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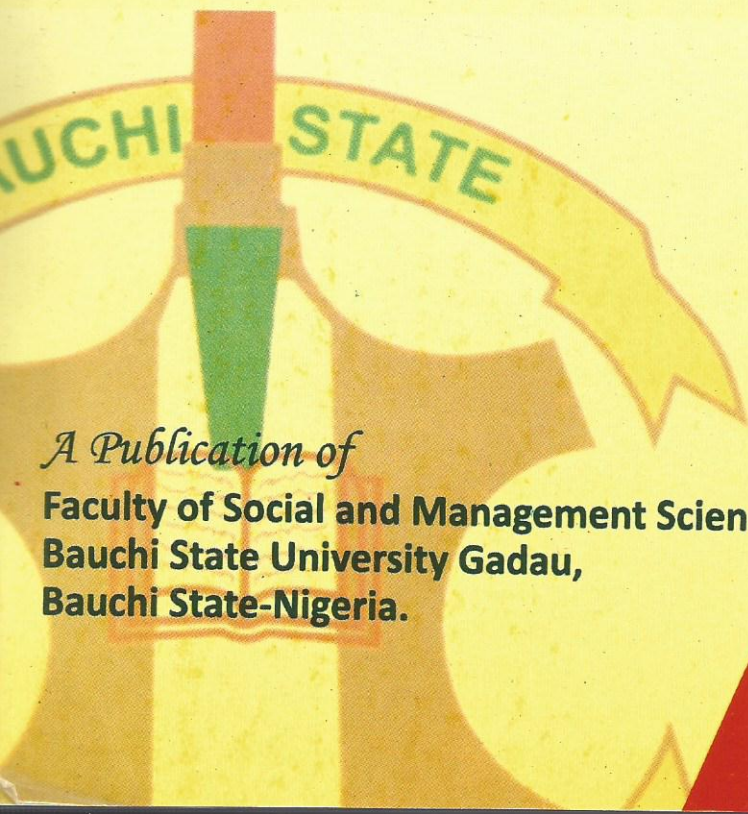
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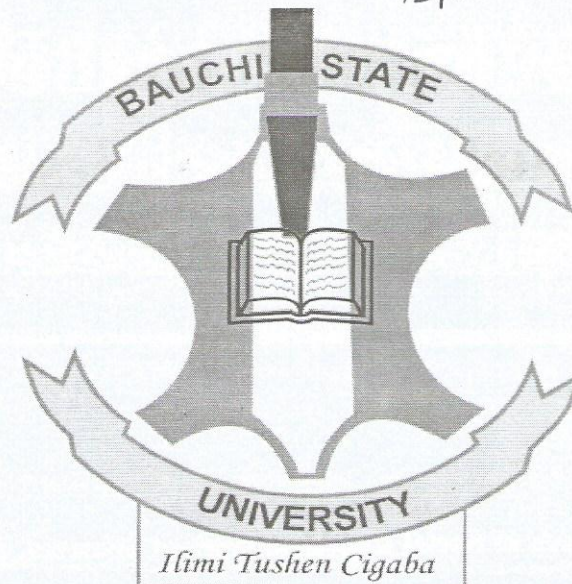
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Dr. Mahmoud Ibrahim

Editor-in-Chief

Dean, Faculty of Social and Management Sciences
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A Note from the Editor-in-Chief

Journal of Intellectual Discourse of the Faculty of Social and Management Sciences Bauchi State University Gadau, is the first Journal to be initiated by the Faculty of Social and Management Sciences since the University was established about six years ago. I therefore, have cause, as the founding Editor-in-Chief, to congratulate the Academic Committee of the Faculty that initiated the idea, all the Editorial Board members and reviewers consisting of both National and International Scholars and Professionals in Accounting, Business Administration, General Management, Organizational Behavior, Industrial Relations and Human Resources Management, Economics, Marketing, Entrepreneurship, Operations Research, Public Administration, Political Science, Sociology and other Social and Management related fields. The goal of this journal is to enrich the theory and practice of Social and Management Sciences in our time with a view to enjoy the improved knowledge and career progression.

