

An Examination of the Causes of Unemployment among Youths in Nigeria

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Abstract— *The rising youth unemployment in Nigeria is indeed disturbing as engagements of unemployed youths in armed robbery, kidnapping, Boko Haram, prostitution and other related social ills in Nigerian society are attributed to high rate of unemployment. The stated involvement in crimes by the unemployed youths does not only constitute social problems to the entire society but obstructs the development of the country. The main objective of this paper is to examine causes of youth unemployment in Nigeria as it relates mostly to moral bankruptcy in public leadership. Secondary sources were being used as the data for this study and it sets its analysis in the context of the neoliberal theory. The results of this study revealed that youth unemployment is caused mainly by corruption among the public office holders that has led to the degrading nature of infrastructures, security, and neglect of agriculture. This study therefore recommends among other things that Nigerian government ought to make its educational system self-reliance for the youths through the introduction of vocational and technical courses. Above all, Nigerian government should insist that its society has the enabling environment for business activities to thrive and that may as well accommodate investors and other businesses globally.*

Keywords: *Corruption, neoliberalism, Nigeria, poverty, youth unemployment.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The International Labor Organization regards unemployment among youths as the whole populace of competent individuals residing in a community that were expected to be part of the economic and active persons however are staying with no [1] work and are likewise willing and accessible for employment. The suggestion of the above classification is that joblessness is the total number of persons within the working class and these are people among the ages of 18 and above years as required by the constitution of Nigeria, and these are making series of attempts and accessible for work within a stated or given time. This is not only a working class people who do not have work, however these are individuals that are interested and are vigorously look for and are very much accessible for the employment. Such a personality is duly fit for gainful work and has attained chains of applications or tried diverse recruitment chances but was not successful to secure any job [8].

The Federal Youth Program record of Federal Republic of Nigeria specifies the succeeding features for young persons:

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They should be Nigerian citizens between the ages of 18 and 35 years old, they should have finished secondary school education, university education, or learning a trade, they are searching for work or already working, they are leaving maternal family because of matrimonial or being self-sufficient [2].

Unemployment among youths as a worldwide challenge is more serious and defying in underdeveloped states than the industrialized states. The summary report based on the study for European states, it indicated the Czech Republic has the lowest percentage of unemployment rate among youths while Greece has the highest unemployment rate of youth unemployment within the Euro region. The records also show that lady joblessness was at 9.2 percent and man was at 8.9 percent [3].

Northern of Africa in 2015 partook 30 percent as its unemployment rate among young persons for male and 45 percent for lady youth unemployment percentage. The article added their condition was truly pitiful as a great total of these youths were not in education, employment, nor training (NEET) The condition in Tunisia and Egypt was bothersome too as youths or young individuals between the ages of 15 and 29 were not in educated, employment or training (NEET) [4].

In a similar report, it indicated South Africa at the beginning of 2013 had 25.20 percent as its youth unemployment rate, Kenya had 40 percent at the end of 2011 as percentage of unemployment among youth., and Ghana's percentage of joblessness among youths in 2012 was 11 percent, while Nigeria youth unemployment rate in 2014 was at 54 percent. [5].

Obtainable records indicate that the continent of African and their nations have the topmost rate of unemployment among youths' in the globe. In addition to the low rate of unemployment among youths within Europe states, it comes from their active strategies towards reduction of youth unemployment. This study is prompted by the worrisome situation of youth unemployment in Nigeria because available literature did not critically analyze the Nigerian situation. For this purpose, the article took a departure after the earlier research to assess the factors responsible for unemployment among youth in Nigeria.

II LITERATURE REVIEW

A Theoretical Frame Work

This study adopted the theory of neo-liberalism in an attempt to describe the complication of unemployment among youths in Nigeria. Neo-liberalism is Marxist political

economy theory that engages in economic practices. The theory suggests that human well-being could be best achieved through privatization as freedom would be granted to individuals for ownership of property for free market transactions and for rapid development of the society. The theory added that government should concentrate in providing enabling environment for the smooth and successful running of the aforesaid. Provision of infrastructures and security are part of the essentials of the enabling environment as proposed by the theory. Neoliberalism as a theory has in it an element of modernization with its root in economic transformation and capitalism. The implication of this is that the man that is involved and being used in economic activities would need to be transformed. This could be done through the normal educational processes of learning, or through a targeted orientation for the desire goals

The main assumption of the theory is the transfer of the nation economy leadership from the government to business-oriented persons or individuals to achieve greater efficiency while the government engages in pro-business strategies and supervisory measures to attract investments within and without [6].

