**AN ASSESSMENT OF YOUTH BULGE AS A MECHANISM FOR SOCIAL CONFLICT IN ALIMOSHO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

Social conflict is seen as one major issue that has constantly plagued the lives of citizens thus, jeopardizing the quest for the attainment of the desired socio-economic development in nations around the globe. Thus, this study assesses and explores how the youth bulge has triggered social conflict in Alimosho L.G.A. which has affected the socio-economic development activities in the area; and proffers the best way to curb this social menace as a result of the ever-growing youth population in the area. This study relied on social conflict theory as a theoretical framework of analysis that is apt to investigate how social conflict is been triggered by the youths in the area. This study employed an exploratory research design. The method of data collection for this research was primary and secondary data sources i.e. questionnaire was one of the major instruments used to gather the relevant data and extant literature was also used to gather the useful secondary data for the study. The data collected were presented and analyzed quantitatively using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), simple percentage, frequency, distribution table, mean, standard deviation, and chi-square. The findings reveal that there is a significant relationship between youth bulge and social conflict in the sense that the former if not properly managed would result in social conflict which impedes national development in the area. Therefore, this study recommends that the youth bulge needs to be maximally utilized to reduce social conflict and contribute towards achieving sustainable socio-economic growth and development in Lagos state.

**Keywords:** Youth,bulge,youth bulge, social conflict, Social Conflict theory, development.

**Introduction**

Social conflict has been one of the problems Nigeria has been battling with since independence. It has been given full expression because of class struggle, poverty, weak institutions, and unemployment. In layman’s terms, social conflict is described as a struggle for limited resources, power, and means in which the participants attempt to destroy, seize, or harm their opponents. The concept of 'youth bulge' is often mistakenly understood as the cause of armed conflict. According to Urdal (2007), when youth make up 35 percent of the adult population, the risk of conflict increases by 150 percent, with all other factors being equal, compared to countries where youth make up only 17 percent of the adult population, as in most developed countries. Urdal also claimed that the possibility of terrorist attacks increases when there is economic insecurity, such as a recession, and overpopulation of youth. For example, in poorer countries, where youth opportunity costs are particularly low, failing to provide for an integrated youth workforce may increase political violence.

This can be seen to be true as some literature suggests that World War 1 and World War II happened due to the large population of youth, particularly in the Balkan region, and the Japanese invasion of China in 1930 was successful due to the swelling number of youths (Beehner, 2007). The number of youths across the globe is over 1.2 billion. This number amounts to 16 percent of the world's population. Countries like India, China, Pakistan, Brazil, and Nigeria just to mention a few have a large population of youths that make up 50-60 percent of their total population. Population Action International (PAI, 2007), a private advocacy organisation established in Washington, DC said that two-thirds of the population of Nigeria and Pakistan are under 30 years, and less than 6 percent is above the age of 60. However, this research examines the phenomenon known as the "Youth Bulge" in the Nigerian setting and how it triggers social conflict.

It is also important to note that youth bulge might just be a factor that triggers social conflict as it doesn’t play a role in that. If the youths can be effectively managed and invested in, they can be economically productive. Young people can be a boon for development if they are educated and provided with jobs (Beehner, 2007). Furthermore, they can shape politics for the better just like the South African apartheid in 1980. Youth bulge is not synonymous with conflict as countries like Malawi, and Zambia have not encountered any conflict so far (“The Nexus Between ‘Youth Bulge’ and Armed Conflict,” n.d.) So the question if youth bulge triggers social conflict has been subjected to different opinions hence this study examines how Youth Bulge triggers Social Conflict and how it can be maximally utilized to help reduce social conflict in Alimosho LGA.

African developing countries are prone to youth bulges. Even Asia and Latin America are not out of the picture. In some literature, youth bulge is referred to as a demographic dividend as it is said that it can help improve the productivity of a nation-state like the likes of the Republic of Korea where the dependency ratio has greatly decreased for over 40 years in addition to that the GDP has dramatically increased alongside their wages and the youth unemployment is below 12 percent. It is important to note that no society is free from conflict just like Nigeria which has been reported to have experienced social conflicts even before gaining independence in 1960. These conflicts have manifested themselves in various ways such as hate speeches, inter/intra-tribal wars, communal clashes, political conflicts, insurgency, and many more (Itumo et al., 2017). They stated that the reason why Nigeria has constantly experienced social conflict is because of the wrong foundation that the British laid during colonialism. During the Colonial era in Nigeria, there were political leaders of various regions who preached the politics of hate- divide, and rule, and because of that Nigerian citizens have been said to have dual loyalty: First to their ethnic group and second to Nigeria. Therefore, it is against these backdrops that this study assesses youth bulge as a mechanism that aggravates social conflict in Alimosho L.G.A., Lagos state, Nigeria.

Nevertheless, in this study, the following research questions have continued to be at the center of this research;

1. How has Youth Bulge triggered social conflict in Alimosho LGA?
2. What can be done to maximally utilize the youth bulge and reduce social conflict in Alimosho LGA?
3. What is the provision that will help solve social conflict among the youths in Alimosho LGA?

Nonetheless, the hypotheses drawn for this study are;

1. **Ho:** Youth bulge does not trigger social conflict in Alimosho LGA.
2. **Ho:** The youth bulge has not been maximally utilised in Alimosho LGA.
3. **Ho:** There are little or no provisions that are available to help solve social conflict among youths in Alimosho LGA.

However, this research focuses on the possibility of youth bulge being a triggering factor of social conflict. It also covers what can be done to maximally utilize the increasing population of youths and how to minimize the recurrence of Social Conflict among the youth. The scope of the study is limited to analyzing how the increase in the youth population can facilitate social conflict in Alimosho LGA, Lagos state. There are twenty local government areas, but for this study, only one local government will be covered and that is the Alimosho Local Government. This selected local government shall constitute the sample size distribution of the population of the study.

