

THE INFLUENCE OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION ON LEADERSHIP TRANSFORMATION IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA

A INFLUÊNCIA DA PARTICIPAÇÃO JOVEM NA TRANSFORMAÇÃO DA LIDERANÇA EM MOGADÍSCIO, SOMÁLIA

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Abstract

Purpose: The study aims to examine the influence of youth participation on leadership transformation in Mogadishu, Somalia. The general objective of the study was to examine the influence of youth participation on leadership transformation in Mogadishu, Somalia. **Conceptual framework:** Specifically, it analyzed the influence of youth participation on leadership transformation in Mogadishu, Somalia. **Methodology:** The data was collected from 84 quantitative respondents. The data obtained from the field was analyzed using SPSS. The attained study results were descriptively analyzed based on the frequency percentages and means. **Results:** The findings on the Table 2 revealed that Youth Participation on Leadership Transformation in Mogadishu, Somalia generally moderate with the mean of 3.41. **Conclusion** The study concludes that cases of youth participation in leadership transformation are provided and existence, youth could be significant contributors to national development. **Recommendation:** They study recommends There is need for the society involvement necessary for enabling the transformation of leadership. Slots for youth leaders, youth members of parliament that do not exist in Mogadishu need to be developed to ensure the reduction of avenues of control and existence to curtail a functional system of working efficiency in Mogadishu city council. **Research Limitations:** The challenges faced by the researcher is time limits. **Originality/value:** The study examined the influence of youth participation on leadership transformation in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Keywords: Youth Participation. Leadership Transformation. Intellectual Stimulation.

Resumo

Objetivo: O estudo visa examinar a influência da participação juvenil na transformação da liderança em Mogadíscio, Somália. O objetivo geral do estudo foi examinar a influência da participação juvenil na transformação da liderança em Mogadíscio, Somália. **Referencial conceitual:** Especificamente, analisou-se a influência da participação juvenil na transformação da liderança em Mogadíscio, Somália. **Metodologia:** Os dados foram coletados de 84 respondentes quantitativos. Os dados obtidos em campo foram analisados utilizando o SPSS. Os resultados obtidos no estudo foram analisados descritivamente com base em percentagens de frequência e médias. **Resultados:** Os resultados apresentados na Tabela 2 revelaram que a participação juvenil na transformação da liderança em Mogadíscio, Somália, é geralmente moderada, com uma média de 3,41. **Conclusão:** O estudo conclui que, havendo casos de participação juvenil na transformação da liderança, os jovens podem ser contribuintes significativos para o desenvolvimento nacional. **Recomendação:** O estudo recomenda a necessidade de envolvimento da sociedade para viabilizar a transformação da liderança. É necessário criar espaços para jovens líderes e membros jovens do parlamento, que não existem em Mogadíscio, para reduzir as vias de controle e influência que possam comprometer a eficiência do sistema de trabalho na câmara municipal de Mogadíscio. **Limitações da pesquisa:** O desafio enfrentado pelo pesquisador foi a limitação de tempo. **Originalidade/valor:** O estudo examinou a influência da participação juvenil na transformação da liderança em Mogadíscio, Somália.



Individualized
Influence.

Consideration.

Idealized

Palavras-chave: *Participação Juvenil. Transformação da Liderança. Estímulo Intelectual. Consideração Individualizada. Influência Idealizada.*

1 INTRODUCTION

Somalia, a nation characterized by a complex history of conflict and division, has persistently sought to achieve a state of harmony and collective identity. Mogadishu, the capital city, serves as a representation of this intricate voyage towards national unification. In this particular context, the young demographic emerges as a highly promising avenue through which unity and stability can be fostered. The youth demographic in Somalia is a significant and growing force, constituting a substantial portion of the population. The youth demographic, which makes up a significant proportion of a country's total population, plays a crucial role in promoting its progress and advancement. (Almond et al., 2014). Supporting and empowering young people can have a profound impact on the socioeconomic advancement of the country. They are crucial in laying the foundation for economic and social development, contributing to the nation's infrastructure, and fostering social harmony.

