THE STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING POLITICAL PARTIES IN NIGERIA

BY

AJISAFE HABEEB DAMILARE

ND /23/STA/FT/0009

BEING A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCES (AIS), KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN.

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF NATIONAL DIPLOMA (ND) IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

MAY, 2025

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project has been read and approved and presented to

the Department of Statistics, Institute of Applied Sciences (AIS), Kwara state

Polytechnic, Ilorin in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of

National Diploma (**ND**) in Statistics.

_____   _____

DR. OLARINOYE, S.B (PHD)   **DATE**
   (Project Supervisor)

_____   _____

MRS. ELEPO T.A   **DATE**
(Head of Department)

_____   _____

EXTERNAL EXAMINER   **DATE**

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty Allah for spearing my life and for giving me the power and wisdom to complete this project, and also to my late father **Mr. Tunde Ajisafe** may his soul continue to rest in perfect peace (Amen) and My mother **Mrs. Bilikisu Ajisafe** for her immense care and support, may Almighty Allah continue to be with you (Amen).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise be to Allah (SWT), the most beneficent, the most merciful, who showered His countless blessing on me and who in His absolute mercy, gave me the power and opportunity to come up with this research work, may His peace and blessing be upon our beloved prophet Muhammed (S.A.W), his household, companion and the generality of Umar who follow his foot step, Amen.

My sincere gratitude and salute of respect goes to my project supervisor in person of **Dr. Olarinoye S.B (PHD)** without his assistance this work would not have been perfect as it is and the Head of department **Mrs. Elepo T.A**. and all the lecturers in the Department of Statistics May Almighty Allah continues to shower his infinity mercy on you all.

My deep appreciation goes to my parent **Mr. and Mrs. Ajisafe** for their moral and financial support, may Almighty Allah let you live long to reap the fruit of your labour. Amen.

I also extend my appreciation to all my friends and family. Thanks you all and God bless you. Amen.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

The research work examined some selected factors affecting political parties in the country. A sample size of two hundred was obtained using primary data by interview method. The selected factors are Leadership, Finance, Experience and Dedication. The method analysis employed was the use of non-parametric test (Kruskal Wallis). The test of the analysis indicate that effect exist and varies with Leadership problem rate higher.

Keywords: Political, Kruskal Wallis, Factors, Rank, coded and Tie

CHAPTER ONE

1.0   INTRODUCTION

Political parties, organizations that mobilize voters on behalf of a common set of interests, concerns and goals. In many nations, parties play crucial roles in the democratic process. They formulate political and policy agendas, select candidates conduct election campaigns and monitor the work of their election representation. Political parties link citizens and the government, providing a means by which people can have a voice in their government. For a history of the party system in the United States see political parties in the United States

1.1   PARTY SYSTEM

A Political party system consists of all the parties in a particular nation and the laws and customs that govern their behavior.

There are three types of party systems

1. Multiparty system

2. Two –party system

3. One – party system

Multiparty systems are the most common type of party system. Parliamentary governments based on proportional representation often develop multiparty systems. In this type of electoral arrangement the number of legislative seats held by any party depends on the proportion of votes. They received in the most recent election when on party gains a

parliamentary multiparty system several parties may join forces to form a coalition government. Advocates of multiparty systems point out that permit more points of view to be provide stable, enduring systems of government as in most of contemporary Western Europe (where every system, including Great Britain, has at least three and usually five or six significant parties). Critics note, however, that multiparty systems have sometimes contributed to fragmentation and political instability as in the Weimar republic in Germany (1919-1933), the fourth republic in France (1946-1958), and Italy after war

> In a two- party system, control of government power shifts between two dominant parties.

