

**EFFECTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND ANTI-SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF YOUTH ON
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KOGI STATE, NIGERIA**

BY

MELAYE ELIZABETH SHADE

NSU/PGD/PAD/0087/18/19

**BEING A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES,
NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION (PGDPA).**

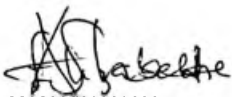
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATION
NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY KEFFI,
NIGERIA.**

JANUARY, 2021

DECLARATION

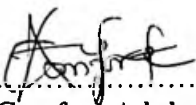
I, Melaye Elizabeth Shade hereby declared that this project entitled “Effects of Unemployment and Anti-Social Activities of Youth on Socio-Economic Development of Kogi State, Nigeria” has been written by me and it is the report of my research work. It has not been presented in any previous application for the award of Postgraduate Diploma. All quotations are indicated and sources of information specially acknowledged by means of references.

Melaye Elizabeth Shade
NSU/PGD/PAD/0087/18/19


.....
Date

CERTIFICATION

This Project Effects of Unemployment and Anti-Social Activities of Youth on Socio-Economic Development of Kogi State, Nigeria” meets the regulations governing the award of Postgraduate Diploma in Public Administration Nasarawa State University, Keffi for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.


.....
Dr. Comfort Adokwe
Supervisor

4 / 02 / 2021
.....
Date


.....
Dr. Abdullahi Mohammed
Head of Department

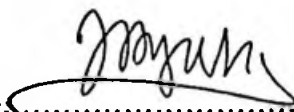
05/03/2021
.....
Date

.....
Prof. Barnabas E. Barde
Dean of Faculty of Administration

.....
Date

.....
External Examiner

.....
Date


.....
Prof. Jonathan M. Ayuba
Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies

05/03/2021
.....
Date

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name that is above every other names, the I am that I am, all praise be to Him the head of all creators, I am indeed grateful to God Almighty for given me the strength and ability to get to this point.

Whatever this research project would merit will never be completed without the selfless supervisor Dr. Comfort Adokwe for making it possible to achieve this, may Almighty God Bless her abundantly for untiring effort.

I express my unreserved and deep appreciation to the Head of Department Dr. Abdullahi Mohammed for creating the enabling environment for us all and so also Dr. Charlie Nweakeaku, Dr. John Abimuku, Dr. D. Y. Odonye Dr. Esther Kadarko, Dr. Becky Aleigba Dr. Isah Salisu Ibrahim and all other wonderful lecturers of this Department for their immense contribution to my academic life.

My unreserved appreciation goes to my biological parents; Mr. Melaye JP for his prayers and love and my dearest beloved mother Late Mrs. Melaye O. Comfort JP. for their encouragement, prayers and love.

To my head and crown, my husband for allowing me to go back to school, his support and taking care of the house when am away, thanks my king, may God bless you. To my pride, priceless daughter Wale Oluwaferanmi Deborah thanks for all the time I spend in school without being there for you and my Ogo-Oluwa ose okomi.

To all that help get this project to this point thank you Daniel, James, Ayuba, Dee and all my colleagues and friends I met in the course of this and to my brothers Moses Melaye, Paul Melaye

thanks for always be there, not forgetting Ope, Marvelous Attah and Uyo Ujata awarding sister –
in – law ever and baby brother and Ayo

Melaye Elizabeth Shade

ABSTRACT

This study assessed the effects of unemployment and anti-social activities of youth on socio-economic development of Kogi state. The objective of the study was to examine the effects of unemployment and anti-social activities of the youth in Kogi state. Survey method was adopted for the study and 300 sample respondents were selected and administered questionnaire to obtain primary data. The data were analyzed using frequency and percentage. The results obtained found out that there is a relationship between unemployment and anti-social activities in Kogi state. Therefore, the study recommended that Promotion of entrepreneurship is an indispensable component of Kogi state socio-economic development

Table of contents

Title page	i
Approval page	ii
Declaration	iii
Acknowledgments	iv
Abstract	v
Table of content	vi

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1	Background to the Study	1
1.2	Statement of the problem	4
1.3	Research Questions	6
1.4	Objectives of the Study	6
1.5	Significance of the Study	7
1.6	Scope of the Study	7

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	Conceptual Clarification	8
2.2	Empirical Framework	30
2.3	Theoretical Framework	34

CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1	Research Design	38
3.2	Population, Sample Size and Sampling Technique	39
3.3	Method of Data Collection	39
3.4	Technique for Data analysis	40
3.5	Justification of method of Analysis	40

CHAPTER FOUR		
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS		
4.1	Data Presentation	42
4.2	Data Analysis and Results	46
4.3	Discussion of Findings	47

CHAPTER FIVE		
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS		
5.1	Summary	49
5.2	Conclusion	50
5.3	Recommendations	50
	References	52

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Unemployment and anti-social activities relates with attendant socioeconomic effects and abound globally but with more adverse effects on developing economies, especially that of Nigeria and Kogi state in particular. Reality and research have both shown that socioeconomic development relates to employment and positive social activities (or behaviours) of youth as they are catholically accepted to be the custodian and right holders of employment. In other words, “there is a link among poverty, loss of livelihood, inequality, and youth anti-social behaviours (a.k.a. youth restiveness) as evidenced by the numerous violent protests against the holders of power, and politicians/bureaucrats in the corridors of power in Nigeria and particularly in Kogi state.

In the last two decade and thereabout, there have been multiplication and proliferation of anti-social cases all over the country and indeed the world, of youth agitations with attendant social costs ranging from lawless and violent killings, brutality, cannibalism, kidnappings and emergent terrorism, etc., and valuable infrastructure as well as public and private properties lost and destroyed. Specifically, in Nigeria, the Niger Delta was prominent in youth anti-social behaviours which took the various administrations within that period by the horn with lots of attendant socioeconomic costs evidenced in countless loss of lives and billions of Naira for over a decade until the President Yaradua’s Amnesty Policy of 2008 provided a way forward. Within this period, sporadic youth agitation in Lagos and coastal areas in the western parts of Nigeria, masterminds of area

boys, Alaiyes and Agberos (as were termed) were domesticating and preying on the anti-social and illicit behaviours and activities. Almost simultaneously, the Bakasi boys in the eastern Nigeria held sway over that region with anti-social activities leading to colossal losses in lives, property and millions of Naira. When the amnesty program seemed effective in the Niger Delta region, the quasi anti-social behaviours in the south-east metamorphosed into full-fledged and increased rate of armed robbery attacks, kidnappings as well as unbridled thug actions. In Kogi state, the small pockets of youth anti-social practices that evidently commenced in 1998 and there about gradually enlarged. There are uncontrolled consumers, increased armed robbery, increased kidnapping, increased thug actions, increased militia practices, uncontrolled drug addicts and etc. These groups are already out of the way in terms of any tangible mental reasoning for pro-social behaviours, but quick in adapting to anti-social activities. The Dekina political killing in 2009; Omala political mayhem of 2010; Ajaka political killing of 2011; and other sporadic political killings of individuals and groups, property destruction worth billions of naira, were carried out by unemployed youth in Kogi state seemed sponsored by high-flying politicians.

The major development mill for the youth is the public schools. But in Kogi state, the public schools have been sporadically in and out of school due to continuous strike actions in the past two decades of democracy in Nigeria. The present state of Kogi youth is highly questionable as unemployment rate is on the increase, and the state seems not to have come up with any effective public plan for youth development (engagement and social inclusiveness). Anti-social activities of youth in Kogi state have entered a different phase from its inception. It seems as if there is a link between the leaders of youth anti-

social groups and top politicians, or even the government agents (bureaucrats and the police).

The anti-social youth groups, some of political extractions abound and are present in every local government headquarters and prominent villages/hamlets in Kogi state. In the last general elections, almost all leading politicians in Kogi state had at least one anti-social youth group. For example, there were the “CEDO boys,” and every prominent politician have these type of youth boys group in their respective camps, and etc. Some were engaged in these actions because of poverty, unemployment, social exclusion and frustration.

The problem of chronic youth unemployment is very evident in Nigeria. Every year thousands of graduates are turn out for whom there are no jobs. Nigerian streets are littered with youth hawkers who ordinarily would have found gainful employment in some enterprise. The self-employed are in quandary as scant infrastructure makes it impossible for them to ply their trade. The large number of youths who are unemployment is capable of undermining democratic practice as they constitute a serious threat if engaged by the political class for clandestine activities (Adepegba, 2011; Olatunji & Abioye, 2011).

Although youth unemployment is often considered as a social problem, but it is also an industrial sociology issue especially as it relates to the supply of, and the demand for labor. Therefore, industrial sociology is not only concerned with what goes on in an industrial setting, but also how the external socio-economic and political environment shape and reshape behavior and conduct of workers both within and outside their places

of work on one hand, and on the other, how industries evaluate and react to external environment as either to continue to operate in such an environment or to relocate to a more favorable one. For instance, no matter the relative economic benefits or gains workers may be enjoying or are making in their places of work, if the labor market is saturated thus giving rise to youth unemployment, this will make socio-economic and political environment hostile, unstable, insecure, unsafe and rancorous, and such benefits or gains enjoyed by the workers will be eroded..