The limitations that were encountered in this study are that there were not enough published materials concerning the area of study and the areas covered. Most of the published materials didn’t do justice to how youth bulge triggers social conflict of which many reflected civil conflicts. Additionally, there are six (6) wards in Alimosho LGA. Still, only three were covered which are Agbado/Okeodo, Ayobo/Ipaja, and Egbeda/Akowonjo and this was a result of the researcher's proximity to the area, and this affected the quality of the information collated.

Nevertheless, the significance of this study implies the fact that it intends to fill the gap in the already existing literature. One specific gap is on the impact of maximizing youth bulge in Alimosho LGA and reducing social Conflict in Alimosho L.G.A, Lagos, Nigeria. This study would be significant to the government as it reveals the reality of the increase in the youth population, its positive attributes, and as well as its consequences, and how they can make the environment more suitable and conducive for youths so that the rise of Social Conflict will be reduced. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and individuals also have a role, and that is to help support the government through their programs and also their civic duty as citizens of Nigeria. Lastly, this study is important as it will perform a study in Alimosho LGA Lagos, Nigeria as it is the home to the largest population of youths in Lagos state.

**Literature Review**

**The Concept of Youth Bulge**

Youth bulge can be traced back to the American political scientists; Jack A. Goldstone and Gary Fuller, who argued that an increment or rapid incline of young adults exacerbates unemployment, fuels frustration, civil conflict, etc. (Beehner & Kitchen, 2007). Various scholars have since defined youth bulges. Lin (2012) defined youth bulge as a demographic pattern involving a large share of the population to be comprised of young adults and children. Some authors such as (Goldstone & McAdam, 2001; Korotayev &Zinkina, 2011; Moller, 1968; Urdal, 2008) explain exhaustively what youth bulge entails.

Scholars studying "population pressure" and socio-political unrest frequently discuss and analyse the youth bulge as a key factor (Goldstone & McAdam, 2001; Korotayev &Zinkina, 2011; Moller, 1968; Urdal, 2008). These researchers have argued that the prominence reason and cause of social-political unrest can be traced to youth bulge.

**The Concept of Social Conflict**

Social conflict is a type of conflict that emphasizes the allocation of power, resources, and inequality while viewing social interactions as a form of competition. Social conflict is typically seen to be the pinnacle of development for contradictions in relationships between individuals, collections of persons, and the social setting. This stage is marked by the emergence of opposing interests, goals, and perspectives of the participants of interaction.

Divergent interests are frequently the source of high emotions, which may have a significant impact on conflict development. (Barry et al. 2004). Social conflict is defined as when several parties have (or feel they have) divergent interests (Pruitt & Carnevale 1993). This difference in interests can manifest itself in a variety of ways, including conflicts over the cost of a used automobile, marital problems, and political differences, to mention a few. As earlier stated, the chances of social conflict occurrence largely depend on the availability of its causes. Thus, whether youth bulge affects the existence of social conflict becomes a necessity since it is argued that youths are instruments of large protest (Maganga, 2020).

**The Nexus Between Youth Bulge and Social Conflict**

With much explanation about youth bulge and social conflict, what is the relationship between youth bulge and social conflict?

Youth bulges have been seen to be a variable that co-exists with instances of socio-political destabilisation. Scholastic studies such as (Korotayey et al., 2014) established that large populations of disenfranchised youth could have sparked demonstrations throughout the region and brought down the authoritarian regimes in Tunisia and Egypt. Lia (2007) argued that there is a strong correlation between terrorist behavior in a nation and the youth of that nation. This is supported by Huntington's (1996) argument that the propelling attribute of Islamic terrorism is fostered by the increase in the growth rate of youths in Islamic nations. Thus, this demonstrates that there exists a connection between youth bulge and social conflict. As further proof that there is a connection between youth bulge and social conflict, numerous studies such as (Goldstone 1991, 2002; Urdal & Hoelsher, 2012; Weber, 2019; Yair & Miodownik, 2016; Fluckiger and Ludwig; Urdal, 2004, 2006, 2008) have found a connection between youth bulges and social conflicts.

**The Contributions of Urban Youth Bulges to Protest Activities.**

Protests can also be seen as a demonstration of social conflicts. The pillar of violent protests is involved largely the youths as established by Tan et al., (2013). This is also supported by scholastic literature such as (Machado et al., 2011; Kostelka & Rovny, 2019; Goldstone, 2002; Moseley, 2015; Urdal, 2006 Machado et al., 2011) who argued that younger generations participate more in protests. Hence it becomes pertinent to critically evaluate the contribution of urban youths' bulge protest activities. Urban youth have been identified as a key element of the so-called "trap at the escape from the Malthusian trap" in previous research. (Korotayev et al., 2011). As a result, the tendency for these disgruntled youths to take part in a variety of destabilizing forms of protest, civil wars, etc. becomes feasible. Literature such as (Davis 2017; Piven & Cloward, 1978; Korotayev, et al., 2011) supports this argument.

**The Provision of Job Opportunity as a Quota for Solving Social Conflict**

Applying civil society, the supremacy of law, religious organizations, job development to alleviate unemployment, etc., can help Nigeria's current social challenges. (StopLearn, 2023). Violence in conflict is a problem that plagues the world's economic performance, and there is proof that it is connected to a vicious cycle of unemployment and a lack of adequate jobs (Jain, 2023). Good jobs provide people with the means to escape impoverishment, which in turn helps countries become more economically and socially stable and thereby avoids societal problems (World Bank, 2023). This is so because a population that is satisfied with the economy and standard of living will hardly indulge in social violence. This is supported by Hoffmann (2015) who purported that it is generally believed that a nation's economic basis must permit all groups to live successful lives before security and peace can be achieved.

**Theoretical Framework**

**The Social Conflict Theory**

The social conflict theory states that tensions and conflicts arise when resources, status, and power are unevenly distributed between groups in society and that these conflicts become the engine for social change (Crossman, 2019). The social conflict theory is of the view that the structure of society is the reason why there is a limitation in others getting resources. The social conflict by Karl Marx has been built upon by various other scholars. Some of their works were on why the revolution did not manifest during Karl Marx's time. Some major scholars include Max Weber, C. Wright Mills, and Dahrendorf.

