

The Role of Youth in Political Participation in Somalia

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Abstract: Opportunities for engaging political participation are a leading way to reach an inclusive politics in which citizens can participate in the public decision-making process. Political Participation is a crucial part of democracy. In principle, it is a constructive way those members who participated in the politics should be able to further educate a democracy and the political leadership. However, the understanding and perceptions of young people in the participation of politics have remained disillusion in many countries around the world. This makes it indispensable to examine the exclusion of young people in political participation. The study used a consuming theory to study and explain the research questions. The empirical research design of the study is qualitative oriented and data was collected through semi-structural interview. Based on the observation of the study there is strong evidence to suggest that Somali youths had a particular interest in political participation. However, this interest was confined space by the influence of clan identity politics in Somalia. As claimed youths, Political leaders have come to power through purporting to represent the wishes of their clan's instead of promoting to the national interest. Despite the fact, young people were articulated that the adoption of the multi-party system across Somalia are crucial and abolish the contemporary institutionalized clan-based politics in the country.

Keywords: youth, political participation, Somalia, consuming theory

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I. INTRODUCTION

Political participation is one of the most vital tools to promote good governance, strengths of political inclusion and democracy. As argued by Flanagan & Sherrod "The evaluative role of young people in negotiating the political realities of their social order and in creating change in the process" (Flanagan & Sherrod, 1998: 449). However, the importance of youth political participation is having little attention by citizens to have equal rights to participate in political affairs without exclusion. Even though, Political equality should be given every society has to same rights in political activities. Isakson said it is, unluckily the idea of 'one man one vote' is not enough to confirm political fairness in this wisdom; because one takes to the explanation of who joins in the political development and whose favorites are signified in policies and claimed that extensive participation in politics, well-defined as voter performances to affect the choice of or the activities engaged by political representatives, had a fundamental democratic value (Isaksson 2010:1). Participation of the young people in politics worldwide is about 30 percent (Önder & Karabulut 2017: 70) According to the results of the survey titled "Participation of Youth in Politics in Turkey" conducted in 1999, 2003 and 2008; the voting turnout (voting rate) among Turkish youth, which is the most common form of political participation, was measured as 62% in 1999, 53% in 2003 and 48% in 2008, even though this rate may seem little bit higher than the world average (Çaha, Ö., M. E. Köktaş, A. Çaylak, M. Önder, A. Akın, H Kapu vd, 2018: 37).

In contrast to the age differences among young or old voters in the election may exist as globally due to the respective political system. The research points out that African young people are fewer possible to join in political activities in particular protests than elderly people that were not in the same position in most European citizens. The issue of participation in political activities also its part in founding autonomous rules is related to matters nearly of combining democracy. Hence, it is fundamental that for the young people to accept the principles and customs of equality in order to stand and uphold the old representative system (Utter, 2011:4). In the African countries the matter of youths political engagements is huge significant than before, just how Creating the dispute on the detail that 70% of the African people composed of youths, who less than 29 years, associated with Europe that thirty-four percent of its people is composed of youths (Casale Resnick 2011:1).

Many evolving democracies in Africa moves to new open policy and unrestricted political civilizations, nonetheless is asserted that in many African nations were still relegated the people in the politics specifically the young people (Lowther, 2013: p. 1).

In other words a constant elective government needs that people involve and join in policy making (S.Verba. K. L. Schlozman, Henry E. Brady, 1995:5). But, youths in several African countries have been described as an unsatisfied and disillusion of peers who are marginalized from political leadership (Rosemary McGee and Jessica Greenhalf, 2011:12).

Despite the systematic democratic practice in Somalia was questionable during past decades and therefore it needs to provide political and scholarly insights into the ways we think about Somali leadership and democracy. Samatar notes that the arena of 20-century African politics, for instance, Somalia 1960 has fared well. No coups, no civil wars, no internecine splits have marred its nine-year history (Samatar, 2016 1:214). The young people of Somalia have been experiencing the marginalization of political participation by age restriction. With due respect, I argue that this study is very critical to know how Somali youths understand their future role in political participation. At the end of the discussions, the research is going the right sentences will be the study presented the findings of various factors linked youths political activities in Somalia. The purpose of this study seeks explanations for this questions how Somali youth(s) understand their future role of participation in various political activities; such as voting, contacting politicians, and campaigning work.

