Research Paper

Political Violence: Towards Curtailing Youth Restiveness

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ABSTRACT:*Politicalviolence has become a widespreadphenomenon, as well stance as the major means of achieving desire goals in most countries of the third world, at the same time most of the youth remained the major perpetrators and victims to the scenario. This current article tends to provide certain solutions in limiting youth involvement in any social menace. Thus, qualitative method based on case study was used to collect and analyzed the data. In order to solve or reduce youth involvement in social vices, the article understand that establishment and enactment of the law, provision of education, eradication of poverty through job creation and commitment of both the community and government are the majorsolutionsin ensuring peace. The paper recommends that the government should give much emphases and priority to youth development.*
KEYWORDS;*poverty, violence, peace, youth, government*

I.   INTRODUCTION

Political violence can take several forms or meaning, that's depends on how individual view it. Though, the concept is not a new issue in the contemporary world, scholars tend to explain it from every angle and these debate is still ongoing.Political violence can be a comprehensive term as violence is inevitable; but, it is usually used to signify internal political crisis (Bealey, and Johnson 1999). Hobsbawm (1963) believe that political violence is normally an unpleasant situation that is committed in the context of political conflicts, it can also be linked with its causes or through it motives in regards to political situations. In a nutshell, political violence means any violence, crisis that occur in any of it form as a result of human rights violation, economic depression, lack of quality education, poverty and unemployment mention but few. Therefore, any violence, crisis and youth restiveness in any form is highly regarded as a security threat to the peaceful co-existence of people living within the environment. Most studies have shown that political violence are normally carried out by youth and they mostly become the major victims (UNODC & World Bank, 2007). The question remains that what future the state has if its youth involve in social menace?

Youth in any society comprises and carry the highest number of the population, they remain the work force and have the ability to take any task within the community. Consequently, in most cases, especially in developing countries youth are found to be the perpetrators and victims of violence and their involvement in such social dis order is high (UNODC & World Bank, 2007).It is believed that in these societies of developing nations youth were been denied their basic right(necessities) by their own society, and the denial of these basic necessities (education and employment) are always or can be transforming into an influencing factor to their participation in social menace which has negative result to the society, state and the country were they are living. For the purpose of clarification to the matter, the paper uses the 'Sara Suka' group of Bauchi to understand the possible ways in mitigating youth restiveness.

'Sara Suka' is a group of youths living in Bauchi state, whose main act was that of thuggery, killing, rape, destruction of properties, thief and robbery among others. 'Sara Suka' literally means cutting and stabbing and the name though, was given to this group of youth due to their nature of activities in the state. The objective of this article has been to identify the major solutions to the problem of youth. In regards to the solutions, the paper sought to obtain an individual (informants) idea and suggestion in finding a way out of this social problem of 'Sara Suka' and youth in general. By solutions it means the explanation and pinpointing some suggested areas which the paper feels that if care is taken and due consideration is given, then the 'Sara Suka' or youth menace can be reduced or even become a history in the state.

II.   THEORETICAL EXPLANATION

As youth restiveness becoming a security threat to the peaceful coexistence of individual, the paper employ the securitization theory to explain the findings of the article. The securitization theory is framework that tends to explain security threat and challenges within the society. The theory become prominent and originated by the work of Ole Wæver (1998, 2011) through Copenhagen school and later, Buzan, and Williams among the prominent scholars of the theory. The theory is rooted and one of the international relations theories.

Wæver, (2004), sees security as a social and inter-subjective construction, that is the meaning of security. These meaning of security by'Wæver' clarified the worried concern and fear of threat among the people that can lead toloss of societal value. In order to avoid 'everything' from becoming a threat to the society, a successful securitization process can be applied which consists of three steps. These are: (1) the threats need to be identified, (2) urgent attention, and (3) effects on inter-unit relations by breaking free of rules (Buzan et al. ,1998). Therefore, securitization means providing alternative solutions to a particular security issues that seems to becoming a threat to the society. Any security issue that is emanating in the society need to be addressed with urgent action. No society in this world wants to live with a security threat, based on these, this paper adopts the idea of securitization in providing alternative solutions to youth restiveness as its becoming a security challenges which impose a security threat to the peaceful co-existence of humanity in society.

