

# Review of: "Government interference in election administration and lethal electoral irregularities in Nigeria"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

After the amendments made by the researchers to the first version of the research in light of the comments provided by reviewers, now the research has good characteristics, however it needs some minor amendments:

I emphasize the note made in the first review on revising the paragraph "Again, illiberal democracy, as opposed to liberal democracy, which protects individual rights and limits governmental operations, hampers the democratic values of fundamental human rights", to avoid the contradiction therein, specifically the last sentence: "hampers democratic values on fundamental human rights."

"The study is expressed in categorical variables in which chi-square is used for association statistics to ascertain the suppressing effects of lethal election violence on voter participation." Also, "these results demonstrate the suppressive effect of deadly violent elections on voter participation (i.e., positive association) during the period under consideration."

Returning to my note in the first review relevant to confirming the correlation between lethal electoral violence and voter participation, it is not "the oppressive effects of lethal electoral violence on voter participation."

Again, I ascertain the editing errors, especially in writing the years. Results for Independent National Electoral Commission's operations: "Thus, technology-embedded elections held between 2015 and 2023 also had features of irregularities, violence, and deaths."

The findings of the study stated that, "The need for voter- driven electoral reforms since government-determined ones have not addressed the fundamental problems with electoral system in Nigeria". This statement is a kind of ambiguity because the reforms in the structure of the electoral body (its independence), the financing of the electoral process and the electoral body controlling of elections should be adopted by the government through issuing electoral legislation that addresses these gaps based on empirical studies in addition to open dialogue with think tanks, universities, institutes, political parties, citizens, and so on.

These ascertains reflect the quality of the research and its added value in elections in the Third World, Africa in general, and for Nigerian elections in particular. With my high appreciation.