II. IMPORTANCE OF PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

Several political experts have studied the interesting inquiry of why certain persons join in politics while others do not. Briggs (2012:37) and Rush (1992) acknowledged the number of relevant issues that are critical to discuss, He explains the detail that the difficulties elaborate in frustrating to define political activity and why persons get to participate in politics. Rush, emphasize the following points include; understanding, morals, attitudes, knowledge, and behavior. Participation in politics is related to the idea of good governance and the degree to which people joining in political activities is the main point of the extent of that equality succeeds.

In particular, the significance of political involvement by the way of articulates it is at the core of self-governing rule and civilization (Whitely, 2012: 34). Furthermore, (Coxall, et.al. 2006:54) Studied participation in politics is 'citizen rights for example through voting and party activity intended to influence government and public policy'. According to Murat proved that younger generations are willing to participate in both local elections and general elections. He added that Voters in different age categories have close to each other in terms of their giving importance level in reading newspapers for political information in local elections (Önder & Karabulut, 2017).

In the area of political activities is associated with youth's participation in politics and essential preserves and support the democratic system. There are About 1.2 billion people aged 15, 24 on the earth, fairness, and democratic legality request further than a symbolic minority youth being in the legislative body.

Even though, people among the ages of 20 as well as 44 make up 57 percent of the world's elective age population then only 26 percent of the world's Member of parliaments (Krook, 2016:2). Indeed, the research argues that Young parliamentarians encountered during in 2015 to seek at means to speech some of the major issues opposite the world's 3.5 billion youth people.

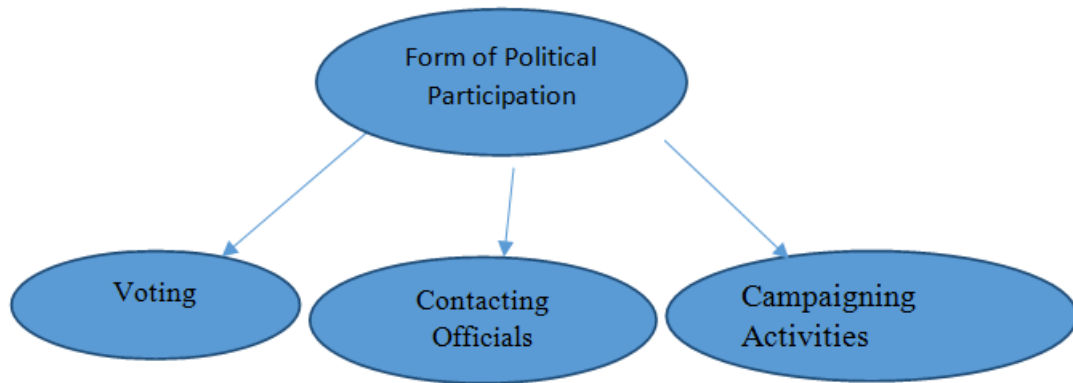
In other words, in Somalia, for instance, decades of unrests, conflicts, and instability left many in the current generation with deep psychological wounds. About two-thirds of the Somali population composed of youths face blocked transitions to adulthood due to multiple social, economic and political exclusions. Consequently, Participation of young people in decision-making has been a challenge due to issues associated with clans, age, and poverty, among other factors, including the prominence political elders who have been long-term in the political spectrum. Another key point to discuss the complexity of clan identity politics in Somalia is a national problem and difficult to be a halted easily by the Somalis. According to Somalia's Constitution Article 58 Clause (one (a),) describes for the participation of the house of the people the Federal Republic of Somalia; must not be younger than 25 years and a registered voter. In Article 98 Clause 1(a); the person holding the office of the PM or DP Minister must: (a) not be less than (40) years of age (Provisional constitution, 2012).¹

This indicates that the age criteria restricts citizens of the nation to compete for the positions of the prime minister, president and senior positions in government agencies even though the person may be competent in terms of qualifications. In addition, the eligibility of the involvement of the parliament of Somalia is limited to 25 years and above, therefore it is clear signal that young people of Somalia are excluded to hold highest government positions above mentioned.

