

BAD GOVERNANCE AS A PRECURSOR TO YOUTH CRISES IN SELECTED WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES FROM 2010 – 2021

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Abstract

The study looked into bad governance as a precursor to youth crises in selected West African countries from 2010-2021. The objectives were to determine who are the youth in Nigeria and Ghana, find out the causes of youth restiveness in the selected countries and proffer solutions to the problem. The researcher adopted descriptive analysis research method through secondary data to interpret the information got from such data. Findings indicated that the definition of the youth is not stable for the youth to have authority of being among the deciders and implementers of government policies as they are under the supervision of their superior officers who may not want them to change from their strategies. The causes of youth restiveness stems from early lack of good parental upbringing, lack of good guidance and counselling by religious groups and organisations. Others are lack of setting up of skill acquisition centres by government and organisation that will benefit the youth. There is high rate of illiteracy, poverty, marginalisation of masses, economic devastation, and youth militancy due to deprivation, social and criminal vices. The researcher recommended that government and organisation should set up skill and vocational training centres for the children and the youth. Proper guidance and counsellors should be employed in all areas to handle the children at the early stage of their lives and even the youth in their vocational training centres. Gambling and success through luck should be stopped.

Keywords: Youth, Deprivation, Restiveness, Bad governance.

Introduction

The youths are the future leaders of the present generation. The various definitions of the age of the youths is not stable. Even if it is stable, there are conditions required for anyone to be recognised as a youth. Academically, one should be at least five years before starting primary school. At ten or eleven years, he/she will complete the primary school education. Now that secondary school common entrance examination is no longer a big problem because of

many standard and sub-standard secondary schools, one can finish his/her secondary education at the age of 16 or 17 years. The ability to gain admission into any tertiary institution becomes a problem. This stemmed from the available carrying capacity of the various tertiary institutions being lesser than the candidates seeking to gain admission into tertiary institutions. The applicant can conclude his/her course of study at 23-26 years depending on the duration of the course of study or other problems. After completion, the graduated student, depending on the course of study, must go for either internship or house-manship before his/her mandatory one year National Youth Service Scheme. Even if he/she is employed in any organisation, he/she takes directives from the superior officers.

Where then does he/she participate in policy decision and policy implementation? The above scenario happens where the graduates have enlightened parents/guardian who prepared them early in life for the education. This is not similar to the unenlightened parents who out of difficulty send their children as apprentices in various handcraft or manual skilled labour. Such apprentices stay from two years to six years before being free. The leaders co-opt the youth to be thugs or demonstrators during elections or demonstrations after which they dumped the youth. Where is the participation in governance? Therefore, the policy emphasising that the youths are within the ages of 15 – 25 in some countries, 15 – 29 or 15 – 35, depending on each country's policy, is considered deficient. Such a policy is fluid. Such policy may change as time demands during electioneering, agricultural production, technological development and other critical endeavours.

There are many causes of youth restiveness. Fanon (1970, p.63) cited by Wilmot (n.d, p.18) stated that "a society that drives its members to desperate solutions is a non-viable society, a society to be replaced." The superior officers in whatever organisation train the young people to take over from them. However, when amateur people replaced the trained ones based on friendship and relationship, youth restiveness can set in. This is because of the deprivation of the right people of their opportunities based on plausible excuses. Relative deprivation theory based on aggression and insurrection arise from the deprived young ones. In the same vein, some school drop outs and young artisans may be involved in cultism, thugs and criminal activities. This is termed as broken windows theory.

Statement of the Problem

There is the inappropriate definition of the youth in Nigeria and Ghana who can be allowed to fully participate in decision making and decision implementing. When the youths are denied of their opportunities, they may become pliable and could fall into the hands of conflict promoters, jihadists and power seekers who often use them for menial jobs, prostitution and slavery, religious war like the almajirai and others in the hands of religious fundamentalists. Some Nigerian and Ghanaian parents lack proper upbringing of their children. Government and organisations have not been able to establish skill and vocational centres that will benefit the youths. Ghana and Nigeria still encourage gambling and success through luck instead of hardwork and initiative. There is no professional guidance and counsellors in most schools, skill and vocational training centres.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this research are to

1. Determine those who are the youth in Nigeria and Ghana.
2. Find out the causes of youth restiveness in Nigeria and Ghana.
3. Ascertain how to solve the problems of youth restiveness in Nigeria and Ghana.