**Application of the Theory to the Study**

The social conflict theory provides insights into the underlying dynamics, power relations, and potential conflicts arising from the youth bulge in Alimosho LGA. Every society that requires interaction also can bring about conflict as different people call for different opinions which can eventually lead to misunderstandings.

**Methodology**

This study makes use of both primary and secondary data. The primary source of data includes the surveys to be conducted. The questionnaire will be handed out to the sample size of the youth population in Alimosho LGA. The secondary source of data was also used in this study as it comprises articles, journals, and books.The analysis of the data for this study was based on the measuring scale that was used to measure the data collected; in other words, nominal data were examined using descriptive statistics like frequencies, percentages, and pie charts. Due to the nominal and qualitative nature of these data, frequencies, percentages, and pie charts were utilized to analyze the socio-demographic traits of the respondents. Comparatively, descriptive, and inferential statistics were used to analyze the quantitative, ordinal data. Mean and standard deviation were utilized for the descriptive statistics, while Chi-Square was employed for the inferential statistics with the help of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), which was used to test the hypotheses in this study.

**Research Design**

In this study, the research design that was selected is the exploratory design as there are no studies to refer to. This chosen research design is appropriate because the study is exploratory as it seeks to gain insights into the relationship between the overpopulation of youths and social conflict in Alimosho LGA of which there have not been many studies on this LGA.

**Population of the Study**

The Researcher will be using the 2013 Lagos State Bureau of Statistics report, a record provided by the Lagos State Government, to calculate the population. According to the report, approximately 2 million people are living in Alimosho LGA, of which 700,000 to 900,000 are youths. Hence the researcher used 900,000 youths as the population of the study.

**Sample Size**

The sample size refers to the overall quantity of units from the research population from which the researcher aims to draw inferences (Oyeniyi, Abiodun, Obamiro, Moses, & Osibanjo, 2016). Since the population of the study is a finite one, this research work will apply a statistical formula to determine the sample size. The sample size according to this study is determined using the Andrew Fisher formula.

To this extent, the sample size is determined by

(Zscore)2 X Std Dev X (1-Std Dev)

(Confidence Interval)2

Where the;

Population Size = 900,000

Confidence Interval = 0.05

Confidence Level = 80%

Z score = 1.28

Table 1: Standard Deviation (std Dev) = 0.5

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **Desired Confidence Level** | **Zscore** |
| i | 80% | 1.28 |
| ii | 85% | 1.44 |
| iii | 90% | 1.65 |
| iv | 95% | 1.96 |
| v | 99% | 2.58 |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

Table 1 represents the standard deviation (std Dev) = 0.5. It is a table used to find the desired confidence level of the population to be used in the study. This enabled the researcher to determine the sample size of the study. Table 1 represents a standard deviation where the measure of the amount of variation or dispersion in a set of values

Thus, our sample size becomes:

(1.28)2 × 0.5 × (1 – 0.5) = .4096

(5)2 25

= 163.84 = 164

The above analysis using Andrew Fisher’s formula for sample size determination gives us a sample size for the study to be 164 youths.

**Sampling Frame**

The sample frame is a thorough enumeration of all components or items from which the sample is chosen (Oyeniyi, Abiodun, Obamiro, Moses, & Osibanjo, 2016). The sample frame for this study is youths who reside in the Alimosho LGA, Lagos, Nigeria.

**Sampling Techniques**

Sampling in research is the process of selecting a smaller subset of people from a larger group. The sampling technique chosen for this study is stratified random sampling. This technique implies that there is a random selection of individuals made from each group based on the division of the population into strata such as age, gender, etc. This technique was chosen by the researcher because there are different strata among the youths in Alimosho LGA based on their gender.

**Validity and Reliability of the Instrument**

Validity describes the extent to which the collected data encompasses the actual investigation area. In contrast, reliability refers to the continuity of results produced by a measurement of a phenomenon. For the research process, the researcher ensured that the questionnaire to be served to the sample size was consistent. On the other hand, the research is valid as it provides a way to tap into the experiences and opinions of the youth in Alimosho LGA to properly analyze the relationship between youth bulge and social conflict.

**Description of Study Area**

Alimosho LGA is one of 20 local government areas in Lagos state. It was established in 1945 after the war and originally inhabited by Egbado ethnic group members of Yoruba descent. Since it is mainly occupied by the Yoruba, the most dominant language is Yoruba.

Alimosho connects Lagos State with Ogun State because it is situated at the northernmost point of Lagos. In addition to being close to the settlements of Ota, Lafenwa, and Agbado in Ogun State, some sections of Alimosho are on the boundary of Lagos State. The well-known Lagos-Abeokuta Expressway passes through Alimosho as it connects Ogun State to Lagos State. This project offers a direct connection from Ota to Iyana Ipaja, and then from there to Ikeja and Oshodi.

Alimosho is rumored to be the most populated local government area in Lagos state. According to Population [2019] – Projection, it has been said to house over 3 million residents. The LGA has been recorded to house youths who make up 70% of its population. The Local government area being studied has 6 LCDA which include Agbado/Okeodo, Ayoba/Ipaja, Egbe/Idinmu, Mosan Okunola, Ikotun/Igando, and Egbeda/Akowonjo. The structure of LCDA began after the tenure of Bola Ilori, the last chairman of the old Alimosho. The two predominant religions are Islam and Christianity.

**Presentation of Data**

The research questionnaire was administered to one hundred and sixty-four (164) youths which is the sample size representing the study population of the Alimosho Local Government Area in Lagos State. One hundred and fifty-five (155) questionnaires representing 91.25% were returned, and nine (9) questionnaires representing 8.75% were not returned. Therefore, the analysis will be based on the 155 returned questionnaires. The table below shows the details.

