

The Trouble with Governance and Performances of State Governors in Public Affairs: A Study of Selected States in Nigeria, 2007-2015

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Abstract: This paper the trouble with governance and Performance of State Governors across the states of Nigerian Government. The study adopted elite theory as a theoretical framework of analysis. The study established that the problem of godfatherisms, financial recklessness and misplacement of priorities in project execution were factors militating against the performances of state governors in Nigeria. The implication of the study is that it might be too difficult for the government (governors) to live up to it's electioneering promises to the people. Based on the findings, it was recommended that there should be a well co-ordinated relationships between the godfathers and godsons, that the government should prioritize it's projects in order of importance before embarking on them and finally that the government should as much as possible avoid unprecedented or skyrocketed wage bill by employing only the workforce that the government revenue can carry it's wage bill.

Key words: Governors • Public affairs • Public governance • Projects Assessment • Financial recklessness • Employment • Godfathers and Godsons

INTRODUCTION

During the military regimes (Gen Aguiyi Ironsi, 1966), (Gen Yakubu Gowon, 1966-1975), (Gen Murtala Mohammed, 1975-1976), (Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, 1976-1979), (Gen Mohammed Buhari, 1983-1985), (Gen Ibrahim Babangida, 1985-1993), (Gen Sanni Abacha, 1993 – 1998), (Gen Abdulsalami Abubakar 1998-1999), Nigerians had lost hope especially with what governance entails, since the freedom of expression and information and other tenets of democratic principles were denied. However, the people of Nigeria heaved a sigh of relief when in may 1999, the then Head of State, Gen Abdulsalami Abubakar, transmitted power from the military to the civil rule with the one time military Head of State, Gen Olusegun Obasanjo emerging as the new Head of State and Commander –in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Gen Olusegun Obasanjo who ruled the country for two tenures of four years each, (1999-2003, 2003-2007) without giving the Nigerian electorates seventy percent (70%) expectations of what they desired from a democratic government [1] and by 2007, power was handed over to Umaru Musa Yar'dua and

democratically elected President. Since the regime of Alhaji Umaru Musa Yar' dua (2007-2010) and Dr. Goodluck Jonathan (2010-2015) and at the 36 states by governors (2007-2015), things were not remarkably different from what gave rise to military involvement in politics and subsequent transfer of power to democratic government, "Corruption"[3].

Power, they say is an instrument through which the ruled, the people are directed and helped by their representatives to better their lives [2].

Karl Maier (2009) cited in Odey [2] compared the political power acquisition in Nigeria to that of a criminally mismanaged corporation where those who are in-charge barricade themselves inside and loot the company safe. The only way to keep protecting their hoards intact is to cling to the leverage of power.

Those who have not tasted power, it's trappings feel cheated, marginalized and angry. They want to get in by all means and have their own share of the booty. Their creeds have always being, "what is good to the goose, is also good to the gander".

The above axiom could be what is behind the reason why prior to every general elections in Nigeria, godfathers would want to sponsor candidates who would be loyal to them upon victory to the position they aspire for, while most candidates who desires elective positions but do not have the where withal or the credibility required for vying for an elective position would desire to fall back on a godfather to sponsor their election. Since it is now the belief of many today in our political setting that political interest, party affiliation and godfathers, though parochial, are ideologies championed on the belief that certain individuals posses considerable means to unilaterally determine who gets a party ticket to run for election, who wins in the electoral contest and who is to be appointed to occupy juicy positions in government[4].

These and many other factors not listed forms the opinion of this paper and was the motivation for the study.

Theoretical Framework: This study is anchored on the elite theory as a theoretical framework of analysis. The classical elite theory was propounded by Vilfredo Pareto (1848-1923) and Gaetano Mosca (1858-1941). Elite theory developed in part as a reaction to Marxism as an ideology rather than an objective analysis of social systems. According to elite theory, men can never be liberated from the subjugation of an elite structure. Elite theory argues that all societies are divided into two main groups, the ruling minority and the majority that are ruled. This situation according to theorists is inevitable. When this revolution occurs, it results either to effective performance in public governance or misplacement of priorities in public affairs [1].

