

BIMODAL VOTER ACCREDITATION SYSTEM AND ELECTION CREDIBILITY IN NIGERIA: A STUDY OF 2023 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, KATSINA STATE

¹Yahaya Tanko Baba and ²Abdurrashid Dalha

Department of Political Science, Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto
Department of Political Science, Al-Qalam University Katsina State

Corresponding Author's email: tkbabayaha@yahoo.com



Abstract

The study investigated the relationship between the deployment of Bimodal Voter Accreditation System "BVAS" and election credibility in Nigeria. It interrogated the level of Public Confidence on electoral process in Nigeria with particular reference to the use of BVAS in the 2023 Presidential Election Katsina State. The study evaluated the various control measures in the BVAS and the impact on the credibility of the 2023 Presidential election in the study area. A descriptive research design was used in the study. The population of the study is drawn from three senatorial districts of Katsina State using simple random sampling technique. Survey Questionnaire was used as the major instrument of data collection. The data was descriptively analyzed using SPSS. Results obtained are discussed on the basis of which conclusion was drawn as to the influence of BVAS on the credibility of Nigeria's Presidential elections in Katsina state. The study found that the use of BVAS has limited and controlled the extent of interference in the voting process, particularly voter identity and accreditation, validity of votes cast and electronic transfer of results. The study concluded that the use of BVAS has improved the credibility of the 2023 Presidential elections in Katsina, it enhances election credibility in Nigeria by preventing multiple voting, ensuring real-time voter verification, and reducing electoral fraud.

Keywords: BVAS, Election, Credibility, Senatorial District.