

**UNEMPLOYMENT AND ITS EFFECT ON YOUTH IN EGOR
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, EDO STATE**

BY

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**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
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BENIN CITY**

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT PRESENTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL WORK, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY
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IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, (B.Sc.) DEGREE**

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CERTIFICATION

We certify that this project was carried out by **Obazee Ovbuokan Jennifer** with Matriculation Number: **SSC1612033** of the Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences, University, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria and has not been presented in part or full in any diploma or degree awarding institution.

Mr. Charles Mfon
(Project Supervisor)

Date

Dr. Ofili Ibobor
(Head of Department)

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my heavenly father you remain the best that has ever happened to me

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My profound appreciation goes to God Almighty for the grace and wisdom He gave me in completing this research work. My sincere gratitude goes to my project supervisor, Mr. Charles Mfon for his encouragement, motivation, concern, kindness and constructive criticism during the course of this research work. Indeed Sir, you are like a father to me and I am most grateful to you for your immense contribution towards my academic pursuit in University of Benin, Benin City and to all the lecturers in department of social work Prof. K. Omorogiuwa, Dr. (Mrs.) T.B.E. Omorogiuwa, Dr. Kelly Imafidon, Dr. Owie Okponafiusi, Dr. Osagie Egharevba and Mr. Michael Esin May God bless you all.

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To God the most high, thank you how would I have lived without you, God you are faithful. I love you.

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the effects of youth unemployment in Egor LGA, Edo State. 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 in Egor LGA, Edo State and Nigeria as a whole.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Globally, the world is experiencing mass unemployment of qualified and able-bodied youths and these have generated much concern for both governmental and non-governmental organizations, public and private sectors of the economy. The global economic recession of the 1980's has caused rapid deterioration in Nigeria's economic industrial output. In the 60's and 70's youth unemployment was not pronounced like today because the government then were proactively involved in providing jobs for graduates churning out from various higher institutions.

Youth unemployment is defined as young ones within the age of 18 – 35 years who are living in absolute joblessness. It also means young ones who are willing and able to work but cannot find work. Under-employment on the other hand, refers to people who are gainfully employed but not financially rewarded to authenticate their suffering and qualification (Onuh, 2016). Unemployment and underemployment has seriously confronted youths in Edo State and Egor Local Government Area. These are caused by several factors such as: rural-urban

migration, corruption, socio-cultural constraints, poor educational system and high turnover of graduates from secondary and higher institutions, increase in government spending on political office holders. The state of unemployment can even lead to depression, low self-esteem, frustration and a number of other negative consequences (Ipaye, 2015).

Over the years, youth unemployment has taken a centre stage in most social and economic discourse in Nigeria because the youths remain the greatest asset and the life wire of any nation. Youth employment in any nation is universally acknowledged as the basic source of survival and economic development (Ajaji, 2008). The central issue in socio-economic development is how to create conditions necessary for rapid and sustained growth and productivity where, the ultimate goal is to improve people's quality of life and standard through production of goods and services at affordable prices, provision of basic infrastructures, reduce poverty, create employment opportunities and conducive political, religious, social and economic environment. (Echeriri, 2014).

In Nigeria, youth unemployment is soaring high despite laudable programmes provided by federal, states and local governments to curb the growing concern of joblessness among the teeming population of the country. Several governments both past and present have tried to solve this issue but day to day it

increases. President Ibrahim Babangida's regime from (1984-1993) was the first administration to be confronted with mass unemployment which led to introduction of National Directorate of Employment (NDE) to tackle the scourge of unemployment but to no avail. President Olusegun Obasanjo's administration (1999-2007) came up with the national Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP) but could not solve this menace.

President Umaru Yaradua's administration (2007-2010) with the view of solving this problem initiated the seven (7) points agenda, yet no meaningful achievement was recorded and President Goodluck Jonathan (2011-2015) administration launched Youth Enterprise with New Innovations (YOUWIN) and Alhaji Bolaji Abdulahji the minister of youth also organized a youth forum to help youths realize their goals in life, still there is high prevalence of youth unemployment in the Nigerian Sectors (Ikemefula, 2012).

The level of unemployment in Nigeria as well as Edo State appears to grow in geometric progression every year, in contrast to its regional neighbours most of whom have far less resources. Anameza (2010), stated that Nigeria will have no prospect of measurable development or of improving the welfare of its people; unless it enhances the chances of employment for its graduates. The menace of unemployment has increasingly been recognized as one of the socio-economic

problems currently facing many developing countries like Nigeria and Africa as a whole.

Edo State, with a population of over 3 million people and a vast spread of natural resource endowment has the potential to be the source of growth and prosperity for the whole region. The unemployment problem in Edo State remains persistent and even growing by the day with labour force approximately 70% persons (mostly youths) annually moving into job market (Adelodun, 2012). Statistics of unemployment seems to consist, not of uneducated rural populations, who have been uprooted by failing agricultural production resulting from the absence of mechanization and decreasing incomes but also of some highly educated populations, as well, who normally, would form the core of the productive vanguard in a developing country. In other words, many of Nigeria's unemployed and consequently poor are well educated even by European and American standards. Nigeria's underemployment and low productivity constitute a vicious cycle that explains the endemic poverty in the country.

Overall, unemployment in Edo State has affected youths from a broad spectrum of socio-economic groups, both of well and less educated, although it has particularly stricken a substantial fraction of youths from low income backgrounds and limited education. From the foregoing, it is obvious that

unemployment, especially the unemployment of graduates, impedes the progress of Edo State in many ways. Apart from economic waste, it also constitutes danger for political stability (Ipaye, 2015). It is disturbing to note that Nigeria's graduates have limited chance of becoming gainfully employed. It is even more disheartening that the country's economic condition is such that, it is hardly able to absorb an optimal proportion of the production of its own educational system. Gone are the days when employers went about looking for employees. It is now the turn of employees to move from one office to the other seeking for non-existent jobs. These days, thousands of young people are found waiting to be interviewed for just one, two or few vacant positions in some organizations or firms. Most people who cannot earn their living are prone to social vices. They look at themselves as second-class citizens for being unable to contribute to the society.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Youth unemployment in Edo State is alarming as the rate is growing geometrically. Youth unemployment in the state is becoming unbearable as it threatens the growth of the state. It is apparent that youths in any society are the greatest assets of national development if given the opportunity of employment. Due to non-availability of ample employment opportunity in the state, the teeming

youths with vibrant energy cannot contribute effectively and efficiently to the economic growth and development of the state but rather utilizes such energy in unacceptable means of satisfying their needs, wants and goals in life by engaging themselves in social vices such as armed robbery, kidnapping, violence, political thuggery, cybercrimes, fraud (419), murder, killing human beings and drug trafficking, with prostitution as the only means of survival. Our present society is not helping matters as it places much emphasis and values on materialism.

