

SOCIAL CAPITAL, CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA: A CASE STUDY OF SOME CONTRACTS AWARDED BY NIGER DELTA DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION IN AKWA IBOM AND CROSS RIVER STATE

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ABSTRACT

Social capital is acquired through goodwill which a person poses over time. It is a very vital tool for mutual trust. It creates wealth since confidence is reposed on whoever has it. However, due to generational change, this vital societal instrument has begun to fade off as people now use this opportunity for selfish gain. It has paved way for corruption be it political or any other form. The resultant effect is that this social deficit has translate into infrastructural decay as people who are trusted to handle vital project defines it immoral to render moral justice to the obligations of the society, hence, a fall in total productivity and a tin relay on Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The overall result is a negative impact on economic growth. To effectively carry out this study, the researcher collates all contracts awarded by NDDC from 2004 to 2011; assess the level of completion by using simple percentages. It was discovered that contracts were poorly executed due to high leveled corruption by government officials who sometimes award the said contract to ‘trusted’ persons’. Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) is set by Nigerian government to empower and provide infrastructural facilities to the people living within the Niger Delta region.

Keyword: Social Capital, Corruption, Economic Growth, Gross Domestic Product and Niger Delta Development Commission.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In recent years a great many scholars have argued that the formation of social capital is the engine of economic progress. Many others have noted, however, that the evidence is mixed. However, the idea of social capital sits awkwardly in contemporary economic thinking. Although it has a powerful, intuitive appeal, social capital has proven hard to track as an economic good.

The concept of social capital (though not labeled as such) existed ever since small communities formed and humans interacted with the expectation of reciprocation and trust (Platteau, 1994; Platteau and Moore, 1994; Woolcock, 1998); however, the term in its present form and associated meanings was popularized amongst others by Bourdieu (1983; 1985; 1989), Coleman (1986; 1988; 1990), Granovetter (1973;1983; 1985;) and Putnam (1993; 1995; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2004;). Some view it as existing only as a byproduct of membership in a larger community, not as an individual resource, (Lochner, Kawachi, Kennedy, 1999; Capiano 2005). Others

explain it in a broader as an element that operate both at individual, family and within communities, (Portes, 1988; 2000; Coleman, 1990; Pootinga, 2005).

Social capital resides in the relations among the nodes and 'just as physical and human capital facilitates productive activity, social capital does as well' (Coleman, 1988b, p 101; White, 2002). It exists between individuals and by extension can be accumulated by the individuals. Such a view of social capital rests on the premise that 'my connections can help me' (Cross and Cummings, 2004; White, 2002, p 260), it is all about establishing relationships purposefully and employing them to generate intangible and tangible benefits in short or long terms.

In an early definition, social capital was identified with those "... features of social organization, such as trust, norms, and networks that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating coordinated actions" (Putnam, 1993: 167). That is, is people in a society can possibly delegate responsibility to any member without doubt that such a person can deliver due to mutual trust. This exist in a society that see's themselves as one. This conforms to the definition given by Bowles and Gintis, 2002: F419, that social capital refers to trust, concern for one's associates, a willingness to live by the norms of one's community and to punish those who do not." Again, Social capital refers to norms and networks of reciprocity, trust, and cooperation that facilitate coordinated action for a mutual benefit.

Also Socialcapitalresearch.com defines social capital as "the value of social networks, bonding similar people and bridging between diverse people, with norms of reciprocity." Thus social capital has three main dimensions: Bonding social capital referring to strong family ties, bridging social capital referring to weak ties among friends and acquaintances and more formal ties linking members of voluntary organizations (Sabatini, 2005).

Social capital can also be seen in terms of five dimensions: first, networks-lateral associations that vary in density and size, and occur among both individuals and groups; second, reciprocity-expectation that in short or long term kindness and services will be returned. Here we see's political appointment as compensation for supporting one to win election not by professionalism and the award of contract as settlement for the boys and other political stakeholders no wonder we have too many abandoned projects.; third, trust-willingness to take initiatives (or risk) in a social context based on assumption that others will respond as expected; fourth, social norms-the unwritten shared values that direct behavior and interaction; and fifth, personal and collective efficacy-the active and willing engagement of citizens within participative community (Bourdieu, 1983; Coleman, 1988a, b; Onyx and Bullen, 2000; Paxton, 2002).

