Jigawa Journal of Politics

Vol.1, No. 2 December, 2018

ISSN: 2506-0684



A Publication of the Department of Political Science,
Faculty of Arts and Social Science,
Federal University Dutse,
Jigawa State, Nigeria

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An Overwiew of Personality and Politics in Kwara State: A Study of Saraki's Influence

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Abstract
Personal bond or loyalty and the use of public resources to acquire political power lead to increasing influence of political godfatherism and family domination of Kwaran politics. This trend has continued to be a topic of discourse in Kwara politics. While some believe that the situation has impacted negatively on growth and development of Kwara democratic process, others opine that the trend is responsible for the relative political stability in the state. In view of this, the paper will examine the extent of Olusola Saraki's personality influence and the factors that sustain the dominance of the Saraki's dynasty in Kwara politics. The paper adopted qualitative research design with patron-client theoretical framework. The paper attempted to establish the level of threat, political deprivation and economic status which godfatherism has brought on Kwara state. Premised on these, the author will recommend implementable solutions on how to make them agents of political stability and economic development.

Keywords: Personality, Politics, Godfatherism, Political stability, Political Deprivation, Domination.

Introduction

Democracy is becoming the most acceptable form of government since the democratization process began in Africa. After the cold war, many challenges have been recorded. Hitch free and fair elections have become so difficult to achieve anywhere; periodic peaceful polls may nonetheless, signal prospect for democratic consolidation in emerging democracies (Bawa, 2014:57). Indeed some of these challenges have continued to threaten democratic survival in Africa. One of the casual factors is the overbearing influence of godfatherism. Early political philosophers had observed this trend; the likes of Plato, Aristotle, Vilfredo Pareto, Gaetano Mosca, Robert Michel and Karl Marx identified the concentration of power in the hands of few, leading to oligarchy.

Post-colonial countries have for long been controlled by "alternative governors" or patrons, although some of them have been in and out of government occupying elective and appointive positions. Nigeria is not in short supply of such men (Animasawun, 2016). The concept became a

phenomenon in Nigeria politics around 1950 to 1960 when the founding fathers of the country (Ahmadu Bello, Tafawa Balewa, Obafemi Awolowo, Nnamdi Azikwe among others) became political overlords in their respective regions. The dominance of these political leaders through patron-client relationship has become an important phenomenon in Nigeria since independence. Ayoade (2008:85) described those influential individuals as strong party men who determine the nomination process because they often wield much influence on the party machine. The influence of these strong individuals over their party may be tagged as a function of their charisma. They enjoy the support of large group of people at the grassroots and accord recognition at the state and federal levels because of the overwhelming support and total submission they derive from their communities.

The stark reality is that since the inception of the Fourth Republic in Nigeria, the activities of political personality or godfatherism has risen to its peak. Ayoade (2008:87) corroborates these facts when he stated that two concomitant conditions facilitate and perpetuate the supremacy of the godfather. First, the emergency of the oligarchy signals the decline of the party and the rise of impunity. This implies that godfathers deserve official protection by the powers that be. Due to the overbearing influence of these few people on party machine and their possession of economic power, they determine who get what, when and how. Indeed, it has become a trend in Nigeria that an individual would be or intending political office seekers must have the backing or enjoy the support of political godfather for him or her to secure victory in an election.

Korikye (2011:113) laments that the implication is that contestants no longer rely on their popularity among the electorates but on their chosen godfathers to help them secure electoral victories. As a broker power, the godfather appoints who to be elected by the electorates. Despite their nature to the Nigerian democratic system and enthroning unpopular candidates as leaders, the roles of this individual godfathers have become causal factors to the weaken pillars of democracy in Nigeria and hindering good governance, social justice and development. Yet, the influence of political overlords has become a rallying point among politicians and Nigerians as a whole. Against this backdrop, the article investigates the late Dr. Olushola Saraki's personality influence and the factors that sustain the dominance of Saraki's dynasty in Kwara politics. The work is divided into three major parts: the first discussed Personality and Politics, the second aspect centered on political parties and elections in Kwara State, while the third part dueled on the overview of personality and politics in Kwara State, the last part is the concluding remarks.