III.   METHODOLOGY

Thispaper was qualitative research base on case study method. The cases were chosen from Bakaro, Kofar Idi, KofarDomi and KarofinMadaki communities in MajidadiBWard under Bauchi local government area, Bauchi state. Two groups of thugs were chosen from every community, purposive and snowballing techniques was used in identifying the informants and they are selected based on their experience, knowledge, character and most live within these communities. The groupof informants were categorized into two; the 'Sara Suka' members and the retired ones represented the first categorywith identification code of alphabet (A, B, C, D etc.). While the second category include; experts, districts head, parent, victims, civil servants, medical doctors and vigilantes with the identification code of numbers (1, 2, 3 etc.).One on one interview based on semi structure was used to collect data directly from the informants.The information obtain from the interview were transcribed, coded and themes were provided based on the paper objectives, then interpretation process was also use to analyzed the findings. Finally, secondary sources were utilized to support the findings of the study.

IV.   FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

After identifying and sorting the codes, the following codes and themes represents the research findings:

1.   Establishment and Enactment of Law

This aspect explains the law section that was written in either the constitution or electoral act that states the nature of punishment for youth involvement in political violence or any social vice. It is believed that allcountrieshave a written law that explain the nature of punishments, if anyone found to be involved in social vice acts; but, the problem is that the article of the law seems to be missing or neglected in the democratic process. On the other hand, other laws that have been left out in either the constitution or the electoral acts need to be established and inserted into such books. Therefore, this study has intended to remind the existing government about the current situation of the 'Sara Suka' and the nature of the punishment that was highlighted in the constitution or in the electoral act. On this note, most of the informant believe that the proper way to tackle youth restiveness is first by providing a law, for instance; Informer 4, believed that one of the ways to tackle the menace was to establish a law.

"The proper solution in tackling these things is to create a law of sensitizing the youth themselves. If there's an agency, a transparent agency that comes to make some corrections of certain things and provides a holistic approach to those things and is backed up by the government, I think it will mitigate the problem"(Informer, 4)

Informer 6, also agreed that the law was very crucial in tackling the problem of the 'Sara Suka'.

"One of the things that will be put into consideration in tackling the 'Sara Suka' menace in the state is by enacting a strong law and the law should not be in favor of any party." (Informer, 6)

Both Informer 4 and Informer 6 believed that one of the way in combating youth restiveness is by establishing a strong law. The argument is that only if there is an independent agency or a law (power of the judiciary) in the state, that can make a decision without the intervention from other arms of the government; then, the problem can be properly addressed.

Moreover, informer 3, on the other hand, posited that there are existing laws in the electoral act that stipulate the type of punishment to any social menace but the laws have been neglected.

"Although, there are some laws that are in the electoral act that have dealt with a situation like this. And the problem is that the law was not put into consideration, because the politicians made it or since they have power over the act, it can be amended at any time to favor them or their allies. But, if those acts were considered by the government and put into practice things would have been better for now. So, the law is very significant in this dimension." (Informer, 3)

Even though, this informer (3) was critically, criticizing the government and the politicians on their role of neglecting the provision of the constitution, Informer 5 also shared a similar view that the law was there and it stated the type of punishment but it was abandoned.

"Umm! The law is there I can say, and it clearly states and stipulates the type of punishment, if anyone found to be or engaged in violence or any political disorder. But the situation is quite disturbing as such laws have been neglected. For the betterment of tomorrow, I think the government should bring out such laws and impose them in the electoral process; also, there should be a guide and it should be preserved in the society. Once this is done, things like the 'Sara Suka' will not be in Bauchi." (Informer, 5)

These informants assumed that the law which seeks to address the problem of the 'Sara Suka' or any of its kind is there written in the constitution or in the electoral acts; but, the problem or the reason why such acts of the 'Sara Suka' persist is that those laws were being abandoned by the government. And only if such laws are active in the society, then the problem of the 'Sara Suka' can be combated. Therefore, according to the informants, they all believed that a law did exist in the state, but it was neglected by the politicians in order to protect their own interest and their political ambition. The current order that was signed by the government is "shoot on sight", and these orders were faced with numerous criticisms by the indigenous of the state as it can only propagate the activities.

