The Law as a Tool in the Eradication of Corruption in Contemporary Nigerian Society

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Abstract

*One of the problems that have brought negative attention to Nigeria in the community of nations remains corruption. It would appear this ugly malaise has eaten very deep into the very fabric of Nigeria's existence and might continue to thrive unabatedly if urgent steps are not taken. This paper examined the issues surrounding corrupt practices and took a critical look at the existing statutory provisions against corruption. The paper also details x-rayed the existing anti-corruption institutions in Nigeria with particular emphasis on how to make them more effective and efficie*nt. *The paper concludes that though there are existing statutory provisions as well as institutions in place, these have not been able to curb corrupt practices from thriving. The paper concludes that political leadership is required to set an example and also to demonstrate that no one is above the law. Unless clear and unambiguous signals of support emanate from the top, those*

responsible for administering and enforcing crucial aspects of the country's national integrity system may feel inhibited.

Key Words-Corruption, Law, Bribery, Gratification, Nigeria.

Introduction

There is no doubt that corruption has eaten deep into the fabric of the Nigeria society such that the country has been rated one of the most corrupt countries in the world. In response to the alarming rate and grave implications of corruption, successive governments since the country's independence had put in place programmes as well as enacted anti-corruption laws to deal with this phenomenon. It would appear that despite the establishment of these programmes, numerous anti-corruption legislations and institutions like Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC), Independence and Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) and Code of Conduct Bureau, corruption has continued to ruin every aspect of the country's national life with very serious dangers to her image before the international community (Ugwu, 2015). In Nigeria, corruption is evidenced from the ₦195bn Alhaji Maina pension scam, the damming report which indicted the former head of civil service of Nigeria, Stephen Oronsaye, the police pension fund fraud, the ₦255m bullet proof car scandal involving Stella Oduah, the ₦15m in private jet arm scandal and the most recent Dasuki arms gate.

To say that Nigeria is perilously plagued with corruption at all levels is to say the obvious. The social problem is not limited to Nigeria alone as it rears its ugly head in every known human society but in varying degrees from one society to the other. Smith (1976) describes Nigeria as a nation

> Where human society is plunging compulsively into every greater depth of corruption and decay. Thus, the greater the development plans, the larger the scale of corruption which their implementation encourages by diverting efforts that are being made for the benefit of the community to private gains at the community's expense.

Corruption in Nigeria is both systemic and endemic as the abundance of national resources in the country has little or no impact on the living standard of the citizenry. Despite its abundant resources, Nigeria ranks among the twenty-five poorest nations in the world (Atoyebi and Mobolaji, 2004). Widespread corruption is a symptom of a poorly functioning state and it is capable of retarding economic growth and development. It is a threat to democratic governance, political stability and sustainable human development. Collaborating this, Onimajesin (2014) observes that corruption is the antithesis of progress and development as it creates political instability, social unrest and crime infested environment, it breeds inefficiency, incompetence, mediocrity, unethical values and other base instincts in man such as greed, avarice and rapacity.

Atoyebi and Mobolaji (2004) pointed out that Africa as a continent lost over $140bn to corruption. Of this colossal figure, it is disheartening to note that, Nigeria has the largest percentage (why not, with the Dasuki arms gate). Interestingly, one of the major justifications for military coups in Nigeria since independence has been hinged on corruption and indiscipline. This has led to political instability and policy inconsistency, gross abuse of power and low rate of development in Nigeria.

From the 1990's the increase in corrupt practices in Nigeria has caused serious concern to well-meaning citizens of Nigeria. In fact, corruption is pervasive, widespread and has permeated all facets of life and every segment of the Nigerian society is involved. Nigeria with the unenviable record of being one of the most corrupt countries in the world has adopted several anti-corruption policies but unfortunately, little or no progress has been made (Oluwatoyin, 2014). The question agitating the minds of many today bothers on whether there are adequate laws, institutions and political will to fight this social menace. This paper therefore aims at holistically examining the pervasiveness and incidence of corruption, why it thrives in Nigeria as well as a detailed examination

of the legal instruments that have been put in place by successive administrations in Nigeria all geared towards combating the menace of corruption and to the extent to which these have worked.