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Kogi state is the center of unity connecting all sections of Nigeria and described as a state of unity in diversity. Kogi state also is an agrarian economy with abundant natural factors with prolific human capital having a youth literacy rate of 84.70 per cent, about 8.40 per cent above average (76.3) according to NBS statistics of 2010. This is backed up with thousands of youths graduating from 2 public state colleges of education, a state college of Health Science, a state polytechnic, and a state university among other private higher institutions, and a myriad of public and private secondary schools. This stride ensures production of quantum human capital product development that is capable of managing and controlling socioeconomic development challenges in the state any time.

Godwin et, al (2011) examine the consequences of youth unemployment in Nigeria using Calabar metropolis in Cross River State as a case study. The literature is full of scholarly research on the social phenomenon of youth unemployment around the globe. This phenomenon has continued in Nigeria in the face of unfulfilled political promises of job creation by successive governments. The study has become necessary given the

increasing number of youths that migrate into the cities on a daily basis in search of non-existent jobs and the consequent increasing rate of insecurity to lives and property which major cities in Nigeria have been experiencing in recent time. With the help of structured questionnaire randomly administered on some residents of Calabar Metropolis, the study observed that many social problems in the nature of crime, prostitution, hunger, poverty and general structural inadequacies are mainly the consequences of unemployment among the youths. Based on the findings, the study concludes that youth unemployment does no good to any society. The study recommend among other things the introduction of safety nets in the form of unemployment welfare benefits to unemployed youths; create decent jobs, as well as free mandatory entrepreneurial education for self-reliance in all tertiary institutions in order to avert the consequences of youth unemployment in the country.

Successive governments had introduced various programs to fight unemployment among youths in order to curb anti-social activities in Kogi. But contrary to this, people seeking for employment are more than the available vacancy and this has posed a lot of distasteful problems in the society among which anti-social activities are more. The disjunction between people's aspirations and their ability to achieve these goals would invariably lead to serious strain. Since the cultural goals (basics of life: shelter, cloth and food) cannot be achieved through the legitimate means (employment), the unemployed might employ illegitimate means to achieve the approved goals.

In presence of these, there is high level of unemployment, increasing anti-social activities by the youths, nose diving socioeconomic development and very low to zero quality of life. The problems is definitely hanging on lack of good and effective leadership and governance to craft and implement policies that will engender employment and socioeconomic development, thereby curbing anti-social activities to a zero tolerance.

It is against the backdrop of this, that the study is set to assess the effect of Unemployment and Anti-social activities of Youth on Socio-Economic Development of Kogi state, Nigeria, hence the question what is the effect of Unemployment and Anti-social activities of Youth on Socio-Economic Development of Kogi state?

1.3 Research Questions

- i. What are the causes of unemployment and anti-social activities of the youth in Kogi state?
- ii. What is the nature of anti-social activities among the youth of Kogi state?
- iii. How can the anti-social activities caused by unemployment be reduced in Kogi state?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study is to assess the Effects of Unemployment and Anti-social activities of Youth on Socio-Economic Development of Kogi state; other specific objectives are;

- i. To examine the causes of unemployment and social activities of the youth in Kogi State
- ii. To ascertain the nature of anti-social activities among the youth in Kogi State.

- iii. To determine how anti-social activities caused by unemployment be reduced in Kogi state

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study will be relevant to the policy makers, stakeholders, researchers, citizens and government, particularly as it cast more light on the nature and processes of reducing unemployment and anti-social activities of youth on socio-economic development of Kogi state.

The study will be useful towards creating awareness on the anti-social activities of youth in Kogi state and its effects on socio-economic development of Kogi state. Most importantly, the study intends to as well contribute to existing body of knowledge in Public Administration.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on Kogi state and youth in particularly. The study also looked at socio-economic development of the state. The main study area is Kogi state. While other state could have been considered, the high incidence of youth unemployment makes Kogi state an ideal area for the study. Generalization of outcome of the study will therefore be done with a greater caution. The study period is (2015 – 2019), this period is more recent and democratic practice has also grown in Nigeria covering a period of 20 years. Another reason for selection is that not much study has been conducted on effects of unemployment and anti-social activities of youth on socio-economic development of Kogi state within the period.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Concept of Unemployment

Unemployment is “a situation in which persons capable and willing to work are unable to find suitable paid employment”. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defined unemployed workers as those who are currently not working but are willing and able to work for pay, currently available to work and have actively searched for work. These include the facts of a number of people not having a job; the number of people without a job; and the state of not having a job. Same unemployment was operationalized to include the underemployed. Unemployment occurs when people who are able and willing to work are without jobs, or cannot find work that is effective and productive. It also occurs when people undertake jobs that are contrary or lower than their academic qualifications or areas of specialization. For instance, a first or second degree holder that enrolls as a recruit into any of the armed forces or paramilitary or a degree holder working as a clerk in an office is greatly underutilized and as such could be termed as unemployed even when such person is on a job (Asaju, Arome, and Anyio, 2014). However, the Federal Government over the years has been claiming strong real GDP growth rate measuring at 6% or 6.5% since 2005 till date. This is apparently a paradox. A situation whereby, there is a decade of strong real GDP of 6.5% economic growth, and in the same period, unemployment rate continue to rise annually from 11.9% in 2005 to 19.7% in 2009, and over 37% in 2013%. The apparent economic growth has not lead to economic

development. The rate of poverty is still very high, the industries are still in shambles, technological development is still at rudimentary stage, income inequality is high, mortality rate and child mortality rate is high, and in fact, Nigeria development index is still very low (Asaju, Arome, and Anyio, 2014). Unemployment according to ILO, is among the biggest threats to social stability in many countries (including Nigeria and particularly in Benue state), putting the global rate at 12.6% (ILO, 2012). The recent statistics by the World Bank has put the unemployment rate in Nigeria at 22 percent, while the youth unemployment rate is 38 percent. It has been shown that the bracket age of 15-35 years olds account for close to 60 percent of the Nigeria's population and 30 percent of the work force, and approximately 4 million people entered into the labour market every year. This situation is pathetic considering the fact that Nigeria and Kogi state particularly is blessed with abundant human and natural resources capable of providing employment for the teeming youths. As noted by the World Bank report, the youth holds the key to achieving the Vision 20: 2020 (Asaju, Arome, and Anyio, 2014).

One of the greatest challenges facing the Nigeria economy is unemployment which has maintained a rising trend over the years. The total labour force in Nigeria is made up of all persons aged 15-64 years excluding students, home keepers, retired persons and stay-at-home to work or not interested. Unemployed refers to people who are willing and capable of work but are unable to find suitable paid employment. The classical school of thought that provided the earliest thinking on economic issues did not fail to give a central point of reflection on the undesirability of unemployment. The Keynesian revolution of the 1930's, which commanded the explosive attack on economic orthodoxy apparently, treated unemployment as a central issue of great concern. Following the path

of the predecessors, economists at all times and in all ages have expressed various degrees of concern over the threat of the monster called unemployment. The population of every economy is divided into two categories, the economically active and the economically inactive. The economically active population (labor force) or working population refers to the population that is willing and able to work, including those actively engaged in the production of goods and services (employed) and those who are unemployed (Njoku and Okezie, 2011).

The next category, the economically inactive population refers to people who are neither working nor looking for jobs. There seems to be a consensus on the definition of unemployment. The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines the unemployed as numbers of the economically active population who are without work but available for and seeking work, including people who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntarily left work (World Bank, 1998). Examples include housewives, full time students, invalids, those below the legal age for work, old and retired persons. However, the application of this definition across countries has been faulted, especially for the purpose of comparison and policy formulation, as countries characteristics are not the same in their commitment to resolving unemployment problems (Akintoye, 2008).

The unemployment rate is expressed as a percentage of the total number of persons available for employment at any time. This study will focus on the relationship between unemployment and anti-social activities as they relate to socio-economic development of Kogi state. Unemployment has been categorized as one of the serious impediments to social progress. Apart from representing a colossal waste of a country's manpower resources, it generates welfare loss in terms of lower output thereby leading to lower

income and well-being (Raheem, 1993). Unemployment is a very serious issue in Africa (Rama, 1998) and particularly in Nigeria (Umo, 1996). The need to avert the negative effects of unemployment on poverty has made the tackling of unemployment problems to feature very prominently in the development objectives of many developing countries.

Youth unemployment has consequences that extend beyond the economy. We have seen how some youths with no job prospects and little hope of getting any have become the petrol to raging fires of conflict. They easily fall prey to war lords, criminal gangs and political manipulators to the detriment of peace and stability in their countries. In Africa, youth account for 37 per cent of the working-age population, but are also 60 per cent of the continent's unemployed. In some countries in Africa, which has the fastest-growing and most youthful population in the world, the unemployment rate of young people has even reached 80 per cent. But the expansion of the labour market has not kept pace with the rate of entry of young Africans into the job market. Also, lamenting on the youth unemployment situation in Nigeria, Ari (2011) observes thus: Youth's unemployment has been the bane of Nigeria's instability over the years. The phenomenon has become a serious threat to the Federal, State and local governments alike...In Nigeria, we are witnessing mass and long term unemployment. Statistics from directorate of National Youths Service corps shows that 600,000 youths graduate from Nigerian Universities annually. The story is the same with regards to secondary school leavers in the country, where sizeable numbers of school leavers hardly proceed to tertiary institutions due to inability to pay school fees or lack of willingness to proceed with their studies. The overpopulated government work force in the country and the dearth of private sector employment opportunities and dormant nature of our industries further compounded the

situation. On the other hand, Rist (1980) in his study of the effect of economic crisis on the unemployed youths in Liverpool, identified frustration and distress as the major psychological effect of economic crisis. He observed from the study that the rate of frustration and distress are more during economic crisis and adverse social conditions. He also contended that in extreme cases, frustration and distress could lead to mental problem or force one to commit suicide.