In this regards, it is important for both the state and federal governments to take the necessary action towards establishing or enacting the law that can combat the 'Sara Suka' menace, which has been threatening the public peace. These findings were in line with a study conducted by Samuel (2011) who believed that the extent to which any criminal act persists and contributes to a security threat that leads to a violation of law and order which leads to impose threat to the governance, depends on how the law is being handed by the government in the society. This shows that the level of any criminal activity increases when the government fails to fulfill its duty. For example, the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria in section 14 (2) (b) states the call of duty of the government that the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of the government. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the government to provide and execute maximum policies on security issues in order to enhance the security and welfare of its citizens. The fact is that the Nigerian government is trying its best in providing security and protection of its citizens from a security threat, but it fails in some instances. In this regards, the government should put more effort in providing the welfare and guaranteed security to its citizen and this can only be achieved if the rule of law is abided.

On the bases of these, to ensure the maximum security for the people, the Human Rights watch (2003) reported that the government's new law enforcement initiative permits police to shoot on sight in certain circumstances; that is, the government has given the police the authority to deal with any situation of the 'Sara Suka' problem and shoot any person that was seen using any means of thuggery. Yet, this new law enforcement was not fully accepted by the people as they believed that the police can misuse their power to threaten the innocent souls, as further added by (Dingyadi, 2011), that innocent people were mistreated in which politicians connived with the security or any law enforcement to arrest political opponents on the pretext of security reasons. This is not the way out; rather, the government should consider the law or establish new laws that can address the situation.

The fact is that the country has a legal judgment that has been explained in the Electoral Act and the Constitution, or new laws should be established; for example, the Electoral Act (2010) stipulates that Section 95(5)39 provides that no political party or member of a political party shall retain, organize, train or equip any person or group of persons for the purpose of enabling them to be employed for the use or display of physical force or coercion in promoting any political force's objective or interest. This act can be interpreted that, no candidate, person or group of persons shall directly or indirectly threaten any person with the use of force or violence during any political campaign in order to compel that person or any other person to support or refrain from supporting a political party or candidate. The penalty for violation in the case of an individual is N50, 000.00 or imprisonment for a term of six months and N250, 000.00 fines for political parties (Samuel, 2011). These penalties were implemented in the electoral act of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Therefore, nobody should be above the law and there is no individual that the law cannot punish, only if there is loyalty and obedience to the rule of law then issues like the 'Sara Suka' menace can be solved.

From the discussion above, it can be further explained that establishment of laws that can address the situation of the 'Sara Suka' are needed to be considered, and that the laws have become very crucial in tackling those problems; because, laws are made to punish offenders in every community or society. So, laws should be

preserved and respected in the society by all categories of individual in the community. This means that everybody is equal to the law in the community or society, there is no elite, leader or anything like that, and rather a law can punish any offender irrespective of their status. Developed nations, such as the North Korea, USA, UK, and France amongst others are in a better position in the world not because they are better than the developing countries, but because of the expense of the quality and the strictness of the rule of law, which punishes any offenders irrespective of their status or background. So, the law is very crucial when it comes to societal progress and development. However, the level of development in some extent was measure on the quality of education among youths.

