



Poor Education, Unemployment and National Security in Nigeria

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Abstract. The study examined poor education and unemployment as threat for national security in Nigeria with the objectives to establish the relationship between poor education, unemployment and national security; trace the historical antecedents of education and unemployment in Nigeria; examine the causes of poor education and unemployment in Nigeria; examine the challenges of poor education and unemployment for Nigeria's national security; and proffer ways of improving education to generate employment for enhanced national security. Data for the study were sourced from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through questionnaires administered to 100 respondents of which 94 were returned. The secondary data were gotten from both published and unpublished materials. From the responses to the questionnaire, 82.2 respondents affirmed the finding of this study. The study found that poor education and unemployment have social, economic and political effects on national security these are in the areas of health, education, social protection to mention but few. It also established that the challenges of poor education and unemployment for national security are that of high crime rate, increase civil unrest, increase cyber-crime and undermines economic security. The study concluded that poor education and unemployment are threat to national security. Based on its findings, the study however recommended that: the Federal Government of Nigeria should set up Agricultural Development Youth Fund (AYDF) that will be saddled with the responsibility of investing massively in agriculture and also encourage youths into it. The Federal Ministry of Education should set up a body that will be charged with the responsibility of total

overhauling of the curriculum at all levels of education. The governments at both federal and state levels should set up a joint body that will be saddled with the responsibility of checking rural urban migration through the provision of essential social amenities that will make life in the rural areas attractive to the youths. Then Federal government of Nigeria should provide more funding for the educational sector.

Keywords: National Security, Education, Unemployment, Curriculum, Anambra State.

1. Introduction

Education and employment normally assist citizens to become empowered and break away from poverty by endowing them with expertise and information to increase their output, income and wealth (Aliu, 2017). More than one billion people are between 15 and 25 years of age (Rodrigues, 2016). Nearly 40 per cent of the world's population, below the age of 20 years and 85 percent of them, who live in African countries, are especially vulnerable to extreme poverty. It is estimated that about 88.2 million young people, globally are unemployed and that many more young men and women are working long hours for low pay, struggling to make a living in the informal sector of economy (Nwosun, 2014). Thus, one of the challenges facing the world today is how to make education meaningful and more inclusive to this set of people around the globe.

UNESCO observes that education is widely recognized as one of the most critical means of curbing unemployment, the current quality of

education in most African countries leaves much to be desired (Republic of Rwanda, 2010). The focus is on rote learning where students are made to memorize information rather than think on their own and take on responsibilities. It neglects the importance of developing a creative mindset among children, which means that the significance of education as a tool for personal development is severely tampered by such form of education.

In Nigeria, the National Population Commission (NPC) indicates that the rates of unemployment were from 21.1 percent in 2010 to 29.9 percent in 2020. Similarly, the World Bank in its “Nigerian Economic Report”, published in June, 2021, stated that unemployment rose from 12 percent of the working population in 2006 to 29.9 percent in 2020 (The World Bank Group, 2021). Further confirming this state of unemployment in Nigeria, the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics put the total number of unemployed Nigerian youths at 54 per cent in 2015 (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2015). Out of that number, unemployed females made up 51.9 per cent, compared to their male counterparts with 48.1 per cent.

The mean unemployment rate for Nigeria as a whole according to the analyses, stood at 23.9 percent in 2015 (Nigerian Bureau of Statistics, 2015). Majorly, this increasing level of unemployment could partly be attributed to poor quality of graduate turn out in our institutions. This result to institutions turning out graduates that are not employable. Consequently, the huge amount of unemployed youth constitutes a threat to the nation’s security. This is so because they get involved in criminal activities like terrorism, kidnapping, hostage taking as an alternative means of survival. Using data collected through primary and secondary sources and descriptive and analytical method of data analysis, the paper examines poor education and unemployment as a threat to Nigeria’s national security. It covered the period from 2010-2020. This period is chosen because it is the period in which Nigeria witnessed an increased rate of unemployment leading to insecurity attributed to poor education.

