AN APPRAISAL OF THE ELECTORAL VOTERS' REGISTRATION EXERCISE FOR THE 2007 GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION IN ADAMAWA STATE

BY

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DECLARATION

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DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to the loving Memory of my Father, Alh. Muhammad Bappa who lived as an icon of honour and integrity.

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I wish to express my earnest gratitude and appreciation to my project supervisor, Mr. Gambo Matudi Ika whose individual contribution made this study realistic. Sir, I appreciate your intellect, you have always been a source of inspiration.

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Lastly, I pay tribute to my family for their support especially any mother Hajiya Sadiya Bappa and daughters Nana Aisha and Nabeela their prayers. Also my Siblings: AbdulRahman, Hadiza, Maryam and Kamal Bappa.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Abstract

This project: An Appraisal of the Electoral Voters' Registration Exercise For The 2007 Governorship Election In Adamawa State. The major objective of this study is to determine the performance of the Electronic Voters Register (EVR) in ensuring a credible election. The use of questionnaires and personal interviews were employed as a source of primary data as well as newspaper article, government journal, reports, manuals and magazines as secondary data. The data was analysed using table and percentage. The finding of the study revealed that EVR in most cases did not operate well in Nigeria due to high illiteracy level of the citizens, erratic power supply and poor data base management. Based on research findings, recommendations were given especially that constant electricity supply to the EVR should be ensured and the data base of INEC should be equipped with advanced technology and with adequate trained manpower to man these machines.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Democracy is currently recognized worldwide as the best form of governance. This form of governance encompasses the various aspects and processes that lead to the formation of a government that is expected to guarantee justice, equity and good governance. The key process that leads to formation of a democratic government is the electoral process that produces political office holders and a government. With advancement of technology worldwide, its applications to the electoral process are naturally expected, as advancement in technology has impacted on mankind in various ways.

The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) which is the body charged with the responsibility of conducting national and state elections and regulating democratic process in Nigeria, has already embraced and applied various technologies that assist in carrying out business of managing elections. The technology adopted is the

Electronic Voters' Register (EVR) as a component of the Electronic Voting System (EVS).

The EVR is the comprehensive system used for the identification of persons who are eligible to vote in an election. The constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 requires that only citizens who have registered as voters and their names are included in the register of voters; shall be entitled to vote at an election or referendum. All citizens of Nigeria who have reached the age of 18 years and above, and who have the requisite eligibility to register and wish to be registered as voters must present themselves for inclusion in the list called the Register of Voters.

The Direct Data Capture (DDC) methodology is being employed in this regard. The process involved directly capturing personal particulars of voters including the name, age or date of birth, gender, address, occupation, thumbprints and photography of every voter, using an electronic DDC device that stores the information and prints it out on a Temporary Voters' Card (TVC), which the registered voter

collects immediately. This approach is expected to achieve minimization or outright elimination of the drawbacks of the manual method and thereby produce a credible Register of Voters for the conduct of a free and fair election

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

The Electronic Voter Register (EVR) is specifically designed to minimize human impact in the electoral process. The EVR also hold out such other advantages of technology as to greater accuracy and higher resilience in the management of complex task (Fisher,2003). It is instructive that while almost every politician publicly declared a desire for a credible, free and fair election, a greater percentage of the politicians did not want the introduction of the system of registration that will close the yawing hole through which elections rigged (Blanc,2007). All manner of arguments and sentiments were advanced to discourage the Independent National Electoral Commission from going ahead with the EVR; some subtle, others vehemently (Iwu, 2007).

A lot of research had been conducted on the free and fairness of the EVR in Nigeria vis-à-vis its relation to the physically challenged citizens and outrageous system breakdown due to battery failure or computer virus. However, to the best of my knowledge, no research has been conducted on the appraisal of the EVR in the conduct of the 2007 governorship election in Adamawa State. This work is to embark on the appraisal of the credibility of the governorship elections conducted with the aid of the EVR in 2007 in each of the 21 Local Government Area in Adamawa State.

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study include:

i. To appraise the workability of electronic system in terms of its credibility to facilitate fraud less election.

ii. To find out whether the electronic system (EVR) has eliminated running incidence of multiple registration.

iii. To determine the suitability or otherwise of continuous voters Registration in face of adoption (DDC) methodology.

iv. To identify problems associated with the electronic system

v. To make appropriate recommendations on the basis of such findings.

1.4 research questions

The research questions evolved for this study are:

i. To what extent is the electronic system workable in terms of its credibility to facilitate free and fair election?

ii. Has the Electronic System Registration (EVR) eliminated the running incidence of multiple registration in the electoral process?

iii. How reliable is the process of continuous registration in the face of adoption of DDC methodology?

iv. What are the problems associated with the electronic Systems?

v. What are the implementable solutions to the identified problems?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The advantages of the EVR are that it can easily be updated, modified or upgraded, the challenges of storage and security notwithstanding.

The findings of the study will be significant to all eligible voters in Adamawa state that actual fear that propelled the arguments and sentiments advanced to discourage the INEC from the use of the EVR maybe far fetched.

The actual worry for the politicians was the looming prospects that henceforth in elections in Nigeria, multiple registrations of voters and the participation of dead people in the polls would not be possible. Many politicians did not fancy the setting at all. Therefore, it is hoped that the finding of the study may go a long way to allay these fears. This study is also significant to all patriots and statesmen who stand to appreciate the need for Nigeria's electoral process to be rescued from the grips of self serving politicians who have over the years

promoted and exploited sundry social differences for personal and parochial interests. On their part, politicians will also find the findings of this study significant in respect of understanding explicitly the fair and credibility in the making of electoral choices.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study covers the Governorship election of 2007 in Adamawa State. This study is limited to newspaper article, INEC journals, reports, manuals and electoral magazines which are published for public consumption.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

Problem envisaged during the course of this research is lack of access to documents, information which is termed classified. The major limitation envisaged include inability of the researcher to access some vital documents that could have been of greater help to the work. This is because, when the researcher was on preliminary survey, she was sometimes referred to Abuja office to retrieve some information she asked for. Most documents, information are termed classified.

