
ASSESSMENT OF YOUTHS UNEMPLOYMENT AS FACTOR FOR POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND RESTIVENESS IN KWALI AREA COUNCIL OF THE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY, ABUJA

BY

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Abstracts

This study examines the nexus between Youths Unemployment and political restiveness and violence in Kwali Area Council of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The objectives of the study is to specifically investigate the relationship between youth's unemployment and Political violence, examine how youth's unemployment exacerbate Political Violence, assess the impact of Youths involvement in political violence and recommends measures for curbing the challenge of unemployed Youths involvement in political violence in the Area Council. The study was anchored on Ole Wæver (2018)'s securitization theory of which emphasized that fear or threat leads to loss of societal values such as orderliness, respect, civil obedience, peace, unity and patriotism etc. The cross-sectional survey was adopted with data collected from one hundred respondents from the Educational Research and Development Council, Sheda Kwali and Kwali Area Council Secretariat. From the responses in line with the objectives, the study revealed that there is significant relationship between youth's unemployment and political violence. Also, it is discovered that youth's unemployment exacerbate Political Violence as political violence are mostly perpetuated by Youths. Also, it is found that that there is impact of youths' involvement in political violence the socio-political development. Through the lens of the Securitization theory, it was established that security issues can only be achieve either by the government on one part or the collective effort by the citizens as a result of fear of losing the societal value. The study recommends that youth should understand the risk of their involvement in any social vices, as it is not the only means of achieving nor protecting interest rather a means of providing threat to peaceful co-existence and loss of societal value. Likewise, to avoid this, it is cardinal that government give priority to youth in the society and provides them policies that tends to enhance their development.

Keywords: Youths, Unemployment, Political Restiveness, Violence, FCT

Introduction

Political restiveness cum violence take several forms or meaning which depends on how individual perceives it. Though, as a concept, it is not a new in the contemporary world, scholars tend to explain it from every angle and these debates is still ongoing. Political is a comprehensive term as violence is inevitable; but, it is usually used to signify internal political crisis. According to Abdullahi (2015), Political violence is usually an unpleasant situation committed in the context of political conflicts, it is also linked with its causes or through it motives in regards to political situations. In a nutshell, political violence means any violence, crisis that occur in any of it form as a result of human rights violation, economic depression, lack of quality education, poverty and unemployment mention but few. Therefore, any violence, crisis and youth restiveness in any form is highly regarded as a security threat to the harmonious co-existence of citizens. Youths in any society comprises and carry the highest number of the population, they remain the work force and have the ability to take any task within the community. Consequently, in most cases, especially in developing countries youth are found to be the perpetrators and victims of violence and their involvement in such social dis order is high (Bello, 2018). In spite of the laudability in fighting political violence in Nigeria, there seem to be recurring and persistent record of the issues of violence in the political terrain of the country (Nwosu, 2022). Political violence is becoming a wide spread phenomenon, as well stance as the major

means of achieving desire goals in most countries of the county, at the same time most of the youth remained the major perpetrators and victims to the scenario. Most studies have shown that political violences are normally carried out by youth and they mostly become the major victims (World Bank, 2020).

The current Nigerian socio-political climate is coloured with a significant and recurring cases of youths' demonstration of violence. This is equally compounded with the rising cases of youth involvement in anti-social and criminal activities such as kidnapping, internet fraudster (known as yahoo-yahoo), gadget theft, pick pockets and daylight robbery as has never been recorded in history of the country. Many have sought to interrogate this rising issue of youth's anti-social behaviour from different perspective both at the micro (individual) and the macro (societal) levels (Adebayo, 2019). However, there seem to be not decree in the level of youth's involvement in one form or the other of political restiveness or violence. The just concluded All People Congress National Convention which took place at the Eagle square on the Saturday 19th March 2022 witnessed the destruction of a presidential candidate's campaign vehicle by youth. Not up to a week later, the Mushood Abiola National stadium witnessed an unprecedented destruction of property worth the tune of 560 billion Naira after the super eagle lost their place in the world cup qualifier match against their Ghanaian opponent on Tuesday 24th March, 2022, leading to an indefinite ban by FIFA on the stadium for hosting International matches (Adejumola & Tayo-Olajubutu, 2020).