Justification of the Study

The selected West African countries used in this research such as Nigeria and Ghana have, sometimes, been involved in coups, youth demonstrations, labour restiveness and unrest. This may have been because of not nipping the problem in the bud or ignorance. This leads to different crises.

Conceptual Clarifications

Who are the Youth?

The resolution 36/28 of the United Nations General Assembly of 1981 defined youth as "those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years." This was further endorsed in Article 36/215 of the International Youth Year in 1985. Chioma (2020) emphasised that "the Commonwealth of Nations defines youth as 15 – 29 years of age" while the African Youth Charter conceives youth as "any individual between 15 – 35 years of age..." whereas in Nigeria, the National Youth Policy 2019 defines "a youth in Nigeria as a person between 18 – 29 years."

The United Nations Organisation (n.d) emphasised the youth age to be from 15 – 24 years. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) (n. d) stated that “the experience of being young can vary substantially across the world, between countries and regions, and ‘youth’ is, therefore, often a fluid and changing category.” The age of the youth defined above are still under the directives of their superior officers in different organisation since they may participate in decision making and shelved aside during implementation due to corruption. For example, Karikari (2018, p. 377) cited Azure (2016) that in February- April 2016, the mass media unearthed massive corruption which:

Collapsed a much publicised Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA), a programme ostensibly set up to reduce youth employment by providing thousands of jobs through training schemes. The Joy FM investigation revealed an intricate network of collusion between officials of GYEEDA and some businessmen who were siphoning beneficiary funds with the connivance of bank officials.

In April 25, 2014, President John D .Mahama of Ghana dissolved the board members without any punishment. Then, Fagbadebo and Dorasamy (2021, online) held that “... political leadership in Africa engenders the proclivity towards abuse of power. We find that entrenched vested interests of the political elites have promoted corruption and abuse of power as the instrument of governance, and has reduced requisite statutory institution oversight structures, to ineffective mechanism.”

Causes of Youth Crises in Nigeria and Ghana

Wilmot (n.d, p.3) revealed that “just as the first tremors of an earthquake warn of the shock and terror to come, societies on the edge of the abyss are alerted by the outbreak of “student unrest”. They ignore this warning and they pay for it.” For instance, the youth in Ghana according to Donkor (2021, online) stated that “since the beginning of May, young Ghanaians have been clamouring against bad governance under the hashtag “FixTheCountry.” The “EndSARS# protest in Nigeria in 2020 brought out so many agenda against the recycling of the First Republican leaders to the Fourth Republic with their children to be continuous in governance. In each of the demonstration in each country, government used brutality to stop the demonstration in Kumasi,

Ghana and Lekki in Nigeria. Some of the leaders with their cronies are interested for amassing wealth during elections in the country or have assets in foreign nations to the detriment of the youth and the masses.

Causes of Youth Crises and Demonstration in Nigeria

Anasi (2010, online) clarified that youth restiveness "has been a prominent issue in recent times with an increase in the occurrence of acts of violence and lawlessness, such as hostage taking, oil bunkering, insurgency and cultism, notably in the Niger Delta region." It is unfortunate that the major wealth of the Nigerian government comes from the Niger Delta region yet the multinational companies exploiting oil from the area do not care much about the environmental degradation in the area. The polluted water kills fishes (their main occupation) in their waters. Godwin in Ero (2015, p.21) lamented that she "drinks water with traces of oil." Government and multinational oil companies turned deaf ears to the cries of the communities' degradation of their environment. This propelled the militant youth earlier on to give the multinational oil companies conditions for further oil drilling due to the deprivation of benefits on their environment.

Teasley (2021, online) then stated that the relative deprivation theory "is the belief that a person will feel deprived or entitled to something based on the comparison to someone else." Cengage (2018, online) further upheld that "nearly all theorists of social movements identify relative deprivation, rather than absolute deprivation, as the leading cause of revolution and rebellion." Then, Aristotle cited by Davies (1971, online) held that "people will rebel if they think that they have too little, although they are equals of those who have more." That was why Greitemeer and Sagioglou (2019, online) held that "individual absolute deprivation to lack of capacity to afford one's physical needs such as food, whereas relative deprivation refers to a social phenomenon arising when individuals cannot afford what most others in their environment can." Government and companies liaised to use force on the militants. This issue reached the United Nation Environmental Protection Agency (UNEP).