The first edition of the journal consists of twenty six research articles by scholars cutting across Nigerian Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges of Education. All the twenty six papers revolve around Accounting, Banking and Finance, Business Administration, General Management, Organizational Behavior, Industrial Relations and Human Resources Management, Economics, Marketing, Entrepreneurship, Operations Research, Public Administration, Political Science and Sociology. Although, many papers were received from scholars, but the Editorial Board had painstakingly selected for inclusion in this edition only those papers that met the highest standard of quality, originality, relevance and academic rigour. Equally, the key technical and professional impact criteria were used for the evaluation of the papers.

At this juncture, let me ensure other authors whose papers have been accepted for publication but are not featured in this maiden edition, that such papers would be considered for publication in the subsequent editions. We thank you for your interest and support and look forward for your feedback and suggestions. We invite new contributors (Scholars and Practitioners) to send in papers in the subsequent publications. Given the rich contents of this journal, it is a useful source of educational information and enlightenment to the general readers and people in academia. This is because, the papers were written in clear and concise language for easy understanding.

The editorial board is hoping to continue in providing relevant and comprehensive quality research papers, policies and intervention that will support the building of world-class capabilities and knowledge.

Dr. Mahmoud Ibrahim

Editor-in-Chief

Sociological Implications of Political Thuggery on Women's Participation in Politics in Rural Ijumu Local Government of Kogi States

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Abstract

Political thuggery had over the years become rampant in the country where politicians turn youths into puppets and tools for achieving their political goals through violent means. Many women have been scared away from the political environment with these violent acts involved in by politicians through young people, this is the reason why this study examined the sociological implications of this behaviour on women's participation in politics. In order to achieve the objectives laid down in the research, the study made use of the survey method and multi-stage sampling technique was employed in selecting 233 respondents. Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS/PC) Version 20.0 was employed for data analysis. The statistical methods of percentages and cross tabulation were used for data analysis. Chi-square was then used to test the hypotheses that were formulated. Results of the study showed that political thuggery has made many women dropped their ambition to run for one office or the other. It is therefore recommended that parents or guardians should socialize their wards in proper way as well as strive to provide the needs of the wards. Government should also address the problem of unemployment in Nigeria so as to reduce this deviant behaviour to the barest minimum.

Keywords—Politics, Women, Thuggery, Ijumu, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

Women are generally faced with many challenges in the process of achieving a meaningful democracy in Nigeria. In many developing countries including Nigeria, lack of education, insufficient political enlightenment as well as blight of political thuggery worsens these difficulties. In order to understand the involvement of women in the process of democracy, a framework reflecting the complex nature of women status in societies under political pressure like thuggery is required. Women are of "Light Heart" and are less likely to struggle

in the violence environment. They are usually afraid of being attacked as their mind which is not as tough as that of men. As mothers, many women are incapable of risking anyone's life for victory in elections which many male politicians in Nigeria do not care about (Olugbemi, 2004).

Political thuggery has reached a great height in Nigeria and has had glaring effects on the stability of democracy. The country has recorded various acts of political thuggery perpetuated by young persons. This thuggery behavior encompasses clashes, vandalism, stabbing, arson, shooting among

others (Obateru, 1994). In recent times, Nigeria has been recording high profile violence in election which have all been caused by thuggery. Elections conducted into different offices as well as elections within parties to nominate aspirants for various political offices at the local, state and federal levels since the start of the Fourth Republic have been characterised by rampant thuggery. Before the 2003 general elections, many political party members which include top-ranking officials as well as electoral candidates were either killed or reportedly assassination targets. For instance, the shocking assassination of Felix Ikebodu in 2001 as well as the murder of former Attorney General and Federal Justice Minister Bola Ige in December 2001 (Adeyosoye, 2005). During the elections, numerous cases of violence were reported in different parts of the country which was used to threaten voters, political opponents and officials of the electoral commission as well as to interrupt and destabilize the electoral process in several acts that led to ballot falsification, destruction, and to force electoral officials to manipulate results (Alemika, 2007).

