

The Gale of Political Defections: Issues and Implications for Nigeria's Future

Anikwe Johnson Azubike, Ogbuka Ikenna Matthew and Udentia Celestina Nkiruka

Department of Political Science, Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of political defections has become increasingly rampant in Nigeria's democratic landscape, raising critical questions about party loyalty, ideological commitment, and the stability of the political system. This paper explores the causes, patterns, and implications of political defections in Nigeria, particularly among elected officials. It identifies key drivers such as weak party ideologies, lack of internal democracy, personal ambition, and the pursuit of political relevance. The study highlights the far-reaching consequences of defections, including the erosion of public trust, weakened democratic institutions, and political instability. Drawing on qualitative analysis and secondary data, the paper provides insights into how persistent defections undermine the credibility of electoral mandates and threaten democratic consolidation. The study concludes with actionable recommendations to curb the trend, such as constitutional reforms, strengthening internal party mechanisms, civic education, and judicial enforcement of anti-defection laws. By addressing the root causes of defections, Nigeria can safeguard the integrity of its democracy and ensure a more stable political future.

Keywords: political defection, party loyalty, democracy, Nigeria, political stability, electoral mandate

INTRODUCTION

Political defections have become a recurring and increasingly disruptive phenomenon in Nigeria's democratic landscape. In recent years, the frequency and scale of political cross-carpeting among politicians, particularly those in the legislative and executive branches, have raised critical concerns about the stability and integrity of Nigeria's political system. This trend, often characterized by mass movements of political actors from one party to another, is usually motivated not by ideological differences or policy disagreements but by personal interests, political survival, or strategic positioning ahead of elections [1], [2].

Political defection, also known as party switching or cross-carpeting, refers to the act of abandoning one political party for another, often for strategic or personal gain. In their research thesis, [3], stated that Party switching or defection has assumed a dangerous dimension since Nigeria returned to democratic governance in 1999. They argued that the spate of party defection has not only threatened the country's fledgling democracy, but has also rubbished its underlying philosophies. In the words of [4], he stated that the political morality of Nigerian politics has, over the years, come underseries of challenges on account of the activities of some political gladiators in the Nigerian political arena. Defections are not peculiar to Nigeria alone; however, the Nigerian context is marked by the absence of strong ideological divides among parties. While democracy allows freedom of association, the frequency and motivations behind defections have raised serious concerns regarding political integrity, ideology, and national interest [5]. The gale of defections has had significant implications for democratic consolidation in Nigeria. It undermines party ideology, weakens political institutions, and erodes public trust in the political process. Moreover, it disrupts legislative functions, alters the balance of power, and sometimes leads to political crises at both federal and state levels [6]. The lack of legal and institutional deterrents to frequent defections has also contributed to a culture of political opportunism, where loyalty to the electorate is often sacrificed for personal gain. Understanding the motivations behind political defections and their broader consequences is vital for shaping a more stable and accountable democratic system. Unlike in mature democracies where party allegiance is often ideologically motivated, defections in Nigeria are largely driven by personal ambition and short-term gains [7]. As Nigeria

continues to grapple with governance challenges, electoral reforms, and public disenchantment with political leadership, the issue of defections presents a severe test to the country's democratic future. This paper aims to investigate the causes of political defections in Nigeria, analyze the issues surrounding them, and examine their implications for the nation's democratic development and political stability.

Conceptual Clarification and Theoretical Framework

Conceptual Clarification

Political Defection: Political defection is the abandonment of allegiance, duty, or a cause. This can involve party members, voters, or even parliamentarians going against their party's directives. It signifies a shift away from a previously held commitment or alignment, encompassing actions like desertion or forsaking a person or doctrine. It's a broad term that can manifest in various forms within the political sphere. Political defection, also known as party switching or cross-carpeting, refers to the act of a politician abandoning the political party under which they were elected and joining another party. In the Nigerian context, this phenomenon has become recurrent, particularly during the pre-election and post-election periods. According to [8], Political defections are often driven by personal interests, ideological disagreements, lack of internal democracy, and the pursuit of political survival.

