

Socio-Political and Economic Implications of the Inconclusive Elections in Nigeria: Issues and Threads in the 2019 General Elections

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Abstract:-The issue of the inconclusive elections in Nigeria is becoming appalling to the extent that the credibility of poll is threatened. The politics of power play among the political gladiators cannot be under estimated. It is found out to have played a vital role thus affecting the democratic consolidation and good governance in the country.

The study however finds out that due to the desperation on the part of the politicians and the desire to win elections at all cost has precipitated the philosophy of the inconclusiveness of elections most often. It is discovered that the system is characterized with evil activities which have become so rampant in most states of the federation.

The criminal activities such as the ballot snatching, destruction of election materials, killing of ad hoc and permanent staff of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), announcement of poll results under duress, disappearance of the returning officers with election results, over militarization of the poll and the issue of the fake military officers are also found to have been responsible for the inconclusiveness of elections. In view of this, the study examines the politics behind the inconclusiveness of the poll in Nigeria particularly in the 2019 general elections.

The study adopts both primary and secondary sources of data collection to accomplish its objectives. The study therefore concludes that for credible and acceptable poll to thrive in Nigeria, those involved in election frauds and violent must desist and government must ensure that anyone apprehended should be made to face the music accordingly.

Keywords: Democracy, Inconclusive Elections, Free and Acceptable poll, Socio-Political and Economic Implications.

I. INTRODUCTION

Background to the study

The inconclusiveness of elections in Nigeria is a challenge to democracy. This is particularly so because the extent to which the credibility of the poll is threatened is highly appalling. The politics of power play among the political gladiators is one of the major factors propelling inconclusive elections which has been found out to have played a vital role thus affecting the democratic consolidation and good governance in the country. (Awosanya,2012)The allegation from some quarters has been that the Independent National

Electoral Commission (INEC) is mostly responsible for the inconclusive elections experienced recently in the Country. (Akpeninor, 2007)Equally, the power that be is said to have been propelling the inconclusiveness of elections which is considered a rape on democracy. Besides, the electorates sometimes offer themselves as thugs to be used to perpetrate violence that account for inconclusive elections.

For the attainment of democratic consolidation that mostly engenders good governance, the election is supposed to hold and the result released as required. And from the time immemorial elections have been taking place in the country. However, of recent the idea of inconclusive elections have become so rampant. However, the issues of inconclusive polls is a development that demands urgent intervention from the both the government and the people .Most often than not the problem have been found out to have emanated from the political behavior of the people and the conduct of the electoral umpire via-a-viz the attitudinal behavior of the political gladiators. (Awosanya, 2012) Even the extant law /electoral acts have not been explicit enough thus giving room for various contending manifestations during the poll. It is even gathered that the power that be at the various epoch and level of government have been found out to have special motive behind the inconclusiveness of the election. (Akpeninor ,2007).Besides, some so called the electorates have also been discovered to have given themselves out freely to be used as political thugs and ballot box snatchers which becomes a major cause for inconclusive elections (Awosanya,2012).

Mostly, the desire to right the wrongs created by the society itself might result in the “shift” which accounts for the inconclusiveness of the process. Be that as it may, security report often favours postponed and inconclusive elections as in the case of the general elections billed to hold in 23rd March,2019.

In spite of the prevalent and pervasive criticisms leveled against inconclusive elections, this study aims at providing answers to the following questions: What is inconclusive election? What are the responsible factors for inconclusive

elections? How can the crisis and violence influencing inconclusive elections in Nigeria be controlled?

In view of the above, the study examines the major causes of the inconclusive elections while at the same time highlighting its socio-political and economic impacts/implications with a focus on issues and threads in the 2019 general elections. Considering the damage done to democratic governance in addition to finding the ways out so as to have free, fair, credible and acceptable poll within the crime free society.

