

Youth Unemployment and Security Challenges in Nigeria

Niyi Adegoke
Criminology and Security Studies Unit,
School of Arts and Social Sciences,
National Open University of Nigeria
Lagos, Nigeria
Email: dradegokeadeniyi [AT] yahoo.com

ABSTRACT--- *In recent times, Nigeria has been facing several security challenges such as violent crimes, kidnapping, insurgency by the Niger delta militant, ethnic conflict, religious conflict, political assassination and the activities of Boko Haram sect. The paper examines the impact of unemployment on security challenges in Nigeria. Out of 150 respondents randomly selected only 145 responses were collected. The paper adopted survey method for collection of primary data, and secondary data was derived from internet sources and academic journals. Frequency, percentages and chi square were adopted for data analysis. The aggressive- frustration theoretical frame work of analysis was also adopted. It was revealed that there is significant relationship between unemployment and insecurity. The paper therefore recommends among others that govt at all levels should put in place and sustain programmes and policies geared toward reduction of poverty and unemployment.*

Keywords--- Unemployment, Insecurity, Poverty, Aggressive- frustration theory, Government policies

1. INTRODUCTION

Unemployment is a global phenomenon whereby eligible workforce of the state is deprived in the service to the country. It is not only a serious economy issue but also has implications that affect almost all countries and all people either directly or indirectly. It causes social disquiet and is the harbinger of the spate of crimes, perennial youth unrest and unstable socio-economic structure that have bedevilled several states. The state of unrests witnessed recently in the Middle West, North Africa and even the riots in the United Kingdom in 2011 as well as several others could be attributed to the increasing rate of unemployment in those centuries. The world and most particularly the developing nations like Nigeria are currently facing serious job challenges and widespread decent work deficits, a development that is capable of increasing the wide spread of poverty.

According to the International labour organisation (ILO), over 900 million persons are living below, the \$2 a day poverty line. It is estimated that 456 million workers around the world are living in extreme poverty (\$ 1.25 a day). The ILO further stated in its report on “Global Employment Trends 2012” that the situation would worsen in Africa and parts of Asia unless governments at all levels unite against the “Global Threat”. It noted that 400 million new jobs would be needed over the next decade to avoid a further increase in unemployment, adding that it was high time politicians invested more in productive jobs creation rather than continuing with excessive recurrent expenditures. The intensity of unemployment within the global economy can be seen from the fact that unemployment rates are steadily increasing each year.

According to Nigeria’s 2011 Annual Socio-economic Report of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the unemployment rate of the United States for example has increased from 5 percent in 2007 to a percent in 2011. Spain has increased from 8.6 percent to 21.52 percent, Latvia from 5.4 percent to 16.5 percent, Greece from 8.07 percent to 18.4 percent and Italy from 6.7 percent to 8.3 percent. The average for the European area is 10.7 percent. Even within the African continent, unemployment has risen with South Africa, Africa’s largest economy having a higher rate than Nigeria at 25 percent, Angola at 25 percent, Botswana, at 17.5 percent, Egypt at 11.8 percent, Kenya at 11.7 percent, and Namibia at 51 percent in 2010. Nigeria’s unemployment situations increased to 23.9 percent in 2011 compared to 21.1 percent in 2010 and 19.7 percent in 2009. Such high unemployment rates lead to serious security problems for the respective nations. Hence, one of the factors adduced for the increasing security challenges in Nigeria is unemployment. ([KPMG Africa](#) 2014)

The rapid rise in the country’s unemployment rate has become a major source of worry. Several school leavers and employable adults are either finding it difficult to secure employment or are laid off work for one reason or the other. It is no longer about going to school and graduating or learning a trade, but about how to face the reality of graduating and joining the brigade of the unemployed with little hope of what the future holds. Unlike what obtains in most

developed countries, in Nigeria, there is no social security system in place to cater for the unemployed. Thus, as the unemployed do not receive unemployment benefits from the government, most, if not all, are unable to fend for themselves. Many have thus, resorted to engaging in activities that constitute security challenges to Nigeria.