The problem of youth unemployment in Edo state has also affected the local government area, individuals, families, communities, society and government, and has indeed hindered the socio-economic growth and development of the state, thereby challenging the leadership and people of Edo State as it brings about poverty, high crime rates and deviant behaviours, malnutrition, poor health condition which later results in high death rates (Brown, 2011).

The problems of youth unemployment are so devastating that Nwodo, (2011) wants the Federal and State Government to urgently address the growing issues of youth unemployment, insecurity and other social vices rampaging our country. Today, the numerous problems associated with unemployment are so enormous that Njoku (2017) asserted “Nothing can be more disturbing to an independent nation than a preponderance of unemployed youths”. Hence, Okoro,

(2011) says “restive youths without employment, good housing and other decent conditions of living are bound to become miscreants in the society and deviant behavior will soon become the order of the day in their lives”. To this end Umanah, (2011), pointed out that unemployment has inflicted unprecedented social and economic havoc. It has both social, economic, political, health and psychological consequences on the individual and the society.

It is these seemingly insurmountable problems that necessitate this academic work, to ascertain the extent of the effects of youth unemployment in Edo State. The work will only focus on Egor Local Government in Edo State.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to find out the effects of youth unemployment in Egor Local Government Area, Edo State. In view of this, the specific objectives of the research work are as follows:

1. To examine the effects of youth unemployment and armed robbery situation in Egor LGA, Edo State.
2. To examine the effects of youth unemployment on the kidnapping situation in Egor LGA, Edo State.
3. To find out the extent youth unemployment has affected the socio-economic wellbeing of the individuals of Egor LGA, Edo State.

4. To find out the role of the social workers in the problem of unemployment in Egor LGA, Edo State.

1.4 Research Questions

The following constitutes the research questions for the study.

1. What are the effects of youth unemployment and the level of armed robbery attacks in Egor LGA, Edo State?
2. What are the effects of youth unemployment on the level of kidnapping situations in Egor LGA, Edo State?
3. What are the consequences of youth unemployment in Egor LGA, Edo State?
4. What is the role of the social workers in the problem of unemployment in Egor LGA, Edo State?

1.5 Significance of the Study

It is significant because it will add to already existing body of knowledge of youth unemployment. It is significant because it will look into the cause and effect of youth unemployment in Edo State in Southern Nigeria providing visible solutions to unemployment in that area. It will bring to light various factors contributing to unemployment thus providing probable instrument to policy makers. It will classify, locate and verify variables while are expected to form pre-conditions of unemployment making problem solving possible.

1.6 Definition of Terms

Socio-economic: In the context of this study, refers to the social and economic realities of social problems in our society and the extent it affects the society. It is concerned with the study of the society.

Effects: It refers to the causes, implications, result, or outcome of a thing.

Youth: Official policy defines a youth as a young person aged 18-40 years who is passing through mental and physical developmental processes in preparation to face life challenges, a period between childhood, teenager and adulthood.

Unemployment: when a great many people are unable to find work, unemployment results. It can also be defined as the inability to obtain a job when one is willing and able to work. Also, it occurs when the supply of labour outstrips the demand for labour. It also means lack of sufficient employment in the formal and informal sector.

Youth Unemployment can be defined as the conglomeration of young persons with diverse background, willing and able to work but cannot find any. It is the situation when young persons aged 18 – 35 years who are actively looking for work but fail to find any one during a long period of time.

Armed Robbery: According to the Nigerian constitution and Police report, it can be defined as the use of guns or other dangerous weapons to inflict intimidation

and fear into another person to gain access to someone's house, shop, office, or social institution. It is the use of force and arms to steal from someone. But in this study, it will be defined as those unlawful or unapproved means where young men and ladies use violence, to inflict people and property and get what they want from them.

Kidnapping means the unlawful seizing or carrying away of a person by force or fraud in order to obtain ransom for his or her release. It is the taking away or transportation of person to hidden and isolated area usually false imprisonment against the person's will either to kill or to receive money as ransom. In this study, according to my respondents, is the method of hiding people, used by poor young men to get their own share of money from the rich.

Poverty: means the state where someone cannot satisfy the basic needs of life such as food, shelter, clothing, money and other basic necessities of life. It is the state of being poor, inferior or insufficient in amount. Here, it means the condition where one lacks wealth, money or job as a result of no opportunity or certain factors of life.

Political Thuggery: This can be defined as sponsored thugs used by politicians during political rallies, campaigns and election to win their opponents and acquire a position or office. It also means using violent, brutal behaviour, intimidate and

all manners of weapons to attack, or kill an innocent opponent for reason of political differences. In this study, it is a tool or means of killing, abduction, violence or threat to life used by politicians to overthrow their opponents and acquire power or political office.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Historical Background

This study posits the concept that employment is one of the basic needs of man. Without employment man may not be able to meet other needs like food, shelter, clothing, and medical bills. These different views and prepositions are reviewed in this chapter.

2.2 The Concept of Unemployment

Every economy is characterized by both active and inactive populations. The economically active ones are referred to as the population willing and able to work and include those actively engaged in the production of goods and services and those who are unemployed.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines the unemployed as numbers of the economically active population who are willing and seeking for work, without work being available, including people who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntarily left work (World Bank, 2008).

According to Fajana (2010), unemployment refers to a situation where people who are willing and capable of working are unable to find suitable paid employment. It is one of the macro-economic problems which every responsible

government is expected to monitor and regulate. The higher the unemployment rate in an economy the higher would be the poverty level and associated welfare challenges.

2.3 Types of Unemployment

2.3.1 Frictional Unemployment: is caused by industrial friction in which jobs may exist, yet the workers may be unable to fill them either because they do not possess the necessary skills, or because they are not aware of the existence of such jobs. The employable may remain unemployed on account of shortage of raw materials, or mechanical defects in the working of plants. Therefore, the better the economy is doing, the lower this type of unemployment is likely to occur. Fajana, (2010, Lindbeck, 2009). Ordinarily, this kind of unemployment does not usually pose much threat to individual's welfare, as it is temporary in nature. However, the situation in Nigeria is that of frictional unemployment growing into a long-term unemployment and thereby resulting into a stable state of unemployment (Tairu, 2013).

2.3.2 Structural Unemployment

This occurs when there is a change in the structure of an industry or the economic activities of the country. This may be because people's tastes have

changed or it may be because technology has outmoded and the product or service is no longer in demand. It is mostly to be found in the developing countries of Asia and Africa. This type of unemployment is due to the deficiency of capital resources in relation to their demand. In other words, structural unemployment results from a mismatch between the demand for labour, and the ability of the workers. Alao, (2015).