The theory became a global one due to the advice of John Williamson, that International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and World Trade Organizations should attach the aims and objectives of neo-liberalism as conditions to the financial assistance or loans for economic development to the developing states. It therefore became a governmental principle that is related along with global trade and industry and the growth of financial capitalism [7].

Nigerian government in 1986 adopted neo-liberalism as an economic policy by introducing Structural Adjustment Program (SAP). Her future was mortgaged and subjected to the absolute instructions of International Monetary Fund and acted based on such. At the ending of the 1980s, World Bank instructed Nigeria and other developing states that loaned out money to them to rationalize their public and civil service and they did. The result of that for Nigeria was thousands of its staff's appointment was terminated as its work force was reduced by 40%. Majority of the people that were affected were young persons and women, and the economy was badly affected too as it had workable and energetic people that were disengaged from contributing their quota to the economic development of the country [8].

In his reaction to the adoption of neo-liberalism by Nigeria, and coupled with the high rate of youth unemployment, Mazrui attributed the unfortunate situation to Nigerian elites and the political class due to the acculturation they inherited from the colonial masters that made them elites of consumption instead of elites of investment and production, or of creation of jobs. The elites and the political class were not adequately equipped for creation of wealth and employment opportunities, and so the adoption of neo-liberalization could not see the light of the day. He, Mazrui concluded that the adoption of neo-liberalization in Nigeria only created urbanization and not industrialization and as a result of this, Nigeria ended up of having a weak economy with massive youth unemployment [9].

From the discussion of the theory adopted to describe and elaborate on the difficulty of unemployment among youths in Nigeria and coupled with issues raised as regard to the implementation of the theory by Nigerian government in 1986, it has given adequate evidence that youth unemployment problem in Nigeria is attributed to Nigerian irresponsible leaderships. The elites and the political class have failed woefully in the management of Nigerian economic as lamented by [9]. The question one may ask in respect to neo-liberalism that is almost a global issue, and that most nations like Malaysia, USA, China, and many others that implemented and are excelling, why then Nigeria case is different? The answer is not far-fetched. One of the major essentials as a duty by government to make neo-liberalism thrive is the provision of enabling environment. In this, infrastructures, security, and many more are embedded in what is regarded as enabling environment.

Nigerian leadership failed to provide the aforementioned for successful business transactions. The inability of Nigerian government to provide conducive atmosphere for economic engagements to thrive, coupled with the failure in electricity supply or power failure is responsible for youth unemployment in Nigeria. The activities of Boko Haram, kidnappings, herdsmen killings, corruption among the political class or public office holders have made the environment unsafe both for human beings and business engagements. It was reported that about one hundred business organizations folded up in Nigeria between 2009 and 2016 due to unfriendly nature of the environment [11].

Implementation of SAP in Nigeria was done out of pressure by the IMF and the World Bank, the elites and the political class were not prepared for it. This could be either they must have foreseen and were scared of the negative effects of implementing SAP in Nigeria or they were not well equipped for its implementation. Conditions given by the IMF and the World Bank for instance, the rationalization of the labor force, depreciation of Nigerian currency were both harsh and damaging to Nigerian economy. Numerous working age young persons were laid off either through retrenchment or their industries closed down due to the harsh environment created by the implementation of SAP. Devaluation of naira created serious problems both for the economy and the citizens. First, it led to high rate of inflation and reduction of the purchasing power of people, and this directly affected production industries as demands for their goods and services were drastically affected due to the inability of people to buy as it was.

B Youth unemployment trends in Nigeria

The number of youth unemployment trends is carefully shown below to point out the increasing nature of youth unemployment in Nigeria for the past years.

