

Research Article

Youth Unemployment, Restiveness and High Rate of Crime in Enugu Urban: Implication for Social-Political Development

Ijeoma, Evelyn. Animba

Department of Educational Foundation, Enugu State University of Science and Technology Enugu, Nigeria.

Email: ijeomaevelyn27@gmail.com

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Abstract: Youths constitute a huge force such that when their energies are properly harnessed and controlled can lead to great national success, development and stability. However when such energies are left to decay and degeneration, can result to different degrees of crises, restiveness, catastrophe and crimes such as terrorism, kidnapping, banditry, insurgency, armed robbery, cultism among others. Sometimes they also resort to sustained protest in order to enforce a desired outcome from a constituted authority which has the capacity to degenerate to crime as well. Hence this paper sought to determine relationship between youth unemployment, youth restiveness and high crime rate in Enugu urban city. Two research questions and hypothesis guided the study accordingly. The study was conducted in Enugu urban city using descriptive survey design with a sample of 120 residents of the state selected from different strata. Researcher structured questionnaire face validated by three experts from the field of Political Science, Sociology and Measurement and Evaluation respectively from Enugu state University of Science and Technology was used to elicit the desired response. 0.76 co-efficient was determined using Cronbach Alpha. Method of analysis were descriptive statistics and chi square. Based on the findings, it was recommended that unemployment among the youths who are the future of the state is a ticking time bomb hence should be handled with all carefulness before it explodes therefore jobs should be created by the state by making the environment conducive for businesses to thrive as well as mandatory practical teaching of entrepreneurial education in all levels of education in the state.

Keywords: Youth, unemployment, restiveness, crimes, development.

Introduction

The words “Youths unemployment, restiveness and crime” is a global mantra on the lips of many nations for some years now such that it has a life of its own after all an idle man they say is the devils workshop. Youth in any given society comprises social, political and economic force which are made up of larger portions of the productive population. They are carriers of the culture, custodians of national honour, trustees of national freedom, treasure of national and human resources with lots of talents in them; if tapped and harnessed in the right direction would be beneficial to the nation (Nwogwugwu and Irechukwu, 2015).

Unemployment in Nigeria is a growing concerns that stem from the nation’s many political and economic issues though rich in natural resources. Over the last two decades, Nigeria has experienced a surge in unemployment, agitations and crime all over the country which had millions of people dead and valuable infrastructure as well as personal properties destroyed last year ENDSARS for example. This surge has been so around over the years that it looks as though it is defying solutions. The question is:

- ✓ What is truly responsible for this feeling and expression of dissatisfaction by the youth?
- ✓ Is there more to these killings and destruction than just drawing attention to their needs?
- ✓ Who is responsible for addressing these issues?

One of the most critical problem of social development confronting Nigeria and Enugu state in particular is youth unemployment. This is because it affects the realization of national and state objectives and goals of development hence employment as one of the determinants of social status makes the youth feel alienated from the system. Moreover youth unemployment has always been on the front burner of global, national and state discourse because the energy, skills and aspirations of young people are invaluable asserts that no country can afford to squander therefore helping the youths realize their full potentials through employment is no doubt a pre-condition to poverty eradication, sustainable development and peace. However statistical evidence from National Bureau of Statistics revealed that unemployment in the country is purposively getting to alarming rate of 7.96% the third worst unemployment index in the world despite huge and massive investment and expenses by successive government on innumerable policy initiatives, social development programmes and economic reforms directed at unemployment in the last two decades (NBS, 2021). Since youth unemployment serves as a platform, for the breeding of social problems and attraction to crimes, the current surge in violent crimes such as murder, armed robbery, kidnapping, banditry and terrorism becomes a reflection and testimony of such deprivation and marginalization.

According to Okojie (2003), youths get involved in criminal activities because they lack areas to channel their energy hence resort to criminal activities as a way of expressing their misgivings to a system that prevents them from using remunerative employment to contribute positively to social and economic development thus anti-social, economic, political, violent, illegal and criminal activities. This as well have grave economic, social, political, physical, moral and psychological implications for the country.