Structural unemployment refers to a mismatch of job vacancies with the supply of labour available, caused by shifts in the structure of the economy (Bannock, 2008).

In general, it is believed that much of the 'open' youth unemployment observed in Nigeria is due to structural factors such as the nature of the educational system and its interface with the labour market (i.e., the mismatch problem), technological change, permanent shifts in the demand for goods and services and the skill content of the labour force. The problem in Nigeria, since the early eighties, is an urban unemployment which has assumed an alarming dimension and a crisis proportion with millions of able-bodied persons who are willing to accept jobs at the prevailing wage rates are unable to find placements (Onah, 2011).

2.3.3 Residual Unemployment

This type of unemployment is caused by personal factor such as old age, physical or mental disability, poor work attitudes and inadequate training (Morphy, 2008).

2.3.4 Technological Unemployment

Technological unemployment is caused by changes in the techniques of production. Technological changes take place constantly, leading to increased mechanization of the production process. This naturally results in the displacement of labour and finally causing unemployment (Oladele., 2011).

2.3.5 Seasonal Unemployment

This occurs due to seasonal variations in the activities of particular industries caused by climatic changes in fashions or by the inherent nature of such industries. In the tropical region, ice factories are less active in rainy season because demand for ice is low. Seasonal oriented industries are bound to give rise to seasonal unemployment (Wikipedia, 2010).

2.3.6 Cyclical Unemployment

Cyclical unemployment also known as Keynesian unemployment or the demand deficient unemployment is due to the operation of the business cycle. This

arises at a time when the aggregate effective community demand becomes deficient in relation to the productive capacity of the country. In other words, when the aggregate demand falls below the full employment level, it is not sufficient to purchase the full employment level of output. Cyclical or Keynesian unemployment is characterized by an economy with shortage of jobs and last as long as the cyclical depression lasts (Thomas, 2011).

The Keynesian economists see unemployment as a situation in which the number of people able and are willing to work at prevailing wage exceeds the number of jobs available; and at the same time, firms are unable to sell all the goods they would like (Bannock, 2008).

When carefully analyzed, the Keynesian unemployment largely applies to the situation in Nigeria. It can be established that one of the factors accounting for this ugly trend is the unpatriotic taste of many Nigerian consumers including the government that indirectly exports jobs abroad at the expense of the domestic economy. By way of the uncontrolled foreign tastes for virtually all commodities, the domestic producers are faced with the problem of low demand that naturally forces them to lower output and of course reduce work force. This experience continues in some firms especially the small scale ones till they are pushed out of the market resulting in the loss of more jobs. This results in unemployment

persistence. It is a core problem in Africa that has forced many graduate job seekers to take to under-paid and menial jobs (Machin and Manning, 2008).

2.3.7 Causes of Youth Unemployment

There are many causes of youth unemployment in the world, and this may differ from region to region. In Nigeria, Youth unemployment is caused by several factors. These includes:

Poor educational planning: It is a widely held view that high rate of unemployment among our graduates is traceable to our educational system. The architects of this view believe that our educational system does not equip our graduates with adequate skills and tools necessary for them to meet societal needs. They also contended that our educational system is faulty because it does not prepare the graduates for self employment (Fana, 2010).

In the view of Gbosi (2015), “the nature of unemployment is as a result of lack of proper skill expansion in our educational institutions, faulty curricular and orientation. The government is also blamed for the wrong orientation of students and poor salary structure in the public sector that has no special incentives for those who posses such skills”. It has also been observed that the current proliferation of higher educational institutions and those seeking higher education for white-collar jobs is the main factor responsible for the problem (Gbosi, 2015).

This is closely related to the problem of mismatch between educational and economic planning. Consequently, the rate of graduates turn out rises faster than the expansion of job opportunities. Gbosi (2015) further observed that, our educational system is liberal arts-biased. Every year, our higher educational institutions turn out thousands of liberal arts graduates who are not in higher demand in the labour market. We thus have an influx of graduates into the already saturated labour market. Most of these school leavers apparently could not find jobs. Consequently, they joined the array reserves of the unemployed. This is the situation Nigeria finds herself today.

2.3.8 Adoption of Untimely Economic Policy Measures

Another crucial factor that has elicited unemployment problem overtime is the demise of the small scale and cottage industries – which operated in both formal and informal sectors. Following the introduction of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in September 1986 that ushered in liberalization, deregulation and the devaluation program of the domestic currency, many of the teething domestic firms collapsed. That resulted in the loss of many jobs and thereby rendering many people unemployed. Although, these policies were designed to jump – start the growth of the economy, but given the structure of the

Nigerian economy, some of the policy packages became out rightly inimical to the system due to their unseemliness (Momoh, 2008).

2.3.9 Wrong Impression about Technical and Vocational Studies

The wrong impression of students about the place of technical and vocational education also accounts for the deteriorating state of unemployment in Nigeria. There is an enduring societal biased attitude against technical and vocational education (Damachi, 2011). Large number of job seekers lack practical skills that could enhance self-employment. That is why rather than providing jobs for others, the graduate unemployed persons keep depending on the government and the non – vibrant private sector for job offers, Curtain, (2010).

2.3.10 The Neglect of the Agricultural Sector

The agricultural sector has been the leading provider of employment in Nigeria especially in the sixties and in the seventies when the sector provided employment for more than 60 percent of the Nigerian population. However, unfortunately, in the wake of oil discovery, the attention on this anchor of the economy was gradually drawn away to the oil sector where employment capacity is very low. The resulting effect is the large number of job seekers who have no place in the oil

industry. Even with the expansion of the industry, unemployment has continued to grow at an alarming rate, (Mkandawire, 2016).

2.3.11 Poor Enabling Environment

The poor economic enabling environment that characterizes the economy over the years has continued to pose serious challenges to employment generation in Nigeria. This, coupled with poor security environment has continued to hamper investment drives and thereby reducing the prospects of employment generation. Many job seekers who would have embarked on self-employment programs are unable to do so because of the hostile production environment. Others who make attempt are forced to wind up due to absence of infrastructures and the overall heat of the investment environment, (Abdullah, 2009).

2.3.12 Unstable Political Environment

It is important to know that we cannot separate politics from economics. A stable political environment usually enhances macroeconomic stability. Today, however, many developing countries are characterized by military coups, inter-tribal warfare, border disputes and complete breakdown of law and order. The latter has been very frequent in Nigeria in recent years. The youth restiveness in some communities in the Niger Delta today deserves a special mention. It has been

observed that political stability usually attracts foreign investment, (Abdullah, 2009).