Table- 1: National youth unemployment by gender [21]

Year	Percentage of Unemployed Youths	
	Female	Male
2008	58.50	41.50



2009	57.82	42.50
2010	54.52	45.48
2011	50.85	49.15
2012	55.42	44.58

As indicated on the above figures on this table, it indicates unemployment rate for young ladies is greater than those of the male colleagues. This may well be accredited to traditional conditions, matrimonial, and personal philosophy that could limit young ladies for accepting to go in for several employments.

Table- II: Graduate youth unemployment by resident [21]

Year	Ru ral	Urban	Total
2003	8,3%	17.3%	25.6%
2004	12.8	25.2	38
2005	13.3	19.0	32.3
2006	13.4	18.8	32.2
2007	13.4	18.7	32.1
2008	21.7	15.8	27.5
2009	19.8	19.2	39
2010	20.7	22.8	43.5
2011	25.6	17.1	42.7

Table II has the statistics of graduate youth unemployment by resident (urban/rural) for 2003 to 2011. The urban and rural are separated to point out the differences and where it was more serious. Within the period of this statistics, urban graduate youth unemployment was higher than their counterparts in the rural areas. The reason could be the migration of young persons from their rural areas to cities with the belief there are better employment opportunities there, coupled with the availability of infrastructures.

Table- III: Youth unemployment rate by states in Nigeria: 2004-2011 [23]

State	200 4	200 5	200 6	200 7	200 8	200 9	201 0	201 1
Abia	6.5	7.9	14.7	11.9	15.5	15.5	17.5	13.2
Adamawa	15.6	22.4	18.5	12.9	30.3	30.4	34.4	19.4
A/Ibom	13.3	15.4	16.2	14.5	35.1	35.1	37.1	19.4
Anambra	8.4	8.7	12.8	12.8	17.8	17.8	18.8	13.2
Bauchi	23.2	27.6	24.9	8.3	38.2	38.2	40.2	44.4
Bayelsa	13.2	23.9	15.2	8.9	39.4	39.4	40.4	25.9
Benue	9.8	15.6	11.8	6.4	9.5	9.5	10.5	17.2
Borno	4.7	6.3	4.3	8.8	28.7	28.7	30.7	30.1
C/River	12.3	14.1	17.9	12.8	15.3	15.3	16.3	19.2
Delta	9.9	5.5	14.8	19.9	19.4	19.4	22.8	29.2
Ebonye	9.9	6.2	12.9	10.5	13.0	13.0	14.0	25.1
Edo	7.6	9.7	9.6	6.1	13.2	13.2	15.0	27.1
Ekiti	9.8	8.3	7.8	16.6	22.6	22.6	24.6	15.1
Enugu	22.5	28.3	22.1	10.5	15.9	15.9	17.9	29.2
Gombe	14.3	23.8	18.4	11.5	33.1	33.1	36.1	39.7
Imo	17.4	17.5	21.4	8.6	22.8	22.8	24.8	38.9
Jigawa	20.9	19.1	22.7	18.4	25.5	27.5	29.5	38.9
Kaduna	17.7	14.1	15.7	6.9	10.6	13.6	14.6	33.3
Kano	23.4	18.1	20.4	13.7	28.6	28.6	30.6	24.3
Katsina	23.3	24.8	20.3	6.8	38.3	38.3	30.3	30.1
Kebbi	23.9	17.7	17.2	13.8	13.0	14.0	14.0	29.3
Kogi	12.5	15.8	14.5	17.5	20.0	20.0	24.0	18.4
Kwara	5.4	3.8	8.5	17.4	10.0	13.0	14.0	10.1
Lagos	18.1	7.5	16.5	11.2	14.5	20.5	24.5	10.3
Nasarawa	7.8	9.7	9.2	8.6	11.1	13.1	14.1	39.5
Niger	4.5	2.2	7.6	18.0	11.9	14.9	15.9	41.4
Ogun	2.9	3.5	4.3	5.9	9.5	9.5	10.5	25.9