As the issue of youth involvement in political violence begin to increase, the question in thrown on the possibility of have a violent free election in 2023 as the country look forth to another round of election in 2023. What is the reason for such high level of violence in the country? In line with old maxim "the idle mind is the devil's workshop", some activists and social thinkers have speculated the relationship between these. The question remains that what future the state has if its youth involve in social menace? It is believed that in these societies of developing nations youth were been denied their basic right (necessities) by their own society, and the denial of these basic necessities (education and employment) are always or can be transforming into an influencing factor to their participation in social menace which has negative result to the society, state and the country were they are living. Based on this, this study will assess the youth unemployment and political violence in Kwali Area council of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

Research Questions

The following questions will guide the process and outcome of this study:

- i. What is the relationship between youth's unemployment and political restiveness and violence in Kwali Area Council, FCT Abuja?
- ii. How does youth's unemployment exacerbate political restiveness and violence in Kwali Area Council, FCT Abuja?
- iii. What are the impacts of Youths involvement in political restiveness and violence on the Socio-political development of the Area Council?
- iv. What are the measures for curbing the challenge of unemployed Youths involvement in political restiveness and violence in the Area Council?

Literature Review

Unemployment has been a major challenge affecting the lives of the significant number of youths in Nigeria resulting to frustration, dejection and emotional problems and in most cases over dependency. Several studies on unemployment in Nigeria have identified number of factors responsible for the increasing trend of unemployment experiencing in the country. As observed by Njoku and Ihugba (2020) high level of unemployment among Nigerian youths has led to in significance way to the increasing rate of insecurity in the nation. This is because several studies in the past have provided evidence linking Unemployment worldwide to economic problems, poverty and insecurity. The magnitude of unemployment can only be appreciated if the Federal Bureau of Statistics can make available an

accurate figure of the extent of unemployed youths wandering the street of the country. According to Awogbenle and Iwuamadi (2020), record gotten from the National Manpower Board and Federal Bureau of Statistics revealed that the youth in Nigeria constitute 80 million which represent about 60% of the nation's population. They likewise state that about 64 million of the youths are unemployed, with 1.6 million being underemployed.

To Bello (2013) mismanagement of government funds, harsh economic conditions and policies, ugly incidence perversion of corruption, insecurity of the Nigerian environment and political instability have been liable for the increase rate of unemployment in the country. On his part, Bello (2013) view unemployment in Nigeria as a result of so many factors such as population growth. He maintained that Nigerian state continued to witness high rate of population increase. Which give rise to an overwhelming increase in the number of young people thereby resulting to an existence of a large number of the working age population which the economy cannot fully absorb. Another factor identify as the rationale behind the ugly scenario is that rural-urban migration especially by the youth. This seems to be supported by the United Nations Report (2019), which observes that the high level of geographical mobility by the African youth tend to form of rural to urban areas which has a huge repercussion on the economy by increasing the number of unemployed youths. Evidence abound that In Nigeria the number of youths migrating to cities from rural areas supersedes any other migrants, where as in those cities few job opportunities exist. Thus, the continue inflows of jobless youths into these urban centers has continued to create unemployment.

Factor responsible for unemployment as observed by Pati, (2017) is the Lack of employable skills by the youth as a result, poor skills either to due lack formal education or an ineffective school curriculum. Several scholars have argued that in Nigeria generally, there is a problem of mismatch between the job seekers skills and the needs and demands of employers of labour. To him, there is absence of quality in the Nigerian education system which ended up supplying the labour market with half-bake graduates who do not have the required skills and abilities needed in competitive business world. Oladele, Akeke and Oladunjoye (2021) stated that most of the Nigerian graduates display poor entrepreneurial skills required for self-employment. Another factor identified by scholars as contributing unemployment is the perception of Nigerians. It is imperative to note that the above perception has negatively influence the educational institutions in Nigeria. More so as curricula and training programmes are prepared based on this perception, which is primarily geared towards preparing young people for government jobs this lead to the problem of skills mismatch between the job seekers and the available jobs in the private sector Since government jobs do not seems to absorb all the labour force in the country. They identified bad governance, poor coordination, ineffective resources allocation, overlapping of responsibilities, and lack of sustainable mechanisms for unemployment as the major factors responsible for the perpetual unemployment in Nigeria.

