

**UNEMPLOYMENT AND RISING INSECURITY IN THE BUHARI YEARS: 2015
TILL DATE**

BY

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES,
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JANUARY, 2023

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**BEING A PROJECT WORK SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
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CERTIFICATION

We hereby certify that this project work was carried out by the undersigned, hereby certify that this work was carried out by **ELIMIAN ENDURANCE** with Matriculation number: **SSC1708137** of the Department of Political Science, University of Benin, Benin City, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Science Degree in political Science (BSc.)

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project work to God almighty for his inspiration and guidance throughout my stay in the University of Benin.

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I wish to express my sincere gratitude to almighty God for his infinite mercy, grace and love towards me, for turning my dreams into reality. I am profoundly grateful to my project supervisor Mr. Steven Okhonmina who took time and pains to read through make necessary corrections and made it possible for me to complete this task fill project work. Also, to my lovely dad, Mr. Saturday Elimian and Mrs. Chuks for the love, care, support, moral advice and encouragement which have made my academic pursuit at this level a success and also contributed to my great achievement in life. I will not fail to acknowledge my indefatigable brothers and sisters who have contributed greatly to my academic success, GoddayElimian, Rosemary Elimian, Lucky Elimian, Blessed Elimian and Hope Elimian. Also, my appreciation goes to my pastor Franklin Chuks for his support spiritually and other wise.

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ABSTRACT

An increasing unemployment rate in Sub-Saharan African economies presents a major problem for the continent's economies today. Since the early 1980s, economists and policymakers in Nigeria have been deeply concerned about the issue of unemployment. Public and private sectors are paying more attention to this phenomenon due to financial

crisis and this has exacerbated the country's unemployment problem and, in turn, the country's security issue. It is based on this premise that this study sought to examine the impact of unemployment on insecurity in Nigeria using the following research questions; how endemic is the unemployment situation in Nigeria? What is the relationship between unemployment and insecurity in Nigeria? How has unemployment brought about insecurity in Nigeria? To answer the aforementioned questions, the study employed the quantitative methodology using the questionnaire as the primary mode of data collection. The major findings of the study were that; insecurity in all its forms has a negative impact on the unemployment situation in Nigeria which have further plunged the nation with increased hunger and instability. The general breakdown of law and order was said to have adversely affected the unemployment situation. Bad leadership was suggested as a possible reason for the rising insecurity situation across the country and that lack of Jobs drives youths to engage in all sorts of activities that cause insecurity. The study recommended that the administration of President Buhari must expand and improve upon its social intervention programmes to ensure the creation and provision of jobs to both skills and un-skills citizens of the country. This would go a long way in reducing poverty, and thereby minimizing the rate of crime in Nigeria and among Nigerians. Governance must therefore work to the benefit of its own citizens. Poverty and inequality should be eliminated if Nigeria is to be spared of violence. The government should create job opportunities for its unemployed youth. Without opportunity to work the people would feel that the society is against them and will wage war against them. Provision of employment has to be Nigerian priority.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

An increasing unemployment rate in Sub-Saharan African economies presents a major problem for the continent's economies today. Since the early 1980s, economists and policymakers in Nigeria have been deeply concerned about the issue of unemployment. Public and private sectors are paying more attention to this phenomenon due to financial crisis' impact (International Labor Organization, 2012). At any one time, the working-age population is classified into three mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories according to a set of regulations established by the International Labor Organization (ILO). The categories

are employed, jobless, and out of the labor force. The first two categories are basically a measure of the supply of labor at any particular time.

Although the definition of unemployed has undergone several revisions since 1954, the fundamental elements have not changed. To put it another way, during the reference era, a person is deemed unemployed if they met both of these criteria: as defined by the international definition, they were either unemployed or self-employed.

- a) Currently available for work means that you were either employed or self-employed at the time of the reference period; and
- b) A person who has recently taken actions to look for work, such as applying for a job or starting a business.

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development puts it this way; unemployment might be considered a global phenomena in which the nation's eligible workforce is no longer engaged in its service. Almost every country and every person on the planet is affected, whether directly or indirectly, by this important economic issue. It is a source of social discontent and a precursor of the onslaught of criminal activity, youth unrest, and socioeconomic instability that have plagued various countries in recent years. There is a widespread shortage of decent jobs around the world, especially in emerging countries like Nigeria, which has the potential to exacerbate poverty and instability. For all of the recent riots and protests that have taken place across Nigeria, unemployment is likely to be a major factor in their cause (Osakwe, 2013). Global Peace Index (GPI) in 2021 ranks the country 146th among the world's 163 independent states and territories. In 2020, it rose from position 147 to position 148. South Sudan, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, the Central African Republic, Sudan, and Mali make up the top eight least peaceful countries in Africa.

According to top African economies, Nigeria has the worst security record. In addition to security concerns, unemployment is one of the country's most pressing issues. Over 200 million people live in Nigeria, Africa's most populous country and the continent's largest economy. Nigeria has a wealth of human, material, and financial resources which it has failed to put to good use (Chima, 2016). This has exacerbated the country's unemployment problem and, in turn, the country's security issue.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Nigeria has been dealt a fatal blow by the problem of unemployment. Unemployment has recently been widespread and pervasive, affecting people of all ages, educational backgrounds, and geographic locations, and driving the ordinary man's quality of living down to the poverty level. Unemployment in the United States grew from 27.1 percent in Q2 to 33.3 percent in Q4 of 2021, while the underemployment rate declined from 28.6 percent to 22.8 percent, according to data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS 2021). Unemployment and underemployment rates for the reference period were combined to come up with a total of 56.1 percent. 33.3 percent of Nigeria's workforce, or 23,187,388, was either unemployed or working for fewer than 20 hours a week, according to our definition. There are now 1,422,772 more people in this group than there were in the second quarter of 2020. 17.5 percent was calculated using the international definition of unemployment. (National Bureau of Statistics, 2021)

Over 900 million people live below the poverty line of \$1 a day, according to the International Labor Organization (ILO). There are an estimated 456 million people in the globe who live on less than \$1 per day. Unless governments at all levels collaborate to combat the "global danger," the ILO predicted in its Global Employment Trends 2012 report that the situation in Africa and parts of Asia will worsen. An increase in unemployment would require the development of 400 million new jobs over the next decade, and it was time for legislators to shift their focus from maintaining excessive recurring spending to more effective job creation. We can tell just how bad things are in the global economy by looking at just how much more people are out of work each year. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Due to a growing population, inadequate education spending, and infrastructure deficiencies, there has been an increase in the number of school graduates who lack employable skills, as well as an increase in the number of rural-to-urban migrations and the neglect of the agricultural sector. In addition to worsening the restlessness of Nigeria's youth, high unemployment also wastes the country's human resources, resulting in reduced output and, ultimately, decreased income and well-being for the country's residents. As a result of the high unemployment rate, criminal activity and other vices have increased dramatically across the country (Bakare, 2013).

