

TITLE PAGE

**YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN ELECTORAL PROCESS.
A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN THE 2015 ELECTION IN
BIRNIN KEBBI**

BY

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APPROVAL PAGE

This is to certify that this research work has been carefully supervised and approved as meeting requirement for the award of BSc Degree in political science Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my beloved brother; late Musa Aliyu Ka'oje may his soul rest in peace.

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All praise and appreciation are due to Allah, the creator of heaven and earth, for sustaining my life and for his mercy in grating me the opportunity, courage and patience to see the successful completion of this programme.

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ABSTRACT

This research work captioned to explore the effort, role and contributions of youth in electoral process, in Birnin Kebbi metropolis in 2015 general election. The research work examined the factors hindering youth participation in the last general elections where emphases was placed on lack of adequate knowledge and information on electoral process, lack of adequate education, deprivation, unemployment and absence of free and fair election, which are in place to bring about electoral related vices. The research work assess the factors encouraging participation of youth in electoral process and offer solutions that could encourage youth participation in future coming elections.

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The youth are acclaimed to be the future leaders, because of the crucial role they play in political and social development of any nation. They serve as the building block that links the past with the present. They also represent the future hope of every society. The survival of any political system depend on the role of youth in participatory democratic plat form which allowed all groups regardless of their position, to participate, articulate and negotiate the interest of national unity.¹

A cardinal feature of democracy remains the active participation of people in governace.²The idea of youth participation in electoral process has become a popular part of contemporary political talk in every part of the world. In democratic states youth are leaders of tomorrow. This is because their age category is accompanied with physical, emotional and cognitive development that provides them the opportunity to contribute their own quota toward the growth and development of the nations.³ youth can be identified in the society as transitional stage because of the overall development that take place within the fixed age category. The place and participation of youth in our political process cannot be undermined or over emphasized. For our democracy to be stable and functional youth must be part of the process. Youth have both right and

responsibility to help to shape future that they would inherit and quality of life they would experienced.⁴

Youth participation as a substantial force for inducing planned change which has gained a universal recognition. Youth participation is an expression of an essential involvement of people in their electoral process.⁵ The idea of youth has existed throughout modern civilization, rapid technological development which has resulted in series of lines capable of social reality and also youth participation help to the adoption of such realities.⁶ before then changed has occurred without plans or guidance but, today the trained is towards a planned. Change has enable youth in a large segment of societies to actively participate in planning and deliberates changes by creating political parties which affect their lives.⁷

1.2 Statement of Research Problem

Electoral process are mechanism by which youth of any back ground can be activity involve or participate in task of shaping policy and deciding how society should be governed, especially in democratic setting. Youth participation as a phenomenon is very central as far as electoral process is concerned.

Eventually, within the context of political economy youth are subjected to extreme subject poverty. This has resulted from economic crises as well as adoption of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) to imposed on powerless Nigeria states by institutions for global

governance. It is against this background that power elites and other political class are opportune exploited the situation and recruited the aggrieved and poverty ridden youth as political brigandage in order to assist them in attaining and retaining political power. The youth are financed and equipped with dangerous weapons such as knife, sword, digger by political class in order to intermediate and assassinate their political opponents.

In addition, in adequate knowledge, or information on politics particularly, electoral process coupled with low level of deprivation among the youth. Lack of active engagement or participation of youth in our electoral process also affect the credibility of the entire electoral process.

Besides, the engagement of youth into electoral process is attributed to the moral laxity and decadence in our contemporary societies. Infact the recruitment of youth by political elites, as political thugs is related to lack of moral training from parent. This is due to the fact that the families that cannot afford to give sound moral to their youth. Low level of political education is also another problems, as a result of this, very few among them were highly educated and politically motivated. Youth are only responsible in expressing the civil obligation but, they are not fully take part. As-a-result people were not fully socialize and they don't know their significance in electoral process in shaping, influencing public official and politics.