Democratic Stability: Democratic stability refers to a political system where the distribution of power is based on free and fair elections, and the political culture upholds values like tolerance and trust. A stable democracy is not prone to sudden change. It endures because of entrenched democratic values. This implies that the system's core tenets, processes, and institutions are resistant to abrupt disruption or collapse, ensuring consistent governance and the protection of citizens' rights. It also refers to the consistency and predictability of democratic processes, institutions, and norms. A stable democracy is characterized by the rule of law, electoral integrity, party loyalty, and accountability. Frequent political defections can undermine democratic stability by weakening party systems, eroding public trust, and destabilizing governance structures [9].

Governance: Governance encompasses the mechanisms, processes, and institutions through which authority is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources. Political defections, when unchecked, can compromise governance by promoting opportunism and patronage over merit and public service delivery [10].

Theoretical Framework

Theoretical lenses such as Rational Choice Theory and Elite Theory help explain why politicians defect to maximize personal and political benefits.

Rational Choice Theory: Rational Choice Theory (RCT) offers a relevant and insightful lens through which to examine the phenomenon of political defections in Nigeria. According to [11], individuals make decisions by evaluating available alternatives and selecting the one that maximizes their benefits while minimizing costs. In the context of Nigerian politics, this theoretical perspective suggests that political actors engage in defections not primarily out of ideological shifts or loyalty to constituents, but rather as a strategic calculation aimed at achieving personal or political gains such as increased access to power, resources, or protection.

Political defections in Nigeria have often occurred around election seasons or significant political transitions, indicating a pattern of self-interested behaviour aligned with the rational choice model. Defectors typically migrate to parties with higher probabilities of electoral success or those that offer better platforms for political survival and relevance [12]. This reinforces the notion that political decisions are driven by an evaluation of utility and expected outcomes.

Furthermore, RCT helps to explain the high frequency and low ideological commitment associated with party affiliations in Nigeria. In a system where political parties are often seen as vehicles for power rather than ideological movements, rational politicians may view defections as a means to an end rather than a betrayal of party principles. The theory also accounts for the transactional nature of party politics, where loyalty is fluid and conditioned on changing political fortunes.

By applying Rational Choice Theory, one can better understand the motivations behind political defections and their broader implications on Nigeria's democratic stability. It highlights the urgent need for institutional reforms that promote ideological consistency, political accountability, and strong party systems that discourage opportunistic behaviour and foster long-term democratic development.

Elite Theory: The elite theory suggests that a small minority, consisting of members of the economic and political elite, holds the most power in society and makes decisions that serve their interests. The theory provides a useful lens through which to analyze the recurring wave of political defections in Nigeria. The theory, rooted in classical political sociology, posits that society is divided between a small ruling elite and the larger, often passive, masses [13], [14]. These elites wield disproportionate power and influence over the political, economic, and social institutions, often making decisions that serve their interests rather than the collective good.

In the Nigerian context, Elite Theory explains how political defections are less about ideological shifts and more about strategic manoeuvres by the political elite to maintain power, control state resources, and advance personal or group interests. Political parties become platforms for elite bargaining and repositioning rather than ideological or developmental vehicles. This underscores the argument that the Nigerian political landscape is characterized by elite dominance, where power circulates within a closed group irrespective of party affiliations [15].

Political defections, therefore, become symptomatic of the elite's attempts to remain relevant in the power configuration. Defections are usually timed around elections or significant political shifts, reflecting the elite's pragmatic responses to changing power dynamics. This behaviour, as seen in Nigeria's Fourth Republic, illustrates how democratic institutions are manipulated by elites to serve their agendas, often undermining democratic consolidation and public trust in the political system [16].

Thus, Elite Theory not only helps in understanding the motivations behind political defections but also in highlighting the implications for governance, accountability, and democratic development in Nigeria.

These theories jointly provide a lens for understanding the motivations behind political defections in Nigeria and the broader implications for democratic development and institutional integrity.