Literature Review: Personality, Politics and Election

The personalities of political actors have great effects on political affairs in various ways with dire consequences. Therefore, many changes in democratic

leadership of most states across the globe would not have been made possible without taking into consideration the personalities of the various actors (Greenstein, 1992).Again, Greenstein (1992) asserts that the study of personality and politics is possible and desirable if attention is paid to self-conscious, attention, evidence, inference and conceptualization. He added that the study of personality and politics has received more criticisms from critics than practitioners, and Greenstein argued that some of the controversies is usually methodological and empirical in nature.

In today's politics across the globe, most democracies have presumably become increasingly personalized (Caprara, Schwartz, Capanna, Vechione, & Barvranelli, 2006). Caprara & Zimbardo (2004) identified two stages of personalization of politics to include: first, the personalities of candidates which focus on votes; second, the individual personalities of voters, rather than their social locations in various interests groups, which have become decisive in their political choice. However, current research examines the role of individual personality traits and particularly of basic personal values in political choice. The importance of personal characteristic of individuals for political choice may be increasing for several reasons (Wattenberg, 1998 cited in Gain, Shalom et' al, 2006:2). The distinctiveness, diversity and extremity of parties may be declining as they seek the political center to attract groups and diverse interests. Political issues are increasingly complex and political units increasingly interdependent, cutting across traditional cleavages, and the electorate is showing greater concern with social relations and intimacy. However, personalities in politics deal mainly with individual differences in the dispositions, attitudes, and motives of voters and leaders.

Away from that, it is important to conceptualize the term personality. Owolabi (2010:16) argues that personality is a set of stable characteristics and tendencies that predisposes an individual to react to a particular situation in a consistent manner. He avers that personality is an important variable in human behaviours. It affects people's opinion about an issue, influence their belief values and reaction to situations and their relationship with others. Personality in politics deals mainly with individual differences in the disposition, attitudes and motives of voters and leaders. Personality is one significant source of individual differences in the way which individuals interact with their environments and it impacts on numerous life outcomes, among which, one might suspect, in political behaviour (McClosky, 1958; Sinderman, 1975; Lane, 1955; Levin, 1958; Milbrath, 1964). In line with the argument posed by the above scholars, it is observe that personality is a key determinant of leadership behaviour in an environment and his decision to influence his followers. One would like to agree with Owolabi (2010:19) that leadership consists of certain inherited characteristics which distinguish a leader from the followers. The basic conception of personality is that of characteristic ways in

which a person responds to people. It can also be described as terms of temperament, character, attitude, functional type or role.

In addition, psychologists have adopted dispositional approach to describe the types of personality as personality traits. They assume that personality traits are seen by many as the building blocks out of which personality is created. The growing evidence indicates that certain traits contribute to leaders' success. Such traits are:

a. Self-confidence, belief in own abilities
b. Cognitive ability-intelligence
c. Drive-ambition, high energy initiative
d. Honesty and integrity-trustworthy-open, reliable
e. Flexibility-ability to adapt to changing situation and needs of followers
f. Leadership motivation-desire to lead.
(Kirkpatrick and Locke, 1991, cited in Owolabi, 2010: 19-20)

Besides, early research on personality in politics dealt mainly with individual differences and their dispositions, attitudes and motives of voters and leaders. Researchers proposed politically relevant construct such as alienation (Seeman, 1959), Conservatism (McClosky, 1958), dogmatism (Rokeach, 1960) and Power (Browning & Jacob, 1964, Winter, 1973). Leaders' decision may be shaped by their own personal interest, their childhood career and early political experience, building in their certain values and ways of handling problems (Adeolu, 2014:24).