**Table 2A: Analysis of Response Rate**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S/No.** | **Questionnaire** | **Respondent** | **Percent (%)** |
| i | Returned | 155 | 94.52 |
| ii | Not Returned | 9 | 5.48 |
| iii | **Total distributed** | **164** | **100** |

Source: Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

**Table 2A**; shows the details of the questionnaire distribution and the responses received. Out of the 164 questionnaires distributed, 155 which are 94.52% were returned while 9 which is 5.48% were not returned. The number returned is reasonable and is well-used in this study.

**Data Analysis-Demographic Profile of Respondents**

**Table 2B: Respondent Sex**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sex** | | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Valid Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| **Valid** | **Male** | 71 | 45.8 | 45.8 | 45.8 |
| **Female** | 84 | 54.2 | 54.2 | 100.0 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** | **100.0** |  |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

**Table 2B**; classifies the respondents into sex categories. It shows that 71 (45.8%) of the respondents are male, while 84 (54.2%) of the respondents are female. From this analysis, it is clear that the population of the study is majorly characterized by female respondents.

![A pie chart of gender

Description automatically generated]()

In **Table 3;** it classifies the respondents of age. It shows that 55(35.5%) of the respondents fall between the ages bracket of 18-20; 67 (43.2%) of the respondents fall between the ages of 21-23; 33 (21.3%) of the respondents fall between the age bracket of 24-29; from this analysis, it is revealed that the target population was reached.

**Table 3: Respondents Ages**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age** | | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Valid Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| **Valid** | **18-20** | 55 | 35.5 | 35.5 | 35.5 |
| **21-23** | 67 | 43.2 | 43.2 | 78.7 |
| **24-29** | 33 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 100.0 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** | **100.0** |  |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

In **Table 3**; represents the frequency distribution of the ages of all the respondents. The respondents that fall between the ages of 21 and 23 have the highest frequency of 67 which represents 43.2 percent of all the respondents.

![A pie chart of age

Description automatically generated]()

Table 4 classifies the respondents into the selected wards in Alimosho Local Government Area in Lagos State. It shows that 101 (65.2%) of the respondents were from Agbado/Oke-Odo, 43 (27.7%) of the respondents were from Ayobo/Ipaja and 11 (7.1%) of the respondents were from Egbeda/Akwonjo. From the analysis, it is revealed that Agbado/Okeodo has the highest population.

**Table 4: Respondent Wards**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Wards** | | **Frequency** | **Percent** | **Valid Percent** | **Cumulative Percent** |
| **Valid** | **Agbado/Okeodo** | 101 | 65.2 | 65.2 | 65.2 |
| **Ayoba/Ipaja** | 43 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 92.9 |
| **Egbeda/Akowonjo** | 11 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 100.0 |
| **Total** | **155** | **100.0** | **100.0** |  |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

![A pie chart of a number of people

Description automatically generated]()

In **Table 4;** shows the different wards**;** Agbado/Okeodo, Ayoba/Ipaja, and Egbeda/Akowonjo with a presented, frequency, percentage, valid percentage, and cumulative percentage and differences among their level of responses. The table shows that Agbado/Okeodo has the highest valid percentage of 65.2 while Egbeda/Akowonjo has the lowest valid percentage of 7.1.

**Table 5: Respondents Opinion on the perception of youth bulge and social conflict in Alimosho LGA**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Items** | **SA** | **A** | **UN** | **SD** | **D** | **Mean** | **Std** | **Decision** |
| The increase in the youth population is a problem in Alimosho LGA | 13 (8.4) | 16 (10.3) | 3 (1.9) | 65 (41.9) | 58 (37.4) | 3.89 | 1.25 | **Strongly**  **Disagree** |
| The increase in the youth population is the reason for the limited resources such as Job opportunities in Alimosho LGA | 27 (17.4) | 30 (20) | 4 (2.6) | 54 (34.8) | 39 (25.2) | 3.30 | 1.47 | **Undecided** |
| The increase in the youth population has led to an increase in armed robbery attacks in Alimosho LGA | 78 (50.3) | 59 (38.1) | 6 (3.9) | 10 (6.5) | 2 (1.3) | 1.70 | 0.91 | **Strongly Agree** |
| The increase in the youth population has led to an increase in thuggery in Alimosho LGA | 76 (49) | 65 (41.9) | 4 (2.6) | 8 (5.2) | 2 (1.3) | 1.68 | 0.86 | **Strongly Agree** |
| The increase in youth population has led to the rise of cultism in Alimosho LGA | 58 (37.4) | 56 (36.1) | 14 (9) | 11 (7.1) | 16 (10.3) | 2.17 | 1.29 | **Agree** |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

**Note:** N=155 SA =Strongly Agree, A=Agree, UN = Undecided, SD= Strongly Disagree D= Disagree

**Likert Scale interpretation**

**Strongly Agree -** 1 - 1.80

**Agree -** 1.80 - 2.60

**Undecided -** 2.60 - 3.40

**Strongly Disagree -** 3.40-4.20

**Disagree -** 4.20 - 5.00

**Interpretation:** The data analysis in Table 5 shows that most of the respondents strongly disagreed that the increase in the youth population is a problem in Alimosho LGA. Also, the majority of the respondents were undecided that the increase in the youth population is the reason for the limited resources such as Job opportunities in Alimosho LGA. They strongly agreed that the increase in the youth population has led to an increase in armed robbery attacks, thuggery, and cultism in Alimosho LGA.

**Respondent's Opinion on the utilization of youth bulge and reduction of social conflict**

The second goal of this study is to determine how well youth bulge has been utilized in Alimosho LGA. In analyzing these five measures (questions) which were measured on a Likert scale measurement. The result is shown in the table below.

