



Corruption in a Closed System and Combating Strategies

Alice Bukola Olanipekun, Gloria Eguono Aigbadon

Abstract: Corruption has infiltrated various sectors in Nigeria, particularly government institutions, thereby hindering its full potential and global standing. This paper examined the state of corruption in Nigeria and proposed solutions by conceptualising the second law of thermodynamics and using secondary data sources. According to the second law of thermodynamics, entropy increases over time in a closed system. This reduces the energy available to do useful work. Entropy stands for corruption in this work, leading to the modification of the law as “Alice’s law of corruption”. Corruption causes extreme deprivation, restricting access to modern information technology, internet connectivity, global digital economies, e-commerce, and quality education. Poverty, opacity, weak accountability mechanisms, the normalisation of corruption, and the ineffective adoption of proven strategies from other countries frequently render Nigeria’s governance environment a closed system. In thermodynamics, for a closed system to become open, the boundary preventing the exchange of matter must be removed so that the system can expel disordered particles, or waste, into the environment, effectively ‘exporting’ its entropy and absorbing useful particles from an outside source which can be used to build structure and repair disorder. This implies that corruption in Nigeria can be eradicated by addressing root causes and repairing damaged infrastructure, public trust, and the economy. We recommended political, psychological, philosophical, educational, social work and legal strategies to combat corruption in Nigeria.

Keywords: Corruption, Closed System, Second Law of Thermodynamics, Entropy, Nigeria

Nomenclature:

CPI: Corruption Perception Index

ICPC: Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission

EFCC: Economic and Financial Crimes Commission

NGOs: Non-Governmental Organizations

USA: United States of America

UK: United Kingdom

I. INTRODUCTION

As a closed system, Nigeria continues to battle corruption, posing a fundamental challenge.

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Corruption remains deeply embedded across politics, public administration, and civil society. Nigeria ranks 140th out of 180 countries in Transparency International's 2024 Corruption Perceptions Index [1] with a score of 26/100, indicating high perceived public sector corruption. Nigeria is ranked 142nd out of 182 countries in the 2025 Corruption Perceptions Index released by Transparency International [2]. The country retained its score of 26 out of 100, but dropped two places from its 140th position in 2024 due to relative stagnation in its anti-corruption efforts. A score of 26 indicates highly pervasive public sector corruption and places Nigeria far below both the global. The global average score on the corruption Perceptions Index stands at 42/100 on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean) based on perceived levels of public sector corruption while the Sub-Saharan Africa average consistently hovers at 33 out of 100. In Sub-Saharan Africa, Nigeria struggles to compete with the continent’s top performers and is classified consistently among the more corrupt public sectors in the region. Nigeria’s score has stagnated around the 24-26 range for the past several years, reflecting persistent governance challenges, institutional weaknesses, and selective enforcement.

Corruption manifests itself in Nigeria in form of abuse of positions and privileges, inflation of contracts, bribery or kickbacks, misappropriation or diversion of funds, under and over-invoicing, false declarations, advance fee fraud, collection of illegal tolls, commodity hoarding, illicit smuggling of drugs and arms, human trafficking, child slavery, illegal oil bunkering, illegal mining, tax evasion, foreign exchange malpractices including counterfeiting of currency, theft of intellectual property and piracy, open market abuse, dumping of toxic wastes, and prohibited goods.

Before 1966, the Criminal Code was the primary source of law dealing with corruption in Nigeria. But due to the narrow nature of its dealing with corruption, such as only criminalising the conduct of bribe-taking public servants, leaving the private sector, it was replaced by the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Decree in 1966. This, however, failed to stem the tide of corruption. The rules were confusing, thus leaving open the possibility that guilty persons might escape punishment on technical grounds. The Code of Conduct was thereafter introduced in the 1979 Nigerian Constitution, where complaints of corrupt practices are referred to the Code of Conduct Bureau. The Bureau forbids public officers from simultaneously receiving remuneration from two public offices and from engaging in private practices while in the employment of government; the code bars public servants from accepting gifts or benefits in kind for themselves or any other person on account of



anything done or omitted to be done in the discharge of their duties. Because these laws do not include the private sector, which is also corrupt, the Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission (ICPC) and the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) were established in 2000 and 2004, respectively. They investigate, arrest, and charge offenders for corrupt practices and economic or financial crimes in Nigeria. Despite the challenges Nigeria faces after the establishment of the ICPC and EFCC as anti-graft institutions, the reforms have yielded concrete results, reducing corruption levels compared with the pre-reform period, when the Criminal Code and the Code of Conduct Bureau were used to check corrupt practices among public office holders only.