The outcome of political influence of leaders may be positive or negative depending on the side you may wish to mirror it. From time immemorial, with respect to Nigeria's political landscape, during the colonial and post-colonial times, till present day situation, the politics of who gets what and how is usually determined by some individuals' figures. For example, Late Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Sir Ahmadu Bello and Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe determine largely what goes on in their regions and even after Nigeria's flag independence. Research examines that the major problem with Africa has been the problem of leadership. Part of these problems were associated with domination style of leadership or personalization which results in the neglect of the total environment that determines the nature of rule (Alvens, et. Al 2005:9). The assertion was challenged on the ground that personalization of politics is not itselsf problematic. It becomes an issue when it results to neglect of broader and transactional structures and institutions and their impact on governance (Wale & Ebenezer, 2016:4). It is a truism that, globally, no nation can develop irrespective of how buoyant she is endowed with resources without appropriate and fair-minded leadership. It is possible to have stable and accommodating environment but if the leadership is completely detached

from the people and fails to inject dynamism into his/her political structure, he or she may not be able to harness all the creative energies in his state to make a long lasting impact (Saliu, 2014:11).

Although research shows that lately the entire world is confronted with leadership crisis, no leader is desirous to respond to the challenges facing the people of Nigeria, instead they are busy promoting self-aggrandizement. Despite the bad leadership in Africa, the continent has produced outstanding leaders in all spheres of human endeavours and at every level of the society and state. These leaders include: Nelson Mandela of South Africa, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Nkrumah of Ghana, Muammar Ghadaffi of Libya, among others. Most of these leaders committed themselves and also sacrificed their lives for the development of their countries. For example, Nelson Mandela of South Africa, whose struggle and legacy is an embodiment of a consistent and active search for peace and harmony. In his report, Mandela lamented that:

> During my life time, I dedicated myself to the struggle of African people. I fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the idea of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony with equal opportunities. It is an idea for which I hope to live for and to see and realized. But if need be, it is an idea for which I am prepared to die (Mandela, 1994, cited in Sabelo, 2006).

Since his rise to political prominence in the Second Republic, Dr. Olusola Saraki had remained the towering figure at the center of Kwara State politics. His ability to garner grass root political support and ensure electoral success for the party and candidates that got his backing within his turf has remained unrivalled by that of any politicians across Nigeria. While his support was critical for the successes recorded by former Governor Adamu Attah and the NPN in the 1979 general elections in Kwara State, Dr. Olusola also demonstrated his political capacity to sway people's votes in Kwara State. This was attested to by his ability to install Chief Cornelius Adebayo of the Unity Party of Nigeria as the governor of the State in the 1983 governorship election while ensuring that the NPN recorded total successes in other rounds of electoral contest during the 1983 general elections (Saka 2010: 370). Ayoade (2006: 84) asserted that the 1983 governorship election showed Senator Saraki as the clearly deciding factor as he demonstrated that whichever candidate got his support without recourse to party affiliation would definitely win any electoral position in his political domain.

In the Fourth Republic, in Anambra state, Chris Uba, like Lamidi Adedibu of Oyo, adopted a similar pattern of control and hegemony over his clients. Unlike Emeka Offor who was humiliated by his godson (former Governor Mbadiniju) in his attempt to remove him from office, Uba practically chased out his godson-governor Chris Ngige out of power when things fell apart between them. To be more specific, Uba made his clients sign legal agreements which explicitly identified him, Uba as the patron and the person calling the shots in the relationship between the godfather and his clients (Olarinmoye 2008). Besides, oath-taking to abide by their agreement with him before priests of a dreaded local traditional shrine based in Okija, Ihiala Local Government Area of Anambra state (Human Rights Watch Reports, 2007:67) with a strong implication for his client in default.

However, Dr. Olusola Saraki has showed that he is a political icon whose favour must be sought after by any office-seeking politicians in Kwara State. In preparing for electoral contests at the commencement of this republic, Dr Olusola first pitched his political tent with the All People's Party, APP (later renamed All Nigerian People's Party, ANPP). Using the platform of the APP, Dr. Olusola worked for and ensured the installation of late Rear Admiral Muhammad Alabi Lawal as the governor of Kwara State and the election of her biological daughter Rukayat Gbemisola Saraki as an honourable member representing Asa/Ilorin West Federal Constituency in the House of Representatives.