The rate of unemployment in Nigeria has always been high especially following the oil boom of 1970s however it became worse through bad governance and corruption especially among politicians who promise heaven on earth yet do little or nothing to alleviate the plight of the people while in office. Moreover, the huge presence of the military in the nation's polity worsened the situation through total collapse of the country's social infrastructure and production sector resulting to unemployment, high rate of crimes, social exclusion, poverty among others (Ugal *et al.*, 2011). Therefore youth unemployment in Nigeria is not a recent phenomenon. What's new however is increase in youth restiveness, cultism, armed robbery, kidnapping, banditry, terrorism among others which are all consequences of unemployment (Nwagbara, 2007).

In a typical African traditional society, idleness was always frowned at. This is because everyone especially the youths got engaged in activities like agriculture, petty trading, blacksmithing, craft, and molding; in order to earn a living and contribute positively to the society. This they did in order to keep the body and soul together while keeping their minds busy and away from negative energies. However, colonization, westernization, urbanization and globalization led to a massive exodus of the youth to white and blue collar jobs created by the colonial situation while neglecting other aspect of employment. Furthermore, education plan of 1075-1980 characterized by massive funding led to population explosion of students in school. The aftermath was increase in school graduates at different educational level who flooded the labour markets leading to social and economic problem because the nation was unable to develop a matching absorptive capacity for them. Thus the idleness seen among the youth made them a petrol to raging tires of conflict, prey to warlords and criminal gangs, deadly instrument in the hand of political manipulators to the detriment of peace and stability in the state. Lamenting on the level of unemployment in Nigeria Ari (2011) observes with dismay that youth unemployment is the bane of Nigeria's instability over the years and a threat to the nation especially in Enugu urban. To worsen the unemployment situation, different tertiary institutions in the city graduate students annually into an over saturated labour market with little or no employment

opportunities to offer them. Some of them are actually not employable because of sub-standard education and lack of skill (Animba, 2021). Hence in the absence of any meaningful job to sustain them, some settle for criminal activities in order to make ends meet.

Unemployment is a situation when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work. It is often used as a measure of the economic health of a nation hence a key economic indicator because it signals the ability or inability of workers to readily obtain gainful work to contribute to the productive output of the economy. There is no generally acceptable definition of youth as it is seen from societal and cultural perspective, however according to United National Youth Fund in 2013; youths are persons between 15-30 years of age. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization in 2015 defined youth as a time of evolution from dependence of childhood to the independence of adulthood. This definition was in contrast to the definition given by African Union who argued that evolution from childhood to maturity and the process of defining a youth can occur at various age and time hence endorsed the definition given by African youth as between 15-35 years of age. Unemployment of youth is neither African nor Nigerian thing but a world phenomenon. It implies that a nation is deprived of the millions of services from professionally trained, talented and educated youths leading to wastage of human resources, This has subsequently invited frustration and anger from youths who become so frustrated after years of roaming the streets for elusive jobs hence indulge in illegal activities, anti-social, political and economic sabotage as well as criminal activities as ways of expressing their distrust of the system in which they are alienated from making positive contribution through gainful employment (Nwogwugwu and Irechukwu, 2015).

Causes of youth unemployment in Nigeria

A) Corruption: This is a dishonest or illegal behavior aimed at getting an underserved reward for a work. Corruption is not a strange word in Nigeria as it is on the lips of every citizen. It is the abuse of public office for private gain which usually involves embezzlement of public funds, nepotism, falsification, bribery among others causing incalculable damages to every sector of Nigeria's economy. It not only undermines democratic institutions, social and economic development, nation building; it retards national growth and development while causing untold hardship, misery and poverty thus preventing the nation from any meaningful political, social and economic progress. It is indeed worrisome for a country like Nigeria filled with both human and material resources to become the capital of poverty in the world (World News, 2020). Securing employment in Nigeria is no longer on merit but nepotism and bribery, who you know and how much you can pay thereby celebrating mediocrity and pettiness while intellectual capacities and abilities are relegated to the background.

B) Management culture: Every sector of Nigeria lacks proper management culture. This is a country blessed with many natural resources which if harnessed, developed and managed well is capable of solving the unemployment problem of the country. Furthermore, with good economic plans and lack of proper implementation; Nigeria has continually moved from pillar to pole. Corrupt public service also worsen the situation through bureaucracy and ineffective implementation of government policies and programmes (Asaju, 2010).