Corruption persists in Nigeria because those waging the corruption wars are themselves corrupt. Some corrupt leaders still find it difficult to change the country's moral tone. Government domination of the economic sphere significantly enhances opportunities and ability to seek rents. Civil society also still accepts or tolerates corruption. There is a clear correlation between corruption and economic growth, and without stringent measures, the affected country's development will be impaired. The more corrupt a country is, the slower its economic growth rate. Corruption is a stigma that destroys the affected country's reputation. It lowers investment, thereby lowering the country's economic growth.

This work addresses the issue of corruption in Nigeria, its causes and cures, by conceptualising the second law of thermodynamics and the removal of the boundary in a closed system to make it open. The second law of thermodynamics deals with entropy in a closed system. Entropy stands for corruption, and the closed system stands for Nigeria in this work. In a closed system, entropy increases with time unless the boundary of the system is removed. Corruption in Nigeria increases over time and can be eradicated or reduced significantly if the boundary (root causes) is removed.

II. CLOSED SYSTEM

A closed system in thermodynamics allows the exchange of energy (as heat and work) with its surroundings but does not allow mass transfer. The total mass inside the system remains constant, and its boundary is fixed or movable. A perfectly sealed tank containing a fluid allows heat to be transferred in or out, but no matter can enter or leave. A sealed pot on a stovetop allows heat to enter and boil the water, but the lid prevents steam (mass) from escaping.

Metaphorically, a closed system describes a self-contained, isolated, or highly restricted environment, organization, or mindset that resists outside influence, fresh ideas, or new information. A closed system takes or extracts energy from the public with little giveback. It describes a closed Nigerian system in which citizens are excluded from decision-making, and a tight-knit political elite strictly controls governance, resources, and power with low accountability. A preference for operating strictly within established local boundaries makes Nigeria a closed system. For Nigeria, a closed system describes an economy trapped in a cycle where wealth and raw materials circulate

internally without generating new productive capacity or integrating successfully into the global market.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Much research has examined the causes, effects, and cures of corruption in Nigeria. This review focuses on the most recent research. Abonyi [3] highlighted greediness, nepotism, lack of coordination among law enforcement agencies, and lack of leadership qualities and values as causes of corruption in Nigeria. They recommended that the parliament in Nigeria should revisit anti-corruption laws and amendments made in respect of punishments for corrupt practices especially on the terms of imprisonment and fines, leaders in Nigeria should de-emphasize clannish and personal interest but think of collective interest, whistle blowing must be protected legally, the national orientation agency must also put up together sensitization and awareness summits, campaigns towards creating consciousness on the citizenry on the negative impacts of corruption on our national survival and security. Meanwhile, Nwozor et al. [4] proposed that Nigeria apply modern information technology to its operational processes to enhance efficiency and reduce leakages that contribute to corrupt practices. On the other hand, Ukaeje [5] found that lack of infrastructural protection causes institutional corruption in Nigeria. Therefore, encouraging all stakeholders- the state, private sector, CSOs, the media, traditional institutions and all others involved- to share responsibilities in the protection of infrastructure as part of their concerns.

Some researchers [6], [7], [8] showed that a weak institutional framework causes corruption. Mitigating corruption requires effective strategic anti-corruption measures and improved governance integrity. Hoffmann [9] analysed Nigeria's anti-corruption efforts over the last 25 years and found uneven progress, too often set back by politicisation, weak institutions, and double standards among leaders. He recommended implementing legal reforms, protecting integrity role models from retaliation, using technology to increase transparency at state and local levels, building networks of reformers, and seeking international support for socially meaningful penalties.

IV. METHODOLOGY

This study employs a conceptual research methodology, utilizing secondary source of data (Tables I and II). SubSaharan Africa received the lowest regional average score of 33 out of 100 in Transparency International's 2024 Corruption Perception Index, with 90% of its nations rating below 50. Table I shows that five nations- Seychelles, Cabo Verde, Botswana, Rwanda and Mauritius scored higher than 50%. Nigeria's score of 26 is much lower than both the global average of 43 and the regional average of 33. Nigeria still lags behind many of its Sub-Saharan counterparts, who exhibit more robust governance and public sector integrity.