2. EDUCATION

Education is one of the powerful weapons or means of developing a society. Education becomes very necessary, especially for youth in order to take the challenges that are confronting them and the community or society they live in. So, education is very vital in tackling the 'Sara Suka' menace or any youth restiveness in the state. In most communities and societies in Bauchi, children are finding it very difficult to go to school due to one reason or another, and that has contributed to and increased their participation in the 'Sara Suka', as a result of their low thinking and perspective in general. This notion was quoted from the informants of the study as seen below;

Informer B, thinks that the very first thing the government should do is to provide free education to the youth.
"Eh, education is very important, especially for us (youth), I know I can't afford to pay the tuition fee, so the government has to help us by providing free basic education"(Informer, B).

Informer D, also agreed that education could reduce the high rate of the 'Sara Suka' participation as lots of them have never been in school.
"Yes, quality education can reduce our participation in thuggery, because once we are educated we can find a good job to do"(Informer, D)

Informer A, believed that education is one of the major steps in reducing youth involvement in the 'Sara Suka' menace.
"Well, we all want to go to school, but the problem is the fees, the fees are very high. So, the government should provide free education for us, because most of us don't know how to go to school or can't afford to pay the school fees." (Informer, A)

The majority of the 'Sara Suka' members agreed that education can play a role in controlling their problem in the state. This means that although these boys are illiterates, they believe that if they go to school they can be able to find a good job and start a new life. On the basis of this, informer 6, calls on the government to subsidies the education sector so that every child can go to school.
"That's why we are calling the attention of the state government to subsidies the educational sector so that every child can have full access to education in the state."(Informer, 6)

Additionally, informer 3, also added that a key to societal success depends on the level of literacy among the youth.
"The key to societal development is its level of literacy amongst its citizens, especially the youth. The government should make sure each and every child is given his/her right to education, because once you are literate, I don't think you can join or be involved in this problem. But, in a situation whereby the illiteracy rate is higher than the literacy, then that society is in a position to experience underdevelopment." (Informer, 3)

Informer 5, the civil servant, posited that the government is taking some necessary measures in tackling the educational problem in the society.
"Yes, the government has realized that one of the major problems of the youth in the state is a lack of education, and the government is fully aware that children are finding it very difficult to go to school as a result of one thing or another. the government has seek assistance from the international organization to invest in educational sector" (Informer, 5)

From the above statements, the informants believed that education increases the societal development, particularly if the youth are literates; and to achieve this, the government needs to subsidize the education sector so that every child can be benefited from going to school in the state, it is believing that quality education mold character and produces good and great leaders. This notion was further by Dennis (2013) who mention that education is a very good means of crime management as it helps to keep citizens from falling victim to fraud and other offenses. Education all over the world is expected to transmit what is worthwhile to both the individual and the society. That is, education molds the character of the people, leading them to know and

appreciate things that are worthy and good. It is the function of the education to produce virtue based on the correct opinion and a necessary precondition for virtue based on knowledge. Valuable education talks about character molding, positive attitudinal changes, and dedication to duty, honesty, hard work, perseverance, trustworthiness, love, patience, and truthfulness. This feature of education is what every community should strive towards, in order to have a well-developed community. Zango (2010) added that education in this sense becomes a very important aspect to be addressed as it has a very positive impact on the youth and the society as a whole. Education is absolutely beneficial for society on the whole. It is a lifelong process for each person that needs to be reinforced throughout life. However, people need an educational system that may eradicate illiteracy and may provide the common man with an access not only to basic education but also for higher and technical education.

In this regards, the government should address the educational sector's problem by letting all the members of the public be the beneficiaries. Even the scholarship that was made to help the citizens should be distributed to the whole part of the society not only to a specific segment of the society. Based on this, previous studies (Dennis, 2013; Zango, 2010) show that a country like the USA, UK, and Malaysia can further progress and develop because they make education to be a number one right and priority to a child, this means that every child has the right to education and the government of those countries have provided that right to its citizens without denying any. So, the qualities of education in the youth strengthen the nation's development and reduces the chances of youth restiveness in the society.