C) Infrastructure Decay: Inability of government to tackle the problem of decayed and depleted infrastructure in every sector especially the transport and power sector has destroyed most facet of the economy. Even in 21st century, Nigerian government is still not able to boost of 24hr power supply of electricity or sustain already generated ones, rather citizens pay for estimated electric bills for non-qualitative service delivery. Due to this epileptic power supply, businesses and individuals resort to alternative power supply in the form of generators. All the resources and funds spent by government in order to revive the power sector ends up in futility forcing a lot of businesses to closure while the remaining ones experience high cost of buying, fuelling and maintaining of generators. Thus it is not enough to have different interventions and policies if the environment is not

conducive for business to thrive. Because of these foreclosure, a lot of businesses fold thereby leading to unemployment. Furthermore, high and multiple taxations borne by these businesses complicates the situation leading to many multi nationals into relocation to favorable environment hence massive unemployment.

D) Neglect of Agriculture: Before the oil boom of 1970s, the main stay of Nigerian economy and employer of labour was agriculture. However, after the discovery of oil in the nation other sector of the economy was relegated to the background hence the lack of interest exhibited by the youth in agriculture. Some of them even see it as a dirty man's job. The growth in the oil sector also led to increase in urban-rural migration where able bodied men who were once farmers left their lands for quick and easy money in the urban centers.

E) Lack of purposeful leadership and good governance: Average Nigerian leader and politician lacks the political will to turn ideas into concrete results. Asaju, 2010 affirms that every administration in Nigeria come on board with a virgin plan professionally packaged to ease the agony and plight of the common man however along the way they either implement them on paper and social media or throw it away only to resurrect it again during elections. It is a general knowledge among political observers that efforts of these gladiators in different administrations to combat unemployment or better still reduce it to the minimum over the years ended up in a deadlock due to corruption, lack of political will, godfatherism among others leading to aggravated restiveness and political instability.

F) Unfavorable conditions placed on jobs: Although years of service brings about efficiency and productivity however in Nigeria employers overstretch years of experience and age limit thereby frustrating youths in the business of employment. These are conditions people who are yet to be given opportunities to show their intellectual abilities and capabilities are given leading to the big question of "Where and how can they get these experiences if opportunities are denied of them". Similarly over aged workers due for retirement for fear of social-economic insecurities refuses to retire for new blood. This is seen in civil services with mandatory age of 60 and 35 years in service thereby denying opportunities to youth who are more vibrant and energetic.

G) Faulty education system: Falling standard of education characterized by a curriculum that lacks the ability and capacity to solve the present day Nigerian problem leading to the graduation of half-baked graduates who do not have the required 21st century skills to be employed. Being overly minded in certification while neglecting application of knowledge, Nigerian youths are trained so much in abstractness not in being self-reliant and producers. This has led to search for white and blue collar jobs rather than job creators.

H) Globalization: This means internationalization, liberalization, universalization, westernization, and modernization. It is the process whereby political, social, economic and cultural relations increasingly takes on a global scale with profound consequences for local experiences (Aluko, 2006). Since Nigeria operates an open externally dependent economy, neo liberal policies like Structural Adjustment Programme, it led to its privatization of national asserts, trade and capital liberalization, deregulation and removal of fuel subsidy, devaluation of naira in order to assess funds, facilities and aids from international financial institutions like IMF, Paris Club, World Bank with unattainable and unimaginable conditions like use of foreign workers and experts in place of local workers thereby causing massive unemployment in Nigeria.

I) Unconducive environment: Nigerian environment is unconducive for an unemployed Nigerian to create jobs or business for himself. This is made worse by poor infrastructure, irritable power supply, inadequate water supply, taxation, inflation, trade policies which allows all kinds of imported goods into the country leading to displacement of locally made goods for foreign ones.

J) High and rapid population growth: One of the major factors responsible for the high level of unemployment in Enugu state is the rapid increase in the population of the people. This is as a result of many tertiary institutions, colleges of educations and polytechnics in the state. Second, being the capital of the old eastern region with many headquarters situated in it, a lot of people travel far and near in order to seek for jobs in the state. However these increase do not have a matching job and businesses for these population hence massive unemployment in the state.