Unemployment has become a major problem bedeviling the lives of Nigerian youth causing frustration, dejection and dependency on family members and friends, who have their own problems to contend with. The high rate of unemployment among the youth in Nigeria has contributed to the high rate of poverty and insecurity in the country.

2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

In recent times, there have been notable adverse social, economic and political developments in Nigeria, consequence of youth unemployment and underemployment, militancy, particularly exemplified by increasing 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 project of securing jobs for young people (Fanimo and Olayinka, 2009).

Adejumo and Tayo-olajubulu (2009) contended that unemployment has been identified as one of the major causes of social vices including armed robbery, destitution, prostitution, political thuggery, kidnapping, hostage-taking and many more.

The following objectives were examined in the study

1. To examine the nexus between unemployment and insecurity in Nigeria
2. To examine the effect of governmental attitude and policies on unemployment and insecurity in Nigeria.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Unemployment, simply put, describes the condition of people who are without jobs. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) (2007) defines 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, 1988). According to Adebayo (1999), unemployment exists when the labour force wish to work but cannot get jobs. Various forms of unemployment have been identified and elaborated upon by scholars. These include seasonal, frictional, cyclical, and structural unemployment. Unemployment, therefore, is an economic condition when an individual or individuals seeking jobs cannot manage to get themselves economically employed. The level of unemployment differs with economic conditions and other market forces.

Youth unemployment is becoming an increasingly troublesome issue in many part of the world. In Nigeria in particular, it has become one of the most serious socio-economic problem confronting the country.

Awogbenlu and Iwuamadi (2010) observed that Nigeria has a youth population of eighty million representing 60percent of the total population of the country from the man power board and federal bureau of statistics. Fifty four (54) million of them are unemployed while one million of them six hundred thousand (1.6 million) are under employed.

Since the 1960, several studies have tried to look at the link between increase in crime waves on local or international level and unemployment (Alexis, 2011) several other also show that although there is some correlation between small scale theft and employment, it is not very clear that poverty, unemployment and national security have direct link. (Vanguard 2012)

Unemployment and the attendant poverty situation it brings, though not always by itself, poses serious problem to democratic governance as well as the security integrity of the nation itself but their consequences has number of security implication. For example, lack of unemployment opportunities has contributed to youth involved in urban conflict and militancy that confront the Nigeria state. The increased rate of sectional violence, crime and terrorism are connected with employment (Rotimib2011). Where the youth cannot clear jobs they make self themselves available for odd jobs alive which takes any imaginable criminal dimension.

As root of violence and insecurity tends to be more complex, sometimes people resort to violence when they are oppressed, discriminated against socially isolated or economically deprived.

According to Awake (2012) about 90% of all violence-related deaths have occurred in the world's less prosperous nations and the poorer neighbourhoods of cities are often high-crime areas and according to Akande and Okuwa (2009)

youth unemployment and poverty are playing a major role in African conflict experiences including Nigerians. The prevailing socio-economic environment is enticing youths to turn to war, crime and violence as a means of livelihood.

The causes of unemployment in developing countries like Nigeria are complex.

First, there is the pressure of rapidly growing population especially of school leavers which means that year by year vast members of new job opportunities has to be created

Second, there is growing unemployment of trained people including universities graduates.

Third, there is defective manpower planning coupled with appropriate bias in the educational system in which disproportionate numbers of white collar job seekers are turned out at that expense of much needed technicians, technologists and scientists.

Lastly, there is the fate of job seekers selectivity of job availability or of location, posting or hankering after jobs unrelated to acquired training or skills.

According to Okafor (2011) unemployment in Nigeria is with attendant social, economic, political and psychological consequences. One of its social consequences on the Nigeria youth is the high level of youth unemployment. A phenomenon which encourages the development of street youths and urban urchins (Area Boys) in a society that encourages criminal behaviour. Unemployment has also contributed to increase feminization of poverty among young women, which has encouraged prostitution as a means of survival and leads to trafficking of young women across international borders with transnational security implications.