Although, this study is limited to the 2019 general elections within the geographical frontiers of Nigeria yet the following basic assumptions still subsist: (i) that as long as there are issues challenging the conduct of the free, fair and credible elections, there would always be inconclusive elections. (ii) That the higher the level of the desire to win elections at all cost, the more the propensity to have inconclusive elections. (iii) The more the crisis and violence influencing inconclusive elections, the less the measures to control it in Nigeria.

In the event to interrogate the prevailing forces responsible for constant postponed and inconclusive elections in Nigeria, the examines the following aims and objectives: to examine the concept of inconclusive election; to highlight the responsible factors for inconclusive elections and also to assess the crisis and violence influencing inconclusive elections in Nigeria

Theoretical framework and Conceptual clarification

The study adopts System theory in driving home its argument. Systems theory is the interdisciplinary study of systems. A system is a cohesive conglomeration of interrelated and interdependent parts that is either natural or man-made. Every system is delineated by its spatial and temporal boundaries, surrounded and influenced by its environment, described by its structure and purpose or nature and expressed in its functioning. In terms of its effects, a system can be more than the sum of its parts if it expresses synergy or emergent behavior. Changing one part of the system usually affects other parts and the whole system, with predictable patterns of behavior. For systems that are self-learning and self-adapting, the positive growth and adaptation depend upon how well the system is adjusted with its environment. Some systems function mainly to support other systems by aiding in the maintenance of the other system to prevent failure. The goal of systems theory is systematically discovering a system's dynamics, constraints, conditions and elucidating principles (purpose, measure, methods, tools, etc.) that can be discerned and applied to systems at every level of nesting, and in every field for achieving optimized equifinality. In view of the above, the theory is adopted in this study to drive home argument in favour of the inconclusive election in Nigeria.

In furtherance, the following terms are defined in this study for the purpose of clarification:

- (i) **Democracy:** a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.
- (ii) **Inconclusive Elections:** a conduct of a supplementary election or a declaration of suspension of the process in the voting exercise and the announcement of another day for the exercise is often referred to as inconclusive poll in this study.
- (iii) **Free and Fair Elections:** Elections that express the will of the electorate are 'free and fair'. 'Free' means that all those entitled to vote have the right to be registered and to vote and must be free to make their choice. An election is considered 'free' when you can decide whether or not to vote and vote freely for the candidate or party of your choice without fear or intimidation. A 'free' election is also one where you are confident that who you vote for remains your secret. 'Fair' means that all registered political parties have an equal right to contest the elections, campaign for voter support and hold meetings and rallies. This gives them a fair chance to convince voters to vote for them. A fair election is also one in which all voters have an equal opportunity to register, where all votes are counted, and where the announced results reflect the actual vote totals.
- (iv) **Socio-Political and Economic Implications:** This explains the impact or effect of inconclusive elections on the society. It might be positive or negative.

In a bit to make the investigation a robust one, the study makes use of both the primary and secondary sources of data collection. While the primary involves both the oral and written questionnaires, the use of focus group analysis to generate information, the secondary source involves the use of content analysis from the existing literatures. On the Method of Data collection, Since the study is making use of both the primary and secondary sources of data collection, it implies that the qualitative and quantitative analysis are employed and therefore the population size for the study are majorly stakeholders viz: the political parties, the electorates, the INEC staff (both permanent and ad hoc staff), the security personnel and the general public. A total number of one thousand, two hundred questionnaires are designed for the administration to the respondents who are equally the stakeholders in the six (6) geo-political zones of Nigeria.

The fundamental purpose for the design and the administration of these numbers of questionnaires is to cross fertilize ideas capable of validating the prevailing factors responsible for and the implications of inconclusive elections and to avail the reading public the opportunity to peruse on the practicable panaceas to the challenges of the free, fair, credible and acceptable polls in Nigeria. All data collected are examined through the use of simple percentage so as to have quantitative analysis capable of validating the information so gathered.