Ondo	7.8	7.2	7.7	7.8	16.9	18.9	19.9	15.5
Osun	3.2	3.9	4.7	8.3	15.6	15.6	16.6	6.0
Oyo	4.1	6.3	5.3	8.5	17.9	17.9	19.9	9.9
Plateau	3.6	4.8	4.9	97	9.1	9.1	9.1	25.3
Rivers	13.2	9.0	27.0	6.7	29.9	30.9	29.9	29.5
Sokoto	5.5	7.1	7.4	17.1	27.4	27.4	28.4	19.9
Taraba	14.6	5.4	16.0	7.9	29.8	29.8	29.8	16.7
Yobe	13.7	9.0	15.6	19.9	29.3	29.3	30.3	39.6
Zamfara	7.3	9.1	45.8	15.8	18.3	18.3	18.3	45.6
FCT	7.9	9.5	19.4	18.4	25.5	26.5	29.5	24.1
Nigeria	15.4	15.9	17.7	17.6	22.7	19.7	25.5	26.9

Table III as indicated above has the statistics of youth unemployment rates by states. It shows the progressive nature of youth unemployment in Nigeria between 2004 and 2011. From the presented statistics, youth unemployment in Nigeria was higher in Bauchi, Delta, Kano, Katsina, and Zamfara states between 2002 and 2010. In 2011 as indicated above, youth unemployment was more severe in Bauchi, Borno, Edo, Gombe, Imo, Jigawa, Kaduna, Katsina, Nasarawa, Niger, Yobe, and Zamfara states than other states of the nation. With a careful analysis of the statistics, it indicated youth unemployment in Nigeria was growing up rapidly. This could be attributed to insecurity and the deteriorated nature of infrastructures in Nigeria that led to the migration of many business organizations between 2009 and 2016 [11].

III METHODOLOGY

This study adopted qualitative as its methodology and applied descriptive nature in the application of this research. The research relied fully on secondary data as its major sources. A few of these were being drawn from published sources and unpublished such as journals, books, periodical reports from recognized international organizations like the ILO and NBS. Others are from the World Bank, CBN, OECD and newspapers. Meticulous and earnest literature review was greatly engaged on the subject matter on youth, unemployment and its causes as it relates to some nations of the world, but with much emphasis on Nigeria. This was purposively done to verify sources of data before their usage in this study.

IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the records obtained from secondary sources and as revealed through methodology of this study, it shows some causes of unemployment among youths in Nigeria in the following ways as discussed below. Nigerian unemployment among youths is a result of chains of factors. They are thus: Corruption, insecurity, neglect of agriculture, misguided educational qualifications, and lack of enabling environment for businesses.

A Fraud

Fraud or corruption is considered as criminal practices and unlawful behaviors or undertakings with the intention to obtain material goods or incomes meant for the public or the society [12]. Dishonesty or corruption is then the most accountable for Nigerian unemployment among youths as it

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is the morally wrong or prohibited engagements of people at the administration of our wealth that brought nation to this degrading level of high unemployment among youths in Nigeria. In this, officials or officers who are lawfully employed for the advantageous of the society, use their lawful or official bureaus or positions for private advantage. These in most cases engage in embezzlement of society fund supposed or required for developmental purposes and creation of work prospects. This unlawful way of such bureaucrats could engage in falsifications of records and data and to favor some individuals in its place of remaining impartial in the fulfilment of their duties as specified by the civil service guidelines that public officials ought to remain unbiased in managing official appointed responsibilities [11]. Corruption or fraud as an unlawful way of stealing what goes to others, particularly the overall society is also being in carry out by those in private sector in Nigeria. Tax avoidance and tax averting has been their main engagement in corruption, and this is best defined as dishonest method of paying taxes to government as chains of processes are been applied in this fraudulent act. The real meaning of this is to amass much money for themselves and their companies. The harmful effect of this fraudulent actions of paying less taxes or non to government, robs the government of the enough resources that is needed for the community expansion and establishment of infrastructures and creation of work opportunities [13].