Where it is not militant issue, the inability of the government to carry the poor ones along lead them to robbery to get money for schooling. Fanimu (2016, p. 27) reported that Master Joseph Owa, a 15 years teenager of Comprehensive High School, Irele in Irele Local Government Area of Ondo State confessed that "I joined robbery gang to get money for story book, "which the mother could not afford to do in his desire to be educated. Others who were in the same school such as Gbange Longe and Fase Samson were in

the same issue like Joseph Owa. The juvenile delinquent behaviour of Gbange Longe and Fase Samson led Joseph Owa to imitate them. This is relevant to social learning theory which Chandler and Munday (2011, p. 397) held that "behaviour is learned by observation, identification and imitation, sometimes assisted by reinforcement (not necessarily direct reinforcement."

In line with the views of Chandler and Munday, Edinyang (2016, p.40) opined that "social learning theories deal with the ability of learners to imbibe and display the behaviours exhibited within their environment." From Joseph Owa's imitation of his colleagues' character to survive, it led to the broken window theory emanating from frustration to aggression and finally violence. Wilson, Kelling (1982) in Rull (2021, online) indicated that "the broken window theory states that any visible signs of crime and civil disorder, such as ...vandalism, loitering, public drinking, jolly walking and transportation fare evasion, create an urban environment that promotes even more crime and disorder." Ellis and The Churruca et al (2020, online) upheld that "any visible signs of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour- however minor lead to further levels of crime and disorder and anti-social behaviour." Rull (2021, online) therefore advised that "policing these misdemeanours (arising from the broken windows) help create an ordered and lawful society in which all citizens feel safe and crime rates, involving crime rates are low."

Ezedikachi Ndubuisi – Eze (2020, p.70) affirmed that "the youths constitute a force, and that if their energies are properly harnessed, there will be vast progress and improvement. Nevertheless, when such energies are invested on actions that are unfavourable, it results into crimes." Maciver and Igbojinwaekwu (2019, online) also attributed youth restiveness to include "slow or causal approach to [or] of government, corruption, unemployment, poverty and bad governance which are causal issues of the cankerworms."

Uddin and Uddin (2013, p.401) concluded that "the situation whereby only a few privileged persons in positions of authority benefit from this system of government at the expense of the impoverished masses portends a great and real danger that may incur the wrath of the unemployed youths in Nigeria if not addressed urgently. All these led to the grievances of the #EndSARSnow# protest in 2020. During the peaceful demonstration on October 20, 2020, the youths at Lekki demanded for some points agenda to be implemented thus:

- i. Immediate release of all arrested protesters.
- ii. Justice for all deceased victims of police brutality and appropriate compensation for their families.

- iii. Setting up of independent body to oversee the investigation and prosecution of all reporters of police misconduct within ten days.
- iv. In line with the Police Act, psychological evaluation and re-training (to be confirmed by an independent body) of all disbanded Special Armed Robbery Squad (SARS) officers before they can be redeployed.
- v. Increase police salary so that they are adequately compensated for protecting lives and property of citizens.
- vi. Reduction of all the legislators' money and allowances.
- vii. Transition of power to all party government.
- viii. Formation of a new constituent assembly under the jurisdiction of Nigerian Constitution and the National Wages Commission allowances.

The government only accepted to implement the points without necessary actions. Therefore, George (2020) submitted that in October 2020, "the #EndSARS# protests began with focus on police brutality, but have extended to other dimensions of corruption, human rights violation and underdevelopment in Nigeria." Where is then the political participation of the youth when the leaders fail to listen to their cries? Therefore, the United Nations World Report (2018, p. 71) stressed that in many developing countries "...many policies with a direct or indirect impact on young people are developed and delivered without youth consultation or participation. [It reflects] both a lack of recognition of the value young people can bring to decision-making and a disregard for the rights of youth to participate in matters that affect them." Pires (2021, online) agreed that "rulers, in turn should give young people the opportunity to express their ideas, evaluating those that can in some way contribute to the social and dynamics of the country." During brutality against demonstrators, Ikeke (2020, online) held that it is lack of sympathy and help for the teeming jobless people in Sub-Saharan Africa [which] result from "corruption, skills mismatch, underdevelopment, lack of adequate infrastructure to provide a conducive environment, lack of equal access to education, inadequate sophisticated technological skills etc (Chaturvedi, 2006, p.313).