II. POLITICS OF THE INCONCLUSIVE ELECTIONS

Politics of the inconclusive elections usually begins from the moment the political parties start to field their candidates for the elections. The plans of ensuring that the candidates of the various political parties win the election at whatever cost using all techniques always informs the conduct of inconclusive elections.

The struggle and desire to win the elections at all cost normally propels the hideous activities in which the political thugs are used to perpetrate evil acts such as ballot snatching, beating of the electoral officers, in any case even killing the officers like, the security personnel, election observers either local, national or international. For instance, the killing of the returning officer for gubernatorial poll in Rivers State accounted for the inconclusive election in the state. (Adigun, Larry. and Ebere, 2004)

Most often, the will to silent the opposition party by the incumbent also calls for the inconclusive election. This is coupled with the intention of “placing” the parties’ will over and above the general interest of the people –electorates. Readily comes to mind is the case of Kano state. (Adiorho, 2019). This politics gives room for the political gladiators to manipulate their ways into victory cheaply. As the accredited election observers whether international, national, or local ones would not be able to have straight jacketed report of whatever transpires during the voting exercise. The truth of the matter is that it doesn’t allow for accurate collation of results, thereby subjecting the whole exercise to absurdity and increased rate of rigging against the popular will of the people. (Akpeninor, 2007)

Many a times, inconclusive poll occurs in order for the government to place its own candidates on board which might not be acceptable to the public and consequently might be met with heavily resistance. This, most often than not, result in the postponed poll. At times calculated security reason with logistics do account for either the postponed poll or inconclusive election. (Akinbosade.A.(2007)

III. IMPLICATIONS OF THE INCONCLUSIVE ELECTIONS

Violence ,crisis, inordinate ambition of the political gladiators coupled with various electoral manipulations do account for sudden postponement and the inconclusiveness that have become order of the day as far as politics and elections are concerned in Nigeria(Akintide,2018). It means another election would be conducted for another day entirely. When elections are declared inconclusive, one of the implications is that spending of financial resources from the government and the individuals amounts to a waste. (Awosanya,2012)

Besides, there is usually a reprinting of another set of election materials which normally involves the spending of extra money. On the part of the Security, its personnel are remunerated specially which involves more financial

commitment reorganized to effect adequate protection of the postponed election’s materials and staff of INEC that also requires finance. (Premium Times, 2019)

Furthermore, inconclusive election at times propels civil unrest and disobedience. The case of Kano, Rivers, Lagos State are worthy of mention in this study as there were killings, carnage and unparallel levels of civil unrest and disobedience etc (Makinde ,2019)

On the part of the public, of a truth, it affects people that have programmes and events e.g wedding, ceremonies, meetings, burials, conferences etc (Awosanya,2012). The invitees and the celebrants might not be able to move freely due to some restrictions that might have been placed as a result of the re-scheduled elections. (Awosanya, 2012).

It does not allow for accurate collation of results thereby subjecting the whole exercise to absurdity and increased rate of rigging against the popular will of the people as could be seen in the case of the Rivers State, where the gubernatorial election was declared inconclusive and the whole exercise had to wait for almost a month before collation and announcement of results were made (Makinde ,2019) . It adversely affects the strong determination of the electorates most especially if it is viewed that the incumbent party wants to get back to power at all cost. This was exactly the case of Lagos State in the recently conducted general elections in the country.

Be that as it may, inconclusive election propels vote-apathy. The turn out on the subsequent day for the election is usually low. Like the just concluded runoff elections in some states of the federation such as Lagos, Kano, Adamawa, Rivers, Benue to mention a few (Awosanya,2012)

It makes people lose confidence in the electoral umpire particularly INEC to conduct free, fair, credible and acceptable poll in future. The fact that INEC is saddled with responsibility of conducting elections implies that the body must faithfully discharge its duties without any lets, favour or hindrance. Such confidence as proper accountability, transparency, open door policy might be lost in the process of unchecked inconclusive elections. The integrity of the electoral body is questioned .Apart from huge amount of money is involved as payment to the ad hoc staff of INEC.

