

**Chapter 1 : Osun inconclusive election won't truncate democracy – Odigie-Oyegun - Vanguard News Nig**

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Mahmood Yakubu, says given the challenges and malpractices that have marred elections both in the past and in recent times in the country, the commission cannot guarantee that the general elections in will be conclusive. He said any attempt to give such assurance at this time would be second-guessing the outcome of the election, noting that it had become inevitable for the commission to declare some elections inconclusive. The INEC boss, who spoke when he led some staff of the commission, including a national commissioner, Mr. We can only declare an election conclusive when we are satisfied with the law and electoral act because all elections are governed by constitutional provisions, provisions of the electoral act and our guidelines. This is the challenge that we face, but we must express it because we INEC will not compromise. If that threshold is not met, can INEC make a declaration? We can only hope for the best. He explained that people had been used to conclusive elections on first ballot, pointing out that the political terrain has changed completely. He added that most of the elections were a product of the general elections and that there were no less than court cases emanating from the general elections. More than any commission in the history of this country, we have conducted more elections outside the context of general elections. People often forget that we had inconclusive elections in the past. We have forgotten about the mathematics of what two-third of 19 was, whether it was 12 or not. People like Richard Akinjide went to court, and eventually the court decided the winner in The governorship election in Bauchi State was inconclusive because of post-election violence and INEC concluded the election after two weeks. The same thing happened in Imo; the first election that brought in Rochas Okorochoa was inconclusive, until two weeks after. In , Taraba, Abia and Imo were inconclusive and there were other constituency elections where elections were inconclusive. If it matures, it cannot be the way we used to do things before. The mindset would have to change. Days were long gone when politicians do everything they can to be declared winners, knowing that the case would end up in court. Citizens can protect their mandate. Yakubu equally lamented that the nation had not been penalising electoral offenders, saying it was painful that over 1, persons died as a result of post-election violence in Kaduna in and nobody was arrested or prosecuted. He added that it was also regrettable that the recommendations of the Mohammed Uwais-led committee and the Ahmed Lemu-led committee had not been implemented, saying time had come for the government to set up an electoral offences commission and tribunal, to which all violators of electoral acts would be subjected, including staff of the commission. Secondly, we have to investigate to be able to have evidence that can be tendered in court during prosecution, but we have no power to investigate, and for me, most extraordinarily, that means INEC is supposed to prosecute its own staff. How can INEC prosecute itself? Meanwhile, when asked what the commission had done in punishing some of its staff found guilty of electoral offences, the INEC chairman said over a hundred of its staff, both serving and retired had been invited by the EFCC in connection with the allegation of financial misappropriation levelled against the former Minister of Petroleum, Mrs. So far, over a hundred staff of INEC had been invited. At a point, we toiled with the idea of speaking to the EFCC to see the weight of evidence they have so that we can take administrative action against our own staff, but they are innocent until they are proven guilty. They have to be charged to court, but we have taken notice and we have a complete list. Punch Thanks For Reading! Kevin Djakpor Blog is editorially independent - our journalism is free and accessible. But the revenue we get from advertising is falling, so we increasingly need our readers like you to support us.