2.1.2 Concept of Anti-social Activities.

“The Advocates for the Advancement of Youth Development Initiatives” (AAYDI), best defined antisocial activities of the youth as, “a sustained protestation embarked upon to enforce a desired outcome from a constituted authority by a structured or unstructured body of youths.” This fits the label of “youth restiveness.” It is also “a combination of any action or conduct that constitutes unwholesome, socially unacceptable activities engaged in by the youths in any community.” “it is a phenomenon which in practice has led to: a near breakdown of law and order, low productivity due to disruption of production activities, increasing crime rate, intra-ethnic hostilities, and harassment of prospective developers and other criminal tendencies” (Administrator, 2012).

Anti-social behaviour may also be defined by the types of behaviour it includes. Such behaviours may range from minor socially unacceptable behaviours, for example swearing and noisy behaviour, to quite serious criminal acts such as physical assault or property offences (Smart et al 2004). Some behaviours, such as skipping or 'wagging' school (truancy), may be considered antisocial because of the other behavioural problems

that may be associated with it or because it represents a deviation from social norms (Morris, Sallybanks & Willis 2003).

It is important that the implications of defining and categorising specific behaviours together as antisocial are considered. Communities and local law enforcement agencies sometimes criminalise acts which could be classed as socially unacceptable antisocial behaviours rather than crimes. This is particularly the case when criminal behaviours (such as property damage) are grouped together with less serious behaviours (such as noisy or rowdy behaviour).

Clinnard and Quinney (1967) supported the categorization of criminal behavior on the basis of the effect of a particular criminal activity on the lives of the people, that is whether these individuals see themselves as criminal or not and the extent to which they submit themselves to a life of crime. Such distinctions are useful because they help us to understand why and how different law – breaking behaviors occur. Crime is an offence which goes beyond the personal and into the public sphere; breaking, prohibitory rules or laws to which legitimate punishment or sanctions are attached and requires the intervention of a public authority (Marshall, 1998). Another scholar Henslin (2008) defines crime as the violation of rules that have been written into law. In the light of the above definitions, crime is therefore a social problem judging from its negative consequences on the well-being of the populace.

Criminology is interested in looking at why some people deviate and the society's reaction to wards deviation. However, within the body of the discipline there exist three major perspectives, each viewing the phenomenon of crime through its own prism. The

legal perspective for instance operates within the legal definition of crime. It views criminal laws as sacrosanct which have to be obeyed by every member of the society whereas the criminal is seen as a morally defective member of society whose criminality is either innate or acquired through socialization. The liberal cynical perspective avers that behavior is influenced by external forces while the social order is inherently crimogenic. The radical or conflict perspective views crime through the prism of the tension arising from the contradictions inherent in a capitalist society (Attoh, 2012)

2.1.3 Unemployment among the Youth

The International Labour Organization (2010) gauges that, the rate of young ladies and men who are jobless all through the world speaks to approximately two-fifths of every jobless individual (ILO, 2010). As a rule, youngsters are a few times more probable than grown-ups to be jobless. A recent report by the ILO shows that the offer of youth who are utilized in the young populace saw a diminishing from 47.9 to 44.7 for every penny in the vicinity of 1998 and 2008 (ILO, 2010; Joined Countries, 2010). This sort of a situation does not forecast well for worldwide economies and thusly stringent measures ought to be set up to address youth joblessness keeping in mind that the circumstance turns out to be more regrettable in future.

This is because of the way that the total populace is anticipated to increments immensely with the impact being felt more in creating nations. Future populace development will be high in the emerging scene, with the speediest development in the poorest nations and districts.

The International Labour Organization (2010) report additionally expresses that around one of every five individuals, more than 1.2 billion individuals are between the ages of 15 and 24 and by far most of this energetic populace are in Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Sub Saharan Africa remains as the world's most energetic populace and is anticipated to remain as such for quite a long time (PRB, 2010). Youth joblessness, especially in Sub Saharan Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia has achieved conceivably intense levels (AEO, 2012).

In sub-Saharan Africa, the offer of youth joblessness in absolute joblessness is high, coming to as much as almost 80 for every penny of aggregate jobless in a few nations. In the 1990s, both sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa documented the world's most elevated youth joblessness and add up to joblessness rates.

Youth joblessness is a standout amongst the most squeezing financial issues confronting most creating nations with the issue irritated by an adolescent populace blast. Apprehensions have been ascending over the financial circumstance of youngsters in quite a bit of Africa and the possibilities of making extra work open doors for them (Bakan, 2010; Drape, 2000; Mkandawire, 1996; Mayor& Binde, 2001).

Joblessness has social and also financial outcomes and involves some cost to the jobless individual, to the group of the jobless and the general public everywhere (ECA, 2005; Getnet, 2003). The issue deteriorates among the young and, especially in creating nations where government managed savings and joblessness benefits are poor or nonexistent.

The monetary cost of joblessness, as ECA (2005) and Getnet (2003) noted can be seen as far as the done without yield that the jobless rare asset could have delivered. Thusly,

abnormal state of joblessness involves lost income to the administration as far as immediate and aberrant assessments and other income that it would have raised had more individuals been working. Since a large portion of the jobless individuals confront with absence of budgetary assets and social duties, they may unwillingly choose to take employments that don't fit their aptitudes; prompting underemployment which thus brings about the bringing down of the economy's productivity. In addition, amid a long stretch of joblessness, specialists can lose their aptitudes; making lost human capital the country on the loose.

It is therefore that the rate of high joblessness is said to have an unfriendly financial result not exclusively to the jobless people themselves and the close family, additionally to the general public that neglects to productively use its rare assets. From the social perspective, more elevated amount of joblessness when all is said in done and youth joblessness specifically has unfavorable social outcomes. The more extended the term of joblessness is, the more the subsequent issue will be. It is frequently contended that joblessness builds people's powerlessness to lack of healthy sustenance, ailment, mental anxiety, loss of confidence, and prompts discouragement. Thus, as the financial aspects writing contends, joblessness can be viewed as a component of an endless twist with poverty, weakness, and socio-political periphery. Youngsters, especially those encountering long stretch of joblessness, are probably going to have flimsy individual connections, delay marriage, as well as put off tolerating duty regarding kids. In endeavoring to defeat money related weakness, jobless youngsters have a tendency to take part in illicit exercises and introverted conduct, for example, sedate trafficking, vicious wrongdoing or pack fighting and risky sex rehearses, which compounds the rate

of spread of HIV/Helps. Especially, the issue is basic in sub Saharan Africa. The expanding yearly therapeutic cost of HIV/Helps combined with the high cost of wrongdoing anticipation and in addition the high cost of working together has made the sub-landmass less appealing to remote direct speculation, which thusly obstructs potential business openings (ECA, 2005; Getinet, 2003; UN, 2003).

According to Pribram (2012), “Unemployment is a well-defined term in the area of social sciences particular in economics and commerce. Unemployment is a condition of labour market in which the supply of labour is greater than the number of available openings.” In line with this, Fairchild (2013) writes that “Unemployment is forced and voluntary separation from remunerative work on the part of the normal working force during the normal working time, at normal wages and under normal working condition. Scholars have identified different types of unemployment.

Okoye-Nebo, et al (2014) cites Oladele, et al (2011), Alao (2005) and Fajana (2000) as having outlined the different types of unemployment to include; structural unemployment, frictional unemployment, seasonal unemployment, cyclical or Keynesian unemployment, technological unemployment and residual unemployment. Okafor (2013) writes that findings from his empirical studies on youth unemployment from 1990-2013 showed that the largest group of unemployed in the country, in terms of academic qualification, are secondary school graduates. In addition, 40% of unemployment rate were among urban youths aged 20-24 while 31% of the rate were among those aged 15-19. Two-third of the urban unemployed ranged from 15-24 years old.

In 2011, the situation became even more critical with 47.7% of Nigerians aged 15-25 and 25.4% of those between ages 25-44 were willing to work but did not get jobs. On the average, youth unemployment rate in Nigeria is estimated at 48.5% in 2013 (BLG 2013). Okoye-Nebo et al (2014) while elaborating on the incidence of youth unemployment in Nigeria, write that the unemployment situation in the country is so bad that university graduates stay at home for upwards of ten years unable to find any meaningful employment. The graduates of Nigerian universities and polytechnics have become unattractive as employers of labour regard as being unemployable. The trend is that many employers within the domestic economy reserve spaces for young Nigerians that are trained in foreign high institutions.