Table- IV: Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) profile cases 2000 – 2010

S/N	Name	Case Status	Amount Involved	Status Suspect(s)
1	Ayo Fayose Governor Ekiti State	Arrested on 51 counts	N1.2 b	Case pending, .
2	Adenike, G former Minister of Health	Arrested on 56 counts	N300 m	Discharged and acq
3	Joshua D Governor Plateau state	Arrested on 23 counts	N700 m	Case pending,
4	Samiru Turaki Governor Jigawa state	Arrested on 32 counts	N36 b	Case pending,
5	Oji Uzor Kalu Governor Abia state	Arrested on 107 state counts	N5 b	Case pending,
6	James IGovernor Delta state	Arrested on 170 counts	N9.2 b	Case pending,
7	Iyabo Obasanjo Senator	Arrested on 56 state counts	N10 m	Case pending,
8	LuckyIgbinedion Governor of Edo state.	Arrested on 191 state counts	N4.3 b	Case determined, ordered to pay \$25 m.
9	Gabriel Aduku Minister of Health	Arrested on 56 state counts	N300 m	Discharged & acq.
10	Jolly N Governor of Taraba state.	Arrested on 41 state counts	N1.3 b	Case pending,
11	Chimaroke N Governor of Enugu state	Arrested on 105 state counts	N5.3 m	Case pending,
12	Michael Botmang (former Governor of	Arrested on 31 state	N1.5 b	Case pending,

	Plateau state)	counts		
13	Roland Iyayi former MD of FAAN	Arrested on 11 state counts	N5.6 billion	Case pending, .
14	Prof. Babalola Borishade Minister of Aviation	Arrested on 11 state counts	N5.6 billion	Case pending,
15	Boni H Governor of Adamawa state.	Arrested on 28 state counts	N254 million	Case pending,
16	Bode George	Arrested on 68 state counts	N100 b	Jailed in 2009.
17	Rasheed L Governor of Oyo state)	Arrested on 33 state counts	N6 b	Case pending,
18	Senator Nichola Ugbane; Hon. Elumelu.	Arrested on 158 state counts	N5.2 b	Case pending,
19	Hamman Bello Hammed .	Arrested on 46 state counts	N2.5 b	Case pending,
20	Adamu Abdullahi Governor of Nasarawa state	Arrested on 149 count charge	N15 b	Case pending
21	Attahiru Bafarawa Governor of Sokoto state	Arrested on 47 count charge	N15 b	Case pending
22	Hassan Lawal Minister of Works	Arrested on 37 count charge	N75 b	Case pending,.
23	Kenny Martins	28 count charge	N7,740 b	Case pending,
24	Esai Dangabar, Atiku Abubakar Kigo, Ahmed Inuwa Wada, John Yakubu Yusufu, Mrs. Veronica Ulonma Onyegbula and Sani Habila Zira 16	16 count charge	N32.8 b	Case pending,

Table IV is the statistics of the few among the many cases of corruption among the political or public office holders in Nigeria. The painful thing with this destructive condition is that most of these people are currently serving as senators and holding appointed highly and influential positions in this present government of President Muhammadu Buhari. The implication of this could be the entire system and leadership is corrupt, or else why thieves are honored with leadership positions instead of bringing them to book as deterrent to others and at the same time correcting the ills in the society.

B Security problems

The security problems in Nigerian too is a major factor accountable for unemployment among youths. The earnestness of this began with explosive or explosion of bombs in Abuja during Nigeria independence of of*2010. Later, quite a lot of bombs and its explosions were carried out in numerous cities and towns within Nigeria as a nation and of course in difference worship accommodations, trading apartments and motor or car garage. Several people died, a lot of businesses as well possessions of people worth

of uncountable amount of naira have being damaged. A good percentage of business was unable to last longer than the unfortunate occurrences and the consequence was that the employees became jobless and it creased unemployment rate [15].

