

THE TOP PROBLEMS FACING THE YOUTH IN THE NORTHERN NIGERIA

Abdulnasir Shuaibu^{1*}, Ibrahim Saleh^{2*}

*¹DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, SINGHANIA UNIVERSITY JHUNJHUNUN

² SINGHANIA UNIVERSITY JHUNJHUNUN INDIA.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Nigeria has the largest Muslim population in West Africa the CIA estimates over 50% of the Islam grew in the north eastern part of the Nigeria particularly the Kanem Empire as a result of trade between kanem and North African such as Kano, Kaduna jigawa, katsina etc northern part of Nigeria comprises of seventeen states.

In these states challenges of youth are unemployment in Nigeria effective carrier guidance as the goodness of healing unemployment has because a major problem frustrated the lives of northern Nigerian youth, causing increased in militancy, violent crimes, kidnappings, restiveness, and socially delinquent behavior.

KEY WORDS

Bribery corruption, crimes, insecurity, political thuggery, unemployment, violence.

INTRODUCTION

I have taken time to speak perhaps so frankly not only because I owe it to my conscious but to speak on the issues about the youths in northern Nigeria. One of the major problems that faces the world today is the rapid growth of population often referred to as population explosion. Traced back to 800 A.D the world's populations stayed below 200 million since then it has risen drastically. The risen have greatest in the 20th century. The population has recently risen to about 5.5 billion.

It is three times as large as it was in 1960. It is not so much the actual population as its rate increase that is alarming. Experts predicts by 2020 there will be about 11.5 billion people causing serious problems of hunger, overcrowding and environmental pollution. This enormous increase of populations is due to better food better hygiene and above all the advances in medicine. Rapid developments in modern medicine have conquered many diseases and consequently the death rate has decreased. Until the beginning of the 19th century most people died before the age of 50.

Today in developed countries like USA, United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden, Germany etc the average lifespan has raised to more than 70 years.

Population goes on increasing at an alarming rate in spite of the practice of birth control in many parts of the world.

According to Thomas Malthus a British mathematician and an economist went to the expert of declaring that if unchecked human population would grow in geometric progression that is (1,2,4, and 8 and so on) while food production would only grow in arithmetic progression (i.e. 1,2,3,4, and so on).

He was of course very pessimistic.

Failure to arrest further increase of population may have disastrous effects, thou there seems to be some truth in the statement made by Julian Simon at the University of Maryland.

According to him although population growth means there will be more mouths to feed there will be more hands to work and more brains to think.

PROBLEMS

- The society nowadays isn't what it was a decade ago. People change and so does the society they live in. the problems that our grandparents experienced with our parents aren't the same that our parents experienced with us.
- Now a day's young people are exposed to two major social problems that affect their life negatively. These social problems are drugs and violence. Even though one doesn't want be exposed to these problems, it's impossible because it is everywhere. If one goes to a party, one runs the risk of meeting people doing drugs or fighting. People do this to rebel or fit in the society they live in; others do it to prove the youths. They greatly influenced by the people around them. In today's schools drugs are very common, "peer pressure" usually is the reason for their usage.
- Violence is a major social problem that our society faces. Young people nowadays are very violent and tend to get in fights over minor things. These young people use violence to prove that they have a certain power over those who are weak. Violence is an increasing concern and in most neighborhoods nowadays there is always some form of gang. Even young people that come from a very good family tend to form a group with their friends. Many times it starts as something just done for fun but as time passes and they become more friends they feel the need to protect each other. Then for example one day they are out in town and one of them get discussion with someone and the other members of the group feel the need to protect their friend and therefore help him. Without knowing they are slowly forming a gang and if they don't split apart throughout the years this could develop into a bigger group as they get new friends.