2.1.4 Youth Unemployment and Anti-social Activities.

Going by this theoretical concept, AAYDI opined that anti-social activities of the youths affect negatively socioeconomic development through the following concerns:

- i. Low production due to disruption of production activities
- ii. Near break down of law and order (e.g. Boko Haram).
- iii. Increased crime rates.
- iv. Increased intra-ethnic hostilities.
- v. Harassment of prospective developers (investors).
- vi. Other criminal tendencies.

AAYDI listed some the reasons for anti-social practices of the youths, especially in the Niger Delta to be complaints for wealth sharing formula from petroleum resources which they claimed that by virtue of the bulk coming out from their father's land, that, they

should be partakers of the gains to alleviate their sufferings associated with extraction activities (Administrator, 2012). Additionally, they elicited other reasons for antisocial activities that apply to Kogi state also, as follows:-

1. Marginalization - Youth resorts to restiveness because of their perceived marginalization by the “selfish” elders in the scheme of things in the communities and society at large. In order to get their share of the benefits accruing to the society they resort to taking on their elders and government headlong, culminating in the restiveness rampant in most of our communities today.
2. Unemployment - The unemployment rate in Nigeria was last reported at 23.90 percent. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has put the figure of unemployed Nigerians at 21.10 per cent in 2010 and 19.70 per cent in 2009. The rising tide of unemployment and the fear of a bleak future among the youth in African countries have made them vulnerable to the manipulations of agents called “provocateurs.” These include aggrieved politicians, religious demagogues, and greedy multinationals that employ these youths to achieve their selfish ambitions.
3. Exuberance - Very often, due to the non-directional strength, dexterity and charisma of the youth leads into full youthful exuberance. This raw energy has of late been channelled into unwholesome and socially unacceptable venture that threaten the very fabrics of the community and society at large. Also the issue of availability and accessibility of hard drugs which predisposes the youth to abnormal behaviours finally leads them to anti-social activities. It is also believed that some disgruntled leaders, elders and politicians in our society resort to recruiting youth for settling scores or using them against perceived enemies. With this trend, the activities of

these youth have degenerated to outright criminality. Once these youth get mobilized for these nefarious activities they become uncontrollable and the society suffers.

4. Poverty - Poverty connotes inequality and social injustice and this traumatizes. More than 70 percent of people in Nigeria are in abject poverty, living below the poverty line, and one- third survive on less than US \$1 dollar a day. This figure includes an army of youth in urban centres in Nigeria who struggle to eke out a living by hawking chewing sticks, bottled water, handkerchiefs, belts, etc. The sales turnover per day and the profit margin on such goods are so small that they can hardly live above the poverty line. Disillusioned, frustrated, and dejected, they seek opportunities to express their anger against the state. Scholars have overtime agreed that there is a link among poverty, loss of livelihood, inequality, and youth restiveness as evidenced by the numerous violent protests against the wielders of power in Nigeria.
5. Inadequate Educational Opportunities and Resources - Quality education has a direct bearing on national prestige, greatness, and cohesion. The knowledge and skill that young people acquire help determine their degree of patriotism and contribution to national integration and progress. Between years 2000 - 2004, about 30 per cent of Nigerian youth between years 10 - 24 were not enrolled in secondary school. The after effect of this situation is that thousands of young people roam the streets in villages, towns and cities in Nigeria. Those who struggles to complete secondary school have no opportunities for tertiary education.

From the foregoing, AAYDI has linked anti-social activities of the youth to unemployment and were succinct on other causes also. They reiterated scholar's position

overtime of tracing the link among these macroeconomic variables of poverty, loss of livelihood, inequality, and youth restiveness as evidenced by the numerous violent protests against the leadership, politicians and bureaucrats in corridors power in Nigeria. In this view, this paper is vehement to generalize that “the duo of unemployment and anti-social activities of the youth inversely affects the socioeconomic development of any society in question. Furthermore, other studies also showed that unemployment leads to poverty, poverty causes insecurity, and insecurity negatively affects socioeconomic development (Akwara, Akwara, Enwuchola, Adekunle, and Udaw, 2013). Also, poverty directly affects youth restiveness and youth restiveness negatively affects human capital development and industrial productivity (Chukweize, 2009). Thus, Chukweize concluded that the poverty level and youth restiveness today in Nigeria are very high with attendant human capital extinction and industrial productivity elusiveness (Chukweize, 2009). Ajufo (2012) reiterated that, in recent times, there have been notable adverse social, economic and political developments in Nigeria, a consequence of youth unemployment and underemployment, particularly exemplified by increasing militancy, violent crimes, kidnapping, restiveness and political instability. The Nigerian situation is further compounded by the recent global financial crisis that has crippled businesses and the prospect of securing jobs for young people. Youth unemployment poses a risk to the Nigerian society. The consequence of this problem, if no major corrective initiatives are taken, could be disastrous for the nation. Youth unemployment has national and global impacts, notably among which are increased violence, crime, drug abuse and political instability. Desperation can drive many people into living outside the law in order to survive and as a means of expressing dissatisfaction at the apparent neglect of their very

existence. Furthermore, the negative consequences include poverty, psychological problems of frustration, depression, hostility, abduction, murder, armed robbery, and all manner of criminal behaviours causing general insecurity of life and property (Afujo, 2012). Additionally, another work was succinct that, the youth anti-social activities and unemployment culminated in Nigeria (especially in Benue state) due to a large extent to the “negligence” on the part of the government to act as a force to reduce poverty, promote a strategic vision of economic growth, advance democracy to achieve sustainable development. No doubt, the existence of these organisations and their advancement assisted considerably to open up space for the expression of dissenting opinions and what could be regarded as alternative voices. Unfortunately, this very character and attribute has come to serve as a shield for opportunistic and nuisance activities of some civil society organisations and disgruntled politicians. In some respects, the nation has witnessed situations whereby monies received from international development partners have been channeled to buying luxurious cars and building high-priced houses by founders of these organisations (Yaro, 2010). Lastly, a broad classification of the age groups from the 15-19 group to the 45-49 group shows that over 50% of the Nigerian population have the major characteristics of the youth population. Thus, it can be confidently inferred that from 1960s to the present, youths have been led and have led in the governance of Nigeria (Osakwe, 2013). They are part and parcel of Nigeria's history as well as significant actors in the kaleidoscope of violence dotting the landscape of the six geo-political zones of Nigeria. They have been seen and heard from in Nigeria. They are a significant “bulge” in the population and demographic structure of the country. Their potential is that at relatively young age they can serve as a catalyst in

spurring economic development that would lift the country out of poverty (Osakwe, 2013). The reality, however, is that they can perpetrate violence or be used to promote violence and terrorism. Thus it is not surprising, as one scholar remarked, that: social change is not engineered by youth, but it is most manifest in youth. The presence of a large contingent of young people in a population may make for a cumulative process of innovation and social and cultural growth; it may lead to elemental, directionless acting-out behaviour; it may destroy old institutions and elevate new elites to power; and the unemployed energies of the young may be organized and directed by totalitarianism. For such a powerful group in any environment, it is unfortunate that in Nigeria (and particularly in Kogi state) government has not been able to maximize gainfully the potentials of this group. Policy promulgations from various administrations have not been able to quell or minimize youth restiveness in Nigeria (Osakwe, 2013).

2.1.5 Socio-Economic Development

Tawiah (1989) writes that “ economic development refers to an increase (or expansion) of the National Income or Total Volume of production of goods and services of a country accompanied by improvements in the social, political and economic lives of the citizens inhabiting that country.” According to Ande (2005), Economic development is a process whereby the level of National Production (National Income) or per capital income increases over a period of time. The purpose of economic development is to raise the standard of living and the general well-being of the people in the economy. Feldman, Hadjimichael, Kemeny, & Lanahan (2014) cite Amartya Sen (1999) in providing a very expansive explanation of economic development which is appropriate to the context of this study. They write that;

Economic development occurs when individual agents have the opportunity to develop the capacities that allow them to actively engage and contribute to the economy. In the aggregate, this should lower transaction costs and increase social mobility. Rather than being reduced to a static factor in a production process, individuals become the agents of change in the process of economic development: they have the freedom to realize their potential. The greater the number of individuals able to participate in the economy and the society, the greater the opportunity for new ideas to circulate and be put into action. Economic development is measured by rising real per capita income, Gini coefficients and other measures of the distribution of income and wealth as well as indicators of quality of life, that range from life expectancy to crime statistics to environmental quality (Sen 1999 cited in Feldman, Hadjimichael, Kemeny & Lanahan, 2014)

The importance of the discuss on economic development in Nigeria, has to be understood from the fact that “Nigeria is economically weak due to inadequate domestic economic capacity and social infrastructure needed to boost the country’s productivity, growth and competitiveness” (Onwuka & Eguavoen, 2007). The fact that the Nigeria depends predominantly on revenue from oil and gas sector, has created a situation where is faces unfavourable terms of trade with other countries especially the advanced industrialized countries from whom it imports its manufactured products. (Obadan, 2001 cited in Onwuka & Eguavoen, 2007). The inconsistency in the implementation of economic policies over the years and the challenge of public sector corruption has hindered the ability of the country to achieve its potentials in spite of enormous resources.