1.1 Justification of the Paper

Majority of violent acts threatening national security have been ascribed to youth unemployment which is engendered by lack of education or poor level of education. Some of them are the IPOB agitation in the Southeastern part of Nigeria; the low intensity war in the Niger-Delta; Ife-Modakeke dispute; the post election crisis and the asymmetric war with

Boko Haram going on in large part of the North eastern part of Nigeria. These series of crises have been of great threat to Nigeria’s national security. Ironically, in spite of Nigeria’s enormous natural and human resources, Nigeria’s education system is bedeviled with the challenges of underfunding and thus poor infrastructure; inadequate classrooms and teaching aids (projectors, computers, libraries, laboratories etc); paucity of quality teachers/ poor or polluted learning environment. The Nigerian educational system is further plagued with numerous social vices like examination malpractices; cultism; and infant hooliganism amongst others. All these have to a greater extent contributed to the increase rate of unemployment and acts of criminality in the Nigerian society (Aina, 2020). Nigeria’s education system is rather quantitative than qualitative-oriented; what is often found as screaming headlines of Newspapers is cult wars, rape cases in our campuses, violent initiation of unsuspecting students into various cult groups; bribery and corruption allegations against teachers; campus prostitution allegedly patronized by public office holders who are supposed to uphold the thrust of integrity and cultural values orientation.

Abdul (2010) asserts that military incursion into politics is substantially responsible for the devastating deterioration in the objectives and goals of Nigeria’s education system. A sad incidence of history was the forceful takeover of private and missionary schools which were pacesetters in boarding and efficient classroom administration. This is why recent resolve by some Governors to return schools to their original private and proprietors have been accorded with thunderous applauses. It is based on this observation that this study sets out to investigate poor education and unemployment as a threat to Nigeria national security.

1.2 Understanding Poor Education

The concept of poor education is not something to give a generally accepted definition. For there are so many definitions as there are many authors who tend to define it from their own points of view. Baikie (2012) define poor education as the act of or process of not being able to acquire adequate knowledge and the theory of teaching and learning. This definition is deficient because it fails to state what causes poor education and its impact on the society. Kaita (2019) construed poor education to mean inability to learn efficiently. This means inability to train and to bring up. This definition by Kaita is highly inaccurate and too ambiguous and narrow. This is because it fails to explain what is to be learnt, what is the nature of

training and what is being brought up. Like Baikie, Kaita also fails to relate poor education to unemployment or national security. Baikie (2012) in his work on poor education focused more on the inability to gain sufficient knowledge and theory of teaching and learning. Kaita (2019) in his conception of poor education also argued that poor education is the incapability to study efficiently or the lack of ability to effectively train. In the same vein, Peters (2017) in defining poor education argued that poor education is a situation in which students are not able to socialize and acculturate. The fundamental flaw in their definitions is that they all fail to establish the causes of poor education and how it affects unemployment as well as national security.

According to Peter (2017), poor education is a process of not been able to achieve adequate socialization, enculturation and transmission of what is worthwhile to those who are committed to it, be it children or adult. This conception implies that those who go through it want to improve themselves but are not able to do so. Okafor (1977) sees poor education as a process of ineffective acculturation through which the individual would have been helped to attain the development of his potentials and their maximum activation when necessary according to right reason and to achieve his perfect self-fulfilment. This definition is deficient because it focused mainly on the cultural aspects of education. It also fails to explain what it meant by acculturation and the factors that affects it.

1.3 Understanding Unemployment

Unemployment is a concept that has been subjected to many definitions depending on how the various authors tend to view it. According to Olaiya (2013), unemployment refers to state of being unemployed and amount of unused labour. He added that unemployment refers to labour that is not engaged or that is not put into use for productive purpose. This definition however fails to look that the possible causes of unemployment and its impacts on the society in general. Mundi (2013) defines unemployment as the percentage of the labour force that is without job. Unemployment in other words, is the total percentage of people who want to work but the work is not available. It refers to the number of people who have acquired the required knowledge and skills and are willing to work but the work is not available for them to do. These people are products of many institutions within and outside Nigeria. This definition also fails to explain the factors that could be responsible for unemployment as well as its effects on national security.