Finally, the respondents are not always sincere with the questionnaires given to them. Some might not supply valid information while some will completely do away with the questionnaires. These affect the reliability of work because the sample of the population has been reduced.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

ELECTRONIC VOTERS' REGISTER (EVR): A list of eligible voters complied by the Independent National Electoral Commission using the component of an artificial intelligence specially designed and programmed to store thee data of eligible voters which include name, age, gender, address, occupation and thumbprints for the purpose of an election.

DIRECT DATA CAPTURE(DDC): a portable machine manufactured with a software capable of taking the photograph and thumbprint of a registrant, matching same with name, gender, age, address of such a registrant and subsequently storing it in its memory.

ELECTORAL VOTING SYSTEM(EVS): Is a large database with enough memory to conduct the registration of eligible voters, identify the thumbprint of a voter as a means of indicating choice of candidate in an election, compiled and computer such thumbprint with similar ones and subsequently transmit the results on its screen. Thus, it accreditates voters, authenticate electronic ballot and transmits the results.

VOTERS' IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (VIN): Individual means of voter identification using figure unique to each eligible voter in a particular constituency.

OPTICAL MARK READER (OMR) A type of print represented by a black shade of tiny stripes which could be read by a machine enabled to translate same into figures.

INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL COMMISSION (INEC): The Election umpire of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. A Federal Executive Body established by section 153 (1) (f) of the Constitution

of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999; to organize, undertake and supervise all elections in Nigeria except the local council polls.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

"The foundation of a successful election is a credible Voter's Register is the basis of determining who is eligible to vote and who is not on election day" (Chidi,2006).

In chapter one, a number of concepts underlying this project were introduced. It was noted that the project is concerned with an appraisal of the EVR in the conduct of a credible election. This chapter looks at what other writers in this field have written on the topic so as to see how this study fits into the trend of studies.

According to Hamilton (1969), the people should choose whom they please to govern them. Choice of a leader is only possible through an election. The Encarta Dictionary (2007) defined Election as an event at which people vote; an organized event at which somebody is chosen by vote for something, especially a public office. Nnadozie(2004) described elections as the modern and universally accepted means through which by voting, individuals and groups are openly and methodologically chosen to represent a body or community in a larger entity or government. The typical mantra of healthy elections is recognized interms of whether the system treats voters' equally; this measure was at the heart of United State court opinion in the case

of Bush V. Al Gore. When elections are contested, it is strongly presumed that such an election results are reliable (Iwu, 2007).

It can be observed that the conduct of elections in Nigeria generally concern the nature of elections themselves, the structure of competition characterizing them, their violence as well as tendency towards non free and unfair results (Chidi, 2006). One would like to hope that the period of bitter and violence electoral struggle is gone for good. It all starts with the Voters Register which is now technologically driven.

This has been enumerated by Nwosu (2008), he stated that the most fundamental aspect of the conduct of free and fair election or fraudulent election is Voters' Register.

If the Voters' Register is accurately complied and utilized, the election is most likely to be free and fair; however, if the Voters' Register is fraudulently complied and voters card bought-over by party chieftains, elections are likely not only to be manipulated and votes assigned to candidates by fait, electoral outcomes would be suspicious, fraudulent and illegitimate(Blanc,2007).

2.1 Electronic Voters' Register (EVR)

The Nigerian Constitution provides that INEC shall have power to arrange and conduct the registration of persons qualified to vote and

prepare, maintain and revise the register of voters for the purpose of any election under this constitution (1999 FRN Constitution).

The Electronic Voters' Register (EVR) in the last elections used the Direct Data Capture machine in which the photographs and thumb prints or biometrics of voters were captured This effectively checked multiple registration and voting and conferred considerable credibility on the process(INEC,2007). It made it impossible for feigned pregnant voters to deliver ballot papers at polling units. It also ensured that Nigerians no longer have to queue up for hours on end to register in order to vote(INEC, 2006). And under a new regime of continuous voter registration, all Nigerians who turn 18 can saunter into any INEC office in the 774 local governments strewn across the country to register. The Electronic Transmission of Results ensures speedy and less human interference in relaying results to the collation centers(INEC,2006).

The EVR is an official record of a computerized list of eligible voters in a given locality. The computerization of the register of voters is naturally as a result of advancement in technology which has impacted on mankind in various ways (INEC,2006). Nigerians no sooner than later embrace technology and its applications to electoral process as further emphasized by Odofin (2004:94) "a democratic governance is propelled or powered by the collective ideals, energies,

wisdom, understanding, knowledge and perceptions of the people. It is on this basis, therefore, that the participation of the masses in all political processes in a democracy is most imperative."

Electronic Voters' Registration is process through which those entity and qualified to vote are identified and registered as voters. They are then issued with voters cards. The information technology revolution has affected election management in a number of ways. Election authorizes now use computer system to make their internal management and communications more effective, to systematize Voter Registration records and to communicate with voters, among other task (NIST,2007).

It is important according to INEC (2006) to register for the following reasons

1. It establishes each prospective voter's identity and qualification and entitles him/her to vote an election.

2. It involves the adding of new voter to register, the transfer from one registration centre to another, deleting information of voters who are deceased or no longer meet the statutory requirement of a voter.

3. Prevents voters from voting more than once at any one election and thus ensures equality of voters.

2.3 TYPES OF VOTERS' REGISTRATION

2.3.(i) Periodic Voter Registration

For the periodic voter registration, a new register of voters is prepared every time there is an election and is used only for purposes of that election. Generally, the Register of voters is prepared and produced in the period immediately preceding an election.

2.3(ii) Civil Registry Voter Registration Process

This approach to voter registration integrates information about citizens from the civil register that is maintained by government. Under this approach, voters are automatically registered to vote and changes in residence are usually reflected in the registration status without necessary action by voter.

2.3(iii) Continuous Voter Registration

The continuous voter registration process is based on an initial register of voters that is continuously maintained and updated by electoral officials. It involves over time and is used for successive elections. Under this process the initial Register of Voters is continuously updated by adding names of eligible voters as well as deleting names of those who no longer meet the eligibility requirement e.g. deceased voters or those who have been declared legally incompetent. In addition, the registration officials may, upon

request, update information about voters who have relocated or who have married and changed their surnames.

The continuous registration of voters enables INEC to update the registration of voters by adding names of persons:

Who have attained 18 years of age and were previously not registered. Who have acquired Nigerian citizenship.