Historical Context of Defections in Nigeria

Political defections have been a recurring feature of Nigeria's political landscape since independence in 1960. While party-switching is not unique to Nigeria, its frequency and implications in the country are particularly significant due to the fragility of its democratic institutions and the personalization of politics. The phenomenon of defections began to gain prominence during the First Republic (1960–1966), with early examples such as the controversial cross-carpeting of members of the Western House of Assembly in 1951, which resulted in the Action Group (AG) taking control of the regional government. This event is often cited as Nigeria's first notable case of mass political defection and set the precedent for future occurrences [17]. During the Second Republic (1979–1983), defections continued, largely influenced by the desire for political survival and access to federal resources. The fluidity of political allegiance was evident in the formation and collapse of political alliances, such as the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) and the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) accord, which quickly fell apart due to internal disagreements and power struggles [18]. These political manoeuvres were rarely ideological but rather motivated by ethnic, regional, or personal interests. The return to democratic rule in 1999 did not curb the trend of defections; instead, it became even more pronounced. The Fourth Republic has witnessed an upsurge in party-switching, often around election cycles or following changes in political leadership. For instance, in the lead-up to the 2015 general elections, several high-profile defections occurred, most notably from the then-ruling People's Democratic Party (PDP) to the newly formed All Progressives Congress (APC). This wave of defections was pivotal in APC's eventual victory and signified the growing strategic use of defection as a tool for gaining political advantage [19]. These historical trends indicate that political defections in Nigeria are deeply rooted in a political culture characterized by weak party ideologies, lack of internal party democracy, and a patronage-based system. Politicians frequently cite internal party crises, marginalization, or lack of internal democracy as reasons, though critics argue that the real motivations are often selfish and opportunistic. Consequently, defections are often viewed not as legitimate exercises of democratic rights but as opportunistic manoeuvres aimed at personal or group gain, thereby undermining the stability and development of Nigeria's democratic process [20].

Issues of Political Defections in Nigeria

Defections, often described as the act of abandoning one political party for another, have sparked national debates concerning their legality, morality, and impact on democratic consolidation. While political pluralism and freedom of association are guaranteed under the 1999 Constitution, the frequency and motivations behind these defections have raised serious concerns regarding party discipline, ideology, political accountability, and the overall stability of the Nigerian political system. The issue of many political defections in Nigeria can be attributed to: Weakness of Political Ideology, lack of legal consequences or enforceable sanctions for defectors, Political instability and governance disruptions, and Internal Democracy within Political Parties.

Weaknesses of Political Ideology

One of the critical issues arising from political defections in Nigeria is the weakness of political ideology. Unlike in more ideologically grounded democracies, where parties are founded on clear philosophical principles, Nigerian political parties often function as platforms for political ambition rather than ideology. Consequently, politicians switch parties based on personal interests, such as securing a party ticket for elections, rather than due to genuine disagreement with party policies or direction [21]. This trend dilutes the essence of party identity and hinders the development of a strong party system.

Lack of legal consequences or enforceable sanctions for defectors

Another pressing issue is the lack of legal consequences or enforceable sanctions for defectors, especially those elected on a particular party's platform. While Section 68(1)(g) of the Nigerian Constitution addresses

defections in the National Assembly by stipulating the loss of seat for defectors, the provision is often circumvented or ignored. Political actors and courts have interpreted the constitutional clause in ways that allow defectors to retain their seats, citing crises or factional divisions in their former parties [22]. This loophole undermines the electorate's mandate and allows for a culture of impunity in political behaviour.

Political Instability and Governance Disruptions

Furthermore, political instability and governance disruptions often accompany high-profile defections. When elected officials switch allegiance, it can cause political realignments that destabilize existing power structures, leading to leadership tussles, legislative gridlocks, or delays in governance. For instance, defections have been linked to the impeachment of governors, disruption of legislative activities, and heightened political tensions, especially during pre-election periods [23]. This undermines effective governance and shifts attention away from developmental agendas.

Internal Democracy within Political Parties

Lastly, the issue of internal democracy within political parties contributes to the wave of defections. In many instances, aggrieved politicians cite a lack of transparency, imposition of candidates, or marginalization in party affairs as reasons for leaving their parties. These internal weaknesses highlight the need for reform and democratization within political parties to reduce defections and promote cohesion [24].