Statement of the Problem

Women participation in politics over the years have been very low and this affects the contribution of their quota to democratic process. Scholars have given various reasons for this horrible development. These reasons have been attributed to cultural, religious, psychological, educational among others; depending on the perspective it is viewed. According to Otsu (2013), women are associated mainly with the kitchen and it is culturally forbidden for a woman to be seen as dominating a man, let alone her husband. It is generally believed that the man is the head of the family and as such participation in politics should be left in the hands of the one with power. Also, there is psychological factor where a woman is insulted by her fellow women and even the society if she attends political parties' meetings frequently, especially at nights at

the expense of taking care of her kids. This may warrant a typical Nigerian husband to start having the belief that she's having extra marital affairs since she may be coming back home very late (Ohis, 2016). However, there has not been enough literatures on how political thuggery deters women from active politics especially in the study area.

The political history of Nigeria embraces political thuggery, with their obvious effects on women participation in democratic process as well as general development. This thuggery has undermined the involvement of women in electoral process. This is to a large extent caused by socio-economic factors such as poverty which is a consequence of pervasive unemployment among youths, ethnic, social, political disagreements, inefficient public administrations, and political discrimination among others (Muhammed, 2005).

Politicians at different levels consider eruption of ethnic violence, political opponents' elimination, election rigging, threats through thuggery and other secret midnight meetings which are mostly held at secret locations order of the day; this makes it impossible for many women to fully participate in democratic processes (Badmus, 2006). For instance, Lagos recorded 11 incidences of violence during the 2015 general elections with two reportedly dead in each of the incidents averaging 22 deaths over a duration of just 52 days. Within this same period, there were three incidents of thuggery in Kaduna state which resulted in nine deaths; Rivers had six incidents which include the discharge of explosives and various attacks on courts in the state (Daudu, 2015).

Ijumu local government area of Kogi state has been faced with several forms of political thuggery which negatively affects women participation in electoral process. These acts of thuggery have been committed in the forms of murder, attempted murder of politicians and youths, shooting and property destruction. The most recent

thuggery that happened in the local government area is the attempted assassination of the Kogi-West senatorial district senate representative, Senator Dino Melaye whose house was reportedly sprayed with bullets as well as two of his vehicles being destroyed including a security vehicle. He accused the administrator of the local government, Taofiq Isa of orchestrating the attempt on his life (Yekini, 2017). The accused local government administrator along with five others were subsequently paraded by the police PRO, Jimoh Moshood as suspects in the failed assassination attempt (Yahaya, 2017).

All these cited incidences and more keep women away from politics due to their light heart. The number of thugs politicians tend to keep seems to be a determining factor in the outcome of their elections into offices which may not be pleasant for women. This is due to the fact that most women find it difficult to raise and hold onto thugs for political purpose. Also, women who are interested in political participation often find the political surrounding inimical and unsafe due to these acts of thuggery which some politicians engage in. the militarization of the Nigerian state rather than it democratization which includes civil disturbances, increase in ethnic militias as well as killings of opponents that are politically motivated are factors that mitigate women's willingness to participate in proactive politics (University of Oxford, 2017).

Objectives of the study

- To ascertain the extent to which political thuggery has affected women participation in politics in Ijumu land (measured in terms of women running away from election race).
- To determine the measures that can be used to curb youth thuggery in Ijumu land (measured in terms of youth empowerment).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of Political Thuggery

According to the Oxford Dictionary of Current English (1998), thuggery is defined as a "violent act or behaviour by ruffians". Idris (2011) defined thuggery as politics criminalization i.e. making politics a crime and when this happens, politics is left for thugs, hooligans and ruffians while the good ones who are ready to serve are scared away. Political thuggery therefore is characterized by intimidation, robbery, physical assault, murder and more often entails physical combat involving two gangs opposing each other which leads to interpersonal or intergroup conflicts and hostilities. Nigerian politics has been characterized by violence and thuggery since general elections of 1959 before independence (Njoku, 2015).

According to Balogun (2003), political thuggery is the use of force by political parties or their followers to threaten their rivals. This form of violence creates threats to democratic practices. Nweke (2005) opined that political thuggery is any form of physical force used in upsetting the electoral process which can range from damaging of electoral materials to the threatening of the electorates to alter their vote. It involves the use of physical force which is aimed at manipulating electoral officials to bypass established procedures to work in support of a particular person or group.