In same parlance, Okafor (2018), identified poor infrastructural facilities in the rural areas as the major cause of unemployment in Nigeria as it makes the life in rural areas boring and unattractive, hence Youths move to cities in search greener pasture and attractive life style, because of the concentration of industries and social amenities in the urban centers. He further asserted by the year 2020 Nigeria could be over 180 million taking into cognizance the census figures of 2006 which puts the country's population at 140,431,790 with the annual growth rate of 3.2, this is further supported by the statistics release by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) which shows that population of Nigeria has increase to 164,385,656 in 2011. It is believed that this rapid population growth has resulted to an ever increasing labour force, thereby outstripping the supply of jobs (Okafor, 2018). According to Okafor, the above development is not without attendant negative socio- economic and psychological consequences on the Nigerian state. One of these social consequences' ugly scenario of youth unemployment which pave the way for the development of homeless thugs and urban urchins who exhibit all sorts of criminal behaviour.

According to Adesina (2013) in Kabiru, Halim and Samsu (2018) all the cases of terrorism, ethno-religious and Political violence, ravaging Nigeria today are no doubt the result of unemployment and poverty among the youth. To Lamido (2013) the increasing number of street urchin, vagabonds and homeless youth who are constantly roaming the street of Nigerian cities have led to an alarming rate of terrorism in the northeast region, hostage taking/kidnapping in the south-east region, militancy and arson in the south-south region and armed robberies in the south-west region. This paper therefore attempts to explore the linkage between youth unemployment and political

violence as observed by Okafor, (2018) and Lamido (2013). The reviewed numerous relevant works of different authors and scholars in relation to unemployment and political violence in Nigerian. The review covered some conceptual issues such as unemployment, its causes, types and effects. The chapter concluded with theoretical framework and reviews of the previous studies on this aspect and what was their findings and recommendations.

The literature reviewed thus far gives justification for the necessity for this study as this study covers youth unemployment and political restiveness and violence in Kwali Area council of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. The study will cover the period of 2022. This study would be of great benefit to a number of stakeholders as well as the society at large. It will specifically be of relevance to the government/policy makers, the ministry of youth and empowerment, to the youths and to students as well as future researchers. In respect to policy making, it will help to identify the loopholes in the policy formulated about youths and they should be economically empowered to avert political consequences of such inadequacy in the policy formulation and implementation. It will encourage the reviewing of some of the policies being formulated in order to encourage more proactive steps toward youth economic empowerment and employment.

Methodology

This paper adopts a cross-sectional survey with data collected from the Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council, Sheda Kwali and Kwali Area Council Secretariat both in the Federal Capital Territory Abuja. Data was collected from employees through the distribution of questionnaires and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 19.0 to establish relationship among the examined variables. Thus; the sample size for the study comprised a purposively selected 50 staff members each from the Educational Research and Development Council, Sheda Kwali and Kwali Area Council Secretariat giving a total of one hundred (100) respondents for the survey. Two experts in the field of politics and sociology from the University of Abuja and Baze University Abuja scrutinized the instrument through face validity based on the recommendation of Wimmer & Dominick (2011) that face validity by others is adoptable for the validation of survey instrument. For reliability, a test-retest method of 2 weeks interval was utilised with the instrumentality of the Cronbach's Alpha coefficients at a degree of .966 level of agreement which is considered excellent for the study. Finally, for the analysis of data collected, percentage and mean score statistics were utilized on a 4 Point Likert Scale Rating of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD).

Analysis

Data was collected between from June 2022 to July, 2022. This timing is seen appropriate as it marks the commencement of political campaigns in the country for the 2023 General Elections. Therefore, submission of this investigation are in accordance to the objectives set for the study.

Table 1: The Relationship between Youth's Unemployment and Political Restiveness and Violence in Kwali Area Council, FCT Abuja.

S/N	Items	SA (x4)	A (x3)	D (x2)	SD (x1)	Mean Score	Decision
1	Youth unemployment is a huge and growing problem in Kwali Area Council	36	51	7	6	3.2	Agreed
2	There are records of Youth involvement in Political violence Kwali Area Council	21	59	15	5	3.0	Agreed
3	There are evidences that unemployed youths are involved in Political violence Kwali Area Council	10	63	18	9	3.2	Agreed

4	Youth unemployment is a significant factor in youth involvement in Political violence Kwali Area Council	29	31	22	18	2.7	Agreed
5	The rate of Youth unemployment in the Area commensurate with the height of Political violence in the Area Council	39	28	11	12	2.8	Agreed
Sectional Mean Score						2.98	