Psychologically, the unemployed usually experience trauma, anger, frustration, low self esteem, negative life satisfaction, unhappiness and mental disorder including depression and acute stress. Other economic consequences of unemployment include flight of youths and able-bodied men from the country in search for better opportunities elsewhere, thereby reducing the labour force and producing capacity in Nigeria (Akande, 2009 and Okuwa, 2009).

One other major factor is that of population growth. This increasing population growth has produced an overwhelming increase in the youth population thereby resulting in an increase in the size of working age population. Related to the rapid population is the massive rural-urban migration by the youth.

According to the United Nations (UN) report (1999), the high degree of geographical mobility of youth in Africa is from rural to the urban center.

In Nigeria, youth migrate to the cities more than other migrants and in the cities, job opportunities are very limited

Lack of unemployable skills due to inappropriate school curriculum is another factor contributing to the rising youth unemployment. Analysts have argued that in Nigeria generally, the skills that job seekers possess do not match with the needs and demands of employers (Mcgrath, 1999, Kent and Mushi, 1999). According to Than, the educational system in Nigeria has its liberal bias which indeed, over supplies the labour market with graduates who do not possess the skills required by employers. Many graduates in Nigeria lack entrepreneurial skills to facilitate self employment (Oladele, Akeke and Oladimujoye, 2011).

Another factor is the perception of policy makers and the youth themselves about employment. To the policy makers and the youth, employment means a job with salary and working for someone else. It is the perception that has continued

4. UNEMPLOYMENT AND SECURITY

The definition of security has changed from the traditional military ways of protecting the state against internal and external aggression. The fact is that since the end of the cold war, security management has assumed a new dimension, external threat to security resulting from international hostilities and aggression that characterized the cold war era has been replaced with non traditional security threats like information warfare, drug trafficking, nuclear pollutions, disease epidemics like HIV-AIDS, corruption, human trafficking, (internal) insurgency among others.

Security can be defined as: -----an all-encompassing condition in which individual citizens live in freedom, peace and safety; participate fully in the process of governance; enjoy the protection of fundamental rights; have access to resources and the basic necessities of life; and inhabit an environment which is not detrimental to their health and wellbeing (see South Africa White Paper on Defense, 1996). Not only in terms of the internal security of the State, but also in terms of secure systems of food health, money and trade (Tickner, 1994:180).

A broad understanding of what constitutes a national security concern in Nigeria includes disease, violent crimes, political assassination, kidnapping, ethno-religious conflicts, terrorism and environmental degradation. Many developing countries like Nigeria have large and growing population of poor and unemployed citizens, many of whom have few choices other than economic activities that endangered the environment thereby threatening the nation's national security.

Conventional wisdom dictates that insecurity rises with unemployment and poverty (Kirby, 2011) because unemployment leads to loss of income which affects the people's ability to pay their bills and provide basic necessities for their households and dependent relatives. It is because of insecurity posed by unemployment that advanced countries provide social security payments to the unemployed to keep them off the street until they get jobs.

According to Lamido (2013), unemployment is generally caused by improper orientation of the youth, absence of policy on social welfare, societal attitude towards vocational and technical education and inadequate training and teaching facilities. These have manifested in the alarming rate of armed robbery incidents in the southwest region, militancy and arson in the south- south, terrorism in the north, north central and north east regions and kidnapping as well as hostage taking in the south- east region. All these have impact on the security situation in the country and business and investments, social-political process and governance.

The rulers for instance raise the cost of governance. The unemployed must find a means of livelihood and this they do by engaging in crimes and making themselves available to the political class as thugs, assassins and street urchins.

Political violence, ethno-religious conflicts and terrorism in Nigeria today are the consequences of unemployment and poverty.

The law enforcement agents are very poorly remunerated, equipped and insufficient in number to police all the nooks and crannies of the country. The educational system is dysfunctioning in the curriculum and has not thought of introducing entrepreneurship development in the academic curriculum until very recently. The financial institutions cannot provide loans to young and honest school leavers to start their own business but would rather give loans when they fail elections while poverty eradication programmes designed by the governments to eradicate poverty are corned by the politicians and those in charge of the programmes in the various regions for political patronage. These have security implications on the Nigerian state.