 Two-party system most frequently develop when electoral victory requires only a simple plurality votes that is the winner gets the most votes, but not necessarily a majority of votes. In such a system, it makes sense for smaller parties to combine in larger ones or to drop out altogether. Parliamentary governments in which the legislators are elected by plurality voting to represent distinct districts may develop party systems in which only two parties hold significant numbers of seats, as in Great Britain and Canada. Advocates of two-party systems. Believe they limit the dangers of excessive fragmentation and government statement. However, in the United States, which separates the powers and functions of government between executive, legislative, and judicial branch. The frequently has led to political gridlock between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party. Opponents of the two party system also believe that in time the two parties increasingly tend to resemble

each other and leave too many points of view out of the political process. These factors may alienate voters and lead to low turnout in elections. See also United States (government). Election process and political parties.

1.2   HISTORY OF POLITICAL PARTIES

The origins of political parties are closely associated with the development of the modern state and representative democracy in Western Europe and the United States. Parties evolved through the struggle of contending groups to grasp control of the apparatus of government. This struggle for power generally took place within legislatures. Formed initially to advise monarchs, by the 17th and 18th centuries many legislative bodies had begun to claim independent power bases and privileges of their own. An early model of the modern party system developed in Britain in the 18th century. Shaped around the efforts of the Whig and tory parties to control government jobs and political influence. A party system also developed in the United States in the decade following ratification of constitution of the United States in 1788, pitting members of the Federalist Party against members of the Democratic Republican party.

In both Britain and the United States competition between political parties under mined traditional conceptions of politics rooted in classical and Christian notions of virtue and public service, according to this tradition, political leaders should act according to a model of virtue that involved placing the common good above the interests of a fraction of the society. Leaders acting to benefit only themselves or a narrow portion of the society

were considered corrupt. However, party competition required public figures to act upon a contrary set of assumptions:

 1 That politics ''naturally'' involves conflict and division, and

2 that its true goals are to secure the economic interests and political influence of groups divided along lines of class, ethnicity, race, and religion. From the vantage point of the 20th century, some political scientists have concluded that party competition, far from corrupting a society, measurably strengthens and integrates it by providing away to include and represent different groups and interests.

During the 19th century, the broad extension of voting right to adult male citizens throughout Europe and the united states required legislators to appeal to a much larger segment of national population political parties grew dramatically in size and began to take the form of independent, popularly based organizations, no longer serving merely the interests of a narrow elite. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, arguably the period when political parties in United States reached the height of their influence party organizations played an important role in the lives of millions of Americans. Political party ''Machines'' organized new communities out of the vast waves of immigrants setting in American largest cities. These political machines offered urban Americans' an array of services, ranging from housing, food, and jobs to legal assistance and language instruction. In return, they asked for votes. They also expected loyally from their

victorious candidates, who were to remain ever mindful of the party organizations role in delivering the votes.

1.2   SIGNIFICANT OF STUDY

Since the advent of Democracy in the country. The countries have developed in political system, which is a multi-party structure. This system since inception have faced same up head within and between the party which gives rise to crises within the parties the research work tend to examine the crises causes and provide a possible solution.

1.3   SC0PE OF STUDY

The research works covers all the political structure /system in the country and the player that involved ,this is irrespective of sex, Tribe and location.

1.4   LIMITIATION OF STUDY

The research work since is basically on politics. Hence the largely population are those that play politics only excluding those that are non-member.

1.5 AIMS & OBJECTIVE
GENERAL

-   The aim of the research work is to examine the causes, crises **in** the parties.

SPECIFIC
-    To study the distribution population
-   To examine factors that causes crises
-   To examine which one is more prone.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0   INTRODUCTION

Political parties mediate the relationship between citizens and their government.