Conceptual and Analytical Dimensions of Corruption

The concept of corruption is very difficult to capture in one single definition as it has become associated with all forms of retrogressive and morally reprehensible behaviours (Aderinto, 2015). One reason for the seeming difficulty in having a generally acceptable definition of corruption stems from the fact that opinion on the subject is rather hasty, partisan or discriminative (Olorunfemi, 2013). Ugwu (2015) on his part have noted too that, there is no single definition of the word corruption, as none has been universally accepted due to the fact that it lends itself to may definitions. Similarly, Igwe (2010) has argued that corruption is universally declaimed and constitutes a phenomenon in itself, and invariably, the outcome of a conglomeration of discrete failure such as failure of institutional controls over bureaucrats or a failure of the legal system that checkmates the behaviour of those who perpetrate the crime.

Atlas (1968) considers corruption as a symptom of disfunctionality of the relationship between the state and the people, characterized by bribery, extortion and nepotism. The World Bank cited in Oviasuyi et al (2007) defines corruption to include bribery, fraud and other related offences. Corruption is further defined as any action or commission enacted by a member of an organization, which is against the rules, regulations, norms and ethics of the organization and the purpose of which is to meet the selfish end of the member (Azelewa, 2002). Olaniyan (2002) defines corruption to include bribery, fraud and dishonesty, which is capable of destroying or perverting the purity of the societal well-being.

Smith (1976) has defined corruption as diversion of materials and wealth intended for effective achievement of socially desirable ends, into the pockets of a few individuals. In the same vein, Adegbite (1976) sees corruption as a change from a sound to a putrid state, or from a state of

uprightness, correctness or truth to a bad state or to a tainted use to which money is put to get things done illegally.

According to Bergi (2001), corruption is the abuse of public power for private benefit while the private benefit is often in the form of money in-kind from client to the agent is called bribery. The concept can also be seen as the perversion or destruction of integrity in the discharge of public duties through bribery or favour, the use or existence of corrupt practices, especially in a state of public corporation. The misuse of office for personal gain as well as acts of omission or commission which involves legal activities or illegal ones are also classified as corruption (Ayoola, 2002).

Kuta (2014) simply defined the term as a diversion of national course of events, with a view to conferring undue advantage on an individual or a group of individuals. It is an action or inaction which gives advantages or bestows favour on a person that he or she is not legally or morally entitled to. It is an abuse of all offices of trust for private gains, whether in public or private sectors. It is any form of illegal self-enrichment or the conferment of same on any individual to the detriment of the society. The case of Biobaku v. Police (1935) offers a judicial definition of corruption where the court held that "the word corruption means the receiving or offering of some benefits as a reward or inducement to sway or deflect the receiver from the honest and impartial discharge of his duties". Interestingly, the Criminal Code and Penal Code have provisions relating to corruption.

From the foregoing definitions, it can be gleaned that what constitutes corruption is not conclusive and also elusive owing to the fact that words, their interpretations and application sometimes vary from one culture to another. From the definitions and descriptions given of corruption above, there is however, a broad agreement that corruption could arise from abuse of public office for private gain and it is visible not only in the public sector but involve private sector as well as foreign enterprises. Put succinctly, it is any action or omission enacted by a member of an

organization, which is against the rules, regulations, norms and ethics of the organization and the purpose is to meet the selfish end of the member at the detriment of the organization.

Typology of Corruption

It would appear that corrupt practices can generally be classified into two broad categories. First, the petty type which involves the exchange of small amounts of money or minor favours by those seeking preferential treatment; it is sometimes referred to as "administrative corruption". The second, the grand corruption pervades the highest echelon of government or the national life of a people leading to broad erosion of confidence in good governance, the rule of law and economic stability (Rose-Ackerman, 1996). Put in other words, grand corruption involves large bribes and commissions offered or paid by businesses in their quest for government orders (e.g. public procurement contracts such as building a new hospital).

In his conclusion on the typology of corruption, Abegunde (2005) held that it can also be active or passive. The former usually refers to the offering or payment of bribe while the latter refers to the receiving if bribe. In the case of Bode George & Ors v. FRN (2014), the court identified public corruption and private corruption. Public corruption relates to abuse of office, of power and abuse of public resources for personal gains, wasteful spending of public resources, misappropriation of public funds, kickbacks, bribery, inflation of contracts and contract splitting while private corruption involves economic and financial corruption which covers tax evasion, money laundering.