In the study of social social capital, some authors focused on a more primitive concept, "trust" (Dasgupta, 1988, 2000, 2007). Others have studied those components of social organization (e.g., rotating savings and credit associations, irrigation management systems, credit arrangements, civic associations, and mutual insurance arrangements) that make "social capital" a productive asset (Levi, 1988; Udry, 1990; Besley et al., 1992; Ostrom, 1996; Grootaert and van Bastelaer, 2002). Non has taken critical evaluation on the negative consequence social capital might cause to the individual and the society in general especially as it relates to Nigeria. This is the gap this study is willing to fill. That is social capital can lead to corruption.

What then is corruption? It has very many definitions probably due to over-flogged in the academic circles. Corruption or corrupt behavior involves the violation of established rules for personal gain and profit (Sen 1999, p275). It is a perversion or a change from good to bad. It can further be defined as effort to secure wealth or power through illegal means, private gains at public expense or a misuse of power for private benefit (Lipset & Lenz 2000, p112-114). It is a process of getting what do not belongs to you through false pretence.

Furthermore, corruption is a behavior which deviates from the formal duties of a public role, because of private [gains] - regarding (personal, close family, private clique, pecuniary or status gains. It is a behavior which violates rules against the exercise of certain types of [duties] for private [gains] - regarding influence (Nye, 1967). This includes behaviour such as bribery (use of a reward to pervert the judgment of a person in a position of trust); nepotism (bestowal of patronage by reason of *ascriptive* relationship rather than merit); and misappropriation (illegal appropriation of public resources for private uses (Banfield 1961). Osoba, 1996 adds that corruption is an anti social behavior conferring improper benefits contrary to legal and moral norms, which undermines the authorities to improve the living conditions of the people. It is a means of accumulating quick wealth. When one get something from someone or institution through false pretence is called corruption.

The issue of the upsurge of corruption is troubling in Nigeria. And the damage it has done to the polity is overwhelming. The menace of corruption leads to slow movement of files in offices, police extortion, tollgates

and slow traffics on the highways, port congestion, queues at passport offices and gas stations, ghost workers syndrome, election irregularities, among others. Even the mad people on the street recognize the havoc caused by corruption - the funds allocated for their welfare disappear into the thin air. Thus, it is believed by many in the society that corruption is the bane of Nigeria. Consequently, the issue keeps reoccurring in every academic and informal discussion in Nigeria. And the issue will hardly go away! (Dike 1999).

Corruption poses a serious development challenge. In the political realm, it undermines democracy and good governance by flouting or even subverting formal processes. Corruption in elections and in legislative bodies reduces accountability and distorts representation in policymaking, (Vedder 1896). More generally, corruption erodes the institutional capacity of government as procedures are disregarded, resources are siphoned off, and public offices are bought and sold. Political office holders subvert or even influence awards of contracts for self benefit, in most cases, influence some contract to be located within their premises for self esteem and a prerequisite for them to be re-voted for into power having deceived the masses about the ill-location. Corruption denies the citizens from the consumption of certain public goods. Abandoned or unexecuted contracts could rob one from enjoying some right and privileges. Corruption undermines economic development by generating considerable distortions and inefficiency.

However, social capital is closely linked to corruption because mutual trust can lead to confidence which will in-turn trigger transaction, one might take advantage of this relationship to the detriment of other or both might share common interest to the detriment of the public. 'Interest or advantage' that does not yield benefit to either parties or public but to an individual or few against others is corruption. Accordingly, Putnam (2000) refers to two kinds of social capital: bonding and bridging social capital. Whilst the former represents social capital which develops within inward looking and exclusive groups of similar people or people who share similar interests such as churches, reading groups, or ethnic organizations; the latter consists of social relations which are outward looking and encompass people across diverse social cleavages. Corruption, particularly political and public corruption, is often fostered by bonding social capital since close social relations create high level of trust and trustworthiness as well as in-group loyalty, which enforce specific reciprocity within the in-group, but not towards outsiders.

This study traces the link between social capital and corruption (particularly political and public corruption), how it affects economic growth in Nigeria, using contracts awarded by Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC) in Akwa Ibom and Cross River State as a case study. Over 415 contracts were awarded in Akwa Ibom State and 93 in Cross River State.