Actually, the inflow of foreign resources has facilitated the expansion of Nigeria's industrial activity thereby making the sector to contribute significantly to the Gross Domestic Production (GDP). This is because foreign investment brings about foreign exchange. As a result, it leads to creation of new employment opportunities, thereby developing new skills. From the standpoint of national economic benefit, the core of the case for encouraging inflow of capital is the increase in real income arising from the investment, which is greater than the resultant income of the investor (Meier, 2008). As the Nigerian case has demonstrated, the country has been relatively politically unstable as a result of large-scale bribery scandal against our lawmakers (Gbosi, 2015). As a result, many countries feared coming to do business in Nigeria. Specifically, no foreign government is allowed to go and do business in a country that is politically unstable. To this effect, all the benefits associated with foreign investment will be drastically reduced especially that of creating new employment opportunities. From the analysis, it can be observed that Nigeria's current unemployment problem is caused by a combination of economic, social and political factors.

In fact, Bajoma (2016) has classified the causes of unemployment in Nigeria into three major categories identified as (a) Economic causes of unemployment, (b) Social causes of unemployment and (c) Political causes of unemployment.

Under the economic causes of unemployment in Nigeria, he included factors such as the legacy of colonial rule, the oil boom era (1974 – 1981), and consumption pattern. Social causes of unemployment include factors such as rural – urban migration, demographic factors and educational factors. Finally, the political causes of unemployment include political instability, ethnicity problem, emigrants from neighboring countries and the political economy of unemployment, (Anioke, 2012).

2.3.13 Causes of Unemployment in Nigeria

(a) High Population Growth

Population growth has continued to experience high rate of population growth due to high birth rate. The increasing population growth has produced an overwhelming increase in young population thereby resulting in rapid growth of labour which is outstripping the supply of jobs (Onah, 2011). Also, the general improvement in healthcare delivery has reduced infant mortality rate thereby

sustaining population growth. The result is that the growth of labour (supply) is fast outstripping the available jobs (demand).

(b) Massive Rural – Urban migration by the Young People

According to the UN Report (1999), the high degree of geographical mobility of youth in Africa in the form of rural to urban migration has been influencing youth unemployment. In Nigeria and Edo State, youth migrate to cities more than other migrants. But unfortunately, job opportunities in the city are very limited. Thus, the urbanization rate of the youth has continued to create unemployment in, Edo State.

Another factor is the lack of employable skills due to inappropriate school curricula. Analysts have argued that in Africa generally, the skills that job seekers possess do not match the needs and demands of employers (McGrath, 2009; Kent and Mushi, 2005). The educational system in Nigeria with its liberal bias, indeed, over supplies the labour market with graduates that do not possess the skills needed by employers. Many graduates lack entrepreneurial skills to facilitate self-employment.

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

to influence the institutions in Nigeria that provide skills and training (Williams, 2001). Consequently, curricula and training programmes are generally tailored towards preparing young people for formal sector jobs. But because these jobs do not exist, there is often a mismatch between the skills possessed by the job seekers and the available jobs. Recently, there has been a strong recognition among policy makers in Nigeria that the absence of artisanal and vocational skills has been responsible for youth employment. It is based on this recognition that the National Directorate of Employment (NDE) was established and the introduction of vocational/Technical courses in many Nigerian universities, colleges of education and polytechnics. The idea behind this is to train young people to acquire vocational/Technical skills. This is however a supply-driven response which has however ignored the demand for the skills being offered and the absorptive capacity of states and other institutions to make effective use of these skills (Kakwagh Venatus and Ikwuba Agnes, 2010; Akaneze, 2011).

(c) Lack of professional Training

Like the absence of other educational services, there are very few and inefficient institutes for professional training, especially in the rural areas, (Elaigwu, 2008).

(d) Lack of Opportunities and market Capacity which is Hard to Adjust

Very few jobs are announced and after a long time, tough competition is created and chance of opportunity decreases. Another factor is the general decay of state institutions, the collapse of the family, formal education, and the absence of job opportunities and social services. One cannot but agree with Zack-Williams (2010) that, the collapse of state institutions and the demise of traditional family coping with structures have left a gaping social void which, whereas once filled via the protection offered by the social organization of ‘street life’, the various military forces are now filling in. In fact, life on the street has given many young Nigerians qualities that make them brave fighters. The growing number of street youth and gang groups in Nigeria can be seen in the widespread violence, destruction of public infrastructure, kidnapping, armed robbery incidence and attack on oil companies, Kanyenze, (2000) (Liebrandt and Mlatsheni, 2004).

2.3.14 Socio-economic Effects of Youth Unemployment

According to Blanchflower and Freeman (2009), the lack of job prospects and the likelihood of a desolate future for unemployed youths in Nigeria have contributed to socially deviant behaviour such as prostitution, armed robbery, kidnapping for ransom, drugs, political thuggery and so on. Crime and violence have been increasing in many parts of Nigeria among unemployed young people.

Youth gangs, which some youths viewed as second or substitute families, typically satisfy the economic and social needs of unemployed young people through violence.

According to UN-Habitat (2004b), many young people enter the criminal world at a very young age and end up becoming victims of crime themselves. They attribute the combination of youth unemployment and availability of firearms to the trend. For example, Fleshman (2001) says that Youth unemployment has a significant social cost. In addition to the indirect health cost, youth unemployment partly contributes to illicit activities which increase insecurity. The increase in criminality in a country as a consequence of youth unemployment causes losses in foreign direct investment (FDI). For example, foreign investors cited kidnapping and other crimes as the biggest deterrent investing in Nigeria and most oil giant companies are threatening to quit Nigeria, citing insecurity as one of the major reasons, (Okafor, 2011).

(a) Impact on the Youth

Youths are themselves highly affected due to unemployment. They have to bear the negative comments and ill talks of the people who consider them useless members of society. Young people become the victims of adverse attitudes of people. Their self-esteem is highly affected as they perceive themselves guilty and

incapable. Most of them turn to drugs, alcohol and smoking in order to rescue themselves from depression and people's comments. They lose their relationship and lead miserable lives. Many of the unemployed youths go even farther. They become criminals as a result of the frustration and helplessness and do anything in order to live. Many such stories have been reported that youth criminals indulge in killings and robberies. There is also an increasing trend of "suicides" among the youths mainly due to the unemployment and poor living conditions, especially in the rural areas, where the trend of suicide has been increasing and taking a serious mode. Youth unemployment badly affects the morale and spirit of fellow youths of the society who become dejected and disappointed by looking at their peers and elders unemployed, (Unowa, 2016).