Political Parties and Elections in Kwara State

Kwara state has 16 Local Government Councils, 1,872 polling units; 640 new voting points and 1,142,267 registered voters. During the governorship election, a total numbers of 455,397 voters were accredited. Kwara state received 1,171,975 Permanent Voter Cards PVC from INEC headquarters, while 889,076 were issued to voters. A total of 10,762 ad-hoc staff were deployed for the election which was held on 11th of April in line with the Commission's amended timetable of electoral activities.

Kwara State came into existence in 1967 when the then military government of General Yakubu Gowon jettisoned the four-region structure and created 12 states. It was first designated as "West Central State" before the name was changed to Kwara state. In 1976 when additional states were created in the country, Idah and Dekina Local Governments were carved out of the state to form part of the new Benue State. Kwara State was further reduced in 1991 when five local governments (Okene, Okehi, Oyi, Yagba and Kogi) were carved out to form part of the present Kogi State in August 27, 1991.

It must also be noted that Kwara State lost the Borgu Kingdom to the present Niger State in the same year due to the State Creation exercise by the regime

of General Ibrahim Babangida (Is'haq,2015). As for the 1979 Kwara state gubernatorial election, five political parties contested for the seat, namely: the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) whose candidate was Alh. Adamu Attah, the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) represented by Chief J.S Olawoyin a veteran politician, the Great Nigerian Peoples Party (GNPP), the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP) and the Peoples Redemption Party (PRP). The 1979 Kwara Gubernatorial signaled the entrant of Late Dr. Abubakar Olusola Saraki into the Kwara state political atmosphere and remained a force to be reckoned with as far as politics is concerned in the state. With NPN seeming political strategy and popularity, Attah trounced the Late Josiah Olawoyin, the candidate of the then rival Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN).

More so, the 1979 Kwara State gubernatorial election was keenly contested among the three candidates of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), Alhaji Adamu Attah, the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), Chief J.S Olawoyin and the candidate of the Great Nigerian Peoples Party (GNPP) Alhaji AGF Abdulrazaq. The outcome of the election saw the emergence of Alhaji Adamu Atta of the NPN, a Lawyer and a prince of Ebiraland, despite his weak financial status, social and political obscurity whose influence was adduced to the backing of Dr. Saraki (Oyedepo, 2015:226)

As for the 1983 Kwara State Gubernatorial election, it was a hot contest between the incumbent Governor Alhaji Adamu Atta of the NPN and the candidate of UPN, Chief Cornelius Olatunji Adebayo, and the election was characterized by political violence which was a result misunderstanding between the Governor and his political god-father (Oyedepo, 2015:227). Apart from the fact that he contested under an opposition party that is without division, he was also able to take advantage of the crisis in NPN to emerge as Kwara State Governor, through the tacit support of Dr. Saraki, who had asked his supporters to cast their votes for the opposition candidate. Chief C.O Adebayo ruled Kwara State for about three months before the military incursion which ended the Third Republic.

After a prolonged military interregnum, President Ibrahim Babangida initiated a transition programme and the ban on politicking was lifted in the middle of 1989, which signaled the beginning of another Republic. He created two political parties, the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and the National Republican Convention (NRC). Among many that jostled for the Gubernatorial seat of Kwara State, was Alhaji Shaaba Lafiagi. He worked hard to secure the SDP primary ticket clean and fair (Oyedepo, 2015:229). But with the active support of Dr. Saraki, Shaaba, Lafiagi went on to defeat the candidate of the NRC Alhaji A. S. Alada in the 1991 Kwara state gubernatorial election (Fresh insight, 2015).Governor Shaaba ruled for only one year, ten months and fifteen days in office due to the aborted presidential

election which was purportedly won by Chief M.K.O Abiola, but was annulled by the military junta led by Gen. Babangida (Fresh insight,2015).