2.0 CONCEPTUAL ISSUES

2.1 CONCEPT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

The term social capital first appeared in print in 1916 in the context of academic debates on the decline of America's cities and close-knit neighborhoods. In present decades sociologists have given the term more credentials. Glenn Loury used the phrase in 1977 to describe sources of certain kinds of income disparities and Pierre Bourdieu described it as one of the forms of capital that help account for individual achievement. However, the concept of social capital is generally accredited to Coleman (1988), when he defined social capital as 'obligation and expectations, information channels, and social norms.

The role of social capital in economic activities is a recent but rapidly growing research area in economics. Indeed, citations of the term 'social capital' in the EconLit database was lower than 10 in the first half of the 1990s but expanded to 153 citations in 2000 (Isham et al. 2002). As of yet, there is no unique definition of 'social capital'. The terms that are usually used in the definition are cooperative norms (Coleman 1988), trust and a network of collectivity. Hence, there was no real meaning to the term social capital. It was Granovetter in 2005 who rightly outlined three elements in social capital by his argument that social network affect the flow and the quality of information, that it is an important source of reward for punishment and that trust emerges, if it does, in the context of a social network.

Empirically, Putnam (1993) uses membership as a measure of social capital, while Knacks and Keefer (1997) uses trust. In this study, used will be made of contracts awarded by NDDC to various contractors as a matter of trust that the company in question have the capacity to execute these contracts. The level of execution will determine if trust is betrayed leading to corruption and distrust and to what effect will this have on the consumers of such project.

Other studies have relied on experiments. Glaeser et al. (2000) conduct experiments (using 196 Harvard undergraduates) with monetary rewards, a game based on Berg et al. (1995), where a participant (the sender) is asked to send money to his or her partner (the recipient). The experimenter doubles the amount sent and the recipient may return the money back to the sender. In this game, the amount of the money sent by the first player (the sender) is viewed as a natural measure of trust and the amount returned by the recipient as a measure of trustworthiness.

Anderson et al. (2004) conduct public-goods experiments using a group of 48 undergraduate students at the College of William and Mary where students had to allocate a certain amount of money (tokens) to a public account. Following the experiment students fill out a 42 question survey based on which (and on the contributions made to the public account) the authors derive relevant relationships. The main finding is that generalized trust (trusting strangers) turn out to be the most significant determinant of contributions to the group account. However, in contrast to the findings in Glaeser et al. (2000), Anderson et al. (2004) show that the most common attitudinal measure of trust used in the literature which is based on the affirmative responses to the question 'do you think most people can be trusted?' is also statistically significant, although its effect is much weaker relative to the effect of generalized trust, (Ballamoune-Lutz 2005). From the concept above, trust can only be given to close persons than stranger. This is not totally correct because most close seize such opportunity to betray confidence, while people outside strive their best to accomplish mutual relation for future gains. They may not benefit in early stage so they sacrifice to establish or build trust. This kind of trust is not easily broken.

Cohen and Prusak (2001) conclude that social capital is a "stock" of human connections, such as trust, personal networks, and a sense of community plays in thriving organizations, and that social capital is so integral to business life that without it, corporate action and consequently productive work is not possible. Social capital involves the social elements that contribute to knowledge sharing, innovation, and high productivity, (Malloch 2003).

The World Bank defines social capital as, "the norms and social relations embedded in social structures that enable people to coordinate action to achieve desired goals. Putnam 2001, identifies some features of social capital which includes networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit. The ethics of social capital requires us to recognize our moral duty and how to manage our network of relationship and focus on what we can get from our network. Using social capital means putting our network into action and services for others. The paradox is that, when we contribute to others, we are help in returns, sometimes far in excess of what one would expect or predict. This type of transactions take place only because people involved care about one another and thus trust one another to carry out obligations. The disposition to be honest toward some members of particular group is therefore very paramount. This group loyalty may raises suspicious of people from other groups. One may therefore be encourage to dupe people of other group when occasion demand. In this contest, these groups may be classified into political and non political group. The political groups are those who have access to the control of national resources. The non political groups do not have access to the control of national resources.