Fajana (2020) opined that unemployment can be described as the state of 'worklessness' experienced by persons who are members of the labour force who perceived themselves and are perceived by others as capable of work. According to him unemployed people can be categorized into those who have never worked after graduation from the university and those who have lost their jobs thereby seeking re-entry into labour market. However, the major limitation in this definition is the fact that it focus mainly on graduates from the universities and not taking into cognizance graduates from polytechnics and other tertiary institutions. Olaiya (2013) in his work, construed unemployment as the condition in which active labour is not being utilized. He stated that unemployment is the situation in which productive labour are unused. For Abdul (2013) unemployment is the total amount of labour force in the society that is without a job. He argued that they are those with requisite skills and knowledge but are not gainfully employed. In explaining unemployment, Fajana (2020) asserts that unemployed people are those that have never worked after graduating from universities or those persons that lost their job at one point or the other. It is pertinent to note that all this authors agreed that unemployment is a condition in which people that are qualify to do a job have no job.

1.4 Understanding National Security

The concept of national security is subject to several contending definitions. This has led to some conclusion about the nature of national security. Hence it has been variously described as an ambiguous, abstract underdeveloped concept and an essentially contestable concept (Toyo, 1999). However, two distinct concepts of national security need to be examined. These include the military and non-military or an all-inclusive perspective. The classical military view of national security emphasizes military preparedness as the main instrument for the preservation of national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity (Cammack, 1987). The second category focuses on the absence of threat and severe deprivation of economic well-being. McNamara views national security as follows:

In a modernising society, security means development. Security is not military force, though it may involve it, security is not traditional military activity, though it may encompass it.... Security is development and without development there can be no security (McNamara, 1968).

In line with the above view on national security, Mohammed (2015), argues that the dynamics of

growth and sophistication of society has altered the configuration of national security to include the prevention and / or management of socially generated crisis such as riots, demonstrations, cultism, terrorism, drug trafficking, ethnic conflicts, religious intolerance, armed robbery and a host of others that threaten lives and properties. From the foregoing discussions, national security exists in two broad domains:- military and non military. Imobighe (2015) however observes that military threat against Nigeria's territorial integrity is minimal compared to the non military aspects. He therefore argues that attention could be focused more on the development of domestic structures in order to ensure sustainable growth, development and, consequently, the enhancement of national security. This study aligns itself with this perspective.

2. Empirical Literature

In recent times, Nigeria has been facing several security challenges. These include rise in armed robbery, kidnapping, and insurgency by the Niger Delta militants, ethnic conflicts, and recently, activities of the Boko Haram sect. Hundreds of Nigerians have been killed as a result of one violent crime or the other, while property worth millions of naira has also been lost to insecurity in the country (Abubakar, 2012). Fundamentally, no one and place is considered totally safe within the country. While those in the southern parts of the country grapple with kidnapping and other violent crimes, Nigerians in the North live in utter terror not knowing where and when the next set of bombs will explode (Morphy, 2010). The country's security challenge took a terrorism dimension with the 1 Oct 2010 bombing near the Eagle Square in Abuja, venue of the country's 50th independence celebration (National Bureau of Statistics, 2011). Since then, series of bomb attacks have occurred in several parts of the country including Suleja in Niger state, Jos, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Bauchi and Kano. The country has also witnessed several ethnic and religious crises which appear to be escalating at an intolerable scale. These crises and criminal activities are largely attributed to the high level of unemployment in Nigeria.

From the picture of the high level of unemployment in Nigeria painted above that is partly occasioned by poor level of education in Nigeria. It is easy to see how this population of unemployed persons can serve as security threat to the country. The various security challenges been faced by the country have been attributed to unemployment in many cases. According to the popular maxim, the idle hand is the

devil's workshop (Bello, 2013). The situation whereby majority of the people unemployed partly due to poor or inadequate education which make some of them not employable will doubtlessly engender high insecurity in the country. It is now the norm to see thousands of the unemployed turn up in response to advertisement for jobs where only a handful is to be employed. The country is faced with a gross abuse and under-utilization of human resources with direct impact on national productivity and competitiveness. Thus, unemployment has driven many Nigerians into various activities that constitute a threat to the country's security (Njoku, and Ihugba, 2011). There have been instances in which young graduates were arrested for being involved in one form of crime or another. Most of these criminal graduates attribute their involvement in these crimes to the unemployment situation in the country. For instance, the cover story of The News Magazine (26 September 2011) was captioned "Graduate Bandits on the Prowl". According to the report, most of the graduate robbers that were interviewed argued that they took to crime for want of job (Adesina, 2011). However; it could be argued that such graduates were not adequately well educated due to poor infrastructure; inadequate classrooms, cultism, teaching aids amongst others.