In other words, Universal elections have not yet been attained in Somalia, for instance, in the election of the year 2017; 14,000 delegates voted in parliament elections, in contrasts to 2012 election, where only 135 elders selected members of the parliamentarians. This indicates that the last election in 2017 is more significant in terms of electorates than in the previous election. Therefore, after many years Somalia conducted peaceful elections in Mogadishu Somalia. Another model shift into the peaceful transfer of power on 8 February 2017 was a major milestone in Somalia in often trouble transition towards political maturity and constitutional

democracy. But the current government has the mandate to prepare for one-man, one-vote polls by 2020/21 in the coming general elections. Therefore, this study focus on the three most import types of Political Participation illustrated in the diagram below is voting, campaigning, and contacting officials.

2.1Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



A shared situation of departure from the more dimensional perception of participation in politics has been the betterquotedexemplary by (Verba and Nie1972:2-3).Since the 1970s, somewhere the academics recognized four general forms of political participation: These were voting, campaigning activity, and contacting officials and community work or cooperative work. However, this study ignored community work or cooperative work. Meanwhile, the study adopted on three forms of political participation voting, contacting officials and campaigning. Furthermore, this study considered other factors that might have affected the political participation.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

As a matter of fact Participation does not an end task. Some people participated in the election, in a sports contest, and in a social event or several other activities. Not each type of participation are politically connected even political participation does not, though a democratic intensity, while that is also possible to take part or (participate) in non-democratic events. Pausch explained direct and indirect political participation “Direct political participation is defined by the expression of political interests and a political aim. A citizen who participates directly is politically motivated, either with the aim of making his/her favorite political party or personality win in elections or with the aim of promoting his/her own political convictions or interests within a certain field. Such direct political participation is usually categorized into conventional and unconventional participation. While “Indirect political participation is a voluntary engagement in social activities or networks with political implications but without clearly defined political interests or political aims (e. g. Fuchs 1984).

The main intentions for participation are thus not political. The motivation in such instances can be solidarity with others or the wish for self-fulfillment can take place in informal networks like the neighborhood or informal associations. Examples are again charity clubs, neighborhood associations, social initiatives, sports or cultural projects etc. Indirect political participation is a very wide field and is difficult to grasp in a clear definition” This study was used in the definition of direct political participation explained by Markus(Pausch M. 2012:3-5).Youths Political Participation is in a strong equality requires a high level of participation in political activities among its people. Utter argues that a strong level of young people participating in political activities ensures not just requirement a great side of elector gathering between young people then moreover necessitates become involved in several political activities(Utter, 2011:9).Those subsequent to different types of political activities can allow people to deliver information and favorites to representatives in unlike means (Verba, 1995:9).

As debated in an earlier study, modern study almost completely states to participate in politics as a more dimensional occurrence containing a diversity of political activities (Potgieter, 2013:9). In the world today, the stages of social fairness is weak butthe high levels of social unfairness in a society typically outcome in a bigger partiality in contradicting of the participation in politics of on a social basis disadvantaged groups, of voter collection. Additionally, while the level of scarcity and social unfairness is tall, votes are not perceived as an act of political consent through the popular of constituencies, then slightly as a chance to employment votes for income or errand.

Hence, reliant on the amount of social difference, great voting involvement can be joined with completely diverse anticipations of politics. According to Pintor and Gratschew (2012) expressed a limited result to the problem is to get the greatest simple procedure of participation, specifically voting as the same as likely significant an autonomous counterbalance. He notes that, in practice, as political scientists have recognized for an extended period, while the partition is extremely inadequate. The inequality is the main problem for representativeness of identifying the executive values that dependent on voter's participation (Verba 1996: 2).