Public policies of every regime are made by few persons in government. This goes to support the postulation by Pareto and Mosca that two main groups exist in the society, the ruling minority and the majority that are ruled. The elite theory regards public policy as the values and preferences of the governing elite. In other words, public policy is the product of the elites reflecting their values and serving their ends [1]. The political and economic elites wield powers, wealth and influence government policies in their favour. The good governance and in some instances bad

governance of previous and successive regimes, was and is also characterized by the struggle for who get what, when and how of the proceeds of governance. Orchestrated by self centredness, politicization and misplacement of priorities of government policies and programmes by the elites who influences the outcome may have given rise to the non performances by most governors and equally the increasing rise in political violence in most states of the federation [5].

Governor Martin Elechi and Life in Ebonyi State (South Eastern Sate): It was on May 29th 2007, that Chief Martin Nwanchor Elechi was sworn – in as the governor of Ebonyi State, elected on the platform of PDP. In his inaugural address at the Abakaliki Township Stadium, he gave hope to the good people of Ebonyi State when he promised that, not only that there will be aggressive infrastructural development across the state, with special focus on rural development, but that there will be human capital development (human empowerment) [6].

Shortly after, there were noticeable improvement in the area of Infrastructural developments like the building of bridges of unity (36 bridges of unity) that cost the state government billions of naira, the dualization of a section of the Abakaliki – ogoja – Enugu federal high way that cost over two point six billion naira (N2:6b), the construction of Abakaliki International Market at over Nineteen (N19b), billion naira, the construction of eleven (11) New secretariat building for civil servant at the cost of over twenty billion naira (N20b) at the Ochoudo Secretariat etc, the construction of Oferekpe – Ukawu water scheme which the government informed that it is capable of supplying water to the five eastern states of Nigeria (Ebonyi, Enugu, Abia, Anambra and Imo). The listed projects costs the state government handsome (huge) amount of money, these projects that are meant to improve on the living conditions of the people of Ebonyi State was appreciated hence when the state government (Martin Elechi) muted the idea of bond from the capital market, it was welcomed, the state government borrowed about sixteen billion (N 16b) naira bond from the capital market for it's completion but as at the time of this research (May 2015), these projects have been inaugurated when work have not been completed in about eighty percent (80%) of these projects [7].

Uncompleted Projects Inaugurated by Martin Elechi's Administration on 11th May 2015 in Abakaliki, Ebonyi State



Source: Ibeogu's Field work, 2015

Furthermore, on assumption to office on May 29th 2007, the governor promised enhanced welfare packages for the civil and public servants of the state by sustaining the payment of monetization package approved by his predecessor, Dr Sam Egwu in 2007, the enhanced salary was paid for June and July 2007 and it was abolished. As if that was not enough, he set up a committee to review all appointment made by Dr Sam Egwu towards the end of his administration in civil and public service of Ebonyi State, the committee was chaired by Chief Chris Nwankwo and Chief David Egbu clerked it. The committee after series of visitations to government ministries, agencies and departments, recommended thus;

- That while some institutions have waiver to employ, some do not have;
- That those institutions that have waiver to employ, employed far above the number that was given it;

- That the chief executives of most government institutions took the advantage of the out-going government (Dr Sam Egwu) to fill in vacant positions with their kins men;
- That some of the employees have no requisite qualification to the duty for which they were employed to do;
- That the employment was marred with all forms of irregularities;
- That since the employment did not follow a laid down procedure, the employees should be disengaged from the services of Ebonyi State government.

Source: EBSG Bulletin 2008: Based on the recommendations of Chief Chris Nwankwo led committee on the review of appointment in Ebonyi State 2007, the

state executive council under the leadership of Chief Martin Elechi approved and adopted it as a working document. To that effect, the employee of the following government agencies, boards, commissions and parastatals were laid –off, retrenched and downsized;

S/N	Institutions affected	Number of workers Downsized
1	Ebonyi Broadcasting Service (EBBS) AI	133 Staff
2	Ebonyi State University (EBSU) AI	153 Staff
3	Board of Internal Revenue (BIR) AI	53 Staff
4	Nkaliki Hatchery Farm AI	Over 90 Staff
5	Ebonyi State University Teaching Hospital (EBSUTH)	Over 100 Staff
6	Ebonyi State School System (UBEB & SEB)	Over 2000 Staff appointment reviewed after one year

Source: Advocate 2008

These and many others are colossal damage done to the employees of Ebonyi State by the Martin Elechi administrations, till date, some of the victims of the exercise have turned to armed robbers, prostitute, okada riders, hawkers etc as they could not be able to establish a reliable source of livelihood[8].