(b) Impact on Society

Youth are the most active and productive members of the society, and if the majority of them are unemployed then it will negatively affect the society and its other members. Of course, when young and capable people are roaming around doing nothing useful, it will create irritation and annoyance in the environment. Unemployed youths involved in criminal activities become a nuisance for the other members of the society. In rural areas, there is the notorious social issue of "kidnapping for ransom". Youths are also among the professionals who are

involved in such activities to kidnap local businessmen and other citizens from the city and the surroundings. They then cause trouble for the families of the kidnapped by demanding a ransom. So, in this way society loses the great assets of young talents due to the unavailability of job opportunities and fair working conditions. Abudah, (2004).

(c) Impact on the Economy

Young people, being major players of the market, if unemployed cause many losses to the economy in terms of intelligence, capabilities and talent lost, which could be employed to boost up the economy of the country. Unemployed youths are also considered as a burden to the economy, as they contribute nothing and consume the produce. On the other hand, families with unemployed youths and no source of income generation, as in the case of rural areas, face many economic challenges. They lead miserable lives on account of poverty, inflation, unavailability of health, education and water facilities. Asobie, (2014).

The socio-economic effects of unemployment in Nigeria, like most other African countries is very severe and threatening to the citizenry and the economy as a whole. The unemployment episode has continued to cause psychological trauma which bothers directly on the unemployed.

2.3.15 Unemployment and Personal Well – being

Unemployment in Nigeria has a very serious negative effect on the personal well-being of the unemployed. Until recently when a very small number of the affected people benefited from the poverty reduction program of the government, the effect was quite severe on those involved. In cross sectional regressions, there is clear evidence that unemployment is associated with lower levels of psychological well-being (Machin and Manning, 2008). The unemployed is somewhat worse than being divorced in its effect on subjective measures of personal well-being. Unemployment dehumanizes the unemployed and causes partial or total loss of esteem among peers. The unemployed feels inferior before his peer group and sees life as totally demeaning. This is the situation of many of the Nigerian job seeker.

2.3.16 Unemployment and Poverty

One of the core causes of poverty in Nigeria today is the inability of many job seekers to secure gainful employment. This has further worsened the income inequality crisis that characterizes most African economies. Largely, the increasing level of unemployment can explain the increasing level of poverty in Nigeria for which available information currently puts at 70 percent. This ugly trend of unemployment rate in the face of rising cost of living, has conditioned

many people to a very low and undignified standard of living in Nigeria and the African region as a whole (Jane, 2011).

2.3.17 Unemployment and Social Crimes

Unemployment accounts for most of the social crimes perpetrated by youths in the Nigerian society today. The accelerating level of prostitution, armed robbery, rape and all facets of violence can be largely attributed to the incidence of unemployment. An examination of most of the apprehended criminals shows that a large number of youths that engage in criminal activities are those without gainful employment. Some of these criminals are people who have the potentials for gainful employment but have been denied such opportunity. Unemployment then can be seen as one of the core causes of the rising level of social disorder and insecurity permeating the entire country of Nigeria, (Bannon, 2014).

This study revealed that, in Nigeria, livelihood opportunities for young people are inadequate and this has compelled many urban youths to gangsters, and armed robbery, thuggerism and kidnappings. Most, if not all, of these gangs have distinct sub-cultures with well developed social structures that are guarded by a clear hierarchy (Bennell, 2010). However, the proliferations of youth gangs in Nigeria have continued to create problems not just for the larger society but to the youth themselves as well. For example, while the society suffers from the effect of

hideous crimes such as murders, robbery, rape, kidnapping, violence and other atrocities that the gangsters commit, they themselves, because of their involvement in the ‘underground economies’, are excluded from receiving education that is necessary for their development as good citizens and from the labour market arena.

According to Guneen (2012), “crime is directly connected to high rates of youth unemployment. This suggested connection between a soaring crime rate and youth unemployment influences the way in which our society is governed and developed”. Akinrinde (2007), asserted that “Nigeria becoming more urbanized has increase proportion of armed robbery cases”. To this end, Diara (2011), opines that “The culture of spraying money at social occasions by the rich encourage the poor youths to be involved in armed robbery and other forms of violence”.

2.3.18 Unemployment and Economic Growth

The adverse effect of high unemployment on the domestic economy cannot be quantified. The availability of abundant human resources if utilized could serve as great catalyst to economic growth but if otherwise, could exert negative influence on the economy. The unutilized large quantum of human resources in Nigeria due to non-availability of employment opportunities has continued to impede on the prospect of growth in several ways. The resulting effect of unemployment such as perpetration of violence and general insecurity threatens

economic growth and development to a large extent. Therefore, rather than being a source of growth stimulation, the army of the unemployed remains a potential threat to the well-being of the economy. It's imperative to note that at a social level, prolonged unemployment usually results in some form of social pathology, as reflected by an increased crime rate and violent agitators. It breeds discontent against the state, and any slight provocative issue or incident may trigger violent demonstrations and social unrest, which may result in loss of life and damage to property, if the situation is not handled properly by the authorities (Seers, 2007).

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The theories found relevant to this work are the Market Liberal Theory, The Marxist Theory of unemployment and The Merton's Anomie Theory.

2.4.1 Market Liberal Theory

This theory was originated by Margaret Thatcher in 1990 to fight the growing unemployment that hit Britain at that period (Haralambos, 2010). This theory was a challenge to Keynes view that government could solve economic problems by increasing demand in the economy which could invariably reduce unemployment.

An advocate of this theory was Friedman in Haralambos in what he called monetary Policies to control inflation. He opposed Keynes opinion that increasing demand in the economy will reduce unemployment but that will result in too much money chasing too few goods. To him, government could reduce or even eliminate the problem by reducing the money supplied, thereby allowing less money to circulate in the economy. By that, government spends more rather than expanding its economy as advocated by Keynes. Friedman identified what he called a natural rate of unemployment in the economy saying that government could not reduce unemployment below the natural rate without causing excessive inflation.

Adam Smith, a classical economist in his view posits that unemployment could not exist in long term saying that the unemployed would be prepared to work for lower wages in order to get a job. But Friedman disagrees with this view pointing out that in reality, there is no free market in labour. Other factors, according to Friedman are: the Mobility of the labour force and the availability and cost of information about the job vacancies. Based on these views, government policies should target reducing public expenditure, powers of unions and making laws that the unemployed will benefit from. This will make industries more competitive allowing efficient industries to prosper, and this will reduce the

burden of taxation on successful industries while privatization of ineffective industries will make them to withdraw and this will make the cost of employing people to fall as unions will lose power and bargaining position as workers become weak and there will be incentives to take low paid work, hence reducing youth unemployment in the economy.