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No ID required to vote at ballot box: Push for photo ID requirements[ edit ] Since the late 20th century, the Republican Party has led efforts to create more stringent voter ID laws for the purported objective of preventing electoral fraud. Some of the states that were pursuing new photo identification requirements were legally bound under the Voting Rights Act of to apply for federal preclearance prior to enacting any new election laws. One provision of the Voting Rights Act was that 13 southern states with a history of discrimination be required to obtain this federal preclearance in order to prevent further discriminatory laws from being passed. However, in the case *Shelby County v. Holder* , the United States Supreme Court struck down section 4 b of the Act, which contained the formula determining which states were required to seek preclearance, based on historic under-representation of portions of the population. They said that this section was unconstitutional as the model was not based on current conditions. It said the provision was rational and needed at the time it was enacted, but it is no longer an accurate formula based on the changing demographics of different states and the nation overall. In effect, federal preclearance is no longer a requirement; Congress would need to update this section based on current data for a new formula that is deemed constitutional. States that had passed photo identification requirements but had not received federal preclearance were allowed to have those laws immediately take effect. All the cases are likely to be heard ultimately by the US Supreme Court. The identification document did not have to include a picture; any document with the name of the voter sufficed. In , Hawaii joined in requiring ID, and Texas a year later. Florida was next in , and Alaska in to become the first five states in the United States to request identification of some sort from voters at the polls. In , President Bush signed the Help America Vote Act into law, which required all first-time voters in federal elections to show photo or non-photo ID upon either registration or arrival at the polling place. Similar proposals were discussed in various other states and were passed in some cases. The Court ruled that the law was constitutional, paving the way for expanded ID laws in other states. Texas Governor Rick Perry placed a voter ID bill as an "emergency item" in , allowing legislators to rush it through the process. The Texas law recognized government-issued photo identification and weapons permits but not college IDs, resulting in criticism that the law was unfavorable to young voters, who trend liberal, while favorable to gun owners, who trend conservative. Nikki Haley enacted a law requiring government-issued IDs at the polls, which included provisions for the issuance of free IDs. Haley made a one-time offer to arrange for voter ID applicants to be driven to issuing locations. But in practice, state employees at the DMV were instructed to provide the IDs for free only if people specifically asked to have their fee waived. Supreme Court again blocked the law for The court ruled that the Pennsylvania Department of State provided too little access, no financial support to provide IDs to those without access, and no alternatives to obtaining the required IDs. Holder that Section 4 b of the Voting Rights Act of was unconstitutional. Previously, states with a history of proven voter discrimination were required to obtain preclearance from a federal court before making changes to their voting laws. Studies and analysis[ edit ] A report by former President Jimmy Carter and Former Secretary of State James Baker concluded that concerns of both those who support and oppose strengthened voter ID laws were legitimate. It recommended voter ID requirements be enacted, to be slowly phased in over a period of five years, and accompanied by the issuance of free ID cards provided by mobile ID vans that would visit traditionally underserved communities. Org the available research and evidence point to the type of fraud that would be prevented by voter ID laws as "very rare" or "extremely rare". A report by the Pew Center showed that more than 1. The same report found 3 million voters registered in multiple states, presumably due to changes of residency. Critics of such laws note that they only prevent one kind of fraud, namely voter impersonation. All but four of the dead votes were cast absentee, and most of the absentee voters in question cast early ballots but died before the election, giving the impression of voter fraud. The author of this report, Justin Levitt , later reported in that he had identified only thirty-one credible instances of voter impersonation

since , involving a total of ballots, out of a billion ballots cast. The study, which used data developed by the Cooperative Congressional Election Study, concluded that more than 14 percent of self-identified non-citizens in and indicated that they were registered to vote, approximately 6. Richman and Earnest therefore extrapolated from a handful of wrongfully classified cases to achieve an exaggerated number of individuals who appeared to be non-citizen voters. There is no evidence that non-citizens have voted in recent U. It is bad research, because it fails to understand basic facts about the data it uses. The authors were essentially basing their claims on two pieces of data associated with the large surveyâ€”a question that asks people whether they are citizens and official vote records to which each respondent has been matched to determine whether he or she had voted. Both these pieces of information include some small amounts of measurement error, as is true of all survey questions. What the authors failed to consider is that measurement error was entirely responsible for their results. In fact, once my colleagues and I accounted for that error, we found that there were essentially zero non-citizens who voted in recent elections. In an expert report prepared for the ACLU , she argued that "Calling the problem "electoral integrity" does not change the fact that the only threat to electoral integrity addressed by photo ID laws is in-person voter fraud," and that because such fraud is extremely rare, voter ID laws are not justified to prevent this problem. The electoral system cannot inspire public confidence if no safeguards exist to deter or detect fraud or to confirm the identity of voters. Photo IDs currently are needed to board a plane, enter federal buildings, and cash a check. Voting is equally important. A study concluded that Democrats in states with strict ID laws have reduced faith in the electoral system. It said that negative politicization by the Democratic Party may be to blame. The most comprehensive study of voter IDs, a study by Harvard political scientist Stephen Ansolabehere and Tufts political scientist Eitan Hersh, found that in Texas, 1. The authors of this study also suggested that an education campaign aimed at clearly communicating what types of ID are acceptable in Texas would be beneficial. The authors suggested that "This unexpected relationship might be explained by a targeted Department of Elections mailing, suggesting that the initial impact of voter ID laws may hinge on efforts to notify voters likely to be affected. Disparate impact is most often discussed in the context of African Americans. The moral validity and constitutionality of this doctrine is hotly debated. The same study reported that "the stricter voter identification requirements depress turnout to a greater extent for less educated and lower income populations, for both minorities and non-minorities. Silver found that the statistical reasoning was flawed in a number of studies which had found small effects but had described them as not statistically significant. The study indicates that young people, black people, and newly registered voters were most likely to have their turnout reduced. But Tennessee officials suggested that the reduced turnout may have been due to a lack of compelling ballot measures in , and Kansas officials dismissed the drop in black voters as a product of high random variance in a small population. Tennessee officials questioned the reproducibility of this report, given its reliance on data from Catalist , which they claimed was a progressive political group. A experimental study found that election officials queried about voter ID laws were more likely to respond to emails from a non-Latino Anglo or European name A study in the city of Boston found strong evidence that non-white voters were more likely to be asked for ID during the election. Precinct differences confound the data, as black and Hispanic voters tended to vote at black and Hispanic-majority precincts. We also find that voter ID laws skew democracy toward those on the political right. When errors are corrected, one can recover positive, negative, or null estimates of the effect of voter ID laws on turnout, precluding firm conclusions. Mexico has a similar system, with all registered voters receiving a photo ID upon completing the registration process. Several developing nations have instituted voter ID laws. Many Arab nations require voters to leave a fingerprint upon casting a ballot, allowing quick detection of fraud. The Gambia gives each voter a single marble to cast, ensuring that no one can vote multiple times. There was no evidence that the reporting was related to the actual rate of voter fraud in each state. Based on this data, the authors concluded that "parties and campaigns sought to place voter fraud on the political agenda in strategically important states to motivate their voting base ahead of the election". For instance, Hawaii has required a state-issued photo ID for decades. Eight states currently have strict voter ID laws that require voters to provide a government-issued photo ID in order to vote at the polls.