Theoretical framework

This paper employs a theoretical explanation of corruption in Nigeria. Corruption will be analyzed using the "functionalist theory". Functionalist approach sees corruption as emanating from the social structure of the society, which exerts a definite pressure upon certain

individuals in the society to engage in non-conforming conduct. Merton (1957) puts it in another way when he asserts that a society in which there is an exceptionally strong emphasis upon specific goals without corresponding institutional procedures, will inevitably lead to what Durkerm called norm less or derivation. Each culture establishes goals and interests which members of the society are encouraged to pursue and prescribes the method to be followed in seeking these approved objectives. It is when these means fail to match the goal of the individual in question that the individual becomes socially disorganized (Meitoba, 2000). As a matter of fact, the Nigerian society tends to over emphasize individual goal attainment at the expense of legitimate means of achieving these set goals. In Nigeria, material acquisition has become the ultimate goal and the society does not appear to be concerned about how one "makes" it. All that is important is that one has "arrived". The marked discrepancy believe the goals and means in our society invariably leads to various forms of corruption such as embezzlement of public fund, offering and acceptance of bribe, electoral rigging, examination malpractice, drug abuse (Agbonifo, 1985).

Legal institutions and legislations aimed at curbing the menace of corruption

The alarming increase in corruption in Nigeria has necessitated anti-corruption measures and strategies by successive governments in order to curb it. This includes the establishment of agencies, commissions and other bodies charged with the responsibility of curbing corruption. It also involves initiatives tailored at minimizing corruption to the barest minimum (Okoli and Ngwule, 2013). Rotimi and Obasaju (2013) identified the following as programmes and initiatives aimed at curbing corruption.

i. Ethical Re-orientation Campaign (ERC) of Shagari's second republic;
ii. War Against Indiscipline (WAI) of the Buhari/Idiagbon regime;

iii. Babangida's Committee on Corruption and Other Economic Crimes (CCEC) and War Against Corruption (WAC);
iv. War Against Indiscipline and Corruption (WAIC) of the Gen. Sanni Abacha's regime
v. Whistle blowing.

Without doubt, there exist a plethora of anti-corruption statutes in Nigeria. Besides, the Criminal Code and Penal Code, Alubo et al (2009) have noted that other legislative efforts at curbing corruption can be seen in the following enactments:

Investigation of Assets (Public Officers and Other Persons) Decree 1968; The Corrupt Practices Decree 1975; Public Officers (Special Provisions) Decree 1976; Miscellaneous Offence Act 1983; Recovery of Public Property Decree 1984; Bank Employees (Declaration of Assets) Decree 1986; Promulgation of Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters within the Commonwealth (Enactment and Enforcement) Act No. 13, 1988. This law was designed to bring Nigeria's municipal law in line with the Harare Scheme. The scheme contains provision on how to deal with the proceeds of Crime and Laundering of such money; The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) Act 1990. This was the very first law promulgated in Nigeria which specifically makes money laundering a criminal offence; The Public Complaints Commission Act 1990; The Code of Conduct Bureau and Tribunal Act 1990; The Failed Bank (Recovery of Debts) and Financial Malpractices Act No. 18 of 1994; Failed Banks Act No 16, Foreign Exchange (Monitoring and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1995; Advanced Fees Fraud and Other Related Offences Act 2000; Banks and Financial Institutions (Amendment) Act 2002; The Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Act 2000; Economic and Financial Crimes Commission Establishment Act 2004. Even the Constitution of the Federation Republic of Nigeria 1990 provides that one of the political objectives of the State is to abolish all corrupt practices and abuse of power.

The Code of Conduct

The imposition of a duty to observe and conform to a code of conduct by public officers in Nigeria is a mechanism instituted by the Nigerian Constitution. It is contained in the 5th Schedule to the 1999 Constitution. Specifically, Sections 172 and 209 of the Constitution makes it mandatory for persons in Federal and State public services to conform to and observe the code of conduct. The code of conduct specifically requires a public officer to abstain from putting himself in a position where his personal interest will conflict with official duties. Central to the code is the scheme of declaration of assets required of every public officer within three months of coming or force of the code or immediately after assuming office and thereafter at the end of every four years and finally, at the end of his or her term of office.