➤ THE TOP PROBLEMS FACING THE YOUTHS IN THE NORTHERN NIGERIA

- 1) Lack of employment opportunity
- 2) Failure to succeed in educational system
- 3) Issues related to body image/or early maturity
- 4) Substance abuse or drugs abuse
- 5) Pressure of materialism
- 6) Lack of affordable housing
- 7) Negative stereotyping
- 8) Family problems

- 9) Pressure of 24hrs social networking
- 10) Crime
- 11) Bribery and corruption

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The northerners need an assertive, strong generation who are able to contribute and lead change, in the face of emerging global challenges, to build a better, stronger world. While most young youths are optimistic about the future those feeling very positive about the future have decreased greatly each year.

The Nigerian government needs to empower its young people to increase their ability to personally influence what is happening in their lives and communities. Involve youths in government decision-making processes which includes: involving young people in the planning and delivery of services that interest and impact upon them, equipping young people with skills so they can increasingly contribute to decision making and instigate matters for government consideration thereby creating the opportunities for young people to become more involved in their communities.

To meet the world challenges head on we need a generation of ground-breaking and adaptable young people to create their future. If we give the youth an opportunity, the future is going to look very different. Young people are not a problem to be helped or solved; they are the conduits of creativity and catalyst for change. Young people are ambitious, creative and capable of rethinking the world and solving tomorrow's problems today. With young people the world of work is changing because young people are enterprising. Young people can lead social action with a social conscience that will let them build a better world in the process.

If all this happens; we will value diversity as youth participation and engagement processes will be creative, flexible and inclusive of young people's diversity. This diversity includes cultural and linguistic background, gender, life-experience, view-points, ages, health and well-being, location, class, disability, spirituality and sexuality.

There will be purposeful engagement as participation will be beneficial to young people and be positive, meaningful experience, which acknowledges young people's input and contributions. Then only will the freedom of young people to comment in the northern Nigeria. Provide advice and participate be respected and fostered by governments.

Young people or youth are valuable members of the world community and make significant contributions to community life. Government policies have a significant impact on youth's lives and accordingly, young people are entitled to have their voice heard in public policy making. Also youth's participation in decision-making provides opportunities for them to influence or have their say on issues of importance to them. Getting involved also means young people will learn new skills along the way. Actively engaging youths in the design and delivery of public policies, programs and services that impact on their lives is common sense and is critical to their success. Including young people in decision-making also contributes to a balanced, representative and democratic community that ultimately benefits all the world community at large.

Too many young people in Nigeria today cannot look forward to leading an independent and fulfilling life; their future remains precarious. Young people have been hit hard by the crisis e.g. Boko haram, Fulani herdsmen, kidnappers, and political thuggery.

For a large number of them, the transition from education to employment has become more difficult. Too many are at risk of poverty or exclusion. Many feel that their views are taking for granted and their best use is being political thugs.

There is a serious risk that a large number will drift away from society. This is unacceptable. We need to do much more to support our young people and youths. We urge the government, traditional rulers, business men and nongovernmental organizations to interfere and the youths especially the north eastern part of Nigeria.

CONCLUSION

Much has been said and a lot has been written about the human rights violation in the northern Nigeria according to the United Nations and human rights the mentioned information's are rights of all human beings.

No one shall be subjected to torture Or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law. All equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for the acts violating the fundamental rights granted by the constitution of Nigeria.

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial, no one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed

REFERENCES

- {1} Amnesty international (2011) www.amnestyusa.org/our-work/africa/nigeria
- {2} United Nations armed insurgency in north-east Nigeria (2019) www.un.org
- {3} NPF 1990 police act regulations cap 1990.
- {4} Human rights in Nigeria //en.m.wikipedia.org
- {5} constitutional rights project – founded in 1990 to promote rule of law in Nigeria
- {6} human rights monitor –founded 1992 to promote human rights
- {7} Nigerian center for human rights and development –founded in 1995 to promote democracy and enforcement of rights.
- {8} institute for disputes resolution –founded in 1999 to promote peaceful conflict resolution.
- {9} human rights law services (HuriLaws) established in 2007.