Moreso, the government should engage in a policy designing that can create job opportunities for the youth, especially the literates. The reason was that some scholars were on the opinion that when there's a high rate of literacy among youth without job opportunities, that can also lead to youth restiveness, for example, Garba (2010) portrays that even if there is a high rate of literacy in the society without employment, especially amongst the youth, it can also cause youth involvement in the 'Sara Suka' or any social disorder. He believed that literates are always striving for positive change in the society. Therefore, the above point of view from the literature and the informants' views has supported the findings of this paper that, one of the solutions to address the youth restiveness is by making education the primary right to all youth irrespective of their background. The next part or theme seeks to explain how job creation can address the problem of the 'Sara Suka' in the state.

3. ERADICATION OF POVERTY THROUGH JOB CREATION

Even if there is a high turnout of youth education in the state, which is high literacy amongst the youth, but fail to secure a job the tendencies of youth restiveness is high.This means that without job creation then poverty will remain with the people and the social problem will continue. So, there is a need for the government to provide policies that can solve the problem of poverty in the state. For example, most of the 'Sara Suka' members stated that job or business creation is all they need to withdraw from the 'Sara Suka' participation or any social disorder. Once there is no job or business, then they have no option but to participate fully in such acts. Informer E, for example, posited that before he wanted to continue with his studies, but he couldn't and that was what made him to be part of the 'Sara Suka'.

"Although, my first plan was to continue with my studies, but I couldn't do that. The things that made me to opt out of the group were the business capital, which I got from one of my family members. Though it's a loan, it's helped me a lot. I'm now fully a businessman and I have nothing to do with the 'Sara Suka' anymore. I also believe if other members could get such assistance, they would equally drop out from the 'Sara Suka' participation." (Informer, E)

This clearly outlines how desperate these groups of people (Sara Suka) are, in seeking for something that can engage them in the form of a job or business. That is, the current situation in the state of the high rate of unemployment has made them to participate in the 'Sara Suka' and only when the government provides job opportunities for them, will there be no more participation in social vices.

Based on this, informer 3, suggested to the government that the problem can be secured by establishing skills' acquisition to the youth in the state.

"The problem can be addressed by establishing a kind of policy that can empower the youth most especially via skills' acquisitions." (Informer, 3)

Informer 6, has also shared a similar view that the government should create jobs and business chances for the youth in the state.

"The government should provide job and business opportunity for these youth. The government can at least hire some professionals to train this youth on any skills that can engage them in the society. And after the training, every person should be given the machine in which he trained at a subsidized price, so that he can continue with his business." (Informer, 6)

Informer 5, narrated and concluded by outlining the government efforts in providing job creations in the state, that,

"Yes, job creation is one of the measures in tackling youth restiveness. And, I can guarantee you that the government is doing its best to provide job and business opportunities in the state. Currently, the government has built fifty skills' acquisition centers across the state and each center is expected to train about one hundred youth with three professional trainees within six months." (Informer, 5)

These views have suggested that the problem of the 'Sara Suka' can be addressed through job creation or establishment of skills' acquisition centers, so that every child can go and acquire skills. The skills should be trained by professionals who are willing to expose and share their skills with others, and that the government should not allow others to take the advantage of their offices to recruit only their family members or their people mainly in the training. Rather, let every family of the state send their family members who are willing to join. To achieve this, an acquisition center should be built in every ward of the state and the recruitment should be based on batch by batch depending on the applicant. After that, the government should at least help the graduates with loans or any form of assistance to start a business. This is not a waste of money or resources; rather, it is a means of solving criminal acts in the state and putting the state ahead in terms of development and progress.

Other writers tend to give more emphases on this issue; for example,Coenjaerts, Ernst, Fortuny, Rei, and Pilgrim (2009) by admitting that the youth face specific barriers in the labor market. Their unemployment rate is significantly higher and their employment and working conditions are worse than those of their elders, which have led to high economic and social costs for their society. Special attention must, therefore, be paid to integrating the youth better into the labor market, even more so given that their number is so high. Dennis (2013) also stated that entrepreneurship is another, striving force for establishing business ideas and that it becomes one of the means of reducing the poverty of the young people. The general idea is that youth face a problem because they lack proper skills and experience. Moreover, in any society that values entrepreneurship, dynamic and vibrant youth entrepreneurs can be emanated. This means that the government should put more effort into providing business opportunities to the youth in the state.