Interestingly, the Code of Conduct Bureau is charged with the responsibilities of receiving, retaining custody of and examining assets declaration forms filled by public officers. It is also vested with the duty of receiving and dealing with allegations that a public officer has committed a breach of or has not complied with the provisions of the Code of Conduct Bureau. A Code of Conduct Tribunal tries all such cases. The Code of Conduct has the advantage of having constitutional authority so the constitutionality of its provisions cannot be challenged. In addition, the officers of the Code of Conduct Bureau or Code of Conduct Tribunal have secured tenures under the Constitution which may make them independent or impartial.

Fine as the provisions of the Code of Conduct may appear, it has however been crippled in terms of performance or rather, service delivery. The immunity clause of Section 308 of the 1999 Constitution that restricts the institution of civil or criminal proceedings against the President, Vice president, Governor or the Deputy Governor have been employed successfully against the Code of Conduct Tribunal (Atiku Abubakar v. A.G. Federation, 2007).

Apart from that, the Code of Conduct has been hampered due to inadequate funding by government and lack of enabling legislation to activate some of the constitutional provisions. The reason for rendering the Code of Conduct ineffective is not far fetched. Top members of the Executive and Legislature are known violators of the Code of Conduct.

The Corrupt Practices and other Related Offences Act, 2004 (ICPC).

This was created by an Act which also established the ICPC and charged with the mandate to prosecute persons who violate existing laws on corruption. The Act specifically addresses the following offences by public officials:

- Gratification by an official
- Fraudulent acquisition of property by an official
- Fraudulent receipt of property by an official
- Making false statements or return
- Gratification by or through agents
- Bribery of public officers
- Using office for gratification
- Bribery for giving assistance with regards to a contract
- Concealment of property acquired through gratification

As noted earlier, Section 3 of the Act establishes the ICPC. The functions of the ICPC are very well described in Section 6 of the Act as follows:

a. Where reasonable grounds exist for suspecting that any person has conspired to commit or has attempted to commit or has committed an offence under this Act or any other law prohibiting corruption, to receive and investigate any report of the conspiracy to commit, attempt to commit or the commission of such offense and in appropriate cases, to prosecute the offenders;
b. To examine the practices, systems and procedures of public bodies and where, in the opinion of the commission, such practices,

systems or procedures aid or facilitate fraud or corruption, to direct and supervise a review of him

c. To instruct, advice and assist any officer, agency or parastatals on ways by which fraud or corruption may be eliminated or minimized by such officer, agency or parastatal,
d. To advise heads of public bodies of any changes in practices, systems or procedures compatible with the effective discharge of the duties of the public bodies as the commission thinks fit to reduce the likelihood or incidence of bribery, corruption and related offences

One feature of the ICPC is its broad authority to search, seize, investigate, inspect and examine persons, records of financial institution, shared accounts and the content of safe deposit boxes. It is instructive to state here that the Supreme Court in a unanimous decision in A.G. Ondo State v. A.G. Federation (2002) has held that the Act is constitutional. However, the Act and its provisions have been severely lashed at for not having a provision for questioning a person who maintains a standard of living above what is commensurate with his legitimate income or for punishing him if he cannot provide a satisfactory explanation for the additional income. Also observed as its flaw, is that the punishment imposed for the various offenses of corruption are far from severe. Corruption is a special malady in Nigeria and calls for very severe punishment (Okonkwo, 2002).

The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC)

This is also known in Nigerian parlance as EFCC. It was established in 2002 pursuant to Act No. 5 of the said year. This was later repealed and replaced by the Economic and Financial Crimes

Commission (Establishment) Act of 2004. One unique feature of the EFCC is that it has the power to seize the assets of alleged corrupt public officials and compel production of financial information. It can also compel public officials to explain how they acquire property which is "excessive" and not justified by their sources of income. The agency has the power to

receive complaint from members of the public on allegation of corrupt practices and investigate same. In addition, it has the power to arrest and prosecute in appropriate case.