This theory advocates the reduction of government expenditure such as withdrawal of incentives and subsidies from ineffective industries, reduction in taxation of successive industries and privatization of national industries. All these will help to generate employment opportunities and reduce youth unemployment in a nation.

Based on these, Keynes Theory of Unemployment as postulated in Lawal (2000) will be more acceptable. It stipulates that the higher level of employment will stimulate further investment and employment. To Keynes, the level of business activity and employment depends on the level of income which both determines the extent of savings and investment. He suggested that, if government used some of the money it lavished on frivolous events in investing in economic activities, there will be creation of employment opportunities in the economy and unemployment would be reduced in the country.

2.4.2 The Marxist Theory of Unemployment

This theory is also known as “reserved army of labour theory. It is a conflict theory that derived its roots from Marxian school of thought. It was propounded by Karl Marx. According to White (2004), the theory refers “to the unemployed in the capitalist society” or “relative surplus population”. The word “army” refers to the workers who queue up at company’s gate and web sites in search of available job vacancies, and those workers who are conscripted and regimented in the workplace in a hierarchy, under the command and the authority of the owners of capital. This idea of the industrial reserve army of labour was in circulation in the British Labour Movement in 1830’s. During this time, big industries usually require the services of the reserve army of unemployed workers for times of over-population with the aim of having cheap labour. Therefore, over-population is only for the benefit of bourgeoisies but it creates social and psychological effects on the proletariats, especially the youths that constitutes the majority of working population. Even those who are working are underemployed, underpaid that they cannot pay their bills and take care of other necessities and those who are ready to work but could not find jobs, find themselves in devastating situations that is very destructive to societal development (Mcgahey, 2006).

Haralambos (2010) stated that unemployment results from the capitalist system. He believed that unemployment is an endemic problem of capitalism. To him, the capitalist economy always has the highest level of unemployment and period of crisis when unemployment arises. The bourgeoisie compete in order to succeed; they invest their profit to acquire new machineries for more efficient production of goods thereby accumulating capital in form of machinery for production. The exploitative tendencies of the bourgeoisie are such that capitalist economy has no good intention for the worker. Workers in private companies are denied job securities and their welfare is not in agenda. The goal of bourgeoisie is maximization of profit and surplus values. That is why Karl Marx predicted that workers will eventually realize that they are being exploited, develop class-consciousness and overthrow the capitalist system and Marx postulated that capitalism perpetrates unemployment.

2.4.3 Social Internationalist Theory

This is a theory postulated by Max Weber, and this model explains the causes and the effects of unemployment in the global economy in the mid-century. To Weber, unemployment is caused by many factors in a modern market economy. It can be caused by rapid technological change, business cycle or recessions, seasonal factors in some industries particularly, such as changes in tastes and

climatic conditions which affects demand for certain products and services, individual perceptions and willingness to work and attitudes towards some jobs and about employers accessibility for retraining and acquisition of work skills, after the training even though they have a change to get job, discrimination in the work place based on race, colour, religion, ethnicity, age and class.

It can be seen from the above, causes and effects of unemployment in a particular period can be combination of social factors and how the economy as a whole works and also due to the subjective individual factors. To Weber, unemployment is caused primarily by the social factors rather than by the individual factors. However, Max Weber believed that individual construct their own social construct and perception and they can be subjective in their behaviour and therefore can become unemployed even though in actual condition they can get a job in the job market.

Even though unemployment is caused by interactions between the social structures in the society, its effects on youths is caused by the individuals themselves. That is, one can be unemployed in the society, but the action taken after the conditions, is as a result of the individual decision and not the societal effect. In summary, unemployment is caused by the social structures in the society

and its effects, such as, the psychological effects, social unrest and so on, are caused by the individuals in the social structures.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the research techniques adopted that will be used for this study, with the aim of achieving the research objectives. Thus, this chapter of the research study discusses the research design, population and sample of the study as well as the method of analysis amongst others. It begins with the research design that will be employed for the study and ends with the method of analysis.

3.2 Research Design

Survey research design will be used in this study. The survey research design is an efficient way of collecting information from a large number of respondents and the ability to use statistical techniques to determine statistical significance (Denscombe, 2003).

This research strategy is considered necessary because of its ability to view comprehensively and in detail the major questions raised in the study. We considered this method appropriate as it is useful for the study of non-observable events such as opinions, attitudes preferences or dispositions (Soyombo, 2002; Fubara & Mguni, 1995). The design will be adopted because the study involves

the use of a representative sample from the population and the drawing of conclusion based on the analysis of available data.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of the study is the total number of unemployed youth in Egor Local Government from ages of (18-40 years) in Egor Local Government Area, Edo State. The total population in Egor Local Government in Edo State is 459,168 according to National Population Commission (2006)

3.3 Sample Size and sampling technique

Due to the cost and difficulty involved in covering the entire population of interest, with a determination to minimize error and to achieve the purpose of this research work, one hundred and fifty questionnaires were administered to unemployed youth in Egor Local Government Area between the ages of 18-40 years who are graduates, and secondary school leavers who are job applicants. This implies that 150 respondents out of the entire population were selected, and they are from Egor Local Government.

3.4 Data for the Study

Both secondary and primary data will be used for the study. Secondary data were sourced from various books and journals relevant to the research topic. The

internet proved to be an indispensable and veritable source of information for this study.

The primary data will be generated from the field survey carried out by the researcher. Specifically, primary data will be obtained from the target respondents through a carefully constructed questionnaire with the assistance of class teachers and fellow final year Social Work students. The students will be approached in their schools and the questionnaires will be administered face-to-face, where the respondents answers the questions immediately.

3.5 Instrumentation

The instrument that will be used in gathering data will be a carefully crafted fixed-response questionnaire to elicit responses from the sampled students. The questionnaire will contain well structured questions to obtain the responses and views of the respondents on the what possible forms of domestic violence they are exposed to and the resulting impacts.

The questionnaire will be divided into two (2) sections. Section A will be designed to obtain socio-demographic information on respondents. Section B will contained fixed-response questions measuring the perception of the responding students on the relevant issues raised in the research hypotheses and objectives of

this study. The respondents were required to agree or disagree with each of the statements by ticking yes or no.

3.6 Validity of Instrument

The suitability and the coherence of the questionnaire will be validated by the project supervisor and other learned professionals within the Social Work department, in order to make sure that included questions capture the study variables.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

The main statistical method used is the descriptive statistics, that is; frequency count, simple percentage method, mean and standard deviation.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF RESULT

4.1 Introduction

Having discussed relevant issues and established a credible empirical framework that underpins the focus of the study, the present the following results obtained from utilizing the various methodological investigations stated in this chapter. A total of 100 questionnaires were administered out strictly to male and female respondents which the researcher was able to retrieve all the instruments used and the represent 100% participation of the respondent based on the distributed questionnaire. Hence, the data analysis was conducted using simple percentage (%) statistical techniques to test the frequency of the personal data of the respondents and the frequencies of their responses to the research questions. This was to ensure simplicity and clarity of the responses.