The political group uses their powers to award contracts to people who shares network of lateral association on reciprocity-expectation that in short term, kindness and services will be returned in lined with the institution of Iddir in Ethiopia. This institution initiates a reciprocal arrangement that 'I help you now that you are in need, with the understanding that you will help me when I am in need'. The political group sees the need to reciprocate by staking their political mandate to contractors who regards such award as rewards for supporting them during political campaign. Sometimes, they embark on stiff agreement and sanction will be imposed on anyone who violates it. In most cases threat are used on members who violate their part of the agreement. The denial and trade off of social infrastructure and violation of electoral promises becomes evidence in this type of society. This is further in line with Dekker and Uslander 2001; Uslander 2001, they viewed social capital as the value of social networks, bonding similar people and bridging between divers people, with norms of reciprocity. It is not a single entity, but a variety of different entities having two characteristics in common. They all consist of some aspect of social structures, and they facilitate certain actions of individuals who are within that structure. Like other forms of capital, social capital is productive, making possible the achievement of certain ends that would not be attainable in its absence. Unlike other forms of capital, social capital is part of the structure of relations between persona and among persons. Etiologically, social capital is a quality created between people.

Furthermore, social capital is means the standing one has in a social organization and the concurrent ability to draw on that standing to influence actions of others in the organization. From a social capital perspective, what is

critical to success is not individual attributes but the way one is embedded in an organization that is, one's position in a web of social relations that provide information and political support (Brass, 1994).

2.1.1 FORMS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

There are four important forms of social capital. They include:

- a) Obligations and expectations
- b) Informal potential
- c) Norms and effective sanctions
- d) Authority relations

Under obligations and expectations people do favour to someone without expecting immediate return, but they believe that someone else will one day pay them back. Therefore, they see help as an obligation due to future expectation.

Another form is information sharing. Information is a very vital tool for association or business to progress. The prospect of any activity lies basically on information, which is very important for future action. It is the brain box of social capital because it strengthens and builds up social ties. Norms and effective sanctions help to promote community values and shared standard of behaviour. Societal dignity is an important tool for development. Any society that disregards this ethics will not have future. Authority relations comes in form of leadership that informs other actions even if one do not directly participate, yet the value is felt by many through positive change that this leadership brings.

However, focused on the role of social capital, cooperative behavior norms and values in a society that serve to enhance trust among individuals and ease transaction by reducing cost associated with acquiring information and monitoring has tend to infest growth. This is because the role of god fatherism deterred administrative process of governance. Political mandate of the electorate are buried in the pockets of god fathers otherwise known as 'cabal'. This to a very large extends caged elected representatives, making them not to actualize their promises. Nigeria is a good example of such country.

2.2 CORRUPTION

Corruption is as an ancient and complex social phenomenon with multiple causes and consequences which are difficult to distinguish, (Harris 2007). Despite the great attempts made by researchers to identify factors which may give rise to corruption (Ades and Di Tella, 1997; 1999; della Porta and Vannuci, 1999; Gupta, Davoodi and Alonso-Terne, 1998; Gurgur & Shah, 2005; Kunicova & Rose- Ackerman, 2005; Mauro, 1995; Paldam, 1999; Rose-Ackerman, 1999; the causes of corruption remain ambiguous and not well understood Jain, 2001. This ambiguity is underlined by the fact that corruption means different things in different countries and across different social environments.

Despite the various understanding inherent in corruption, the best explanation for it is obtaining what is not yours through false means. It is quite endemic due to the damage it caused the society. These are, slow movement of files in offices, police extortion at tollgates and slow traffics on the highways, port congestion, queues at passport offices and gas stations, ghost workers syndrome, election irregularities, among others.

3.0 CORRUPTION IN NIGERIA

It cuts across faiths, religious denominations and political systems and affects both young and old, man and woman alike. Corruption is found in democratic and dictatorial politics; feudal, capitalist and socialist economies. Christian, Muslim, Hindu, and Buddhist cultures are equally bedeviled by corruption, (Dike, 1999).

However, this paper will take a look at political corruption and how it affects the economic life of the common man in Nigeria. This is reflected on contracts awarded by Niger Delta Development Commission, (NDDC) in Akwa Ibom and Cross River State, Nigeria.

3.1 POLITICAL CORRUPTION

Financing politics is considered to be a good investment in Nigeria. Once a godfather elects his protégée, return is guaranteed. Corruption in financing politics in the country permeates every level of the government and takes many forms, (Adetula, 2008). Political corruption is the use of legislated powers by government officials for illegitimate private gain. An illegal act by an officeholder constitutes political corruption only if the act is directly related to their official duties.