With an average score of just 32 out of 100, Sub-Saharan Africa remains the world's lowest-performing region in 2025. Only four of the 49 nations



in the region scored above 50%, as shown in [Table II](#). Stronger institutional checks and administrative stability make the Seychelles the region's cleanest performer, followed by Cabo Verde, Botswana, and Rwanda. Most Sub-Saharan African nations have made little to no progress, and systemic problems still threaten equitable development, public trust, and the provision of fundamental services. Nigeria maintains a low score of 26, ranking 142nd out of 182 countries worldwide. Nigeria's judicial monitoring and transparency systems are seriously weakened by protracted political unrest, making public resources vulnerable to abuse.

This study uses the second law of thermodynamics to explain the high rate of corruption in Nigeria and propose solutions. We explored the law to study the causes and cures of corruption in Nigeria. Entropy is related to corruption in Nigeria. Corruption increases in Nigeria because it can be likened to a closed system. To open a closed system, the boundary must be removed. This boundary is the root cause of corruption in this work. Solutions are proposed by conceptualising the removal of the boundary in a closed system to make it open and, consequently, reduce entropy.

Table I: 2024 CPI for some Sub-Saharan African Countries

S/N	Country	Score (%)	Rank (180 Countries)
1	Seychelles	72	18
2	Cabo Verde	62	35
3	Botswana	57	43
4	Rwanda	57	43
5	Mauritius	51	61
6	Namibia	49	59
7	Sao Tome & Principe	45	70
8	Senegal	43	65
9	Ghana	43	80
10	South Africa	43	82
11	Nigeria	26	140
12	South Sudan	8	180

Source: <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2024>

Table II: 2025 CPI for some Sub-Saharan African Countries

SN	Country	Score (%)	Rank (182 Countries)
1	Seychelles	68	24
2	Cabo Verde	62	35
3	Botswana	58	41
4	Rwanda	58	41
5	Mauritius	48	61
6	Namibia	46	65
7	Senegal	46	65
8	Sao Tome & Principe	45	70
9	Ghana	43	76
10	South Africa	41	81
11	Nigeria	26	142
12	South Sudan	9	182

Source: <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2025>

Second Law of Thermodynamics

Thermodynamics is a branch of physics that studies how energy changes in a system. In general, systems are free to exchange heat, work, and other forms of energy with their surroundings. The laws of thermodynamics describe how energy, heat, and entropy behave in physical systems. The zeroth law defines thermal equilibrium. The first law states that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transformed. The second law says entropy increases over

time in a closed system. The third law states that entropy approaches zero as temperature nears absolute zero. The Laws of Thermodynamics were not discovered by one person. The development dates back as far as the 1600s when the basic idea of heat and temperature were first being formulated. In 1824, French physicist Sadi Carnot was the first to define the basic principles of thermodynamics in his discussions on the efficiency of an ideal machine in his book "Reflections on the Motive Power of Fire". Sadi originally used the caloric system for describing the heat that is lost during the motion of an engine, which was later replaced with entropy in the Second Law of Thermodynamics. By 1850, the first and second laws were formalized in the works of scientists such as Rudolf Clausius and William Thomson. Later, Nernst's theorem which is now known as the third law, was formulated by Walther Nernst over the period 1906–1912.

The second law of thermodynamics can be formulated in several interesting and important ways. One of the simplest is the Clausius statement, which states that heat does not spontaneously pass from a colder to a hotter body without work. To provide a quantitative measure for the direction of spontaneous change, Clausius introduced the concept of entropy as a precise way of expressing the second law of thermodynamics. Entropy is a measure of the disorder of a system. For a closed system, entropy quantifies the amount of thermal energy not available to do work. Entropy can be transferred to a system via two mechanisms: (1) heat transfer and (2) mass transfer. Work is a form of energy transfer; it does NOT contribute to entropy transfer! For a closed system, entropy is transferred only by heat transfer. The Second Law of Thermodynamics is also known as the Law of Increased Entropy. As long as entropy is defined as unavailable energy, the second law is equivalent to '*the entropy in a closed system can never decrease*'. That is,

$$S_{closed} > 0 \quad (1)$$

The total entropy S in a closed system is caused by entropy transfer via heat and internal entropy generation, and it is always greater than zero.

