

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POVERTY AND ILLITERACY ON POLITICAL THUGGERY AMONG YOUTH IN AKOKO EDO, EDO STATE

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to examine the relationship between Poverty and Illiteracy on Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo state. The study employed survey design. A total population of 400 participants were selected using Taro Yamani formula as sampling techniques to determine the sample size. Questionnaire was used as an instrument for collection of data, the collected were analysed Pearson product moment Correlational. The results reveal that poverty and illiteracy have significant relationship with Political thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo state. The study concluded that political thuggery is one of the most serious challenges in Akoko Edo, Edo state. It was recommended that: Nigerian educational system should be reformed to increase access and enhance skills acquisition. Both the federal and state government should establish various skills acquisition centers all over the country. The government should be truly committed in the alleviation of poverty. Good human development policies should be adopted in the state to suit the priority needs of the people. Government should discourage the politics of "do-or-die" and bitterness should be discouraged at all government levels through mass enlightenment campaigns, conferences and seminars. The youths should be enlightened, employed and be prosecuted if found wanting. Security agents should be well equipped, motivated and checked to avoid double dealing or short change.

Keywords: poverty, illiteracy, Political, Thuggery, Youth.

INTRODUCTION

In recent times in Nigeria, thuggery has become an integral part of politics. The political sphere has become characterized with incessant intimidation, assault and in some cases bloodshed by warring party gangs or political opponents (Gboyega, 2014) Most alarming about the situation is that youths who should be rational and confident of their future prospects are now experiencing a dirge of uncertainty about their future and the future of Nigeria. Thugs are young, violent and dangerous individuals. Therefore, thuggery implies the dangerous behaviour of thugs. Frank and Wagnalls, (2015), states that the term "thug" or "thuggery" was coined from the Hindu word THAG or THAGI which implies murderer or swindler, an assassin, a cut throat . Rufian and Tor-Anyin (2013), suggests that to achieve their targets and set goals as expected by their master, thugs can eliminate any human or otherwise obstacle in their way, without any feelings of remorse". Youths are usually full of excessive energy. Even The Holy Bible and Quran recognizes that the youthful days of a man are the days when he can exercise energy and declares that the older years will come when a man can no longer find such energy.

In line with the above, political thuggery can therefore be defined as any negative behaviour associated with violence, hooliganism, kidnapping, and murder, gang action, assassination and trouble that is connected or related to any political process. Political thugs are often criminals or social delinquents. They are strongly instrumental in distorting electoral results, snatching of ballot boxes, alteration of election results, elimination of political opponents, under the influence of drugs and supernatural powers (Ortese, 2014). They are constantly involved in organized acts of violence, intimidation and blackmail, directed against a political opponent to achieve political objectives (Ortese 2014).

Since 1960, that is after the independence of Nigeria, thuggery has been an integral part of the Nigerian politics and (in particular) electoral process. Samuel (2013) pointed out that the fact about the existence of thuggery activities in Nigeria before, during and after election is not in dispute. He mentioned the following examples: the political tussle between Akintola and Awolowo in the first republic (1960-1969) both of whom made use of the services of thugs that resulted in threats, assassinations, violence and the breakdown of law and order in election.

Political violence negates peaceful co-existence, law and order. This in turn impact on the social and economic well-being of the nation and creates imbalances in social relations (Howell, 2014). Political violence brings complex set of events such as poverty, ethnic or religious grievances which affect the social relationship of the people in the society. Max (2018) posits that violence, particularly political violence represents a disturbance movement to the political equilibrium and peaceful co-existence of the system. Alubo (2021) asserts that the refugee problems that accompany this disturbance also have implications for attainment of targets in, and access to social development such as education, reduction in maternal mortality and childhood deaths as well as other aspects of productive health. The spread of HIV/Aids which is already of high prevalence and regarded as a social problem in Nigeria can be encouraged through political thuggery which result is wide spread violence which may culminate into the mass rape of the female population. Furthermore, the continuous eruptions of political violence have implications for national peace and economic development in Edo State, and thereby threaten the dissolution of the country Nigeria. It was reported in December 2001, that more than eight major political violence cases have been recorded in various part of the country in twelve years of civilian rules (Alubo, 2016). The negative effect of political violence which impact negatively in many forms of development such as the inability for people to interact with one another and creation of unhealthy child growth cannot be overemphasized.