In democracies with competitive party systems political parties pressure governments to respond to the needs and interest of broad segments of the population. In more authoritarian governments, parties offer a structure for directing and conditioning the behavior of individual citizens most political parties espouse democratic principles and commitments. In practice however, a combination of factors has placed limits on parties as instruments of democratic participation. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, for example most parties took their message to the people through the work of committed activists. The introduction of new communication technologies has since reduced the incentive of parties to mobilize and actively engage its members. Even during the so-called golden age of political parties. From the middle of the 19th century until the outbreak of world war in 19th, most effective parties developed a rigid bureaucratic structure that increasingly hampered participation of ordinary party supporters. Power instead flowed to elites at the top of the party hierarchy. Political parties employ different strategies for recruiting supporters ''externally mobilized parties develop around leaders who lack powers within an existing government.These leaders compensate by mobilizing and organizing a popular base of support from among disaffected groups in society. External mobilization has typically provided the origins of

social- democratic, socialist, communist, and fascist parties in Europe '' internally mobilized parties by contrast, usually represent a defensive strategy of counter mobilization on the part of influential government insiders. This strategy also involves efforts to recruit a broad base of party members and supporters. Internally mobilized parties seek to neutralize the organization efforts of another party or to gain that parties cooperation in the pursuit of goals such as wars that require a broad foundation of support and sacrifice conservative parties and liberal parties in Europe have more often used a strategy of counter mobilization. In the late 1930s the Democratic Party sponsored social reform to tend off challenges from socialist.

2.1   DEMOCRACY.

Democracy (Greek demo'' the people'', keratin, 'to rule''), political system in which the people of a country rule through any form of government they choose to establish. In modern democracies, supreme authority is exercised for the most part by representatives elected by popular suffrage. The representatives may be supplanted by the electorate according to the legal procedures of recall and referendum, and they are, at least in principle, responsible to the electorate. In many democracies, such as the United States, both the executive head of government and the legislature are elected. In typical constitutional monarchies such as the United Kingdom and Norway only the legislators are elected, and from their ranks a cabinet and a prime minister are chosen. Although often used interchangeable the terms democracy any republic are not synonymous. Both systems

delegate the power to govern to their elected representatives. In a republic however, these officials are expected to act on their own best judgment of the needs and interests of country. The officials in a democracy more generally and directly reflect the known or ascertained views of their constituents sometimes subordinating their own judgment.

2.2 DEMOCRACY IN ANCIENT GREEECE AND ROME

Role by the people played an important part in the democracies of the pre-Christian era. The democracies of the city states of classical Greece and of Rome during the early years of the republic were unlike the democracies of today. They were direct democracies in which all citizens. Could speak and vote in assemblies that resembled New England town meetings. Representative government was unknown and unnecessary because of the small size of the city-states (Almost never more than 10,000 citizens). Ancient democracy did not presuppose equality of all individuals, the majority of the populace notably slaves and woman had no political rights. Athens, the greatest of the city democracies, limited the franchise to native-born citizen's roman democracy resembled that of the Greeks, although Rome sometimes granted citizenship to men of non –roman descent. The roman static philosophy, which defined the human race as part of a divine principle and the Jewish and Christian religions which emphasized the rights of the underprivileged and the equality of all before God, contributed to the development of modern democratic theory. The roman republic ended in the despotism of the empire. The free cities of Italy, Germany and Flanders carried on the democratic tradition and applied some principles of democratic

during the Middle Ages. Slavers ceased to constitute a major portion of national populations. As feudalism ended, a rich commercial middle class arose, possessing the money and leisure necessary to participate in governmental affairs, one result was the rebirth of a spirit of freedom based on ancient Greek and roman principles. Concepts of equal political and social rights were further defined during the renaissance, when the development of humanism was fostered, and later during the reformation, in the struggle for religious freedom.