Types of unemployment

a) Seasonal unemployment: This type of unemployment occurs in sectors that are seasonal in nature like farming, construction work and fishing, Such activities engage labour temporarily during peak periods. For example in Enugu state, Farming which is the main stay of the state economy is done in the rainy season hence extra hands are usually employed by farmers. Also during festive seasons, shop owners employ people to help out after which they are relieved of their jobs.

b) Structural unemployment: This occurs when a labour market is unable to provide jobs for everyone who wants due to a certain mismatch between the skills of the unemployed youth and the skills needed for that job. For example, years ago in Enugu coal mining was the best job for a lot of youths however years later after crude oil took over, there was change in taste leading to massive drop of employers. This change made the unemployed disheartened because their skills has become obsolete and as a result may not fit the job description of the new taste. Another example is technological unemployment where certain technological skills are needed in certain jobs like the difference between manual typist and a computer operator.

c) Frictional unemployment: According to Anyanwuocha (2010), it is the period when a worker is searching for a job or transiting from one job to another. Friction occurs because the individual seeking for a job do not find them immediately for example the time it takes for a student to complete his studies and find a job.

d) Transitional unemployment: This is a short duration unemployment where the individual is temporarily laid off at the end of an assignment and re-engaged when other jobs becomes available. This is seen in construction works.

e) Classical unemployment: This is seen in civil service where real wages for a job are set above the market thereby causing a number of job seekers to exceed the number of vacancies. This is because of its minimum wage laws which places it above others such that a lot of people wishes to work there. For example in Enugu state, a lot of people love white and blue collar jobs because of job securities attached to it.

f) Hidden Unemployment: This is the unemployment of people who do not reflect on official unemployment statistics due to its method of collation. In Enugu, there are a lot of house wives and helps whose unemployment status do not reflect on the statistics however that does not negate the fact that they are unemployed.

Restiveness is a sustained protestation embarked upon to enforce a desired outcome from a constituted authority by an organized body of youth (Osalar, 2012). It is also a combination of any action or conduct which constitutes unwholesome, socially unacceptable activities engaged in by individuals in any community. This phenomenal practice has led to a near break down of law and order, low productivity due to disruption of activities, increase in crime rate, inter and intra ethnic crisis and other communal tendencies. Youth restiveness is also a situation whereby youths are unable to be quiet or still and difficult to control especially when they are unsatisfied with something. It refers to agitation by youths over issues of deprivation, neglect, marginalization and other feelings of dissatisfaction. It can also be defined as the engagement of youths in agitation for the restoration of their rights and dignity or self-seeking and criminal activities. Furthermore, it refers

to reactions by youths both positive and negative to the mentality and attitudes of leaders involved in acts of oppression and repression against their interest. Youth restiveness is a manifestation of anxiety that encompasses the dysfunctional effects of anxiety on human body and a deliberate instrument of organized response to perceived grievances that has an increasing potency and capability for destruction.

Causes of Youth Restiveness

- ✓ Bad governance seen in failure to properly distinguish between public and private resources and misappropriation of public resources for private use, equality in adjudication of law and order, excessive rules and regulation, misplaced priorities and wastage, corruption among others
- ✓ Unemployment
- ✓ Poverty
- ✓ Inadequate educational opportunities/ resources
- ✓ Communication gap.

Crime is an offence which violates the law of state and disapproved by the society. It is a public wrong, an act or omissions forbidden by law and punishable by fine or imprisonment. Crime is derived from the Latin word "Crimea" meaning offence or wrong doer. Crime is also an anti-social behavior defined according to society and nations. For an act to be a crime, it must have the element of individual, Mens rea (guilty mind), Actus rea (guilty act) and injury/hurt. No individual is born a criminal. Criminality arises out of situation and condition around an individual.