Causes of Youth Agitation and Demonstration in Ghana

Bob-Millar and Afotey et al (2018, online) noted that the causes of the students' unrest at the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology

(KNUST) were “an incident of brutality just a few days earlier between a campus security officer and a student.” However, the media did not get the detailed information of the student’s attempt to stab the security officer with knife.

Bob-Millar and Afotey et al (2018, online) added that “the ruling New Patriotic Party (NPP) government initially ignored the existing formed rules for mediation of the conflict and dissolved the university’s Governing Council... established an “Interim Council”, removing the Vice Chancellor of KNUST, who was known to be an opposition National Democratic Congress (NDC) party supporter.”

Under the above condition, Bob-Millar and Afotey et al (2018, online) frowned at “the tendency to view conflict in terms of political party rivalry [which] obscured the serious grievances held by students about gender equality and campus security.”

Asante (2019) asserts “the protesters have been trade unions and civil society but they have acted in the general interest of society. These protests have been driven by citizens’ dissatisfaction with the country’s economic challenges, such as withdrawal of subsidies on goods and services, a poor performing currency, increasing taxation and the high cost of living.”

Donkor (2021) revealed that “since the beginning of May, young Ghanaians have been clamouring against bad governance under the hashtag “#FixTheCountry.” Some leaders interpret any form of demonstration to have been planned by their rival political party without proper investigation. It leads to crises, economic underdevelopment and political instability.

Concept of Good Governance

Owolabi and Akani (2020, pp.169-170) stated that “the true test of good” governance is the degree to which it delivers on the promise of human rights: civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights.” The essence of good governance is true participation, public opinion and other rights which not done can result to the end of the representatives for new ones. Therefore, Alege and Adamu (2020, p.516) cited Oguejiofor (2003) that “democracy means, the ability of the people to send packing, an unwanted government through majority vote.” This is not feasible in Nigeria and Ghana where politicians manipulate the process. Moreover, board members of both countries liquidate the fund in their coffers without any punishment. This is why Lenin (1969, p.83) captured some types of democracy existing in some countries to be “for an insignificant minority, democracy for the rich-that is the democracy of capitalist society.”

Chukwuedozie (1999, p.7) asserts that good governance "is to give each person or group, whether weak or strong what is his or her due, and to demand the contribution of each on the basis of equal contribution, such government is said to be good." This prompted Udeze, Aja and Nwosu (2015, p.230) to stress that "when power is used to do good like creating enabling environment for every citizen to reach his/her zenith or realize his/her potentials, we talk of good governance; when it is abused and used to suppress the people, we talk of bad governance."

Abah and Ibeogu (2018, p.22) therefore concur that it is "a fundamental responsibility of the state to ensure the security of life and property of its citizens, protection of its territoriality and sovereignty by guaranteeing its socio-economic and political stability, hence good governance, but the contrary enthrone bad governance." In Nigeria, there is no more security in all parts of the country. It is either Boko Haram insurgents, ISWAP and bandits in Northern Nigeria or the Eastern Security Network in South East or the Militants in the South South region or the killer herdsmen in North Central region. What are the causes of these unwanted youth in our environment? The African Union (2020, pp. 89-90) provided the conditions that raise the propensity for youth violence to "include the sudden resurgence of transnational organised criminal networks; radicalisation and violent extremism; the adverse impact of climate; and rising incidences of armed banditry." These insurgents, bandits, Eastern Security Network, militants and herdsmen are young people who have been frustrated in life without government listening to their cries.

Arogundade (2019, p.17) revealed that "democratic accountability offers citizens and their representatives the means to voice concerns, demand explanations about, and if need be, impose consequences for the performance of elected officials, and officials of public or private service providers." There is no accountability in some public organisation in Ghana and Nigeria. The board members embezzled the youth fund in Ghana without punishment. In the same vein, Agbaegbu (2013, p. 10) reported that "top level fraud and huge financial malpractices uncovered at Audit House in Abuja draw the attention of crime detectors and legislators to the failure of leadership under Samuel –Ukura, Auditor-General of the federation." The youth were not privy to such corruption because they were not directly implementers of policies.

Peace and Equality as a Panacea to Good Governance

Amunnadi (2016, p.186) in his political perspective averred that "...peace subsists in a state when her citizenry serve as the source of policies as well as beneficiary of government policies." The policies in Nigeria and Ghana were mostly made to favour the legislators who may impeach the chief executives in various states/regions and the president and very important personalities. In Nigeria, justice is for the highest bidders. That is why Awolowo (1981, p.34) explained that "peace is a positive state of quietness, tranquillity, and social harmony. Negatively, it means the absence not only of war but also of large scale violence and rioting, as well as of extensive and ever-recurrent industrial strife, and such like social unrest."