Political thuggery is defined as any act of violence, brutality, intimidation or even gangsterism leading to death or not but anticipated to constitute a threat or scare political oppositions before, during or even after elections and intended to achieve undue political advantage or results. It may range from acts such as making others to act in an unorganized or disorderly manner, illegal possession or usage of weapons with the intention of intimidating or scaring voters, snatching and destroying election materials, stuffing of ballot, compelling persons to vote or stopping them from

voting against their will through undue influence (Usman, 2009).

These political thugs have different groups and are termed and called various names depending on the region one finds himself in. In Lagos, they are called area boys, they are called Egbesu boys in the Niger Delta, Bakassi boys in Calabar, there is Sara-suka (cut and stab) in Bauchi, the Yankalare in Gombe, Yan daba in Kano among others (Mbaya, 2013).

The group of people that constitute political thugs are made up of aggressive, dangerous, rough and disorganized drug addicts who are drop outs in school, people from home that are broken or even outcasts in the society that are ready to cause problems and spill blood. It is no news anymore that thugs are dangerous and often times are seen breaking the law but it is amazing to find out that no political party admits to recruiting and nurturing thugs. However, whenever one of these thugs gets into trouble and is nailed by the police, it is the politicians that set them free through bails and power influence (Mbaya, 2013).

Studies by Adebani (2014) showed that youths who are involved in political thuggery and violent acts wallow in poverty and unemployment. Sometimes, they are promised jobs, political appointments, material things such as houses, cars among many others. Some who come from very poor homes are enticed by just three meals a day. Idle young people who are readily available to do anything to survive gives the opportunity for politicians to recruit them as thugs (Njoku, 2012).

Socio-economic Determinants of Political Thuggery There are many interconnected social and economic factors that cause political thuggery in Nigeria. Albert (2007) posited that the problem of political thuggery can be attributed to unemployment, deepening poverty, lay off of workers due to the privatisation of the public properties, hunger, religious fanaticism, elite disintegration,

commodification of politics, manipulation of ethnic loyalties, lack of independence of the judiciary, police and election administration body. The problem has led to numerous deaths and gross property loss in different parts of Nigeria with noticeable implications on national security and participation of women in politics. These factors are explained below:

Illiteracy and Ignorance: Inadequate knowledge and information on politics, especially the processes of democracy, along with low education level and the increased deprivation of the youths in Nigeria force many to accept the 'job opportunity' that is available which is to become electoral violence perpetrators. These circumstances simply play the young innocent into the hands of deceitful politicians who influence them participate in electoral violence by offering these youths irresistible offers. The most terrifying thing is that most of the promises made to youths by these bad leaders are either not fully fulfilled or never fulfilled at all. Yet, these youths go back to the same political instigators for meager amounts during elections and violence continues (Karim, 2014).

Unemployment: this has been overtime identified as a key factor in the political, economic as well as social problem in Nigeria. The National Bureau of Statistics in 2011 published its report stating that Nigeria's unemployment rate moved up to 23.9% that year and this did not get better in later years of 2012 and 2013. This statistic therefore made the Bureau term the situation as a potentially dangerous one. The emergence of this social problem was probably one of the reasons why former president (Dr. Goodluck Jonathan) feared that a revolution in Nigeria is likely to occur (Oni, 2011). Akanbi, 2012 stated that majority (60%) of those who are unemployed in Nigeria today are young people who are within the age bracket of 15 and 44 bringing youth unemployment to almost 50% which is very alarming.

According to Noko (2016), youth unemployment in Nigeria currently stands at 58% which is very high. He however preferred different solutions to this social malady ranging from tax rate reduction, educational system reformation, revival of the agricultural sector, investments in industrial sector and infrastructures as well as reduction in recurrent expenditure.

