million units. The housing reform efforts by previous and present administrations have the objective of providing the much needed dwelling units.

Discussing the level of infrastructural decay in Nigeria Uhunmwuangho & Ekpu (2012: 2) argued that over ninety percent of the corporate institutions and over forty percent of individual now resort to meeting their own infrastructural needs than to depend on the government to provide these basic needs to the generality of the populace. The state of infrastructures in Nigeria has remained a matter of concern given the importance of infrastructures in the economic well being of the populace and the growth and development process of the economy. Unfortunately, various performance indicators in respect of these infrastructural facilities point to the fact that their performance remained unsatisfactory

There are reports of many roads and bridges collapsing around the country. Prominent among them are the Aba to Port Harcourt section of the Port Harcourt – Enugu Federal Highway, an important link bridge between the South-West and North-West parts of the country which collapsed at Mokwa in Niger State, the Benin-Auchi-Okene road; the Umuahia-Ikot Ekpene Road, Enugu-Onitsh Road among others. These important highways that have collapsed make commerce difficult around the country, especially since the railway system has not been fully resuscitated. This is chiefly responsible for the high cost of food items. The truth is that, there is progressive deterioration of our national infrastructure and the lack of adequate maintenance for most of them. In spite of the billions the Federal Government has set aside for Power, Works and Housing as part of a strategy of massive investment in infrastructure to help the economy escape from recession, little impact is being made. Even before this administration, billions had been spent to revamp national power and transport infrastructure with little to show for it (Retrieved from https://www.vanguardngr.com/07/2017).

What led us to this?

Many factors have been identified to be responsible for the security challenges and the infrastructural decay in Nigeria. Prominent among them are:

* Unemployment: Unemployment is a situation whereby people who are willing, qualified and capable of working at the prevailing wage rate could not have any work to do. Unemployment is one of the greatest challenges that have confronted the governments over the years. Nowadays in Nigeria, unemployed youths have been used as thugs during political campaigns as well as in the time of crisis. It is quite unfortunate that Nigeria government has not design a workable policy of resolving the menace of unemployment.

* Poverty: Poverty is a state of being poor. Poverty is said to be worse than incurable diseases. The incidence of poverty is one of the reason that occasioned kidnapping and robbery. Virtually all kidnappers in Nigeria usually demand for large sum of money from the victim relatives as a condition

for freedom. Ilo (2008 as cited in Obayori, Osai, Ahmodu, & Maeba, 2018) argued that poverty is the greatest source of civil strife in Nigeria, in that when people are hungry and lack basic necessities of life, they are easily prone to violence.

* Religious factor: Inability to tolerate one another religion is another cause of insecurity and terrorism in Nigeria. Religion in the country has become a matter of competition where adherents engage in "holier than thou" attitude, building higher places of worship strategically on the roads and highways, yet many innocent Nigerians continue to be slaughtered for the simple fact that their religious inclinations is different from those of their murderer.

* Primitive capital accumulation: Nweke (2017:98) argued that capitalism has no doubt created a condition where the orientation has become that of exploitation and endless amassing of wealth at the expense of both the state and her citizens by the petty bourgeois in Nigeria. Public policy has been a reflection of the capitalist instincts of the various decision (policy) makers. Ezeh (2008:64) noted that "it is no longer hidden, the inordinate capitalistic instincts that has been found in almost every Nigerian leadership to the extent that greed, embezzlement and corrupt enrichment have become common sites. It is surprising at the rate at which almost every public office holder is becoming a culprit of corrupt enrichment in Nigeria today.

Hence, public position have been reduced to no other thing than an invitation to partake in the sharing of the national cake even when nothing is done as contribution to its baking. Therefore, what the leaders are interested in is how to share the wealth of the country at the detriment of the masses. People are suffering while the political office holders a busy diverting public fund (money) into their private pocket (purse).

The state resources have fallen into wrong hands (petty-bourgeois) and the masses are dying of hunger in the midst of plenty. This is in line with the World Bank report that the Nigerian rich oil money is only been shared by about one percent of the entire population. This is possible because of corruption and capital accumulation (Nweke 2017). The government is doing little or nothing to better the lives of the people. Infrastructures are decaying due to lack of maintenance. The very fact is that the money meant for its maintenance is embezzled by the political class.

* The Role of Partisan Politics: Partisan politics and political patronage play a major role in the occurrence of terrorism and security challenges in Nigeria. The sustenance of Boko Haram and herdsmen in some part of the country is a clear case of partisan politics.