Challenges of Political Defections in Nigeria

Political defection, often referred to as cross-carpeting, is a recurring phenomenon in Nigeria's democratic landscape. While constitutionally permitted, its rampant and strategic use has led to significant challenges for the country's democratic consolidation, institutional development, and governance. These challenges manifest in various ways, affecting political stability, public trust, legislative continuity, and party system development. One of the foremost challenges of political defection is political instability. Frequent defections, especially among elected officials, often result in the collapse of political alliances and shifting power dynamics, making it difficult to maintain coherent governance. This instability affects the execution of long-term policies and development programs [25]. Moreover, it disrupts the mandate given to political parties by the electorate, thereby undermining democratic accountability. Another critical challenge is the erosion of ideological commitment and political integrity. In Nigeria, defections are rarely driven by ideological shifts but are instead motivated by personal ambitions, disputes over political nominations, or access to state resources [21]. The credibility of democratic institutions is compromised when elected officials appear to act without accountability or loyalty to their constituents [26]. This opportunistic behavior reduces politics to a game of survival, weakening the moral and ethical foundation of democratic representation. Weakening of party systems also emerges as a notable consequence. Political parties in Nigeria become less institutionalized when defections occur without consequences. The lack of internal democracy and party discipline contributes to this trend, creating fragmented party structures unable to enforce loyalty or implement long-term agendas [27]. As a result, party politics becomes fluid, transactional, and unpredictable. Additionally, voter apathy and disillusionment are on the rise due to the perception that politicians are self-serving and untrustworthy. When politicians switch allegiances for selfish gains, citizens lose confidence in the political process, leading to lower voter turnout and reduced civic engagement [28]. This weakens democratic participation and undermines the legitimacy of elected officials. Furthermore, legal ambiguities and judicial challenges complicate the regulatory framework for managing defections. Although the Nigerian Constitution allows freedom of association, it does not provide strong deterrents against political cross-carpeting, especially in the legislature. Consequently, the judiciary is often drawn into partisan conflicts, which slows down justice and strains democratic institutions [29]. Political defection poses significant challenges to the maturation of Nigeria's democracy. While it is not inherently undemocratic, the absence of clear ideological underpinnings, legal consequences, and party discipline has transformed defection into a destabilizing force. Addressing these issues requires constitutional amendments, stronger internal party mechanisms, and a collective societal effort to demand accountability from political actors. More importantly, political education and a reorientation toward ideological politics are essential in redirecting Nigeria's democratic trajectory.

Implications of Political Defection for Nigeria's Future

The persistent trend of political defections in Nigeria poses significant challenges to the nation's democratic consolidation and governance. These defections, often driven by personal ambition rather than ideological alignment, undermine the integrity of political institutions and erode public trust. While democracy thrives on diversity of opinion and ideological flexibility, the wave of defections in Nigeria has raised questions about the strength of party ideology, political accountability, and the overall health of democratic institutions. One of the foremost implications of political defection in Nigeria is the erosion of party ideology. Political parties are ideally expected to be guided by specific philosophies and manifestos, but the frequency with which politicians switch allegiances suggests a lack of ideological commitment. As [30], observed, Nigerian politics is largely driven by personal interest and survival instincts rather than well-defined ideological leanings. This undermines the development of issue-based politics and reduces elections to personality contests. Secondly,

