

# Review of: "Why Corruption in Nigeria? Experts' Accounts on the Occurrences and Persistence"

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**Potential competing interests:** No potential competing interests to declare.

The study in my opinion deserves some minor corrections.

- The abstract does not sufficiently summarize the study.
- I do not have many issues with the introduction; the authors were able to introduce the corruption problems in Nigeria.
- In 7<sup>th</sup> paragraph of the literature review, write the citation correctly.

“(Sadiq & Abdullahi, 2013)” observe that the Foster-Suttan Commission of inquiry set up to investigate the affairs of the African Continental Bank, a possession of the then Eastern Nigeria Regional Government,...

## 3. Methodology

- The authors should deemphasize on the use of first person pronouns as much as possible. Methodology section can start with:

“The employed qualitative research methodology because...” The interest is on social construction of the reality of the informants...”

*“We find it very relevant to employ qualitative research methodology in this study. We are interested in the social construction of reality of our informants who are experts from the anti-corruption agencies in Nigeria.”*

- Kindly explain what makes the experts knowledgeable and experienced? How many years of experience do they have as anticorruption officers? This would help the reader understand their viewpoints.

*We believe these experts have the knowledge and experiences it takes to share their worldview and understanding of the phenomenon of study.*

- There should be some background information the anticorruption agencies utilized for the study.

## 4. Data Analysis and Presentation of Result

- Is there a specific reason for starting naming figures from Figure 0? Why not figure 1?
- Avoid using contractions e.g. “that people wouldn’t naturally succumb to.” Always use words in full.
- I do have a bias against anticorruption officials because they are a part of the problem in Nigeria. They were created to specifically stop corruption instead, they selectively work based on government directives, while they look away when

people in government are accused of corruption. A 7<sup>th</sup> theme should have explored the failures of anticorruption agencies in handling corruption in Nigeria. The agencies were created specifically to solve a problem instead the problem has grown in leaps and bounds. What have the experts with experience done to tackle corruption in their offices? The past EFCC chairman was pictured attending football games in London to support Arsenal, did any of the officials find this unethical as his salaries cannot take him to London to watch football games? Fighting corruption becomes worse if the head of the agency fighting corruption is living above his earnings. Is this not supposed to be an ethical issue?

- I would have very much like these tested to fully understand the corruption problem in Nigeria.
- While the authors have done a good job, they have not been able to introduce any new information about corruption in Nigeria.
- The new focus I believe is to understand the thought process of the anticorruption agencies, what triggers an investigation including against their fellow officers, do they think anticorruption agencies should be above investigation?
- The references have not been properly written. Consult APA 7<sup>th</sup> edition for the latest guide.