Enabling youth participation in the economy is instrumental in facilitating essential national development. The engagement of young individuals in the process of national integration represents a formidable force for the nation. As such, it is imperative to establish robust initiatives to empower the youth, allowing them to make substantial and sustainable contributions toward the nation's development.

The concept of leadership transformation gained prominence among American scholars in the decades following World War II. It is a fundamental requirement for the cohesive development of modern nation-states. This integration focused on the broadening of citizens' rights and their active participation in shaping the nation (Amanda, 2013). In Africa, dating back to the early 19th century, there has been a continuous process of forming collective national identities within specific territories. This process, often referred to as nation-building, has been a crucial endeavor for African governments, particularly in their quest for independence. The post-colonial societies in Africa have had to contend with the legacy of colonialism, which left behind various divisions and fractures (Anaeto & Anaeto, 2010).

As per data from the World Bank in 2017, Africa's population in 2011 was estimated to be around 1.05 billion and is projected to double by the year 2050. Africa stands out as the youngest continent globally, with approximately 70 percent of its population being under 30 years of age. In 2011, the youth demographic, defined here as individuals aged 15 to 24, made up 21 percent of Africa's population of over 1 billion, while an additional 42 percent was below the age of 15. Notably, slightly over half of the African youth population is female, and more of them reside in rural areas as opposed to urban centers (World Bank, 2017).

This demographic composition indicates that Africa's youth population is set to play a pivotal role in the region's future. Moreover, while youth populations are expanding in Africa, they are concurrently declining in other parts of the world (African Union, 2016), underscoring the significance of harnessing and investing in the potential of Africa's young people for the continent's development and growth.

Over the past few decades, Somalia has experienced internal conflicts, regional tensions, and socio-economic challenges that have hindered the nation's progress towards a more unified and harmonious state. The scars of these conflicts run deep, and the need for reconciliation and nation-building is pressing. Young people, often at the forefront of change, are a wellspring of hope and promise. Their involvement in political, social, and economic spheres can contribute to strengthening the bonds of unity and trust among diverse communities in Mogadishu.

Leadership transformation refers to the process of forging a cohesive and unified Somali identity that transcends clan-based affiliations, political divisions, and other sources of fragmentation. It embodies the idea of building a sense of shared belonging and common purpose among the diverse population of Mogadishu and, by extension, the entire nation of Somalia. Leadership transformation is critical for the stability and prosperity of the nation, as it enables individuals from different backgrounds to come together in pursuit of common goals, shared values, and a collective vision for the future (Hassan et al., 2019). In this context, youth participation plays a pivotal role in fostering leadership transformation in Mogadishu.

Leadership transformation in Somalia has undergone various transformations and adaptations, closely tied to the evolution of social reform movements during the latter half of the 20th century. While some parts of Somalia might erroneously label its youth as apathetic or disengaged (Amanda, 2013), the reality is far more complex. Somalia's

path toward national integration has been marked by a series of significant historical and political developments that have shaped the nation's efforts to forge a cohesive identity and overcome divisions. Somalia achieved independence from colonial rule in 1960, bringing together two territories, British Somaliland and Italian Somalia, to form the Somali Republic (Nur et al., 2017). This initial step toward leadership transformation sought to unify various Somali clans and regions under a single banner. The new nation faced the challenge of building a sense of shared identity, transcending clan-based loyalties that had historical significance.

Recognizing the crucial role of youth in expediting leadership transformation, especially in local communities, is of paramount importance. Young people have been instrumental in areas like education, healthcare, environmental sanitation, mass mobilization, and religious activities. Consequently, the role of youth in nation-building cannot be overstated (Harris, 2012). The progress and development of any country hinge on how productive and creative its youthful population is, as they often carry the weight of driving positive change and advancement.