Field Work, (2022)

Table 1 shows responses on the Relationship between youth’s unemployment and political restiveness and violence in Kwali Area Council, FCT Abuja. Item 1 shows that youth unemployment is a huge and growing problem in Kwali Area Council which has a mean score of 3.2 and greater than the average of 2.5. On item 2, on the average of 3.0 of the respondents claimed that there are records of youth involvement in political violence Kwali Area Council. Item 3 shows that there are evidences that unemployed youths are involved in political violence Kwali Area Council with a mean score of 2.3 which is lower than 2.5. Furthermore, Item 4 shows that Youth unemployment is a significant factor in youth involvement in political violence Kwali Area council with a mean score of 2.77 which is higher than 2.5. Finally, Item 5 indicates that rate of Youth unemployment in the Area commensurate with the height of Political violence in the Area Council. Therefore, with a sectional mean score of 2.98 which his higher than the average means score of 2.5. Therefore, it be deduced that there is significant relationship between youth’s unemployment and political violence in with evidences in the area of occurrence, resultant factors and commensuration in both growth rate of unemployed youths are involved in political restiveness and violence Kwali Area Council.

Table 2: Youth’s Unemployment Exacerbate Political restiveness and Violence in Kwali Area Council, FCT Abuja.

S/N	Items	SA (x4)	A (x3)	D (x2)	SD (x1)	Mean Score	Inference
1	There are regular cases of political violence perpetuated by Youths in Kwali Area Council	28	58	9	5	3.1	Agreed
2	Increase in Youth Unemployment Consummates with increase in Political Violence in Kwali Area Council	15	66	16	3	2.9	Agreed
3	Unemployed Youths are readily available to be used by politician as agents of political violence’s.	15	18	56	11	2.4	Disagreed
4	The increasing rate of political violence can be justifiably traceable to the rate of Youth unemployment in Kwali Area Council	25	64	9	2	3.1	Agreed
5	There are reports claiming youth unemployment is a factor in youth participation in political violence in the Area Council	35	28	18	19	2.8	Agreed
Sectional Mean Score						2.86	

Field Work, (2022)

Table 2 shows the mean of the responses of youth’s unemployment exacerbate political restiveness and violence in Kwali Area Council, FCT Abuja. On average 3.1 of the respondents attests that there are regular cases of political violence perpetuated by Youths in Kwali Area Council. Item 2 shows that increase in youth unemployment consummates with increase in political violence in Kwali Area Council with a mean score of 2.9. Item 3 indicates that unemployed youths are readily available to be used by politician as agents of political violence’s with a mean score of 2.4. Furthermore, the increasing rate of political restiveness and violence can be justifiably traceable to the rate of youth unemployment in Kwali Area Council as presented by Item 4 with a mean score of 3.1. Finally, item 5 shows that there are reports claiming youth unemployment is a factor in youth participation in political restiveness and violence in the Area Council with a mean score of 2.8 which is higher than 2.5. Therefore, with a sectional mean score of 2.86 which is higher than the average mean score of 2.5 it can be concluded that youth’s unemployment exacerbate Political Violence in Kwali Area Council, FCT Abuja as evident in regular cases of political violence perpetuated by Youths, availability of unemployed youths and reported cases of political restiveness and violence involving youths in the Area Council.

Table 3: Impact of Youths Involvement in Political Restiveness and Violence on the Socio-political Development of the Area Council.

S/N	Items	SA (x4)	A (x3)	D (x2)	SD (x1)	Mean Score	Inference
1	I believe there is a relationship between youth’s unemployment and Political Violence in Kwali Area Council, FCT Abuja.	56	114	18	12	3.1	Agreed
2	Youth unemployment and political violence distorts the development and dividends and democracy in the Kwali Area.	52	72	32	44	2.6	Agreed
3	Youth unemployment and political violence affect the economic activities of the Kwali Area.	46	132	18	4	3.1	Agreed
4	Youth unemployment and political violence generate to ethnic and religious crisis in the Area.	52	128	14	6	3.1	Agreed
5	Youth unemployment and political violence leads to the loss of lives and properties in the Kwali Area.	56	104	32	8	3.0	Agreed
Sectional Mean Score				2.98			

Field Work, (2022)