* Poor equipment in our educational institutions: our universities, polytechnics, colleges that are supposed to train proficient technologists, technicians, and engineers are poorly equipped with obsolete and non-functional equipment (Obayori, Osai, Ahmodu, & Maeba, 2018:104-105).

The Option Available For Us

From fact before us, it is clear that the government had not done enough towards tackling the problem of insecurity and infrastructural decay facing the country. However, the following options are available:

- **Accountable Leadership:** It is worthy of note that one of the greatest challenges facing Nigeria is lack of accountable leaders. Nigeria lack good and accountable leaders that will pilot the affair of the country by transforming the economic wealth and equitable distribution of the resources amongst the governed. Therefore, leadership should be seen as opportunity to serve the nation and not opportunity to acquire wealth at the expense of the poor masses. Thus, there should be improved governance and service delivery by exemplary and transparent leadership.

- **End to Official Impunity:** Official impunity is one of the major factors that impede socio-economic and political development of the country. It also aid in effective recruiting tool for terrorist groups such as Boko Haram and other militant groups. The government must investigate and prosecute not only crimes committed by militants, but also those perpetrated by political leaders and security personnel. Official immunity has been turned into official impunity by some that are in position of authority in Nigeria. The government needs to check this and take a bold step toward discouraging impunity.

- **Creation of Employment and Poverty Alleviation Programmes:** The radical approach to socio-economic solution to the menace of insecurity in Nigeria is creation of employment and poverty alleviation programmes. Some people engage in social vices because of lack of employment. Thus, if youth unemployment is solved and the poverty level is alleviated by the Nigerian government at various levels, there will be reduction in the level of crime if not completely wipeout. Job creation is a major solution to unemployment.

- **Quality and Affordable Education for All Citizenry:** Education is the bedrock upon which the development of any society rest. This is because education breeds enlightened citizenry with bright ideas to develop the country and create self-empowerment and the enabling environment for the growth and development of the economy. Thus, good knowledge will save the youths from various forms of social vices and unnecessary manipulations by the elites and politicians.

- **Redesigning the countries security architecture:** A former governor of Anambra State, Chukwuemeka Ezeife, sharing his thoughts on curtailing the spate of insecurity in the country, noted that insecurity derives from the political system that Nigeria currently operates, suggesting that the country returns to the regional government with regional police and regional control of its affairs. Ezeife said: "Insecurity is a creation of the unitary government, which we have now. The Nigeria that we have now is wrong. How can one group control all the security outfits in the country? And our constitution makes it clear that Federal Character should reflect in the appointment of positions in Nigeria" (Ojo & Salau **The guardian Saturday magazine 09 February 2020).** Nigerian Police should be transformed for effective service delivery. The police should be trained to take up their constitutional responsibility of combating crime, control and quell internal conflict and violence. They should be well motivated and equipped with sophisticated arms and ammunitions to be able to withstand the one in the hands of armed robbers and other hoodlums. Finally, taking policing back to the community will help in reducing crime to the barest minimum.

- **Infrastructural Maintenance:** Experts on various fields should be hired to evaluate and report the state of the country's critical infrastructure to government. Magu upheld the view that developing a culture of maintenance of existing infrastructure was vital and necessary, since without such, the infrastructure would fall into a state of disrepair and eventually hinder the pace of social and economic development. The future of Nigeria is bright if only her political leaders can be selfless and formulate good policies that will maintain and sustain

her critical infrastructures. Nigeria's potentials are great due to her strategic location in Africa, her large population, her entrepreneurial spirit, etc. Monitoring of the budget implementation process so as to avoid misappropriation and corruption.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This paper has clearly x-rayed the inadequacies in the governance of Nigeria that has negated the agreement of the Nigerian people with the government. The government has performed bellow expectation in terms of discharging its constitution responsibility. The study reveals that, infrastructural decay has accounted for high level of poverty, unemployment, epileptic power supply, etc. It also observed that insecurity in the country is a great challenge to its socio-economic development. In most parts of the country people are living in fears of one attack or the other. Some people can no longer go to their farms again because of herdsmen.

The paper therefore, calls for serious government attention to redesign the country's security architecture and also sustain her critical infrastructure. There should be proper procedure for project monitoring, implantation and maintenance mechanism. The goal should be to uproot the corruption syndicate in the system and institute an effective and permanent preventive and monitoring system through the active participation of the wider public.

What Nigeria needs now is a visionary leader. Leaders, who will stand on the part of truth, shone corruption of which ever form no matter who commits it, sincere, upright and stand beyond cabal.Thus, Nigeria's developmental crises can only be surmounted with selfless and vision-oriented leaders who can embark on reforms and policies that will contain, maintain and sustain her security challenges and critical infrastructures.

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