To make matter worse in the level of pain and suffering inflicted on the good people of Ebonyi State by Chief Martin Elechi led administration, was the increase of school fees paid in Ebonyi State University from forty thousand (N40, 000) naira per session to about eighty –seven (N87, 000) and one hundred and twenty – seven thousand (N127, 000), per session. These fees are determined or dependent on your field of study or your indigenship. Again, is the single handedly mortgaging or leasing out of the state teaching hospital (EBSUTH) to the federal government on the premise that the state government has no money to pay the doctors and other health workers in the institution their enhanced salary structure as approved by the federal government. The indigenes of Ebonyi State who before now do not go through strenuous pains in securing admission into the college of medicine, undergo a lot of pain for them to secure admission into college of medicines in other states of the federation. Similar experience are also noticed for young graduands in the field of medicine as medical doctors, such that after graduation, most of them will stay back for their House Jobs in the hospital, but now that it is owned by the federal government, such opportunities rare come because medical doctors across the nook and crannies of the country come here (Ebonyi) for their House Jobs and limited chances avail for those from Ebonyi State.

As if the above inhumane treatment meted to Ebonyi indigenes by Chief Martin Elechi’s government are not enough, he ordered that civil and public servants who embarked on strike in September 2011 to demand for improve pay package as approved by the federal government should not be paid September 2011 salary. Recall that organized labour embarked on strike in 2010 to demand for improve minimum wage, their request was granted by the federal government on 2nd March 2011 and subsequent endorsement on the 15th March 2011 as endorsed and reported by the clerk of the national assembly, Alhaji Salisu Maikasuwa, that workers in the employ of Nigeria government should earn eighteen thousand naira (N18,000.00) as minimum wage. By September 2011, the civil and public servants in Ebonyi embarked on strike to demand the payment of the new wage. When the Catholic Bishop’s of Nigeria (CBCN) held their conference in Abakaliki in September 2011, they applauded the federal government for giving a new hope to the workers of Nigeria by approving the new package and requested governor Elechi to pay her own workforce the new wage since the cause of their being on strike was the demand for the wage. The governor, Chief Martin Elechi, not only flagrantly disobeyed the request of the Catholic Bishops, but went on and sacked the chairman of Ebonyi State Universal Basic Education Board (EBSUBEB) Chief Thomas Eze for paying the teachers of primary schools their September 2011 salary. In a press statement released by his Chief Press Secretary Dr Onyekachi Eni, he stated, “Chief Thomas Ezech is today been relieved of his appointment for defying government directives”. Since that incident in September 2011, available facts reveal that Ebonyi workers earn the least salary throughout the federation, for instance, graduates on grade level 08¹ do not take home more than twenty eight thousand, three hundred naira (N28,300.00) per month. Surprisingly, when the governor (Chief M.N Elechi) lost his ambition in installing who succeeds him come May 29th 2015, he quickly approved fifty percent (50%) pay rise for the workers who have secured the advantage that he lost in the P.D.P primaries for 2015 general elections and embarked on strike for a new pay rise and the payment of withheld September 2011 salary. The governor (Martin Elechi) graciously approved 50% pay raise for the employees of Ebonyi State on Thursday 9th April 2015 and ordered that the September 2011 salary be released and pay to staff of government agencies where it has not been paid[9].

Furthermore, to add to his callousness and insensitive to the plight of Ebonyi workforce, the existing vacancies in the positions of Permanent Secretaries since

2011 which he refused to replace because of cost, on Thursday 21st May 2015, he announced the appointment of sixteen (16) Permanent Secretaries and swore them in on Friday 22nd May 2015 barely seven (7) days to quit office. The Permanent Secretaries who are his close allies in government were on Monday 25th May 2015 assigned portfolios. The new governor, Engr Dave Umahi on assumption of office reversed the appointment [10].

Governor Gabriel Suswan and the Challenges of Governance for the Administration of Dr Samuel Ortom In Benue State (North Central State) Come May 2015:

This paper seems to believe that majority of the persons who find themselves in leadership positions in Nigeria do not realize what it entails. One remarkable benefit attached to leadership is the improvement in the living standards of the less privileged. Unfortunately, in Nigeria most persons who acquire or are opportune into position of responsibility misuse the opportunity.