Table 3 shows the responses in respect to impact of Youths involvement in political restiveness and violence on the socio-political development of the Area Council which Item 1 on average of 3.17 supports the fact that there is a relationship between youth’s unemployment and Political Violence. Also Item 2 with a mean of 2.6 reported that youths’ unemployment and political restiveness and violence distorts the development and dividends and democracy. In addition, Item 3 shows of mean score of 3.1 which shows that youths’ unemployment and political violence affect the economic activities of the Kwali Area Council. Furthermore, on a mean score of 3.1, Item 4 shows that youth unemployment and political violence generate to ethnic and religious crisis in the Area council. Finally, Item 5 posits that Youth unemployment and political violence leads to the loss of lives and properties in the Kwali Area with a mean score of 3.0. From table items with a sectional mean score of 2.96 which is above the average mean of 2.5, it can be submitted that that there is impact of youths involvement in political restiveness and violence on the socio-political development of the Area Council in the area of distortion of development and dividends and democracy, negative effect on economic activities, generating ethnic and religious crises and leading to loss of live and properties in the area council.

Table 4. The Measures for Curbing the Challenge of Unemployed Youths Involvement in Political restiveness and violence in the Area Council.

S/N	Items	SA (x4)	A (x3)	D (x2)	SD (x1)	Mean Score	Inference
1	Creation of more job opportunities of the Government	62	12	14	12	3.1	Agreed
2	Encourage self-employment among the youths through grant by the government	19	65	14	2	3.0	Agreed
3	Supporting youths involvement in small and media scale enterprises	27	65	6	2	3.2	Agreed
4	Sensitization of youths on the effect of Political Violence.	29	31	22	18	2.7	Agreed
5	Enactment of Government policy criminalizing political violence with grave penalty.	21	28	19	32	2.3	Agreed
Sectional Mean Score						2.86	

Field Work, (2022)

Table 4 above shows mean score of the responses measures for curbing the challenge of unemployed youth's involvement in political restiveness and violence in the Area Council. On average 3.1 of the respondents attests that the creation of more job opportunities by the Government is one of the ways to curbing the challenge of unemployed youth's involvement in political violence in the Area Council. In addition, Item 2 shows that encouraging self-employment among the youths through grant by the government is equally one of the effective ways of addressing the challenge of unemployment and political restiveness with a mean score of 3.0. Item 3 shows that supporting youth's involvement in small and media scale enterprises can serve as solution to the challenge examined with a mean score of 3.2 which is above the average mean score of 2.5. In addition, sensitization of youths on the effect of political violence as shown in Item 4 has a mean score of 2.7. Nevertheless, the Item 5 disagree with the facts that enactment of government policy criminalizing political violence with grave penalty with a mean score of 2.3 which is less than 2.5. Consequently, at a sectional mean score of 3.0 which is greater than the average mean score of 2.5. It can therefore be concluded that measures for curbing unemployed Youths involvement in political violence in Kwali Area Council include creation of job opportunities, encourage self-employment, and encourage SMEs and regular sensitization of youths on the effects of Political Violence.

Discussions

The focus of this investigation is to assess youth unemployment and political restiveness and violence in Kwali AC of the FCT, Abuja. To achieve this, 4 study objectives were set. From the findings in line with the first objective, which aimed at investigating the relationship between youth's unemployment and political restiveness and violence in Kwali AC, it was seen that there is significant relationship between youth's unemployment and political violence in with evidences in the area of occurrence, resultant factors and commensuration in both growth rate of unemployed youths are involved in political violence Kwali Area Council. This finding is in consonance with that of Bennel (2012) who submits that urban society is becoming increasingly criminalized and violence. This equally agrees with Grant (2020) who found that the alarming irate of youth unemployment has indeed proven to be a key source of political cum social instability which should be a major concern to the government. Adding that it has

been made worse by the global economic crisis. This submission is also in agreement with the stand of Kandal (2019) as well as Janlert and Hammarstrom (2012) whose studies revealed a high level of correlation between youth unemployment and abuses and anti-social and violent behavior among youth.