4.1.1 Data on Socio-Demographic Characteristics

TABLE 4.1.2: Sex of the Respondents

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Female	46	46
Male	54	54
TOTAL	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork 2023

From the table 4.1.2 above, the result shows the sex of the respondents. The result therefore revealed that there were more male than female, as female accounted for 46% of the population while male accounted for 54% of the population.

TABLE 4.1.3: Education Qualification of the Respondents

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Primary School	16	16
Secondary School	44	44
Tertiary Institution	40	40
TOTAL	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork 2023

From the table 4.1.3 above, the result shows the Education Qualification of the respondents. The result therefore revealed that Primary school holders accounted for 16 (%), Secondary School holders accounted for 44 (%) while tertiary institution holders accounted for 40(%) of the population. This shows that the respondents who have secondary school certificate were the highest in the population

TABLE 4.1.4: Age of the Respondents

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
20-24 years	10	10
25-29 years	39	39
30-34 Years	28	28
35-39 Years	16	16
40-45 Years	6	6
46 and above	1	1
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Fieldwork 2023

From table 4.1.4 above, the result shows the age of the respondents. The result therefore revealed that respondents who were 20-24 years accounted for 10% of the population, respondents who were 25-29 years accounted for 39% of the respondents, who were 30-34 years accounted for 28% of the population, who were 35-39 years accounted for 15.5% of the population, who were 40-45 years accounted for 6% of the population, who were 46 and above accounted for 1% of the population. This shows that the respondents who were between 25-29 years were the highest in the population.

4.1.5: Religion of the Respondents

RELIGION	Response	Frequency
Islam	24	24
Christianity	76	76
TOTAL	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork 2023.

From the table 4.1.6 above, the result shows the religion of the respondents. The result therefore revealed that there were more Christians than Muslims, as Christian accounted for 76% of the population while Muslim accounted for 24% of the population.

4.2 RESEARCH QUESTION ONE: Impact of youth unemployment and the level of armed robbery attacks

S/N	ITEMS	NUMBER	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	DECISION
1	Low level of wages/salaries has a profound effect on youth employment of the state, which could lead to armed robbery	100	2.99	1.04	Accepted
2	Lack of Skills has a profound effect on youth employment, which could be negative e.g armed robbery	100	3.41	0.79	Accepted
3	Lack of proper education in Edo State is a major factor that lead to youth unemployment in Edo State which also lead to armed robbery	100	2.63	1.08	Accepted
4	Poor economic opportunities in Edo state is a major factor that promote armed robbery	100	2.84	0.97	Accepted
	Grand mean	100	2.97	0.97	Accepted

N =100 Criterion mean = 2.5

Table 4.2 shows a grand mean of 2.97 was obtained for the four items and a standard deviation of 0.97, with a criterion value of 2.5. from this analysis, the grand mean value is greater than the criterion value which agrees that

unemployment as a major cause of robber attacks. this is supported with the work of Zack-Williams (2010) that, the collapse of state institutions and the demise of traditional family coping with structures have left a gaping social void which, whereas once filled via the protection offered by the social organization of ‘street life’, the various military forces are now filling in. In fact, life on the street has given many young Nigerians qualities that make them brave fighters. The growing number of street youth and gang groups in Nigeria can be seen in the widespread violence, destruction of public infrastructure, kidnapping, armed robbery incidence and attack on oil companies, Kanyenze, (2000) (Liebrandt and Mlatsheni, 2004).

4.2.1 RESEARCH QUESTION TWO: Impact of youth unemployment on the level of kidnapping situations

S/N	ITEMS	NUMBER	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	DECISION
5	Poor dispersal and diversification of economic base is a major cause of kidnapping	NUMBER	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	DECISION
6	Lack of skill acquisition and entrepreneurship development of the youth is a major cause of kidnapping	100	3.20	0.84	Accepted
7	Lack of foresight, bad planning and Ineptitude execution on the part of the nations' administrator	100	3.07	0.96	Accepted
8	Lack of adequate youth development Programs	100	3.42	0.67	Accepted
	Grand mean	100	3.22	0.87	Accepted

N=100 Criterion mean = 2.5

Table 4.2.1 shows a grand mean of 3.23 was obtained for the four items and a standard deviation of 0.84, with a criterion value of 2.5. From this analysis, the grand mean value is greater than the criterion value which agrees that youth unemployment have significant impact of the level of kidnapping. This is in line with the work Blanchflower and Freeman (2009), the lack of job prospects and the likelihood of a desolate future for unemployed youths in Nigeria have contributed to socially deviant behaviour such as prostitution, armed robbery, kidnapping for ransom, drugs, political thuggery and so on. Crime and violence have been

increasing in many parts of Nigeria among unemployed young people. Youth gangs, which some youths viewed as second or substitute families, typically satisfy the economic and social needs of unemployed young people through violence.

4.2.2 RESEARCH QUESTION THREE: Consequences of youth unemployment in Egor

S/N	ITEM	NUMBER	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	DECISION
1	Does youth unemployment increase the High rate of Kidnapping	100	3.28	0.82	Accepted
2	Does youth unemployment increase the High rate of Armed robbery	100	1.91	0.82	Accepted
3	Does youth unemployment increase the High rate of Prostitution	100	2.02	0.93	Accepted
4	Does youth unemployment increase the High rate of Drug Abuse	100	2.99	0.90	Accepted
	Grand mean	100	2.55	0.87	Accepted

N=100 Criterion mean = 2.5

Table 4.2.2 shows a grand mean of 2.55 was obtained for the four items and a standard deviation of 0.87, with a criterion value of 2.5. From this analysis, the grand mean value is greater than the criterion value which agrees that youth employment has effect on socio-economic wellbeing of individuals. This is in

accordance with UN-Habitat (2004b), Unemployment in Nigeria has a very serious negative effect on the personal well-being of the unemployed. Until recently when a very small number of the affected people benefited from the poverty reduction program of the government, the effect was quite severe on those involved. In cross sectional regressions, there is clear evidence that unemployment is associated with lower levels of psychological well-being (Machin and Manning, 2008). The unemployed is somewhat worse than being divorced in its effect on subjective measures of personal well-being. Unemployment dehumanizes the unemployed and causes partial or total loss of esteem among peers. The unemployed feels inferior before his peer group and sees life as totally demeaning. This is the situation of many of the Nigerian job seeker.