Poverty: The problem of poverty appears to account for most political thuggery due to problems such as inadequate housing as well as social and physical infrastructures (Obateru, 1994). The present recession in the Nigerian economy must have aggravated the problems of urban areas in the country and as such partly responsible for involvement in violence. Adeleye (2004) perceived the vicious circle of poverty as a major factor that causes criminal behaviour among young persons. For instance, those who commit burglaries and theft often do so due to their lack of money. These people may be unemployed, unable to get job, sick, homeless, or even broke. Crimes become an enticing way of achieving quick money and when left unpunished, these individuals get the false impression that crime pays. This is the thinking that encourages a number of individuals to continue with their criminal behaviour and this discourages them from looking for other means that can give stability and normality in their lives.

Social and moral decadence: Youth violence seems to be one of the symptoms of moral decadence in the country. This decadence emerged in the form of the various social problems which are fostered by moral laxity, corruption, indiscipline among others in the Nigerian society (Okeowo, 1994 and Ifaturoti, 1994). Young people generally observe the social environment and the way social norms and values are broken. It is from what they see or perceive as important societal goals and the means of achieving these goals that they act upon, thus emulating the society's behaviour. Therefore, the society can be said to be a source of violence as youths

learn from it and their violent behaviour reflects that of the society. A society that applauds people who achieve success through corrupt, illegal or unacceptable way is sending a signal to the youth that these corrupt means are acceptable ways of achieving success (Ifatori, 2004).

Peer group and mass media influence: Age factor and peer group influence play a key role in youths involvement in violent acts. Many youths imitate easily which makes them very easy to be manipulated by their friends who thereafter encourage them to involve in unacceptable behaviours based on the reason that it will enhance their social status in the society (Tamuno, 1991).

Godfatherism in Politics: Godfathers in politics are financiers and instigators who show off their wealth, ideologies as well as money in the face of the lower class and/or illiterates (Odivwri, 2003, Albert, 2005). They use the resources in their care (money, power and influence) to train and equip thugs in order to harass, intimidate or even kill their political opponents or perceived opponents. They empower youths to engage in thuggery and violent behaviour through gun and hard drugs supply. He also reiterated that political godfathers hire and empower these thugs to do their dirty jobs for them. Some of these thugs are even salaried (Nnamani 2003, Mbala 2013). The godfathers' children are however usually kept out of thuggery acts. These godfathers stay away from and are also protected from getting involved in the acts in order to avoid bad publicity and jeopardizing their political ambitions (Albert, 2005). These political godfathers hire majorly illiterates, unemployed youths as well as redundant or idle persons who are brutal and heartless (Nda, 2004 and Samuel 2013)

Political Ideology of Do or Die Affair in Politics: Politics in Nigeria has turned into a do or die affair and the rate at which some politicians want to gain power by all means is a main reason for the recurrence of violence and thuggery in the political setting of the nation (Njoku, 2015). Fabowale,

2011) observed that politics is not a game but a war in Nigeria, it is a do-or-die affair made glaring by thuggery, blackmail, vendetta and violence which define the behaviour of political stakeholders. Dudley (1973) however stated that political instability is compounded by the pluralistic nature of the Nigerian society where people compete for limited resources as this competition takes ethnic and religious dimensions.

Implications of Political Thuggery on Women Participation in Democratic Process in Nigeria

Political thuggery has without doubt negative effects on the participation of women in democratic process in Nigeria. Political thuggery discourages women from getting involved actively in campaigns and elections. The menace of thuggery has sent fear and panic to the public in the society especially the weak ones. Also, the various acts of thuggery have ruined social connection amongst the citizens of certain communities. These acts had also aggravated the series of violent behavior in the country (Asamu, 2005). It also deters voters, especially women from exercising their rights thereby creating the problem of low turnout of people during elections which indirectly lead to non-participatory governance. This was evident in the 2015 general elections in the country where there was less than 50% turnout of registered voters. The basic turnout of voters in the election amounted to only 42.65% of the registered voters and this figure included 1.25% of the votes that were rejected (Saka, 2015).

