

INTRODUCTION

Corruption and accountability are two paramount terms that are calling the attention of our world today. Both the two words are going hand-in-hand with each other. However, corruption and lack of accountability are two major problems fighting not only our heritable country (Nigeria), but the whole world. To fight corruption, there is a need to introduce new ways and ensure accountability among ourselves.

Therefore, the paper focuses on five categories; the introduction, corruption and anti-corruption, innovative ways to spread anti - corruption, demand for accountability in the country and also the summary of the discussion.

CORRUPTION AND ANTI-CORRUPTION

Corruption does not have a single and universal acceptable definition. This is because, it has a wider scope and everybody is defining it according to his own perception. However, many attempts have been made by so many laws and people among which are; corruption can be define as asking, receiving or obtaining any property or benefits of any kind, by a person for himself or any other person (Section 98B (1)(a) of the Criminal Code).

Black Law Dictionary, (6th ed.) defined corruption as an act done with intent to give some advantage inconsistent with official duty and the right of others. The act of an official or fiduciary person who unlawfully and wrong fully uses his station or character to procure some benefits for himself or for another person, contrary to right and duties of another.

Anti corruption is design to eradicate or prevent dishonest or fraudulent conduct, especially in a political context (Oxford Dictionary). Anti-corruption is therefore, any mechanism, way process, tool or instrument use to stop or fight corruption.

Many organizations has made much investigation and placed Nigeria on-top of the most corrupt country in the world. Example, transparency international carried out a survey on the corruption levels of some countries in which Nigeria was seen as the most corrupt in the ranking, because the country occupied the 90th position in terms of

transparency. Nigeria is the most corrupt country in 2000. (Uzochukwu Mike, 2018).

Apart from the above report, there are so many instances whereby Nigeria was rank as the top or among the most corrupt countries in the world. Nevertheless, there is some little improvement in the fight against corruption in these days.

However, fighting corruption in Nigeria was done through some instrument or mechanisms established by the government at different time. But, despite all those instruments, almost all the mechanism does not give a positive effect. Among those mechanisms are;

- (a) Economic and Financial Crimes Commission Act (EFCC),
- (b) Independent Corrupt Practices and Related Offences Commission (ICPC), 2003,
- (c) Change Begins With Me and;
- (d) Whistle Blowing Policy

With all the above mechanisms, the fight against corruption does not give any positive effect. But with the recent development in the judicial system in the country, we have seen some positive effect, as some dignitaries were sentence to imprisonment, example, the FMR. Governor of Plateau State, Joshua Chibi Dariye and David Babachil Lawal (Secretary to the FG).

INNOVATIVE WAYS TO SPREAD ANTI-CORRUPTION

From the above point of view, one can simply deduct that, fighting corruption in Nigeria is obvious. Therefore, to succeed in doing so, we need to follow the following ways:

- (a) Introducing an Anti-corruption subject as a course of study into various levels of institutions like that of English and Mathematics as core subjects will help the younger ones in moral upbringing and also to put in them, the love of their country. If and only if, the government can be able to impact anti-corruption in the mind of its citizens, then the citizen will also have the mind of fighting corruption.
- (b) Organizing series of Orientation: the government should have a kind of orientation to the citizen across the country showing the

negative effects of corruption in the life and well-being of the country.

- (c) Youth empowerment: just like the present N-power Programme that is currently on process, the government should introduce more programmes for the empowerment of the youth so as they will have something doing as the means of their livelihood. Corruption can be reduced to some extent by investing or empowering those organizations to reduce corruption in the society.

With the above mentioned ways, if the government will add these ways to the current ones on the ground, we are going to have a successful fight against corruption.

DEMAND FOR ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE COUNTRY

As we all know, it's an undisputable fact that lack of accountability in the country is what lead to the spread of corruption in the country. This is to say, unlike private institution, the government is not doing well to ensured responsibility, transparency and feedback in the project it is awarding.

According to Jide Ibieta (PhD), in his write-up "corruption and public accountability in the Nigerian public sector: interrogating the omission". Accountability presupposes that an official or person who has been assigned duties should be held responsible for his/her actions and the consequences emanating from them.

From the attribute of a good and a patriotic citizen, public interest is his first priority before his own. Notwithstanding the fact that, government is trying to see that there was accountability in the country, but still there is a need for government to add more effort and mechanisms in ensuring accountability.

There are so many reasons for the demand of accountability in the country. For instance, there are so many road projects that took 5-6 years in Plateau State without completion. Among this roads are; the road that linked Yandoya and Rikkos, Anguwan rogo/anguwan rimi road which took almost three 3years without completion, new market road and many roads across the local government (Jos North).

CONCLUSION

Conclusively, the paper has elaborated on the meaning of corruption and anti-corruption. It mention the current tools we have for fighting corruption and most importantly, it introduced some new ways in spreading anti-corruption in the country and also demand for accountability in the country, and Jos North is made as a case study.

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