On the part of the international communities, the international election observers might view the incessant inconclusive elections as an act of un-seriousness on the part of country organizing the elections.

However, voters must know their rights and roles in ensuring that electoral process remains credible. In every election therefore, voters’ civic education are required to ensure that all members of the constituencies know their political rights and participate effectively. Voter education should be provided in all the polling stations on the eve of the election day such as posters and other educative materials advancing the rights and freedom of the electorates. What readily comes to mind before this study is rounded off is the fact that the

election administrators like the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), National Orientation Agency (NOA), Political Parties and other stakeholders must provide for enlightenment of voters on the fundamentals of the free, fair and credible elections

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

In order to have in-depth understanding of this study, a self-structured questionnaire was prepared and administered to some selected stakeholders and individuals in the country so as to elicit information from them.

A total number of 1,200 questionnaires were designed and administered in the purposively selected local government areas, towns and states of the federation. And 1,020 questionnaires were filled and retrieved as in the following tables: From the foregoing, out of 1,200 questionnaires distributed and administered, a total number of 180 were not returned while 1,020 questionnaires were filled and returned. All these are indicated in the following table below:

Table 1 Showing Questionnaire Distributed and Retrieved for Analysis

S/N	Selected LGs, Towns and States	No. of Questionnaire Distributed	No. of Questionnaire Retrieved	No. of Questionnaire not Retrieved	% No. of Questionnaire Retrieved	% No. of Questionnaire not Retrieved
1	Ado LG, Ekiti State.	200	167	33	16.37%	18.33%
2	Edo South LG, Edo State.	200	172	28	16.86%	15.54%
3	Zaria, Kaduna State	200	157	43	15.39%	23.89%
4	Amassoma, Bayelsa State	200	184	16	18.04%	8.89%
5	Abule Igbeyin, Mushin LG, Lagos	200	175	25	17.16%	13.89%
6	Oriade LG, Osun State	200	165	35	16.18%	19.44%
	Total	1,200	1,020	180	100%	100%

Source: Author field survey, 2019.

Section A: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 2: Sex

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Male	670	65.7%
Female	350	34.3%
Total	1020	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2019

Table 2 shows that out of 1020 respondents 670 with (65.7%) are male while only 350 (34.3%) are females. This further indicates that the greater numbers of male are more interested in issue of governance as opposed to the female counterpart.

Table 3: Age Group

Variables	Frequency	Percent
16-35	329	32.3%
36-50	564	55.3%
51 and above	127	12.5%
Total	1020	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2019

Table 3 shows that out of 1020 respondents 329 (32.3%) are between the 16-35 years age bracket. While 564 (55.3%) were between the 36-60 years age bracket. Lastly, 127 (12.5%) fall between the 51 years and above bracket.

Table 4: Level of Education

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Secondary	437	42.8%
Post-Secondary	366	35.9%
Others (Higher University Degrees)	217	21.3%
Total	1020	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2019

Table 4. reveals the educational qualification of the respondents. Respondents with secondary education constitute 42.8%. This is followed by respondents with Post-secondary education. Respondents in this category constitute 35.9%. Lastly, those with higher university degrees constituted 21.3%.

Table 5: Respondents' Percentage Distribution of Marital Status

Marital Status	Distribution	Percentage
Single	421	41.0%
Married	572	56.43%
Divorced	17	1.68%
Widowed	10	0.99%
Total	1,020	100%

Source: Author Field Survey, 2019

The above table shows the marital status of the respondents which indicates that, 41% of the respondents are single, 56.43% are married, 1.68% of the respondents are divorced and 0.99% are widowed.

Table 6: Residence with the last three years

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Ekiti State	1001	98.1%
Nigeria	19	1.9%
Total	1020	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2019

Table 6 reveals that 1001 (98.1%) of the respondents have resided in Ekiti State for the past three years. While 19 (1.9%) have been domiciled outside of the State, but within Nigeria.