**Chapter 3 : Breakdown of the votes in the inconclusive Osun State election - Kemi Filani News**

*Inconclusive presumptions are those which may be overcome by opposing proof; for example, the law presumes that he who possesses personal property is the owner of it, but evidence is allowed to contradict this presumption, and show who is the true owner. 3 Bouv. Inst. in.*

Adeleke led with votes, which is a far cry from the 3, voided votes in Orolu LGA three units, votes, Ife South two units, 1, votes, Ife North one unit, votes, and Osogbo one unit, votes. This emerged as the PDP kicked against the re-run and vowed to go to court, insisting that it won the election. Apart from the 3, voters, the Social Democratic Party, SDP Candidate, Senator Iyiola Omisore, who polled, votes to be on the third position and Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr Yusuff Lasun, who is from the neighbouring Irepodun council area but said to have a firm political grip on Orolu council, are considered as important factors in the September 27 re-run. There were reports, last night, that Omisore would team up with the PDP in the re-run. Fuwape said the margin between Adeleke and Oyetola was not significant enough to declare a winner. According to him, seven polling units were affected in the four council areas. They include one polling unit in Ife North, two in Ife South, three in Orolu and one in Osogbo. The returning officer said that all the 48 political parties will participate in the rerun election in the affected polling booths. Prof Fuwape said irregularities such as ballot snatching, over voting, cases of card reader malfunctioning and abscondment of electoral officers were recorded and results of affected polling units in the four council areas were cancelled. However, luck ran against him as he was arrested with the torn results sheets. Unknown to him, agents of the PDP had duplicated the results pasted on the wall, when it was announced at the INEC final collation centre early Sunday morning. The administrative officer, who later arrived the INEC office was identified and almost lynched but for timely intervention of security officers. He confessed that he was sent to remove the result sheet pasted on the wall by one Doyin Aderinoye. The suspect was later whisked away by security operatives present at the INEC collation centre. That is what the law says and we have no choice than to agree with that because if INEC had not called the election inconclusive, we would have challenged the result. We appeal to INEC to toe the path of honour and constitutionality by declaring the rightful candidate with required votes and spread, Ademola Adeleke, the winner of this hotly contested polls. There are times however when one must stand with the people and the law by doing the right thing without fear of favour. Now is the time for INEC to align with Osun people and resist pressure and intimidation to tamper with the will of the people. We reject plan and plot for re-run; a winner has clearly emerged. Omisore, in a statement, said: I am delighted that our message of good governance and dignity has reached every corner of the state. I am confident that while we might appear to have lost an election, we have won the greater victory; the clarion call by all our people for good governance and accountability. We have positively impacted on electoral campaigns and elections in Osun state promoting inclusion, people centeredness and shied completely away from vote buying, voter intimidation and thuggery. The SDP campaign was factual, informed and inclusive. His tentacles, according to reports, extend to the council. Osogbo LG Osogbo, which is the state capital is the stronghold of the ruling party. An industrialist, Tunde Badmus and a former APC leader, Fatai Diekola, who left to join the PDP, would join forces with the opposition to give the ruling party a good fight during the rerun. Ife South Ife South Omisore is strong hold. He may decide to bend over backwards to give support to Adeleke during the rerun. However, a leading media mogul, Chief Dele Momodu, in a tweet, yesterday, downplayed the suggestion. According to him, Omisore told him in a telephone conversation that no line of communication had been opened with the PDP. It is another stronghold of the SDP governorship candidate. The support of Omisore in the two council areas- Ife North and Ife South would give fillip to the victory of Adeleke in the two councils. Also, the running mate of Senator Adeleke, Albert Ade-Ogun is from Ife North and is expected to garner votes in the council in support of their ambition. They have the authentic figures from the polling units and know the candidate the voters prefer. Mahmood Yakubu to avoid the fury of the people by immediately reversing this fraudulent decision of the Resident Electoral Commissioner and declaring our candidate the winner of the election. The decision of INEC to cancel the election in those areas