Unemployment has become so pervasive because of the widening gap between what people expect from their jobs and what they can actually get, despite their level of education, that it has raised a slew of difficult policy issues and prompted a re-examination of the approaches taken to education in order to arrive at socially optimal solutions. Analysis of Nigeria's unemployment sources, trends, and repercussions is therefore critical (Awogbenle

and Iwuamadi 2010). According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS 2019) Nigerian Living Standard Survey (NLSS) report, 40% or 80 million Nigerians lived below extreme poverty before the pandemic (measured solely by monetary index). According to a World Bank analysis, COVID-19 had worsened Nigeria's monetary and non-monetary poverty, highlighting the need for targeted, granular policies to address the crisis and rebuild the country properly. IDP camps are still housing thousands of Nigerian rural residents who have been forced to flee their homes due to the country's ongoing instability, and no solution has yet been found for long-standing tensions between farmers and herders.

Citizens have questioned the sincerity of the government's promise to create jobs and lift millions out of poverty in light of the ongoing crises surrounding the country's electrical infrastructure. (National Bureau of Statistics, 2021) Unemployed Nigerians constitute a serious security risk because of the country's high unemployment rate, as depicted in the above image. Many of the country's security issues can be traced back to the high rate of joblessness that pervades the country. According to the old saying, "The idle hand is the devil's workshop," a country with a large number of jobless and unemployed youngsters will undoubtedly be plagued by high levels of insecurity. Thousands of the unemployed are now expected to show up for advertised positions where only a few will be hired. The country's productivity and competitiveness are suffering as a result of widespread waste and under-utilization of human capital (Aregbesola, 2015). When looking at the relationship between unemployment and insecurity in Nigeria, this study takes this into account; the current insecurity concerns in the country are attributed to unemployment, according to this theory. In order to deal with insecurity, the researcher said the government must solve the country's current unemployment situation as quickly as possible.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study will seek to answer the following questions:

1. How endemic is the unemployment situation in Nigeria?
2. What is the relationship between unemployment and insecurity in Nigeria?
3. How has unemployment brought about insecurity in Nigeria?

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the research are to:

1. Determine the depth of unemployment in Nigeria.

2. Establish and define the relationship between unemployment and insecurity in Nigeria.
3. Determine how unemployment has brought about insecurity in Nigeria.

1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Nigerian unemployment and escalating insecurity is the subject of this study, which focuses on the period 2015 to date. Unemployment and job uncertainty are going to be discussed in great length.

Additionally, this study will analyze works on unemployment, insecurity, poverty and the causes/effects of unemployment/insecurity in Nigeria, as a part of its scope. Insecurity and unemployment in Nigeria can also be examined as part of this study's scope.

The lack of access to high-level and classified documents and data that might have made the essay more informative is a drawback of the research.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Governments, policymakers, and the general public alike would benefit from this research because it will provide vital theoretical and empirical insights into Nigeria's expanding unemployment and rising insecurity.

To the best of my knowledge, this study will help us comprehend the impact of unemployment and insecurity on Nigeria's progress and stability.

The study will help the Nigerian government devise a more effective and long-term strategy for dealing with the country's twin problems of unemployment and insecurity. Finally, the research will benefit academics and subsequent research on unemployment and insecurity by adding to the current body of information.

1.7 ORGANIZATION OF STUDY

The essay is divided into five chapters.

Chapter One: Introduction – This chapter introduces the essay and contains background to the study, statement of the problem, research questions, research objectives, scope and limitation of study, methodology, significance of study and organization of study.

Chapter Two: Literature Review and Theoretical Framework – This chapter reviews relevant literature and treats an applicable conceptual framework.

Chapter Three: This chapter is focused on the research methodology which includes the research design adopted, sampling technique and sampled population, method of data collection, method of data analysis etc.

Chapter Four: This chapter focuses on the presentation and analysis of data gathered from the field survey as well as a discussion of the major findings of the study.

Chapter Five: Conclusion – This chapter contains the summary of the essay, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Unemployment and poverty are two of Nigeria's most pressing economic and social problems. Unemployment in Nigeria reached 33.3% in the fourth quarter of 2020 (Q4 2020), up from 27.1% in the second quarter of that year, according to figures issued by the National Bureau of Statistics (Q2 2020). At number three among countries with the greatest number of unemployed citizens, we find Nigeria (Ighakpe, 2021). There were 86.9 million people living in extreme poverty in Nigeria in 2018, according to the World Poverty Clock (a Web application published by World Data Lab), and 93.7 million in 2019. As a result, Nigeria has the world's largest population of people living in extreme poverty. Nigeria's poor future for poverty reduction is bleak, and an estimated 120 million Nigerians are anticipated to fall into extreme poverty by 2030, according to the World Data Lab (Ighakpe, 2021).

Nigeria is today sandwiched between the triangle of rising unemployment, rising poverty, and rising insecurity, which stipulates attempts to address elsewhere. The "bad news principle" has had a negative impact on the Nigerian economy. However, the more dangerous devil lurks in the social ramifications of joblessness. While the overall unemployment rate rose by five percentage points, the percentage of unemployed young people climbed by over seven percentage points, from 34.9% to 42.5%, indicating that roughly four out of every ten young people are not actively involved in the production process. (Iyatse, 2021)

Global Peace Index (GPI) in 2021 ranks the country 146th among the world's 163 independent states and territories. In 2020, it rose from position 147 to position 148. South Sudan, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, the Central African Republic, Sudan, and Mali make up the top eight least peaceful countries in Africa. According to top African economies, Nigeria has the worst security record. Unemployment and job instability are intimately linked. The popular notion that no significant progress can take place without peace and security is reflected in this relationship between cause and effect. Insecurity, which is partly generated by the high degree of inactivity among the youths, is scaring away new investments, which will lead to a worsening of the unemployment situation in the coming months. There is a shift in the investment landscape, with existing investments moving elsewhere while those that can't simply go aren't expanding. Our society is plagued by the

fact that young men who should be making a living after graduation continue to rely on their parents (Iyatse, 2021).

2.1 THE CONCEPT OF INSECURITY

In today's global culture, people demand to be safe and secure in their homes and businesses. Providing these is the major obligation of the government in any given social structure.. Having a sense of security is the most important thing in life. Progress in the social and economic spheres would be impossible without it (Charas, 2015).A country's social and economic development will be hampered or even stunted if there is a lack of safety for people and property in the country. This, in turn, will deter both domestic and foreign investment. We have seen an increase in Nigerian instability since the country's democratic independence in 1960. Insecurity in Nigeria has recently risen to a worrisome level that affects the state's corporate interests. Insecurity and terrorism have become Nigeria's top priority at all levels since the country is unable to make any serious progress unless these issues are addressed. By using current intelligence gathering and sharing techniques, planning, logistics, encouragement, as well as new technology, governments may effectively confront security threats and difficulties (Achumba, 2013).

Use of insecurity as a substitute for security is numerous. The word "unsafe" can be interpreted as implying risk, uncertainty, a lack of confidence, or a lack of security; it can also be used as a synonym for "unguarded or unprotected" (Achumba, 2013). Insecurity will cause you to lose trust, feel terrified, uneasy, oppressed, lose focus, and be saddened and lose your humanity. Insecurity, according to Adebajoko and Ogwuoke (2014), is a state of fear, terror, risk, molestation, bullying, harassment, etc. It is possible to think of insecurity as a threat to the state that led to the arms and nuclear weapons race.