3. Methodology

The descriptive level of research was applied as the study examined the impact of poor education and unemployment on insecurity in Nigeria. A field based survey design was adopted. This design sets out to generate data to describe the impact of poor education on insecurity in Anambra State, Nigeria. The study relied on both primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data was obtained through field surveys using structured questionnaires and unstructured interview with resource persons in the field of study. Furthermore, copies of questionnaire were distributed to some selected sample size within Anambra State. Secondary data were gotten through perusal and analysis of documents, using the archival search method. Published and unpublished works were studied to check history of insecurity and education in Nigeria.

3.1 Data Presentation and Analysis

A total of 100 questionnaires were distributed within Awka, Onitsha and Nnewi metropolis of Anambra State, out of which 94 were returned. This represented 94 per cent response which is acceptable for a study of this nature.

Question: Is Poor Education and Unemployment Threats to Nigeria’s National Security?

Table 1: Responses to if poor education and unemployment engender threats to Nigeria

Serial	Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1.	Agree	81	86.2	
2.	Disagree	9	9.6	
3.	Not sure	4	4.2	
4.	Total	94	100	

Source: Researcher’s Field Survey, 2021.

Table 1 show that 86.2 per cent of the respondents agreed that poor education and unemployment is an issue for crime rate. 9.6 per cent of the respondents however disagreed. Those that are not sure constitute 4.2 per cent. Majority of the respondents agreed. Therefore, poor education and unemployment is an issue for crime rate in Nigeria.

Questions: Do you Agree that Poor Education and Unemployment Engenders Civil Unrest in Nigeria?

Table 2: Responses to if Poor Education and Unemployment Engenders Civil Unrest in Nigeria

Serial	Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents	Remarks
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1.	Agree	77	81.9	
2.	Disagree	14	14.9	
3.	Not sure	3	3.2	
4.	Total	94	100	

Source: Researcher’s Field Survey, 2021.

Table 2 shows that 82 per cent of the respondents were of the view that poor education and unemployment engenders civil unrest in Nigeria. 3 per cent of the respondents were not sure if poor education and unemployment engenders civil unrest in Nigeria or not. However, 15 per cent of the respondents assert that poor education and unemployment do not engenders civil unrest in Nigeria. It is the view of the majority of the respondents that poor education and unemployment engenders civil unrest in Nigeria. Therefore, poor education and unemployment is engenders civil unrest in Nigeria.

Question: Do you Agree that Poor Education and Unemployment Facilitates Cyber Crime in Nigeria

Table 3: Responses to if Poor Education and Unemployment Facilitates Cyber Crime in Nigeria

Serial	Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents	Remarks
1.	Agree	72	76.6	
2.	Disagree	13	13.8	
3.	Not sure	9	9.6	
4.	Total	94	100	

Source: Researcher’s Field Survey, 2021.

In table 3 above, it can be deduced that 76.6 per cent of the respondents agreed that poor education and unemployment facilitates cyber-crime in Nigeria. 13.8 per cent of them disagreed while 9.6 per cent were not sure if poor education and unemployment facilitates cyber-crime in Nigeria. Majority of the respondents agreed. Therefore, poor education and unemployment facilitates cyber-crime in Nigeria.

Question: Is Poor Education and Unemployment an issue for Economy in Nigeria?

Table 4.4: Responses to if Poor Education and Unemployment is an issue for Economy in Nigeria

Serial	Responses	No of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents	Remarks
1.	Agree	79	84	
2.	Disagree	10	10.6	
3.	Not sure	5	5.3	
4.	Total	94	100	

Source: Researcher’s Field Survey, 2021.

Table 4 shows that 84 per cent of the respondents affirmed that poor education and unemployment affects Nigeria's economy. It was the view of 10.6 of the respondents that poor education and unemployment does not affect Nigeria's economy. Lastly, 5.3 per cent of the respondents were indecisive. Therefore, since majority of the respondents were affirmative then poor education and unemployment affects Nigeria's economy.