1.3 Research Question

The study seeks to raise and answer the following questions:

- i. To what extent do youth participate in electoral process in Birnin Kebbi?
- ii. What are the factors encourage youth participation in electoral process?
- iii. What are the factors hindering youth participation in electoral process?
- iv. What are the solutions toward improving youth participation in electoral process?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study has the following objectives:

- i. To explore the effort, role and contribution of youth in the electoral process
- ii. To examine the factor hindering the participation of youth in electoral process
- iii. To assess the factors encouraging youth participation in electoral process
- iv. To offer solutions that could encourage youth participation in electoral process.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The research is important to point out that, the negative role of youth in electoral process would be discourage and positive role would be

enhanced so as to pave way for peaceful electoral process in Birnin Kebbi. Equally, the study is significant in identifying major areas in which youth participate in electoral process. The study is also important in the sense that, it provides suggestion to enhance the future conduct of free violence election among the youth in Nigeria.

1.6 Research Hypotheses

In consonance with the statement of the research problem, the hypotheses are as follows:

- i. Literacy among the youth is likely to be a motivating factor in electoral process
- ii. High level of deprivation among the youth is likely to affect youth participation in electoral process.
- iii. Proper public campaigns could serve to motivate youth participation in electoral process.
- iv. Socio-economic status among youth is likely to affect youth participation in electoral process.

1.7 Scope of the Study

Virtually, the youth do participate in many political processes in Nigeria, like engaging in political campaigns, electoral activities among other things.

But, essentially, this

study intends to cover youth participation in electoral process in 2015 general election, choosing Birnin Kebbi metropolis as a case study.

In addition, to the above, the study would only focus on the role of youth in electoral process and factors that hinders the participation of youth in electoral process as well as factors that encourages youth participation in politics within Birnin Kebbi metropolis. With reference to 2015 general election.

1.8 Operationalization of Basic Concepts

i. Electoral Process

Electoral process is defined as the process of selecting office or representatives of an organization or from vote of its qualified members.

ii. Youth

Youth refers to the period between adolescent and adulthood in the post morder era.⁸

Unicef, defined youth as those group between the age of 15-25 year

Jonson, argued, that leadership of youth programme has no upper age limit their membership has in practice covered people of over 35-45years.⁹

1.9 Research Methodology

This deals with what information that could be obtained and how do this work could be obtained and how do this work go about obtaining such information. For the purpose of this

research work the following methods are to be used as a main source of data. primary and secondary data.

- i. Primary and Secondary data is mainly through interviews with some youth in Birnin Kebbi
- ii. Secondary source of data is sourced from documents, literature, such as journal, magazines, and text books on youth participation in electoral process.
- iii. Sampling procedure and size-random sampling method would be used to sample out respondents from general population. The sampling of sixty (60) questionnaire would be used within Birnin Kebbi, singling out respondent from different location of Birnin Kebbi metropolis. Where the collection of data would not be concentrated on a single location of Birnin Kebbi metropolis. So as to assess the views of the youth using different location.
- iv. Questionnaire:- The questionnaire would also be used in the collection of data from the respondents. This would be design in a simple and clear language in which the respondent can easily understand. Both open and close ended question would be adopted.

1.10 Chapterization

This research work is divided in to five (5) chapters one is general introduction whereby the back ground of the study is out line statement of research problems, aim and objectives, hypotheses, significance of research work, scope and limitations of the study, research methodology and definitions of terms.

Chapter two (2) contain literature review while chapter three (3) deals with the historical background of Birnin Kebbi, chapter four (4) largely concerns with data collection and analysis, that is information gathered from interview conducted lastly, chapter five (5) deals with summary, conclusion and recommendation.