Even more concerning is the fact that the Nigerian government appears unwilling or unable to curtail this threat for reasons that have not been made public. Nigeria is today beset by security issues in all six of its regions, but this is especially true in the north. Resident in these locations must sleep with one eye open while the government that is ordinarily entrusted with their safety and well-being appears to be unsure of what it's doing (Obarisiagbon and Akintoye, 2019). As a result, insecurity is one of the biggest concerns facing the present administration, and if it isn't addressed, it will continue to have a severe impact on people's lives across the country.

2.1.1 CAUSES OF INSECURITY IN NIGERIA

As a large, dynamic population, Nigeria has the potential to be a great country. It has a growing economy and abundant natural resources as well as diverse raw materials and huge oil reserves. However, despite its greatness, Nigeria is still a developing country that is desperately trying to find its place in the committee of nations because of, among other things, the widespread insurgency and insecurity that continue to offer a challenge to its development and progress. According to Nweze (2004), insecurity in Nigeria can be attributed to the following factors:

Unemployment and poverty are a constant threat

Unemployment produces poverty, which in turn leads to crime, which in turn causes a sense of insecurity in the community. Individuals and countries are categorized as poor if they fall below a predetermined standard of living income, which is used to classify them as poor. Unemployment, on the other hand, is described as a situation in which people are unable to meet their fundamental necessities because they are unable to find meaningful job. Tertiary education produces an enormous number of graduates each year who are unprepared to enter the workforce and face an uncertain future. Many turn to violent and criminal behaviors, like as kidnapping, militancy, and armed robbery, in an effort to keep their minds and bodies in sync. Others have been the victims of terrorism, and they are swiftly radicalized as a result. Past governments have also failed to take measures to alleviate Nigeria's high unemployment and poverty rates, which have been the main drivers of the country's instability. Nweze (2004)

Exclusion of minorities and people of different faiths from power structures

The fact that Nigeria is home to a wide variety of ethnic groups is not in and of itself a source of instability; however, politicians and religious leaders across the country occasionally exploit ethnic tensions to further their own ends. Thus, the ruling class uses psychological warfare to sow discord among Nigeria's ethnic groups and religious denominations, resulting in a climate of fear and distrust throughout the country. Relationships between members of different ethnic and religious groups in a multi-ethnic society like Nigeria should be friendly, without distrust, fear, and a penchant for violence (Adagba, Ugwu, and Eme, 2012).

Furthermore, (Achumba, 2013) argued that a lack of control over scarce resources (such as gasoline or land) led to mass killings and damage in many sections of the country. Neglect, racism, dominance, abuse, victimization, injustice, marginalization, nepotism, and intolerance are all issues that ethnic groups in Nigeria face. As a result, racial and religious tensions frequently flare up.

Poor security system

Security personnel and equipment in Nigeria are widely seen as lacking. The pay and training of security guards are appalling. As a result, modern security concerns cannot be met with the necessary competence. Security personnel's role in Nigeria's efforts to improve public safety is also a major concern. Corruption, limited police and other security agency budget, lack of current equipment, poor safety personnel health, and insufficient staff all contribute to a weak security system. The Nigerian Police Force's inability to effectively combat crime, corruption, and instability in the country can be attributed in part to the country's under-policing. This suggests that a country like Nigeria, which is under-policed, will have a hard time dealing with crime and security issues.

Most of the soldiers fighting Boko Haram and armed bandits in Nigeria's northeast have been ambushed and many have been murdered because of intelligence provided to them by those supposed to be fighting them. Large sums of money were made available for the purchase of weaponry, however these funds were either embezzled or mishandled, or outmoded equipment was purchased without adequate punishment. In certain cases, the insurgents found weaponry belonging to the Nigerian military. It's also worth noting how little communication there is between the various security agencies.

Porous border

Nigeria's high level of insecurity is a result of the country's unstable borders, which leave people's movements mostly unrecorded. As a result of the country's porous borders, there is an unrestricted influx of small arms and light weapons into Nigeria, which has facilitated militancy and criminality. According to Edeko (2011), Nigeria is home to more than 70 percent of the illegal weapons that have been used to cause a security issue in Africa. In addition, the flood of migrants, mainly young people, from neighboring countries like Niger, Chad, and Benin has contributed to part of the insecurity promoting criminal activities in Nigeria, due to the porous borders of Nigeria (Adeola and Olayemi, 2012).

Inequalities and marginalization

As a result of Nigeria's present administration's alleged racial disparities and its exclusion of certain regions from the provision of basic infrastructure, the country's security has deteriorated dramatically (Nwadiakor, 2011). In the current political climate, the North has been handed the reins of power, while the South East has been left out in the cold. As a result of the upsurge in pro-Biafra and anti-Shi'a sentiment, the rise of killer herdsmen, bandit attacks, and other security lapses may all be connected. Because of this, it is apparent that the lives of Nigerians are vastly different from one another. Many people, especially young

people, feel deprived, oppressed, and marginalized, which has led to unhappiness and a lack of hope. These disillusioned youths are now using all legal and illegal methods at their disposal to express their dissatisfaction with the current state of affairs. As a result, there is an increase in unease (Onuoha, 2011).

2.2 PERVASIVE POVERTY AND RISING UNEMPLOYMENT

Poverty is a result of unemployment and inequality; it is also the root of all criminal activity. Jobless young people in Nigeria are angry and retaliating against the system that made them unemployed, and this is what we are seeing today (Jombo, 2014). There is a clear link between the rising tide of criminal activity in Nigeria and the country's high rate of personal and property insecurity. This is a direct result of the country's widespread poverty and high rate of unemployed people. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees fleeing from Boko Haram total more over 2.3 million. The violence has resulted in the largest displaced persons camp in the world. Maiduguri has more than two million displaced persons (IDPs), putting a strain on the city's resources. As a result of the high unemployment rate in the North, many young people are drawn to Boko Haram because it provides them with a sense of belonging, adventure, and power.

As a result, attacks, kidnappings, and murders by nomads have increased between Fulani herdsmen and farming communities in recent years. Statistics show that between 2015 and 2017, the Fulani nomads slaughtered 1012 people in various regions of the country (Olu-Adeyemi, 2017). Graduates from higher education institutions are increasingly looking for work in order to support themselves and their families. The huge number of social issues affecting societies is due in large part to the large number of young people "awaiting jobs" that are not promised. As a result of being unemployed, these youths put all of their energy into illegal activities, resulting in a wide range of social evils. Unemployment in Sub-Saharan Africa is a major problem, with more than 40% of the population unemployed (Ayoade and Agwu, 2016).

The amount of young working-class men and women who are ready to work is proof of this, but there is no labor for them to do. A lack of a well-organized private sector in Africa has hampered the ability of young people to gain jobs and contribute to economic growth, according to the World Bank (2013). Since many people are unable to obtain a regular source of income due to the current economic climate, we've seen an increase in

criminal activity, terrorism, kidnappings, and other forms of societal dysfunction (Yeboah and Jayne, 2018). However, despite their education, many young Africans living in metropolitan areas find it difficult to secure a job because of the lack of opportunities available (Obi and Okeke, 2017). Another group of young people, those who reside in rural areas and small towns, endure worse living conditions and a lack of access to basic requirements of life. It's difficult for people in these groups to get jobs that pay enough to cover their basic necessities.