$$S_{closed} = \sum \frac{Q_m}{T_m} + S_{int} > 0 \quad (2)$$

This equation is also referred to as the entropy balance equation for closed systems. S_{int} is the internally generated entropy. The summation $\sum \frac{Q_m}{T_m}$ represents the entropy transfer caused by the heat transfer between the system and its surroundings (i.e., heat source and heat sink). Q_m is the heat transfer that takes place at location m of the system boundary, which has a constant temperature of T_m . If heat transfer occurs in multiple locations, add all entropies.

Entropy can be taken as corruption in Nigeria. By modifying the second law of thermodynamics, corruption increases over time in a closed system. Significant reductions can be achieved through some proposed solutions by conceptualising the removal of a closed system's boundary to allow the exchange of mass or matter, leading to decreased entropy.



V. DISCUSSION ON FINDINGS

A. How is Nigeria a Closed System?

Nigeria can be regarded as a closed system due to the isolating effects of the following factors.

- i. Poverty
- ii. Low Level of Transparency and Accountability
- iii. Normalization of Corruption
- iv. Ineffective Adoption of Proven Strategies from other Nations

B. Law of Corruption

According to the second law of thermodynamics, entropy increases over time in a closed system. This reduces the energy available to do useful work. The law focuses on entropy and is therefore also known as the law of entropy. Since entropy stands for corruption in this work, we modified the law of entropy and called it "Alice's law of corruption". *Alice's Law of Corruption states that "corruption increases over time in a closed system and causes damage continuously"*. This aligns with fundamental principles in political science, institutional economics, and sociology. When a system lacks transparency, accountability, and external oversight, corrupt networks solidify over time, continually eroding public trust and severely degrading economic development, foundational values, infrastructure and governance. As the decay spreads, the system's laws meant to ensure fairness stop working, leading to widespread inequality and poverty. Despite numerous attempts to tackle corruption in Nigeria through legal reforms and anti-corruption agencies, progress has been slow and abortive. To remove or significantly reduce corruption, barriers must be removed by applying multidisciplinary strategies.

C. Multidisciplinary Strategies to Combat Corruption in Nigeria

Because corruption is a complex problem, it requires multifaceted frameworks to eradicate it.

i. Political Approach

In Nigeria, corruption still threatens democracy. Since corruption is essentially a structural issue of power and incentives rather than just a technical or legal problem, a political approach is necessary.

- Corruption thrives in environments of extreme poverty. To obtain necessary services (such as health care or education), find employment, or even get by in daily life, many citizens turn to bribery, which normalises corrupt behaviour at the local level. Insufficient compensation and late salary payments often lead to requests for bribes to cover necessities. Creativity is crucial to address the nation's poverty issue. Governments must play a proactive role by establishing enabling policies that foster innovation, providing tax incentives, and building infrastructure that supports entrepreneurial endeavours. Poverty eradication through creativity can reduce corruption by lessening citizens' reliance on dishonest political systems, reducing the desperation that encourages

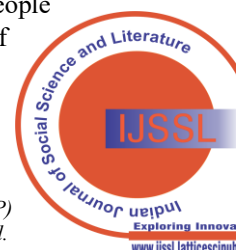
bribery, and building a more robust and transparent middle class.

- Adopting successful international anti-corruption strategies effectively requires the use of established global guidelines like the United Nations Convention Against Corruption to create a coordinated national framework that respects local traditions. Nigeria can curb corruption by localizing Singapore's model of political will. Top political leaders demonstrate absolute integrity and actively give anti-corruption agencies total independence to investigate anyone. Nigeria can also adopt Rwanda's strict asset disclosure and international open-data frameworks. Nigeria's Code of Conduct Bureau requires public officials to declare their assets, but independent verification and public access remain limited. South Korea reduced bribery in government contracts by implementing a fully digital, end-to-end e-procurement system that eliminates manual, discretionary decisions. Nigeria can fully digitise public contracting across all states to track the flow of public funds in real time. While advocating for the digitalization of public services, it is essential to address digital vulnerabilities, particularly cyber threats and attacks. Strengthening cybersecurity infrastructure must therefore accompany the adoption of new technologies to ensure the resilience and integrity of Nigeria's digital transformation.
- Reforms should prioritize transparent practices in political financing, bolster the independence of electoral bodies and introduce electronic voting to reduce corruption.

ii. Social Work Approach

The social work approach to fighting corruption in Nigeria places more emphasis on policy lobbying, community development, and behavioral change than it does on strictly punitive legal methods. Social workers should implement the following measures to lessen corruption and safeguard the nation's most vulnerable citizens.