4. Effects of Poor Education and Unemployment on National Security

4.1 High Crime Rate

Every society across the globe has its peculiar problems and challenges. Nigeria is not an exception. As a developing country, she faces her own share of social, political, economic and cultural problems which has in no small measure affected the well-being of the populace. Such problems bedeviling the country include poor education and unemployment which has resulted in the rising wave of crime, which have serious implications for national security. Unemployment rate in Nigeria has continued to be on the increase despite the abundant human and natural resources available in the country. Chronic youth's unemployment is evident in Nigeria. Every year, thousands of graduates are produced but there are no jobs for majority of them, this is partly due to poor quality of education they obtained in schools. Nigerian streets are littered with youth hawkers who ordinarily would have found gainful employment in some enterprise if they were properly educated (Audu, 2011). The large number of youths who are unemployed is capable of undermining democratic practice as they constitute a serious threat if engaged by the political class for clandestine and criminal activities.

4.2 Increased Civil Unrest

It could be recalled that the Arab Spring that happened was carried out by restive youths who were frustrated by the way their countries were governed. What is the likelihood that such revolution cannot be carried out by poorly educated and unemployed youth in Nigeria? In addition, we need to recall the role of the restive youth in the Niger/Delta region before the declaration of amnesty by the Federal government. These youths constituted a menace in the society by terrorizing and kidnapping oil workers and foreigners to demand for huge ransoms. Many lives and property were lost during the period of their restiveness. Currently, kidnapping is the latest self-employment unemployed youth are engaged in.

Several politicians, actors/actresses, young ones, aged etc. have been victims in the hand of kidnapers. Despite several arrests carried out by the police, the business of kidnapping keeps flourishing every day. Many youth have turned themselves to "area boys" engaging in nefarious activities and a ready evil instrument for the politicians during political activities (Nwokwu, 2012).

4.3 Increased Cyber Crime

The proliferation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Nigeria has brought with it tremendous changes. These challenges are more noticeable in facets of Nigerian economy, banking, insurance, stock market, law, production services, security amongst others. Paradoxically, ICT has also evolved to become a sophisticated tool in the hand of criminals for perpetuating different forms of Cybercrime in Nigeria. A wave of fraudulent mails and other sharp practices referred to as "419" scamming in Nigerian parlance pervade the entire web space. This ugly trend acts as a cankerworm against economic development in Nigeria. It has also compounded the challenges facing Nigeria in the fight against corruption and other vices. It also has the potential to serve as a breeding ground for cyber terrorism. It could be done by providing a platform for religious extremists and militants to recruit, train and plan terrorist attacks with just laptops and internet access.

The menace of cybercrime has dented the image of the country before the international communities. Onadipe (2012) notes in his article concerning a recent study by a research firm, Chatham House. The study showed that Nigerian scams cost the British economy about £150 million a year. However, the cost to society goes beyond just losing money, claimed British Police. Some victims have attempted suicide, while many others watch their marriages crash and their businesses go bankrupt. Further findings also revealed that Australians lost at least \$36 million a year to Nigerian scammers according to Detective Superintendent Brian Hay of Queensland Police Fraud Squad, Australia. Hay disclosed that Australians sent about \$3 million a month to Nigeria of which at least 80% was fraud-related.

Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) claimed to have thwarted internet scams that would have left victims with losses running into five billion. This was achieved during covert operations targeting cybercrime activities in various parts of the country. From the aforementioned, it is evident that cybercrime can cover a wide range of attacks. Many

youths are involved in this despicable act due to the high rate of unemployment, and they go to the extent of charming themselves so that the law would not catch up with them. Some of the youth opined that they are involved in it to pay back the colonial masters for exploiting the country. In addition, it should be noted that the people behind cybercrime are geniuses in which if such youth channel their knowledge in the right direction (people like Mack Zuckerberg of the Facebook and Google founders: Sergey Brin and Larry Page), it can add to the growth and development of the country technologically. This indicates that a nation needs to pay more attention to the youth for its survival and advancement.

4.4 Undermines Economic Security

Economic security is a major element of national security. It is composed of basic social security which pertains to health, education, social protection as well as work-related security. No matter how we look at national security, there can be no question of the need to include the economic viability of our nation. It is important to note that without capital, there is no business; without business, there can be no profit. Without profit, there are no jobs and without jobs, there are no taxes, and there is no military capability. Economic security is a major phenomenon that must be pursued as part of the formidable aspect in securing the country. Nigeria is the second largest economy in Africa yet the effect of unemployment tells on the economic growth. The youth that are supposed to be productive agents of the economy and be the greatest assets in terms of human resources are still dependent on their parents, relatives or friends. Hence, the high rate of youth unemployment renders economic security ineffective. A recent statistics shows that only about 20 million Nigerians have sustainable and regular jobs, out of a population of about 180 million (Agbaegbu, 2011). This simple statistic causes the country a loss of about two trillion dollars annually from the absence of commercial activities that ordinarily should have taken place but did not. The security implication of over 20 million unemployed youths is unimaginable. Therefore, the government needs to devise policies that will stimulate economic growth that would increase human capital development and productivity output.