Although Somalia's population is youths who are totally omitted in participating from the political activities and they have fewer opportunities to engage in politics. In addition to lack of a simple public financial system and an absence of producing natural resources, increasing high unemployment rates are among key issues facing by the young people in Somalia; about 67% of Somali youths are estimated to be unemployed. Isak noted an absence of some clear and favorable strategies that will support to overwhelm the issues that start expatriation, violence, and youth taking advantage (Isak, 2012:1).

3.1 Indispensable Resources for Participation in Politics

By the side of resources are unfairly dispersed in a society As Steven et.al 2003: 12 studied citizens who have sufficient money, time and skills can access or offer to more capitals to policies since it is easier for them to afford it. However, the concept of predispositions considered specific funds ("they can't") – comprises of socio-economic position (SES) features such as level of education, income, and age as clarifying issues (Verba, Schlozman and Henry 1995:3). They stressed that the specific level of political participation change in what funds they need to be achieved.

3.2 Experience and interest of Youth's Political Participation

In fact, members in political involvement tend to be more well-informed about political scenarios and parts are strongly interested in political affairs (Quintelier & Hooghe, 2011). They argued that participation skills could also lead to a sense of liberation: the performance of engagement itself strength shows participants that they can really change the idea and advance in existing matters. This procedure should effect in an extra positive evaluation of the political structure as a whole. In terms of whether youths are basically involved in politics, there has been much debated in recent times. The essential discussion about whether young people are interested in politics or whether they are uninterested, behavior in mind may be indifference and specify satisfaction (Eulau, 1963).

3.3 Political Party Membership

In the current century, many African countries have not effective political parties; however, in a modern society without effective political parties, democracy is impossible. Simply, the parties confirm that the people are often willing to win the election.

In generally, the Political party membership is the key entry point to the political life. As Wilhelm and his colleagues express and incorporate different interests, ideas, and attitudes. Also is the key source for the staffing of political elites (Wilhelm & Karsten, 2011). Even so, The Multiple political parties and democracy were experienced in Somalia early 1960s extends some knowledge for reforming the current political processes. Somalia was one of few democratic countries in Africa after independence 1960. In 1964, Somalia held a first national election, and 1969, was second and final free election, the total of parties move up from 21 to 64 (SOMALIA, 1969). It should be noted that Somali Youth League was the only party led by young people who won by the majority of the voters. In 1969, the entire elections were held for all the voting fellows of the Association upon the fixed expiry of the parliament period, Youth League won majority seats of the national assembly and number votes obtained was 260,046, % 33.24 and won 73 Seats in Assembly out of 123 available seats.

Somali Youth League (SYL) was the only party delighted most of the people in the countryⁱ. Similarly the first Municipal Elections held in March 1954 and the election based on direct suffrage, or the right to vote in an election, and there were more than 20 parties competing for 281 seats in 35 councils. The Hizbia Dustur Mustquil (HDMS) party won 57 seats in 15 municipalities, coming second to the SYL party, which won 141 seats. While SYL won for absolute majorities in 15 municipalities and shared seats in the remaining 20 (Mukhtar, 1989)

¹Detailed information about the report named "SOMALIA" can be found at: link http://archive.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/SOMALIA_1969_E.PDF Accessed on 23.01.2018.

3.4 Unequal Political Participation

Important to realize the challenges faces voting system in elections. However, in Theoretical, there are some advantages of voting for the election and revealing values. First, voting escalates in participation and establishes massive political involvement and increase the awareness of participation in political engagements, even citizens can link with policies (Berelson & Steiner, 1964:422). It had been broadly discussed; the people who participate in politics are close to equality (Lijphart, 1997:1; Verba et al. 1995:4).

Though, models of equalities in the world have different levels faced up by undemocratic participation in political activities. Lijphart says sometimes equalities could be considered as unsolved problems. For instance, inequalities in the world, is the matter of the systematic imbalanced level of participation in political activities among different age people are a constantly debated matter among African countries (Casale and Resnick's, 2011:3) as well as (Isaksson, 2010:9) These Researcher's expressed that youths in Africa continents are less possible to involve in voting than older people do.