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

A number of literatures have been written on youth participation on electoral process in Nigeria. There have been several views contributed by scholars on electoral process in Nigeria. Some of those literatures were reviewed, assessed and analyzed. This is to enable this research to find out a clear picture of youth participation in electoral process in Birnin Kebbi metropolis.¹

Similarly, of Nigerian's Population of 166 millions, 50 percent are youth. The involvement of young people in 2015 general election is not surprising in the sense that they constitute about 70% percent of general population. The impact of young people in 2015 general election mostly face on social media flat form, mobilizing, youth population for campaign voting process and also participated in build up to election by attending rallies, and engaging in debate.²

2.1 Youth have played a significant role for the emergence of Muhammad Buhari, from opposition party as the Nigerian president. Looking at the enormous roles played by the youth in canvassing for vote and promoting his acceptance, it was apparent that his electoral success cut across various political parties. A good pointer to this fact that suffice in the impact of public engagement of our youth through various

organizations. The youth have mobilized to serve in all constituency to ensure strict observance in electoral process with a view to prevent all form of electoral fraud and manipulation.³

Furthermore, Nigerian Youth have been a crucial partner in the struggled aptly recorded during previous Era up to our independence in 1960.⁴ Even till date the survival of Nigerian dynamic electoral process therefore, depends on the role of youths in the participatory democratic platform.⁵ Nigerian Youth have been the engine of democratic flavor and struggles that made moment of democratic victories.

2.2 The crucial role and activities of youth as pre-democratic agents assisted the popular agitations to fuel change in government as we have today in Nigerian political structure. The survival of all political system depends on the role of youth in participatory democratic platform, which allowed groups regardless of their position to articulate, anticipate, and negotiate their interest in national policy.⁶

This participatory process is becoming more transparent open and accountable through the legislative system and refined public service that allowed both the gains and odds in institution and political leadership to have more exposed to anticipate the public interest which makes the electoral process to translate into a better culture and cultivates responsible government system.

2.3 Factors Hinders Youth Participation in Electoral Process

Some provisions of 1999 constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria (as amended) do not encourage Nigerian youth to factitively involve in electoral process, for instance as provided in the constitution of federal Republic of Nigeria that the minimum age requirement for office of the president is forty (40) years, office of the senators 35 years and office of house of representatives 30 years which are capable of discouraging youth in electoral process.⁷

However, in all the previous general election concluded after independence in Nigeria where marked by wide spread, violence, intimidations, bribery, and corruption visit to maintain or wrench power. Youth are introduced into political violence as a means to achieved political success. The elites are responsible for arming the youth who are mostly political thugs to manipulates results and intimidate electoral, destroying lives and properties in electoral process.⁸

Furthermore, express that lack of adequate knowledge or information on politics, particularly electoral process coupled with low level of education, height level of deprivation and impoverishments in Nigerians youths face many to take readily available job opportunities implement of electoral violence. These condition easily play the gullible youth into the hand of unscrupulous politician who manipulate them by irresistible baits the youth to undertake electoral violence.

The worst part of it is that, over 90% percent of promises made for the youth by the instigator are never fulfilled lack of monitoring have left the youth at mercy of the fate an instigators like godfathers to exploit the youth to achieve their selfish goals out of which to indicate the youth not to actively participate in electoral process.

Large population of youth and kind of influence they can weigh on national development they have been relegated for the back ground as elderly politicians use them for various vices. We are living to the fact that some youth are use as political thugs during campaigns and election period. In other instances youth are recruited as personal body guard for corrupts Politian's.

2.4 The Problem of Youth Participation in Electoral Process

A vital area for youth involvement in politics, however, before participation there must be establishment of political ideology.

In a nutshell, a set of ideas and policies, political moral code political ideology of one's political goals are realized, given the importance of youth to a nation development, youth participation in electoral process should be welcomed and encouraged at all level. However without principles guiding ideology most youth would inevitably stand as un-waiting foot soldiers.

“One who stands for nothing would for anything” it is an opt way of capturing the folly awaiting those who fall to cultivate an ideology and remain impressible to whatever, fed or whom comes their way. Nigeria

youth should no longer be idle in the political process and should have rethink before melding or as more common jumping into political water.

A firm ideology would serve as a compass in hand. However, youth are basically, an integral indispensable part of society and this present time have refine them serves. They should elect credible candidates who are out to deceive and betray them.