Equality according to Hornby (2015, p.517) is "the fact of being equal in rights, status, advantages etc" but this seems not realisable because of differences in talent, creativity and skill as some of them yield more revenue and attention in both the communist, socialist and capitalist societies. It is based on this fact that Hoffman and Graham (2009, p.58) noted that "equality, or particular principles of equality, must then be reconciled with other political values, or principles, such as freedom and efficiency." In spite of the dictum of peace and equality as a conceptual clarification, they are all important in reducing youth crises in the twentieth century Nigeria and Ghana.

Empirical Review of the Youth Crises

In Nigeria, Akpokighe & Ejovi (2021) conducted a research entitled "*Youth restiveness in Nigeria: Implications on sustainable national development.*" The objectives of the paper centred on the causes of unemployment, restiveness, lack of basic and inadequate infrastructural facilities, inadequate social amenities, criminal vices and agitation. These objectives were related to causes, effects, control, youth and peace. The researchers adopted descriptive research design approach to analyse both the qualitative and quantitative data. The theoretical framework used were the conflict theory which deals with tension and conflict arising from the inequality in the distribution of resources and the strain theory arising from the deviant behaviour as a result of inadequate provision of approved means of achieving culturally valued goals. The findings indicated that some of the youth restiveness have been associated with poor government policies, inadequate educational system, lack of job opportunity, poor standard of living, poor infrastructural facilities and lack of information. The impacts were increase in crime rate, insecurity, poor financial pocket, increased rate of joblessness and rebellious behaviour. The paper

concluded that there are no government favourable policies to cushion the effects of joblessness, bad standard of living, falling standard of educational system, unimproved infrastructural facilities, information gap and under-furnished libraries. The researchers recommended the creation of job opportunities, local production of goods, effective and meaningful empowerment of citizens, making policies that are favourable to the majority without ethnic, political and religious bias, dissemination of information free from hate speeches. Organisation of symposiums and workshops are necessary to expose miscreants to youngsters.

Osuji, Ekhamhaye and Tony-Okolo (2021) conducted a study titled "*Youth unemployment and restiveness: The Nigerian story.*" The objectives were to find the effects of the unemployment of the youths to the restiveness in the Nigerian context. The researchers used survey design. One hundred respondents were purposively selected from the federal and state parastatals in addition to secondary data. The results were analysed with Z-test which compares the Z-statistical formula with the Z-critical formula. The findings indicated that the causes of restiveness is also associated with unemployment which was 78.10%. It also revealed that most of the youth that are involved in restiveness were within the ages of 24-39 years being 56% are unemployed. It, therefore, indicated that the Z-statistical value of 0.03 is relatively significant to the Z-critical value of 1.96 in terms of restiveness and unemployment. The paper encouraged government to provide the basic infrastructure that will sustain the youths gainfully and legitimately. Organisations and bodies should set up skill acquisition centres that will benefit the youth to stop restiveness.

Tambawal and Sa'idu (2012) had a research named "*Causes of youth restiveness in Northern Nigeria as perceived by tertiary institutions' students in Kano State: Implication for counselling practice*" The objectives were to identify the feelings and remote causes of institutions' students towards restiveness and its implications. The researchers adopted descriptive survey. Random sampling was used to select 378 new students of tertiary institutions in Kano State through "causes of youth restiveness scale which was validated by content validity. The findings indicated that neglected development programmes, ethnic crises, illiteracy, peer group influence, absence of information flow, religious affiliation/fanaticism, poor leadership, poverty, political manipulation are the causes of youth restiveness. The paper concluded that there is no significant differences between youth restiveness and militancy among the tertiary institutions' students based on gender and religious affiliation. The researchers recommended the overhauling of the guidance and counselling

practice to incorporate proper skills, tolerance, love and peace among each other in spite of diversity in order to reduce youth restiveness.