Another imperative point to note is the nature of women as weak sex. Women are naturally not as tough as men and therefore cannot engage in thuggery as men. As a matter of fact, woman nature prevents violence and thuggery and not prepared to participate in such. Many women do not desire to be perceived as thug or seen as supporter of such. They like to maintain their self-esteem wherever they find

themselves. And since the political environment of Nigeria encourages violence and thuggery, it becomes tougher for women to contest satisfactorily with men in such condition leading to under-representation of women in the democratic process.

Most of the political violence all around the world is perpetuated by men. The killings and damages reported from the various political acts are results of men pursue of power (Adeniyi, 2003). Males create and back political crises financially. The consequence of these acts is the achievement of political power through violent means in the country, which cannot be done by a light hearted person. Women prefer to stay where they are and retain the status quo rather than be associated with violence and crisis in the change process. This attitude cannot guarantee sufficient women participation in Nigerian politics. This is due to the continuous fear they have in mind. Women do not have space in their body system that can house frequent fear and danger. This tends to restrict their victory in elections and ultimately, their involvement in politics which could prevent them from contributing their quota to good governance.

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Social Conflict Theory

This theory emphasizes the social, political or even material inequality of a group. This theory brings attention to the differences in individuals such as class conflict and contrasting ideologies. The major proponent of this theory is Karl Marx. According to this theory, the main cause of crime are the economic and social factors that are inherent in the social system of any society (Akuul, 2011).

Marx claimed that property is held by the state, thereby making the struggles for property a political war between the capitalists and workers, owners and renters etc. The conditions of materiality define the capability of any of these groups to organize

politically in an effective way. These material conditions allow one group to impose its ideology on others in society. The ideology of these owners are propagated more easily due to their advantage in material wealth (Dahrendorf, 2007). Thus, according to Brinkerhoff (2012), conflict theory is based on three main assumptions which are as follow:

- **Competition:** Conflict emerges between individuals or between groups who have conflicting interests or are struggling for resources that are limited.
- **Structural inequality:** The conflict and struggle lead to individuals or groups dominating or controlling others and the forms of this domination are self-perpetuating
- **Social Change:** Groups that dominate influence allocation of resources as well as the social structure in an uneven way

Application of Theory to the study

With reference to this study, the problems of political thuggery and inactive participation of women in politics are reflections of the nature of the dominant group interest inherent in the economic system of the society. The theory sees social problems such as electoral violence, inequity, marginalization among others resulting from the exploitative nature of the ruling class. Thus, violence mainly serves the interest of the ruling class in the country who wants to wield power by all means. One of these means is the use of thugs to intimidate, threaten and in some extreme cases, kill their political opponents who vie for the same posts they want. These violent behaviors are majorly perpetuated by demagogue to scare away vulnerable individuals like women from active politics. This enables them to perpetuate themselves in power.

METHOD

This study was conducted in Ijumu Local Government Area of Kogi State which has

its headquarters in Iyara. It was created on the 23rd September, 1991 by a military government during the nation-wide state creation exercise. Ijumu LGA is made up of three (3) districts areas which are: Ijumu-oke district, Gbede district and Ijumu-Arin district. It comprises of twenty major communities and also has satellite communities which are five in number. The ijumu people are majorly farmers as the land is blessed with arable lands which are good for cultivation of agricultural products and they have diverse religions as they practice Islam, Christianity and the traditional African religion (Adeyemi, 2016).

The method used in this research is the Survey method. Multi-stage procedure of sampling was employed in selecting respondents to represent the population. The first stage entailed the division of Ijumu LGA into its three districts namely; Gbede district (located to the North-West of the LGA), Ijumu-Arin (located to the South-West of the LGA) and Ijumu-Oke (located to the South-East of the LGA). The second stage involved dividing the districts into its various communities for equal representation of each community. Two communities were selected from each districts with the aid of simple random sampling method and finally, the purposive sampling was used to select matured women who are residents of the LGA.

The statistical methods of percentages, cross-tabulation and chi-square were deployed in the analysis of results

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One

Ho: There is no significant relationship between political thuggery and women running away from active politics.

H1: There is significant relationship between political thuggery and women running away from active politics.

Hypothesis Two

H₀: Youth empowerment cannot end political thuggery in Ijumu LGA of Kogi state.