In addition, an inclusive democratic society need to ensure that its youth participate in all its affairs that, young people's views are included in develop skills. In many Africans countries youth have not played any role in political process due to institutional and policy constraints of the state and society. To over comes the obstacle of youth participation in fundamental political democratic process, it requires carefully conceived strategy to achieve meaningful changes.

In a nutshell, the youth cannot continue to bewilder with the exhilaration of leaders of tomorrow that would never come. The Nigerian government should implement the recommendation in its national youth policy and level playing ground should be given to young people in Nigeria to participate in any decision making and governance.

ENDNOTES

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CHAPTER THREE

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF BIRNIN KEBBI

3.0 Introduction

The chapter discusses the natural environment of Birnin Kebbi metropolis, the Origin, People, Economic, Political activities of the area. Birnin Kebbi town the capital of Kebbi state north western Nigeria was created out of the other local government in Kebbi state. Kebbi state was created on 27 August, 1991 out of the Sokoto State following the creation of nine additional state readjustments of the geographical boundaries of 21 states by the military government.¹

Its head quarters are Birnin Kebbi, an ancient town dating back to the 14 century, located between 6^o and 10^o. The town has about 108-164 inhabitants which includes Hausa and Fulani.

Furthermore, Birnin Kebbi town covers of an area of about 31600 square kilometers and according to Alhaji Musa Bashir consist the population of 348, 483 population during the 2006 population census.²

3.1 People

The people of Birnin Kebbi consists of many tribes with different cultures and they are predominantly Muslims the mode of dressing is equally Islamic. The people of Birnin Kebbi's are mainly Hausa Faluni, and they also consist of many tribes with different cultures. He such as Zanarmawa, Adarawa, Igbo and others.

3.2 Agriculture

This is main occupation and revenue earner to the people, as such, it receive the highest priority in recent time. About 70% of the active population is engaged in farming activities farming for most of the people is not merely an occupation for commercial but for subsistence. Domestication of animal is also one of the people main activities, as most of the people are engaged in rearing of animals ranging from cattle, goat, sheep, ram, chicken and fowls etc.

3.3 Crops

The crops provided in Birnin Kebbi are guinea corn, millet, rice, wheat, beans, cassava, groundnut etc. The crops require not only different types of soil but to be planted at different types of year.

3.4 Culture

The culture is that of typical Hausa people with same belief and cultural norms, includes recognition for leaders, respect for elders, common dress code. Their popular food are Tuwo and fura, their ceremonial activities includes naming and marriage ceremonies, other are that of cantering the traditional titles, some of them not so popular. Culture activities due to the modernization are Gumbe dance and Husaw Kaho by Hausa butcher and sharo by Fulani, others are traditional boxing and wrestling and night play by the children in play ground.³

3.5 Structure and Composition of Gwandu Emirate Traditional Institution

The Hausa Fulani political administration in the pre colonial down to this Era, has the Emir unit of administration with caliphate system. Every Emirates is made up of districts and villages, heads and the heads of the emirate is the Emir who reside at the Head quarters. Gwandu Emirates, like many of its kind structurally, consists of four (4) bodies that run the affairs of the Emirate which includes;

1. The Emirates king makers
2. Members of the Emirate council
3. District heads of the Emirate
4. Traditional titles of the Emirate

As the name indicates, the emirate king Makers exist as an independent body charged primarily with the responsibility of resolving hot-contest of the throne among the contestants by electing into office the oncoming Emir on the demise of an incumbent.

Members of the king makers are usually derived from among the executive council members and some key districts heads. The members served to provide for a defeating minority during election.⁴ Those members includes:

1. Wazirin Gwandu
2. Magajin rafin Gwandu
3. Magajin Gari

4. Sarkin Illo
5. Sarkin Ilabin Jega
6. Magajin Zagga
7. Sarkin Aleiro

Members of the emirate executive council formed the highest ruling body of the emirate. They constitute are the following;

- a. The Emir of Gwandu
- b. Sarkin Fadan Gwandu
- c. Imazirin Gwandu
- d. Malin Gwandu
- e. Magajin rafi
- f. Sarkin Kudu
- g. Magajin Gari
- h. Galadima Babba