**Likert Scale interpretation**

**Strongly Agree -** 1 - 1.80

**Agree -** 1.80 - 2.60

**Undecided -** 2.60 - 3.40

**Strongly Disagree -** 3.40-4.20

**Disagree -** 4.20 - 5.00

**Interpretation:** The data analysis shown in Table 6 states that most of the respondents strongly disagreed that the youths in Alimosho LGA are highly involved in the promotion of drug use among youth. They also strongly disagreed that the government, parents, and NGOs are heavily investing in the future of youths in Alimosho LGA. Most of the respondents went on to strongly agree that youths are involved in ensuring security and involved in the peace-making process in Alimosho LGA while the majority were undecided on the issue that there are community programs to help promote youth development in Alimosho LGA.

**Table 6:** Respondents’ opinion on the promotion of drug use among youths

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Items** | **SA** | **A** | **UN** | **SD** | **D** | **Mean** | **Std** | **Decision** |
| Youths in Alimosho LGA are highly involved in the promotion of drug use among Youths. | 17(11) | 19 (12.3) | 9 (5.8) | 54 (34.8) | 56 (36.1) | 3.73 | 1.35 | **Disagree** |
| Youths are involved in the peace-making process in Alimosho LGA | 97 (62.6) | 48 (31) | 6 (3.9) | 3 (1.9) | 1(0.6) | 1.47 | 0.72 | **Strongly Agree** |
| There are community programs to help promote youth development in Alimosho LGA | 37(23.9) | 30 (20) | 40 (25.8) | 25 (16.1) | 22 (14.2) | 2.77 | 1.36 | **Undecided** |
| Youths also take part in ensuring security in Alimosho LGA | 109 (70.3) | 44 (28.4) | 0 | 2 (1.3) | 0 | 1.32 | 0.55 | **Strongly Agree** |
| The government, parents, and NGOs are heavily investing in the future of youths in Alimosho LGA | 17  (11) | 18 (11.6) | 29 (18.7) | 43 (27.7) | 48 (31) | 3.56 | 1.33 | **Strongly Disagree** |

**Source: Researcher fieldwork (2023)**

**Note:** N=155 SA =Strongly Agree, A=Agree, UN = Undecided, SD= Strongly Disagree D= Disagree

**Table 7: Respondent's Opinion on the provisions to help solve social conflict.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Items** | **SA** | **A** | **UN** | **SD** | **D** | **Mean** | **Std** | **Decision** |
| The Youths are always indiscriminately arrested and detained in Alimosho LGA to improve their well-being. | 4  (2.6) | 16  (10.3) | 3  (1.9) | 58  (37.4) | 74  (47.7) | 4.17 | 1.06 | **Strongly Disagree** |
| Youths are provided with business loans to help grow their business in Alimosho LGA | 2  (1.3) | 1  (0.6) | 0 | 89  (57.4) | 63  (40.6) | 4.35 | .65 | **Disagree** |
| The youths in Alimosho LGA have been properly educated on their roles in society by their parents | 8  (5.2) | 14 (9) | 0 | 66  (42.6) | 67  (43.2) | 4.09 | 1.12 | **Strongly Disagree** |
| There are empowerment programs provided by the government for the youths in Alimosho LGA | 0 | 13 (8.4) | 15  (9.7) | 61  (39.4) | 66 (42.6) | 4.16 | .92 | **Strongly Disagree** |
| Rules and Regulations are strictly enforced to help curb conflict among youths in Alimosho LGA | 10 (6.5) | 19 (12.3) | 57 (36.8) | 0 | 69 (44.5) | 4.01 | 1.24 | **Strongly Disagree** |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

**Note:** N=155 SA =Strongly Agree, A=Agree, UN = Undecided, SD= Strongly Disagree D= Disagree

The Third goal of this study is to find out the provisions made to help reduce social conflict in Alimosho LGA. In analyzing these five measures (questions) which were measured on a Likert scale measurement.

**Likert Scale interpretation**

**Strongly Agree -** 1 - 1.80

**Agree -** 1.80 - 2.60

**Undecided -** 2.60 - 3.40

**Strongly Disagree -** 3.40-4.20

**Disagree -** 4.20 - 5.00

**Interpretation:** The data analysis shown in Table 7 states that most of the respondents strongly disagreed that youths are always indiscriminately arrested and detained in Alimosho LGA to improve their well-being and the majority strongly disagreed that youths have not been properly educated on their roles in the society by their parents and that no empowerment programs are being provided by the government in Alimosho LGA. The youths also strongly disagreed that rules and regulations are strictly enforced to help curb conflict among youths in Alimosho LGA.

**Hypotheses Testing**

The statistical tool to be used for hypothesis testing is the Chi-square goodness fit. It is a non-parametric test used to find out how the observed value of a given phenomenon is significantly different from the expected value. It is the chosen statistical tool so that we can conduct the hypotheses testing.

**Hypothesis 1:** Ho: Youth Bulge Does not Trigger Social Conflict in Alimosho LGA

Hi: Youth Bulge triggers social conflict in Alimosho LGA.

Table 1-5 below shows the data analysis of Section C of the questionnaire which is titled Perception on the relationship between youth bulge and social conflict. The table shows the observed N result and the Expected N results as well as the difference between the observed result and the expected results.

The formula for finding the chi-square

X2 = (observed frequency - expected frequency)2

(Expected value)

**Table 8:** **Respondents’ opinion on the increase in the youth population in Alimosho**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The increase in the youth population is a problem in Alimosho LGA** | | | |
|  | **Observed N** | **Expected N** | **Residual** |
| **Strongly Agree** | 13 | 31.0 | -18.0 |
| **Agree** | 16 | 31.0 | -15.0 |
| **Undecided** | 3 | 31.0 | -28.0 |
| **Strongly Disagree** | 65 | 31.0 | 34.0 |
| **Disagree** | 58 | 31.0 | 27.0 |
| **Total** | **155** |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The increase in the youth population is the reason for the** **limited resources such as Job opportunities in Alimosho LGA.** | | | |
|  | **Observed N** | **Expected N** | **Residual** |
| **Strongly agree** | 27 | 31.0 | -4.0 |
| **Agree** | 31 | 31.0 | .0 |
| **Undecided** | 4 | 31.0 | -27.0 |
| **Strongly Disagree** | 54 | 31.0 | 23.0 |
| **Disagree** | 39 | 31.0 | 8.0 |
| **Total** | **155** |  |  |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

In **Table 8,** itrepresents the Respondents’ opinions on the increase in the youth population in Alimosho. The observed N of those with strongly agreed is 13 while the Expected N is 31.0 with a residual of -18.0. In Table 8, those with strongly disagree are more in number indicating that youth bulge cannot be linked with the limited resources such as Job opportunities in Alimosho LGA.