Who have transferred to a different constituency or other centers within the same constituency.

2.4 Over View of Voter Registration

The frame work for conducting voter registration is provided principally by the Electoral Act 2006 and constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999. Prior to 2002, the periodic registration of voter was the practice and the records of registered voters were manually kept. Eligible voters themselves at designated venue of their choice to register as voters and be issued with voters' cards for purposes of voting for particular election (INEC,2006).

At the end of the registration exercise, a manual register was compiled for public scrutiny for a period of 5 days. Thereafter the final register was produced and made available on election days as the basis for identifying those eligible to vote.

For the 2003 election, after having to content with the flawed manual register of voters, the INEC incorporated the computerization of the register of voters using OMR technology. Despite effort of computerization of Register of voters, the process still had drawback such as multiple registrations; incorrect information of voters; omission of names and ghost entries etc (INEC Report,2007).

This confirm the statement made by Professor Sada(1989) that there appears, therefore, to be some correlation between an inflated register, electoral maipractices and political disaffection. It is very obvious that an electronic register is therefore worth a large investment because it is the best solution to election malpractice and the best means of attaining a free and fair election. Following the enactment of the Electoral Act 2006, INEC introduced the electronic voters register to replace the OMR system with the DDC system. The DDC system for voter's registration facilitates direct capture of voters' details, data backup and transfer. These suggest the level of Nigeria's preparedness for modernization and attainment of free and fair elections (Salman,2007).

2.5 THE EVR IN THE CONDUCT OF THE ADAMAWA GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION OF 2007

In compliance with its constitutional responsibility of compiling maintaining and revising on a continuous basis a credible register of

voters for each state of the federation and Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, INEC introduced for first time an electronic voter register with comprehensive information on every eligible voter such as names, age, gender, address, photograph and thumbprint. Each registrant has an individual VIN number. This innovative effort was achieved through the use of very simple and modern Direct Data Capture Machines to obtain the particulars of every eligible registrant.

Aspects of the EVS such as the Electronic Voter's Register (EVR) and the Electronic Transmission of Results (ETR) were used to superb effect in the 2007 general elections. Not only were the photographs and biometrics of eligible voters captured by the Commission using the "Direct Data Capture (DDC) machines, for the first time in our electoral annals, the entire data of voters was put together by the Commission and henceforth Nigerians who turn eighteen years need only to walk in to any INEC office in the 774 local governments to register. Registration of voters which used to be hallmarked by Nigerians queuing in sunshine and in rain and for days was gone. Similarly, results, especially the Presidential one, could be announced speedily once the tallies across the states have been sent to the Chief Electoral Officer or INEC chairman. This saves time, reduces tension and confers credibility to the process (Iwu,2007).

It is these benefits garnered from the modest use of the EVS in the 2007 general elections which made the EVS not only an idea whose time has come but has promoted the National Assembly itself to make an about turn and insist that the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) which it once rejected outright be revamped, tested and used in the 2011 elections.

The goal was to produce a register of voters devoid of fraud and multiple registration and adaptation to continuous voters Register. This obviated the need to conduct fresh registration of voter as has been the case in the past.

The DDC technology makes the registration exercise easier and quicker. It is efficient, credible, faster, transparent and less cumbersome. The equipment used for the registration of voters for Adamawa State governorship election consisted of two components comprises the Data of registrant and printer unit. While the Data unit automatically record the data of the registrant, the printer unit will directly capture the photograph and fingerprint of the registrant and temporary voters card is printed automatically, with the card containing the voters digital image as well as fingerprints and biometrics of the registrant.

The machine used for the conduct of the registration for purpose of the governorship election was portable, rugged and more

importantly, efficient and less cumbersome. It was very fast. It took a registrant about two minutes to register, get his temporal voters card and leave the registration center.

The re election of 2008 had nothing to do with the conduct of EVR; rather, it was as a result of verbal disqualification of the governorship candidate of the Action Congress (AC); as held in the case of Action Congress & another Vs INEC & 13 others (2008).

2.6 Problems of Electronic Voters' Register In Adamawa State Governorship Election of 2007

According to Daily Sun News 16 November(2006), it was reported that the exercise has been marred by a volley of complaints and irregularities that have brought to question the ability of the exercise to usher in free and fair polls in the coming general elections.

Reports emanating from different parts of the country indicate that the exercise is bedeviled by a flurry of hitches which suggests that the Maurice Iwu-led Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) is ill-prepared for the exercise. At the centre of the protestations over the conduct of this very important national assignment is INEC's use of electronic Direct Data Capturing Machine (DDCM) which appears unable to meet the exigencies of the exercise. INEC's adoption of electronic voter registration has been a subject of controversy since the commission first mooted the idea and eventually insisted on it.

The machines, which even INEC admits, are not enough to serve the entire state had earlier failed to work in a test exercise before National Assembly members as a result of battery failure.

The batteries could not be revived for the exercise. To Soyinka and Okotie (2005), though the introduction of the technology is good, the Nigerian setting might mar the genuine-ness of the drive. They believed that the human who will operate system are the problem. With Tinubu saying that its adoption would spell disaster for the electoral process.

Reacting almost in the same premises of thinking like, PIONTER news paper (2005) that it was not practicable; he said generally, the solution is superficial and unrealistic because it is not environmental friendly. The machines have since been demonstrating their short comings across the state. The machines have since been demonstrating their shortcomings across the state. They are reported to take about 10 hours to charge and when fully charged, they do not work for up to half of their touted 8-hour battery life before discharging. With the epileptic power supply even if all the Nigerian electorate happens to be 100percent literate and willing to be registered, one doubt if there is anything they can do under such scenario. Apart from inadequate machines (DDC) during the voter registration phase of last elections, the problem of power supply

created serious hitches as INEC registration officials find it difficult to recharge their batteries when run flat which infact necessitated extension of the registration period. The Brazilian system employed use of external battery to power their own system, the country also acquired new machines that can run on 12-volt automobile battery; and in development countries like USA, the issue of power supply is non-issue.. The process of registration with the machine has also been reported to be painfully slow, with the machine sometimes having to scan prospective voters' faces up to 10 times before registering an impression.