Political thuggery and electoral manipulations have become so prevalent in democratic dispensations in Nigeria. The social, political and economic powers of those involved have made it both national and international concern. These categories of people who possess these powers are the ruling elite or the potential ruling elite and their activities have been institutionalized to the point of subverting the constitution for their selfish and economic gains. Subscribing to this assertion, Gboyega (2014) observed that political godfathers are by design placed above the laws of the land including the constitution. They and their thugs can carry arms without hindrance. They are entitled to Police escorts and are immune to the crime of abduction, harassment and maiming. Most of these thugs are recruited and trained for various political purposes such as intimidation, harassment, violence, assassination, rigging etc. Some of them are placed on regular salaries, with allowances accompanying their remuneration. Similarly, some of them are employed as special advisers, special assistants and personal assistants while those who do not fit in for the aforementioned positions are made contractors to the government at Federal, State or Local Government Areas.

Most of these thugs were used to rig elections in 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011 and 2015 general elections in Nigeria, especially in Edo State, where most of the elections were monitored and conducted by political thugs under the cover of INEC's ad-hoc staff. In fact, the officers who were officially assigned to do the job were overpowered by these political thugs through pointing out gun to them, causing crisis and violence in the voting venues. These thugs forced electorates to vote against their wishes. The party representatives at the polling booths were threatened to compromise, and INEC officials were forced to change election results in favour of a particular party. Masses who want to participate in politics found it very difficult to penetrate the electoral environment because of money politics. Therefore, rather than being democratized, the Nigerian state has largely been militarized by the struggle for power amongst the various contending groups in the polity. The civil disturbances, rise of ethnic militias and politically motivated killings of opponents are pointers to increasing militarism of the Nigeria state, which has further affected the socio-economic and political development of the state.

Gboyega (2014) these thugs have several names in different places such as in Lagos we have Oduwa People's Congress (OPC) or popularly the Area Boys, in the Niger Delta we have Egbesu boys, in Calabar we have Bakassi Boys, Bauchi has Sara-suka (cut and stab), Yankalare in Gombe, Yan daba (Jungle boys) in Kano, Ecomog in Borno and in Edo state, Ibro Nahala and Barrack boys. The current development in Edo state has revealed that most of these thugs have metamorphosed into kidnapers and their activities have reached an alarming level which is compromising socio-economic and political development in the State. Therefore, this study is attempts to investigate the relationship between Poverty, Illiteracy on Political Thuggery among Youth in Edo state.

Statement of the Problem

Over the years the activities of thugs in Edo state have been recognized and powerfully backed by the political class. Thus, it has gone beyond what is known or seen in the first, second or the aborted third republic as Nda-Isaiah (2014) observed that thuggery has even gone beyond that of the second republic. The trade is no longer for the rag-tag hoodlums that it used to be. Today, thuggery has been given new garb of legitimacy by the political class. The presence of energetic (but aggressive) youths can be noticed in the name of body guards. Unfortunately, physical realities have shown that violent activities are carried out while political activities like campaigns/elections are going on. The teeming youths who are supposed to have been harnessed or trained towards nation building are used (misused rather) by politicians particularly those in power (and the opposition) to harass and intimidate the opposition including the innocent citizens and at worse maim and kill under the influence of drugs and political power. Thus, their precious energy is misused in destabilizing the society.

The major problem is that instead of stopping such activities it is often regarded as normal way of politics and those in power often provide the platform upon which ugly political thuggery is committed. Indeed, over the years the dominant class or simply the elites have failed to leave up to expectation in most part of this country of which Edo is a component of the greater entity with particular reference to curtailing the activities of thugs. The citizens are gradually losing confidence in the leadership of Edo State since it fails to stop the activities of the thugs in destroying lives, properties and commercial areas. Thus, the questions of good governance, socio-economic and political development are being compromised. Therefore, in the light of the above statement, this study is an attempt to assess the relationship between Poverty and Political Thuggery among Youth in Edo State.