Causes of crimes includes:

- ✓ Social causes like family disorganization, upbringing of an individual, defective education, media hype, alcohol and drug abuse, unhappy marriages, family planning, war, among others
- ✓ Economic causes like poverty, unemployment, urbanization, industrialization
- ✓ Psychological causes like intellectual incapacitation, mental disorder, personality, emotional instability

Implications of Youth unemployment, restiveness and crime in Enugu Urban

Social Implications: Unemployment is felt first by the individual before extending to the society. An unemployed youth is a ticking time bomb because inability to make ends meet he can do anything including protesting against the society whom he feels alienated him, taking up arms and criminal activities. Lack of work leads to homelessness, poverty, mental stress, loss of self-esteem, depression thus in order to cope the individual gets easily brainwashed and manipulated into fighting the government through whatever means he deem fit without taking the cognizance of the law. This individual is ready to die for any positive or negative cause since they have nothing to lose. Unemployment leads to dysfunctional social and emotional relationship while creating increased vulnerability of an individual leading to widespread criminality, thuggery, cultism, kidnapping, armed robbery among others. In Enugu urban city, there is an increased kidnapping and armed robbery from youths who felt they needed to collect back from members of the society whom fortune had smiled on or contributed in one way or the other politically to their plights.

Political implication: Unemployment and youth restiveness leads to increase in cynicism, despondency, apathy, individualistic and exclusively quest for survival. Since they lack good models in the leadership of the state, the youths believe they must become successful come what may while damming the consequences besides the leaders do not live by the book. Thus idleness leads to civil unrest, revolution and social crises like the state witnessed during the ENDSARS saga. According to the World Health Organization (2020), the deaths attributed to violence across Africa is estimated to 80% more than the global rate. Furthermore, Nwagbara (2010) asserted that an empirical survey of children and youths in organized crime in Nigeria showed high level of frustration of youths resulting to increased number of aggrieved youths some who end up as area boys, almajiris, militants among others hence targeting the very society that alienated them.

Solutions to Youth Unemployment, Restiveness and Crimes in Enugu Urban city

Purposeful Leadership and Governance: In order to overcome the unemployment crisis in the state, the government must be effective in its duties by creating a functional socio-economic environment where crisis are prevented as fast as possible. Follow up should be initiated on different policies aimed at alleviating unemployment in the state. Leaders must be willing to create jobs for the increasing youths so that they will be kept as busy as possible.

Conducive and Friendly Environment: Necessary infrastructure and environment should be created by the government in order for big, medium and small businesses to survive. Agriculture should be made attractive with loans readily available in order to attract private investors thus creating new job opportunities. Electricity, water, and functional roads should be provided for businesses to thrive.

Reformation of Educational system: In order to produce skilled graduates, innovators and entrepreneurs; educational system needs to be re-defined. Research and practical education should be made a priority too. Well-equipped schools, instructional materials and well trained teachers should be provided by government in the rural areas in order to curb rural-urban migration thus reducing high population and unemployment in Enugu.

Change of Mindset: Youths in the state should understand that every level of work is important. Their attitude should change from being materialistic to appreciation of labour no matter how meagre while aiming for better opportunities. Skills should be appreciated and acquired in order to match millennia employment status. Traditional African Apprenticeship should be embraced because of its ability to distribute wealth between individuals. Youths should also be humble in order to learn. The government can help through orientation, sensitization and reward for hard work.

Inclusive Government should be initiated in order to carry the youth along. This is because communication gap and disconnect have been one of the problems of Nigerian government. Every decision especially about the youth should have them included in order for them to feel as important as other members of the society. Crisis should be settled as fast as possible and not politicized or used against a particular group.

Enugu is the capital of Enugu state and old eastern regions located at Udi hill plateau. The city has been a major and well known urban coal-mine and commercial center since its foundation in 1915. Enugu meaning "Hill top" indicate the topography of the city –about 763 feet above sea level. Also referred to as coal city due to the huge presence of coal in the city's foundation and development, Enugu is the administrative headquarters of a lot of old Eastern states with offices right at the center of the state with lots of people trying to occupy the offices hence the heavy presence of youths in the state. Filled with lots of tertiary institutions, the state experiences urban-rural drift without a commensurate employment opportunities for its population. This naturally led to unemployment saga especially the youths of the city who are willingly and able to work. Thus the shattered dreams and expectations of these youths are channeled to lots of deviant and anti-social behaviors like betting, kidnapping, cybercrimes, and armed robbery among others. Therefore the objective of this paper is to examine the level of relationship between unemployment among the youth, youth restiveness and increased crimes in Enugu urban city. This paper undertook a qualitative research to answer some of these questions that have been begging for answers using primary and secondary sources, government publications, journals and local and international statistical reports.