Hon Gabriel Suswan a two term member in the Lower Chamber of the House of Representatives In Nigeria (1999-2007) and the Chairman House Committee on Education (2003-2007) in the House of Representatives was indicted along side, Chief Adolphus Wabara, Senate President (2003-2005) Professor Fabian Osuji, Minister of Education (2003-2005) for a fifty-five million naira (N55m) bribe Scandal to inflate the budget of the federal Ministry Education in 2003 by the national assembly. This bribe scandal led to the removal of Prof Fabian Osuji as the minister of Education in 2003 and the subsequent appointment of Dr Oby Ezekwesili as the minister of Education, the removal of Chief Adolphus Webara as the President of Senate in 2003 and the emergence of Chief Ken Nnamani (Enugu west) as the Senate President, while Hon Gabriel Suswan completed his tenure in the Education Committee of the House of Representative [11].

In the 2007 general election, he had a landslide victory as he had as at now ruled for two tenures (2007-2011, 2011-2015). Report has it that the administration of Gabriel Suswan is nothing to write home about hence his losing out in the just concluded governorship election of Saturday 11th April 2015. Though his tenure has ended, but in the manner of our out-going leaders, he anointed Hon Terhemmen Tarzoor as the P.D.P standard bearer for the elections and he himself contested the Benue North East Senatorial zone, in a bid to compensate him for his poor administrative style, he lost his ambition of Senate to Chief Barnabas Gemade of All Progressive Congress (A.P.C) and a one time national chairman of P.D.P on 28th March 2015, while Hon

Terhemmen Tarzoor lost to a one time minister of the federal republic and All Progressive Congress (A.P.C) candidate, Dr Samuel Ortom on 28th March 2015. Since that electoral victory in favour of the A.P.C, his administration has lost its sense of pride in governance, for instance, as at May 2015, there have been non-payment of salaries to the civil servants for up-to four months, pension and gratuity are owed pensioners for months. To compound matters, a government (governor) that is unable to pay her workforce for months was reported to have engaged in secret employment of new workers. It was reported that some employees of the state are gradually been advanced and promoted to new grade levels. Worrisome is the mayhem going on in the out-going administration of Hon Gabriel Suswan was the appointment of ten (10) new first class Chiefs in the State which reports have it that it will take a negative toll on the purse of the government. To ensure that it did not happen, the minority leader of the state House of Assembly approached the court to obtain an order restraining the suswan led government and the Tiv traditional council from going ahead with the appointment [12].

Governor Emmanuel Uduaghan of Delta State (South South Zone) and His Uncompleted Projects, Debts, Overbloaded Civil Service and Wage Bill: It was a celebration galore for the people of Delta State and particularly the Warri axis of the state in 2007 when power was transmitted from Chief James Ibori to Dr Emmanuel Uduaghan that relative life associated with democracy will be enjoyed. Dr Uduaghan assumed duty with the promise that life will be better for all indigenes of the states. As at May 2015, he has stirred the ship of governance in Delta State for eight years with these remarkable achievements or failures in these areas of life as may be judged by the reader.

- **Infrastructural Development-** These projects were designed as the major legacies of the administration of Dr Emmanuel Uduaghan, all with the aim of boosting economic activities in the state. Some of the projects embarked upon include; 149km Ughelli/Asaba road dualisation, Warri Industrial Park, Oguwashi –Uku wild life Park, Asaba ICT Park, Asaba Airport, 150 housing units, Ugbenu Ikoko road dualisation etc. Reports also gathered that even the completed and commissioned projects like the two flyover bridges at Asaba and Effurun still need some finishing touches that will require or cost the state government some millions of naira. For the uncompleted projects, several billions must be injected to have them commissioned.

- Human Empowerment (Employment opportunities) Prior to the employment of about two thousand (2000) workers into the already over bloated civil service by the out-going administration of Dr Uduaghan, the state already has an ever rising wage bill for the civil servants, political office holders, as well as arrears of pensions being owed retirees across the state. These left the state with an average monthly wage bill hovering around seven billion (₦7b).

Mallam Isa Yuguda (Bauchi State, North Eastern Zone) Debts, Educational decay, non-access to Portable drinking water are landmines for the Incoming Administration of Mohammed Abdulahi Abubakar:

Mallam Isa Yuguda, the executive governor of Bauchi State, 2007-2015, is one of the most privileged Nigerians having served as the minister of Aviation under the administration Chief Olusegun Obasanjo between 2003-2007 and subsequently resigned to contest the 2007 governorship of Bauchi State under the platform of Peoples Democratic Party having served the ministerial position in a P.D.P government. When his aspirations were not coming through, he defected to the All Nigerians Peoples Party (A.N.P.P) and emerged as the governor in Bauchi State. When the result was announced, he was declared the winner and subsequently sworn-in on May 29th 2007. He ruled for four (4yrs) years, 2007-2011 and defected for the P.D.P, he recontested and won, as usual, sworn-in for a second tenure of four years, 2011-2015 but in the 2015 general elections, his party lost to the opposition party, All Progressive Congress (A.P.C) in the April 11th 2015 governorship election and Barrister Mohammed Abdulahi Abubakar was declared winner.