Although the Nigerian Government in previous times had put in place policies and programmes which are meant to combat this menace, but up till now these programmes have not made much impact. It can be noted therefore that most of the programs established in Nigeria during the course of the fight against unemployment in the system could not achieve their expected results. This is due to lack of adequate

commitment to the course of the programs, lack of transparency; absence of enabling environment; inadequate funding resulting mainly from mismanagement among other reasons. As a consequence therefore, rather than reducing unemployment phenomenon, the country has witnessed an alarming increase in unemployment incidence.

5. The Social Effects

The social effects of poor education and unemployment are first felt at the individual and household level before extending to the entire society and consequently the economy. The unemployed individuals are usually unable to earn money to meet financial responsibilities and the basic necessities of life. Across Nigeria, the growing ranks of people who are made homeless today arise from unemployment (Hassan, 2010).

The effects of poor education and unemployment on the individual and household include; wide-spread poverty and inequality with its attendant consequences. These manifest in the following dimensions; it increases susceptibility to malnutrition, illness and mental stress, subsequent loss of self-esteem leading to depression; it can lead to escapists and/or other self-destructive behaviour used as coping mechanism. It can lead to dysfunctional social and emotional relationships; loss of self-confidence; feeling of shame, un-fulfilment and inadequacy. It could jeopardise access to health care; loss of social and economic security; it limits educational opportunity for the children and other members of the family. Furthermore, it limits the family access to good housing; it increases vulnerability of family members especially women, children and elderly; and it can create tension and conflict

On the society, poor education and unemployment brings about widespread criminality, societal ills and social vices such as hooliganism, armed robbery and prostitution. In most cases, young graduates who are caught in criminal acts such as armed robbery, kidnapping and prostitution attribute their involvement in those crimes to the unemployment situation in Nigeria. In recent times, the high rate of communal crisis, youth restiveness, hire killings and assassinations, kidnapping, vandalism, 419 and other forms of criminality and even the Niger Delta uprising and the 'Boko Haram' insurgents in the northern part of the country were attributed to poor education and unemployment, especially among the youths in the country.

6. Economic Effects

An economy with poor education and unemployment is not using all of the resources, specifically labour available to it. Since it is operating below its production possibility frontier, it could have higher output if the entire workforce were utilised. If as a result of lack of jobs, the frictionally unemployed people accept and work below capacity (i.e. underemployment), and operate below their skill level, it reduces the economy's efficiency. It leads to loss of potential output in a developing economy. More so, during a long period of unemployment, workers can also lose their skills, causing a loss of human capital. It could also lead to low level of income and high rate of income inequality which further aggravates the high rate of poverty and unemployment with its attendant consequences.

Unemployment and poor education system which are caused by individuals and government forces have joined the list of the social evils we experience in Nigeria today. The issues of unemployment have become a world-wide phenomenon demanding for increased attention, though the impact is more devastating in developing nation (Fajana 2013). Nigeria rate of unemployment stand at 19.7% National Bureau of Statistics (2012). In fact, George and Oseni (2012); Ezie (2012) and Ede, Ndubisi, and Nwankwo (2013) identify unemployment and poor education system as parts of the major challenges confronting the Nigeria-economic development. Nigerian has the potential for rapid economic growth and development, with her rich human and material resources, yet the country's economic performance has been described as being truncated, erratic, dismal and largely unimpressed (Ajayi, 2012). Akintoye (2018) in Bassey and Aten (2012) opined that the rate of unemployment rise from 4.3% to 6.4% and further rose to 7.1% in 1987. This rise in unemployment rate came as a result of poor education system and economic depression which engulfed the nation and spread its effects that resulted to massive closure of businesses and retrenchment of workers.