Objectives of the study

- i. To investigate the relationship between Poverty and Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo State.
- ii. To examine the relationship between Illiteracy and Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo State.

Hypothesis

- i. There will be a significant relationship between Poverty and Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo State.
- ii. There will be a significant the relationship between Illiteracy and Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo State.

CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATION

Political Thuggery

Idris (2021) views thuggery as criminalization of politics. He noted that when politics is criminalized, it is left in the hands of ruffians, thugs and hooligans, while the good citizens are scared away. In other word, thug refers to a person inclined or hired to treat another person roughly, brutally or murderously (beaten or robbed). In this sense thug is a person or group of persons employed to perpetrate violence on another person or group of persons. Similarly, Encarta Microsoft (2018), referred to it as “brutal person or somebody especially a criminal who is brutal or violent”. Example of thug is a former secret organization of robbers in India, worshipers of the goddess Kali who strangle their victims. Howell (2014) on the other hand observed that political thug can be seen as the tireless repetition of misleading ‘facts’ designed to depict an opponent as personally despicable and with regard to governance and it is dangerous to the physical and political life of the nation.

Political thuggery on the other hand refers to act of the processes of execution of the activities of political violence enticed by politicians. Banwo, (2013) posits that, it is the processes of the use of extra-judicial means in the course of the contest for or in exercising political power. These include intimidation, harassment, assassination, blackmail, arson, and looting, physical and psychological attack among others. To Mehler, (2017) political thuggery has become a prominent part of the culture of Africa. Indeed, he emphasized that governance and violence have become common mode of political competition in African societies more than consensus or co-operation. Political thug is usually part of the machinery employed by the political class in most underdeveloped economies to attain and sustain power or protest its deprivation. Reno, (2022) made a remark in his analysis of politics in failed state she cited Bazenguissa-Ganga, (2019) who observed that, ‘... faction leaders in collapsed or collapsing states are often politicians or officers who jockeyed for position in an elite hierarchy and benefited from ‘official’ political violence, the goals of violence turn toward battling local rivals and appropriating as much of the wealth of this political network for themselves. On the whole, political thuggery is characterized by robbery, intimidation, gangersterism, murder, physical assault and often involves physical combat between two opposing gangs or groups which ultimately

generates inter-personal or group hostilities. Since the pre-independence General Elections of 1959 politics in Nigeria has been characterized by thuggery and violence till date

Several factors abound to explain the cause of political thugs as well as political violence. Prominent amongst these are two principal factors these are competitive authoritarian nature of the Edo state and economic factor. The rest can be tied to either two of the above. These include unemployment, desperation 'Do or Die' politics among politicians, impact of urban violence and gangsterism, lack of internal party democracy and negative impact of money politics.

Poverty

Adebayo (2013) referred to poverty as an enemy of man and a multi-dimensional phenomenon that affects many aspects of human conditions ranging from the physical, moral to the psychological, and humiliates and dehumanizes its victim. It is a state of being deficient in money or means of basic subsistence such as safe water, sanitation, solid waste collection, healthcare, schools and security. The World Bank (2013) described poverty as denial of choices and opportunities, a violation of human dignity, lack of basic capacity to participate effectively in society, not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to; not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living and not having access to credit, insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities, susceptibility to violence, and living on marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.

Aidelunuoghene (2014), noted the main causes of poverty to include income inequality, political instability, long-term ethnic conflict and civil unrest, lack of good governance, poor management of economic resources, low productive capacity, unemployment and corruption. They further opined that the causes and effects of poverty interact, such that the variables that make people poor also create conditions that keep them poor.

Illiteracy

Illiteracy is lack of knowledge in a particular subject or is the inability to write and read. When a person is not able to read even simple books and is not able to write anything more than his own name, this is an example of illiteracy. Education is a veritable tool that can be used to wipe ignorance and empower the citizens of any country. To eradicate poverty and enhance sustainable development, the development of education in Nigeria cannot be whisked away. Since a healthy and well-educated people make an economy more productive, capacity building through investment in human capital, particularly education will enhance economic growth, alleviate poverty and protect the Nigerian economy from further distortions (Bakare, 2021). It has been established that education not only help to supply the essential human capacity which is a necessary condition for sustained economic growth but also a key to poverty reduction and vehicle for promoting equity, self-esteem, self-respect, fairness and social justice which if lacking may ignite fire of discord, frustration, anger and violence. All of these will constitute a threat to national security.