4.2.3 RESEARCH QUESTION THREE: Role of Social Workers in the Problem of Unemployment

S/N	ITEM	NUMBER	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	DECISION
1	Do social workers develop programmes that can address and youth unemployment in Egor LGA	100	2.97	0.86	Accepted
2	Are the family members encouraged to provide support for the unemployed youth in Egor LGA	100	3.02	0.83	Accepted
3	Do social workers play an active role in discharge plans and care for unemployed youth in Egor LGA	100	2.90	0.91	Accepted
4	Do social workers create public awareness on consequences or implication of youth unemployment in Egor LGA	100	2.69	0.98	Accepted
	Grand mean	100	2.90	0.90	Accepted

N=100 Criterion mean = 2.5

Table 4.2.5 shows a grand mean of 2.90 was obtained for the four items such and a standard deviation of 0.90 with a criterion value 2.5. From this analysis, the grand means value is greater than the criterion vale which agrees that Social workers have a major role in youth employment. This is accordance with (NUC) (2004) reiterated that the massive unemployment of Nigerian universities graduates in the country is traceable to the disequilibrium between labour market requirements and lack of essential employable skills by the graduates (Diejonah & Orimolade, 2011). This critical skill gaps inhibits the development of youths and the entire development of the nation, as more than half of the Nigerian populations are under

the age of 30. This is dependent on the fact that Nigeria's population is predominantly youth.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, LIMITATIONS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary of Findings

In the study, we have attempted to identify and examine the effect of unemployment among youth in Egor LGA, Edo State. From the results obtained, and the data analyzed from the study our results are summarized as follows:

This shows that, there is a significant relationship between youth unemployment and armed robbery situation in Egor LGA, Edo State.

The finding reveal that a large proportion of youth in Egor LGA, thereby they are of no other option than to involve in armed robbery and kidnapping of those they think have what they want like money, so as to complete their level of living with their well to do youth and to keep life going. It was observed also that youth unemployment in the state has also affected both the individual, family, community, society and government and has hindered the socio-economic growth and development of the state thereby challenging the leadership and people of Egor as it brings about poverty, high crime rate and defiant behaviour which results in death. Other findings showed that:

Kidnapping was carried out for ransom as a kind of social revolution by youth especially the unemployed ones who are not satisfied with their socio-economic lot and have decided to take law into their hands to fight for their own socio-economic development by all means.

5.2 Limitation of Study

In the course of this study, certain difficulties were encountered. In all scientific researches especially those in the social sciences where emphasis is laid more on human behavior, it is an inevitable situation. However, those limitations were tactically managed by the researcher in order to give this study its desired validity.

The limitations are as follows:-

1. The inability of the researcher to extend his research to cover substantive parts of the study area due to inadequate time factor
2. Lack of finance was another limiting factor which posed a great challenge to the carrying out of this study. The inability of the researcher to mobilize adequate funds hindered him from getting in touch with all the nooks and crannies of the area under study. However, the above problems did not annul the result of the study because the researcher was able to select a representative sample that was adequately managed within the available resources at his disposal

5.3 Conclusion

The study identified high level of youth unemployment in Egor LGA, Edo State as lack of adequate industries to absorb the teeming unemployed youths in the Local Government Area. The socio-economic development of the state is not encouraging, consequently foreign and industrial investment in Egor LGA is faced with constraints as government policies and investment atmosphere is not conducive due to insecurity. The study revealed that since there is prevalent youth unemployment in Egor LGA, youth are into criminal tendencies like robbery, kidnapping as they are affected by high level of poverty.

5.4 Recommendations

In the light of the research findings, the following recommendations are made:

1. Agriculture should be promoted and revitalized through modernization of the rural areas as well as provision of basic infrastructures to check rural-urban migration.
2. Creation of awareness for value re-orientation and proper attitudinal change towards the advantage of crime free life/society and the dangers of social vices among youths.
3. Adequate population control should be encouraged to meet available resources.
4. Government should provide enabling environment for investment in the country.

5. To enhance overall and coherent strategy for dealing with poverty, crimes and social unrest of our teeming unemployed youth, stable and meaningful employment opportunities should be put in place through provision of viable economic ventures.
6. Micro-finance institutions should be encouraged to provide the needed funds for development of small entrepreneurs in the state to boost employment generation and wealth creation.

QUESTIONNAIRE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK,
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES,
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN,
BENIN CITY,

I am a final year (500) level student of the above named institution; I am conducting a research on **“Effects of Unemployment on Youths: A case study of Egor Local Government Area, Edo State”** in fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a Bachelor of Social Work Degree (BSW).

Please be free to respond as your company will be ensured and your response will be strictly confidential. I wish to indicate that the purpose of this greatly to the success of this study.

Instruction: Please tick (✓) in the appropriate box applicable to your responses.

SECTION A: Demographic Data

1. **Age:** 20-24 [] 25-29 [] 30-34 [] 35-39 [] 40 and above
2. **Sex:**
Male [] Female [] Divorced [] Separated [] Widowed []
3. **Education Qualification:** Primary School [] Secondary School []
Tertiary Institution []
4. **Religion:**
Christianity [] Islam [] Others [] None []
5. **Do you what youth employment?** Yes [] No []

SECTION B:

Keys: strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Strongly Disagree (SD), Disagree(D)

S/N	ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD
	Youth employment and armed robbery				
1	Low level of wages/salaries has a profound effect on youth employment of the state, which could lead to armed robbery				
2	Lack of Skills has a profound effect on youth employment, which could be negative e.g armed robbery				
3	Lack of proper education in Edo State is a major factor that lead to youth unemployment in Edo State which also lead to armed robbery				
4	Poor economic opportunities in Edo state is a major factor that promote armed robbery				

Youth Unemployment and Kidnapping

5	Poor dispersal and diversification of economic base is a major cause of kidnapping				
6	Lack of skill acquisition and entrepreneurship development of the youth is a major cause of kidnapping				
7	Lack of foresight, bad planning and Ineptitude execution on the part of the nations' administrator				
8	Lack of adequate youth development programs				

Extent of youth unemployment has affected the socio-economic wellbeing of the individuals of Egor LGA

9	Does youth unemployment increase the High rate of Kidnapping				
10	Does youth unemployment increase the High rate of Armed robbery				
11	Does youth unemployment increase the High rate of Prostitution				
12	Does youth unemployment increase the High rate of Drug Abuse				

ROLE OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

13	Do social workers develop programmes that can address and youth unemployment in Egor LGA				
14	Are the family members encouraged to provide support for the unemployed youth in Egor LGA				
15	Do social workers play an active role in discharge plans and care for unemployed youth in Egor LGA				
16	Do social workers create public awareness on consequences or implication of youth unemployment in Egor LGA				

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