The return to democratic rule in Nigeria in 1999 signaled the beginning of the Fourth Republic, as two gubernatorial aspirants, Alhaji Mohammed Alabi Lawal of All Peoples Party (APP), Alhaji Alimi Abdulrasaq of Peoples Democratic Party (PDP), contested for the Kwara State gubernatorial seat. The outcome of 1999 Kwara State gubernatorial election saw the candidate of APP Alhaji Lawal victorious despite the fact that he was new in politics, had the shortest political followership of Dr Olusola Saraki and had least political knowledge of the state. He had spent most part of his previous active life as Naval officer (Oyedepo, I, 2015:232-234). Governor Lawal however ruled Kwara State for four years which elapsed on May 29, 2003.
The 2003 Kwara State gubernatorial election was one of the most tension-filled elections in recent times as political violence was recorded during, before and after the elections. The incumbent governor wanted a second term in office under the platform of All Nigerian Peoples Party (ANPP) due to an irreconcilable differences between him and Dr. Saraki. The Junior Saraki, the governorship candidate of the PDP in the 2003 gubernatorial election, went on to win the election defeating the ANPP's candidate Alhaji Muhammed Lawal (Fresh insights, 2015) Additionally, Dr. Bukola Saraki won a re-election during the 2007 gubernatorial election in the state, with other contestants like Mr. Gbenga Olawepo of the Democratic Peoples' Party(DPP) and Chief Theophilus Bambgoye of the Accord Party.

The 2011 Gubernatorial election had Dr. Abdulfatah Ahmed of the People's Democratic Party (PDP), a one- time commissioner of finance and economic planning, Barrister Dele Belgore (SAN) of the Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN) , Senator Gbemisola Saraki of the Allied Congress Party of Nigeria (ACPN) and Alhaji Abdulrahman Abdulrasak of the Congress for Progressive Change (CPC) as the major contestants. Dr. Ahmed won the election in spite of strong opposition from ACN candidate and obvious schism in the Saraki's Political Empire.

Prior to this time, there had been serious political alignment and party defection, which saw the incumbent governor of Kwara state and the heir to Saraki's political dynasty moving from the ruling party, Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) to the All Progressive Congress (APC). In a similar vein, the gubernatorial candidate of Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN) in the 2011 Kwara state gubernatorial election, who was a major stakeholder in the unprecedented merger that metamorphosed into APC switched to the People's Democratic Party but failed to secure the party's ticket for political reasons that will be highlighted in due course.

An Overview of Personality and Politics in Kwara State

Leadership in Africa revolves around "a web of relations involving several complex theaters of hierarchies of leadership investing in persons, groups, networks and instructions" (Agbaje et. al 2009, cited in (Animasawun, 2016). Leaders who provide solutions to the problems of poverty, deprivation, disempowerment, oppression and exclusion are the lots of majority, become messiahs, liberators or revolutionaries (Byer 1999, Jones 2001). Meanwhile, because human beings are homo-politicus, they have the tendency to want to acquire political power, not only to provide for themselves material needs, safety and security, but also to dominate others (Davies, 2014: 419).

The institutionalization of political clientelism as the structure that underpins political processes became more pronounced and entrenched with the return to democratic rule in May 1999. At the peak of the pyramidal clientelist structure that controlled the political destiny and governance of Kwara state was Dr. Olusola Saraki, the Waziri of Ilorin, Nigeria's former Senate Majority Leader in the Second Republic. Discourse on the late Dr. Olusola Saraki's web of leadership or influence on Kwara State Politics cannot be understood without a brisk look into his political dynasty in Kwara State. Dr. Abubakar Olusola Saraki, a trained medical doctor, came into political limelight in the whirl of events that heralded the Nigerian Second Republic. Dr. Olusola Saraki initially earned his modest wealth from medical practice and assiduously used his wealth to cultivate goodwill through philanthropist community service to the people of Kwara State Central senatorial district. He attracted many people because they saw him as a man of all, merciful and cheerful giver who did everything to meet the essential needs of his people. His philanthropic gesture includes provision of educational support, daily feeding of almost all his teeming supporters, sponsoring people to perform pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajj), distributing 'Rams during Muslim festivals (Animasawun, 2016:279). In addition, he provided water tankers to fetch water for the tasty, free medical treatment and payments of medical bills for the sick, funeral bills for the dead, gifts of clothes and handbags for estranged housewives, etc. (Akogun, 2015:72). Late Dr. Olusola Saraki operated and open-door policy despite his personality. He was always accessible and did not abandon his people. Abubakar posited that:

> experience taught me some vital lessons about politics in Nigeria. That you must not distance yourself from the people; align yourself to the mainstream party. Those lessons stood me in good stead during the second republic and subsequently my years of active politicking (Abubakar, 2013:14).

Indeed, the stark reality is that the late Dr. Olusola Saraki's foundation of political dynasty has been laid ever since 1964 when he made his debut into

the state's political life. Since 1979, late Saraki had successfully installed five of Kwara State civilian governors. He had become the patron of Kwara Politics, enthroning and dethroning his political clients, anytime there was fallout between him and his political clients. No doubt, whenever late Saraki sneezed politically, Kwara State caught cold (Ojo and Lawal, 2012:185). The scholars argue further that late Olusola Saraki demonstrated his domineering influence on Kwara Politics when he led the enthronement of five successive state governors. In 1979, he was instrumental to the electoral victory of Alhaji Adamu Attah of NPN. Due to the frosty relationship between him and his godfather, Attah's bid to return for a second term hit a brick wall in 1983 kwara state gubernatorial election, which saw Cornelius Olatunji Adebayo of the UPN winning the election leveraging on schism within the ruling party. However, Gen. Ibrahim Babangida's military intervention of 1983 put politics on hold in Kwara state. The military Junta registered the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and National Republican Convention (NRC) whose platforms the 1991 Kwara State gubernatorial election candidates contested in an open ballot system. Alh. Muhammed Shaaba Lafiagi of the (SDP) defeated Alh. Rasheed Salman Alada of the NRC in what analyst believed to have been made possible courtesy of Late Dr. Olusola Saraki. Consequently, in less than two years of Alh. Lafiaji in office, the military headed by Late Gen. Sani Abacha in 1993, sacked his administration and equally suspended every democratic tenet in Kwara state.

In the Fourth Republic, Dr. Olusola Saraki showed that he was a political icon whose favour must be sought after by any office-seeking politicians in Kwara State. In preparing for electoral contests at the commencement of this republic, Dr. Olusola first pitched his political tent with the All People's Party, APP (later renamed All Nigerian People's Party, ANPP). Using the platform of the APP, Dr. Olusola worked for and ensures the installation of late Rear Admiral Muhammad Alabi Lawal as the governor of Kwara State and the election of his biological daughter, Rukayat Gbemisola Saraki, as an honourable member representing Asa/ Ilorin West Federal Constituency in the House of Representatives. Using Dr. Saraki's political machinery, the APP cleared majority of the elective positions contested for in the 1999 general elections in Kwara State. However, history was made to repeat itself as the political relationship between Dr. Olusola Saraki (the godfather) and late governor Lawal (the godson) turned sour in the twilight of the administration of Governor Lawal (1999-2003) as was the case with former governor Attah in the Second Republic (1979 - 1983).

In 1999, candidate of the All Peoples' Party (APP), Muhammed Lawal, and that of the People's Democratic Party (PDP), Alimi Abdulrasak, slugged it out, but eventually a more popular Muhammed Lawal of the (APP) became