Empirical review

Bello (2021) conduct a study on the relationship between poverty and violence in Nigeria and their implications on democratic consolidation. Poverty has many effects and one of its obvious manifestations is violence. This submission has been justified using social structure and anomie theory. While democracy seeks to provide equal socio-economic and political opportunities across populations and/or sub-populations of a nation, poverty is an albatross to the attainment of such egalitarian socio-economic and political arrangements. Looking at most developing countries and in Nigeria in particular, poverty is obviously an artificial social problem and it is created by corrupt politicians. These vested interests are recruiting unemployed and illiterate youths into political thuggery, such as Yankalare in Gombe State, 'Yan sara-suka' in Bauchi State, 'Yandaba' in Kano State and 'Bakassi' Boys in Abia State. The paper also found that, religious radicalism by 'Boko Haram' in the northern Nigeria and other violent activities by insurgents in the Niger Delta, such as Niger Delta Avengers are all reflections people's frustration on unemployment and poverty. The paper recommended that, to achieve democratic society, we shall overcome the scourge of violence in Nigeria through fighting poverty.

Paul (2019) examines the implications of political thuggery on socio-economic and political development of Maiduguri capital city of Borno State. To achieve the above, both primary and secondary data were used. In the case of the primary data, 690 copies of questionnaire were administered to ward heads, youth leaders, women leaders, politicians, security officials and political thugs. Focus Group Discussions and interviews were also held with some thugs, community leaders and politicians aimed at complementing the

responses from the questionnaire. The findings reveal that poverty, high rate of unemployment, high rate of illiteracy among the youth and families having more children that cannot be catered for by their income are responsible for the increasing number of thugs in the State. As a result, these children have no good education, no proper home training, and no food to eat and even shelter. These conditions they found themselves make them more vulnerable to be hired as thugs to rig elections, to kill and to engage in other social vices in the society. Similarly, thuggery in Maiduguri has caused mass exodus of people out of Maiduguri city to look for safer places because of the fear of death. It has also created fear among community members, lack of trust and psychological instability. The findings further revealed that bread winners of many families lost their lives, houses and properties worth millions of naira were destroyed and many people became refugees especially in London Ciki and Kellari wards of Maiduguri city. At Budum Market and Dalla ward, shops, business centers, properties and cars were destroyed worth millions of naira. The study recommended among others that Nigerian Government should employ the services of external team consist of people like Nelson Mandela to go round the country to score politicians for the positions of President, Governors, State and National Assembly members on the basis of what they have done for their people. Any one that scored less than 70% should be disqualified from contesting. Similarly, election campaigns should be prohibited in Nigeria and National Assembly should pass a law prohibiting second term for all elective positions.

Theoretical Framework

This paper therefore adopted Social Structure develop by Siegel, (2012) and Aggression Model develop by Anderson and Bushman's (2012) to analyze the causal link between poverty and Illiteracy on political thuggery among youth in Edo State, Nigeria. This is because violence is for the most part an outcome of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and other social and structural forces that situate some members of the society at advantage and others at disadvantage or lower class category

Anderson and Bushman's (2012) comprehensive General Aggression Model, which explains the origins and mechanisms of aggressive behavior by accounting for the influence of individual-level traits, situational factors, and interactions between them. similarly derived framework for trait-situation interactions in political behavior.

Social strata are created by the unequal distribution of wealth, power, and prestige and, according to Siegel (2012), it comes as no surprise that violent gangs develop in poor, deteriorated urban neighborhoods. Many kids in these areas grow up hopeless and alienated, believing that they have little chance of being part of the social structure. Youths growing up poor and living in households that lack economic resources are much more likely to get involved in serious crime and violence than their wealthier peers (Bjerk, 2017). Lower-class areas are scenes of inadequate housing and health care, disrupted family lives, underemployment, and despair. Members of the lower class also suffer in other ways. They are more prone to depression, less likely to have achievement motivation, and they tend to constitute a threat to safety and security of the entire society, cause violence, thus they threatened the existing core-values and the democratic ideal of right to life, freedom of movement and even cause political instability (Siegel, 2012).

