

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

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The author of this article examines corruption in a developing country. This topic is very relevant for study not only for African countries, but also for countries located in Europe, in particular for Ukraine.

*Introduction.* The article reflects parts of the interview that indicate the volume of corruption payments. The material is presented in such a way that the piece expresses admiration or surprise at the volume of money (banknotes) rather than as a detached statement of fact.

Methodology. The article applies a qualitative research method. This method is rarely used in scientific articles. In such cases, quantitative research with statistical data is most often applied. There are several questions: why were 24 experts invited for the survey? How and by what criteria were the experts selected? How was the list of interview questions compiled? Out of how many people were 24 interviewed? What percentage of all officials of the country's anti-corruption bodies is this? Can this sample be considered sufficient (objective) to establish the fact of an increase in corruption?

Data analysis and presentation of results. The author classified the explanation (justification) of the reasons for the presence and increase of corruption in Nigeria into several themes. In general, the use of such structuring gives the article a scientific character. Besides, the division into themes indicates a significant amount of analytical work done by the author, which is a positive development. The results and conclusions of the structural analysis are valid for most themes. But some themes are ambiguous. For example, theme one "1. Theme One: Need for Survival" seems insufficiently substantiated to explain the causes of corruption in Nigeria. The author did not take into account that "Need for Survival" is a relative concept. Officials in European countries with much higher incomes are also corrupt. Therefore, the theme one "Need for Survival" looks more like an excuse, rather than an objective explanation of the causes of corruption.

Conclusions. The author explained in the conclusions that "...limited the use of literature in this study to give room for discoveries of new concepts from the perspectives and understanding of our participants." But the author did not form a new concept, and the article also does not show an attempt to form it.

Overall, the article has a topical theme. It presents material compiled by the author based on a survey, that is, the information was obtained directly from the original source. The author's processing of quite multidirectional information about corruption in Nigeria is valuable. I am confident that the revised article will give even more positive results to science and practice.