H₁: Youth empowerment can end political thuggery in Ijumu LGA of Kogi state.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics

Socio-Economic characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
18-27	19	8.15
28-37	85	36.5
38-47	52	22.3
48-57	58	24.9
57 and above	19	8.15
Educational qualification		
Primary school certificate	56	24
Secondary school certificate	93	40
OND/NCE	45	19.3
HND/BSc	39	26.7
Occupation		
Farming	102	43.8
Civil/Public servant	22	9.5
Trading	66	28.3
Unemployed	25	10.7
Students	18	7.7
Marital status		
Single	17	7.3
Married	135	57.9
Divorced	19	8.2
Separated	38	16.3
Widowed	24	10.3
Period of residence		
1-5 years	37	15.9
6-16 years	84	36.1
17-24 years	112	48
Total	233	100

Source: Researchers' Fieldwork

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondents' demographic and socio-economic characteristics

Table 1 depicts the Socio-Economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents. The age distribution of the respondents shows that 8.15% of them fall between the ages of 18 and 27 years, majority of the respondents 36.5% fall between the age bracket of 28-37 years, 22.3% are between 38 and 47 years, 24.9% are between 48-57 years while the remaining 8.15% fall into the age bracket of 57 years and above. Data on the

respondents' educational qualification show that 16.7% had HND/BSc degree; 19.3% had OND/NCE qualification; 40% were secondary school certificate holders while the remaining 24% had primary school certificate. Majority of the respondents 43.8% were farmers; 9.5% were civil servants; 28.3% engaged in trading activities; 10.7% were unemployed as at the time of the study, while 7.7% were students. A significant proportion of the respondents, 57.9% were married; those who were still single constituted 7.3%; 8.2% respondents were divorced, 16.3% of the were separated while 10.3% of them were widowed.

Table 2: Cross tabulation of how political thuggery has affected women dropping out of election race

Opinion of respondents (By length of residence)	Political thuggery make women drop out of election race		Total
	Yes	No	
1-5 years	45	25	70
6-10 years	47	21	68
10 years and above	85	10	95
Total	177	56	233

Table 3: How political thuggery has affected women dropping out of election race

Variable	χ^2	DF	P-value	Decision
Political thuggery and Women dropping out of election race	5.991	2	16.3	Significant

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork

Decision Rule:

Chi-square calculated as can be seen from the above table is greater than the chi-square tabulated and a degree of freedom 2 at a 5% significance level. Therefore, we reject the

null hypothesis based on this and accept the alternative hypothesis. This means that political thuggery has affected women dropping out of election race.

Table 4: Cross tabulation of how youth empowerment can curb political thuggery in Nigeria

Opinion of respondents	Youth Empowerment as a solution to political thuggery		Total
	Yes	No	
Primary school certificate	35	18	53
Secondary certificate	46	13	59
ND/NCE	64	8	72
BSC/HND	39	10	49
Total	184	49	233

Table 5: How Youth empowerment can curb political thuggery in Nigeria

Variable	χ^2	DF	P-value	Decision
Youth empowerment and political thuggery	7.815	3	9.55	Significant

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork

Decision Rule:

Chi-square calculated as can be seen from the above table is greater than the chi-square tabulated and a degree of freedom 5 at a 5% significance level. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis based on this and accept the alternative hypothesis. This means that political thuggery can be mitigated through empowerment of youths.

CONCLUSION

The study aimed at finding the sociological implications of political thuggery on the active participation of women in politics. One of the objectives of the study was to find ways in which political thuggery can be reduced to the barest minimum in the country in order for women to participate more in political processes. It was discovered that political thuggery has various adverse effects on the participation of women in politics and their involvement in democratic processes which invariably contributes to the underdevelopment of the study area.

In the light of this, the study then recommends that parents should give their wards moral training and socialization while growing up and strive to provide for their

basic needs. Also, youths should know that they are the leaders of tomorrow and as such they should behave in such manner that makes them good ambassadors to their communities/societies. Finally, governments at all level should try as much as possible to address the problem of youth unemployment in Nigeria as it was found through this study to be the major factor for youths aggressiveness and political thuggery which should be addressed positively.

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