5. NIGERIA'S SECURITY CHALLENGES

In recent times, Nigeria has been facing with several security challenges. These security challenges include rise in armed robbery, kidnapping, insurgency by the Niger delta militants, ethnic conflicts and recently, activities of the Boko Haram sect. Hundreds of Nigerians and some foreigners resident in the country have been killed as a result of one violent crime or the other; while property worth millions of naira have been lost to insecurity in the country.

Fundamentally, no one and place are considered totally safe within Nigeria. While those in the southern parts of the country grapple with kidnapping and other violent crimes, Nigerians in the north live in ulcer terror not knowing where and when the next set of bombs will explode. The country's security challenge took a terrorism dimension with the 1st October 2010 bombing near the eagle square in Abuja, venue of the country's 50th independence anniversary. Since then, series of bomb attacks have occurred in several parts of the country including, Suleija in Niger state, Jos, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Bauchi, and Kano.

This country has also witnessed several ethnic and religious crises which appear to be escalating at an intolerable scale. These crises and criminal activities individually and collectively create a state of insecurity and breach of the peace that are likely to or indeed affect legitimate social and economic activities in the country (Ababakar, 2005).

These Security challenges have the damaging consequences which gives the signal to the rest of the international community that Nigeria is not a safe and secure place and as such not suitable for economic investment and activities. This is particularly important in view of the efforts being made to create the desired atmosphere to attract foreign investment. Insecurity is a risk factor which investors all over the world dread, as insecurity uncertainty is not only considered a bad omen for business, it sends warning signals to investors to take their investible funds to another country where there is adequate or a semblance of security.

Also, the general state of insecurity in the country is sending a wrong signal to the international community about travelling to Nigeria. Many international agencies and country have intensified their warning to their citizens of the risks involved in travelling and doing business in some part of the country. For instance in a release dated 12 January 2012, the

US department of state (bureau of consular affairs) warned its citizen of the avoidable risk involved in travelling to some part of Nigeria.

Also, according to the release in 2011, they were 5 reported kidnappings of US citizen in Nigeria. The most recent occurred in November when two US citizens, along with a Mexican national, were taken hostage in international waters off the Nigerian coast and held captive for over 2 weeks in the Niger delta. Others have occurred in Lagos and Imo states. Also, a British and Italian national were kidnapped in Kebbi states in May 2011. Since January 2009, over 140 foreign nationals have been kidnapped in Nigeria including 7 U.S. citizens in November 2010. Six foreigners were killed during these abductions while two U.S. citizens were also killed in separate kidnapping attempts at Port-Harcourt in April 2010. Local authorities and expatriate businesses operating in Nigeria assert that the number of kidnapping incidents throughout Nigeria remains under reported. Though the security services are under intense pressure to address the security challenges, the problems can be overwhelming due to the high level of unemployment.

The Nexus between unemployment and Security Challenges in Nigeria

From the picture of the high level of unemployment in Nigeria painted above, it is easy to see how this population of unemployed persons can serve as security threat. The various security challenges been faced by the country have been attributed to unemployment in many cases. According to the popular maxim “the idle hand is the devils workshop”, the situation whereby majority of the people are poor and hungry and a lot of youths are jobless and unemployed, will undoubtedly, engender high insecurity in the country. It is now the norm to see thousands of the unemployed turn up in response to advertisement for jobs where only a handful is to be employed. The country is faced with a gross abuse and under utilisation of human resources with direct impact on national productivity and competitiveness.

Thus, unemployment has driven many Nigerians into various activities that constitute a threat to the country’s security. There have been instances in which graduates are arrested for involving in one form of crimes or the other. Most of these criminal graduates attribute their involvement in these crimes to the unemployment situation in the country. For instance, the cover story of the news magazine (26 September, 2011) was captioned “graduates bandits on the prowl”. According to the report, most of the graduate’s robbers that were interviewed argued that they took to crime for wants of jobs.