2.3   WESTERN EUROPE AND THE U.S

Beginning with the first popular rebellion against monarchy in England (1642), which was brought to a climax by the execution of King Charles I, political and revolutionary action against autocratic European governments resulted in the establishment of democratic governments. Such action was inspired and guided largely by political philosophers, notably the French philosophers Montesquieu and jean Jacques Rousseau, and the American statesmen Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Before the end of the 19th century, every important western European monarchy had adopted a constitution limiting the power of the crown and giving a considerable share of political power to the people. In many of these countries, a representative legislature modeled on the British parliament was instituted British politics was then possibly the greatest single influence on the organization of world democracies, although the French revolution also exerted a powerful influence. Later the success of democratic. Institutions in the United States served as a model for

many peoples. They major features modern democracy include individual freedom, which entitles citizens to the liberty and responsibility of shaping their own careers and conducting their ownaffair, equality before the law and universal suffrage and education. Such features have been proclaimed in great historicaldocuments, for example, the U.S declaration of independence, which asserted the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; the French declaration of the rights of man and of citizen, which affirmed the principles of civil liberty and of equality before the law, and the Atlantic charter, which formulated the four basic freedoms. By the middle of the 20th century, every independent country in the world, with only a few exceptions, had a government that, in form if not in practice embodied some of the principles of democracy have been widely professed, the practice and fulfillment have been different in many counties.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3 INTRODUCTION

The chapter show the method employed during the course of study. The use of primary source of data was used into the use of questionnaires.

Simple random sampling method was employed on the data collection the statistical method apply was the parametric method of analysis using tools like: test of several means in equalities in parametric one-sample Kolmogorov Simonov test, Kruskal Wallis test was also make use of during the process all these was achieved with the use of statistical software.

3.3 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The data is a primary kind of data collection through a design of questionnaire. A fifty sample size data was collected see appendix for design questionnaire.

3.1.1 PRIMARY DATA

These are data collected by the investigation at source or from the people concerned. This data can be carried out through the technique of personal observation interview and printing of questionnaire.

3.1.2   SECONDARY DATA

They are those already existing in published form and might have been worked upon. Such data had been collected by a researcher.

3.2   METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

3.2.1One sample Kolmogorov SMIRNOV Test.

The one sample Kolmogorov Simonov test is a goodness of fit test which whether a given distribution is not significantly different from one hypothesized (ex, on the basis of the assumption of a normal distribution. If is non-powerfulalternative to chi-square goodness-of-fit test when its assumption are met. The Kolmogorov Simonov test (chakavant, laha and Roy, 1967) is used to decide it a sample comes from a population with a specific distribution. The KolmogorovSimonov (k-s) test is based on the empirical distribution function (EDF). Given N ordered data point $Y_1, Y_2 \ldots Y_n$ the EDF is defined as EN=n (i)/N. where n(i) is the number of point less than Yi and the Yi are ordered form smallest of target value. This is a step function that increase by 1/N at the value of each ordered data point.

3.2.2 CHARACTERISTICS AND LIMITATION OF THE K-S TEST

An attractive feature of this test is the distribution of the K-S test statistics itself does not depend on the underlying cumulative distribution function being tested.

Another advantage is that it is an exact test (the chi-square goodness-of-fit tests depend on an adequate sample size for the approximation to be valid). Despite those advantages, the K-S test has several important limitations.

1. It only applies to continuous distribution.

2. It tends to be most sensitive near the Centre of the distribution them at the tails.

3. Perhaps the most serious limitation is that the distribution must be fully specified. That is if location scale and shape parameters are estimated form the data, the critical region of the k-s test is no longer valued it typically must be determined by simulation.

    Due to limitation be and above, many analyses prefer to use the Anderson-Darling goodness – of – fit test. However, the Anderson – Darling test is only available for a few specificdistributions.

Definition: the Kolmogorov Smirnor test is defined by H0: the data follow a specified distribution.

H1: the data do not follow the specified distribution test statistic

TEST STATISTICS

The Kolmogorov Smirnov, Test statistics defined as D=max (f(yi)-1-N $\frac{1}{N}$-F(Y1)K1<N

Where F is the theoretical cumulative distribution of the distribution being tested which must be a continuous distribution (i.e. on discrete distribution such as the binomial or

Poisson) and you must be fully specified (i.e. the location scale and shape parameters cannot be estimated from the data).

SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL: α

Critical valve: the hypothesis regarding the distribution from is rejected if the test statistics, D is greater than the critical valve obtained from a table. There are several variations of these tables in the literature that use somewhat different scaling for K-S test statistics and critical regions. These alternative formulations should be equivalents but it is necessary to ensure that the test statistics is calculated in a way that is consistence with how the critical values were tabulated.

3.2.3   KRUSKAL WALLIS TEST

In statistic, the kruskal-wallis one way analysis of variance by rank (named after William Kruskal and W. Allen Wallis)is a non-parametric method for testing equality of population medians among groups it is identical to a one way analysis of variance with the data replaced by their ranks. It is an extension of the Mann Whitney it tests to 3 or more groups. Since it is a non-parametric method, the Kruskal Wallistest does not assume a normal population, unlike the analogous one way analysis of variance. However, the test does assume an identically. Shaped and scaled distribution for each difference in median.

METHOD

Rank all data from all groups together from 1 to n ignoring group membership assign any tied value the average of the ranks they would have received had they not been tied

The test statistic is given by:

$$K = (N-1)\frac{\sum n_i(r_1 - r)_2}{\sum\sum n_i(r_{ij} - r)_2}$$

N_i is the number of observation in groups i

r_{ij} is the rank (among all observations) of observation from all groups i

N is total number of observation across all groups

$r_i = \sum r_{ij}/n_i$

$\sqrt{} = \frac{1}{2}(N+1)$ is the average of all the r_{ij}. Notice that the denominator of the expression for

k is exactly $\frac{(N-1)(N+1)}{12}$ and r=N+1/2 thus k= $\frac{12}{N(N+1)}$ $\sum n_i$ (r$_i$ - $-\frac{N+1)2}{2}$ = (N+1)$\sum n_i$

(r_i^2-3(N+1)

Notice that the last formula only contain the squares of the average ranks. A correction for ties can be made by dividing k by 1 - $\sum \frac{(t_i - t_1)}{N^3 - N}$

Where G is the number of grouping of different ties ranks and it is the number of ties values within group 1 that are tied at a particular value.

This correction usually makes little different in the value of K unless there are a large number of ties.

Finally, the p-value is approximated by Pr (x^2g>k), if some ni value are small (i.e. less than 5) the probability distribution of K can be quite different from this chi-square probability distribution is available, the critical value chi-square X2(x_ig-1, can be found by entering the table at g-1 degrees of freedom and looking under the desired significance or alpha level.

The null hypothesis if equal population medians would then be rejected

If K $\geq$ X^2αi: $g - 1$.

Appropriate multiplecompanions would then be performance on the group medians.s

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with data presentation and analysis of the data. During the course of this analysis, compute software (SPSS) was used for the analysis.

4.3 DATA PRESENTATION

CODED DATA ON RESPOUND ON POLITICAL CRISES					
S/N	1	2	3	4	Total
1	1	4	1	3	9
2	1	3	1	1	6
3	4	4	3	4	15
4	3	2	2	2	9
5	3	1	1	1	6
6	3	1	2	1	7
7	4	3	3	4	14
8	3	3	1	1	8
9	4	3	1	1	9
10	2	2	1	2	7
11	4	1	1	4	10

12	3	1	1	1	6
13	4	3	3	3	13
14	3	4	3	3	13
15	1	1	3	2	7
16	3	1	3	2	9
17	4	3	3	2	12
18	3	2	3	2	10
19	3	2	4	4	11
20	4	3	3	1	11
21	3	2	2	1	8
22	4	2	1	1	8
23	3	3	2	1	9
24	4	3	1	1	9
25	3	4	2	4	13
26	3	1	1	1	6
27	4	1	1	1	7
28	3	1	1	3	8
29	4	3	2	2	11
30	3	4	1	1	9
31	3	3	3	4	13