Beyond the technical problems of the machines, however, is the glaring shortage of the equipment. With only some of the 33,000 machines that INEC ordered to be used to register an estimated 60 million voters in 120,000 polling centres in the country, on the ground, and with only 108 machines allocated to Lagos with a population of 15 million, it is unclear how the electoral body intends to make a success of this very important national assignment.

There is also the issue of the alleged political sleight of hand in their allocation in some parts of the country where the machines are said to be directly allocated to chairmen of the ruling political parties in the states and local governments to register their members before the machines, hopefully, are released for the use of other members of the

public. In Kwara State, for instance, a coalition of five governorship aspirants have petitioned Professor Iwu, alleging that four out of 15 machines so far given to the entire state have been allocated to Ilorin West, the local government of the incumbent Governor Bukora Saraki. John(2005) said that what fascinated him mostly with the electronic exercise is that it will eliminate the use of things and allow politicians to rig election, clearly, quietly and without bloodshed. And that the method will lead to electronic rigging which will not be expensive. Professor Iwu, when summoned by the House of Representatives, promised an improvement in the exercise with the expected arrival of 33,000 machines before November 15, 2006. He never explained to the nation why electronic machines were being expected on November 15, 2006, for a one-month exercise that kicked off on October 25. Anam(2005) with the EVR machine, an INEC official can keep pressing the voting button until the desired number of voter in the unit is entered. The EVR has no way of knowing that it is only one person that is pressing the button. He went further to state that the cost of EVR has not been made known to the public, that there is no scientific claim to slow that the EVR will reduce cost of organizing the election and that if Nigeria factor is added, the whole programme will be a scandal.

The handling of this voters' registration exercise, so far became a disappointment. It is unfortunate that INEC has allowed the usual tardiness and ad hoc approach to critical national assignments in Nigeria to undermine this exercise. One thing that is clear is that

INEC's electronic machines idea never worked. It was not tested on a large scale to determine its suitability as should have been done.

It also did not take into consideration Nigeria's intractable energy problem. The late arrival of the machines is inexcusable and raises serious questions about INEC's appreciation of the importance of the task before it.

Electronic Voting Machines have been the focus of much controversy the last few years. But another election technology has received little scrutiny yet could create numerous problems and disenfranchise thousands of voters in 2007, election experts say.

Election officials in several countries said they didn't trust the system, and planned to load the database to county computers and use printed poll books on Election Day rather than access the central database in real time. 'The voter-registration databases are an underlying part of the voting technology revolution that has taken place in this country that has been the least noticed," says Kim Alexander, president and founder of the California Voter Foundation. We don't know how much of a problem been across the

country. My guess is that there have been technical problems with statewide databases all across the country that has gone unreported.

In terms of voter registration, it has also become clear that the political elite introduce new techniques and new technology of electoral manipulation in each successive election, corrupt the electoral process and hold the voters register to ransom as they recognise that the voters register is the foundation of credible elections.

These desperate politicians and their cronies and agents register under age persons. They carry out multiple registration exercises. They register nonexistent individuals. They register those who are dead. They carry out community registration whereby anybody can be given a voter's card belonging to nonexistent individuals and they use them to vote (News watch, 2004).

Electronic voting system may not work for us now because we haven't got patriotic hands to operate the equipment/system. It is not tamper/rig-proof, as it can be manipulated by the operators. Remember the last Electronic Voters' Registration exercise where some machines found their way into the home of a notorious politician in Ibadan. I believe a manual system could provide the needed solution to our electoral problem for now than going digital. (Tony,2009).

Any computer program can have an undetected, unintentional error (a “bug”).any computer program can be changed by malicious programming (hacked) in a way that is undetectable after the fact. Technologies get in the way of accuracy by adding steps. Each additional step means more potential errors, simply because no technology is perfect. Many computer experts believe that the EVR provides vast potential for electoral fraud because, a malicious computer code, or malware can often be written in such a way that it would be very difficult to dectect(News watch, 2007). Insiders could programme the machine to alter data without detection. All machine have the same password hardwired into the code, and in some instances, it is set at 1111, a number laughably easy to hack. Machine have their individual short comings and they are easily manipulated and corruption giving time and resources(Chidi, 2006)Consider an optical-scan voting system. The voter fills in ovals on a piece of paper, which is fed into an optical scan reader. The reader senses the filled-in ovals and tabulates the votes. This system has several steps: voter to ballot to ovals to optical reader to vote tabulator to centralized total.

The error rates in modern systems can be significant. Some voting technologies have a 5% error rate: one in twenty people who vote using the system don’t have their votes counted properly. This

system works anyway because most of the time errors don't matter. If you assume that the errors are uniformly distributed -- in other words, that they affect each candidate with equal probability -- then they won't affect the final outcome except in very close races. So we're willing to sacrifice accuracy to get a voting system that will more quickly handle large and complicated elections. In close races, errors can affect the outcome, and that's the point of a recount. A recount is an alternate system of tabulating votes: one that is slower (because it's manual), simpler (because it just focuses on one race), and therefore more accurate.

Another issue is that software can be hacked. That is, someone can deliberately introduce an error that modifies the result in favor of his preferred candidate. This has nothing to do with whether the voting machines are hooked up to the Internet on election day. The threat is that the computer code could be modified while it is being developed and tested, either by one of the programmers or a hacker who gains access to the voting machine company's network. It's much easier to surreptitiously modify a software system than a hardware system, and it's much easier to make these modifications undetectable(wikipedia,2006).

A third issue is that these problems can have further-reaching effects in software. A problem with a manual machine just affects that

particular machine, however, a software problem, whether accidental or intentional, can affect many thousands of machines -and skew the results of an entire election.

Security issue constitutes another important challenge in effective running of the EVR. As it can be seen in the last registrations where as a result of spate insecurity elections have to be postponed in some part of the country to enable security operatives to take adequate care of the situation. The safely of the EVR machines during transportation as well as at precint where they are located is very paramount because experience has shown that attack and snatching of electoral material is possible.

According to Gonbadia(2004),In the unwholesome setting everything is done to undermine the electoral process in this setting "violence, blackmail and audacious roguery are part of what is called politics" he continued " this is the environment in which an electoral commission is expected to conduct elections that will flow smoothly as a natural river".