Somali youth have consistently displayed their willingness and capacity to contribute to the national development process, actively engaging in issue identification, implementation, and monitoring. However, this active participation often depends on the guidance, understanding, support, and recognition of government leaders and decision-makers. Without such support, young people may find themselves ill-prepared to fully participate in decisions that directly impact their lives. Unfortunately, national integration is frequently considered both dangerous and peripheral to vital national security interests, especially in contexts where there are deep-seated clan divisions and a history of conflict. It requires addressing historical grievances, promoting reconciliation, and fostering a shared national identity. These challenges are not unique to Somalia but are common in many post-conflict societies. The experiences in Somalia have significantly influenced the perspectives of scholars and policymakers on the feasibility of leadership transformation efforts.

In Mogadishu, the contributions of young people to their communities and the nation remain largely unexplored and underutilized (Anaeto & Anaeto, 2010). Youth play a vital role in leadership and community development, often stepping up as enthusiastic volunteers. Achieving meaningful youth participation in inter-generational conversations and actions related to national development is hard and needs a big change in how

societies see their young people (Anaeto et al., 2018). This change needs not only a new way of thinking but also new words, ways of organizing, and rules that include the voices of young people in making policies and programs that are useful. Additionally, adequate funding mechanisms must be established to facilitate and support the active involvement of young people in shaping the future of their communities and the nation.

In contemporary Mogadishu, the youth are at the forefront of constructive efforts to foster social cohesion, boost economic prosperity, and secure political stability within their nation, all through an inclusive and democratic approach. Their involvement in the leadership transformation process in Somalia is not just a choice but a necessity, given the pivotal role they play. As the primary agents of change and progress in Mogadishu, young people are instrumental in driving national development, particularly when provided with proper guidance and direction.

Despite the proliferation of numerous youth organizations in Mogadishu, little progress has been made in the context of leadership transformation (Hippler, 2017). A significant contributing factor to this challenge is the limited access of youth to information, a crucial empowerment tool for meaningful participation. Furthermore, the available information is often not presented in a manner that resonates with young people, rendering it less effective. The persistent lack influences of youth participation in the leadership transformation process not only hinders their contributions to developmental issues but also stifles their potential to offer solutions to the broader challenges faced by society.

Over the past few decades, Somalia has experienced internal conflicts, regional tensions, and socio-economic challenges that have hindered the nation's progress towards a more unified and harmonious state. The scars of these conflicts run deep, and the need for reconciliation and nation-building is pressing. Young people, often at the forefront of change, are a wellspring of hope and promise. Their involvement in political, social, and economic spheres can contribute to strengthening the bonds of unity and trust among diverse communities in Mogadishu. Therefore, youths need proper harnessing so that they can maintain the status quo in their locality (ILO, 2016).

This study is of great importance as it endeavors to amplify the voices of the youth in development, a critical step in preventing their involvement in activities related to terrorism that have plagued Mogadishu (UNOY Network, 2019). The overarching goal of this study is to examine how the active engagement of youth participation influences

and contributes to the promotion of leadership transformation Mogadishu, Somalia. The general aim of this research is to examine and know the influence of youth participation on leadership transformation in Mogadishu, Somalia.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The study was based on Citizen Participation theory of Arnstein (1969). The theory was developed by Arnstein in 1969 in the bid to provide an explanation for the different models of participation. The particular importance of Arnstein's work stems from the explicit recognition that there are different levels of participation, from manipulation or therapy of citizens, through to consultation, and to what might now view as genuine participation, i.e. the levels of partnership and citizen control. The ladder participation theory is based on tenets of citizen power through citizen controls, delegation of power and partnership, the second dimension is based on Tokenism which provides tenets of placation, consultation and informing and finally non participation to include therapy manipulation

The ladder theory was chosen since it explains the different ladders through which Youths can be integrated or involved in the national building. The ladder theory is chosen because of its ability to explain the different levels through which Youths can be integrated into National building which can ultimately lead to the national development.