From the second objective of the study which sort to examine how youth's unemployment exacerbate Political Violence in Kwali Area Council, FCT Abuja, it was ascertained that youth's unemployment exacerbate Political Violence in Kwali Area Council, FCT Abuja as evident in regular cases of political violence perpetuated by Youths, availability of unemployed youths and reported cases of political violence involving youths in the Area Council. This is accordance with Ojkorotu, (2020) who posited that politician take advantage of the status of unemployed youths to use them as political thugs, for harmful things such as militants for attacking opponents, bombing, vandalizing properties as well as destroying public peace, lives and properties. This finding is also encapsulated in the finding of Hussain (2019) when he posited that unemployment among young population has led to proliferation of youth gangs with such a high level of criminality, robberies, homicides, rape cases, assassinations, ritual killings, car theft, vandalism, cybercrimes, termed as 'yahoo-yahoo', prostitution, illicit substances intake, drug trafficking and proliferation of small and medium arms among others.

From the third objective which was aimed at assessing the impact of Youths involvement in political violence on the social, cultural, economic and political development of the area council, it was revealed that there is impact of youths involvement in political violence on the development of the area council in the area of distortion of development and dividends and democracy, negative effect on economic activities, generating ethnic and religious crises and leading to loss of live and properties in the area council. This finding agrees with Urdal (2022) that the increase in youth unemployment as well as underemployment have severe level of threats to the economic and political stability cum advancement of nations as they lead to frustration among young people. This explains the position of Okafor (2018) who submits that individuals who experience any form of discrimination are prone to likely form an insurrect group against the authority of the state as well as lead to conflicts. This has been of the challenges to the democracy and social harmony. This finding commensurate with the submission of Ajufo (2013) who declared that the incessant raise in social vices are consequences of negligence and exclusion of the energetic population which result to violence, social instability and adult criminality, incarceration and political violence.

In line with the last objective, which puts forth measures for curbing the challenge of unemployed Youths involvement in political violence in the Area Council, it was suggested that measures for curbing unemployed Youths involvement in political violence in Kwali Area Council include creation of job opportunities, encourage self-employment, and encourage SMEs and regular sensitization of youths on the effects of political violence. This finding is in concordance with Adebayo (2019) who submits that to curb social vices and indiscipline among students, attention must be given to parental influence, teachers' attitude, government activities and peer group influence. This is equally supported by the position of Olaiya, (2013) who opined that the job of curbing and averting the menace of youth unemployment and it resultant implication begins from the educational institutions who are saddled with the responsibility of mind transformation and personality building in collaboration with parents, religious leaders, various authorities and government. This finding corroborates the position of Sanni (2017) who encourage the development of entrepreneurial skills among youths to curb the challenge of idleness by youths which makes them vulnerable to tendencies for social restiveness and political violence.

Conclusion

Based on the data collected in response to the set aims and objectives of the study, the study concludes that there is significant relationship between youth's unemployment and political violence in with evidences in the area of occurrence, resultant factors and commensuration in both growth rate of unemployed youths are involved in political violence Kwali Area Council. Furthermore, it is seen that youth's unemployment exacerbate Political Violence in Kwali Area Council, FCT Abuja as evident in regular cases of political violence perpetuated by Youths, availability of unemployed youths and reported cases of political violence involving youths in the Area Council. Also, it is

concluded that there is impact of youths' involvement in political violence on the socio-political development of the Area Council in the area of distortion of development and dividends and democracy, negative effect on economic activities, generating ethnic and religious crises and leading to loss of live and properties in the area council. Finally, measures for curbing unemployed Youths involvement in political violence in Kwali Area Council include creation of job opportunities, encourage self-employment, and encourage SMEs and regular sensitization of youths on the effects of Political Violence.

Recommendations

From the foregoing findings, the following recommendations are put forth

- i. The government should also provide vocational training for the youths and sources of funds for other youths which in turn would make it difficult for them to be recruited into political violence.
- ii. There is a need to ensure that the government adopts favourable policies to help create employment for the youth, especially in sectors that will employ the youth in large numbers to avoid paragraphs.
- iii. To enhance healthy and positive youth development through learning the consequences that are associated with being involved in social vice and political violence, youths should be taught about the need to uphold peace in society and the value systems of society.
- iv. Support technologies and related endeavours that rely on the community to engage youth in decision-making that will address their problems and needs.
- v. Promote cooperation between state and non-state actors preceding the practice of the securitization theory for the protection of public virtues and banishment of the undesirable effects of fear.
- vi. Finally, for the sponsors and perpetrators of any political or social disorder in the society, they should be punished according the law without any bias, as no person is above the law.

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