As the state of affairs therefore raised the total of jobless among young persons and illegal activities between them by way of several of them went into social ills, while so many got employed into religious fanaticism and kidnapping. Several were involved and tempted into tribal and religious disaster and some went into other associated crimes [14]. Several international business people moved away to other nations where these persons knew the nations had better and adequate peace and safety and due to this, numerous Nigerians became unemployed. While when the explosions of bomb, abductions of people and other criminalities was increasing or triumphing in Nigerian, the condition of insecurity provoked some countries that had companies within Nigeria to give out peculiar instructions for their nationals in Nigeria not and where to go in Nigeria for the terror and fears that these nationals could be preys of explosion of bomb or being abducted. US directed its peoples within its Department of Consular Activities in 2012 not to move to some specific places in Nigeria such as the states within the Niger Delta, the states within the south east of the nation, Plateau, Bauchi, and Borno states. This was due to numerous bomb explosions, abductions and the connected crimes [15]. It was stated that around 2009 and 2011 above 140 foreign persons were abducted by Nigerian young men. Their actions destroyed other companies that had were in once doing well and added the total of joblessness among youths in Nigeria as the atmosphere was not protected for economic accomplishments and businesses, while numerous companies crumpled up and by way of a consequence many schools shut down in the North-Eastern of the nation [12].

Table- V: Attacks by Boko Haram Sect in Nigeria from 2009 to 2012

S/N	Date of Attack	State of Attack	Location of Attack	People killed
1	2009	Yobe	Potiskum,	4
2	2018	Plateau	Jos.	300
3	2010	Abuja	Abuja	12
4	2010	Plateau	Barkin Ladi,	8
5	2010	Abuja	Mogadishu Abuja.	10
6	2011	Borno	Maiduguri .	7
7	2011	Kaduna	Sandamu, at Rigasa	2
8	Mar. 30, 2011	Yobe	Damaturu.	1
9	April 8, 2011	Niger	Suleja	8
10	April 26, 2011	Bauchi	Bauchi	3
11	May 29, 2011	Abuja Bauchi and Zaria	Multiple bombings in Northern Nigeria.	13
12	June 7, 2011	Abuja and Borno	Abuja, Damboa town, Maidugur	5
13	June 16,	Abuja and Borno.	, Abuja, Damboa town, Maiduguri	7

	2011			
14	June 20, 201	Kaduna	Kankara Police station in Katsina state.	7
15	July 9, 2011	Borno and Niger states	A clash between Boko Haram and the military in Maiduguri, Borno State, also in Suleja, Niger State, a bomb was targeted at a church.	35
16	2011	Borno	Boko Haram threw an explosive device on a moving Military patrol vehicle	5 people killed
17	2011	Borno	Explosion in Maiduguri.	5 people injured
18	2011.	Maiduguri	Maiduguri.	8
19	2011	Abuja	Abuja	25
20	2011	Bauchi	Misau	7
21	2011	Borno	Maidugur	1
22	2011	Borno	Maiduguri	3
23	2011.	Yobe	Damaturu, .	150
24	,2011	Yobe	Gendam.	7
25	2011	Plateau	Jos.	80
26	2011	Niger	Madalla church.	50
27	2012	2012 Adamawa	Christ Apostolic Church Mubi	37
28	2012	Kano	Kano	150
29	2012	Kano	Sabon Gari of Kano	None
30	2012	Kano	Kano	5 .
31	2012.	Kaduna	Easter Day	38
32	2012	Kaduna	kaduna.	12
33	2012	Kogi	Deeper Life Church	19

Table V has few of the attacks of Boko Haram in Nigeria between 2009 and 2012. These attacks had made Nigeria environment highly in secured.

C Abandonment of agriculture

Farming of different types provides equally food then employment to Nigeria society within the period of 1960s, but was deserted at 1970s as result of oil sector [11]. Agriculture ever prior to discovery of the oil sector engaged beyond 90 out of a hundred of Nigerian people as their key economy, then there was no unemployment and youths' problem or very minor, as almost had something doing or all were working-class individuals and were indeed vigorously involved in an agricultural activity or doing others related to agriculture to earn a living. The agricultural activities were later abandoned as a result of oil sector in Nigeria that had yielded abundant revenue but the oil sector was very inadequate to provide employment opportunities to Nigeria unemployed youths. As result to Nigeria's bad mindsets towards agriculture, the said agriculture could not grow as it should since there remain no policies through to that effect, and together with Nigeria low stage of technology as an issue responsible for its low development as numerous farming endeavors are still done without mechanized system as attainable in other parts of the advanced and other countries. In challenging with unemployment among youths, Nigerian farming sector should be reorganized to

comfortably appeal and engage the great populace of the jobless young people.