In model, both explains that there are eight ranks in the ladder and each of the ranks represents the type of participation and degree of citizen control over development. In rank one and two participation takes the form of manipulation, in rank one and therapy in rank two. Three and four represent participation by informing and consulting respectively. These levels of tokenism allow have-nots hear and have a voice but hardly offer power to ensure that the powerful heed to their voices. There is neither follow through or assurance of changing status. The fifth is a graduation of participation from tokenism to placation. Placation allows the have-nots to advice the powerful continue to retain the right to decide. The sixth, partnership, the seventh, delegated, power and the eighth citizen controls. These ranks stand for genres of participation that provide citizens with increasing degrees of decision making power. The ladder promotes the idea that participation should allow for, redistribution of power that enables the have not citizens presently excluded from the political and economic processes to be deliberately included

in the future. Participation is the means by which citizens can include significant social reform which enables them to share in the benefits of the affluent society.

Hart (1992) proposed the first comprehensive definition of the concept of participation, based on his experiences in environmental studies. He described participation as the process of sharing decisions that affect one life and the life of the community in which one lives. It is the means by which democracy is built and it is a standard against which democracies should be measured. According to Hart, participation is the fundamental right of citizenship.

The key element of Hart's definition is decision-making. He describes participation as a ladder, with levels of community involvement in projects ranging from non-participation to full participation. He identifies eight levels of participation, calling this the Ladder of Participation. Hart's model of participation has been chosen because the study seeks to consider participation in its entirety, from poor participation like tokenism and manipulation as Hart describes them, to the highest form of participation like youth-initiated conversations. Hart's model therefore gives a comprehensive picture of youth participation which the current study seeks to apply as well.

The limitations of Arnstein's framework are obvious. Each of the steps represents a very broad category, within which there are likely to be a wide range of experiences. For example, at the level of 'informing' there could be significant differences in the type and quality of the information being conveyed. Realistically therefore, levels of participation are likely to reflect a more complex continuum than a simple series of steps. The use of a ladder also implies that more control is always better than less control. However, increased control may not always be desired by the community and increased control without the necessary support may result in failure.

Since Arnstein, increasingly complex theories of participation have been advanced and new terminology added. In particular, there has been a shift towards understanding participation in terms of the empowerment of individuals and communities. This has stemmed from the growing prominence of the idea of the citizen as consumer, where choice among alternatives is seen as a means of access to power. Under this model, people are expected to be responsible for them and should, therefore, be active in public service decision-making. In this context, Burns et al (1994) modified Arnstein's ladder of participation and proposed a ladder of citizen power.

This is more elaborate than Arnstein's ladder, with a further, more qualitative breakdown of some of the different levels. For example, a distinction is drawn between 'cynical' and 'genuine' consultation, and between 'entrusted' and 'independent' citizen control. The phenomena of 'civic hype', increasingly recognized during the 1990s (see, for example, Harvey, 1989), are incorporated at the bottom rung of the ladder. This essentially treats youth participation as a marketing exercise, in which the desired end result is 'sold' to the community.

Wilcox's work has arisen from the UK regeneration context and reflects a philosophical progression in thought around participation. That is that different 'levels' of participation are acceptable in differing context and settings, this progression recognizes that power is not always transferred in apparently participative processes, but that the processes still have value. As opposed to the common interpretation of Arnstein, that brings the thought that it is only acceptable to be striving towards citizen control. Within some contexts this move in philosophy has been further.

2.1 Influence of youth participation on leadership transformation

In the bid to empower the youth to be transformation leaders whilst exhibiting its associated skills, it is imperative that the youth are exposed to the characteristics and strategies that help groom such a leader. In developing a transformation leader, there is the need for the youth or the individual to create an inspiring vision (World Bank, 2017a). In view of this, there is the need for the leader to create and communicate effectively an inspiring vision that followers are ready to follow with reason. An outlined vision must communicate the reason for forming the team and the objectives to be achieved. It is also important to critically analyze the environment in which the team is expected to operate within. This helps to design an effective strategy that addressed all challenges that are anticipated in the future (World Bank, 2017c).