No doubt a climate of insecurity cannot provide enabling setting for successful running of the EVR registration exercise. The environment in which INEC conducted the 2007 generally elections was not congenial for DDC machines more so angry people can easily attack and spoil the machine{s}.

Undoubtedly, the umbiquity of corruption is a known fact of our national life. With the mindset of an average Nigeria politician going into the polls is not necessarily to win people's mandate but to use all the available means to rig election in his favour; thereby creating unique tradition for Nigeria where the most unpopular party always turn out to win election. By the way, we need to know that all forms of corruption result in social tensions and conflict between the governors and the governed. It also encourages anti government feelings by creating distrust of bureaucracy (including INEC) which may constitute social obstacles to the uses of EVR. It is a truism that no democracy can survive if the vote of the people do not matter after being duly registered and that is what our politician fail to appreciate.

The peculiar Nigerian political environment on its own is another issue that will task the efficiency of the new technology and the sincerity of its advocates in our electoral system for a very long time to come. This is the only country no matter how peaceful, free and fair the contest, people will still find loopholes in the system. In other words, the average Nigerian politician does not accept electoral defect without undermine the integrity of the whole electoral system.(Salman,2006).

In spite of the enumerated problems and challenges that on any likely confront the introduction of new regime of EVR as a component the of EVR, the good thing is that the enormous opportunities with which the new technology would bring on the administration of electoral process in Nigeria cannot be over emphasized.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The process and method that was employed in this research work was survey/evaluative approach. This research design was based on the systematic gathering of information from a sample of respondents for the purpose of understanding and predicting some aspect of the behavior of the population of interest.

3.2 Population of the Study

According to Ogundipe et al (2006:100), population means the totality of all elements, subjects or members that possess a specified set of one or more common definite attributes. In this study therefore, the population included the population of all the electorates (750) in single Registration unit of each of the 21 Local Government Areas of Adamawa State. Hence, the total population of the study included 15,750 electorates.

3.3 Sample of the Study

The sample of this study selected from the random sampling technique was Six thousand, three hundred (6300) of the electorate, constitutes 40% of the total population.

3.4 Sampling Technique

The stratified random sampling technique in obtaining information in the course of this research work was used.

The stratified random sampling was sampling technique whereby data for a study is selected based on certain parameters. The parameter used in this study was specifically on the literate populaces who have the prerequisite academic qualification to complete a questionnaire. This enabled the researcher to obtain relevant data from broader literate voters.

3.5 Method of Data Collection

Materials that were used for the study was gathered from both primary and secondary sources. Therefore, the relevance of the

information in terms of how it fits the requirement of the problem at hand has been ascertained. The accuracy of the information in terms of the unit of measurement was assessed. The sources of data were varied for their authenticity. For this study, secondary data consisted of published books, journals, annual reports and manuals.

a) Primary Sources: - primary data is information sourced personally by the researcher. The information that will be gathered is for the specific purpose of the research work. It is therefore more valid and authentic though very costly, time consuming and energy sapping. Questionnaires will be the primary tool to be used in this study.

b) Secondary Sources:- the secondary data that was used were published books, journals, manuals and government publications.

3.6 Instrument of Data Collection

Questionnaires were randomly administered to 40% of the literate eligible voters of every Registration unit selected at random.

3.7 Validation of Instruments

The validation instruments used in this study, a similar exercise on a much smaller scale were carried out in two registration units Yola North LGA. Thus, the researcher went to the field for validation of the instrument was used in the area of this study. Single Registration unit which were selected randomly from each local government area of Adamawa State.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

The data that were collected for this study was analyzed using simple division of the frequency of each response by the total number of frequencies and then multiplied the quotients by 100 and this was taken to the first decimal place. Mathematically, simple percentage was used through out the study to obtain the desire result.

Where: X= the total number of response received for particular question.

N= the total number of sample size i.e. those that were chosen as targeted representative sample of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 DATA PRESENTATION

This chapter is concerned with data presentation and analysis, report of findings and discussion of the findings.

A total number of 6300 questionnaires were issued and distributed to electorate in each selected registration units in 21 local government of Adamawa State. Out of this number, a total of 4566 questionnaires were correctly filled and returned, and a total of 1734 questionnaires were not returned.

The analysis of this research is based on the 4566 questionnaires that were returned, which constitutes about 72.5% of the whole questionnaires.

Table 4.1.1: Data presentation

Number of questionnaires distributed	**Number of questionnaire returned by respondents.**	**Percentage (%)**
6300	**4566**	**72.5**

Source: field survey, 2010

4.2 DATA ANALYSIS

Table 4.2.1: Sex/Gender Distribution.

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
MALE	2786	61
FEMALE	1780	39
TOTAL	**4566**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2010**.**

The table 4.2.1 above indicates that more male (61%) participated in the research work than female (39%).

Table 4.2.2:Age Distribution

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
18- 20	677	15
20-39	1883	41.1
40 above	2006	43.9
Total	**4566**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2010**.**

Table 4.2.2 depicts that those whose age fall below 20 years constitute 15%, while those who fall between 20-39 years constitute 41.1% and those who fall between 40 and above constitute 43.9% of the complainants. This shows that majority (43.9%) of the respondents is between the ages of 40 and above which is an active and productive age group, and the life wire of the society.

Table 4.2.3: Have you been registered by INEC via the Electronic Direct Data Capture?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	1311	29
NO	3255	71
Total	**4566**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2010**.**

Table 4.2.3: above shows that the respondents who have been registered by INEC with EDDC within the period under review were 1311 (29%) while those are yet to experience the registration were 3255 (71%). The majority (71%) of the respondents are yet to witness the registration.

Table 4.2.4: How much time did you spend while being registered via the Direct Data Capture Device?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
5- 10 minutes	0604	13
10 – 15 minutes	0900	20
15 & above	3062	67
Total	**4566**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2010**.**

An examination of table 4.2.4 indicates that 13% of the respondents constitute those who spent about 10 minutes on

registration point, 20% 10—15 minutes and 67% spent 15 minutes & above. It is clear indication that EDDC do take up to 15 minutes and above since majority (67%) of the respondents belong to this range.