Unemployment, if not addressed by African governments, might lead to a "brain drain," in which smart, hard-working people leave their home countries in search of better opportunities elsewhere because of an increased desire to find a better life for themselves and their families elsewhere. A thorough understanding of the paths that will assist generate self-employment that will benefit both the self-employed individuals and government institutions is needed to provide social, economic, and demographic job options for youngsters.

2.2.1 FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RISING UNEMPLOYMENT IN NIGERIA.

Nigeria is wealthy. It has the capacity to grow and eliminate poverty and joblessness from the face of the Earth. There is a paradox; however, as the unemployment rate continues to rise at an alarming rate due to the following factors:

Corruption

In Nigeria, the word "corruption" is not a mystery to the common citizen. People in positions of power are more likely to engage in dishonest or criminal conduct. It is a form of corruption in which a public official uses his or her position for personal advantage, often through theft of public funds, favoritism, or the fabrication of data. Corruption has unquestionably wreaked havoc on every sector of Nigeria's economy. Democracies have been undermined, economic growth and development have been slowed (Samuel, 2011), and poverty has been created amid plenty. The country has been unable to make political, social or economic progress, and as a result there has been a significant increase in the number of people out of work. Many people believe that nepotism and ascription pervade both private and public sector job placement. In today's job market, a person's chances of getting a job are determined more by "whom you know" and "how much you can pay" than by qualifications. Nigerians who are highly qualified, dedicated, and energetic have been denied jobs by these measures.

Ineffective Management Methods

It is well-known that Nigerians are notoriously bad managers. Natural resources abound in the country. Nigeria is regarded to be capable of overcoming the problem of high unemployment and its accompanying repercussions provided the resources are properly exploited, developed, and controlled. In order to take advantage of the national economy, it is necessary to evaluate the current state of one's own resources and then distribute them among other sectors that are vying for resources. Similarly, Nigeria has no shortage of sound economic plans. The problem is that it hasn't been properly implemented. Due to the implementation process being hijacked by corrupt and incompetent implementers.

Neglect of agriculture

Agriculture remained Nigeria's economic backbone until the early 1970s. It is the country's primary source of income and the greatest employer of labor, accounting for more than 90% of the population's daily earnings. The agricultural sector has seen a significant decline since the 1970s oil boom and the huge foreign income it brought with it. This decline continues to this day. The oil sector's enormous wealth has fueled the establishment of public and private businesses that are centered in the city centers.

This eventually led to rural-urban migration, in which physically fit men who had previously worked on farms moved to cities in search of low-paying, inconsistent jobs. Nigeria's labor force statistics are summarized as follows by Corporate Nigeria (2007): The agriculture sector employs 70% of the workforce, with 10% in industry and 20% in service. Many experts believe that the high level of employment in the country is directly linked to the neglect of the agriculture sector. Farming remains a viable solution to Nigeria's high unemployment and poverty rates. The economy's monopolistic nature (dependence on oil) remains a paradox.

Absence of a unified, well-intentioned leadership and sound government

There is a strong consensus among political watchers of Nigerian politics in recent times that the country has never been wanting in decent ideas for improving the lives of its population; what was lacking was the political will to implement such ideas. No new administration has ever come into office without a fresh plan to alleviate the suffering of the masses, according to Asaju (2010). However, Asaju claims that "these plans, which come with great expectations, are found to be more active in papers." As a result, the efforts of successive administrations to tackle unemployment and its impacts have come to a standstill because of corruption, lack of political will to carry out government initiatives, a lack of effective governance, and other factors that contribute to political instability.

Systemic Problems in Education

Most Nigerians attribute the country's rising unemployment to deterioration in the country's educational standards. Universities and other post-secondary institutions have been accused of producing thousands of under-qualified graduates who are unsuitable for the workforce or profitable employment. In response to this, some education experts claim that "when our universities' academic output is less than stellar, it's a sign that the problem is systemic." It's the government's fault for not preparing the curriculum for today's society, Ndifon (2009) said, blaming the lack of facilities and sometimes none for training the students. In the same vein, Samuel (2011) asserts that the educational system places a high value on obtaining certificates at the expense of actually using the knowledge and skills students learn in school to meet the challenges of modern Nigeria.

Deficit in Enabling Resources

Unemployed Nigerians cannot start their own small businesses because the government does not provide the right conditions. Poor infrastructure, particularly in the areas of power and water supply, has contributed to the hostile business climate, and trade laws that allow all types of imported goods to flood the country have contributed to the high unemployment rate. Many artists who cannot afford power generators have been forced to close their doors for lack of resources. It's been more than two decades since successive governments began allocating resources to the power sector. Despite this, the 4000 megawatt goal has remained unmet. In recent news, the country's generation capacity was announced to be down to roughly 2000 megawatts (MW). Not even for residential use can this megawatt be considered suitable. Connectivity by road and rail is in a state of disrepair and inefficiency. Small enterprises that lack access to cash or political clout have been driven to fail, which has led to a numbing of the entrepreneurial spirit. In Nigeria, the reasons for unemployment are numerous.

Type and timing of Economic policies

The timing and type of economic policies implemented in the country has also contributed to the country's unemployment problem. When the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) was implemented in September 1986, many of the country's fledgling domestic enterprises crumbled as a result of deregulation, liberalization, and the devaluation of the home currency. Many jobs were lost as a result, leaving a large number of individuals without work. Today, the country is still feeling the repercussions of the disaster. In spite of

the fact that these policies were intended to stimulate the economy, some of them were really harmful to the system because they were implemented at the wrong time.

Poor Enabling Environment

Over the years, Nigeria's economy has been plagued by a poor economic enabling environment. This, along with an unfavorable security climate, has slowed down investment and, as a result, the creation of new jobs. People looking for work but considering self-employment have been thwarted from doing so by an unwelcoming work atmosphere. The lack of infrastructure and the generally hot investment environment compel those who make an attempt to give up.

Migration from rural to urban areas

Rural-to-urban migration has been linked to a rise in the number of people in the workforce in cities. Push-pull forces are commonly used to explain rural-to-urban migration. In rural areas, there is a high population-to-land ratio due to the seasonality of the climate, which results in significant underemployment (Okafor, 2011). The lack of infrastructure in Nigeria further exacerbates these factors, making rural life unattractive. Youths flock to urban regions because of the promise of high-paying jobs in the manufacturing sector. In addition, there is the concentration of social amenities in urban areas. This meant that rural communities were left out of the distribution of social and economic opportunities.

Increasing population

According to Worldometer, (2022) Nigeria's population is estimated at 219,025,216 and as a result of the tremendous population increase; the work force has grown at an astronomical rate, considerably outstripping the number of jobs, according to some critics. The impact of Nigeria's rapid population expansion on the country's unemployment crisis is complex. Through a high and quick growth in the work force, it affects the economy's ability to absorb new resources.

2.3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The study's theoretical foundation is based on the behaviorist, frustration-aggression model.