Also, there is the need for transformation leaders to motivate their followers to buy into their ideas and also help deliver their vision. Leadership transformation style must encourage leaders to develop and implement a mission statement that appeals to the values of the followers whilst inspiring them to be led (World Bank, 2017c). A transformational leader must be able to outline SMART (Specific; Measurable; Achievable; Realistic; and Time bound) objectives that can be delivered. It is important

that such a leader must be very knowledgeable in the field he or she leads. There is need for such a leader to dedicate extra time and resources to developing themselves.

The researcher agrees that youth have been the need for a transformation leader to build ever – stronger, trust – based relationship with his or her followers. There is the need for a transformation leader to focus his attention on his followers as well as the team’s objectives (Adamu, 2013). In so doing, followers are developed to be better in areas they aspire to be in relation to the team’s objectives. Leadership transformation style is very useful to the youth who desires to be a leader and manager in any field of their choice (Ademiluka, 2019). The youth leader is required as the individual to understand the need of his / her followers and to be committed to achieving the team’s objectives whilst ensuring that the followers are also developed with the required skills for the realization of desired objectives. The researcher notes that youth are leaders themselves and as transformation leaders, the youth leader must understand the need to encourage teamwork whilst ensuring that follower inventiveness and proactive behavior are encouraged to support the growth and development of the team (Ademiluka, 2019). Leadership transformation styles have the tendency to make the youth leader more supportive and encouraging leaders who seek the interest of the team and their followers first. A transformation leader is expected to not only lead the team to success but encourage its team members to share their ideas to develop the team and make it better.

According to Harris (2012) Youth participation enables the Youth to have awareness on the information needed for them to be in governance and politics, the success of election competition largely depends on the willingness of the losers to abide by the outcome as well as the victorious party's acceptance of the opposition party's role. The Youth in leadership transformation in Somali is eminent since it highly provided different from the current study which will center on conducting in the environment of Somalia.

Turary (2012) argued that Youth’s political organizations work to promote democratization and nation building, the situation for great proportion for the organization funds coming through external sources that affect the long term runs for the cases of withdraws in external funds. The earning for the organization depends on sole and external funds that can be in positions for the finance in some sources that provide laudable proposed forms. Compared to the leadership situation in developed countries its indeed true that Youths are icons for leadership since they are the holders of the future.

Pruitt (2013) argued that leadership transformation requires understanding the need for change. There are several reasons why youths could become an integral part of Africa's economic growth and development; this is true as Somalia presents a different case. Belsey (2018) argued that there is need for strong role models if nation building is to be achieved

Kalio (2012) provide that consideration of the system of community individual resilience is significant in leading to the community manifestation of the environment of the legal systems for the country. Bodley-Bond and Cronin (2013) provide that there is leading through charge and influence for the youth in different activities of development which is not well in most developing countries however.

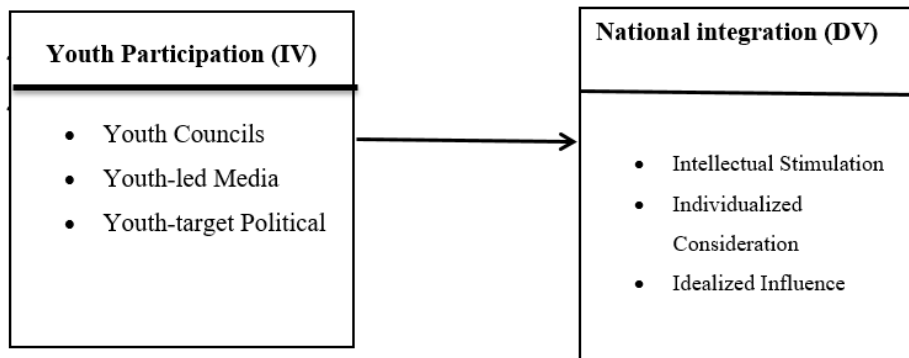
Bradford (2012) contends that Performance beyond expectations is key for leadership transformation is provided for the community improved resilience significant in enabling a functional state for the performance of the countries. Brav, McBride and Sherraden (2012) provided that concerning the study, the aspect of the ideas for development are generated from the individuals/ person

Chakravarty and Majumder (2008) contend that participatory politics is encouraged for national development, even almost a decade after the return to democratic rule palpable mis-governance is marked by exclusion of the people from governance, non-accountability of public officials. The same seem insignificantly available in countries such as Somalia as the system seems to be limited in the participation for the Youths.