All local government chairman in the emirate

3.6 General Political Culture of Birnin Kebbi

The political culture of Birnin Kebbi people like in most monarchical societies essential parochial in nature. The people tend to follow and abide by whatever, the preceding generation put in place and practice. Socially conservatives and politically unconscious and in assertive this may not be unconnected with the fact that generally speaking the political culture of people in any given society is embedded on certain factors that made possible for bidding of cooperative existence of that

human group as a nation of people living together. Since, political culture essentially connotes people response or behaviour, norms or values towards politics and political socialization as yard stick or track through which people cross to acquire political culture, it is necessary therefore, to identify those factors that deform the political culture of any society in attempting to bring out what form of political culture of any society.⁵

- (1) The historical existence of present of Birnin kebbi people can be traced out from monarchial societies of theoretical (religious) Hausa Fulani Empire of Sokoto caliphate established as a result of Usmanu Danfodiyo Jihad. It can also be said to have evolved out of the monarchial system.
- (2) Socio Economic Structure-in modern time, the change that occurred over time affected changes in people lives today the socio economic structure of a given society has come to be of the moving force in determine how people behave, react to any political issue. For instance, people living in a country side (with development) unexposed to white collar jobs enveloped by illiteracy, hunger, and discuss are more likely to be influenced to do or act against their interest in election. For instance, than those living in affluence. Thus, socio-economic structure in this sense to influence the culture of the people politically.

Still, coiffing example on voting during election, especially in the northern Nigeria, especially in the North West where Birnin Kebbi is located, the traditional rulers are known for campaigning their subject to vote for ruling party.⁶

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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter attempt to provide the presentation, analysis of all data received from the field through the use of research questionnaire as the instrument used in collecting data from the respondents. The data will be present demographically and non demographically.

4.2 Section A: Bio Data of Respondents

Table 4.2.1: Distribution of Respondents Based on Age

Age Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-23	9	15
24-29	21	35
30-29	19	32
36-41	6	10
41-45	5	8
Total	60	100

Source: Field Work, 2015

The illustration above shown that out of sixty (60) respondents, nine (9) (15%) were within the age of 18-25, while 21 respondents were the within the age range of 24-29 were reading (35%), also 19 respondents are within the age of 30-35, (32%) and 6 (six) respondents were within the age range of 36-40 reading (10%) lastly 5 (five) respondents reading (8%) are within age range of 41-45. The above table

shown that youth from the age range of 18-36 are predominantly youth engaged in electoral process in Birnin Kebbi metropolis in the last general election.

Table 4.2.2: Distribution based on ethnic group

Ethnic group	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Hausa /Fulani	38	63
Yoruba	4	7
Igbo	6	10
Others	12	20
Total	60	100

Source: Field work, 2015

The above illustration has shown that 38 (68%) of respondents are Hausa/ Fulani. Then, 4 (7%) respondents are Yoruba, while 6(10%) respondents are Igbo, lastly, 12 (20%) respondents are from others tribes.

This shows that Hausa/Fulani are predominantly habitant of Birnin Kebbi metropolis.

Table 4.2.3: Distribution based on Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Married	26	43
Single	30	50
Divorced	4	7
Separated	Nil	-
Total	60	100

Source: Field work, 2015

The analysis has shown that 26(43%) respondents are married, while 30 (50%) respondents are single and lastly 4(7%) respondents are divorced. Considering the numbers of the respondents, those who are not married are higher on compared to others respondents based on marital status.

Table 4.2.4: Distribution based on Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Islam	48	80
Christianity	12	2
Others	Nil	-
Total	60	100

Source: field work, 2015

The above illustration shown that 48(80%) respondents are Muslim while 12(20%) respondents are practicing Christianity.

Table 4.2.5: Distribution based on level of education

Level of Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Primary	Nil	-
Secondary	28	47
Tertiary	32	53
Qur'anic only	Nil	-
Total	60	100

Source: Field work, 2015

From the above table 28(47%) respondents have secondary certificate while 32(53%) respondents have reached tertiary level. Therefore, the level of education are in place to affect the turnout of young people during the last general election in Birnin Kebbi metropolis.