2.1.6 Social-Economic Effects of Youth Unemployment in Kogi state.

Ndiofin, Apori, & Ndiofin, (2012) write that “security is a contextual issue which no state in the international system consigns to the periphery; it is a core value that makes the state relevant in the international system”. The World Health Organization (WHO) (2004) reports that death rate attributable to violence across Africa is estimated at 60%

per 100, 000 more than twice the global rate. The level of involvement of unemployed young people in crime and violent activities across sub-Saharan Africa has been on the increase. Some scholars have attributed rising incidence of prostitution, armed robbery, rape, and other forms of violent activities to the high level of youth unemployment in these countries.

Edward (2011) writes that the problem of social and political crime in Kogi state has been exacerbated by the high rate of unemployment and economic hardship which has forced many university graduates to go into various crimes. A 2009 World Bank Report on “Employment and Growth” warned that “the share of young people between the ages of 15 - 24 outside the labour force is growing, despite the country’s strong growth performance over the years.”

All Africa (2010) reported that the UN-Habitat study on crimes and violence stressed that socio-economic inequality and lack of opportunities for social advancement and employment are among the root causes of crime. In Kogi state, it may be deduced that a large number of the youths involved in criminal activities are from disadvantaged families and with limited opportunities for living a good life, they fall prey to social and political criminal networks.

Furthermore, Ibrahim (2006) reported that an empirical survey of children and youths in organized armed crime in Kogi state Nigeria showed that disenchantment and frustration of young people due to mass poverty and unemployment, has increased the number of aggrieved youths and resulted in the emergence of “area boys” and Almajiris who targeted the very society that alienated them. Awogbenle and Iwuamadi (2010) reported

that their survey revealed that armed militant groups in Nigeria namely: Bakassi Boys, O'dua People's Congress (OPC) and Egbesu Boys were made up of youths within 16-17 years (40%), 18-19 years (10%), 20-21 years, (20%) and 20-23 years (20%). Approximately 70% of these youths were unemployed which explains why it is easy to recruit them into armed militancy activities. Bennel (2002) argued that urban society is becoming increasingly criminalized, especially with the proliferation of youth gangs. Neither homes or markets are safe in Nigeria because of frequent occurrence of armed robbery (including bank robberies), homicide acts, rape, assassinations of differ kinds, ritual murders, vandalism, car theft, cybercrimes (popularly referred to as yahoo-yahoo), computer crimes, prostitution, use of illegal substances, drug peddling, gun running (proliferation of small arms), etc.

Political godfathers are known to have used unemployed youths to undermine the democratic process, thereby hindering the election of competent leaders by the electorate. Unemployed youths have been used by political godfathers across the country to engage in anti-democratic activities during the fourth republic. Political Godfathers usually hire unemployed youths to oppress, intimidate or kill political opponents who they believe stand the chance of defeating them in general elections (Sanni, 2007; Abdullahi, 2005). In other instances, during elections they are engaged to monitor and defend the votes of their particular candidates by standing at the polling booths to steal or prevent ballot boxes from being stolen depending on their strength and popularity in the political wards (Abdul-Jelil, n.d). Sometimes, the political godfathers use these unemployed youths to engage in stuffing of ballot boxes with ballot papers, Illegal thumb-printing of ballot

papers, ballot box snatching, mobilize children for under-age voting, amongst other activities that border on rigging of elections (Olarinmoye, 2008).

Okoye-Nebo, et al, (2014) write that the inability of the Nigerian state to provide stable power supply has made it hostile to investment. Manufacturing industries that rely on generating plants to power their manufacturing outfits end up operating at higher costs than their competitors in other countries, and in the era of globalization, they choose to close shop or relocate to countries with favourable operating environment. Closure or relocation of such industries leads to loss of jobs and inability to create new ones, which heightens the crisis of youth unemployment in the country (Onifade, 2011). The closure and relocation of the industries affects economic development as the contribution they were making to the national economy will be lacking. The closure or relocation of manufacturing industries and investors makes it difficult for the country to attract new foreign direct investment which is regarded as a major requirement for the attainment of economic development (Nwogwugwu, Alao & Egwuonwu, 2012).

It globally acknowledged that for any country to achieve economic development it must industrial to the extent of having comparative advantage in particular manufactured products. Where industries instead of growing, close shop because of unfavourable operating environment it has grave implications for the national economy. Contrary to the projections of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (2007) that Nigeria was to emerge as the 40th most attractive location for foreign direct investment FDI in the world, Ezekiel (2010) and Williams (2011) report that the volume of new FDI attraction had continued to dwindle, as Nigeria attracts less volume of FDI

than Angola and Ghana. This may not be unconnected to high level of insecurity in different parts of the country of which unemployed youths have been the principal actors.

As AfDB et al. (2012) indicate, within some countries in Africa, urban youth unemployment rate is assessed more frequently and it is six times higher than that of rate in provincial regions. By and large, living in an urban region expands the likelihood of being unemployed in Ghana (Sackey and Osei, 2006). Kingdom and Knight (2004) explain that the likelihood of an urban occupant getting unemployed is at 8.6 percent in South Africa. The sex orientation gaps of the youth are also a factor of unemployment. Dickens and Lang (1995) find out that there is a high unemployment rate among females than males in Sri Lanka. In Ghana, however, Baah-Boateng (2012) observes that unemployment is a great challenge for males than females from 1960, until 2000 when the turnaround happened. He insists that the unemployment rate among females in 2000 was higher than males. Naudé and Serumaga-Zake (2001) also reveal that sexual orientation was a huge determinant of joblessness in South Africa's North-West territory. Similarly AfDB et al. (2012) observe joblessness to be high among the uneducated especially in middle income nations than low income nations. They argue that the informed unemployed youth will probably in the long run migrate in order to escape unemployment than the uneducated youth.

According to Sackey and Osei (2006), the fundamental levels of education are related generally with greater joblessness in Ghana. Anyanwu (2013) utilizes cross-sectional information over the time, 1991–2009 in Africa to demonstrate the expanding impact in the country's household venture on the rate of work and suggesting a diminishing impact

on youth unemployment in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) with the modification stated in North Africa.

Ajayi (2014) examines the effect of unemployment on the behavior of the university graduates in Ado-Ekiti and their immediate environment. Hanging the study on strain theory of Robert K. Merton, It is observed that Nigerian society places much emphasis on goals without making adequate provision for the means of achieving them; the tendency is to resort to deviant means. Multi-stage sampling technique was employed, using simple random sampling to select four political wards out of the twelve in the study site; accidental sampling method was employed to pick 100 respondents from each of the political wards selected. Responses were solicited through questionnaire. Data gathered were analyzed with SPSS (statistical package for social sciences). Frequency tables were generated and hypotheses tested using chi-square to discuss the relationship between unemployment and criminal behavior among graduates in Ado-Ekiti. The study emphasized the urgent need for government to encourage the establishment of local firms and industries, develop agricultural sector to absorb the mass of unemployed youths and give out revolving loans to graduates to start up their own businesses. The paper concludes that there should be introduction of entrepreneurship and vocational training in to all levels of educational curriculum in Nigeria for versatility and skills acquisition.

Elhorst (2003) finds an immediate connection between the level of instructive achievement and employability. He examines a number of effects that instruction has on people's business design/employability. He states that in an economy with mechanical advancement, work requests normally concentrate on skills and trained people. Secondly, inquiry practices of skilled people empower them to discover employment more rapidly

than the less trained people. Finally, man's instructive accomplishment results in the likelihood of individual to be laid off. Kabaklarli, Hezeler and Buhus (2011), discover that, the rate of unemployment among the adolescent (15-29years) increased for those in higher educational level than those with optional training level and low educational level

2.2 Empirical Literature

Abomaye-Nimenibo (2015) examined the socio-economic effects and the causes of youth unemployment in Nigeria. The study indicated that youth unemployment has many negative effects to the society, economy, family, and individuals. From the response got from the questionnaires revealed that youth unemployment leads to poverty, low productivity, losses in foreign direct investment, low revenue generation, rural urban migration, illicit activities which increases insecurity, anti-social activities such as armed robbery, prostitution, political thuggery, violence, kidnapping, restiveness and other social vices evident among the unemployed youths and this constitutes danger to the stability, growth and development of the state. The research concludes that, addressing the problems of youth unemployment, must involve all stakeholders. Suggestions from the analysis therefore, are that effective policy measures such as re-prioritization or revitalization of agricultural sector, reformation of educational system, provision of enabling environment and building of industries be pursued vigorously which will drastically reduce unemployment and poverty as well as eradicate the menace of youth unemployment.

Luke and Sola (2013) Unemployment is like cankerworm and cancer that has plagued and which has eaten deep into the fabric of the economy. The study examines the menace

of unemployment and its cost implications in relation to the activities of the Militants, the nefarious activities of Boko Haram sect and infrastructural vandalization by the unemployed youths on the economy. Survey research method was employed and data were collected from the sampled population with the aid of questionnaire and relevant secondary sources of data were also used. Chi square was used to test the hypotheses at 5% level of significance. Multiple regression analysis was employed to analyse the time series data used in the study. Findings show that unemployment has negative cost implications on Nigerian economy. It was recommended that a policy that will reduce unemployment to the barest minimum be introduced.