2.2 Conceptual framework

Figure 1

Conceptual frameworks showing the influence of youth participation and leadership transformation in Mogadishu, Somalia.



Source: Developed by researcher (2025) as adopted from work of Fukuyama (2006).

The conceptual framework outlines the variables involved in the study. The independent variable is youth participation, which includes three components: youth councils, youth-led media, and youth-targeted political organizations. The dependent variable leadership transformation, which is measured through three sub-components: Intellectual Stimulation, Individualized Consideration, Idealized Influence.

3 METHODOLOGY

Research design is the method and procedure used in the collection and analysis of data based on the variables provided in the study problem (Kothari, 2004). The study used a cross-sectional survey design to gather and analyze the survey data. The design helped the researcher collect data from different categories of participants at one point in time. In the view of Pallant (2007), the cross-sectional survey design is used when the researcher aims to collect data from different categories of respondents at a given time. The general approach of the research is mixed methods. The study population included 122 participants, including 5 top authorities in Mogadishu, 3 civil society delegates, 12 youth leaders, and 81 youth councils in Mogadishu. Purposive sampling is a probability sampling technique in which the researcher relies on their judgment in the choice of the members for the population of the study (Adamu, 2013). The researcher used this

sampling procedure because it is time-saving and cost-effective. A census inquiry is a non-probability sampling technique in which the entire population is taken to participate in the study. Convenience sampling is a non-probability sampling, where the samples are obtained from the population due to the conveniently available information to the researcher.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This was based on the gender of respondents, education, and time of work in the organization. This measures the implication of the study as affected by the demographic traits of the respondents. The different demographic characteristics are analyzed and presented below.

Table 1

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Demographic		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	52	61.9%
	Female	32	38.1%
Total		84	100.0
Total		354	100
Education	Certificate	6	7.1
	Diploma	4	4.8
	Degree	42	50.0
	Postgraduate	32	38.1
Total		84	100.0
Time of Stay	1-9 years	1	1.2
	10-14 Years	3	3.6
	15 Years above	80	95.2
Total		84	100.0

Source: Prepared by author (2025)

The descriptive statistics of respondents' details are presented in table 1 above. The data reveals that male respondents accounted for 61.9% (64.6%), while female respondents constituted 32 (38.1%) of the total. The results indicate that the majority of the respondents were male, which suggests that the study was conducted among both male and female youths. This underscores that data collection involved respondents from both genders, ensuring that the findings are not biased on gender grounds. This approach

was taken as the study aimed to capture the perspectives of respondents regarding gender identity in their responses.

The results regarding the education of the respondents indicate that 6 (7.1%) held certificates, 4 (4.8%) held diplomas, 42 (50%) held bachelor's degrees, and 32 (38.1%) had postgraduate qualifications. This information was gathered to identify the educational background of the respondents. The findings reveal that the majority of the respondents held bachelor's degrees, indicating that a significant proportion of them were well-educated and possessed sufficient knowledge for the study. These results suggest that the respondents were literate and capable of comprehending the questions and providing appropriate responses. The study's results indicate that the data was collected from an educated group of respondents. The results provide insights into the length of time respondents have spent in Mogadishu, Somalia. Among the respondents, 1 (1.2%) had stayed for a period of 1-9 years, 3 (3.6%) had a tenure of 10-14 years, and a substantial majority of 80 (95.2%) respondents had stayed for over 15 years. This information was collected to understand the duration of respondents' residence in Mogadishu. The results suggest that the data was collected from individuals who have spent a significant amount of time in Mogadishu, which implies they possess a good understanding of youth-related issues in Mogadishu, Somalia.