To explain aggressiveness, Neal E. Miller, Robert R. Sears and John Dullard (1939) released a monograph on aggression in which they presented what has come to be known as the Frustration-Aggression theory, which was created by these researchers (FA). Frustration is said to lead to aggression, but when the source of the frustration cannot be questioned, the aggression is transferred to an innocent victim. According to the hypothesis, those who are

angry, irritated, or prejudiced should act more aggressively toward the groups they hold prejudices against. The current western thinking on aggression appears to have had the most influence on this assumption, which has had a significant impact. It is meant to encourage the student of humanities to be on the lookout for hostility anytime he sees violence, as well as when he sees interference with individual or group habits. To put it another way, Dollard, Miller, Sears, Mower, and Doob (1939) proposed that aggressive behavior is always preceded by frustration and, conversely, that frustration is always followed by aggression. That which frustrates us in this context is defined as a global response being blocked, and this response, in turn, is taken to be a reinforcing final operation in an ongoing behavior sequence.

According to them, the term "frustration" refers not only to the process of preventing someone from achieving a goal, but also to the person's reaction to such a situation. As a result of this theory, aggressive behavior can be rationalized. A hostile or aggressive outburst isn't always the result of frustration, but it can be effectively prevented or lead to other acts, such as the pursuit of other, or more easily available reinforcements, despite this. The incitement of hostility is one of the many forms of responses that Miller believes irritation can elicit. Facing a situation in which one's desires are denied, whether by society's design or as a direct result, one's anger may lead them to resort to violence, as frustration aggression shows that aggression is not just carried out as a natural reaction or instinct, as realists and biological theorists assume, but that it is the result of frustration. Complaints about deprivation in the allotment of political posts and economic resources, as well as insurgency and militantism, have been widely argued. Relative deprivation is a major source of unemployment in African countries that are pluralistic.

Deficiencies form crisis policy as well, since the central government allows one group to benefit in resource allocation and status at the price (loss) of its competing federating components. It has been increasingly deadly in Nigeria and Africa over the past decade due to a lack of empowerment, ethnic distrust, and religious intolerance. Frustration, according to (Zillmann,1979), is a catalyst for conduct that might be hostile or aggressive. Frustration is to blame for any angry or aggressive behavior. To put it another way, anger is a necessary but not sufficient prerequisite for antagonism and aggression. According to this theory, aggressive behavior is triggered when a person is unable to achieve their goals. All forms of aggressiveness, whether interpersonal or worldwide, are rooted in the failure of one or more players to fulfill their stated objectives.

Thus, conflict may be connected to failure to meet one's or another's goals, and this usually leads to frustration. A person's inability to get what it wants is always the root cause of all human conflict, because the demand for basic human requirements is always greater than the supply. The Human Needs theory is a close cousin of the Frustration-Aggression hypothesis. Based on the hypothesis that humans have basic needs in order to maintain stable societies, this theory of human behavior was developed as an all-encompassing or holistic theory during the 1970s and 1980s. As a result, we believe that conflict participants are constantly striving to satisfy fundamental and universal needs, such as security, identity, recognition and development in their perspective institutional environments at all social levels. Increasingly, they are attempting to exert control over their surroundings in order to meet these needs. It is impossible to put a stop to this conflict; it is fundamental. Aggression and ensuing conflict are a direct result of being unable to meet these basic human needs.

The Frustration-Aggression Theory is concerned with more than only the absolute necessities (needs) of the individual; it is distinct from Human Needs Theory. There will be instability and conflict in multiethnic communities unless identity requirements are addressed and all social systems have a feeling of fairness, a sense of control, as well as the potential of pursuing all other human societal development goals. Because of this, people and groups are deprived of their needs and ambitions by actors through poverty, unemployment, and a lack of attainment of specific goals in life, which creates a sense of uncertainty in their lives. This is a strong indication that the constitution was drafted with the goal of enhancing good government, as well as the safety and well-being of all Nigerians. Government and residents are disconnected in this country, which is a problem.

When it comes to poverty and unemployment today, it is the fault of the actors in governance whether past or current who have failed to adopt and implement policies that would create wealth and improve citizens' lives. More than 80 million people in Nigeria are unemployed, living in squalor, and suffering from various diseases. In many countries, there is a disconnect between the government and its inhabitants because of the later shirking their responsibility to provide basic infrastructure and an enabling atmosphere for wealth development. The teeming, hopeless, and poor masses have been left without an adequate fallback mechanism for the privatized and commercialized industries. A high level of insecurity is a result of citizens' unhappiness with their basic wants and aspirations being unmet by the current government, which exists solely to launder and accumulate wealth for itself at the expense of the people. The oil and gas exploration in Nigeria ranks it among the world's largest producers. Despite this, eliminating poverty and unemployment will remain a

challenge despite the enormous money created by the oil industry. There is no social security (compensations) for the unemployed, and the vulnerable in the country as is done elsewhere in the world.

There is a high degree corruption, the elected are simply safeguarding their interest at the expense of the generality of people that voted them. Basic basics of life, including as food, clothing, housing, healthcare, and education, are out of reach for the majority of the population. Data shows that Nigeria's per capita income and standard of living are both low. This has led to an increase in the kidnapping of children and the abduction of men as well as the formation of militias and insurgent groups to fight for their rights. Using the theories of frustration-aggression and human needs, the players in government are reminded that governance no longer serves the needs of the people but rather the interests of a small group of opportunists.

As a result of our inability to share in the benefits of the Nation's resources, such as jobs, infrastructure, and the ability to contribute to the national accounts through our exclusion from the system, we are experiencing insecurity in the Nation. In addition, because the perpetrators of the harm could not be located, their grievances have been transferred to those who are increasingly close by and more easily located, i.e., the victims' fellow citizens. To summarize, the nation's insecurity stems from the widespread dissatisfaction felt by the vast majority of its residents. The unemployed have a sense that they have nothing to lose, so when they feel aggrieved, they will do whatever it takes to get their point across. The study is based on the notion that governments exist to ensure the safety and well-being of its population, regardless of where they may be located.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In the words of Agbonifoh and Yomere (1999:106), “research methodology” refers to the methods, procedures, and modalities the researcher wants to use to achieve the goals of their studies.

The study’s methodology is primarily the focus of this chapter. The demographic, study design, sampling procedure, the sample size, the research instrument, validity of the instrument, method of data collecting, and data analysis plans are all included in this document. Sampling techniques, data gathering methods, and data presentation methods all contribute to the creation of a sample.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

An inference can be drawn regarding a link between variables under consideration using this logical proof model (Nachimas and Nachimas, 1981). Descriptive survey was the research method employed in this study. In this type of design, investigations will be carried out in their natural setting, no alterations are made to either the independent or dependent variables.

3.3 POPULATION OF STUDY

Residents of Oredo Local Government Area in Edo State are the subjects of this study. There are 3,233,366 people living in Edo State (NPC, 2006). As a result of the wide range of beliefs and practices among the participants, this study population was selected to lessen the prevalence of bias and prejudice.

3.4 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

A sample of one hundred (100) residents of Oredo Local Government Area was used for this study. Samples were collected in a methodical manner, as is customary in sampling. The population of Oredo LGA was estimated at 374,671 in 2006.