There has been less academic research on political participation, administrations, and youths in Somalia. Similarly, unequal participation in the political activities in Somalia is limited by age because only those who reached above 30 years were entitled to hold senior positions in public offices. Although elected positions such as president, PM, ministers, and other officials in government agencies were restricted their ages to be 40 years old.

Unlikely, the current young generation of Somalia has limited access to take part in political activities; hence, the study uncovered few challenges facing youth Political Participation in Somalia, some of them are lack of public services provisions and employment opportunities, conflict, and absence of citizen's participation. Nearly 48 years Somalia was ruled by a non-party political system. On the other hand, Another key point there is a new hope for the country since the National independent Electronic commission office has been established, So far seven emerging political parties were temporarily registered by the commission in line with the Article 47 electoral system and political parties of the provisional Constitution of the federal republic of Somalia. Meanwhile, this will continue to support the preparation for universal suffrage of "one person, one vote" elections by 2020. Thus, the young people of Somalia will have a chance to exercise their constitutional rights and participate in political activities (Somalia, 2017).²

IV. RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design of the study employed to the qualitative approach. The author analyzed what is the future role of Somali youths in political participation and how different types of political activities bring a certain level of political equality. Apart from this, the qualitative approach one utilized to analyze the case youths participants in Somalia. The study used a qualitative approach which is a key method for human sciences and in various other turns of the scientific landscape such as social sciences and science (Rapley, 2001 :). The qualitative approach was openly measured by the research questions (Wagner et. al. 2003:49-51). So that the approach which was generally guiding interview questions conducted, analyzed, and reported, was normally referred to as a research design.

4.1 Data Collection

The appropriate selection of a data collection technique and its application to research on consumer cognition and the sampling of interviewees were assessed. The data were collected through open questions and discussed other ideas related to the topic the role of youth political participation. Subsequently, the interview procedure and the sampling procedure are outlined accordingly (Wagner, 2003: 52).

4.2 Semi-Structured Interviews

²Detailed information about the report named "Somalia's electoral body strengthened to work on political parties' registration can be found at: link <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-s-electoral-body-strengthened-work-political-parties-registration> Accessed on 26.01.2018.

The data collection conducted through semi-structured interviews by using the consumer language that is an indispensable to experiential study and explores an intellectual investigation problem. Especially, the applied semi-structured interviews were interviewed the young people between age 25 to 35 living in Somalia. The respondents of the study were 18 young people who have experience with the issues of youth's political participation in Somalia. Meanwhile, the organized questions are the main data collection procedure with applied semi-structured are conducted among individual consumers (Wagner, 2003:52).

4.3 The Theoretical Analysis Model

The study used a consuming theory and analyzed the empirical data (Esaiasson, et.al 2007:24). The theoretic analysis of the model was previously developed and serves as a model for analyzing the empirical data as well as developed by a structured interview guide.

The objective of the research is to classify the views of various political activities and the model analyzed the perception about how youths understanding their future role political participation in association to the political activities' such as voting, contacting officials and political campaigning as explained above. In Somalia, according to African Union's definition, a youth is defined as an individual between 15 and 35 years.

According to Somali report of the United Nation Somalia (2017), Somalia is one of the youngest countries in the world. Seven out of every ten Somalis are younger than 35 years (approximately 81, 5% of the population (UNFPA, 2014). On the negative side the youths of the country are unfortunate and the key to healing the hurts of the civil war. 35-year-old today was only 8 years old when the central government of Somalia collapsed in 1991. This means he/she was too young to participate in the atrocities or crimes committed against citizens. As such, they are in a position to arbitrate between the older generations as the country embarks on proper reconciliation.

TABLE 1: The Analysis of Theoretical Model

Political Participation	Ability to Contact With Politicians	Interesting To Participate In Politics	Essential Resources
Voting Participation	Middle	High	Civic Education
Campaigning Participation	Low	Middle	Safety and communication skills
Contacting Politicians	Low	High	Investment In Freedom

Apart from above-mentioned the analyzing context guided by the examined of the results from the respondents, the perception of the study moves various issues associating with measurement views of participation in politics in challenging that people who can participate in political activities.