Table 4.2.6: Distribution based on occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Student	24	47
Traders	12	20
Civil servant	8	13
Others	12	20
Total	60	100

Source: Field work, 2015

From the above table 24(47%) respondents are students, then 12(20%) of respondents are traders, while 8 (13%) respondents are civil servants and lastly 12(20%) respondents indicates other occupation. Considering the

above illustration majority are students in which they have no any other income.

4.3 Section B: Research Questions

Table 4.3.1: Distribution based on it respondents participate in the last general election

Option	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	55	92
No	5	8
Total	60	100

Source: Field work, 2015

The table above indicate that 55(92%) of respondents have participate in the last general election (2015), while 5 were reading (8%) respondents have not participated.

Therefore, indication has shown that there is an improvement in the youth participation in electoral process compare to other previous election in Birnin Kebbi metropolis.

However, 38 (63%) respondents based on capacity they have participated in the last general election indicated that they are voters, while 12 (20%) respondents indicated they have participated as (indec) adhoc officials, also 10 (17%) respondents indicates they have participated as agents of political parties. Therefore, majority of youth participated in last general election in Birnin Kebbi metropolis are voters.

Table 4.3.2: Distribution based on what influenced their participation in the last general election.

Influence Factor	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Money	20	33
Civil right	10	17
Mass Media Mobilization	11	18
Religion	19	32
Total	60	100

Source: Field work, 2015

The above table clearly indicates that 20 (33%) respondents money has influenced their participation in the last general election, while, 10(17%) respondents has influenced by civil right, also mass media mobilization has influenced 11(32%) respondents and lastly 19(32%) respondents has influence through their religion. Therefore, this clearly indicate money has influenced majority of youth participated in the last general election in Birnin Kebbi metropolis.

Table 4.3.3: Distribution based on how respondents assess the youth participation in electoral process.

Assessment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	41	68
Very good	14	23
Bad	4	7
Very bad	1	2
Total	60	100

Source: Field work, 2015

From the above illustration indicates that 41(68%) respondents assess the youth participation in electoral process, good while 14(23%) has assess very good. Also 4(7%) respondents assess. The youth participation very bad and lastly (12%) respondents indicates the youth participation in electoral process as very bad in Birnin Kebbi metropolis.

Table 4.3.4: Distribution based on what normally hinders the electoral process.

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Ignorance	10	17
Political depreviation	14	23
Illiteracy	30	50
Poverty	6	10
Total	60	100

Source: Field work, 2015

The above table shows that 10 (17%) respondents indicates that ignorance are in place to hinders the electoral process, while 14(23%) deprivation normally hinders illiteracy hinders electoral process and lastly, 6(10%) respondents shows that poverty normally hiders electoral process.

Therefore, the table indicates that majority respondents are of the view that illiteracy is normally a factor that hinders electoral process.

Table 4.3.5: Distribution based on who respondents think are the instigator

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Political elites	30	50
Youth	19	32
Electoral officials	11	18
Others	Nil	Nil
Total	60	100

Source: Field work, 2015

The above table shown that 30(50%) respondents indicate political elites as the instigators of electoral vices, while 19(32%) respondents has indicates youth as the instigators of electoral vices and lastly, 11(18%) respondents indicates electoral officials as the instigators of electoral vices.

Therefore, the majority of the respondents indicates the political elites as the instigators of electoral vices.

Table 4.3.6: Distribution based on what respondents think will improve youth turn out during the electoral process.

	Frequency	Percentage
Total	60	100

Source: Field work, 2015

The above illustration shown that 28(47%) respondents are aware of nongovernmental organization campaigning against electoral vices while, 32(53%) respondents they are not aware of any non -governmental organizations campaigning against electoral vices.

However, the above indicates the majority of respondents they are not aware of any non-governmental organization programme campaigning against electoral vices which includes changes agents of Nigeria, Nigeria union, Nigerian Association of Nigerian students and so many others.