Indeed, poverty is the major reason why youths in Nigeria involved in ethno-religious and political violence, such as formation of youth gangs, political thuggery, religious radicalism, and insurgent activities. In addition, these violent activities are threatening the consolidation of the nascent democracy in the country. For example, Boko Haram sect has caused serious human rights violations from 2009 to date. Also, coupled with the economic recession in the country, the Niger Delta Avengers are also causing serious economic lost to the federal government. This is not to mention the sporadic cases of electoral violence, kidnapping, assaults, and violent conducts of many youth gangs in different parts of the country.

METHOD

Design

The design for this study is survey design. This is because the study involve the use of questionnaire that sample the opinion of the respondents in order to get necessary information from them on effect of political thuggery on economic development in Edo State

Participant, Sample Size and Sampling Techniques.

Participant including: ward heads, youth leaders, women leaders, politicians, security officials and political thugs. Community leaders and politicians aimed at complementing the responses from the questionnaire. In order to determine the sample size of participants to be drawn from the 3,314,043 among the population in Akoko Edo, Edo State. This study adopted the Taro Yamani formula (1967) for the sample size, n.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

Where

N= is the required sample size

e = is the level of precision

1= unit constant

$$n = \frac{3,314,043}{1 + 3,314,043(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{3,314,043}{1 + 3,314,043(0.0025)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{3,314,043}{8,286.1075} \\ &= 399.952 \\ &= 400 \end{aligned}$$

The study sample size is 400 respondents

Methods of Data Collection

The study adopts instruments developed by Joan (2019). The instrument consisting of four sections, A, B and C. The instrument has 30 items were compiled and structured into a four (4) point Likert scale ranging from: Strongly disagree, Disagree, Agree, strongly agree. And it has 0.71 coefficient of reliability The researcher adopt four standardized instruments were used to collect data for the study. These include

Techniques for Data Analysis.

Product moment correlational analysis was use to analyzed the research hypothesis at 0.05 significance level

RESULT

Hypothesis 1: State that there will be a significant relationship between Poverty and Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo State.

Table 1: Showing the relationship between Poverty and Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo State

Variables	N	R	Df	Sig	Remark
Poverty	400	.853	302	.000	Significant
Political Thuggery					

Table 1 above showed that the result is significant $r(302df) = .853, P < .000$. This result shows that there was a significant relationship between Poverty and Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo State. This means that, Poverty contributes to Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo State. means that there is a significant relationship between Poverty and Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo State. means that there is a significant relationship between Poverty and Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo State. Therefore, the hypothesis was confirmed

Hypothesis 2: State that there will be a significant relationship between Illiteracy and Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo State.

Table 2: Showing the relationship between Illiteracy and Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo State.

Variables	N	R	Df	Sig	Remark
Illiteracy	400	.992	302	.000	Significant
Political Thuggery					

Table 2 above showed that the result is significant $r(302df) = .992, P < .000$. This result shows that there was a significant relationship between Illiteracy and Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo State. This means that, Illiteracy contributes positively to Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo Stat. This hypothesis was confirmed.