political defection has contributed to institutional instability. Constant shifts in political allegiance lead to sudden changes in parliamentary majorities, often disrupting legislative processes and governance. In some cases, these defections precipitate political crises, impeachment threats, and legal disputes over the validity of mandates. For instance, [31] noted that defections often cause tension between state governors and legislative houses, sometimes leading to paralysis in policy implementation. Additionally, political defection often dampens public trust in the democratic process. Voters expect elected officials to remain loyal to the party under which they were elected. When politicians defect—especially without consulting their constituencies—it leads to feelings of betrayal and disenfranchisement among the electorate. This scenario undermines the principle of representative democracy and contributes to voter apathy. Another implication is the entrenchment of political opportunism and godfatherism. Many defections are linked to internal party disputes, lack of internal democracy, or the pursuit of political favors. These practices promote a culture of self-interest and weaken the credibility of political parties as vehicles for national development [32]. Consequently, young democracies like Nigeria struggle to build resilient institutions capable of promoting good governance. In conclusion, while political defection may be constitutionally permissible, its current pattern in Nigeria poses significant challenges to democratic consolidation. There is an urgent need for reforms, including clearer legal frameworks, political education, and internal party democracy, to curb the negative effects of this trend and ensure that politics in Nigeria is driven by principles rather than personal ambition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To effectively curb the growing trend of political defection in Nigeria, various reforms and laws have to be put in place. The internal working structures and laws of political parties have to be improved. This is echoed by [33], who posits that Political parties must institutionalize internal democratic practices to ensure fair and transparent party primaries, promote inclusivity, and accommodate divergent opinions. This will reduce grievances that often lead to defection. Secondly, the Nigerian constitution on electoral matters needs to be amended to give power to the electoral laws. The Constitution and the Electoral Act should be reviewed to impose stricter penalties on political defectors, especially elected officials. For instance, any elected official who defects without justifiable cause should automatically forfeit their seat [34]. Voters should be enlightened about the importance of political stability and the dangers of opportunistic defections. While the constitution and Electoral laws are being reviewed, the citizenry needs to be reoriented on political participation and the need to maintain healthy opposition. In the words of [35], the National Orientation Agency (NOA) and civil society organizations should intensify political education campaigns to sensitize politicians and the public on the dangers of political defections to democratic consolidation. The judiciary should play a more proactive role in interpreting and enforcing anti-defection laws. The Nigerian Judicial system has been adjudged to be lagging in interpretation and enforcement of the law. They should play a more proactive role in interpreting and enforcing anti-defection provisions in line with democratic principles. Swift and decisive judgments will serve as a deterrent to would-be defectors [36]. Political parties should be encouraged to develop distinct ideologies and manifestos. Political parties should be ideologically driven rather than personality-centered. A clear ideological base will reduce the fluidity of party affiliations and promote loyalty [37].

CONCLUSION

Political defections, if left unchecked, could continue to weaken Nigeria's democratic foundations. While defections are not inherently undemocratic, the motives and frequency in the Nigerian context suggest a deeper problem of political opportunism and lack of ideological discipline. Ensuring a stable and progressive democratic future requires urgent legal, institutional, and cultural reforms.

REFERENCES

1. Ibeanu, O. (2007). Democracy, political parties and the crisis of political representation in Nigeria. In J. Ibrahim & A. Hassan (Eds.), *Expanding democratic space in Nigeria* (pp. 17–34). CDD Publications.
2. Okonkwo, R., & Ibrahim, M. (2019). Party politics and political defections in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. *Journal of African Studies and Politics*, 6(2), 112–128.
3. Nwandu, okwukwe N. And ogunleye, kehinde A., (2022). Politics of party Defection and cross-carpeting: Implications for sustainable democracy in Edo State.
4. Khalid Idris Nuhu (2021), The Legal Implications of Political Defection on Nigeria's Democracy.
5. Omotola, J. S. (2010). *Political parties and the quest for political stability in Nigeria*. Taiwan Journal of Democracy, 6(2), 125–145.
6. Ojo, E. O. (2019). *Political instability and the future of democracy in Nigeria*. Nigerian Journal of Political Science, 24(1), 90–107.
7. Ajayi, K. (2014). *Political parties and the challenge of democratic consolidation in Nigeria*. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 4(11), 56–63.
8. Ibrahim, M. J. (2020). *The politics of party switching in Nigeria: Patterns, causes and implications*. African Journal of Political Science, 9(1), 112–126.