In summary, the theoretical model analyzed and explained the three forms of political activities. Along with for advanced semi-structured interview guided questions. The findings of the study supported the theoretical model. Clearly, the research results suggested that Citizens Safety, civic education, and money are the main resources that indispensable for political participation in Somalia. Similarly, investment in freedom is also essential to matter. Lastly, fiscal resources are one which was hindered by the participation of the citizens in politics but the resource to mobilize the community and held relies to garner support from the government and its people.

V. OBSERVATIONS

The study suggested the theoretical model accurately covers the design of forms of the political activities found in the data. The empirical results from the interviews with 18 youth's expertise in political participation and presented. The respondents of the study were dominated by men since the Somali culture young women are not interested to take part in political activities due to (Somali customary). Even though, the young Somali women have not experienced on the political spectrum or status. Therefore they did not interest to be involved in the interview process. Therefore, the respondents of the study were considered to be voluntary. Ages of the respondents were between 28-30 years old. They have university degree education.

5.1 Interest of Youths Political Participation in Somalia

The outcomes from respondents indicate that young people are mostly had less experience in political participation but they have understanding or opinions about universal elections. Except for two respondents had experience for parliamentary voting, all other youths respondents had articulated that they expected to vote for upcoming elections in 2020. Moreover, half of the respondents were affirmed that they have a big interest in political participation; they claimed that they can bring tremendous change to the political situation in Somalia if given them the opportunity. They have noticed a number of young people who have been elected recently as a member of parliament and the current parliament have the largest number of youth MPs in the history of Somalia. In the same way, is considered by an emphasis on the interest of youth political participation discussed previous studies have closely tied with youth interest in participation in political activities. Most of the young people have demonstrated their interest to compete for the presidency if the age restriction is removed from the provisional constitution. They suggested the ages should be reduced from 40 to 30, which gives young people an opportunity to contest for the desired position and support widening political space.

5.2 Participating Youths in Political Activities

The results from the interviews explained the issue of participation in political activities has had any or fewer skills, information or opinions. Even though, most of the young people have a future dream to become political leaders or a member of parliament. Important to realize the respondents have interested in electing leaders who can deliver the needs of the young people if given opportunities and would like them to be a political activist.

In the view of some respondents were claimed that they have no intention to join any political activities due to security reasons and poor political behaviors in the country. In comparison to previous research conducted on the issue, it gives sense to state that different types of political activities know how to deliver information and favorites to representatives in many ways.

"I do believe that youth participation in politics is essential and beneficial. But young people should be ready to participate in political activities because they preserve their political fundamental human rights. (Abdi, 2017)".ⁱⁱⁱ⁴

5.3 Youths Wing Political Parties

The First thing to remember the Young people have a good impression in regarding the implementation of multi-party system. Currently, there are few emerging national political parties in the country. Nevertheless, the respondents urged that they have good interest and would like to join a political party that has clear manifestation and national outlook. While only one respondent demonstrated that he had already a member of a party as a founding member and contributor also on a semiannual basis. Even so, some of the respondents were expressed that they had interested for joining a well vision political party and become a member, but they claimed that still no effective national political parties formed in Somalia. Though some respondents Controversial on political and social activities and assumed they do not like to join any political party because of disadvantages of clan identify politics in Somalia. For this reason, they believed, many emerging political parties just serve as the interest of their certain clans, not national interest. For fear that political parties have no concrete agendas to develop the country and poorly organized with no resources to carry out civic education and community mobilizations at all. Additionally, this study noted that Somali youths did not belong to any political party organizations which represent the interest of the young people of Somalia, but few active youth members are inspired to join the emerging national political parties in Somalia.³

5.4 Importance of Youths Involvement in Politics

During the interviews, the respondents talked about the importance of youth involvement in political participation in Somalia. They were very eager to be actively involved in the politics because of Seven out of every ten Somalis are younger than 35 years they were believed that most of the political decision made by the politicians is affected their future lives.