DISCUSSION OF FINDING

The First hypothesis stated that, there will be a significant relationship between Poverty and Political Thuggery among Youth in Akoko Edo, Edo State. The hypothesis was tested using Product moment correlational analysis. The result reveals that poverty has significant relationship with Political thuggery among youth in Edo State. Based on the result obtained, it emerges that majority of the respondents agreed that poverty has significant effect on Political thuggery in Edo State. The findings is in line with the work of Haruna (2021) who said that high level of unemployment accounts for high level of poverty. Most of the youths who engages in political thuggery come from humble families, which cannot fulfil their financial obligations. In order to make ends meet, these youths could join any activity that can help them to manage their poverty. Jonathan (2016) summarizes the effect of political violence in Nigeria is as a result of Poverty and Unemployment: To Jonathan, majority of youths in this nation are jobless, with no means of livelihood, they are impoverished and mercenary politics becomes the way out. The politicians capitalize on this and recruit the youth to perpetrate violence. The study is also in similar to work of Umar, (2013), Haruna and Jumba, (2021), they argue that youths who grow up or live in environments of social disorganization such as slum areas where poverty, prostitution, single parenting, drug abuse, drunkenness and violence abound are most likely to end up as thugs because such areas also represent residences of low-income earners or jobless individuals. Therefore, there is a strong likelihood that the youths will take to political thuggery as a means of survival. In addition, political elites may capitalize on the youths' vulnerability to poverty and make efforts to enlist them into their army of thugs. According to Adebani, (2014) youths who readily submit themselves to violence and acts of thuggery are unemployed and wallowing in poverty. The result of this study, support the work of Hamber, (2019). who conducted a study in the Republic of South Africa on effect of poverty and illiteracy on Political thuggery, which shown that the root cause of thuggery and violence in South Africa is associated with the social matrix and the long history of oppression, poverty, and exploitation in the country. The second, hypothesis which stated that, there will be a significant relationship between Illiteracy and Political Thuggery among Youth in Edo state. The hypothesis was tested using Product moment correlational analysis. The result reveals that illiteracy rate has significant relationship with Political Thuggery among youth in Edo State. The findings are in line with the work of Haruna and Jumba, (2021) which affirm that Illiteracy is one of the reasons why political thuggery is prevalent in Nigerian politics and Edo State. It is analytically observed that an unemployed person bedevilled by abject poverty is likely to be an illiterate or received a low standard of education. Similarly, Halliru (2013) revealed that, most of those youths that are engaged or used by politicians for thuggery are "either illiterate or received low level of education as such they become prey to overzealous politicians as they are vulnerable to resort to violence. There is the need to address poverty, by reducing the suffering of the less privileged and increase their access to social services/amenities, and to increase the poor people's ability to generate an income of their own, in order to liberate them from vicious circle of squalor, diseases and excruciating poverty. Today, thuggery has become a matter of national security affecting human development and sustainable democracy, especially during campaigns and elections.

This argument is affirmed by Luqman (2020) who sees factors responsible for violence, in which thuggery is state failure leading to poverty, unemployment and the rise and proliferation of ethnic militia groups among others in the country. Conclusively, it can now be summarized that, many factors are responsible for the political thuggery in Akoko Edo, Edo State and not only limited to unemployment, illiteracy, poor governance, political manipulation, injustice, poverty, inactive security agencies.

CONCLUSION

This research work has established the fact that political thuggery is one of the most serious Challenges to economic development in Edo State. Political thuggery has Impact on the economic development in Edo State. Therefore, all hand must be on deck to ensure that this ugly phenomenon is discontinued so that the problem of economic under-development in Edo State can be adressed. On this basis, some suggestions have been put forward in this study, and it is hope that the implementation of the recommendations will bring about a reduction in the rate of political thuggery, poverty, illiteracy Kidnapping, armed robbery, unemployment and ensure sustainable political and socio- economic development in Akoko Edo, Edo State.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Government should be truly committed to the alleviation of poverty. Poverty alleviation interventions especially through boosting agriculture, which is the economic mainstrem of Akoko Edo, Edo State, Npower

and skills acquisition programmes should be introduced in all the local government area of the state to engage the unskilled youths productively.

Nigerian educational system both the conventional and the non-conventional education should be reformed to increase access and enhance skills acquisition. Both the federal and state government should establish various skills acquisition centers all over the country. Government should initiate other programmes including awareness campaigns that will transform and dissuade the intended thugs psychologically from involving in such violent behaviours within the state.

Good policies should be adopted in the Local Government to suit the priority needs of the people. It should be extended to the villages and hamlets. Government should discourage the politics of "do-or-die" and bitterness should be discouraged at all government levels through mass enlightenment campaigns, conferences and seminars. The youths should be enlightened, employed and be prosecuted if found wanting. Security agencies should be well equipped, motivated and checked to avoid double dealing or short change. Illegal Drug dealers and abusers must be arrested and prosecuted.

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