- Dispel the myth that corruption is inevitable or culturally acceptable through social marketing and community discourse.
- Conduct quick, focused seminars, public campaigns and materials outlining anti-corruption laws, rights, service standards, and complaints procedures.
- Establish connections between communities and independent journalists, legal clinics, and watchdog NGOs that may amplify complaints and offer protection.
- Promote societal norms that stigmatize corrupt behavior by using community-led punishments that and public acknowledgement of honesty.
- Inform more effective and transparent governmental social programs, record the human costs of corruption by gathering information on how illegal activities (such as bribery, embezzlement, and clientelism) deprive people who are vulnerable of vital services like healthcare, education,





and social protection.

iii. Psychological Approach

To stop corruption, a psychological strategy focuses on inherent motivations and cognitive biases.

- Psychological training that promotes empathy, highlights the direct connection between everyday corruption and declining public infrastructure, poverty, and healthcare, and emphasises personal accountability removes rationalisation drivers.
- Telling stories of integrity and honesty might make unethical actions seem socially unacceptable.
- The government should cut back on needless administrative complexity. Reducing an individual's discretionary power also reduces the possibility of bribery and extortion.
- Ensuring officials operate in smaller, well-lit spaces where their actions are evident.
- Routinely rotating public personnel around several departments reduces the likelihood of forming long-term, illegal, trustworthy connections with people looking to take advantage of government systems.

iv. Philosophical Approach

A philosophical approach to curbing corruption shifts focus from merely punishing crimes to reshaping the root causes of moral decay, human greed, and institutional failure.

- Focus should be heavily on character development, civic education, and moral reorientation. By instilling deep-seated values of honesty and integrity, society creates an internal resistance to corrupting temptations.
- Institutions must establish strict, incorruptible ethical codes and legal duties that officials are bound by, regardless of the consequences or personal gain.
- Recruitment, promotion and disciplinary procedures in the public sector should be grounded in merit and conducted with transparency.
- The government should increase market openness to eliminate the structural incentives that make corruptions profitable while also reforming economic institutions to ensure public officials receive fair compensation without breaking the law.
- Since public trust depends solely on the moral authority of people in positions of authority, our leaders must set a good example to remove corruption effectively. They set an example of integrity that motivates subordinates to follow when they demonstrate honesty, transparency, and selflessness in their daily lives.
- Establishing entirely transparent institutions where public trust is actively maintained. This requires shifting from a top-down authoritarian approach to a localised, community-based strategy that replaces dysfunctional social norms with collaborative, democratic decision-making.

v. Educational Approach

To combat corruption, the government must use a wide range of public education tactics to win over the community as a whole. Among them are:

- Press releases, press conferences, media interviews, and the creation of TV drama series based on successful cases are all ways to guarantee that successful enforcement cases are widely publicised.
- Media education: the use of ads in the mass media to raise public awareness of the need for a just and fair society and to urge people to report corruption.
- Programs for teaching ethics in schools, from kindergarten to university.
- Before corrupt activities become commonplace, moral development can be shaped by teaching justice, empathy, anti-corruption education, contentment and the rule of law in elementary and secondary schools.
- Using captivating narratives to teach kids about the costs of corruption, the advantages of integrity, and how to become change agents who support integrity and fight corruption.
- Requiring university students to complete ethical and anti-corruption courses so they can recognise and steer clear of dishonest businesses when they start working.
- To lessen academic fraud, favouritism, cheating, and bribery inside the education sector itself, stringent regulations and integrity pledges should be put in place for both students and educators.
- Teachers should be trained to exemplify ethical leadership, since educators must model the identical behavior they are attempting to impart.
- Changing the school system to strictly punish exam cheating and promote merit shapes a new generation of citizens who see moral behaviour as the norm.

vi. Legal Approach

To eradicate corruption in Nigeria, the legal approach requires a three-pronged strategy: aggressive enforcement of current laws, systemic prevention and institutional transformation. Specialized agencies, systemic transparency, judicial reform, and stronger citizen protection must drive this framework.

