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with the assertion that Nigeria is an underdeveloped country that achieves far less potential, given its human and other resources. Nigeria's backwardness crisis, mortgaged by the vast human and other resources available to Nigeria, the country has the potential to be one of the most developed countries in the world. Unfortunately, Nigeria is not using this potential and is well below the level of development it should have achieved. The situation has deteriorated in recent years. A country that only a few years ago proudly declared itself the largest economy in Africa also has the dubious honour of being the capital of poverty in the world. The poverty rate, measured by the percentage of the population living with an income of less than \$2 per day, has risen from 54 per cent in 1999 to 80 per cent today. Nigeria has overtaken India as the host for the world's largest extremely poor population. Similarly, unemployment rose from 4.2 per cent in 1999 to 23 per cent in the third quarter of 2018, with youth unemployment at a staggering 33.1 per cent. To add to the above, Nigeria, at 13.5 million, now has the largest population of children in the world without having killed schoolchildren; one of the top five countries with the highest mortality rates; one of the three remaining polio-endemic countries in the world and the third most widespread country in the world to be affected by terror. However, for a layman, the stats staggered higher may not mean anything. In her view, the country's backwardness is easier to understand from the point of view: Hunger, And food insecurity; a shattered public school system with poor infrastructure, overcrowded classrooms, inadequate staff, inadequate students; terribly bad roads, including some with craters that can fit a small car; Lack of equipment, supplies and services in public hospitals; inadequate power supply, resulting in regular power outages and almost no public water supply. We can continue and continue the list of developmental weaknesses that make the average Nigerian complain that every family is a local government council that supplies its own electricity, water, education, etc. Attempts to question the basis of such gross ineachibility provided various explanations, starting in particular with the inability of leadership and the lingering consequences of colonialism. In recent years, however, one of the new explanations for the country's underdevelcies has been the devastating effects of corruption and corrupt behaviour on the part of those entrusted to our commonwealth. Over time, corruption has become one of the most serious factors behind the failures and backwardness of the Nigerian state. It's not without reason. Corruption is one of the most important elements preventing the proper use of resources in Nigeria. The stench of corruption permeates almost every place in Nigeria and has made the country and its systems painful and unhealthy. Nigeria and its corruption conundrum A little glimpse into our history may be appropriate at this stage. Historical data, including those of colonial officers, indicate the prevalence of corruption in Nigerian government, especially in the public sector back in colonial times. Reports of district officers repeatedly point to terminally corrupt native elites. In our time, our fight against corruption dates back to the post-independence period of internal self-government and the immediate post-independence period. In a statement on 15 January 1966, on behalf of the Supreme Council of the Revolution of the Nigerian Armed Forces, declaring martial law over the northern provinces of Nigeria, Major Chukwuma Kaduna Nzeogwu stated that the purpose of the Revolutionary Council is to create a strong united and prosperous nation free from corruption and internal unrest. Later in the speech he famously stated: Our enemies are political speculators, crooks, people in high and low places who seek bribes and demand 10 percent; those who keep the country divided permanently so they can stay in the posts of ministers or VIPs, at least tribalists, cronies, those that make the country look great for nothing before the international those that corrupt our society and put the Nigerian political calendar back in their own words and deeds. . J.T.U. Aguia Ironsi, who was in power after the coup, promised to destroy corruption. In his first broadcast for the nation on January 18, 1966, he warned that the federal military government would root out corruption and dishonesty in our public life with ruthless efficiency and restore integrity and self-respect in our public life. This statement was followed by the establishment of various probe groups concerning the assets of some public officials and others suspected of large-scale misappropriation of public funds and unfair enrichment. In the following years, from 1966 to 1999, with the exception of the civil interregional region of the Second Republic, from 1979 to 1983, the Nigerian political space became a game for one military messianic group or another. Corruption along with the inability or inability to consult deposed leaders has become the most popular excuse, deploying gun-totting, trigger-happy soldiers to seize power. The era of military rule coincided with a critical stage in the development of this country. Over the years, Corruption has become a plot in the classic play, constantly looking for new actors for reconstruction of subsequent generations. Each regime sought to legitimize its status by making claims against corruption and justifying its stay in power, declaring the need to sanitize the state situation and consolidate a process free from corruption. The consolidation of military rulers in power, especially in the post-war years, coincided with the emergence of colossal oil wealth, which properly managed could change the state of the nation positively and forever. But instead we have had a worsening economic situation and worsening corruption. With a clear lack of attention to the path of one regime after another, it is not the main harm to the risk why corruption has flourished without abation, even when Nigeria has become the country with the highest cost of construction projects not because of the higher quality of delivery, but because of upholstery. Why are our infrastructure facilities, including roads, electricity, schools, hospitals, etc., in such a distressed situation? Corruption is untold to Nigeria's progress as a country, and the consequences have far-reaching consequences, including a negative international image, lack of legitimacy of government, violence and political instability, erosion of social values, including a culture of hard work, social trust, respect for others, especially the elders and the weak, etc. Public trust is essential to the smooth functioning of government. Unethical conduct of public officials leads to loss of trust The Government cannot function effectively if the public believes that its officials are corrupt, corrupt, if it's not. The general view in the country today is that corruption is deeply rooted in the structure of government at all levels and in every institution of government. There is a growing number of hopes for good governance, integrity and transparency in the public service. Thus, state functionaries should not just be honest people, they should be treated in this way. Sola Akinrinade Home / Archives / Vol. 8 No 3 (2011) / Articles Newspaper examines Nigeria's backwardness: who is to blame: The failure of leadership or its political economy. The paper highlights the peculiarities of underdevelhist development in Nigeria. They range from high unemployment, poor income and wealth distribution, high levels of insecurity, rising absolute poverty to low levels of social and political consciousness, to increased illiteracy, poor health care, housing and public services, to which only a few will be mentioned. It concludes that Nigeria's underdevelopment is the cause of the political economic system it accepts. This is due to the following reasons; first, in Nigeria, a person's status is determined by the amount of wealth he can accumulate. Secondly, in Nigeria, it is possible and really easy for people to deceive and escape society. This is because we do not ask questions about the wealth of peoples, but we honor them. To save the situation, which the newspaper recommends, the new political and economic system characterizes the following - people-oriented government, respect for the dignity of work, respect for the rule of law, well laid out and religiously pursued national goals of self-reliance, the social security system to mention only a few of them. LWATI: Journal of Contemporary Studies, 8 (3), 267-279, 2011 eISSN magazine identifiers: 1813-2227 1813-2227 reasons for underdevelopment in nigeria before independence. reasons for underdevelopment in nigeria pdf

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