The poor growth performance of the Nigerian economy is depicted in the rising incidence of poor education system, poverty, massive and graduate unemployment, skyrocketing inflation, worsening balance of payments disequilibrium, monumental external debt burden, widening income disparity and growing fiscal imbalances which take into consideration the Nigeria crises of underdevelopment (Ajayi, 2012). According to Bello (2013) the menace of unemployment and poor education system in

Nigeria both now and in the recent past has been an issue of great concern to the economists, policy makers, economic managers, individuals, government and many others. The menace of unemployment and poor education system in Nigeria is geometrically increasing and the effects falls heavily on the economic development of the nation.

7. Political Effects

One of the major effects of poor education and unemployment to a country like Nigeria with wide spread corruption and bad governance, is palpable, increase apathy, cynicism and despondency. Many people become increasingly individualistic and exclusively pre-occupied with the problems of survival or subsistence. They show little or no concern for government issues, activities and policies and programmes. Poor education and unemployment has been blamed for civil unrest in Nigeria, in some cases leading to revolution e.g. Boko Haram crisis in the Northern part of the country. The high rate of kidnapping, civil unrest and political thuggery can be traced to unemployment situation in Nigeria (Adesanmi, 2010). The former military President, General Ibrahim Babangida (Rtd) and Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, disclosed at different fora that poverty and idleness were product of political instability which in turn gave birth to incessant religious and ethnic confrontation which in recent times led to mutual and mass slaughter of Nigerian people. Blaming unemployment for all these crises, IBB said, "idle hands were always the devil's instrument and that if people were fully engaged they would hardly have the time to see others as their enemies" insisting that government must develop the economy so as to provide jobs for the youths and older population (Folabi, 2013). Addressing the world leaders, employers and Labour at the 100th International Labour Conference (ILC) in Geneva, Switzerland, Obasanjo was quoted as saying that "Nigeria was sitting on a keg of a gun powder given the rate of unemployment which according to him leads to revolution and that hopeless idle hands is not only a devil's workshop, but also a 'tinder box'" (National Bureau of Statistics, 2015)

8. Conclusion and Recommendations

The paper established that majority of violent acts threatening national security have been ascribed to youth unemployment which is engendered by lack of education or poor level of education. As a developing country, Nigeria faces her own share of social, political, economic and cultural problems which has in no small measure affected the well-being of the

populace. Such problems be-deviling the country include poor education and unemployment which has resulted in the rising wave of crime, which have serious implications for national security. Unemployment rate in Nigeria has continued to be on the increase despite the abundant human and natural resources available in the country. The social effects of poor education and unemployment are first felt at the individual and household level before extending to the entire society and consequently the economy. The effects of poor education and unemployment on the individual and household include; wide-spread poverty and inequality with its attendance consequences. On the society, poor education and unemployment brings about widespread criminality, societal ills and social vices such as hooliganism, armed robbery and prostitution. In most cases, young graduates who are caught in criminal acts such as armed robbery, kidnapping and prostitution attribute their involvement in those crimes to the unemployment situation in Nigeria. Poor education and unemployment has been blamed for civil unrest in Nigeria, in some cases leading to revolution e.g. Boko Haram crisis in the Northern part of the country. The high rate of kidnapping, civil unrest and political thugery can be traced to unemployment situation in Nigeria. The menace of cybercrime has dented the image of the country before the international communities.

Efficient and effective education could help to mitigate the challenge of unemployment and as well enhance Nigeria's economic security. Education would supply the needed manpower for national economic development. Therefore, it could be clear that without education, a nation cannot get the needed manpower for material advancement and enlightenment of the citizenry. Education also develops in individuals those values which make for good citizenship, such as honesty, selflessness, tolerance, dedication, hard-work and personal integrity, all of which provide the rich soil from which good leadership potential is groomed.

The paper therefore recommends that:

- The Federal Government of Nigeria should set up a special Agricultural Development Youth Fund (ADYF) that will be saddled with the responsibility of investing massively in agriculture and also encourage youths into this direction.
- The Federal Ministry of Education should set up a body that will be charged with the responsibility of total overhauling of the curriculum at all levels of education.
- The governments at both federal and state level should set up a joint body that will be saddle with the responsibility of checking rural urban migration through the provision of essential social amenities that will make life in the rural areas attractive to the youths.
- Then Federal government of Nigeria should provide more funding for the educational sector in Nigeria.

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