Table 4.3.7: Distribution based on respondents assessment of the group activities.

Assessment	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	38	63
Very good	22	37
Bad	Nil	Nil
Very bad	Nil	Nil
Total	60	100

Source: Field work, 2015

The above table shown that 38(63%) respondents access the activities of those Non-governmental organizations campaigning against electoral vices goods, while 22(37%) respondents access.

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Free & fair election	19	32
Mass media mobilization	11	18
Literacy	29	48
Others	1	2
Total	60	100

Source: Field work, 2015

The above table clearly indicates that 19(32%) respondents shown that free and fair election will improve youth turn out during electoral process, while 11(18%) respondents indicates that mass media

mobilization also 29(48%) respondents response clearly literacy will improve youth turn out in the electoral process and lastly 1(2%) respondents indicates others factors. However, the majority of respondents shown that literacy will improve turn out during electoral process

Table 4.3.8: Distribution based on, if the respondents are aware of non-governmental or organization campaigning against electoral vices.

Option	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	28	47
No	32	53
Total	60	100

Source: Field work, 2015

Group activities very good. Therefore, majority of respondents has access the activities of these group campaigning against electoral vices very good.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary of Findings

The findings of this research indicate that, majority of respondents based on age are between age range of twenty four years to twenty nine (24-29) which constituted the highest percentage. Moreover, majority of the respondents based on ethnic groups, are Hausa/Fulani, while the analysis also revealed that most of the respondents based on marital status are singles, also analysis shown that, majority of respondents practice Islam as their religion, however, majority of respondents based on educational status under gone secondary and tertiary education and majority of respondents based on occupation are students.

Likewise, the research findings, revealed that majority of respondents participated in the last general election in which most of them capacitated as voters, while, the majority of the respondents revealed they influenced by money and religion to participate in the last general election with reference to table (4.3.3) revealed that respondents indicated those assess the youth participation in the last general election as good constituted the majority.

However, research findings shown that majority of respondents indicate illiteracy are in place to hinders youth participation in the last general election. Consequently, the research findings shows that, majority of the respondents indicate political elites are the instigators of

electoral related vices, in the last general election. Going by the analysis, majority of respondents indicated that literacy will improve youth turnout during the electoral process.

The thirty two (32) respondents shown they are not aware of any non-governmental organization campaigning against electoral vices and majority of the respondents assess the activities of those group as good

5.2 Conclusion

Lack of adequate knowledge or information on electoral process, coupled with low level of deprivation, unemployment, electoral violence and absence of free and fair elections are in place to affect the youth participation in the electoral process in Birnin Kebbi metropolis.

Consequently, more of the youth participated in the last general election in Birnin Kebbi metropolis are motivated by religion. From their leaders and money given by political elites, political elites are mostly found the instigators of electoral related vices in Birnin Kebbi Metropolis. It is therefore, necessary for all stakeholders in the electoral process to appropriate specific role to the youth. They need to be guided and sport in the initiatives and interest in public and political causes. This is necessary to sustain the democratic culture while educating and empowering the manifest needed leadership attribute that would prepare them for a better society in future. Investing in youth is investment in greater future.

5.3 Recommendations

Considering the outcome of the research findings the following recommendations are hereby made in order to increase the participation of youth in electoral process in Birnin Kebbi metropolis

1. There is need for government and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to accord much priority toward increasing turn out youth in electoral process.
2. There is also need for government and Non-governmental organizations to adopt to increase youth turn out during the electoral process.
3. Nevertheless, there is need for government and civil society to organize regular educational programmes i.e capacity building in every part of Birnin Kebbi metropolis in which they described how electoral related vices affecting the youth
4. Those who are educated among the youth should volunteer to educate and advice others on the importance of their participations and problem of electoral realted vices
5. Media organizations i.e Television, radio, should continue to educate, enlightening and inform youth to participate in electoral process.
6. There is need for political elite to stay away from money politics that could easily influences youth into electoral vices.

7. There is need for government to eradicate poverty among youth, through job creation so as to allow successful electoral process to take place.

ENDNOTE

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