Assessment and Performance of Yuguda's Administration in Bauchi State:

When the Bauchi State governor-elect Barrister M.A Abubakar, elected on the platform of A.P.C is Sworn-in on May 29th 2015, he will meet myriads of problems that will have huge implications on his administration. Besides coming in at a time when most states are finding it difficult to survive, Abubakar's situation is particularly challenging considering the fact that Bauchi is one of the states that depend mainly on revenue allocation from the federation to survive. The incoming administration is coming to meet debts, both foreign and domestic. Investigation at the Bauchi State Debt Management office reveals that about seventeen billion naira (₦17b) foreign debt, minus internal

debt. These will most likely impact on the administration in terms of servicing the debts. The outgoing administration has had to grapple with payment of salaries, including the unpopular slashing of civil servant salaries to fund some projects. Among the debts owed is over eleven billion naira (₦11b) pension and gratuity of workers. The A.P.C also has cause to raise alarm about loans owed by the state government estimated at over ten billion naira (₦10b) which means the state is indebted to about thirty billion (₦30b).

Educational Sector: In the area of education, the issue of decay of most rural primary schools in the state is also of concern. In most schools across the state, both in primary and post primary schools, pupils and students are still studying on bare floor. For instance, in secondary school at Guru Village, no fewer than two thousand (2000) students are sharing two blocks of classrooms. Many of the secondary schools in the state were those built by the Tafari Ali's administration in the late 1970's and early 1980's. The administration of **Mallam Isa Yuguda** started renovating some but many are left in their decaying predicament, while over fifty percent (50%) of them have not been renovated. Many of such schools that the outgoing administration of Mallam Isa Yuguda of the P.D.P did not address abound across the state.

Provision of Portable drinking Water: The outgoing executive governor of Bauchi State, Mallam Isa Yuguda once admitted that the **Gubi Dam** which supplies water to Bauchi Metropolis residents is at the verge of bursting any time from now and over fifty million dollars is required to address the problem. The situation is so bad that water supply especially in Bauchi metropolis in the past few years is almost nil. Apart from borehole that is constructed here and there, of which most have broken down, most people on the outskirts of the state and rural communities in most of the twenty (20) local government areas drink water from the same source with animals. For instance, people of Guru Village lamented sometimes ago that they drink water from the same stream with their animals as there were no boreholes.

Health Institution: In the area of health care, the Mallam Isa Yuguda's administration built several hospitals and primary healthcare centres across the state, it was gathered that lack of equipment and personnel in most of these hospitals and health facilities were rampant, with huge consequences on the common man. The state is also in shortage of medical doctors.

Administrative Challenges Encountered by State Governors in Nigeria: In the cause of this study, there are observation and challenges that were revealed as some of the predicaments the states governors in encounter and keep encountering in the administration of their states in Nigeria, they include;

- *Financial Recklessness (Corruption),*
- *The problem of godfathers,*
- *Selective and non implementation of budgets,*
- *Lack of Resources,*
- *Sectionalism and Ethnic Biases,*

Misplaced Priority: Most public policies (projects) in various state of Nigeria are a reflection of the personal and the political class (governors) rather than the demand of the citizens, as such policies or projects lack public support in terms of implementation and it is attributed to lack of political sensitivity.

Experience has shown that most public projects that are speedily executed in various states of the country turn out to be misplaced priorities. The logic is that government projects are executed based on what the executing officials stands to benefit from the exercise [1]. For example, a community might be in need of functional hospital, link roads, portable water or classroom blocks etc, but due to the politics of interest and the personal benefit that might accrue to it, the executing officer will proceed to build a VIP toilet without the provision of water in the community to guarantee it's use.

Financial Recklessness (Corruption): Another major setback to the execution of government projects is the issue of corruption. When corruption penetrates the execution of state projects, the projects becomes mutated and the desired goals may not be achieved. Most programme of the government are formulated and funds appropriated for, but corruption like an octopus has continued to entangle, ruin and make impossible the execution of the projects. Due to financial recklessness and corruption, it has been difficult for Nigerian government (states) to mitigate the excruciating pains of poverty.