after voting had taken place means INEC had already excluded the votes in these areas from the election process and therefore those units should have no place in the overall results. My opinion would have been different if the election in the affected units did not take place at all, may be as a result of malfunctioning of the card reader machine or unavailability of the electoral materials. Since the voting took place and was cancelled, only the courts could reverse the initial decision by INEC to cancel the votes in these areas. One cannot but wonder whether if the places were reversed and the candidate of the ruling All Progressives Congress APC is the one leading in the election, the INEC will take the same decision it has taken now. The electoral body needs to re-assure all and sundry that the election and other elections will be free of manipulations and undue interference. It is about our country and the entire world is watching. Our national interest is at stake. The integrity of our electoral system is at stake. The reputation of the electoral body is at stake. The future of our democracy is on the line. The way INEC conclusively handles the Osun election will determine global expectations from our political process. It should therefore ensure that the wish of the Osun State electorate eventually prevail. It should not give the wrong impression that it is sympathetic to the ruling or opposition parties. Ehiogie West-Idahosa yesterday faulted the action of INEC in calling for a re-run saying that cancelled results should remain cancelled on the fact that they were the fault of the voters. The votes were deducted and Oshomhole was declared winner of the election. Why is INEC giving so much priority to cancelled votes on this occasion. This may be more political than legal.

### Chapter 4 : Voter ID laws in the United States - Wikipedia

*The Osun state governorship election, one of the closest in Nigeria's electoral history, was held on Saturday 22nd September to elect a new governor for the South-Western state.*

### Chapter 5 : Inconclusive Osun election : The game changers - Vanguard News Nigeria

*The x-rays were conclusive and indicated a bad infection in the lower lobe of one lung. Conclusive evidence, however, has not yet been adduced to prove this point. From the traces of a Roman road between Nantwich and Middlewich, and the various Roman remains that have been found in the neighbourhood.*

### Chapter 6 : Itâ€™s Official: INEC declares Osun governorship election inconclusive

*The Osun State governorship election held on Saturday has been declared inconclusive. Declaring the election inconclusive after announcing the results of all the political parties where the.*

### Chapter 7 : JUST IN: APC Finally speaks on Inconclusive Osun Elections (DETAILS)

*Voter ID laws in the United States are laws that require a person to provide some form of official identification before they are permitted to register to vote, receive a ballot for an election, or to actually vote.*

### Chapter 8 : Inconclusive | Define Inconclusive at blog.quintoapp.com

*The electoral commission, INEC, has declared the Osun State governorship election "inconclusive." The declaration was made by Joseph Fuwape, the presiding officer of the election at the INEC.*

### Chapter 9 : Political party strength in U.S. states - Wikipedia

*Political party strength in U.S. states refers to the level of representation of the various political parties of the U.S. in each statewide elective office providing legislators to the state and to the U.S. Congress and electing the executives at the state (U.S. state governor) and national (U.S. President) level.*