Table 4.2.5: Did you vote in the Adamawa State Governorship Election held in 2007?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE(%)
YES	1963	43
NO	2603	57
TOTAL	**4566**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2010**.**

From the table above (4.2.5), it could be seen that 43% of the respondents voted in 2007 election while, 57% never voted. This could be traced to inability of the electorate to register during the registration exercise.

Table 4.2.6: Did you vote in the Adamawa State Governorship re-run Election held in 2008?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	1321	29
NO	3245	71
TOTAL	**4566**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2010**.**

Table 4.2.6 above depicts that those who voted in the re-run election in 2008 were 29% while those who did not were about 71%. This shows that people lost interest in voting in the re-run election due to frustration incur in 2007 general election.

Table 4.2.7: How many voters card do you have?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
None	2587	57
1	1665	36
2	314	7
3 or more	-	-
Total	**4566**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2010**.**

The above analysis in table 4.2.7 shows that 571% of the respondents are not in possession of the voter's card, while 36% have

one and 7% have two voters' card. This show that even with the electronic voter's register, people can still be double registered.

Table 4.2.8: Do you think the processes of continuous voters' registration are reliable in the face of the adoption of the Direct Data Captured?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Yes	1497	33
No	3069	67
Total	**4566**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2010**.**

Table 4.2.8 reveals that 33% of the respondents agreed that the DDC is reliable while 67% disagreed with the machine's abilities. This table clearly indicates that majority (67%) of the respondents never had any trust to the machine.

Table 4.2.9: Do you agree that the Electronic Voter's Registration (EVR) eliminated the running incidence of multiple registrations in the process?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Yes	1587	35
No	2979	65
Total	**4566**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2010**.**

From the above table (4.2.9), it could be seen that 35% of the respondents agreed that the EVR can eliminate the running incidence of multiple registration, while 65% did not agreed. This is an indication that the electorates are yet to accept EVR.

Table 4.2.10: Do you think Electronic System of Voter's Registration workable in terms of its credibility to facilitate free and fair election?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	0970	21
NO	3596	79
Total	**4566**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2010**.**

Table 4.2.10 clearly indicates that 21% of the respondents agreed that the EVR can facilitate a credible free and fair election. 79% of the respondents disagreed. This table shows that majority (79%) of the respondents are of the opinion that the EVR plays less important role in the dispensation of a free and fair election.

Table 4.2.11: Do you hold the opinion that the 2007 Governorship election and 2008 re-run election in Adamawa State were free and fair?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Yes	992	21
No	3574	79
Total	**4566**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2010**.**

Table 4.2.11 shows that only 21% of the respondents saw the 2007 governorship election and that of 2008 re-run election as free and fair, while 79% (majority) of the respondents indicated that the general election in 2007 and 2008 re-run election in Adamawa State were far from been a free and fair exercise.

Table 4.2.12: Do you hold the opinion that Nigeria is ready for the implementation of Electronic System of Registration?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	1109	24
NO	3457	76
Total	**4566**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2010**.**

From the above table (4.2.12), it could be seen that 24% of the respondents constitute those that believed that Nigeria is ready for the use of EVR while the majority (76%) of the respondents

disagreed. This could be assuming to be the opinion of the majority of Nigerians.

Table 4.2.13: Do you foresee any problem with the application of this System?

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
YES	3423	75
NO	1143	25
Total	**4566**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2010**.**

Table 4.2.13 depicts that 75% of the respondents foresaw problem with the application of the EVR which constitutes the majority of the respondents. 25% did not see anything wrong with application of the system.

4.3 RESEARCH FINDINGS

The major findings of this study based on the presentation and analysis of data for the research questions are as follows:

1) The work revealed in table 4.2.1, that men participate more in political issues than female counterparts

2) Table 4.2.3 shows that due to lapses experienced during with the registration machine (EDDC—Electronic Direct Data Capture), most people were not registered in Adamawa State. Since most of the electorate did not register for the election, most people were denied exercising their civil rights in the both elections under review.

3) In table 4.2.4, it was also discovered that most people spent so much time trying to register.

4) The study revealed in table 4.2.7 that most of the electorates did not have the card, while those who had, possessed more than one cards. This is the main reason the INEC went for the electronic machine.

5) Most of the electorate in the 21 local government areas of Adamawa State never believed in the capability of the EDDC. This was confirmed in table 4.2.8.

6) In table 4.2.9, it was also discovered in table that EVR do not have the capacity to reduce the running incidence of multiple registration as most of the electorate have multiple voters' cards.

7) In table 4.2.11, many of the electorates hold the view that EVR in Nigeria can never ensure a free and fair election. This is because politician will always have their ways.

8) Also in table 4.2.10, it was discovered that apart from ruling political party, others never regarded the re-run election in Adamawa state as credible.

9) It was revealed that Nigeria, as majority indicated in table 4.2.12 was not ready for the implementation of EVR,

10) The research discovered that due to nature of Nigeria political/economic environment, that EVR will always encounter problem. Especially the problem of electricity. This

was clearly shown in table 4.2.13 as 75% of the respondents foresaw problem with the EVR application.

4.4 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The findings of the study based on the analysis of data on table 4.2.3 revealed that many are yet to be registered with the EVR. This is accordance with what Nwosu (2008) said, he stated that the most fundamental aspect of the conduct of free and fair election or fraudulent election in the Voters' Register. If the Voters' Register is accurately complied and utilized, the election is most likely to be free and fair; however, if the Voters' Register is fraudulently complied and voters card bought over by party chieftains, elections are likely not only to be manipulated and votes assigned to candidates by fait, electoral outcomes would be suspicious, fraudulent and illegitimate.

Findings based on the analysis of data on table 4.2.7 which also revealed that the EVR play little role on reducing multiple registration which aims to achieve. Despite effort of computerization of Register of voters, the process still had drawback such as multiple

registrations; incorrect information of voters; omission of names and ghost entries etc.

This confirm the statement made by Professor Sada(1989) that there appears, therefore, to be some correlation between an inflated register, electoral malpractices and political disaffection. It is very obvious that an electronic register is therefore worth a large investment because it is the best solution to election malpractice and the best means of attaining a free and fair election. Also, According to Daily Sun New Paper 16th November(2006), it was reported that the exercise has been marred by a volley of complaints and irregularities that have brought to question the ability of the exercise to usher in free and fair polls in the coming general elections.