Akuhwa (2015) "youth unemployment and anti-social activities and their effects on socioeconomic development in Nigeria." A review of these works has their central tenets on causes and affects phenomena but failed to address the issues with empirical reality as their recommendations were not immersed in resource-based policy approaches. The paper addresses all the issues using a policy decision analytic graphical approach having four generic policy positions: optimistic or proactive, coping, opportunistic, and pragmatic. The paper also called on policy direction toward the market highlighting that it is in the activity level and output level in the economy that employment, investment, income and corresponding socioeconomic development rents are obvious. Finally, the paper recommended that the policy positions to be taken by policy groups in Nigeria and especially Benue state should be devoid of corruption, financial sharp practices, favouritism and nepotism, through embracing best practices of accountability, transparency, probity, integrity and ethics. These are the necessary conditions for this

policy model to be maximized in seeking redress to youth unemployment and anti-social activities for socioeconomic development.

Aiyedogbon and Bright (2012) examine Poverty and Unemployment in Nigeria as crucial to the development of the Nigerian economy. The relevance of the study was the fact that, that Nigeria is ranked 158th on the human development index is unacceptable. The study employed incidence of poverty as a function of unemployment, agricultural, manufacturing and services contributions to real GDP, population and inflation rate in which the growth rate of the variables were modeled. The results of the study revealed that unemployment, agricultural and services contributions to real GDP as well as population have positive determining influence on poverty level in Nigeria with only agricultural sector statistically insignificant. On the other hand, manufacturing sector contribution to real GDP and inflation rate exhibited negative relationship on poverty level in Nigeria with only manufacturing sector appearing significant. The study recommended among other things, that holistic effort should be made by governments at all levels to create jobs and arrest unemployment.

Delight (2017) Unemployment has been a challenge to many economies especially to those in the developing world. The main purpose of the study was to examine the causes and effects of unemployment among the youth in Ga West Municipality of Greater Accra Region. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were employed. The quantitative data on the youth were collected from 300 respondents in 10 communities while qualitative data on the youth were also collected through focus group discussions in the same communities. Descriptive statistics and thematic analysis were respectively chosen to analyse the quantitative and qualitative data collected from the field. Among other

things, the study indicated rural-urban migration as a major cause of youth unemployment in Ga West Municipality. Suggestion was therefore made to the Government to create jobs in the rural communities of Ghana.

Ngozi and Godwin (2015) Youth unemployment may be regarded as one of the major problems confronting the Nigerian state presently. Unemployed youths feel alienated from the society and have a total distrust of the political system. A person's job beyond providing for daily subsistence also determines the individual's social status, affecting relationship with peers, people in the person's neighborhood as well as extended family members. The paper a desk research, relied entirely on secondary data, sourced from scholarly peer-reviewed journal articles, relevant published books, materials downloaded from the internet, as well as government and institutional publications. In the study, the researchers argue that high level of youth unemployment in both urban and rural areas in Nigeria has generated a situation of acute social and political unrest. The frustrated youths have become aggressive in making themselves available to be used by politicians who are not sure of winning the people's mandate during general election. These politicians pay them to engage in anti-democratic process activities, including pre-election, election-day and post-election violence. Some youths engage in various criminal activities that frustrate economic development of the state. The recommend that government should put in place social welfare programmes that attend to the needs of unemployed youths, provide the enabling environment for private investors to establish industries that will employ the youths as well as introduce the fiscal policies that will make banks to provide soft loans to the youths who have entrepreneurial skills.

Williams (2018) examined the socio-economic and paraphernalia effects and the causes of youth unemployment in Ogu Urban Town, and her sister towns in Ogu/Bolo Local Government Area (LGA), of Rivers State, Nigeria. The study indicated that youth unemployment has a lot of negative effects on the individual, family, economy and on the society. Youth unemployment leads to poverty, low productivity, and losses on the government in revenue generation; rural-urban migration, and illicit activities which increase insecurity, anti-social activities such as prostitution, political thuggery, violence, restiveness, petroleum bunkering and other social vices evident among the unemployed youths and this constitutes danger to the stability, growth, and development of the Local, State and Federal Government. Following on the research findings, the conclude that, problems of youth unemployment must be solved jointly by the three tiers of government, beginning with the unemployed and all stakeholders. Re-prioritization and revitalization of the agricultural sector (fishing predominantly for the riverine communities), acquisition of formal education, development of the needed infrastructures and building of industries be pursued vigorously which will significantly reduce unemployment in no small measure and poverty reduction as well as eradication of the menace of youth unemployment not only in Ogu/Bolo LGA but in the totality of Nigeria.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The study adopts the Frustration-aggression theory and Functionalist approach. The major proposition of this theory is that human needs can propel them toward misunderstanding or conflict. It holds that every human being has certain needs which are arranged in order of priority. There are some of these needs that are called fundamental or basic needs and that failure to satisfy them could result in frustration and consequently

the frustrated person or group may be forced to aggressively react in a manner that will lead to a crisis or conflict.

Dollard, Doob, Miller, Mowrer, and Sears (1939 cited in Ajayi & Nwogwugwu, 2014) argue that people are motivated to act aggressively by a drive induced by frustration. "The concept of frustration denotes condition that arises when goal attainment is blocked, while aggression constitutes actions aimed at harming perceived stumbling blocks" (Jegede & Ajayi, 2008). The implication of the proposition of this theory is that frustration will inevitably lead to some form of aggression. Also, there are certain unacceptable practices such as youth unemployment that have become institutionalized in the society, which serve as source of pain. As long as the very active young people are not provided with the opportunity for self-actualization in terms of gainful employment after being educated, the tendency for them to be frustrated and become aggressive as such taking out their frustration on the society exists. The Functionalist Approach is favoured by many scholars who seek explanations of deviant behaviour and crime. Functionalist approach sees deviant behaviour as being the consequence of malfunctioning social structure of the society, which exerts a definite pressure upon certain individuals in the society to engage in nonconforming or conforming conduct. Merton (1957) puts this in very clear perspective asserting that any society in which there is strong emphasis on specific goals to be achieved by people without building of the institutional mechanisms for their attainment, will inevitably lead to what Emile Durkheim called "anomie" or "normlessness" or "deviation". Merton (1968) argues that a society has both approved goals and approved ways of attaining them. When some members of the society accept the goals (employment) but do not have access to the

approved norms is likely to be weakened, and they may try to attain the goals by other socially unacceptable means (fraud). In other words, criminal behavior occurs when society approved means are not available for the realization of highly desired goals. These theories could be used to link to the rising number of unemployed youths involvement in political, financial and economic crimes in Nigeria. A country that produces thousands of university graduates every year without commensurate employment opportunities may be creating a fertile ground for a feeling of frustration among these unemployed graduates. Naturally, there is a feeling of joy and great expectation when a student graduates from a university – these expectations gradually fades away and is replaced by feeling of frustration after some years of joblessness caused by the inability of the various sectors of the economy, especially the productive sectors to grow to accommodate these new graduates in terms of job opportunities. As frustration prolongs and the feeling of deprivation of what is expected increases, there is a greater probability that the individual or people can resort to illegitimate activities in order to actualize their expectations in the society. The rise in political and social crimes (robbery, kidnapping, thuggery, terrorism) committed by youth is a sign of “gap” in the society.

The society already has expectation for individuals and established means of achieving them. When the means are limited as youth unemployment as at 2013 was estimated to be 48.5%, the young people are forced to achieve the goal through illegal means in order to fulfill perceived societal expectations. Kidnapping is increasingly becoming difficult to completely eradicate across the different geo-political zones in Nigeria. Unfortunately,

some unemployed youths seem to view the anti-social activities as a lucrative business given the age range of those who had been apprehended over the last few years.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The study used adopted survey research design. This method is a research approach that combines qualitative and quantitative methods. It is premised on an assumption that combination of quantitative and qualitative research approaches provides better understanding of research problems than using just only one of the two. The study adopted this approach for a reason that the demerits of quantitative and qualitative methods will be dealt with in order to produce a robust results (Creswell, 2003).

Sullivan (2001) explained that qualitative data is data collected in the form of words, pictures, descriptions or narratives. On the other hand, quantitative approach involves quantifying data or assigning measures in order to statistically test their relationship. Gay, Mills and Airasian (2011) confirmed that the study based on qualitative data is unstructured, primarily exploratory, and focuses at breaking fresh grounds and giving insights. Quantitative-data research employ techniques that quantify data and typically subject them to statistical analysis. Therefore, combination of the two approaches would appear to yield better outcome.

In the considerations of the choice of both the qualitative and quantitative methodology, primarily, the quantitative research placed the study in the position to focus on its main objectives, whereas qualitative research positioned the study to focus on my subject's perspective.

3.2. Population, Sample and Sampling Technique

The target population for the study was the youth Kogi state. The study adopts definition of the unemployed youth age (15+) as stated in the conceptual framework. However the Nigeria Bureau of Statistical Service pegs the highest youth age at 35 years. Therefore, all people within the age bracket from 15+ up to 35 years were potential respondents for the quantitative interviews.

Sample size and sampling technique

In all, the study used a sample of 300 youth for the quantitative interviews. The respondents were randomly selected from both urban and rural communities in the state. A multistage random sampling technique was used with cluster sampling being the main sampling technique. The state was clustered into urban and rural communities. In all, there were 141 urban and 60 rural communities. Names of all the urban communities were written on equal sheets of paper and later folded and put in a closed basket. After shaking the basket several times, five communities were eventually selected to represent the urban. The same process was followed to select five other rural communities.

