

Review of: "Winner-takes-all Majoritarian System and Irregularities in Six Election Cycles in Nigeria, 1999 – 2019"

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The proposed article studies the consequences of a majority electoral system on the irregularities and even the violence that accompanied the elections in Nigeria over the period 1999-2019.

A number of changes could greatly improve the understanding of the results of this article. The first thing would be to have a clearer description of the elections concerned by this article, so that readers unfamiliar with the Nigerian political system can fully understand it. For my part, I would have liked to know from the outset:

- How many single-winner elections are concerned (at all levels from federal to local)? Because when you elect a single person, a proportional representation is no longer a possibility and, in this case, I would like to know what is the voting system recommended by the authors alternatively to the MES.
- How many parliamentary elections are concerned? (In this case the question of a proportional vote actually is valid).

Moreover, if we consider the existence of several ethno-religious groups in the country, we could think that the same group does not dominate all the districts and all the regions. If so, I would have liked to understand whether or not this diversity allows for a plurality of the legislative representation.

Concerning the central argument of the paper, I observe in Table 2 that in 2015, there is a drop in irregularities and deaths. How to explain that this does not reverse the decline in participation? More generally, it would be necessary to be more precise on the way in which the data make it possible to establish the results that are asserted.

Overall, there are many repetitions. The wording could therefore be "lightened".

The authors allude to the fact that digitization makes elections more credible. They should develop their argument, explaining why this makes elections more credible in Nigeria, while in other countries the digitization of elections sometimes provokes quite the opposite feelings (See for example Dill (2016)).

Finally, the authors should relativize their comments on established democracies. Because in the recent period, they are affected too by problems of conscience of the citizens. This is particularly the case in the United States, especially since the 2020 presidential election, the result of which was contested by the incumbent president himself. (See for example Pildes (2022), Kousser (2023)).

- David DILL (2016) "Why Online Voting Is a Danger to Democracy", Stanford Engineering.

<https://engineering.stanford.edu/magazine/article/david-dill-why-online-voting-danger-democracy>

- Thad KOUSSER (2023) “What’s Behind American Distrust in Elections?”, University of California Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation <https://ucigcc.org/podcast/whats-behind-american-distrust-in-elections/>
- Richard H. PILDES (2022) “Election Law in an Age of Distrust, Stanford law Review”, vol. 74 <https://www.stanfordlawreview.org/online/election-law-in-an-age-of-distrust/>