SECTION B: Assessment of the implications of the inconclusive elections on Governance and citizens of Nigeria.

Table 7: What in your opinion is inconclusive election about?

Variables/Response	Frequency	Percent
Disenfranchise the electorates	56	5.5%
A waste of time	36	3.6%
Technical rigging and electoral frauds	445	43.65%
Undemocratic and betrayal of trust on part of INEC	493	47.45%
Total	1020	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2019

Table 7 explains the respondents' responses in respect to the definition of inconclusive election in a democratic system. With reference to table, 56 (5.5%) affirmed that it is about disenfranchisement of the electoral. 493 respondents constituting (47.45%) responded that it is a waste of time. Also, 445 (43.65%) express the opinion that inconclusive election is about technical rigging and electoral fraud. Lastly, 36 (3.6%) viewed it as undemocratic and betrayal of trust on part of INEC. From this table, it is obvious that the respondents perceived the inconclusive election as a cardinal method of political corruption in the electoral circle.

Table 8: What do you perceive to be the implications of the inconclusive elections?

Variables/Response	Frequency	Percent
Running cost wasted	56	5.5%
Losing of hope in INEC	890	87.3%
Un-seriousness on the part of govt.	38	3.8%
Civil disobedience	36	3.6%
Total	1020	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2019

Table 8 explains the responses of the respondents in respect to the implications of the inconclusive elections. 56 respondents constituting (5.5%) responded that the running cost for the inconclusive elections is a waste. Also, 890 (87.3%) express the opinion that the inconclusive elections causes losing hope in the electoral umpire. With reference to the un-seriousness on the part of government, 38 (3.8%) confirmed the implication of this on the society and the electorates

Lastly, 36 (3.6%) believed it could invoke civil disobedience. From this table, it is obvious that the respondents have a clear understanding of what should constitute the implications of the inconclusive elections.

Table 9: What in your opinion constitute inconclusive elections in a Democracy?

Variables/Responses	Frequency	Percent
Poor preparation by Electoral body	231	22.7%
Political parties exercising undue power over people	57	5.6%
Voting apathy on part of the electorates	77	8.6%
Manipulation and rigging	206	20.2%
Disruption of voting process	147	14.4%
Corruption in government business	193	19%
Insecurity and crisis	172	16.8%
Total	1020	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2019

Table 9 above sought to know the opinion of the respondents about what constitute inconclusive elections in a Democracy. In their response, 231 (22.7%) are of the opinion that inconclusive election is a product of poor preparation by the Electoral body. Another 57 (5.6%) are of the opinion that inconclusive elections is usually accounted for by undue power exercise from the political parties over people. Also, 77 (8.6%) view it as 'voting apathy on part of the electorates', while for 206 (20.2%), indicated that manipulation and rigging do constitute inconclusive elections. Similarly, 147

(14.4%) are of the opinion that inconclusive election is caused by disruption of voting process by either the political thugs or the people themselves. 193 (19%) respondents conceived of what constitute inconclusive election as Corruption in government business. Lastly, 172 (16.8%) submitted that inconclusive election is most often declared as a result of Insecurity and crisis.

Table 10: How would you describe the nature of the election that is declared inconclusive?

Variables/Options	Frequency	Percent
Satisfactory	108	10.6%
Not satisfactory	636	62.4%
Very poor	276	27.1%
Total	1020	100.0%

Source: Author’s Field Survey, 2019

The response of the respondents as contained in Table 10 showed that 108 (10.6%) expressed satisfaction in the nature of elections that is declared inconclusive. However, 636 (62.4%) were of the opinion that the nature of such elections was not satisfactory. Lastly, 276 (27.1%) felt that the nature of the elections was very poor.

Table 11: How would you describe the turnout of voters on the days of any postponed elections?