On entering a selected community, all households were listed after which the figure obtained was divided by a predetermined number of respondents to be interviewed from a community. A household became eligible for the quantitative survey if it had a youth otherwise it is ignored and the next available household was considered.

3.3 Method of Data Collection

Questionnaire was the main instrument used in collecting the quantitative data while interview guide was used for the qualitative interviews. Questionnaire tends to provide

the researchers with a quick method of collecting data from respondents. Besides, most people are familiar with questionnaires. The questionnaire used had closed ended questions and one open-ended question.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

The data collected was analysed by simple percentage and result narrated descriptively and tabulated according to the response area of the questionnaires collected. Normally, the instrumentation deals on how the research generated his information, what instrument was employed. In this works, however, the researcher used questionnaires in order to generate information from the sampled respondents.

For the calculation of simple percentage, we shall use, $\frac{x}{N} \times 100$ (Adefila, 2008)

Where, X = frequency of response,

n = number of the respondents opinions in a particular options

N = total number of the respondents

100 = percentage constant factor

3.5 Justification of Methods

The justification for the use of survey research design is because it best describes and shows the associations that exist between parametric relationship which is the primary aim of the research questions. It does not only show association between variables, but shows the degree of the associations.

The justification for simple percentage technique, according to Studenmund (1997) is stated below;

- i. It is mathematically convenient to engage the relationship between corporate social responsibility and firm performance.
- ii. It captures predictive ability corporate social responsibility models.
- iii. The results generated by regression are easy to understand and interpret;
- iv. It has some desirable statistical properties that will enables us engage in statistical inference and hypothesis testing.

Therefore, the justification for using simple percentage in this study is to present in tables and explain the contemporary unemployment and anti-social activities of youth on socio-economic development of Kogi state.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Data Presentation

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data collected in both questionnaire administered. A total of three hundred (300) questionnaires were administered to the sampled respondents, out of which two hundred and seventy-four (274) were completed and returned.

4.1.1 Research Question One: What are the causes of unemployment and anti-social activities of the youth in Kogi state?

Table 4.1: Respondents view on over-emphasis on paper qualification without skill acquisition as causes of unemployment in Kogi state

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	125	45.6
Disagree	81	29.6
I am not sure	68	24.8
Total	274	100

Sources: Field Survey, 2020

The respondents were asked to state their view on the issues of over-emphasis on paper qualification in search for job than acquisition of skill as reason or cause of unemployment in Kogi state, the data obtained revealed that 125 representing (45.6%) of the respondents agreed while 81 representing (29.6%) of the respondents disagreed and 68 representing (24.8%) of the respondents were not sure of the question.

Table 4.2: Respondents view on whether high level public sector corruption breed unemployment in Kogi state

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	176	64.2
Disagree	73	26.6
I am not sure	25	9.1
Total	274	100

Sources: Field Survey, 2020

The table above revealed that 176 representing (64.2%) of the respondents agreed that high level of public sector corruption breed unemployment in Kogi state while 73 representing (26.6%) of the respondents disagreed and 25 representing (9.1%) of the respondents were not sure.

Table 4.3: Respondents view on untimely economic policies and population growth breed unemployment in Kogi state

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	153	55.8
Disagree	89	32.5
I am not sure	32	11.7
Total	274	100

Sources: Field Survey, 2020

Responses on issues of untimely economic policies and population growth as breeding unemployment in Kogi state, the data obtained revealed that 153 representing (55.8%) of the respondents agreed while 89 representing (32.5%) of the respondents disagreed and 32 representing (11.7%) of the respondents were not sure of the question.

4.1.2 What is the nature of anti-social activities among the youth of Kogi state?

Table 4.4: Respondents view on factors contributing to anti-social activities in Kogi state

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Fallen education	83	30.3
Peer pressure	39	14.2
Political failure	90	32.8
Lack of industrialization	62	22.6
Total	274	100

Sources: Field Survey, 2020

Responses on factors contributing to anti-social activities in Kogi state revealed that 83 representing (30.3%) of the respondents indicates fallen education, 39 representing (14.2%) of the respondents indicates peer pressure while 90 representing (32.8%) of the respondents indicates political failure as in failure on the leadership and 62 representing (22.6%) of the respondents indicates lack of industrialization within the state.

Table 4.5: Respondents view on types of anti-social activities in Kogi state

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Organized crime	76	27.7
Petty crime	28	10.2
Kidnapping	47	17.2
Political thuggery	123	44.9
Total	274	100

Sources: Field Survey, 2020

On types of anti-social activities in Kogi state rampant in Kogi state, the data obtained revealed that 76 representing (27.7%) of the respondents indicates organized crime, 28 representing (10.2%) of the respondents indicates petty crime while 47 representing (17.2%) of the respondents indicates kidnapping and 123 representing (44.9%) of the respondents said political thuggery.

Table 4.6: Respondents view on effect of anti-social activities on youth in Kogi state

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Brain drain	83	30.3
Lost of life	80	29.2
Shame and disgrace	49	17.9
Destruction of properties	62	22.6
Total	274	100

Sources: Field Survey, 2020

Responses on effects of anti-social activities on youth in Kogi state as obtained by the respondents indicates that, 83 representing (30.3%) of the respondents indicates brain drain while 80 representing (29.2%) of the respondents indicates lost of life. 49

representing (17.9%) of the respondents said shame and disgrace and 62 representing (22.6%) of the respondents indicates destruction of properties as shown in the table above.

4.1.3 How can the anti-social activities caused by unemployment be reduced in Kogi state?

Table 4.7: Respondents view on relationship between unemployment and anti-social activities of youth in Kogi state

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
High	163	59.5
Moderate	67	24.5
Low	44	16.1
Total	274	100

Sources: Field Survey, 2020

The respondents were asked to state the level of relationship between unemployment and anti-social activities of youth in Kogi state, the data obtained revealed that 163 representing (59.5%) of the respondents said its high while 67 representing (24.5%) of the respondents said moderate and 44 representing (16.1%) of the respondents said it is low.

Table 4.8: Respondents view how anti-social activities caused by unemployment can be reduced in Kogi state

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Introduce entrepreneurship skill into education	55	20.1
Improve Agricultural sector	70	25.5
Provide employment opportunities	96	35.1
Pay retirees pension as at when due	53	19.3
Total	274	100

Sources: Field Survey, 2020

Responses on how anti-social activities caused by youth unemployment can be reduced in Kogi state revealed that 55 representing (20.1%) of the respondents indicates introduction of entrepreneurship skills into education, 70 representing (25.5%) of the respondents

indicates improved agricultural sector while 96 representing (35.1%) of the respondents indicates provision of employment opportunities and 53 representing (19.3%) of the respondents indicates payment of retirees pension as at when due.

4.2 Data Analysis and Results

The analysis and result of the data presented were carried out with the aid of answering the research question formulated in chapter one of the study.

Research question one: What are the causes of unemployment and anti-social activities of the youth in Kogi state? the data obtained in table 4.1 revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that over emphasis on paper qualification without skill acquisition causes unemployment in Kogi state, thus table 4.2 complement by revealing that majority attesting that public sector corruption breed unemployment and table 4.3 also revealed that population growth and untimely economic policies causes unemployment.

Research question two; What is the nature of anti-social activities among the youth of Kogi state? the data obtained in table revealed that fallen education, political failure and lack of industrialization are the nature of anti-social activities in Kogi state, table 4.5 revealed the types of anti-social activities thus, organized, petty crime, political thurggry and kidnapping are the types of anti-social activities, hence table 4.6 revealed brain drain, lost of life and destruction of properties as the effects of anti-social activities in youth within Kogi state.

Research question three; How can the anti-social activities caused by unemployment be reduced in Kogi state? the data obtained and presented in table 4.7 revealed that the relationship between unemployment and anti-social activities in Kogi state is high, while

table 4.8 revealed that introduction of entrepreneurship and vocational skill into education, improve the agricultural sector, provide employment opportunities and pay retirees their pension as at when due as the measure youth anti-social activities caused by unemployment will be reduced.