In addition, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) is empowered to enforce all the pre-1999 anti-corruption and anti-money laundering laws. Punishment prescribed in the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) Act range from a combination of payment of fines, forfeiture of assets and up to five years imprisonment depending on the nature and gravity of the offence. Conviction for the terrorist financing and terrorist activities attract life imprisonment. Its focus is to combat financial and economic crimes. The commission is empowered to prevent, investigate, prosecute and penalize economic and financial crimes and is charged with the responsibility of enforcing the provision of other laws and regulations relating to economic and financial crimes, including: Economic and Financial Crimes Commission Act (2004), the Money Laundering (Prohibition) Act, 2004, the Advance Fee Fraud and other Fraud related Offences Act, the Failed Banks (Recovery of Debts) and Miscellaneous Offence Act.

Credit however should be given to EFCC for its past even though it was and still is selective prosecution of corrupt officials. Nevertheless, it is a well known secret that the president's approval is required before any top political office holder can be investigated let alone prosecuted.

The Public Complaints Commission

This was brought into the 1999 Constitution by way of a military Decree preserved as an existing

law specifically by the Constitution. Interestingly, it has been retained by Section 315 (5) of the 1999 Constitution. However, we must be quick to point out here that, it was not evidently designed as an anti-corruption body but to check the pervasive incidence of Administrative arbitrariness and injustices. It usually receives complaint from the public and deal with same.

Constitutional Framework to Tackle Corruption

It is needful here to state that the Constitution of Nigeria contains several provisions which are meant to curb the abuse of power, combat corruption and subject the government to accountability and transparency**.** Good as these provisions are, others exist that have had the effect of protecting some public officials from both civil and criminal prosecution relating to the acts of corruption. Most glaring of this is the immunity clause of Section 308. In addition, the Fundamental Human Rights provisions on due process and fair hearing have been employed by persons accused of corruption to stall the wheel of justice by claiming their constitutional right to remain silent and not to incriminate themselves, the effect of which imposes an impossible task for the prosecution to discharge its duty (Mowo, 2005).

In spite of these lapses, it must be stressed here that the general scheme of the 1999 Constitution is to adopt several constitutional law principles for the limitation of governmental powers such as separation of powers, rule of law, federalism, good governance, independence of the judiciary, and autonomy of the legislature and press freedom (Ademola, 2004).

Nigeria Criminal Code and Penal Code Attitude towards Corruption

Both the Criminal Code and Penal Code, it must be noted contain a number of provisions dealing with economic crimes. The enactments were made during the colonial era. The Criminal Code is in force in Southern Nigeria while the Penal Code operates in the Northern part of Nigeria.

The Criminal Code contains a number of provisions dealing with offences. These include Chapter 12 on corruption and abuse of office, Chapter 17 on offences relating to property and fraudulent activities, Chapters 43, 44 and 45 on forgery and related offences, Chapter 48 on offences relating to copyrights and Chapter 49 on secret commission and corrupt practices (Okogbule, 2002). The same scenario is replicated in the Penal Code.

Why corruption still thrives in Nigeria despite the existing legal institutions and legislations

Agreed that corruption is a global epidemic, its pervasiveness and incidence in Nigeria appears to be unique. This is due to the several predisposing factors of corruption in Nigeria which has more or less made nonsense of anti-corruption legislations and legal institutions. Some of the reasons why corruption still thrive in Nigeria are discussed below.

The moral standard in Nigeria is falling as Nigeria moved from the "primitive to "modern" economy, the incidence of corruption began to rise. The earlier generations of Nigerians believed that honesty is the best policy and children were brought up to protect the name, honour, image and integrity of their families. As years passed by and value judgment changed; honesty and integrity were relegated to the background. Today, even children in the primary school know how to tip primary school leaving certificate examination invigilators in order to allow them cheat. Little wonder therefore that, when they get into the universities, they would have lost all sense of honesty and integrity and so, some engage in corrupt practices in order to pass their exams. Today, an average Nigerian child is morally weak and material conscious.

There is no doubt about the existence of constitutional provisions against corruption and abuse of offices as can be gleaned from the preceding discussions, but they are hardly enforced hence, the Nigeria populace has readily lost confidence in the police and the judicial system. Most cases are "settled" out of court or at the police stations. It is generally believed that only a fool will permit himself to be charged to court and if charged to court be convicted since "settlement" is possible at each stage and the offer of settlement in most cases is irresistible to the offered. Corruption thrives when the deal can be kept secret. However, if there is at least an institution that can effectively expose illegal secret deals, then corrupt practices will become difficult.