Table 2

Youth Participation on Leadership Transformation in Mogadishu, Somalia

Statement	Strongly Agree		Agree		Not Sure		Disagree		Strongly Disagree		Total
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	Mean
Leadership transformation requires understanding the need for change	30	35.7	27	32.1			11	13.1	16	19.0	3.52
There is need for strong role models if nation building is to be achieved	26	31.0	26	31.0	3	3.6	16	19.0	13	15.5	3.42
Personality Integrity is key for nation building	31	36.9	31	36.9	6	7.1	7	8.3	9	10.7	3.80
There is consideration of the system of community individual resilience	8	9.5	35	41.7	5	6.0	24	28.6	12	14.3	3.03
There is leading through charge and influence	18	21.4	29	34.5	8	9.5	18	21.4	11	13.1	3.29

Performance beyond expectations is key for leadership transformation	24	28.6	30	35.7	6	7.1	17	20.2	7	8.3	3.55
The ideas for development are generated from the individuals/ persons	22	26.2	28	33.3	10	11.9	10	11.9	14	16.7	3.40
Participatory politics is encouraged for national development	30	35.7	28	33.3	8	9.5	9	10.7	9	10.7	3.72
The government is selective for who engages or not in politics	18	21.4	17	20.2	11	13.1	18	21.4	20	23.8	2.94
											3.41

Source: Prepared by author (2025)

The study results on the influence of Youth Participation on Leadership Transformation in Mogadishu, Somalia. The study findings indicate that concerning the aspect of leadership transformation requires understanding the need for change had the responses with 35.7% respondents in the study with 32.1% respondents agree, while none were not sure, 13.1% respondents disagreed and finally 19% respondents strongly disagree. The study findings show that the status of the youth participation in leadership with understanding is with mean of 3.5 interpreted as moderately high meaning that there is need for understanding change needs. The findings agree with those of Pruitt (2013) who argued that leadership transformation requires understanding the need for change. There are several reasons why youths could become an integral part of Africa's economic growth and development, this is true as Somalia presents a different case.

It was further found that concerning the responses on whether there is need for strong role models if nation building is to be achieved had the 31% respondents who strongly agreed, 31% respondents agreed, 3.6% respondents were not sure, 19% respondents disagreed while 15.5% respondents strongly agree. The study findings show that the mean was 3.42 meaning that the state of the role models are generally prevailing in the environment of the youth in leadership environment showing responses as moderate in terms of work. Even in agreement with those of Belsey (2018) argued that there is need for strong role models if nation building is to be achieved

On the Personality Integrity is key for nation building the study revealed the findings as 36.9% of the study with 36.9% agreed, 7.1% respondents were not sure, 8.3% respondents were for disagreement while 10.7% respondents strongly disagree. The study

results show that the responses indicate that the mean responses was at 3.80, implying that the state of personality integrity is generally above average, the mean responses show that the mechanisms for the study are fairly high. The findings agree with those of Adamu (2013) who contend that followers are developed to be better in areas they aspire to be in relation to the team's objectives. Leadership transformation style is very useful to the youth who desires to be a leader and manager in any field of their choice

Concerning whether there is consideration of the system of community individual resilience, the study responses were 9.5% respondents who strongly agree, 41.7% respondents agree, 6% respondents were not sure while 28.6% respondents disagree and finally 14.3% respondents strongly disagreed. The study findings show that the state of the system of resilience is generally low. The mean responses ($M=3.03$) interpreted as moderate implying that the system of community individual resilience is generally low in the organizations. The study is in agreement with those of Kalio (2012) provide that consideration of the system of community individual resilience is significant in leading to the community manifestation of the environment of the legal systems for the country.

There is leading through charge and influence had 21.4% respondents who strongly agree, 34.5% respondents agree, 9.5% respondents were not sure, 21.4% respondents disagree and finally 13.1% respondents strongly disagreed, the study findings show that there is leading through change influence in the Mogadishu environment with the responses provided with the mean of ($M=3.29$) interpreted as moderately high meaning that the state of the charges are provided in inadequate mechanisms for the organizations. The results were in agreement with Bodley-Bond and Cronin (2013) who provided that there is leading through charge and influence for the youth in different activities of development which is not well in most developing countries however.