Furthermore, due to the collapse of the infrastructures including electricity, supply, and good road network, that is, supposed to be taken care by the government, small and medium businesses, which provide employment opportunities for jobless people, are fast eroding. Many artisans such as furniture makers, welders, aluminium window fitters, tailors, etc who cannot afford power generators are today out of work. In desperation, a large chunk of Nigerian youths have taken to riding commercial motorcycles while others are into street hawking first to keep the body and soul together. The unlucky ones like the late Mohammed Bonazizi of Tunisia get their wares seized for violating anti hawking regulations. The entire world is familiar with what happen thereafter as so many people and countries are yet to know peace, especially with globalisation playing its own part to ensure the spread of national boundaries. Also, recently, as a result banking reforms witnessed in the country, the banking industry which is one of the highest employers of labour is forced to downsize its workforce, therefore increasing the number of unemployed. This has not stopped as the recent acquisition of international continental bank by access bank and oceanic bank has led to more bankers being laid off.

Furthermore, companies and industries like textile industries, steel companies and the Nigerian Railways are folding up. Private firms that provide employment opportunities for Nigerians are gradually shifting base to other West African like Ghana, Cote d’ivoire, Togo and South Africa. Many manufactures are experiencing low turnovers in their businesses as they have to contend with incessant power failure, thus having to rely on generating sets which have to be fuelled at exorbitant costs. As a result, many indigenous workers are retrenched by most of these employment can hardly make ends meet as the entire monthly salary package may not last half of

6. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical framework used in this paper is the psychological theory which states that aggression is always a consequence of frustration and that that frustration always leads to some form of aggression (Leeds, 1978) (Dollard, 1939).

Frustration breeds hostility and produces anger (an emotional readiness to aggress). Hostile aggression springs from anger. The principle works everywhere.

Ivo and Rosaline Feierabend (1972) (1968) applied the frustration-Aggression theory in a study of political instability within 84 nations. It was found that when people in rapidly modern nations become urbanized and literacy improves (as being experienced in Nigeria today) they become more aware of material improvement. However, since affluence usually diffuses slowly, the increasing gap between the rich and poor intensifies frustration and unprovoked aggression ensues and escalates. These aggressions are manifested as crimes and violence in Nigeria.

Unemployment and the attendant poverty situation it brings, though not always by itself, poses a serious problem to democratic governance as well as the security integrity of the nation itself but their consequences have a number of security implications. For example, lack of employment opportunities has contributed to youth involvement in urban conflicts and military that confronts the Nigerian today. The increase rate of sectarian violence, crimes and terrorism are connected with unemployment (Rotimi, 2011). Where the youth cannot get clean jobs, they make themselves available for odd jobs to stay alive which takes any imaginable criminal dimension.

As roots of violence and insecurity tend to be complex sometimes people resort to violence when they are oppressed, discriminated against, socially isolated or economically deprived. Some researchers hold that poverty and inequality trigger violence (Aweke, 2012).

According to Aweke (2012) about 90% of all violence-related deaths have occurred in the world’s less prosperous nations, and all the poorer neighbourhood of cities are often high-crime areas, and according to Akaade and Okuwa (2009), youth unemployment and poverty are playing a major road in African conflict experiences including Nigeria. The prevailing socio-economic environment is enticing youth to turn to war, crime and violent as a means of livelihood.

In Nigeria, national security is threatened when unemployed youth are involved in conflict situation such as religions conflict and ethnic conflict. For instance, the conflict situation in the Niger delta is spearheaded by youth, all of whom were unemployed and poor.

7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design adopted in this paper was survey research method because it makes possible for research to gather information about a large number of people.

Research population involves the people in Lagos of Nigeria. These respondents are randomly selected on the basis that they could provide the required information adequately.

The research instrument used in the collection of data for this research study is questionnaire. However, the questionnaires are divided into two main sections.

- Section a: comprises the personal data or background information of the respondent.
- Section b: relates to respondent opinions on the research topic. The questionnaires were designed to enable the respondent express their true feelings so that the version of the answer given could be properly analyzed.