Consequently, they seemed the only asset has the country as youths, so their involvement in politics is most advantages to country leads more developments, prosperity and stability. Moreover, they argued that when energetic young people encompass into healthy politics the growth of country will enhance and the level of progress will increase leading to a peaceful country that develops faster.

Obviously, young people expressed when youth generation participates in politics; other youth will follow their footsteps thus no chance for youth took part of the crime or turn into drugs. On the other hand, some interviewees have clearly pointed rampant corruption is a popular issue in public institutions while it has become part of the country's political culture and evil traditional practices. They overlooked the alternative for

³AbdirasakAbdi Hussein "Respondent" for Interviewer Mohamed. Friday 22.12.2017

politics is violence. They claimed that either chooses to attain their goals as a nation through political activism or violence. However, The terrible security situation in the country is still a challenge and they added Political participation always strives in a secure environment.

5.5 Somali youths have experienced in Political Participation

The skills and experience to engage in political participation are limited in Somalia. Even though the majority of the youth are politically aware and engage in relevant discussions and debates on social media, and even political participation including direct election of government officials, petitions to public institutions are lacking. Around half of the youths questioned had no knowledge of political participation. they proved that they had never had the chance before, but very optimistic that once registration of the political parties formed, they are free to be joined any party membership; then they expect to get from the party to offer them capacity building training on political participation, voting, campaigning activities and so on. In comparing to previous researchers proved that Participation in politics might similarly lead to a sense of enabling: However, some respondents claimed that Somali youth was restricted to engage political participation due to insecurity and the inefficiency of clan political system and internal conflict, corruption, and clanism.

5.6 Policy makers have ignored the role of the youth in political participation

The Respondents talked about the policy-makers and youth political participation. Most of the respondents asserted that policy-makers they have myopic and self-serving interest rather than the interest of the youth and the wider community. Furthermore, It never-ending political crisis in Somalia since most of the politicians remain more loyalty to their clan or sub-clans. Similarly, some interviews have urged that need to be sincere in seeking political equality and, representative of democracy. They encouraged curbing clanism, nepotism, corruption, and insecurity. The respondents stated that politicians have never allowed the young people who want to get involved in the politics or political activities; because they avoiding political risk but in reality, the matter is if you want to participate in the politics it is your turn and no one can ignore you if you do your best. Most compelling evidence that the young people have pointed out that political enfranchisement is extremely important also alienating the prevalent exclusion from the political process.

5.7 Essential resources for political participation

The young people were agreed that there is increasing demand to participate in political activities, however, the respondents have concerned about the current political system of the country is not allowed them to get chance in political participation because of the political party system has not been effectively functioning. They demonstrated the democratic system will be fair for all citizens to participate in the decision making. In the world today, the great social equality and social discrimination against certain people havetypically consequence in a bigger partiality in contradicting the participation of politics. More Significance, most of the respondents understood that resources are indispensable to engage in political activities. The study noted that there are some challenges facing youths with an engaging in Political institutions in relations to money, skills and time, youths argued that their role in political participation requires acquiring resources, which is the key element for the succeeding in political leadership.

The young people claimed that financial resources could be hindered for citizen's participation in politics – for instance, resource the mobilization relies on the garner support of the community. They identified to find out financial resources, investments in freedom of assembly and Civic education. As argued that when citizens need to participate in the political activities, it's necessary two main resources human Capital “political party” and economic resource to sponsor their campaigns and lobbies. Similarly, Steven urges that people who have enough resources dedicate to participate in politics since it is easier for them to afford it.

5.8 Participating in different types of political activities

About political activities, certain respondents were not clearly said what they had their minds. On the contrary, many of them were argued that they have in mind voting is an essential tool for making political change and but they expressed that did not vote before. Only two respondents were participated in the voting for 2017 election and which was elected members of the house of the people of the federal parliament of Somalia through the indirect electoral process. Most youth's respondents had not experience contact with politicians. For instance, one respondent talked about his experience about contacting with officials and expressed how he assumed it as respected political leaders: As pointed earlier, rhetoric outshines practice in Somalia. Some of the respondents met senior politicians and former presidential aspirants in various forums. They discussed a wide range of issues on the political situation in the country. However, they depressed that politicians are bounded to their own political parties and ideologies.