4.3 Discussion of Findings

The study revealed that there is a relationship between unemployment and anti-social activities. This finding was supported by Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) anomic theory which stated that, when the social system fails to provide the individual with the clear cut guides to action, which is characterized by the absence of value or confusion of value in the society deviance in different proportions is witnessed. Inability of youth to secure employment will frustrate them and trigger criminal inclinations. This is also supported by Chigunta (2002), argument that when youths are denied legitimate means of livelihood and grow up in a culture that encourages criminal behavior the tendency to criminality becomes high. The finding also shows that the level of education determines the type of crime an offender commits as the study revealed also that most crimes engaged in by unemployed youth are organised crimes. The study shows that Kogi youth have the requisite skills to be employable, this finding was supported by Aregbesola (2008) where he argued that unemployment rate in Nigeria is a waste of human resources. The knowledge they ought to have used for building up the nation is used to destroy it by engaging in criminal acts. The major causes of youth unemployment are the high retirement age of workers, lack of entrepreneurship, and vocational skills and poor education system. The finding also shows that peer group influence have positive relationship with anti-social activities. The kind of group or friend a person keeps to a

greater extent will determine his behavior either as conformist or as a deviant. The study also indicated that anti-social activities reduces the self-esteem and self-worth of individual who engages in criminal act

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The study was conducted to examine the effects of unemployment and anti-social activities of youth on socio-economic development of Kogi state. Three research objectives and research questions were formulated to guide the study. The related literature review was discussed based on the variables of the study; a survey research design was adopted for the study. The study examines the effect of unemployment and anti-social activities of youth on socio-economic development of Kogi state. A sample population of three hundred (300) respondents who are youth and resident of the Kogi state. The instrument used for the collection of data was questionnaire and a total of three hundred (300) questionnaires were issued which two hundred and seventy-four (274) questionnaires returned. After the recovery of the responses, analysis and interpretation of data collected were carried out. Data obtained for the study were analyzed, using simple percentage in line with the objectives of the study. The study found out that there is a relationship between unemployment and anti-social activities of youth. This finding was supported by Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) anomie theory which stated that, when the social system fails to provide the individual with the clear cut guides to action, which is characterized by the absence of value or confusion of value in the society deviance in different proportions is witnessed.

5.2 Conclusion

This study examines the relationship between unemployment and anti-social activities. It was observed therefore, that unemployment is one of the major factors that accounts for the anti-social activities of the unemployed youth, hence there is a positive relationship between youth unemployment and anti-social activities. The state has failed in its responsibility of providing job opportunities for the youths. This has impelled many of the unemployed youths to criminal activities. The study also finds out that the major causes of unemployment are lack of entrepreneurship and vocational skill among youths.

This conclusion was made on the ground that some of the respondents who were youths did not wait to be employed. In fact some of them were already self-employed from their entrepreneurship and vocational skills learned before or during their childhood days. For this set of employed youths, there was no need to resolve to crime for survival. Other factors responsible for the causes of unemployment are late retirement age of the old workers and decay in standard of education. It was also discovered that the nature of anti-social activities found among unemployed youths in Kogi state is usually the organized crime, such as armed robbery, kidnapping, internet fraud, cheque forgery, they carry out their operations with more tact arising from their intellectual ability and some of the unemployed female youths took to prostitution.

5.3 Recommendations

In consonance with ILO (2008) one important strategy for expanding the number of available jobs is to expand the number of job creators. Promotion of entrepreneurship is an indispensable component of Kogi state socio-economic development.

Promotion of youth entrepreneurship in particular can directly impact potential young business-starters themselves, while spreading positive employment impacts among their peers and their communities.

Government should therefore, encourage industries that will create employment opportunities for many Kogi youth such as improving local firms and industries, and empower the agricultural sector and encourage youth's especially unemployed youth to get engaged in it.

It is also recommended that government at all levels should encourage self-employment. There are many youth that wish to be on their own but they don't have the financial muscle.

Government should finance small scale enterprises by giving out loan to the graduates to start up their own business.

There should be introduction of entrepreneurship and vocational training into our educational system at all levels in Nigeria. This will help the society as well as individuals within it live safe and secure. Even if the graduates are unable to secure job on time, they can easily embark on the work they have learnt. They can even be an employer of labor instead of wasting time to look for the elusive job.

It is suggested that government should reduce the retirement age of workers and give them their pension as at when due. This will give way for the effective utilization of the skills for the economic benefit of the country.

References

- Adebayo, A. (1999). Youth Unemployment and National Directorate of Employment Self Employment Programmes. *Nigerian Journal of Economics and Social Studies*, 41 (1), pp. 81-102.
- Adedoyin, R. (2010). Graduate Unemployment in Nigeria. Available: <http://EzineArticles.com/expert>
- Administrator (2012). "Youth Restiveness and unemployment in Nigeria." The Advocates for the Advancement of Youth Development Initiatives. Retrieved from: <http://www.advocates4youth.org/index.php?option>
- Ajufo, B.I. (2012). "Challenges of Youth Unemployment in Nigeria: Effective Career Guidance as a Panacea." *An International Multi-disciplinary Journal, Ethiopia* Vol. 7 (1), Serial No. 28, January, 2013:307-321 ISSN 1994-9057 (Print) ISSN 2070--0083 (Online) DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/afrev.v7i1.21>.
- Akwara, A., Akwara, N. F., Enwuchola, J., Adekunle, M., and Udaw, J (2013). Poverty and Unemployment: Implications for National Security and Good governance in Nigeria. *International Journal of Public Administration and Management Research (IJPARM)*, Volume 2, Number 1, October, 2013.
- Ann, D. and Robert, W. (2000). *Crime Causation: Economic Theory*. Wellesley College NBER: and University of Surrey Press.
- Aregbesola, B. S. (2008). *Unemployment in Nigeria on the Increase*. Nigeria Village Square.
- Asaju, K., Arome, S., and Anyio, F.S. (2014). "The Rising Rate of Unemployment in Nigeria: the Socio-economic and Political Implications." *Global Business and Economics Research Journal*, 3(2): 12-32 ISSN: 2302-4593. © Global Business and Economics Research Journal. Available online at <http://www.journal.globejournal.org>.
- Attoh, F. (2012). Rethinking Crimes and Violent Behavior in Nigeria: An Appraisal of the Challenges and Solutions. *British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*, 8 (2), pp. 213-221, Available: <http://www.bjournal.co.uk/BJASS.aspx> (June 19, 2014).
- Bausman, K. and Richard, W. (2004). An Examination of the Link between Employment Volatility and the Spatial Distribution of Property Crime Rate. *The America Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 63 (3), pp. 665-696.
- Becker, G. S. (1992). *The Economic Way of Looking at Life*. Nobel Lecture, December 9, Department of Economics, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL., USA.

- Bennell, P. S. (2000). *Improving Youth Livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Review of Policies and Programmes with Particular Reference to the Link Between Sexual Behavior and Economic Well Being*, Ottawa: IDRC/USAID
- Chapman, B., Kapuscinski, C. A. Roussel, S., Weatherburn, D. and Chilvers, M. (2002). *Employment Duration, Schooling and Property Crime*, Paper presented at the Role of Schools in Crime Prevention Conference convened by the Australian Institute of Criminology in conjunction with the Department of Education, Employment and Training, Victoria, and Crime Prevention Victoria and held in Melbourne, 30 September – 1 October.
- Chigunta, F. (2002). *The Socio-Economic Situation of Youths in Africa: Problems, Prospects and Options*. A Paper Presented at the Youth Employment Summit, Alexandria, Egypt, pp. 1-13.
- Chukweize, C. (2009). *Poverty and Youth Restiveness in Nigeria: Implications for National Development*. *Ozean Journal of Social Sciences* 2(2), 2009. ISSN 1943-2577.
- Daft, R. (2010). *New Era of Management*, International edition, Ninth Edition, South-Western: CENGAGE Learning.
- Harold, G. (2009). "Unemployment" Microsoft® Encarta® 2009 [DVD]. Redmond, WA: Microsoft Corporation. Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
- Hillier, F. and Lieberman, G. (2010). *Introduction to Operations Research*, Ninth Edition, McGraw-Hill International Edition. Boston: McGrawHill.
- Johnson, B., and Onwuegbuzie, J. (2004). "Mixed Methods Research: A Research Paradigm Whose Time Has Come." *Educational Researcher*, Vol. 33, No. 7, pp. 14–26.
- Osakwe, C. (2010). "Youth, Unemployment and National Security in Nigeria" *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science* Vol. 3 No. 21 [Special Issue - December 2013]
- Soyombo, O. and Attoh, F. (2009). *Trend of Political Crime and Violence in Nigeria*, In Salawu, R.I., Akinade, A. and Adetona, S. O. (eds) *Curbing Political Violence in Nigeria: The Role of Security Profession*, Lagos, Nigeria Institute of Security, p. 135.
- Sharma, J. (2010). *Operations Research Theory and Practice*, 4th Edition, Chennai: Macmillan Publishers India Limited
- Steven, R. and Rudolf, W. E. (1998). *Identifying the Effect of Unemployment on Crime*. *Journal of Law and Economics*, 44 (1). Success, N. and Leke, B. (2011). *Violence, Crime Blamed on Unemployment*, Mifflin Press.

- Taha, H. (2008). Operations Research an Introduction, Eighth Edition, New-Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Private Limited.
- Thornberry, T. and Christenson, R. L. (1984). Unemployment and Criminal Involvement: An Investigation of Reciprocal Causal Structures. *American Sociological Review*, 49 (3), pp. 398-411.
- Trading Economic (2012). Nigeria Unemployment Rate. Available: <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/nigeria/unemployment> (June 18, 2014).
- Trogdon, H. (2006). The Unemployment–Crime Relationship, Lagos: Malthouse Press Limited.
- Witt, R. and Witte, A. D. (2002). Crime Causation: Economic Theories. *Encyclopaedia of Crime and Justice*, Available: <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G2-3403000063.html> (June 16, 2014).
- Yaro, L. (2010). "Curbing Youth Restiveness in Nigeria: The Role of Civil Society Organisations." The Institution. Department of Social Studies, Federal College of Education, Pankshin, Nigeria.