Theoretical Framework

The essence of theoretical framework in a study of this nature is to establish scientific justifications why certain phenomenon occurs as it were with possibility of empirical verification hence the theoretical framework of this study is based on the following theories: Frustration-Aggression and Functionalist theory was used for this study because its major proposition was that human needs can

propel them towards misunderstanding or conflict. The theory argues that every human have basic need which are arranged and subsequently met in their order of priority hence failure to satisfy them results in frustration and consequently leading the frustrated individual to aggression. According to Ajayi and Nwogwugwu (2014), people are motivated to act aggressively through a drive induced by frustration hence frustration arises when goal attainment is blocked while aggression is an action aimed at removing the perceived stumbling blocks. Thus as long as active young men and women are not provided with opportunities for self- actualization and showcase of talent, creativity and potential; the tendency to be taking out the frustration on the society will continue to exist. Meanwhile functionalist approach sees deviant behavior as the consequences of malfunctioning social structure of the society which exerts a definite pressure upon individuals in the society to engage in non- conforming conduct. Clearly speaking, any society that puts undue pressure for attainment on its citizens without building specific institutional mechanism is grooming them for deviation. Therefore criminal behavior occurs when society approved means are not available for the realization of highly desired goals. These theories could be the link to increased number of unemployed youths getting involved in restiveness and crimes in Enugu. For instance, in the urban city of Enugu, the number of graduates every year do not commemorate with employment opportunities in the state thereby making the state a fertile ground for frustration and crimes. This is because as frustration prolongs after many years of job hunt, the feeling of deprivation sets in resulting to illegal activities in order to actualize the societal expectations. This is evident in the increase in kidnapping, cultism, banditry, terrorism among others committed by youths. Therefore since the society has an already made expectations for the youths and established means of achieving them, they are forced to get by those goals through illegal means. Also crimes are not limited to any area of the state as some unemployed youths view it as a lucrative business. The last ENDSARS protest was also a testament to the level of frustration, crime, misery, moral degradation, violence and unemployment in the state tagged “The life am living is not worth anything”, these youths were already on the paths of destruction.

Purpose of the study

The specific objectives of the study were:

- ✓ To examine the relationship between unemployment and increased crime in Enugu urban
- ✓ To examine the relationship between unemployment and youth restiveness in Enugu urban
- ✓ The above two specific objectives were structured and used as research question at alpha level of 0.05

Research Hypothesis

The following hypothesis guided the study at $P < 0.05$

H01: There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment and restiveness in Enugu urban city at the alpha level of 0.05.

H02: There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment and High rate of crime in Enugu urban city at the alpha level of 0.05.

Methods of Research

The study design was survey. A survey design is that in which generalizations are made over the entire population from a sample population (Uzoagulu, 2013). The design was used because it allows for the description of conditions and situations as they exist in their natural setting. The area of the study was Enugu Urban City. The sample of the study was 120 residents selected using multistage random sampling from six clusters of primary education, secondary education, tertiary education, informal education, traders and artisans.

20 respondent was selected from each cluster and administered the instrument called Youth-Unemployment-Restiveness-and-High-Rate-of-Crime-in-Enugu-Urban with two structured answers

of Yes and No. Method of data collection was face-to-face administration and collection after every rating was completed by the respondent. The data was collected, collated and analyzed. Instrument was validated by three experts (Political Science, Sociology and Measurement and Evaluation) whose inputs were incorporated before the final copies were administered. Reliability test showed significant relationship between unemployment, restiveness and high rate of crime at 0.76. Method of analysis was descriptive statistics and chi square.

Results

H01: There will be no significant relationship between youth unemployment and youth restiveness in Enugu urban city.

Table 1. Chi square (X²) analysis of the relationship between youth unemployment and youth restiveness in Enugu urban city.