**Table 9: Respondents opinion on the effects of increase in youth population**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The increase in the youth population has led to an increase in thuggery in Alimosho LGA** | | | |
|  | **Observed N** | **Expected N** | **Residual** |
| **Strongly agree** | 76 | 31.0 | 45.0 |
| **Agree** | 65 | 31.0 | 34.0 |
| **Undecided** | 4 | 31.0 | -27.0 |
| **Strongly Disagree** | 8 | 31.0 | -23.0 |
| **Disagree** | 2 | 31.0 | -29.0 |
| **Total** | **155** |  |  |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

**Table 9** is the outcome of the Respondents’ opinion on the increase in the youth population and how it has led to an increase in armed robbery attacks in Alimosho LGA. Strongly Agree has the highest in Observed N which shows a linkage between the youth bulge and armed robbery in Ikorodu.

**Table 10: Respondents opinion on how the increase in youth population has led to the rise of cultism in Alimosho LGA**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The increase in the youth** **population has led to the rise of cultism in Alimosho LGA** | | | |
|  | **Observed N** | **Expected N** | **Residual** |
| Strongly agree | 58 | 31.0 | 27.0 |
| Agree | 56 | 31.0 | 25.0 |
| Undecided | 14 | 31.0 | -17.0 |
| Strongly Disagree | 11 | 31.0 | -20.0 |
| Disagree | 16 | 31.0 | -15.0 |
| Total | 155 |  |  |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

**Table 10** is an outcome of the Respondents' opinion on how the increase in the youth population has led to the rise of cultism in Alimosho LGA. The Respondents that have the highest Observed N of 58 is an indicator that links youth bulge with cultism. Those with disagree being lowest with an Expected N of 16 further prove that cultism is linked with the youth bulge.

From the output table 11 below, the result of the chi-square test reveals that the p< value is 0.000 which means that the observed value and Expected Value are statistically significant. Since the chi-square p< value threshold is **0.05** and the result of the chi-square test is less than the threshold P< value, we shall reject the null hypothesis which states that Youth Bulge triggers social conflict in Alimosho LGA and accept the hypothesis which states that Youth Bulge trigger does not social conflict in Alimosho LGA.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 11: Test Statistics** | | | | | |
|  | The increase in the youth population is a problem in Alimosho LGA | The increase in the youth population is the reason for the limited resources such as Job opportunities in Alimosho LGA | The increase in the youth population has led to an increase in armed robbery attacks in Alimosho LGA | The increase in the youth population has led to an increase in thuggery in Alimosho LGA | The increase in the youth population has led to the rise of cultism in Alimosho LGA |
| **Chi-Square** | 103.806a | 43.161a | 158.065a | 170.323a | 73.161a |
| **Df** | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| **Asymp. Sig.** | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 | .000 |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 31.0.

**Hypothesis II:** Ho: The youth bulge has not been maximally utilized in Alimosho LGA.

Hi: The youth bulge has been maximally utilized in Alimosho LGA.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12: Youths in Alimosho LGA are highly involved in the promotion of drug use among Youths. | | | |
|  | **Observed N** | **Expected N** | **Residual** |
| **Strongly agree** | 17 | 31.0 | -14.0 |
| **Agree** | 19 | 31.0 | -12.0 |
| **Undecided** | 9 | 31.0 | -22.0 |
| **Strongly Disagree** | 54 | 31.0 | 23.0 |
| **Disagree** | 56 | 31.0 | 25.0 |
| **Total** | **155** |  |  |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

**Table 12** is an outcome of the Respondent's opinion that Youths in Alimosho LGA are highly involved in the promotion of drug use among Youths. Those with disagree have the highest Observed N of 56 which is dissociating the youths from drug-related activities.

**Table 13: Youths' Involvement in the peace-making Process in Alimosho LGA**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Youths are involved in the peace-making process in Alimosho LGA** | | | |
|  | **Observed N** | **Expected N** | **Residual** |
| **Strongly agree** | 97 | 31.0 | 66.0 |
| **Agree** | 48 | 31.0 | 17.0 |
| **Undecided** | 6 | 31.0 | -25.0 |
| **Strongly Disagree** | 3 | 31.0 | -28.0 |
| **Disagree** | 1 | 31.0 | -30.0 |
| **Total** | **155** |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **There are community programs to help promote youth development in Alimosho LGA** | | | |
|  | **Observed N** | **Expected N** | **Residual** |
| **Strongly agree** | 37 | 31.0 | 6.0 |
| **Agree** | 31 | 31.0 | .0 |
| **Undecided** | 40 | 31.0 | 9.0 |
| **Strongly Disagree** | 25 | 31.0 | -6.0 |
| **Disagree** | 22 | 31.0 | -9.0 |
| **Total** | **155** |  |  |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

**Table 13** shows the Respondent's opinions on Youths' involvement in the peace-making Process in Alimosho LGA. Those with strongly agree have the highest Observed N of 97 which is an indicator that youth leadership in Alimosho LGA is also peace-loving despite the unruly behaviour of many of them.