Also, the research findings in table 4.2.8 indicate that the process of continuous voters' registration using DDC might not be all that reliable. Unless some serious modification is made towards the project, Nigeria will never experience a free and fair election in the

near future. The machines, which even INEC admits, are not enough to serve the entire country, had earlier failed to work in a test exercise before National Assembly members as a result of battery failure.

The batteries could not be revived for the exercise. The machines have since been demonstrating their shortcomings across the country. They are reported to take about 10 hours to charge and when fully charged, they do not work for up to half of their touted 8-hour battery life before discharging.

In table 4.2.9 shows that the Electronic Voter's Registration (EVR) may not eliminated the running incidence of multiple registrations in the process. The handling of this voters' registration exercise, became a disappointment. It is unfortunate that INEC do allow the usual tardiness and ad hoc approach to critical national assignments in Nigeria to undermine this exercise. One thing that is clear is that INEC's electronic machines idea never worked. It was not tested on a large scale to determine its suitability as should have been done. As it was reported in one of national dailies that There is also the issue of

the alleged political sleight of hand in their allocation in some parts of the country where the machines are said to be directly allocated to chairmen of the ruling political parties in the states and local governments to register their members before the machines, hopefully, are released for the use of other members of the public. In Kwara State, for instance, a coalition of five governorship aspirants have petitioned Professor Iwu, alleging that four out of 15 machines so far given to the entire state have been allocated to Ilorin West, the local government of incumbent Governor Bukola Saraki.

Similar to the above, table 4.2.12 do hold the opinion that Nigeria is not yet ready for the implementation of Electronic System of Registration. Abuja-based lawyer, Maxi Okwu, who is also national chairman of a coalition of 22 opposition parties known as the Patriotic Alliance, says the machines could malfunction and that could put the elections at risk.

"With this voter re-registration, it appears something is lurking," he said. "One is that the machines seem to be collapsing all over the

place that is what I get in the media. They are not capturing the date as fast as they ought to, and the machines seem not to be coping with the pressure of work. I hope that they do everything possible to see that the machines are in place as promised. Because if that exercise fails, that is the end of the whole exercise, we can't have elections."

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The research has extensively discussed the impact of EVR in the conduct of 2007 general election and 2008 re-run election in Adamawa State with the aim of getting out the result on the electorates in Adamawa State, to know whether the new system is reliable or not in conducting a free and fair election in Adamawa State and in Nigeria at large. This chapter presents the summary, conclusion and recommendation.

5.1 SUMMARY

Electronic Voters' Register is an aspect of Electronic Voting System which electronically captures data about an individual and prepares the list for voters' register. This was first used in 2007 general election and later used in the re-run election here in Adamawa State. It was believed that the system will ensure free and fair election in Nigeria but, according to experts, the system became rather disappointing that most of the people who were willing to register were denied the

registration. In the course of this research, it was discovered that many of the electorate were not registered.

Consequently, the topic of this research work "impact of Manpower development on the productivity of NIPOST Staff" was chosen and analyzed for effective results.

Chapter one of the research works identified the problem to be researched with the purpose or objectives of the study also outlined. The chapter also outlined the significance, scope and limitation of the study, the definition and discussion of some important term made.

In chapter two, the relevant literatures were reviewed and important issues from the objectives of the study. While chapter three takes care of the method adopted in the research work and the instrument used in the data collection and sample size.

Finally, chapter four which is the main study made an analysis and presentation of data collected in the course o the study. These data includes interview conducted on major issues relating to Electronic Voters' Register.

5.2 CONCLUSION

In 2007, the Independent National Electoral Commission began modernizing its information technology infrastructure by migrating from an outdated legacy voting system heavily dependent on inaccurate paper records and polling cards to the newer Electronic Voting System (EVS). At the heart of EVS is the Electronic Voter Register (EVR), which, by capturing the names of all eligible voters, eliminates duplication and thereby minimizes discrepancies in the electoral process. As such, EVR is viewed as a means of ensuring free and fair elections in Nigeria. It is noted in this study that Electronic Voters' Register is new technology established to ensure a system of free and fair election in Nigeria.

Basically, a Registration/voting system has four required characteristics:

1. Accuracy. The goal of any voting system is to establish the intent of each individual voter, and translate those intents into a final tally. To the extent that a voting system fails to do this, it

is undesirable. This characteristic also includes security: It should be impossible to change someone else's vote, ballot stuff, destroy votes, or otherwise affect the accuracy of the final tally.

2. Anonymity. Secret ballots are fundamental to democracy, and voting systems must be designed to facilitate voter anonymity.

3. Scalability. Voting systems need to be able to handle very large elections. Nigeria is made up of over One hundred and fifty million peoples. The complexity of an election is another issue.

4. Speed. Voting systems should produce results quickly. This is particularly important in the United States, where people expect to learn the results of the day's election before bedtime. It's less important in other countries, where people don't mind waiting days -- or even weeks -- before the winner is announced.

The Electronic Transmission of Results involves speedy transmission of results to collation centres with less human interference. This checks the manipulation of results by desperate and over-ambitious politicians. Because the EVS has been found to be capable of eliminating multiple voting and registration, INEC has found recourse in the system and has tremendous faith in its capacity to deliver elections that are rig-proof and transparent, hence the use of the aspects of the EVS in the last elections.

Through the centuries, different technologies have done their best. Stones and pot shards dropped in Greek vases gave way to paper ballots dropped in sealed boxes. Mechanical voting booths, punch cards, and then optical scan machines replaced hand-counted ballots. New computerized voting machines promise even more efficiency, and Internet voting even more convenience.

But in the rush to improve speed and scalability, accuracy has been sacrificed. And to reiterate: accuracy is not how well the ballots are counted by, for example, a punch-card reader. It's not how the

tabulating machine deals with hanging chads, pregnant chads, or anything like that. Accuracy is how well the process translates voter intent into properly counted votes.

Technologies get in the way of accuracy by adding steps. Each additional step means more potential errors, simply because no technology is perfect. Consider an optical-scan voting system. The voter fills in ovals on a piece of paper, which is fed into an optical-scan reader. The reader senses the filled-in ovals and tabulates the votes. This system has several steps: voter to ballot to ovals to optical reader to vote tabulator to centralized total.