Performance beyond expectations is key for leadership transformation had the mean of 28.6% respondents who strongly agree, 35.7% respondents agree, 7.1% respondents were not sure, 20.2% respondents disagree and finally 8.3% respondents strongly disagree. The additional to the mean, the findings show that the overall mean was generally moderate provided ($M=3.55$) implying that the performance beyond expectations is key for leadership transforming in Mogadishu Somalia. The findings on a moderate level agree with those of Bradford (2012) who contend that Performance beyond expectations is key for leadership transformation is provided for the community

improved resilience significant in enabling a functional state for the performance of the countries.

The study findings concerning the study, the aspect of the ideas for development are generated from the individuals/ persons had the 26.2% respondents who strongly agree, 33.3% respondents disagree, 11.9% respondents were not sure, 11.9% respondents disagree and 16.7% respondents strongly disagree. The state for the findings show the mean as ($M=3.40$) interpreted a moderately high meaning that the state of the ideas for development are generally moderately prevailing. In moderate rate, the findings agree with those of Brav, McBride and Sherraden (2012) provided that concerning the study, the aspect of the ideas for development are generated from the individuals/ person

Concerning the aspect of Participatory politics is encouraged for national development, the study results show that the 35.7% respondents strongly agree, 33.3% respondents agree, 9.5% respondents were not sure while 10.7% disagreed and 10.7% respondents strongly disagreed. The percentage responses indicate that 68.8% respondents agreed that there is participatory politics is encouraged for national development. The mean responses were with ($M=3.72$) interpreted as moderately high meaning that the state of the Participatory politics is moderately encouraged for national development. In agreement, the study contend that Chakravarty and Majumder (2008) provided that participatory politics is encouraged for national development, even almost a decade after the return to democratic rule palpable mis-governance is marked by exclusion of the people from governance, non-accountability of public officials.

The government is selective for who engages or not in politics had the responses of 21.4%, the 20.2% respondents disagree, 13.1% respondents were not sure, 21.4% respondents disagree and finally 23.8% respondents strongly disagree. The study findings show that the state of the responses show that the overall mean was ($M=2.94$) interpreted as moderate meaning that the state of the government is selective for who engages or not in politics, the responses show that government is not much involved in selective of those involved in politics and political decision making. The findings agree with Ademiluka (2019) who contend that youth leader is required as the individual to understand the need of his / her followers and to be committed to achieving the team's objectives whilst ensuring that the followers are also developed with the required skills for the realization of desired objectives.

5 FINDINGS

Table 2 revealed that Youth Participation on Leadership Transformation in Mogadishu, Somalia generally moderate with the mean of 3.41, the study results show that the youth participation in leadership transformation in Mogadishu is generally in moderate terms of the terms of youths participating in leadership was in moderate terms coupled low terms of youths in leadership state is existing amongst some and not all the Youths in the communities. On the youth participation influence leadership transformation, the study reveals that the youth have done little in leadership transformation.

6 CONCLUSION

In summary, the examination investigated to discover out the influence of youth participation on leadership transformation in Mogadishu, Somalia. The general aim of this study was to examine The influence of youth participation on leadership transformation in Mogadishu, Somalia. Table 2 revealed that Youth Participation on Leadership Transformation in Mogadishu, Somalia is generally moderate with the mean of 3.41, the study results show that the youth participation in leadership transformation in Mogadishu is generally in moderate. The study concluded that cases of youth participation in leadership transformation are provided and existence, youth could be significant contributors to national development, the study concludes further that participation in leadership significantly increases the leadership transformations.

7 STUDY LIMITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

There is need for the society involvement necessary for enabling the transformation of leadership. Slots for youth leaders, youth members of parliament that do not exist in Mogadishu need to be developed to ensure the reduction of avenues of control and existence to curtail a functional system of working efficiency in Mogadishu city council. Youth Poverty eradication programs and peace building in Mogadishu

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Contribution

Both authors contributed equally to the development of this article.

Data availability

All datasets relevant to this study's findings are fully available within the article.

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