Lack of Resources: Though, it is not as if Nigeria is a poor country in terms of material and human resources, but it is the formulation of wrong policies and projects at the right time and the discriminative or segregate funding of such policies and projects that has led to the problem of resources. This is because when most public projects and programme are formulated, adequate provision of

resources is not made for their execution. For example, the grass root mobile free health care (GRMFHC) programme of the Ministry of Health Ebonyi State stands to be benefited massively by the rural poor in the state, but resources are not adequately appropriated to make it a success [1].

Sectionalism and Ethnic Biases: Sectionalism cum ethnicity has also continued to mar public project execution in most states of Nigeria. Experience has shown that some state and national programmes are fully implemented in some parts of the state or the country, but simply abandoned or marginally executed in other areas. In Ebonyi State (Martin Elechi's) administration embarked on the building of 36 bridges, but Izzi clan with three local governments (Abakaliki, Izzi and Ebonyi L.G.A) got only one bridge. A report by Ebienny (2014)[12] revealed that the Petroleum Trust Fund (PTF) headed by General Mohammed Buhari in the past, constructed a lot of good roads in the Northern part of the country, but nothing tangible was done on road construction in the Niger Delta where the fund was derived from.

Godfather Syndrome: The idea that some notable individuals (godfathers) and some party stalwarts are responsible for some candidate to emerge in leadership positions (governors) etc, in Nigeria have become a cog in the wheel of administration in most states of Nigeria. For instances, they (godfathers) sees governance as business and so whatever that is accruable to the state government should be shared, anything outside that, they constitute a stumbling bloc in the running of governance in such state. A notable case was the leadership between godfather (Chris Uba) and godson (Governor Chris Ngige) of Anambra State and Alhaji Lamidu Adedibu (godfather) Alhaji Rashidi Ladoja (godson and governor) Oyo State in 2005 and 2006 respectively.

Selective and non Implementation of Budgets: Budgets implementation has become a different hall game in recent times and has assumed a recurrent decimal, resulting to criticism and counter criticism between the executive and legislature (Nigeria News World 2008) When in ideal situation budgets are religiously implemented to actualize goals, the reverse is the case in states of Nigeria. Ministries in recent time have been discovered not to execute projects that have been captured in the budget only to share the money at the end of the year. Example, the case of Professor Adenike Garange of the federal Ministry of Health during Obasanjo's regime[13].

CONCLUSION

Whenever there is a change of baton in leadership position (council chairmen, governorship or president) there is usually high expectation on the leader from the people (electorates). This usually because most out-gone leaders had in most cases in the past failed the people, so as the new crop of leaders are coming on board, the belief of the masses had always being, the present administration will do better especially in the area the former administration had not performed. But unfortunately, the reverse has been the case as what characterized the previous administration is usually noticed in the succeeding administration, such as misplacement of fund, poor execution of projects etc. In the light of the above circumstance, this paper therefore recommends thus;

Recommendations:

- That government should eschew callousness in the cause of running its policies and programmes;
- That the government should prioritize the project it tends to embark in the other of importance;
- That the government should avoid embarking on too many projects at the same time;
- That the welfare of the citizens should be considered most important, hence advised to avoid the problem of non payment of workers salaries, pension and gratuity;
- That as workers are retiring from active service, vacancies should be advertised and only those who possess the requisite qualification should be employed. In that vein, should avoid over bloating the civil service, so as not to experience skyrocketing wage bills;
- Avoid awarding no existing projects to cronies, by that regard wasting public fund;
- Government should embarked on the projects that will be completed within the life of the administration that started it and not white elephant projects that will be abandoned and scattered at every nook and cranny of the state;
- Out-going administration should avoid the inauguration of uncompleted projects, because when a project is inaugurated, it is presumed to be completed and so succeeding administration will not want to continue with it since it has been inaugurated; A case with Ebonyi State and Delta State where uncompleted projects were inaugurated by Chief Martin Elechi and Dr Emmanuel Uduaghan;
- The government (governors) should avoid financial recklessness and mismanagement of resources.
- No government (governor) should be expected to use state fund to embark on federal projects in her state, i.e. In Ebonyi State, the state government embarked on federal road with state fund and Jigawa State, the government embarked on airport project with state fund, all with the hope that federal government will refund;
- Finally, the issue of godfather-godson should be totally eradicated in our political system.

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