To stress further, Pati (2013) noted that education and vocational training should be designed around where most youth can go and acquire the best training like what is happening in other developing countries. Coenjaerts et al. (2009) concluded that the private sector or organizations can also contribute to influence youth employment directly through marketing and constructions. Therefore, improving employment opportunities for the youth needs a comprehensive and intensive effort from all stakeholders. Whilst governments are primarily responsible for creating an enabling environment for youth employment, employers as major providers of jobs, and workers as direct beneficiaries, have an important role in the process.

On the bases of these, the government should engage in the provision of youth employment or provide business opportunities that can attract the youth's attention from joining the 'Sara Suka' activities. The government can also collaborate with the private sectors or organizations and encourage them to employ some of the youth in the state, by providing a good environment for private investment. Moreover, those in the 'Sara Suka' can be invited to enroll in the skills' acquisition centers where they can obtain physical and technical skills that will help them in establishing entrepreneurships. Although, the government has been doing this program for quite a long time, but the target audience has not been achieved; for example, the state government through the National Poverty Eradication Program (NAPEP) from 2001 to 2011, established centers for skills' acquisitions in the state where the youth can acquire physical skills like carpentry, driving, tailoring, welding, mechanics, and electric professions (Bashir and Hussaini, 2014). Therefore, the youth need to be reoriented about the program (Bashir and Hussaini, 2014). This is another way to reduce the youth participation in the 'Sara Suka' activities.

4. COMMITMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT, COMMUNITY AND SOCIETY

Government and societal efforts is another influencing factor in mitigating youth restiveness in the society, both commitment can help in tackling the problem of the 'Sara Suka' activity or the high rate of the youth involvement in the society. The government has all the means of fighting those social problems of the 'Sara Suka' whilst the society or community knows those who have involved themselves in such acts. So, each of the two has a vital role to play in solving the problem in the state. This was further noted by informer 3, who statedthat commitments by both the government and society can ease the tension of the 'Sara Suka' in thes state. He believed that when there is political commitment, the problem can be solved

"Solutions to the social problem are quite numerous; for me, commitments: that is the political will to deal with anything. If there's political will and commitment toward addressing this social problem, it can be solved within a month. Because the government has the resources, the tools and the agencies that can execute whosoever the law ask to be executed. So, if the government is effective and interested, and has the political will to address the situation and there is community involvement when the society has organized themselves, then nobody will be afraid or allow his/her child to be involved in any social problem, that will solve the problem." (Informer, 3)

Informer3, further, believed that there was one important solution. This is when community organizations rise up because they find out that the government is giving don't care attitude to solve the problem. So, local organizations should rise up to fight against the 'Sara Suka' boys. Meaning that, there is the need of emergence of the youth who can voluntarily become vigilantes to fight against the 'Sara Suka' groups in the state when the need arises. There is a strong belief that these volunteer vigilantes can help in controlling crime in the state; but, even if the youth volunteer to take the responsibility, they may need assistance from the government and the security forces in order to run the operation successfully without any problem.Moreover, informer 4, further acknowledged and advised the society to adopt the creation of the volunteer organizations that can confront the criminals.

"People and communities should come together in order to avert this kind of rising situation in their own communities by themselves rather than relying on the government or any agency to solve the problem. So, I'm advising the society or the community and other communities to emulate this kind of a thing; but before then, they should have a guide, a rule and regulation at the same time collaborating with the security agencies because they should not go beyond their bounds either." (Informer, 4)

Informer 1, added that the government should help and commit themselves to youth development.
"The youth who are the future leaders should be called to order, and their problems must be identify. Some need capital to start a business, and some need a job whilst others want to continue with their studies, so the government should help them in that." (Informer, 1)

There is an existing youth volunteer organization that is set to confront the 'Sara Suka' boys, for the purpose of stopping the 'Sara Suka' boys from harming the innocent people. But, the real problem is that this group lacks adequate support from the government, so there is a need for the government to give them full support in order to carry out their duties. It is important also to understand that it is not only the government that can support the organization but the community should also play its role in supporting them as the organizations are community base created. In regards to this, informer 6, also added that the communities have been fighting the group of the 'Sara Suka' since the advent of this voluntary group and the government support, the problem have been in control.