Non-probability sampling techniques unlike the probability sampling techniques do not possess the chance of random selection. Hence it was used based on convenience as

samples were drawn from those that were available at the time of the research. (Osemwota et al, 1996)

3.5 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

There are various ways to collect data: The primary and secondary data was used in this study's data collection. Questionnaire was the primary instrument utilized in this study to gather the vast majority of the data.

In order to collect a large amount of data quickly, the researcher plans to use questionnaires. The responses to the questionnaires will provide answers to research questions. Section A of the survey asked for information about respondents' demographics, such as their age, gender, and so on, whereas Section B solicited their opinions on the subject.

To round off the research, secondary sources like textbooks, journals, newspaper stories, government documents, workshop materials, and the internet was also utilized.

3.6 VALIDITY OF RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The draft of this survey was displayed to the supervisor for legitimacy. Face legitimacy means assessing the degree to which there is a correspondence between the variables in the estimating instrument and the idea that is being estimated, in this way everything is decided regarding its assumed pertinence to the topic being discussed. (Sellitz et al, 1976)

3.7 DATA PRESENTATION

The contingency tables was be used for clear and easily understandable result presentation.

3.8 TECHNIQUE FOR DATA ANALYSIS

For data analysis, the simple percentage was used in the representation of the responses which was used as a major guide on the level of assessment of the research study.

The formula for simple percentage is given as:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Responses}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100$$

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is concerned with the presentation and analysis of the data collected from the field work.

Section A: Personal data of Respondents

Table 4.1.1: Sex of Respondents

Sex	Responses	Percentage %
Male	42	42
Female	58	58
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above, 42% of the respondents were Male and 58% of the respondents were Female. This shows that they were more female respondents than male.

Table 4.1.2: Age of Respondents

Age	Responses	Percentage %
18-28 years	73	73
29-39 years	10	10
39-49 years	6	6
49-59 Years	6	6
59 Years and above	5	5
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above, 73% of respondents were of the age bracket of 18-28 years, 10% of respondents were of the age bracket of 29-39 years, 6% of respondents were of the age bracket of 39-49 years, 6% of respondents were of the age bracket of 49-59 years and 5% of respondents were 50 years and above.

Table 4.1.3: Marital Status

Marital Status	Responses	Percentage %
Single	84	84
Married	12	12
Separated	2	2
Divorced	2	2
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above, 84% of the respondents were Single, 12% of the respondents were married, 2% of the respondents were divorced and 2% were separated respectively.

Table 4.1.4: Educational Qualification

Qualification	Responses	Percentage %
Primary	2	2
Secondary	12	12
Tertiary	86	86
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above, 2% of the respondents had primary education and 12% of the respondents had secondary education, 86% of respondents had tertiary form of education.

SECTION B: UNEMPLOYMENT AND RISING INSECURITY IN THE BUHARI YEARS: 2015-TILL DATE

Table 4.1.5: The Unemployment Situation in Nigeria is Endemic.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	41	41
Agree	32	32
Undecided	7	7
Strongly Disagree	13	13
Disagree	7	7
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 41% of respondents strongly agreed, 32% of respondents Agreed, 7% of respondents were undecided, 13% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 7% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that the Unemployment Situation in Nigeria is Endemic. As evident in the table where 41% strongly agreed while 13% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.1.6: There is a relationship between unemployment and insecurity.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	41	41
Agree	33	33
Undecided	11	11
Strongly Disagree	2	2
Disagree	13	13

TOTAL	100	100
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Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 41% of respondents strongly agreed, 33% of respondents Agreed, 11% of respondents were undecided, 2% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 13% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that there is a relationship between unemployment and insecurity. As evident in the table where 41% strongly agreed while 2% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.1.7: Unemployment has brought about insecurity in Nigeria.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	40	40
Agree	21	21
Undecided	2	2
Strongly Disagree	25	25
Disagree	10	10
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 40% of respondents strongly agreed, 21% of respondents Agreed, 2% of respondents were undecided, 25% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 10% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that unemployment has brought about insecurity in Nigeria. As evident in the table where 40% strongly agreed while 25% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.1.8: Unemployment contributes to insecurity.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	46	46
Agree	41	41
Undecided	1	1
Strongly Disagree	3	3
Disagree	9	9
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 46% of respondents strongly agreed, 41% of respondents Agreed, 1% of respondents were undecided, 3% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 9% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that unemployment contributes to insecurity. As evident in the table where 46% strongly agreed while 3% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.1.9: Insecurity is a good causal measure for unemployment.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	30	30
Agree	30	30
Undecided	5	5
Strongly Disagree	25	25
Disagree	10	10
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 30% of respondents strongly agreed, 30% of respondents Agreed, 5% of respondents were undecided, 25% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 10% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that insecurity is a good causal measure for unemployment. As evident in the table where 30% strongly agreed while 25% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.1.10: Insecurity has grown in the Buhari Administrative years.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage%
Strongly Agree	44	44
Agree	37	37
Undecided	8	8
Strongly Disagree	10	10
Disagree	1	1
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 44% of respondents strongly agreed, 37% of respondents Agreed, 8% of respondents were undecided, 10% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 1% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that insecurity has grown in the Buhari Administrative years. As evident in the table where 44% strongly agreed while 10% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.1.11: Bad leadership is a major factor of insecurity in any Country.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	55	55
Agree	18	18
Undecided	2	2
Strongly Disagree	10	10
Disagree	15	15
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 55% of respondents strongly agreed, 18% of respondents Agreed, 2% of respondents were undecided, 10% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 15% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that bad leadership is a major factor of insecurity in any Country. As evident in the table where 55% strongly agreed while 10% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.1.12: Lack of Jobs drives youths to engage in all sorts of activities that cause insecurity.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage%
Strongly Agree	46	46
Agree	19	19
Undecided	2	2

Strongly Disagree	17	17
Disagree	16	16
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 46% of respondents strongly agreed, 19% of respondents Agreed, 2% of respondents were undecided, 17% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 16% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that lack of Jobs drives youths to engage in all sorts of activities that cause insecurity. As evident in the table where 46% strongly agreed while 17% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.1.13: Unemployment makes youths available to be used to cause havoc in the society.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	47	47
Agree	36	36
Undecided	1	1
Strongly Disagree	4	4
Disagree	12	12
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 47% of respondents strongly agreed, 36% of respondents Agreed, 1% of respondents were undecided, 4% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 12% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that unemployment makes youths available to be used to cause havoc in the society. As evident in the table where 47% strongly agreed while 4% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.1.14: Tackling Unemployment will go a long way in reducing the rate of insecurity in Nigeria.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	29	29
Agree	31	31
Undecided	6	6
Strongly Disagree	14	14
Disagree	20	20
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 29% of respondents strongly agreed, 31% of respondents Agreed, 6% of respondents were undecided, 14% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 20% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that tackling Unemployment will go a long way in reducing the rate of insecurity in Nigeria. As evident in the table where 29% strongly agreed while 14% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.1.15: A high unemployment rate affects the economy.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage%
Strongly Agree	60	60
Agree	21	21
Undecided	4	4
Strongly Disagree	6	6
Disagree	9	9