Variables/Options	Frequency	Percent
Satisfactory	111	10.9%
Not satisfactory	166	16.3%
Very poor	743	72.8%
Total	1020	100.0%

Source: Author’s Field Survey, 2019

The response of the respondents as contained in Table 11 showed that 111 (10.9%) expressed satisfaction in the turnout of voters on the days of any postponed elections. Also, 166 (16.3%) were of the opinion that the turnout of voters for such elections were always not satisfactory. Lastly, 743 (72.8%) felt that the turnout for the elections had always been very poor.

Table 12: How would you describe the involvement of the people in proposing new ideas to the government and electoral body in the determination of policies that favour free, fair and credible elections in Nigeria?

Variables/Options	Frequency	Percent
Very good	817	80.09%
Very fair	203	19.9%
Total	1020	100.0%

Source: Author’s Field Survey, 2019

The response of the respondents as contained in Table 12 showed that 817(80.09%) expressed the opinion that proposing new ideas to the government and electoral body is very good. On the other hand, 203 (19.9%) were of the opinion that the idea is very fair.

Table 13: To what extent would you say that the actions of the government and the electoral body have fostered the philosophy of inconclusive elections in Nigeria?

Variables/Options	Frequency	Percent
Great extent	782	76.7%
Small extent	238	23.3%
Total	1020	100.0%

Source: Author’s Field Survey, 2019

The response of the respondents as contained in Table 13 showed that 782 (76.7%) expressed the opinion that the actions of the government and the electoral body have greatly fostered the philosophy of inconclusive elections in Nigeria. On the other hand, 238 (23.3%) were of the opinion that such action of the government and the electoral body have not so much fostered the philosophy of inconclusive elections in Nigeria.

Table 14 To what extent have the actions and activities of the political parties engendered inconclusive elections in Nigeria?

Variables/Options	Frequency	Percent
Very great extent	817	80.1%
Smaller extent	203	19.9%
Total	1020	100.0%

Source: Author’s Field Survey, 2019

The response of the respondents as contained in Table 14 showed that 817 (80.1%) were of the opinion that actions and very great extent On the other hand, 203 (19.9%) expressed the opinion that actions and activities of the political parties engendered inconclusive elections in Nigeria at smaller rate.

Table 15: How would you assess the political parties in the area of adherence to laid down rules and regulations governing the conduct of elections in Nigeria?

Variables/Options	Frequency	Percent
Fairly good	91	8.9%
Not too bad	237	23.2%
Very poor	692	67.8%
Total	1020	100.0%

Source: Author’s Field Survey, 2019

The response of the respondents as contained in Table 15 showed that 91 (8.9%) expressed the opinion that in the area

of adherence to laid down rules and regulations governing the conduct of elections in Nigeria, the political parties are fairly good . On the other hand, 237 (23.2%) were of the opinion that the adherence to laid down rules and regulations by the political parties have not been too bad .Whereas,692 (67.8%), indicated that the adherence of the political parties to laid down rules and regulations have been very poor.

Table 16: Do government develop feedback mechanisms as to how credible and acceptable elections be conducted in Nigeria?

Variables/Options	Frequency	Percent
Yes	291	29.0%
No	729	71.1%
Total	1020	100.0%

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2019

The response of the respondents as contained in Table 16 showed that 291 (29.0%) expressed the opinion that do government develop feedback mechanisms as to how credible and acceptable elections be conducted in Nigeria. On the other hand, 729 (71.1%) disagreed while stating that government had not developed any feedback mechanisms at all.

V. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

In the area of knowledge of the subject-matter, that is, implications of the inconclusive elections in Nigeria, this study reveals that respondents have a well above average knowledge of what inconclusive elections is all about. Respondents demonstrated adequate understanding as well over ninety percent (90%) indicated the essence of free, fair and credible election a democracy guarantees the rule of law as well as consolidating democracy.