**Table 14: Respondents’ opinion on youths’ participation in ensuring security in Alimosho LGA**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Youths also take** **part in ensuring security in Alimosho LGA** | | | |
|  | **Observed N** | **Expected N** | **Residual** |
| **Strongly agree** | 109 | 51.7 | 57.3 |
| **Agree** | 44 | 51.7 | -7.7 |
| **Strongly Disagree** | 2 | 51.7 | -49.7 |
| **Total** | **155** |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The government, parents, and NGOs are heavily investing in the future of youths in Alimosho LGA** | | | |
|  | **Observed N** | **Expected N** | **Residual** |
| **Strongly agree** | 17 | 31.0 | -14.0 |
| **Agree** | 18 | 31.0 | -13.0 |
| **Undecided** | 29 | 31.0 | -2.0 |
| **Strongly Disagree** | 43 | 31.0 | 12.0 |
| **Disagree** | 48 | 31.0 | 17.0 |
| **Total** | **155** |  |  |

**Source: Researcher fieldwork, 2023**

Intable 12-14 above, it shows the data analysis of Section C of the questionnaire which is titled utilization of Youth Bulge and Reduction of Social Conflict. The table shows the observed result and the expected results as well as the difference between the observed result and the expected results.

The formula for finding the chi-square =

**Table 15: Test of Statistics**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test Statistics** | | | | | |
|  | Youths in Alimosho LGA are highly involved in the promotion of drug use among Youths. | Youths are involved in the peace-making process in Alimosho LGA | There are community programs to help promote youth development in Alimosho LGA | Youths also take part in ensuring security in Alimosho LGA | The government, parents, and NGOs are heavily investing in the future of youths in Alimosho LGA |
| **Chi-Square** | 63.806a | 224.323a | 7.548a | 112.503b | 25.871a |
| **df** | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| **Asymp. Sig.** | **.000** | **.000** | **.110** | **.000** | **.000** |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 31.0.

b. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 51.7.

InFrom Table 15, the result of the chi-square test reveals that the p< value is 0.000 and 0.110. This means that the observed value and expected value are statistically significant. Since the chi-square p< value threshold is 0.05 and the result of the chi-square test is less than the threshold P< value, we shall reject the null hypothesis which states that youth bulge has been maximally utilized in Alimosho LGA and accept the hypothesis that youth bulge has not been maximally utilized in Alimosho LGA.

**Hypothesis 3:**

Ho: There are little or no provisions available to help solve social conflict among youths in Alimosho LGA.

Hi: Some provisions are available to help solve social conflict among youths in Alimosho LGA.

**Table 16:** **Respondents' opinion on indiscriminate arrest and detention of youths in Alimosho LGA**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The Youths are always indiscriminately arrested and detained in Alimosho LGA to improve their well-being.** | | | |
|  | **Observed N** | **Expected N** | **Residual** |
| **Strongly agree** | 4 | 31.0 | -27.0 |
| **Agree** | 16 | 31.0 | -15.0 |
| **Undecided** | 3 | 31.0 | -28.0 |
| **Strongly Disagree** | 58 | 31.0 | 27.0 |
| **Disagree** | 74 | 31.0 | 43.0 |
| **Total** | **155** |  |  |
| **Youths are provided with business loans to help grow their business in Alimosho LGA** | | | |
|  | **Observed N** | **Expected N** | **Residual** |
| **Strongly agree** | 2 | 38.8 | -36.7 |
| **Agree** | 1 | 38.8 | -37.7 |
| **Strongly Disagree** | 89 | 38.8 | 50.3 |
| **Disagree** | 63 | 38.8 | 24.3 |
| **Total** | **155** |  |  |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

**Table 16,** shows the opinion of Respondents on the indiscriminate arrest and detention of youths in Alimosho LGA. It disagrees with the highest Observed N of 74 indicating that the government does not use indiscriminate arrest on the youths. The second part which says that Youths are provided with business loans to help grow their business in Alimosho LGA strongly disagrees with the highest Observed N of 89, thereby indicating that there is no intervention in helping the bulging youths with business loans.

**Table 17: opinions on empowerment programs provided by the government for the youths in Alimosho LGA**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **There are empowerment programs provided by the government for the youths in Alimosho LGA** | | | |
|  | **Observed N** | **Expected N** | **Residual** |
| **Agree** | 13 | 38.8 | -25.7 |
| **Undecided** | 15 | 38.8 | -23.7 |
| **Strongly Disagree** | 61 | 38.8 | 22.3 |
| **Disagree** | 66 | 38.8 | 27.3 |
| **Total** | **155** |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The youths in Alimosho LGA have been properly educated on their roles in society by their parents** | | | |
|  | **Observed N** | **Expected N** | **Residual** |
| **Strongly agree** | 8 | 38.8 | -30.7 |
| **Agree** | 14 | 38.8 | -24.7 |
| **Strongly Disagree** | 66 | 38.8 | 27.3 |
| **Disagree** | 67 | 38.8 | 28.3 |
| **Total** | **155** |  |  |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

Tables 15-16, and 17 show the data analysis of Section D of the questionnaire which is titled Provision to Help Solve Social Conflict. The table shows the observed result and the expected results as well as the difference between the observed result and the expected results.

**Table 18: Opinions on Rules and Regulations are strictly enforced to help curb conflict among youths in Alimosho LGA**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Rules and Regulations are strictly enforced to help curb conflict among youths in Alimosho LGA** | | | |
|  | **Observed N** | **Expected N** | **Residual** |
| **Strongly agree** | 10 | 38.8 | -28.7 |
| **Agree** | 19 | 38.8 | -19.7 |
| **Strongly Disagree** | 57 | 38.8 | 18.3 |
| **Disagree** | 69 | 38.8 | 30.3 |
| **Total** | **155** |  |  |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

Table 18; shows that the result of the chi-square test reveals that the p< value is 0.000 which means that is statistically significant. Since the chi-square p< value threshold is 0.05 and the result of the chi-square test is less than the threshold P< value, we shall reject the null hypothesis which State that there are enough provisions available to help solve social conflict among youths in Alimosho LGA and accept the alternate hypothesis which states that there are not enough provisions available to help solve social conflict among youths in Alimosho LG

**Table 19: Test Statistics**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 19: Test Statistics** | | | | | |
|  | The Youths are always indiscriminately arrested and detained in Alimosho LGA to improve their well-being. | Youths are provided with business loans to help grow their business in Alimosho LGA | The youths in Alimosho LGA have been properly educated on their roles in society by their parents | There are empowerment programs provided by the government for the youths in Alimosho LGA | Rules and Regulations are strictly enforced to help curb conflict among youths in Alimosho LGA |
| **Chi-Square** | 139.226a | 151.968b | 79.968b | 63.606b | 63.606b |
| **Df** | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| **Asymp. Sig.** | **.000** | **.000** | **.000** | **.000** | **.000** |

**Source:** Researcher fieldwork, 2023.

Table 19 is a Test Statistics Table that used Chi-Square in the analysis of the outcome of the opinion of respondents on questions administered. The test shows that 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 31.0. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5, and the minimum expected cell frequency is 38.8.