This method of collection of data used in this research work is primary data with the use of questionnaire from the respondents.

Data collected from the questionnaire were processed and presented in tables with the aid of coding system. In analysing the data collected, frequency distribution, sample percentage and chi-square statistical text method was used. The simple percentage distribution was used for all relevant responses contained in all sections of the questionnaire. The chi-square had been used to test the hypothesis earlier on proposed for the study.

The chi-square statistical test is that test, which is carried out by comparing observed values with expected values.

$$X^2 = \sum (o_i - e_i)^2 / e_i$$

Where,

$$X^2 = \text{chi-square} \quad \sum = \text{summation} \quad O_i = \text{observed value} \quad E_i = \text{expected value}$$

Hypotheses testing and implication.

Ho: There is no significant relationship between unemployment and insecurity.

Q1: Youth Unemployment contributes to the insecurity facing Nigeria today.

Respondent	Agree	Strongly Agree	undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Youth	52	68	3	13	9	
Total						145

O	E	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
52	33.8	18.2	331.2	9.8
68	46.9	21.1	447.3	9.5
03	2.1	0.9	81.0	38.6
13	9.0	4.0	16.0	1.8
09	6.2	2.8	7.8	1.3
145				60.97

Calc. Value = 60.97

Table value = 0

The general acceptable rule for chi-square application state that accept the null hypothesis if the calculated value is less than the table value and reject null hypothesis, if the calculated value is greater than table value. The calculated value χ^2 is 60.97 and the table value is 0. Therefore the hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between unemployment and insecurity is hereby rejected. Hence, there is a significant relationship between unemployment and insecurity.

Ho: There is no significant relationship between Government attitude and policies and youth unemployment and insecurity.

Response	Agree	Strongly agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Leadership problem	69	66	6	5	12	145
Poor policy implementation	58	50	3	20	24	145
Lack of job opportunity	48	63	5	9	15	145
Corruption	44	75	1	10	14	145
Total						580

O	E	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
62	52.25	9.75	95.06	1.82
53	52.25	0.75	0.56	0.32
50	52.25	-2.75	5.06	0.10
44	52.25	-8.25	68.06	1.30
60	61.75	-1.75	3.63	0.05
47	61.75	-14.75	217.56	3.52
65	61.75	3.25	10.56	0.17
75	61.75	13.25	175.56	2.84
06	4.00	2.00	4.00	1.00
03	4.00	-1.00	1.00	0.25
05	4.00	1.00	1.00	0.25
02	4.00	-2.00	4.00	1.00
05	11.50	6.50	42.25	3.67
20	11.50	8.50	72.25	6.28
11	11.50	-0.50	0.25	0.02
10	11.50	1.50		
12	15.50	3.50	12.25	0.97
22	15.50	6.50	42.25	2.73
14	15.50	1.50	2.25	0.15
14	15.50	1.50	2.25	0.15
580				26.59

(C-1) (R-1)

5 4

4 3

= 12

=21.03

The general acceptable rule for chi-square applicant state accept the null hypothesis if the calculated value is less than the table value and reject null hypothesis if the calculated value is greater than table value. The calculated value χ^2 is 10.46 and the table value is 21.03. Therefore the hypothesis which states that there is no significant relationship between government attitudes and polices and youth employment and insecurity is hereby rejected. Hence there is significant relationship between government attitude and policies and youth employment and insecurity.

8. DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS.

Table 1 reveals that the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between unemployment and insecurity was rejected. It is inferred that there is a relationship between unemployment and insecurity. Unemployment and the attendant poverty situation it brings, though not always by itself but their consequences has number of security implication. Rotimi (2011) posit that lack of employment opportunities has contributed to youth involved in urban conflict and militancy that confront the Nigeria state. The increase rate of sectarian violence, crime and terrorism are connected with employment. Therefore where young able bodies cannot get job, they then make themselves available for odd jobs which takes any imaginable criminal dimension.

Table 2 reveals that the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between government attitude and policies and youth employment and insecurity was rejected. This inferred that there is relationship between government attitude, policies, youth employment and insecurity.