Similarly, concerning the impacts of inconclusive elections, eighty-seven (87%) captured it vividly by indicating the evils it could pose to the society such killing, destruction of lives and property and so on . On the notion of governance, respondents indicated that prompt and sincere announcement of election results based on free and credible poll would ensure good governance and abhor corruption in government business; restraint in the exercise of power; improved quality of life for the generality of the mass and making people feel the impact of government programs positively.

Be that as it may, when election is declared inconclusive, it has most often caused a lot of civil unrest and disobedience. On the turnout of voters on the days of any postponed elections, more than 90% of the respondents indicated that it

had always been un-satisfactory because the exercise had been found-out to have wasted times and created unpleasant condition for the people.

Closing Remarks

The truth of the matter is that our democracy has been integrated to the level whereby declaring the electioneering process inconclusive amounts to a rape on the democratic governance. It is therefore incumbent upon the democratic institutions to be alive to their responsibilities in ensuring that free, fair, just and credit elections are conducted as at when necessary. It must be noted that Nigerian democracy has been frequently plagued by social unrest, killings, kidnappings, riggings, crisis, violence, ballots snatching etc. Any attempt to declare electioneering process inconclusive would always result in afore-mentioned social vices which might not orgur well for the country.

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APPENDIX I

**EKITI STATE UNIVERSITY, ADO-EKITI
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**QUESTIONNAIRE GUIDE FOR IMPLICATIONS OF THE INCONCLUSIVE ELECTIONS IN
NIGERIA: ISSUES AND THREADS IN THE 2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS**

Dear Sir/Ma,

I am carrying out a research on the Socio-Political And Economic Implications Of The Inconclusive Elections In Nigeria to see how the policies of government, actions of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and the political behaviour of both the electorates and political parties have caused Inconclusive Elections .

I want to implore you to kindly help fill the questionnaire on the attached. Your responses will be treated confidentially.

Grateful for using your time to fill the questionnaire. God bless you richly.

A.M. Babatola, Ph.D

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
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APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A: Characteristics of Respondents.

1. Sex (a) Male (b) Female
2. Age Group (a) 16-35 yrs. (b) 36-50 yrs. (c) 51 yrs and Above.
3. Level of Education (a) No Formal Education (b) Primary Education (c) Secondary Education (d) Post Secondary Education (e) Others (specify).
4. Occupation.....
5. Nationality.....

SECTION B: Assessment of the implications of the inconclusive elections on Governance and citizens of Nigeria.

1. What in your opinion is inconclusive election about?
.....
2. What do you perceive to be the implications of the inconclusive elections?
(a).....
(b).....
(c).....
3. What in your opinion constitute inconclusive elections in a Democracy?
.....
.....
4. How would you describe the nature of the election that is declared inconclusive?
(a) Satisfactory
(b) Not Satisfactory
(c) Very Poor.
5. How would you describe the turnout of voters on the days of any postponed elections?
(a) Satisfactory
(b) Not Satisfactory
(c) Very Poor.

6. How would you describe the involvement of the people in proposing new ideas to the government and electoral body in the determination of policies that favour free, fair and credible elections in Nigeria?
 - (a) Satisfactory
 - (b) Not Satisfactory
 - (c) Very Poor.

7. To what extent would you say that the actions of the government and the electoral body have fostered the philosophy of inconclusive elections in Nigeria?
 - (a) To greater extent
 - (b) To Some Extent
 - (c) None Whatsoever

8. To what extent have the actions and activities of the political parties engendered inconclusive elections in Nigeria?
 - (a) To greater extent
 - (b) To Some Extent
 - (c) None Whatsoever.

9. How would you assess the political parties in the area of adherence to laid down rules and regulations governing the conduct of elections in Nigeria?
 - (a) Satisfactory
 - (b) Not Satisfactory
 - (c) Very Poor.

10. Do government develop feedback mechanisms as to how credible and acceptable elections be conducted in Nigeria? (a) Yes (b) No.