Another predisposing factor of corruption in Nigeria is the survival instinct among the political class. Political and economic insecurity lead to

corruption, since officials do not know how much longer their power will last. The threat of losing power through political compensation is genuine because in Africa when power is lost, it is lost altogether and permanently, the loser may be killed, imprisoned, probed or exiled. Thus, the contest is not just for spoils but for survival. Hence, if he must leave office, he prefers an incoming winner who is either his ally or stooge to maintain his freedom or guarantee his survival. In addition, economic insecurity may lead to corruption. A public officer who is not sure of financial security after retirement, will likely be prone to corruption.

Nigerians detest administrative bottlenecks or protocols and consider them as being long and cumbersome. Little wonder therefore, that determination to beat such bottlenecks or protocols only result in corruption. People are determined to achieve their goals without having to go through the due processes which are considered too long and time wasting. This perhaps explains why some Nigerians tip government officials to do the work they are paid to do.

According to Atoyebi and Mobolaji (2004) as long as there is low income and high poverty level in Nigeria, corruption will continue thrive. They noted that, per capita of Nigeria's as at 2000 was 260 US dollars which is lower than the international minimum standard of 370 US dollars per annum. Thus, the poverty level in Nigeria is high with 74.2% of Nigerians living below the poverty line. It is noteworthy that Nigeria; the giant of Africa is one of the 25 poorest nations of the world. High poverty rate has high positive correlation with corruption, since the ability to resist corruption by the poor is low.

Recommendations and Conclusion

No anti-corruption mechanism or strategy will succeed in Nigeria without strong leadership and political will. Political leadership is required to set an example and also to demonstrate that no one is above the law. Unless clear and unambiguous signals of support emanate from the top, those responsible for administering and enforcing crucial aspects of the

country's national integrity system may feel inhibited. Every country has to determine its own priorities and the war against corruption and as such, Nigeria should focus on concrete actions that can yield measurable results.

Aderinto (2015) has strongly advocated that, all corrupt persons must be treated within the ambit of the law; prescription of punishment should be reviewed in line with the amount of money stolen. Those who have received or initiated corrupt moves should also be punished. There must be shaming of convicted corrupt persons. When big men who are viewed as untouchables go through degradation ceremonies of shaming, the psychology of conforming to public morality will be entrenched. All proceeds from corruption must be confiscated while all families including those who have benefitted from such corruption should live in an estate called "The Corrupt People's Colony". They can only buy and sell to themselves. This will represent modern day form of traditional ostracism.

There is the urgent need to reform the civil service. In Nigeria, civil servants are poorly paid and officials often supplement their pay with secondary jobs or pay off. Civil service pay should be set at least equal or even greater than those for equivalent positions in the private sector with generous benefits. There should be effective monitoring and transparent merit-based system of appointing civil servants.

The judiciary needs to be reformed. Nigeria has an exemplary formal statute but these are seldomly enforced. There is therefore the need for there to be a viable legal framework that enforces the law without political favouritism or arbitrariness. Such a system suppresses those temptations to engage in corrupt acts and encourages the public to resist criminal conduct by officials. The issue and use of plea bargaining should be down played as this has the potential of sending the wrong signal to people who would prefer to steal huge sum of government money and give back a little when caught under the legal covering of plea bargaining.

Those in leadership positions should be accountable and ensure good governance. This they can do by making public procurement process to be

open while potential bidders should sign an integrity pact where they pledge to refrain from corruption. In Nigeria, public accounts are not audited for upward of five years. It is therefore difficult to talk about accountability in the public sector without regular auditing of public accounts. There is therefore the urgent need for the creation of corruption "hotlines" where citizens can call to complain directly to the government. The security of such informants should be guaranteed.

Without doubt, there are statutory enactments in Nigeria designed to tackle corruption and besides these, there are agencies which government have put in place to not only receive complaints but investigate and prosecute same. Inspite of these, corrupt practices are daily being committed. It is thus glaring from this paper that it is not the absence of statutes or anti-corruption agencies that is the bane of contemporary Nigerian society but the lack of political will to tackle the issue without fear. It is our view that until this is done; corruption will keep striving unabatedly in Nigeria.

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