TOTAL	100	100
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Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 60% of respondents strongly agreed, 21% of respondents Agreed, 4% of respondents were undecided, 6% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 9% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that a high unemployment rate affects the economy. As evident in the table where 60% strongly agreed while 6% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.1.16: Severe financial hardship, poverty and debts, are costs of unemployment.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	53	53
Agree	37	37
Undecided	2	2
Strongly Disagree	7	7
Disagree	1	1
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 53% of respondents strongly agreed, 37% of respondents Agreed, 2% of respondents were undecided, 7% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 1% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that severe financial hardship, poverty and debts, are costs of unemployment. As evident in the table where 53% strongly agreed while 7% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.1.17: Fiscal policy can decrease unemployment.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
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Strongly Agree	38	38
Agree	34	34
Undecided	3	3
Strongly Disagree	13	13
Disagree	12	12
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 38% of respondents strongly agreed, 34% of respondents Agreed, 3% of respondents were undecided, 13% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 12% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that majority of respondents agree that fiscal policy can decrease unemployment. As evident in the table where 38% strongly agreed while 13% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.1.18: Insecurity affects economic growth by drying out investments and dwindling Government revenue.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	30	30
Agree	47	47
Undecided	5	5
Strongly Disagree	12	12
Disagree	6	6
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 30% of respondents strongly agreed, 47% of respondents Agreed, 5% of respondents were undecided, 12% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 6% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that insecurity affects economic growth by drying out investments and dwindling Government revenue. As evident in the table where 30% strongly agreed while 12% strongly disagreed.

Table 4.1.19: Unemployment creates poverty through the loss of income.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	40	40
Agree	31	31
Undecided	6	6
Strongly Disagree	10	10
Disagree	13	13
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field Work, 2022

From the table above 40% of respondents strongly agreed, 31% of respondents Agreed, 6% of respondents were undecided, 10% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 13% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that unemployment creates poverty through the loss of income. As evident in the table where 40% strongly agreed while 10% strongly disagreed.

Table: 4.1.20: Mental disorders such as depression could be the resultant effects of Unemployment.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	32	32

Agree	38	38
Undecided	11	11
Strongly Disagree	7	7
Disagree	12	12
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field work, 2022

From the table above 32% of respondents strongly agreed, 38% of respondents Agreed, 11% of respondents were undecided, 7% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 12% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that mental disorders such as Depression, could be the resultant effects of Unemployment. As evident in the table where 32% strongly agreed while 7% strongly disagreed.

Table: 4.1.21: There's a dire need to tackle insecurity in Nigeria to prevent further loss of lives and infrastructural facilities.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly Agree	46	46
Agree	35	35
Undecided	4	4
Strongly Disagree	8	8
Disagree	7	7
TOTAL	100	100

Source: Field work, 2022

From the table above 46% of respondents strongly agreed, 35% of respondents Agreed, 4% of respondents were undecided, 8% of respondents strongly disagreed, and 7% of respondents disagreed.

It can be implied from the responses gathered that there's a dire need to tackle insecurity in Nigeria to prevent further loss of lives and infrastructural facilities. As evident in the table where 46% strongly agreed while 8% strongly disagreed.

4.2 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Findings from the study revealed that unemployment in Nigeria is endemic and has remained a major cause of insecurity on Nigeria which shows that a causal relationship between both phenomena's.

Findings revealed that insecurity in all its forms has a negative impact on the unemployment situation in Nigeria which have further plunged the nation with increased hunger and instability. The general breakdown of law and order was said to have adversely affected the unemployment situation. Bad leadership was suggested as a possible reason for the rising insecurity situation across the country and that lack of Jobs drives youths to engage in all sorts of activities that cause insecurity.

Despite the huge amount of monies spent in the fight against insecurity, respondents were of the opinion that the funds spent in fighting insecurity by the present administration of President Buhari spent has not been justified owing to prevalence of insecurity. While also suggesting that the presence of security will help to improve private sector investment and improved development and will also help to shore up our foreign export earnings from major sector which are now grossly affected by the insecurity situation leading to clashes.

Unemployment makes youths available to be used to cause havoc in the society. And that adequately tackling unemployment will go a long way in reducing the rate of insecurity in Nigeria. The crisis has serious economic consequences which usually affect other facets of societal life. It has led to loss of lives and the increase in the overall scale of human suffering, it also destroys institutions. Nigeria's strive towards economic development has remained unachievable largely because of the recurrent crisis befuddling the country, and the inability of the state to contain it and its attendant effects.

The federal government was also urged to put more machinery in place to curb as the present security framework is grossly inadequate owing to the fact that the overall implication of Fulani herdsmen and farmers crisis has impact on national development like

economic and social activities which seem to be fast deteriorating. Fiscal policies were recommended also as a major tool for resolving the unemployment situation in Nigeria.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

This study sought to examine unemployment and rising insecurity in the Buhari Years: 2015 – Date. Also, the study was anchored on the following questions: How endemic is the unemployment situation in Nigeria? What is the relationship between unemployment and insecurity in Nigeria? How has unemployment brought about insecurity in Nigeria?

During the research phase of the study it was observed that the insecurity has a major impact in terms of employment opportunities accrued to citizens. It was deduced that government should ensure that they take the business of governance seriously and redress issues of create injustices, victimization, marginalization, discrimination, security and also create a safe and an enabling environment for investments which will step up industrialization development thereby and sustainable enhancing the livelihoods of the greatest numbers of its citizens. Based on observations made by various scholars under various reviewed literatures that there should also be accurate and reliable national statistics or data of employable citizens and job seekers, vis-à-vis their qualifications and available vacancies, number of yearly retirees or opportunities to support self-employment in all sectors as these will guide policymakers in identifying fundamental needs of Nigerians on manpower planning and educational management, not just giving free licenses to proliferate mushroom tertiary institutions, churning out certificated robots which today had tagged Nigerians youth unemployable.

The implication of this view is that the socio economic, political and technological aspects of the citizens welfare, determine the level of security of any nation. Unemployment in Nigeria has become a great call for concern that continues to threaten the peace, security and orderly development in Nigeria. Yet it is not only the magnitude and scale of the phenomenon that is the problem, but also the menace and the social danger it portends that

calls attention to the urgent need not only to examine the issue but also to manage and reduce the damage it portends. The study has shown beyond reasonable doubts that ensuring the wellbeing of citizens and residents of the country still remains the most important responsibility of government. The safeguarding of lives and property across the country as well as the provision of an enabling environment and job provision are very essential. Once security is guaranteed in Nigeria, this study believes its economic development will be affected positively since no investor invests in an environment of crisis.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The implications of high rate of unemployment in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. It was found out that corruption, lack of good governance, inadequate infrastructural facilities, lack of human capacity development, ineffective educational system, neglect of agriculture, the effect of globalization process, among other factors were responsible for the high rate of unemployment in Nigeria. These factors have far reaching social, economic and social implications for individuals and households and the society at large. Ensuring the wellbeing of the citizens and residents of a country still remains the most important responsibility of government. Thus, safe guarding the lives and property of Nigerians as well as the provision of enabling environment for job provision are very essential. In fact, once security is not guaranteed in any nation, its economic development will be gravely affected since no investor invests in an environment of crisis. .