Variables	Responses	Responses	Total	X ² Cal	X ² Crit
	Yes	No			
Youth Unemployment	52(40.25)	17(28.75)	69	19.37	3.84
Youth Restiveness	18(29.75)	33(21.25)	51		
Total	70	50	120		

Data on Table 1 showed the results of the first hypothesis analyzed. The values indicated a relationship between youth unemployment and restiveness. Therefore null hypothesis was rejected and its alternate accepted.

H02: There is no significant relationship between youth unemployment and increased crime rate in Enugu urban city.

Table 2. Chi square (X²) analysis of the relationship between youth unemployment and increased crime rate in Enugu Urban city.

Variables	Responses	Responses	Total	X ² Cal	X ² Crit
	Yes	No			
Youth Unemployment	41(32.78)	28(36.25)	69	9.25	3.84
High crime rate	35(26.78)	16(24.23)	51		
Total	63	57	120		

Table 2 showed the first null hypothesis analyzed. The figures indicated that youth unemployment led to increased crime rate. Therefore the null hypothesis was rejected and its alternate accepted.

Discussion of Findings

The result from table 1 shows that there is a significant relationship between youth unemployment and restiveness hence the acceptance of the alternate hypothesis. This view is supported by Ugal *et al.*, (2011) who opined that people who are unemployed suffer from frustration and anger. As a result they reject the main stream values, beliefs and tradition, they replace it with alternative set of norm filled with restiveness likened to a ticking time bomb waiting for detonation.

The result from table 2 reflected the fact that significant relationship between youth unemployment and high rate of crime. The result is consistent with Kazah (2005) who maintained that in the absence of any meaningful job to sustain their lives and make meaningful impacts to the society, they settle for many deviant and anti- societal values in order to make end meet and equally meet up with societal expectations like kidnapping, armed robbery, terrorism, banditry among others. This was further supported by Nwagbara (2007) in his research poverty, unemployment, insecurity, crime and violence in Nigeria that unemployment has a direct correlation with insecurity, restiveness and crime in Nigeria.

Conclusion

Socio-political stability can never be achieved in Enugu without the provision of massive employment in the state. This is because the more youths are idle the more frustrated they get which leads to restiveness and the engagement in crimes in order to meet up with societal expectation. Therefore for this current and pressing issue to be solved, the government must have the political will to become responsible and enforce good governance in order for government policies to be adequately implemented. Corruption should be dealt decisively with adequate and fair punishment in order to make it less attractive. Agriculture should be made attractive through the provision of loans and resources in order for youths to be engaged. Orientations should be given to citizens on the need for good values and morals in order to appreciate days of little beginnings. This is because societal expectations also push youths to more frustrations which eventually leads to restiveness and in order to solve and meet these expectations, resorts to crimes.

Recommendations

Following the findings of the study, these recommendations are made:

- 1) Government should lead by example through purposeful and impactful leadership. This make the youths see and follow the right part in life. Corruption should be frown at and eliminated by government through the practice of doing exactly what it promised to do. Justice and equity should be the watchwords of government.
- 2) The state must go back to agriculture as it's the fastest way the state can provide jobs for youths in the state. The government can help by providing long and short term loans for the youth. Resources like water and electricity should be provided with adequate personnel's employed in order to foster modern system of agriculture. Private-public partnership should be encouraged for more extensive and expanded system of agriculture.
- 3) There should be a curriculum change in the state educational system where entrepreneurial and life skills are encouraged. Education in the state should be more practically oriented with instructional materials than theory. Student should be prepared with the objectives of education which is the training of the mind to become functional. Over certification should be discouraged too.
- 4) There should be general orientation in all the agents of socialization on the right value, appreciation of hard work, pride for any legitimate work irrespective of how little it is. Society should stop with unrealistic expectation for the youth because it pushes them to crimes in order to meet these expectations.
- 5) Government should set up industries and encourage small and medium scale businesses. Multiple taxation should be discouraged with adequate infrastructure encourage in order to make the state conducive for business. Loans should also be provided while youth schemes are adequately monitored.
- 6) Rural areas should be provided with social amenities in order to discourage urban-rural migration. Governance should be an inclusive one with youth as part of it in order for them to be involved in the decision making of the state.

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