victorious at the end of the poll with the backing of Late Dr. Olusola Saraki . In addition, Lawal's bid for a second term in 2003 gubernatorial contest didn't materialize as a result of the frosty relationship between him and his godfather. Late Lawal was made to be up in arms against his patron, as the latter was not favourably disposed towards Lawal having a second term in office as the governor (Saliu, 2014:81). Late Olusola Saraki deployed all forms of political tactics in 2003 and made a giant move to ensure late Admiral Alabi Lawal lost his bid. Olusola Saraki in his spectacular power display not only got Lawal out of power, but also ensured the enthronement of his biological son who received massive votes from the electorates. His daughter, Rukayat Gbemisola Saraki, won the Kwara Central Senatorial seat. The remaining two seats were also swept by his candidates (Ojo and Lawal, 2012:190). Twenty-two out of twenty-four Kwara State House of Assembly seats were equally won with the support of late Olusola Saraki. The remaining two were won by the then incumbent governor's candidate (Lawal). It has been noted that it is always difficult to defeat a sitting governor, as many of them are extremely powerful. They have almost all the power to fight tooth-and-nail with any opposition that tries to unseat them. Governors have all the resources, security apparatus, in most cases, federal might power.

Indeed, both parties deployed resources at their disposal to sway their electoral victory. Late Saraki after exhausting all the avenue, known and unknown, later succeeded in defeating the incumbent governor Alabi Lawal in 2003 gubernatorial election through his influential factor. This notwithstanding, keen observers of Kwara politics had noted that the clash of interest between the duo revolved around issues as varied as second term ambition of the late Lawal, the tussle for the control of the ruling party machinery in the state, appointment and dissolution of the state executive council, the filling of other important appointive positions in the state, recognition and upgrading of traditional rulers, the manner for the awarding of contracts, relations across inter-party lines, among others (Lawal 2005: 218-221; Sambo 2005: 195). The tense situation and violence that preceded the election didn't prevent the godfather from having his will manifest. Olusola Saraki fully completed what Ojo & Lawal (2012) referred to as Circle of Political Control of Kwara State.

Besides, Bukola Saraki of the PDP in 2007 Kwara state gubernatorial contest won a re-election, with other contestants like: Theophilus Bamgboye of Accord Party and Gbenga Olawepo of the Democratic People's Party (DPP). Furthermore, the 2007 Kwara State Gubernatorial election was a very competitive one in the sense that the Saraki political dynasty was put to test, where father, son and daughter engaged in political relevance, and the new entrant Dele Belgore backed by a prominent south west figure, Ahmed Bola Tinubu. Four political parties were visible during the election Alh. Abdulfatah Ahmed of the PDP, Sen. Gbemisola Saraki of Allied Congress Party of

Nigeria (ACPN), Barrister Dele Belgore of Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN), and Alh. Abdulrahman Abdulrasak of the Congress for Progressive Change (CPC) but Alh. Abdulfatah Ahmed won the election due the backing of the then incumbent Governor Dr. Bukola Saraki. The senatorial zone he hails from were some of the factors he enjoyed. Furthermore, Kwara state since its creation had witnessed, seven successful gubernatorial elections apart from that of the 2015. All these elections were conducted with various degrees of successes and failures.

Conclusion

It was observed that the influence of the Saraki's dynasty in Kwara state politics cannot be overemphasized such that in the just concluded 2015 gubernatorial election in the state, the APC was able to win the election as a result of the formidable Saraki political structure which was very intact. Party discipline, early party preparations involving wider consultation, captivating party manifesto which was centered on the change mantra, control of state apparatus among members and fulfillment of electoral promises were responsible for the success of the victorious party, while the PDP suffered defeat largely due to inadequate preparation, multiple gubernatorial aspirants which led to division in the party, low financial base, lack of incumbency advantage which had to do with the control over state resources and institutions like traditional rulers and civil servants who were usually used as canvassers for the APC in towns and villages.

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Abstract
This study focused
specific implicatio
Nigerian cities of
study was in-depth
the hospitality indu
Data collected wer
showed that employ
core variables as s
and work facilities
employee motivatio
their opinion has res
employee turnover
matrimonial stability
motivation in the ho
ating in terms of int
made for effective
positive tourism grow
clearly stated career
leadership styles and

Keyword: Person
Tourism Development

Introduction
As tourism becomes
generation and reduc
worldwide, the need to
home becomes essent