32	1	1	3	4	9
33	2	4	3	1	10
34	3	3	2	1	9
35	4	2	1	1	8
36	4	4	1	3	12
37	4	2	1	4	11
38	4	4	1	3	12
39	4	1	1	2	8
40	4	3	1	1	9
41	1	1	2	1	5
42	3	3	1	4	11
43	4	3	3	2	12
44	3	1	1	3	8
45	4	3	3	3	13
46	2	4	3	1	10
47	3	1	2	1	7
48	3	1	1	1	6
49	4	2	2	2	10
50	4	4	3	4	15

The causes of the crises were coded as follow

Leadership =1

Finance =2

Experience =3

Dedication =4

These four causes where survey in some of the political crises that occur in the country.

4.4 ANOVA PRESENTATION TEST

DESCRIPTION STATISTICS

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Factor	200	2.3900	1.15080	1.00	4.00
Grp	200	2.5000	1.12084	1.00	4.00

Kruskal – Wallis Test

Ranks

Grp		N	Mean Rank
Factor	1.00	50	135.76
	2.00	50	101.92
	3.00	50	76.62
	4.00	50	87.70
	TOTAL	200	

TEST STATISTICS a, b

	Factor
Chi – square	31.982
Df	3
Asymp. Sig	.000

   a. Kruskal Wallis Test

   b. Grouping variable: grp

INTERPRETATION

  The descriptive chart shows the measure of locations and dispersions of the grade.

  The inferential test, Kruskal test shows the rank with grade 1 (front) with highest grade – rank and (back) with least.

The test statistics

Pvalue /X^2

0.00/31.982 with

P.value < 0.05

We reject HO: $M_1 = M_2 = M_3$

and Accept

H_1: $M_1 \neq M_2 \neq M_3$

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

The need to examine the political crises in the country which is the greatest upheaval facing the country and finding a lasting solutions to the problem hence the need for the research work.

5.2 FINDINGS

Base on the analysis obtained in from the data collected the following are the finding-

- Leadership problem was seen asthe greatest factors contributing to the cause of the political crises in the country.
- The next cause is the monetary aspect (finance) which is also seen as the causes follow by the experience and lack of dedication.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

With the outstanding of the findings the following are the advice for the solutions of the problems

- Strong orientation for the member of political party
- Equal distribution of fund and also all members should be carried along.
- Oath – taking should be strongly recommended.
- A working lows.

REFERENCES

Hollander M. and Wolfe D. A. (1973)   Non-Parametric Statistical Method New York; John Wiley and Son, Inc.

Kruskal-Wallis H Test using SPSS Statistics, Laerd Statistics

Kruskal; Wallis (1952). "Use of ranks in one-criterion variance analysis". Journal of the American Statistical Association. **47** (260): 583–621. doi:10.1080/01621459.1952.10483441.

Corder, Gregory W.; Foreman, Dale I. (2009). Nonparametric Statistics for Non-Statisticians. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons. pp. 99–105. ISBN 9780470454619.

Siegel; Castellan (1988). Nonparametric Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences (Second ed.). New York: McGraw–Hill. ISBN 0070573573.

Nwanegbo-Ben, J. (1999). The mind of philosophy Port Harcourt; Wan Project and Games CompanyOjiade, F. (2000) The professional accountant and anti-corruption crusade. In ICAN News July/September.

Okeyim, M.O, Ejue, J.B and Ekenem, S.A (2013) Governance and Corruption in Nigeria:
A philo-psychological Analysis. In Net Journal of Social sciences 1 (2) pp 24-32,
October

Nwaokugha, D.O, Nyewusira, B.N and Nyewusira, C (2013). Education and Corruption
in Nigeria: A historical and Philosophical analysis. In Journal of Educational Review 6
(2) April–June pp 195-200

Ndokwu, J.N. (2004). Corruption, corrupt practices and honest leadership in Nigeria.
Online: http://www.corruption,newscorrupt.org/printer