9. Okoli, A. C., & Iortyer, P. (2020). *Party defection and democratic stability in Nigeria's Fourth Republic*. *Journal of African Politics and Society*, 11(4), 33–47.
10. Ameh, J., & Odoh, S. I. (2019). *Political defection and democratic consolidation in Nigeria: An assessment*. *Journal of Political Inquiry*, 15(2), 67–79.
11. Scott, J. (2000). *Rational choice theory*. In G. Browning, A. Halcli & F. Webster (Eds.), *Understanding contemporary society: Theories of the present* (pp. 126–138). SAGE Publications.
12. Joseph, R. A. (2014). *Democracy and prebendal politics in Nigeria: The rise and fall of the Second Republic*. Cambridge University Press.
13. Mosca, G. (1939). *The ruling class*. McGraw-Hill.
14. Pareto, V. (1968). *The rise and fall of elites: An application of theoretical sociology*. New Jersey: Bedminster Press
15. Dye, T. R. (2001). *Top-down policymaking*. New York: Chatham House Publishers.
16. Ayoade, J. A. A. (2008). *Godfather politics in Nigeria*. In A. S. Akpotor et al. (Eds.), *Cost of governance in Nigeria: An evaluative analysis* (pp. 77–87). Ekpoma: Ambrose Alli University Press.
17. Oji, R. (2014). Political parties, election and democratic consolidation in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. *Global Journal of Political Science and Administration*, 2(3), 79–108.
18. Omotola, J. S. (2009). Nigerian parties and political ideology. *Journal of Alternative Perspectives in the Social Sciences*, 1(3), 612–634.
19. Aleyomi, M. B. (2013). Intra-party conflict in Nigeria: The case study of the People's Democratic Party in the Fourth Republic. *An International Multidisciplinary Journal, Ethiopia*, 7(1), 265–281.
20. Olasupo, A. B. (2020). Political defections and party stability in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. *International Journal of Politics and Good Governance*, 11(11.1), 1–18.
21. Omilusi, M. (2017). *Political defections and democratic consolidation in Nigeria: A critical analysis*. *Journal of African Political Economy*, 12(1), 55–72.
22. Ojukwu, C. C., & Olaifa, T. (2016). Political party defections and sustenance of Nigerian democracy. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 7(3), 463–472.
23. Aleyomi, M. B. (2013). *Intra-party conflict in Nigeria: The case study of Peoples Democratic Party (PDP)*. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention*, 2(9), 69–74.
24. Adeosun, A. B. (2013). Party ideology and political defections in Nigeria: A historical perspective. *International Journal of Politics and Good Governance*, 4(4.4), 1–20.
25. Ojo, E. O. (2019). *Political instability and the future of democracy in Nigeria*. *Nigerian Journal of Political Science*, 24(1), 90–107.
26. Ojo, E. O. (2020). Political defections and democratic consolidation in Nigeria's Fourth Republic. *African Journal of Political Science and International Relations*, 14(2), 39–47.
27. Adejumobi, S. (2018). *Political parties and democratic development in Nigeria*. *African Studies Review*, 61(4), 112–128.
28. Ibeanu, O. (2020). *Democratic consolidation and political behaviour in Nigeria: The defection syndrome*. *African Journal of Politics and Society*, 15(2), 45–63.
29. Adeniyi, T. (2016). *Judicial interpretation and the politics of party defection in Nigeria*. *Journal of African Law*, 60(3), 379–397.
30. Aleyomi, M. B. (2013). Intra-party conflict in Nigeria: The case study of the People's
31. Omilusi, M. (2015). *Political parties and democratic consolidation in Nigeria's fourth republic: Rethinking the nexus*. *International Journal of Politics and Good Governance*, 6(6.4), 1–19.
32. Azeez, A. (2014). *Political defections and sustenance of Nigerian democracy*. *Public Policy and Administration Research*, 4(6), 23–31.
33. Adele, J. (2019). *Political defections and the future of Nigerian democracy*. *Journal of African Political Studies*, 15(2), 45–60.
34. Okonkwo, B. U., & Ibrahim, M. Y. (2021). *Legal frameworks and political defection in Nigeria: A critical review*. *Journal of Law and Political Studies*, 6(1), 21–38.
35. Nwosu, C. A. (2020). *Civic education and political behavior in Nigeria*. *International Journal of Social and Political Research*, 9(4), 90–102.
36. Ibeanu, O. (2018). *Democratic consolidation and judicial activism in Nigeria*. *Nigerian Journal of Democracy and Governance*, 11(3), 66–81.
37. Chukwuma, L. O., & Adeyemi, S. T. (2022). *Party ideology and political stability in Nigeria*. *African Journal of Political Science*, 18(1), 33–47.

CITE AS: Anikwe Johnson Azubike, Ogbuka Ikenna Matthew and Udent Celestina Nkiruka (2025). The Gale of Political Defections: Issues and Implications for Nigeria's Future. NEWPORT INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CURRENT RESEARCH IN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, 5(2):25-31. <https://doi.org/10.59298/NIJCRHSS/2025/5.2.253100>