Corruption has a lot of effects in our social life, and the environment we live. It create a distinct bar ear between the have and the have not. It is a means of showcasing affluence and intimidation of the poor. It violates social norms and humbled respect for Elders. It generates social tension as many poor people will go extra miles to get what they want. This is evidence in so many social vices to include arm rubbery, electoral malpractices, cultism and son. In the environment, corruption is seen in retarded or suppressed development. It facilitates environmental destruction. Sen, 1999, observed that corruption can cause a severe condition of all forms of natural disaster and famine. It can showcase itself in various forms, such as; bribery, trading in affluence, patronage, nepotism and cronyism, electoral fraud, embezzlement, kickbacks, unholy alliance and involvement in organized crime. An increase in the capacity of an economy to produce goods and services, compared from one period of time to another. Economic growth can be measured in nominal terms, which include inflation, or in real terms, which are adjusted for inflation.

4.0 CONCEPT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

Economic growth is the increase in the amount of the goods and services produced by an economy over time. It is conventionally measured as the percent rate of increase in real gross domestic product, or real GDP. Growth is usually calculated in real terms, i.e. inflation-adjusted terms, in order to net out the effect of inflation on the price of the goods and services produced. In economics, "economic growth" or "economic growth theory" typically refers to growth of potential output, i.e., production at "full employment," which is caused by growth in aggregate demand or observed output.

Economic growth study's how countries can advance their economies, while economic development study's the development process in low-income countries. Economic growth is measured as the annual percentage change of gross domestic product (GDP).

4.1 Historical sources of economic growth

Increases in productivity are the main factor responsible for economic growth. Balance growth comes as a result of using more inputs overall because of the growth in output, including new kinds of goods and services. Opening up new territories was considered a growth factor in the past, being important since the late 19th century and in limited cases in the 20th century, such as the Amazon.

During colonial times, what ultimately mattered for economic growth was the institutions and systems of government imported through colonization. There is a clear reversal of fortune between the poor and wealthy countries, which is evident when comparing the method of colonialism in a region. Geography and endowments of natural resources are not the sole determinants of GDP. Those that were blessed with good factor endowments experienced colonial extraction which only provided limited rapid growth; whereas, countries that were less fortunate in their original endowments experienced European settlement, relative equality, and demand for rule of law. These initially poor colonies end up developing an open franchise, equality, and broad public education, which helps them experience greater economic growth than the colonies that had exploited their economies of scale.

During the Industrial Revolution, mechanization began to replace hand methods in manufacturing and new processes were developed to make chemicals, iron, steel and other products. Since the Industrial Revolution, a major factor of productivity was the substitution of energy from, human and animal labor, water and wind power to electric power and internal combustion. Since that replacement, the great expansion of total power was driven by continuous improvements in energy conversion efficiency. Other major historical sources of productivity were automation, transportation, infrastructures, new materials and power, which includes steam, internal combustion engines and electricity. Other productivity improvements included mechanized agriculture and scientific agriculture including chemical fertilizers, livestock and poultry management, and the Green Revolution. Interchangeable parts made with machine tools powered by electric motors evolved into mass production, which is universally used today.

Productivity lowered the cost of most items in terms of work time. Real food prices fell due to improvements in transportation and trade, mechanized agriculture, fertilizers, scientific farming and the Green Revolution.

Economic growth in Western nations slowed after 1973, except Asia, Japan and spreading to Korea, China, the Indian subcontinent and other parts of Asia. In 1957 South Korea had a lower per capita GDP than Ghana, and by 2008 it was 17 times as high as Ghana's. The Japanese economic growth has slowed down considerably since late 1980s.

5.0 NIGER DELTA DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

The Niger Delta Development Commission is a Federal Government agency established by Nigerian president, Olusegun Obasanjo in the year 2000 with the sole mandate of developing the oil-rich Niger Delta region of southern Nigeria. The NDDC was created largely as a response to the demands of the population of the Niger Delta, a populous area inhabited by a diversity of minority ethnic groups. During the 1990s these ethnic groups, most notably the Ijaw and the Ogoni established organizations to confront the Nigerian government and

multinational oil companies such as Shell. It was on this note that the Nigerian government responded by the establishment of NDDC to specifically handle development projects as it relates to Niger Delta region.