Igbo and Ikpa (2013) carried out a research named *"Causes, effects and ways of curbing youth restiveness in Nigeria: Implications for counselling."* Their objectives were to ascertain the causes of youth restiveness in Nigeria and ways of reducing the restiveness of youth in Nigeria. The researchers used survey research design. The population of the study was one thousand and two hundred (1,200) National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Batch B members in Bornu State in their orientation camp at Wannume Orientation Camp in Benue State. Causes, effects and ways of curbing youth restiveness inventory (CEWYI) instrument was used in four sections of A-D for demographic and psychographic variables. The findings revealed that youth restiveness is caused by illiteracy, imbalance in the distribution of resources, unemployment and poverty. Others are lack of proper child upbringing, low educational level, marginalisation, deprivation, environmental degradation and neglect, economic devastation, social vices and crimes, lack of skill acquisition programmes that benefit the youth, lack of proper enlightenment and education that will actually, practically and truly empower the youth. The paper recommended proper counselling in all schools and non-schools where youths are guided with assertive training that will benefit them. Hardwork instead of deceptive practices of getting rich syndrome should be encouraged with examples.

In Ghana, Alhassan and Felicia et al (2017) carried out a research *"Idling of the youth without jobs and its implications in region without jobs and its implications in the Wa Municipality of the Upper West region of Ghana."* The researchers examined the reasons and implications of youth idling without jobs. The theoretical framework for the study were the relative deprivation and the Anomie theories. Relative deprivation theory affirms that the youth were not getting a fair share of what they are expecting from the leaders hence the restiveness while Durkheim (2014) anomie theory is believed to represent "an environmental state where society fails to exercise adequate regulation or constraint over the goals and desires of its individual members." This means that the failure of an individual to conform him/herself to social norms and rules of the society turns the person to be a criminal. The 2010 Population and Housing Census of the area was 107, 214 being 15.3% of the Upper West Region of Ghana. The research design was cross sectional with quantitative and qualitative study that were triangulated. The sample size was 159 got through the Krejcie and Morgan 1970 table. Purposive sampling was used. Finding

indicated the economic status of the respondents to be public and private workers, self-employed while the jobless youth respondents were 119 out of 159. The type of jobs done by the youth ranged from white collar jobs, small scale business, artisan, agriculture and others with the white collar and small scale business being highest with 28% and 43% respectively out of 100%. Skill acquired by the youngsters are more of mason and mechanic which were 15% and 41.4% respectively than others. The causes of youth joblessness were attributed more to corruption, 30% and low level of education – 24% than others. The prevalent type of highest crime was motor vehicle robbery with 120 respondents followed by livestock rustling with 60 respondents. The paper concluded that 85% of the jobless youth are involved in crime and restiveness. The researchers recommended for vocational/technical schools to upgrade the skills of youth. The police were advised to mount serious publicity so that the motor spare parts dealers and motor vehicle sellers should abstain from buying stolen vehicles as severe punishment awaits the criminal and the buyer. The private sectors should be empowered for purposes of more employment.

Methodology

The paper adopted a descriptive analytical research approach through gathering and analysing of secondary data from journals, internet, textbooks, and commentaries. The researcher handled the secondary data intelligently to reach the goals and purposes of the research.

Discussion of Findings

The definition of the youth is unstable in Nigeria and Ghana. The youth acclaimed to have been participating in governance are at the mercy of their superior officers during implementation. The causes of the youth restiveness in Nigeria is caused by so many factors such as unemployment, neglect in development and skill programmes that benefit the youth, illiteracy and low educational level, bad governance arising from poor leadership, political manipulation and neglect as well as peer group influence. In Ghana, the causes of youth restiveness are linked to the inability of the leaders to listen to the cries of the youth, poverty, and lack of assertive skills that will benefit the youth and criminal vices that were not adequately handled by the government.

Conclusion

The definition of the youth is fluid and not accurate. There is a relative significance between youth unemployment and restiveness. There is also related significances to the tertiary institutions students' ethnic crises, gender

and religious fanaticism. Outside the school and family system, poverty, lack of good parental nurturing and education are contributory to youth crises.

Recommendations

1. Government and organisations should set up vocational and skill centres in all schools that will benefit the youth from their primary to tertiary institutions as well as in religious centres.
2. Proper moral instruction is necessary in the upbringing of the teenagers from their childhood in all areas of socialisation so that criminal vices can be handled effectively.
3. Professionals who are knowledgeable in guidance and counselling should be employed in schools, churches, mosques, skill training centres to encourage good behaviour. The professionals can imbibe into the little children the spirit of tolerance, sympathy and love for each other.
4. Gambling and success through luck should be abolished in favour of hardwork and initiative.

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