- The EFCC Act and the ICPC must be fully independent and empowered to investigate, prosecute, and adopt policies (without political interference) to end financial and economic crimes.
- Independent whistleblower protection is guaranteed in the USA and the UK. Current whistleblower networks in Nigeria lack the legal backing and financial incentives citizens need to report corruption safely. Adopting legal structures that guarantee confidentiality and provide rewards or legal defence for whistleblowers is essential. Nigeria can strengthen its institutional frameworks by emulating countries like Denmark and Norway, which are globally recognised models for upholding the rule of law and justice without favouritism. They consistently rank as the top two countries in the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index, which independently measures judicial independence, absence of corruption, and impartial regulatory enforcement. Their systems are rooted in restorative justice, focusing on



rehabilitation and preventing reoffending while ensuring that powerful figures and ordinary citizens are subject to the same legal standards. They boast incredibly low corruption rates and have robust institutional transparency

- Putting the Public Procurement Act into practice to support open data projects and an open e-procurement process. Promote a transparent e-procurement process and open data initiatives.
- Legislation must be updated to address loopholes, enhance penalties for offenders, and protect witnesses. Plea bargains need to be transparent and utilized only when they benefit the public interest.
- In order to locate, freeze, and repatriate stolen assets hidden overseas, cooperation with international organisations, foreign authorities, and interpol is essential.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

To combat corruption in Nigeria, we suggest the following:

- Requiring public officials to undergo continuous, behavior-focused training to improve moral judgement and stop influence peddling.
- Short, focused training and materials outlining rights, service standards, complaint procedures, and anti-corruption laws should be conducted by social workers.
- Rationalization motivations are eliminated by psychological training that promotes empathy, emphasizes personal accountability, and draws attention to the direct connection between everyday corruption and declining public infrastructure, poverty, and healthcare.
- Since public trust depends solely on the moral authority of people in positions of authority, our leaders must set a good example in order to effectively remove corruption.
- Using captivating narratives to teach kids about the costs of corruption, the advantages of integrity, and how they can become change agents who support integrity and fight corruption.
- Requiring university students to complete ethical and anti-corruption courses so they can recognize and steer clear of dishonest businesses when they start working.
- Putting the Public Procurement Act into practice to support open data initiatives and a transparent e-procurement process.
- To locate, freeze, and repatriate stolen assets hidden overseas, cooperation with international organizations, foreign authorities, and interpol is essential.
- To ensure strong institutional transparency and low rates of corruption, powerful individuals and common people should be held to the same legal standards.
- Using digital technology to improve accountability and transparency.
- Using established international standards, such as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption to

construct a coordinated national framework that honours regional customs.

- To eradicate poverty, the government should inspire and educate citizens to be creative, leading to a reduction in the desperation that encourages bribery, and the creation of a more robust and open middle class,
- The private sector, local communities, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) must work together to provide grassroots entrepreneurs with incubation support, funding opportunities, and mentorship.

VII. CONCLUSION

We examine the state of corruption in Nigeria and proffer solutions by conceptualizing the second law of thermodynamics. The study describes Nigeria as a closed system because of the isolating effect of certain negative factors. These factors include poverty, low levels of accountability and transparency, the normalisation of corruption, and the ineffective adoption of proven strategies from other nations. Extreme secrecy frequently clouds government procurement, especially within the defence and security sectors, facilitating institutional corruption. Normalization of corruption in Nigeria renders it a closed system because it stifles external progress and internal reform. It forms high barriers that prevent the system from naturally correcting itself or benefiting the broader populace. Nigeria is perceived as a closed system because it is extractive, prioritizing short-term benefits for political elites over long-term structural transformation.

The study modifies the Second Law of Thermodynamics as 'Alice's law of corruption', which states that "*corruption increases over time in a closed system and causes damage continuously*". For corruption to decrease significantly, the closed system must be opened by removing the boundary (that is, the root causes of corruption).

The study applies multidisciplinary strategies to remove the boundary. These include political, psychological, philosophical, social work, educational and legal approaches. Creativity, integrity, effective adoption of working strategies from other countries, and digitalization are essential to eradicate corruption in Nigeria.

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