9. CONCLUSION

From all indications, youth unemployment is a menace in Nigeria and constitutes a real danger and a threat to socio-economic and political development. This project work has placed substantial hope in the power potential of career guidance to transform the relationship between the educational system and the labour market.

However, career guidance can only be a panacea for reducing the rate of youth unemployment in conjunction with technical and vocational education (TVE) and entrepreneurship .moreover, the energy skill and inspiration of young people are valuable access to employment is a pre condition for poverty eradication sustainable development and lasting peace.

Ensuring the well being of the citizens and residents of the country still remains the most important responsibility of government. This safe guarding the lives and poverty in Nigerians as well as the provision and enabling environment for job provision are very essential.

In fact, once security is not guaranteed in any nation its economic development will gravely affected since no investor invest in an environment of crisis.

More so, the citizen can only exert their best potentials in the right peaceful environment. The insecurity in Nigeria has taken a dangerous dimension which if not tackled will frustrate all developmental effort of the government. There is therefore a need for urgent measure to be put in place to address the problem of unemployment and security challenges in the country .Nigeria ranked the 6th largest oil production in Nigeria in the world .yet, the country's unemployment rate is one of the highest in the world. Nigeria need to adopt a skill-oriented education principle to train man power, to build and maintain it's critical infrastructure to drive the economy and also create employment .there is also the need to promote sound moral and ethical value in the country. There is a need to inculcate discipline in Nigerians ,especially the youths, in order to ensure that they do not drawn into criminal activities all because they are unemployed or out of jobs for one reason or the other.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of crucial issues discussed above, the following recommendations are made;

- Career guidance services should be made compulsory and provided for all levels of education

- The government should ensure that the policy measures be strictly adhered to by encouraging the various financial institutions to grant soft loan to potential and prospective youth entrepreneurs in order to encourage small scale business
- Vocational and technical education should be introduced at all levels of education. It is an indisputable means of reducing youth employment since it is skilled-oriented and employment motivated.
- Entrepreneurship education should be incorporated into the curricular of secondary school and tertiary institutions. This will help shift the youth from being job 'seeker' to job 'creator' and from social dependence to self sufficient people.
- In promoting youth entrepreneurs, government should concentrate on those activities where youth are known to have comparative advantage. Globally, modern information and communication technologies are offering significant opportunities for jobs creation. The Nigerian government should therefore explore how the ICT industries can provide new jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities for the youth. They could then take advantage of these exploration activities to mobilise the energies of the youth from destructive tendencies to productive people.
- School to work transition skills should be introduced into the circular of senior secondary schools and tertiary institution in the country. Specifically, for the final year students who are about to enter into competitive labour market. The training should create avenues for providing experience with a view to promoting and developing desirable work ethnics and culture for national development
Youth should be trained to possess skills that are congruent with real labour market demands.
- Government at all levels should put in place and sustain programmes and policies geared towards reduction of poverty and unemployment levels via massive youth employment and women empowerment agenda such that both problems can be reduced if not completely eliminated from our society. The poverty eradication schemes set up by the governments are being used for those in charge of programmes to settle their political thugs and clients.
- These programmes would be better managed by the military in the country. Give the funds to the military to manage, recruit the unemployed, train them in specific trades, and advance the funds as revolving loans to them to establish business.
- More research should be carried out on the attitudes of youths or unemployed people towards government's policies and programmes of poverty and unemployment reduction in Nigeria, to desensitize the unemployed of their aggression tendencies and alter their perception of reality.
- Political appointment and posts should be made less lucrative by slashing the jumbo salaries attached to hymen. The monies saved through such slashing would go a long way to pay the salaries of many Nigerians who would be employed in the service. The jumbo salaries attached to the political posts encourage electoral violence and corruption associated with country's political process. It would reduce politically motivated assassinations and electoral violence and malpractice.
- Political leaders should be transparent in their governance and accountable to the people. It government is accountable and transparent; most of the violence found in the country today would disappear. Most of the policies of the government that do not favour the poor should be reviewed.

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