“Immediately after the election, I approached some of the declared winner’s members of Parliament and reminded them not to organized impeachment for the incoming president, as MPs are fond of doing this in exchanges money. He added that given the opportunity would like to go to the parliament and present financial expenditure to the MPs so that they can spend their money wisely (Yunis, 2017)”.

Out of three participation in political activities, Only two of the interviewees were participated campaigning for Member of Parliament, they conducted mobilizing young people, men and women to support in large and But most of the respondents had big optimistic that they will participate political campaign by 2020 election.

VI. STUDY RESTRICTIONS

It should be noted that one clear restriction was the study emphasisishow youths understanding their future of role three political activities, however, beyond these three types could be indispensable to study. Even though, this studytakenrestrictedcapacity to do widespread entitlements, this research realized thatthe measurement of youthscauseand their difficult matters of participation in politics in Somalia, but a still relativelyunfamiliar research area in Somalia. Hence, the researcher outcome Specified further research could focus on the effect of political behaviors en emerging democracy: case study Somalia

VII. CONCLUSION

Political participation by the people is deemed essential for successful democratic societies. However, the emerging Democratic system in Somalia is facing challenges through unequal participation in political activities among different people. For an empirical component of the research paper supports the conceptual framework of the study. This model contributes three important forms of youths of political participation in Somalia such as voting, campaigning and contacting officials. The results suggested that the relevant role of Somali youths in political participation is extremely important, and the young people claimed that their participation in politics can be motivated citizens to contribute political stability, make stronger society and support inclusive politics in the country. Even though youths were articulated they have concerns about political oppression or injustice and they overlooked corruption is a popular issue among public offices while it has become a share of the nation’s political culture and traditional practices. The results also deliver perceptions on the issue outlines the role of youths in political participation in Somalia. The respondents argued that over 75% of the population is youths who desire to bring political change in Somalia if given the opportunity. While the youths voiced they’re concerned about increasing inadequately represented in formal political institutions. Significantly, the results seemed that young people of Somalia have limited access to take part in political activities. Consequently, in order to accelerate youths participation in political activities, the study strongly encourages youths should have a separate youth political party which represents the entire interest of young people in Somalia and protect youth’s political rights and stimulate to get an equal chance for political participation.

Obviously, the young people are expressed to be interested in politics and they have demanded a political empowerment and diffuse support for political participation. Eventually, the research offers the following recommendations based on the study observations, the ministry of interior and federal affairs of Somalia and National Independent Electoral Commission should introduce political outreach program.

This program should be designed to reach the different community sects at the district levels while putting emphasis on the youth. It should aim at creating awareness of the significance of the political participation by the youth groups in both in both the federal member state level and the federal politics. The federal parliament of Somalia should Re-visit with articles 58, 88, 98 of the provisional constitution of the federal republic of Somalia adopted 2012, by reducing the age limit for one to qualify for a citizen to hold the position of the premiership in the government in the country. Through the ministry of education and higher learning institutions create a platform where youth can discuss significant political issues of the country more so policies affecting the youth population of the state since the youth form the greatest percentage of the Somali population.

VIII. APPENDIX: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS:

THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN SOMALIA

Do young people have an interest in political participation or they prefer to abstain from politics?

Would you like to participate in the political activities of Somalia?

Are you interested in joining any political party membership? If not, what are the challenges preventing/discouraging you from becoming a member of a political party?

Have you ever participated in politics, such as demonstrating, voting and political contact with politicians? If yes, what type did you participate in?

Why do you think youth should participate in politics and what are the benefits of their involvement?

Do Somali youth have experience in Political Participation?

Do you think that policy makers have ignored the role of the youth in political participation?

Election systems that faced by unequal participation between different individuals of people in Somalia.

Do you agree that people require having diverse wealth to involve in political activities? If yes, which resources are required for each activity?

Have you ever had direct communication with the politicians and make discussing with a particular matter or talk about individual political views?

Have you taken part in a political campaign?

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