The NDDC operates under the mandate of improving social and environmental conditions in the South-South region, which it acknowledges as horrific in its own reports. However, the organization has come under scrutiny and according to some is generally regarded as vehicle of corruption and prebendalism. To achieve its mandate, the NDDC board identified the following areas of focus: Development of social and physical, infrastructure, Technology, Economic revival and prosperity, Ecological/environmental remediation and stability Human development. In these entire mandates, it is quite clear that the commission has failed to live up to expectation. Majority of its contracts are channeled through some close confidant as a means of reaping off the general public from the benefit of democracy. These are evident on poor infrastructure such as; poor road network, lack of good drinking water especially where oil has spilled, poor education facilities, deplorable health facility, fish does not survive in the river because they are suffocated by oil, etc. This has further worsened the economic life of the people within this region.

To further prove these arguments the researcher took a tour on all NDDC contracts awarded to various companies between 2004 to 2010 in Akwa Ibom and Cross River State. It was discovered that a total of 508 contracts were awarded to execute various projects. Akwa Ibom State has 415 projects, while Cross River State has 93 projects. Out of these 508, only 103 were completely executed in both states at the time of this survey even when most of the contracts were awarded since 2004. That is about 20%

of the total projects. In all, 68 (16%) projects were executed in Akwa Ibom State and 35 (38%) in Cross River State. To reduce the bogus nature of the data, the researcher presented few of the projects in a tabular form, 10 from Akwa Ibom and 10 from Cross River State for prove and verification by any interested public or researcher as shown in the appendix.

6.0 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

From the table above, it can be seen that the contractors are highly corrupt because they fail to execute projects bided for. This left the users of such projects to suffer untold hardship. The commission itself fails to embark on projects assessment and evaluation owing to the fact that most of the contracts are either self awarded or given to a very close persons as part of political settlement or proceeds are shared between them in the other way the issue of kick backs from the commission officials can hinder some of the projects from being completed.

Generally, social capital plays very crucial role projects abandonments. From investigation, it was discovered that the commission could not do anything because most of the projects were contracted to 'stake holders' or to their 'boys' as part of compensation for political support. This conforms with obligation and expectation form of social capital, which eventually leads to corruption. Another form is the violation information potential as found in this study as part of social capital. The people are not informed on needs as being executed by government, therefore, the lack of effective monitoring of projects. Another is the lack of norms and effective sanctions by authority to defaulting contractors. Finally, it could be because authority relations to most of the contractors, hence, inability to call defaulting contractors to order. The resultant effect is that it hinders economic development. The consumption of basic social amenities are being deprived thus reducing productivity per head and overall short fall in Gross Domestic Products, (GDP).

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above discussion above, the following recommendations are suggested for policy makers to reduce the rate of corruption arising from close social ties:

- 1) Government projects should be monitored effectively to avoid contractors from wading away with money meant for such.
- 2) Project should be evaluated and assessed before paying off such contractor to avoid fading away with such money.
- 3) Government should sanction any defaulting contractor no matter how close for the business of government to grow.
- 4) Contract should not be given to ghost contractors or unqualified contractors in the name of settlement.
- 5) The people should be informed and made known that they have the right to protest or complain to government against defaulting contractor.

8.0 CONCLUSION

Social capital is an inherent ability of a person to command certain privileges due to good will he must have done or acquired through relations or inherited from parent. It has been greatly abused by some people who use such privilege to dupe other individual or government. Corruption becomes the bane of such society, reducing public goods to the mercy of double faced individual. The results are very poor road network, hunger, and unemployment, lack of power supply, poor medical facilities, low education turn over and general low and weak GDP. Government and the society in general should reduce the rate at which to patronize these negative vices, and then the economy will grow.

Stake holders in this context are those who control power, those in government.

Boys are those who run errand for them. They are being called at any time to execute 'certain' projects. Sometimes they are known as 'political thugs'.