"We have decided to use our boys who are ready to protect the image of their dear state and this has been achieved through establishing voluntary organizations (Yan Gwaura) so that they can fight and deal with the 'Sara Suka' boys or any person found doing anything illegal. I can tell you, with these, things are working as normal nowadays." (Informer, 6)

Informer 2, also added that the government should guarantee the security of its citizens by keeping an eye on the daily activities of the state.
"To be frank! The state government should be watching all the things that are happening in the state by putting tight security in it, only that thing would work efficiently. Secondly, is the parents, they should make sure they give the best to their child. Apart from the parent the next is the community, yes the society has its own role to play in tackling this problem." (Informer, 2)

Community involvement in tackling the 'Sara Suka' menace is not a new effort; rather, it is an old struggle. But the idea of voluntary organizations has become new in addressing the problem in recent times. And, the idea is to establish a group of young people like the 'Sara Suka' but who are ready to contribute towards stopping criminal acts in the state. With the above point of views, it is understood that commitment by the government and the community can help to reduce or even solve the problem of the 'Sara Suka' and the youth involvement in it, and this can only be achieved through the creation of vigilante groups in the state. Though, some scholars were of the view that, for instance, as posited by Dennis (2013) that in many communities in Nigeria well-meaning citizens have organized themselves into formidable vigilante groups with the primary aim of preventing crime. This is a proactive means of crime management by the local people. Hence, the idea of a vigilante group is now progressing in many communities that need peace.

Nwosu (2013) added that the community and the government always play a vital role in crime prevention and management. The belief is that the communities can assist the government or any security agency in grassroots surveillance and monitoring of possible criminal conduct. That is because the community knows its people and the people know their community; so they can help the security agency by identifying those in the community with questionable characters and criminal dispositions. Abubakar (2013) pinpointed and

concluded that the provision of security is the sole concern of the government and its agencies and any attempt to address security related matters needs to be based on consultation and collaboration with different sets of actors which frequently have different interests.

To subsume here, the success of the society hinges strongly on the active involvement of the government and the community, and there cannot be any effective and proactive policies without the active participation of these institutions. Based on this, the problem of the 'Sara Suka' can be solved without harming any segment of the population. If the government and the community come together and agree on one policy, then it is believed that even the youth who are into such acts will withdraw. And for those who are interested in joining the group, they will be afraid to join, because of the joint action between the government and the community.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

From the foregoing discussion, therefore, it is clear to mention that most of the informants argued on four areas, such as the law, education, poverty eradication, commitment and employment. And most of the 'Sara Suka' members talked vividly about job creation and subsidizing the education sector as they believe that can keep them engaged like other citizens and they can drop out from the 'Sara Suka' participation. It is concluded that these four ideas can be an influencing factor in reducing youth restiveness in the society. Although, youth involve into such act of violence as a result of the situation they found themselves in their giving societies or communities.

Securitization theory also concluded that security issues can only be achieve either by the government on one part or the collective effort by the citizens as a result of fear of losing the societal value. Youth should also understand the risk of their involvement in any social vice, as it is not the only means of achieving nor protecting interest rather a means of providing threat to peaceful co-existence and loss of societal value.

Therefore, to avoid this, it is important for the government to give priority to youth in the society and provides them policies that tends to enhance their development. For their sponsors and perpetrators to any social disorder in the society, they should be punished according the law without any bias, as no person is above the law, all humans are equal to the law, the government should give that permission to the law agencies to go ahead with the arrest and execution of any offender irrespective of his/her background.

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