

Research on the Symptoms of the Collapse of the Attitudinal Infrastructure

Used as part of a presentation on

**Diaspora Returnees and the Challenges of Development in Nigeria:
Reconstructing the Attitudinal Infrastructure**

By

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THE SYMPTOMS FOR...

BUSINESS COMMUNITY

1. Adulteration of goods and services (Algas)
2. Artificial upward price surge during Ramadan
3. Dwindling level of 'amana' among market participants
4. Hoarding of essential commodities
5. Inability to cope with modern technology in traditional handicrafts such as dyeing, tanning, blacksmithing, shoemaking, etc
6. Increasingly reduced participation in areas previously under our control:
 - a. Provisions
 - b. Textile
7. Insignificant or no participation in certain market segments:
 - a. Books/stationery
 - b. Building materials
 - c. Electrical items
 - d. Electronics
 - e. Pharmaceuticals
 - f. Spare parts
8. Lack of entrepreneurial skills in certain classes of business which is the reason for lack of participation as in 3 (i) above
9. Lack of mentoring/training
10. Lack of the spirit of cooperation
11. Lack of patriotism (love of state)
12. Monopolization of certain business activities by some hostile sections of the business community by which they dictate prices.
13. Most business leaders do not have a succession plan, where their children squander the wealth that is left for them after the death of their parents
14. Non-utilization of proper communication channels to inform the business community on modern business practices/opportunities.

CIVIL SERVICE

1. Absence of credible leadership.
2. Absence/ignorance of service instruments such as civil service rules, financial regulations, circulars, etc
3. Bribery and corruption.
4. Crippling poverty among civil servants.
5. Disregard/disrespect for existing procedures.
6. Disrespect in service delivery (such as by nurses)
7. Factionalisation among various categories of civil servants.
8. General apathy occasioned by suspicion and multiple loyalty
9. Mediocrity within the service.
10. Improper posting of staff.
11. Inadequate funding for training and related matters
12. Insecurity of government documents
13. Insufficiency of working tools.

14. Lack of awareness of schedules.
 15. Lack of confidence in taking decisions
 16. Lack of confidentiality
 17. Lack of proper horizontal and vertical communications.
 18. Lack of self-confidence (indolence) among civil servants.
 19. Nepotism.
 20. Politicization of positions in the Civil Service.
 21. Poor delegation of responsibilities.
 22. Red Tapism
 23. Resentment of rural postings by some civil servants.
- (All the above also exist in the LG service, and are believed to be much more endemic.)

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Absence of monitoring.
2. Appointment of incompetent heads because of favouritism.
3. Corruption
4. Curriculum
5. Decaying/inadequate infrastructure.
6. Examination malpractices
7. Inadequate funding or government neglect
8. Indiscipline: sanitation.
9. Management and union squabbles.
10. Poor quality personnel
11. Population explosion.
12. School – community relations
13. Absence of Dress Code

RURAL COMMUNITIES

1. Absence of investment (Rashin jari)
2. Apathy (Mutuwar-zuci)
3. Begging (Almajiranci)
4. Brigandage ('Yan tasha)
5. Deliberate lawlessness (Shege na kauye...)
6. Disregard for traditional occupations (Jefar da sana'ar gado)
7. Disrespect to elders (Kin bin iyaye)
8. Drug abuse (Shaye-shaye)
9. Early marriage (Auren wuri)
10. Extravagance (Rashin tattali)
11. Family abandonment (Gudun Iyali)
12. Farm Boundary Encroachment (Cin Iyakar Gona)
13. Farmers vs. Herders Clashes (Rigimar Manoma da Makiyaya)
14. Forced marriage (Auren dole)
15. Gambling (Caca)
16. Idleness (Zaman Banza)
17. Ignorance (Jahilci)
18. Indifference (Lalaci)