At each step, errors can occur. If the ballot is confusing, then some voters will fill in the wrong ovals. If voters do not fill them in properly, or if the reader is malfunctioning, then the sensor won't sense the ovals properly. Mistakes in tabulation -- either in the machine or when machine totals get aggregated into larger totals -- also cause errors. A manual system -- tallying the ballots by hand,

and then doing it again to double-check -- is more accurate simply because there are fewer steps.

The error rates in modern systems can be significant. Some voting technologies have a 5% error rate: one in twenty people who vote using the system do not have their votes counted properly. This system works anyway because most of the time errors do not matter. If you assume that the errors are uniformly distributed -- in other words, that they affect each candidate with equal probability -- then they won't affect the final outcome except in very close races. So we're willing to sacrifice accuracy to get a voting system that will more quickly handle large and complicated elections. In close races, errors can affect the outcome, and that's the point of a recount. A recount is an alternate system of tabulating votes: one that is slower (because it's manual), simpler (because it just focuses on one race), and therefore more accurate.

Note that this is only true if everyone votes using the same machines. If parts of town that tend to support candidate A use a voting system

with a higher error rate than the voting system used in parts of town that tend to support candidate B, then the results will be skewed against candidate A. This is an important consideration in voting accuracy, although tangential to the topic of this essay.

With this background, the issue of computerized voting machines becomes clear. Many of today's voting technologies involve computers. Computers tabulate both punch-card and optical-scan machines. The current debate centers around all-computer voting systems, primarily touch-screen systems, called Direct Record Electronic (DRE) machines. (The voting system used in India's most recent election -- a computer with a series of buttons -- is subject to the same issues.) In these systems the voter is presented with a list of choices on a screen, perhaps multiple screens if there are multiple elections, and he indicates his choice by touching the screen. These machines are easy to use, produce final tallies immediately after the polls close, and can handle very complicated elections. They also can

display instructions in different languages and allow for the blind or otherwise handicapped to vote without assistance.

They're also more error-prone. The very same software that makes touch-screen voting systems so friendly also makes them inaccurate. And even worse, they're inaccurate in precisely the worst possible way.

Finally, the research made some recommendation with a deep sense of conviction that if accepted and implemented, the aim of future election in Nigeria will be highly great and the aim of the election will be achieved.

5.4 RECOMMENDATION

On the basis of the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made:

For the EVR to eliminate the infelicities that have characterized previous elections in Nigeria the following should be adopted ways:

1. For the EVS to enhances credibility of elections and therefore engenders voter confidence. It should be made to deliver a

higher degree of accuracy of both the registration method and the transmission of data/results.

2. There should be a photograph of the voter in voter's card, thus making it easy to identify the owner of the card. This checks impersonation during elections.

3. The EVS (Electronic Voters System) should be made to use a voter authentication system which also uses the Automatic Finger Identification System (AFIS) which prevents multiple registration/voting as it was discovered that people had multiple cards.

4. A better data management system should be forestalling, so that results can be calculated and published in good time. EVR also should be able to tally, print and transmit the data to collation centres.

5. Comprehensive short- and long-term work plans and procedures urgently need to be developed and the required

funding provided to support the completion of the consolidation of a centralised data base, the reduction in the number of data centres, the development, production and distribution of permanent voter ID cards, with photos, and the production of new voters' lists, and their distribution for purposes of claims, objections and updates.

6. To solve the problem of electricity in registration centres, the source of power supply to the machine should be made to be constant. This will help to keep the electronic voters register to work in its full capacity.
7. Consideration should be given to the centralised printing of voters' lists and the production of voters' cards in order to enhance both security and quality control. Initially, the new voters' list should be distributed for claims, objections, revisions and additions at the earliest possible date. Display of the register should occur at the registration centres, to enable easy access to the register and to facilitate a thorough review of

the register. Following this, revised lists should be issued regularly—every six months or less. In this way, no matter when an election is called, the latest list would be the one used at that election, and not only would it be less than six months old but would have been revised in the light of any claims and objections.

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APPENDIX A

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Yola, Adamawa State.

February 16, 2010

Dear participant:

This survey is executed within the scope of the research project of MPA programme that is offered by the school of Management and Information Technology at the Federal University of Technology Yola. The study focuses on an Appraisal of the Electoral Voters' Registration Exercise for the 2007 Governorship Election in Adamawa State.

Participant in this survey is voluntary. This is not a paid research; it is for academic purposes. This questionnaire does not include sensitive personal questions. All responses will be treated strictly anonymous and you will not be identified in any way.

Thank for your valuable contribution by completing this questionnaire.

Amina Muhammad Bappa

School of Management and Information Technology, Yola

Adamawa State.

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please answer each question as accurately as you can.

2. Tick (√) the box next to the corresponding response.

1. What is your gender?

a) Male ( )

b) Female ( )

2. To what age group do you belong?

a) 18-25 years ( )

b) 26-40 years ( )

c) 40 and above ( )

3. Have you been registered by INEC via the Electronic Direct Data Capture?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

4. How much time did you spend while being registered via the Direct Data Capture Device?

a) 5- 10 Minutes ( )

b) 10-15 Minutes ( )

c) 15 and above ( )

5. Did you vote in the Adamawa State Governorship Election held in 2007?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

6. Did you vote in the Adamawa State Governorship re-run Election held in 2008?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

7. How many voters card do you have?

a) None ( )

b) 1 ( )

c) 2 ( )

d) 3 or more ( )

8. Do you think the processes of continuous voters' registration are reliable in the face of the adoption of the Direct Data Captured?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

9. Do you agree that the Electronic Voter's Registration (EVR) eliminated the running incidence of multiple registrations in the process?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

10. Do you think Electronic System of Voter's Registration workable in terms of its credibility to facilitate free and fair election?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

11. Do you hold the opinion that the 2007 Governorship election and 2008 re-run election in Adamawa State were free and fair?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

12. Do you hold the opinion that Nigeria is ready for the implementation of Electronic System of Registration?

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

13. Do you foresee any problem with the application of this System

a) Yes ( )

b) No ( )

14. What are these problems, if the answer to question 13 is yes?

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……
……
……

15. What are the solutions to the problems?

……
……
……
……
……

research work; your time is very much appreciated.