**Discussion of Findings**

One of the key discoveries from this study is that youth bulge does not directly trigger social conflict as it is not a problem until it is mismanaged and ignored. This is what Beehner (2007) in a similar study said that demographers are quick to stress that youth bulges do not solely explain these civil conflicts corruption, ethno-religious tensions, poverty, and poor political institutions but do play a part in contributing to it. There are some causes of youth bulge-related violence and one of such is the rural-urban migration. This is because the cities do not have enough infrastructure to accommodate the migration hence there is a struggle over scarce resources. (Beehner, 2007).

Secondly, the study reveals that the youths in Almosho LGA have not been maximally utilized so that it can help reduce social conflict in Alimosho LGA. Most of the respondent claims that the government, parents, and NGOs are not heavily investing in the future of youths in Alimosho LGA. Alimosho youth is an asset that is readily capable of transforming Alimosho from its current look and feel into a city of wonder, this I believe is incontestable. The code to crack is to create for the youth the opportunity to join in the 'value creation' train joggling our dear country to economic greatness as we find in China, Malaysia, and the UAE today (Aroworatira, 2022). Lastly, this study also found that there are little, or no provisions being made available to help reduce social conflict in Alimosho LGA. Most of the respondents believe that there are no business loans and empowerment programs to help quell the conflict.

**Summary**

The study sampled a total of 155 respondents who are all youths within the age bracket 15-29 both sexes included. The other demographic characteristics of the population include a total of 71 males and 84 females. This revealed that the female population was more than the male population in the study. The study further shows a distribution of the sample population which includes three (3) wards in Alimosho LGA of which Agbado/Okeodo has 101 respondents, Akwonjo/Egbeda has 11 respondents and Ayoba/Ipaja has 43 respondents.

The study then went on to determine the respondent’s perception of Youth bulge and social conflict and most of the respondents strongly disagreed that the increase in youth population is a problem in Alimosho LGA. The study then went on to ascertain how well the youth bulge has been utilized in Alimosho LGA and because of the analysis, most of the respondents strongly disagreed that the youths in Alimosho LGA are highly involved in the promotion of drug use among youth as shown in Table 12. They also strongly disagreed that the government, parents, and NGOs are heavily investing in the future of youths in Alimosho LGA. Most of the respondents went on to strongly agree that youths are involved in ensuring security and involved in the peace-making process in Alimosho LGA while the majority were undecided on the issue that there are community programs to help promote youth development in Alimosho LGA. From the hypotheses testing, these were the conclusion reached: that youth bulge does not directly trigger social conflict also youth bulge has not been maximally utilized in Alimosho LGA; Lastly, there are little or no provisions that are available to help solve social conflict among youths in Alimosho LGA.

**Conclusion**

This study in its findings concluded that Youth bulge does not directly trigger social conflict but is also affected by the uneven distribution of resources in the society as posited by the social conflict theory. Youth bulge is a factor and social conflict that relates to it can be triggered by other factors that emanate from the structure of the society. Secondly, it concludes that youth bulge has not been maximally utilized in Alimosho LGA and that it should be so that it can help reduce social conflict and lead to growth in the development of Nigeria. Lastly, this study concluded that there are not enough provisions to help reduce social conflict as some are seen to be ineffective.

**Recommendations**

Youth bulge as a phenomenon if well managed can help in the development of a nation and if mismanaged or ignored, it can lead to several consequences and then can be regarded as a demographic bomb. So here is my recommendation:

**Creation of job opportunities:** The government should create job opportunities as the existing jobs are not greater than the number of youths in Alimosho LGA. According to the World Bank report on the unemployment rate in Nigeria, the rate has increased from 6.4 in 2010 to 33.3 in 2020. Although the government has enacted various job creation policies that support existing

businesses, and encourage start-ups, the government still needs to help make these policies favourable for all and help make the business environment suitable for growth. Alongside provisions of jobs, employability skills programs should be organized more often like the YOUNG-ONES Impartation and Empowerment Program Africa International Conferences (YIEPAIC Lagos).

**Education:** Proper education on the roles of the youth in their communities should be conducted as so many of these youths do not know what they can do to contribute positively to their community. Educational programs should include mental health, emotional intelligence, duties, and obligations of citizens, and many more. This will go a long way in reducing the social conflicts among the youths and individuals in the community. This can be provided for by the government, parents, and as well NGOs.

**Youths should be carried along in the activities of the state:** Youths should be allowed to participate in activities that help to accelerate the growth of the community. For instance, committees should be set up and youths should be made to become active members so that they can be able to make decisions for the betterment of society.

**Collaborate with schools and educational institutions:** Partner with schools and educational institutions to implement conflict resolution programs, social and emotional learning initiatives, and extracurricular activities that promote cooperation and respect. Incorporate conflict resolution and empathy-building components into the curriculum to provide a holistic approach to addressing social conflicts.

Furthermore, concerning the recommendations made the

Lack of access to health services can lead to poor health outcomes and reduced productivity.

- Lack of political representation, which can lead to feelings of disenfranchisement and frustration among young people.

- Limited opportunities for economic advancement, which can lead to social unrest and unrest.

These challenges may be due to a variety of factors, such as limited resources, corruption, and a lack of political will.

**Disclosure of Interest**

The Authors report there is no form of interest concerning this paper.

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