More so, the citizens 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 efforts of the government. There is, therefore, a need for urgent measures to be put in place to address the problem of unemployment and security challenges the country is facing, considering the country's position on the continent and in the international community. Nigeria is ranked the 6th largest oil producer in the world. Yet, the country's unemployment rate is one of the highest in the world. Nigeria needs to adopt a skill-oriented education principle to train skilled technical manpower, to build and maintain its critical infrastructure to drive the economy and also, to create employment.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are in place which would allow the government to effectively create job for the teaming population and ensure that issues pertaining to insecurity are nipped in the bud. The following recommendations were derived from the literature review conducted.

The poor state of infrastructure in Nigeria has continued to remain a monumental problem to the Nigerian economic growth and development in all facets. Self - engagement is seriously inhibited due to poor or lack of infrastructures; hence, the dependence of virtually all the unemployed persons on the government. The economic environment has continued to remain hostile to cottage, small and medium scale industries. There is the need for the government to efficiently meet the challenges of infrastructural development which fuel the fire of Entrepreneurship skill in the entire country as this will help to launch the private sector into full potentials. This will stimulate private investment and induce remarkable economic growth much more than government direct involvement in investment. This is because the empirical evidence for most African countries indicates that private investment has a significantly stronger effect on growth than does government investment probably because it is more efficient and perhaps less closely associated with corruption.

Over the years, the performance of the Nigerian economy has been far below expectation; thereby reducing the chances of the utilization of both human and material resources. Therefore, the need to stimulate economic growth in Nigeria with the utmost commitment cannot be over emphasized. The way forward is the diversification of the economy. This can be achieved through the dismantling of the current pseudo federalism that encourages indolence and absolute dependence on oil. Nigerian government should as a matter of urgency imbibe the spirit of true federalism by institutionalizing resource ownership for the country's resource management and reducing the inordinate urge for central power control that induces much political violence. In so doing, regional development, healthy competition and economic diversification will be achieved. This will greatly improve the growth process of the economy and generate employment opportunities.

There is a need for the diversification of the country's economy. Nigeria is over-dependent on oil, which is subjected to global oil price fluctuation. Apart from the fact that the country has so many other mineral resources yet to be explored, the country should venture into other sectors like agriculture, tourism and entertainment. It is noteworthy that revolutions in the ICT sector especially regarding mobile

communications, has created a lot of jobs in Nigeria. Other sectors of the economy can do same.

Public Sector Reforms in Nigeria should be taken more serious to drive the human resource development process and to form an effective resource utilization policy. The government should enhance a proper man management system. The development of any country very much depends on the caliber and organization of the human resources. So, the government of Nigeria should set on ground a public sector reform that is strong and dependable. This can be in form of social security programs which will help in improving the employment condition of the people in Nigeria.

Unemployment in Nigeria has become one of the most critical problems the country is facing. Years of corruption, civil war, military rule, and mismanagement have hindered the economic growth of the country. Despite being endowed with diverse and infinite resources, both human and material, years of negligence and adverse policies have led to the under-utilization of these resources. These resources have not been effectively utilized in order to yield maximum economic benefits. There is, thus, an urgent need for arresting the high level of unemployment in the country in order to address the security challenges the country is facing.

There is a need for the provision of enabling environment for businesses to thrive in the country. Currently, the business climate in Nigeria is too harsh. The most debilitating is the lack of basic infrastructure. The epileptic power situation in the country has forced many companies to either shut down or move their production plants to smaller neighboring countries where power is available and stable. If the issue of power supply is solved, there is assurance that the manufacturing sector will be resuscitated. These will lead to the flourishing of small and medium scale enterprises, translating into the creation of more jobs.

The administration of President Buhari must expand and improve upon its social intervention programmes to ensure the creation and provision of jobs to both skills and un-skills citizens of the country. This would go a long way in reducing poverty, and thereby minimizing the rate of crime in Nigeria and among Nigerians. Governance must therefore work to the benefit of its own citizens. Poverty and inequality should be eliminated if Nigeria is to be spared of violence. The government should create job opportunities for its unemployed youth. Without opportunity to work the people would feel that the society is against them and will wage war against them. Provision of employment has to be Nigerian priority. When the people are educated and fully

employed, when they feel a sense of belongingness to the broader economy, then the allure of insecurity will come to its end.

The Nigerian government should set up a fund for rescuing industries that are at the verge of bankruptcy like is being done in most developed countries. If money is injected into ailing industries, they will be able to resuscitate, reducing the rate of downsizing and retrenchment.

More emphasis should be placed on technical as well as vocational education in the country. This will enable more and more people to acquire practical skills that will help them to be self-employed and not to continue to seek white-collar jobs. Courses tailored along these lines could be introduced into the curricular of schools to encourage the students to learn how they can use these skills to better their lots as well as for them to become employers of labour.

As 2023 elections approaches, would be leaders in Nigeria should ensure that corruption, misrule and violence are avoided in governance. Politics should be ridden of an avenue-to-amass-wealth syndrome. Governance is a call for selfless service, a call to think out ideas, make policies and implement the same with a view to building a nation state whose citizens will meet their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education, health, security and other human needs.

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APPENDIX

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF BENIN

BENIN CITY

**QUESTIONNAIRE ON UNEMPLOYMENT AND RISING INSECURITY IN THE
BUHARI YEARS: 2015-TILL DATE**

Dear Respondents,

I am a student of the above named department in the University of Benin, I am currently conducting a research on the above mentioned topic as a requirement for the award of a BSc. degree in political science.

Yours faithfully,

ELIMIAN ENDURANCE

Researcher

Instruction: In all the following questions please indicate your response by ticking (✓) in any of the preferred option.

SECTION A: Personal Data

1. Gender: Male () Female ()
2. Age: 18 – 28 () 29 – 39 () 40 – 50 () 50 and above ()
3. Marital Status: Single () Married () Widowed () Divorced ()
4. Educational Qualification: Primary () Secondary () Tertiary ()

**SECTION B: UNEMPLOYMENT AND RISING INSECURITY IN THE BUHARI
YEARS: 2015-TILL DATE**

S/N	Statements	SA	A	U	SD	D
5	The Unemployment Situation in Nigeria is Endemic.					
6	There is a relationship					

	between unemployment and insecurity.					
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7	Unemployment has brought about insecurity in Nigeria.					
8	Unemployment contributes to insecurity.					
9	Insecurity is a good causal measure for unemployment					
10	Insecurity has grown in the Buhari Administrative years.					
11	Bad leadership is a major factor of insecurity in any Country.					
12	Lack of Jobs drives youths to engage in all sorts of activities that cause insecurity.					
13	Unemployment makes youths available to be used to cause havoc in the society.					
14	Tackling Unemployment will go a long way in reducing the rate of insecurity in Nigeria.					
15	A high unemployment rate affects the economy.					
16	Severe financial hardship, poverty and debts, are costs					

	of unemployment.					
17	Fiscal policy can decrease unemployment.					
18	Insecurity affects economic growth by drying out investments and dwindling Government revenue.					
19	Unemployment creates poverty through the loss of income.					
20	Mental disorders such as Depression, could be the resultant effects of Unemployment					
21	There's a dire need to tackle insecurity in Nigeria to prevent further loss of lives and infrastructural facilities.					