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SOME NDDC PROJECTS AWARDED TO CONTRACTORS IN AKWA IBOM STATE BETWEEN 2004-2011

PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT AWARDED BY	LOCATION OF PROJECT	CONTRACTOR	COST (₦)	STATUS	REMARK
Construction of Six Classroom Block, Office/V.I.P Toilet	NDDC	Mkiokporo I, Nsit Atai LGA	JOPHIL ENTERPRISE	11,000,000.00	Abandoned	15 %
Water Project	NDDC	Ikot Eyo, Nsit Atai LGA	JEESEMA Company Ltd.	24, 923,786.00	Abandoned	13%
Building/Construction of 1 No. of NDDC Model Six Class Room	NDDC	Okorette, Eastern Obolo LGA	ABAIBA VENTURES	11, 700,000.00	Abandoned	10%
Building/Construction of 1 No. NDDC Model Six Class Room Block	NDDC	Okorombokho, Eastern Obolo LGA	JOHN BAKSON ENTERPRISE	11,000,000.00	Non existence	0%
Building/Construction of 1 No. NDDC Model Six Class Room Block	NDDC	Ikot Obu, Onuk Anam LGA	IBEL NIG. LTD	11,000,000.00	Completed	100%
Rehabilitation of Class Room Block	NDDC	Inen, Onuk Anam LGA	DAN SAM NIG. LTD.	4,996,243.00	No work done	0%
Rehabilitation of Health Centre	NDDC	Eyo-kpu Edikor, Odung Uko LGA	CAPRICON BUILDERS	3,394,182.00	No work done	0%
Building of Six Classroom Block	NDDC	Nung Oku (Idiagha Sec. Sch.) Ukanafun LGA	FRAZIMEX NIG. LTD	11,000,000.00	Abandoned	15%
Construction of One Six Classroom Block	NDDC	Onuko, Urue-Offong/Onuko LGA	ASAVAN NIG. LTD	7, 868,158.44	Project not found	0%
Rehabilitation of Model Five Classroom Block	NDDC	Comelia, Afagha Oku, Urue-Offong/Onuko LGA	HINTERLAND NIG. LTD	5,000,000.00	No work done	0%

SOURCE: GENERATED BY THE RESEARCHERS MAY 2012

SOME NDDC PROJECTS AWARDED TO CONTRACTORS BETWEEN 2004-2011 IN CROSS RIVER STATE

PROJECT TYPE	PROJECT AWARDED BY	LOCATION OF PROJECT	CONTRACTOR	COST (₦)	STATUS	REMARK
Water Project	NDDC	Akparabong Ikrom LGA	Emostrade Ltd	68,297,273.43	Abandoned	15 %
Health Centre	NDDC	Ehom, Biase LGA	Areni Nig. Ltd	24, 350,000.00	No Project on site	0%
Road Construction	NDDC	Adim-Abayong Rd.	Akpana & Co. Ltd.	342, 583,500.00	Abandoned	20%
Rehabilitation of Workshop and Laboratory Block	NDDC	Oban, Akamkpa LGA	EDYNO Nig. Limited	6,875,334,00	Abandoned, original roof removed and taken to an unknown place	0%
Construction of Ikot Effanga-Ikot Omin Rd, Old Odukpani Rd	NDDC	Ikot-Effanga-Ikot Omin, Akamkpa LGA	Diamond Concrete Nig. Limited	300,000,000.00	Abandoned, no materials on site	30%
Solar Power Water Project	NDDC	Mfamosing I, Akpabuyo LGA	MUNSHEL Global Concept Limited	39,753,782,19	Abandoned	0%
Construction of short span Culverts/Bridge	NDDC	Nsidung/Adebe, Bakassi LGA	A YF Dev. Nig. Limited	1, 166, 918, 88	In Progress	50%
Electrification Project	NDDC	Osakam-Okwo-Omeran-Okpangut Bakassi LGA	Akpana & Company Ltd	40, 128,980.00	Abandoned	0%
Solar Power Water Project	NDDC	Ifiang Nsung, Bakassi LGA	FLOBETT Nig. Limited	39, 753, 782.19	Completed	100%
Construction of Bridge	NDDC	Itu Bridge to Creek Town, Odukpani LGA	ENERGOPOL Nigeria Limited	187, 294,485.00	Abandoned	0%

SOME NDDC PROJECTS AWARDED TO CONTRACTORS BETWEEN 2004-2011 IN CROSS RIVER STATE

Sources: Generated by the Researcher, MAY 2012

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