19. Poor health care (Rashin tsabta/kiwon lafiya)
20. Poverty (Talauci)
21. Provinciality (Kauyanci)
22. Seasonal migration (Ci-rani)
23. Self-deceit (Kin bin gaskiya)
24. Thuggery (Daba)
25. Unjustified dependence (Gwamma -saye)
26. Women abuse (Wulakanta mata)

WOMEN

1. Illiteracy and limited educational opportunities
2. Improper upbringing of children (Tarbiyyah)
3. Inadequate knowledge of rights and their violation at various levels
4. Lack of skills and investment resources
5. Marital instability
6. Moral degeneration
7. Poverty

YOUTH

1. Drug abuse and all its associated problems
2. Economic factors such poverty among some parents
3. Educational neglect
4. Hostility of some parents towards their children
5. Keeping bad company
6. Misplacement of priorities by parents (eg luxury items over school fees)
7. Neglect of the society in upbringing of youth.
8. Non-participatory approach in youth policy formulation/implementation
9. Over indulgence (spoiling) of children
10. Parental neglect: inability of parents to check activities of their children
11. Politics: drugging youth for politics/indiscriminate poster pasting
12. Pornography from video films, satellite and internet
13. Preferential treatment of some children over others by parents

URBAN

1. Child begging (Ko-dan-Kanzo)
2. Communal violence (Rigingimu)
3. Community thuggery (Daba a Unguwanni)
4. Drug addiction (Shaye-Shayen Wiwi da Sholisho)
5. Encroachment on public areas/schools (Cin Fili da Iyaka)
6. Family abandonment (Gudun Iyali)
7. Family break-down and divorces (Sake-Saken Aure)
8. Fuel Hawking ('Yan Bumburutu, Cuwa-Cuwa)
9. Gambling Sports (Snooker, 'Yar-Zungure)
10. General indiscipline (Rashin Da'a)
11. Girl-child hawking (Talla na Kananan 'Yammata)
12. Hide-outs, abandoned/uncompleted buildings (Kangwaye)

13. Idleness and indolence (Zaman-Kashe-Wando, Lalaci)
14. Ignorance (Jahilci)
15. Indiscriminate hawking on roads (Kasuwa/Tasha kan Titi)
16. Indiscriminate posting of bills (Lika Fasta)
17. Indiscriminate refuse disposal (Bola da Leda)
18. Individualism, elitism (Rayuwar Daga-Ni-Sai-‘Ya’ yana)
19. Kano-Jiddah girl-child trafficking (Safarar ‘Yammata)
20. Leaking taps and pipes (Barnar Ruwa, Famfo na Zuba)
21. Licentious books (Litattafan Soyayya Kunshe da Batsa)
22. Local films with anti-cultural undertones (Fina-finan Hausa)
23. Motor park criminalities (Kwamacalar Tashar Mota)
24. Night life (Matattarar Masu Yawon Dare)
25. Obscene language by herbalists (Batsar Tallan Maganin Gargajiya)
26. Parasitism (Maula)
27. Politicians’ misuse of youth for political thuggery (‘Yan-banga)
28. Poor sanitary habits/Filth (Kazanta/Kashin Kududdufi)
29. Pornography from video films, satellite and internet (Batsa)
30. Prostitution (Karuwanci)
31. Reckless commercial motorcycle riders (Acaba)
32. Reckless driving (Tukin Ganganci na ‘Yan-Hayis da ‘Yan-Taksi)
33. Recklessness of water vendors (Kurar Ruwa)
34. Sexual abuse of minors (Masu Lalata Kananan Yara (Maza/Mata)
35. Street begging (Barace–Baracen Musakai)
36. The mentally-challenged (Mahaukata)
37. Unattended animals on streets (Dabbobin Da Ke Yawo Kan Titi)
38. Under-age drivers (TuKin Kananan Yara ‘Yangata)
39. Unregulated film/video houses (Gidan Kallo)
40. Wayward children due to improper upbringing (Rashin Tarbiyya)
41. Weird dressing and hair-cuts (Sutura da Aski na Matasa)
42. Women abuse (Wulakanta Mata)