D Erroneous and Outed Education

Erroneous educational credentials play a main reason to unemployment among youths in Nigeria. Cause for this is that Nigerian youths are not sufficiently directed and guided on the programs and curricula they went in to study in their several institutions of studying. As a consequence of this, the employment or work necessities are not take into consideration according to the changing world and global requirements. These youths have their scholastic credentials but they not have prerequisite skills wanted for the work as required by companies and employers of labor at this generation and dispensation or age. Additional cause is that the syllabus for the educational organizations are outdated as per it has not and doesn't in most insistences comprise employment useful skills, added to this, almost Nigerian educational establishment are not sufficiently equipped for the desirable skills according to the prerequisite for work in this present-day dispensation [16].

In their persuasion for job-related and mechanical education and acquisition skills as solution for unemployment, among youths, few scholars stated its importance as thus: that it has the enablement for contending with unemployment and poverty through skills acquisition for development in a given society.

That the chief task of job-related and mechanical education acquisition skills is that it furnishes the youths with the preferred skills for self-reliance and to facilitates them appropriately contribute in the progressive procedures of their countries [17], [19]. Furthermore, to the above explanations of unemployment among youths, a researcher detailed it clearer that the rising unemployment rate among youths in Nigeria is a sign or manifestation that the enormous number of young persons do not have the abilities to start and manage a trade so as to become entrepreneurial.

E Lack of Supporting Environment

Nigeria atmosphere is not certainly secure for any sensible economic engagements neither does it makes it appealing to foreign business people any further due to actions of Boko Haram, then other criminal tendencies performances. It was stated that several business organizations in Nigeria that provided work for great number of Nigerians closed down within 2009 and 2016 as a result of the uncertainty condition of the atmosphere as specified above and as result scarcity of electricity power supply. The shutting down of some of the commercial establishments in Nigeria in these years immediately made their staff that were in thousands unemployed [11], [20]. The poor nature of power supply and lack of infrastructures to help the youths in their struggles to remain in their enterprises intensified to extend the self-employed or entrepreneurial young persons closed down their business engagements as they were unable to purchase their individual power generators [18]. Other foreign business establishments also had similar difficulties like the Nigerian self-employed youths, and they too closed up and left for other nations. The closure of the foreign business establishments added over two thousand unemployed

persons to the existing great number of unemployed persons in Nigeria, especially the youths.

Table- VI: Summary of available crime statistics in Nigeria from 2000 to 2008 [24]

Year	Theft	Armed Robbery	Kidnapping	Assassination	Fraud
2000	29127	1877	243	1255	7927
2001	40796	2809	349	2120	10234
2002	35231	3889	337	2117	9134
2003	33124	3497	410	2136	9508
2004	37289	3142	349	2550	9532
2005	46111	2074	798	2074	9580
2006	41901	2863	372	2000	6395
2007	21082	2327	277	2007	5860
2008	23927	2340	309	1956	5058

Table VI has a summary of crime between 2000 and 2008. These are among the criminal engagements that have made Nigerian environment unconducive for economic activities to thrive.

V CONCLUSION

Unemployment among youths indeed serves as a barrier to the growth of Nigeria and numerous countries of the world. It therefore demands serious consideration due to its consequences that is damaging the nation. Therefore, these submissions are put forward as channels for reducing the increasing rate of unemployment among youths in Nigeria.

Agriculture ought to be given a main concern by Nigerian leadership as it would feed and provide employment opportunities for the youths and the entire nation especially if modernized farming would be introduced like other states of the world.

A review of curricula in our educational institutions should be given a major concern. It should not only be restructured to equip young people with private enterprise and professional skills for self-sufficiency but the educational system that would equip the youths with all that they may require to comfortably face the changing environment and globalization.

The government/managers of public resources and policymakers should determine to be just and honest in the discharge of their responsibilities as this would help to significantly reduce the percentage of unemployment among youths and curtal corruption to its minimal level.

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