

**ASSESSMENT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC MALADJUSTED
BEHAVIOURS AMONG UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES IN
KATSINA STATE, NIGERIA
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Abstract

This paper examined the magnitude and the number of unemployed graduates with Psychological, Social and Economic adjusted and Maladjusted behaviours and their consequences among unemployed graduates of Katsina State. 4 research objectives, 4 research questions and 1 research hypothesis guided the study. Modified Questionnaire for the Assessment of School Maladjustment (QASM) with reliability coefficient of 0.77 using test-retest method. 255 unemployed graduates are the population of the study and they were traced and at the SPOWER points of registration and screening. Descriptive and inferential statistics (Mean, Median, Percentage, Bar chart and Pearson Product Moment Correlation) were used to interpret data. It was discovered that, 60.09% is the magnitude and 128 is the number of unemployed graduates with psychologically maladjusted behaviours. 59.62% is the magnitude, and 126 is the number of unemployed graduates with socially maladjusted behaviours. 68.07% is the magnitude and 145 is the number of unemployed graduates with economically maladjusted behaviours. The research found that there is significant relationship between psychologically and socially maladjusted behaviours hence the p-value.0.03 is less than alpha generally 0.05 where the null hypothesis is rejected as stated. It is noted that psychological maladjustment has direct link and influence on social maladjustments. It is recommended that menace of unemployment should be curbed to maladjustment therapy should be given to unemployed graduates of Katsina state. Counseling, orienting and inducting of unemployed graduates into markets and job opportunities should be prioritized in the country for social security; and also to fulfill the set goals and objectives of Nigerian education as “Inculcation of self-reliance among Nigerian youths”.

Keywords: Psychological, Social and Economic Maladjustments, Unemployment

Introduction

Katsina state is the 4th state with highest population in Nigeria according to National Population Commission (2006), Katsina state has seven degree awarding institutions which increased proliferation of the number of graduates in the state; in the course the uncontrollable number of unemployed graduates increases every year. It is believed globally that population is blessing and advantageous when it became utilizable and productive as human resources as in the case of China. In fact, some states across Nigeria are proud of producing thousands of graduates annually in all fields. The orientations were made according to individual graduates' discipline and mastery. Thirty thousand naira (30,000) was paid as stipend monthly and intermittently for the period of one year. The researcher is the beneficiary of the SURE-P

many entrepreneurial skills and national patriotism were acquired through the programmes. Many of the graduates raised their capital from SURE-P stipends, and in the course many were counselled to have their business firms independent of government. This was because each graduate is attached to registered firm or formal organisations/institutions for more counsel and to be monitored by SURE-P officials. In a nutshell many of the benefited graduates became successful where those with teaching qualifications established community schools and some established own private schools, and some graduates are hired for the paid extra lessons. As a university graduate of education, the researcher was posted to Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic where he first developed academic experience therefrom which motivated him to further his postgraduate education. He started to behave as an academician since then where the dream to become academician is fulfilled. In 2017/18/19 the Federal government created another current existing programme called N-POWER and concurrently Katsina state created a programme called S-POWER aimed at accommodating unemployed graduates from universities, colleges of education and polytechnics. Graduates with bachelor were paid thirty thousand naira as monthly stipends.

Graduate Unemployment in Nigeria

Nigeria as at 2016, nearly 500,000 graduates are produced and about half of them cannot find job. According to Chairman National Universities Commission 2019, about 1.9 million students are currently studying in Nigerian Universities with the exception of those who are studying abroad and the chance of employability lies on government shoulder and the government capacity is only N-POWER and SPOWER at all level. In 2018 Katsina state government proclaimed in a media statement that the state government can no longer provide jobs for every graduates of Katsina state indigene for one reason or the other. Akinyemi, Ofem, and Ikuenomore (2012) discovered in their findings that, the Nigerian graduates do not possess employable skills to match-up to the requirement of jobs in the present day market. They discovered that apart from the qualifications that graduates possessed, there were other attributes which the employers emphasized as criteria for graduates employability. These attributes includes verbal and written communication, analytical and investigative abilities, entrepreneurship and managerial skills, team work, computer skills, time management, drive flexibility. In their studies they found out that graduate turnout outpaced the graduate employment over the years in Nigeria. With this reason, Federal Government Graduate Internship Programme GIS (2013) laid five (5) specific objectives of the SURE-P programmes which include:

- 1) Provide 50,000 graduates with quality work experience.
- 2) Improve job placement options by providing opportunity to acquire professional skills.
- 3) High prospect of being retained after the completion of internship.
- 4) Graduates have a golden opportunity to prove their worth and ability to add value to place of attachment.
- 5) Enhance opportunity towards building manpower base for national development 6) Enhance attainment of Vision 20:2020.

Officially, the percentage of the extent of mismatch between registered unemployed and placement between the year 2003 and 2007 ranges from 74% to 91%. Many subjects studied in the universities are no longer marketable. And this has posed a serious problem of insecurity, psychological and many social problems in the country. They finally discovered that the total graduate unemployment increased in an unprecedented manner in the years of study. The high rate of unemployment may lead graduates in to crimes such as frauds, armed robbery and others social problems, Bankole (2002). So what is the solution to the menace of unemployment among graduates of Katsina state and Nigeria at large? The answer is perhaps a technical '**The graduate adjustment**'.

The Concept of Maladjustment

Maladjustment can be seen as a process in which an individual is unable to satisfy his biological, psychological or social needs successfully and brings harmony between his personal needs and expectations of the society resulting in the conflict of psycho-equilibrium, Abubakar (2018). Based on this definition the term maladjustment can be classified/categorised into psychological maladjustment, as (dissatisfaction of psychological and biological needs); social maladjustment, as (dissatisfaction of social needs) and economic maladjustment as (dissatisfaction of personal and economic expectations) which can be applicable to the observable conditions of unemployed graduates of Katsina state indigenes.

Adjustment on the hands as opined by Colman (2003), relates to behavioural adaptation to a particular environment or a set of circumstances. Ikechukwu-Ilomuanya (2010) defines adjustment as renewal to emphasize individuals' struggle to get along or survive in his or her environment. Nnachi (2003) sees adjustment as a psychological term that relates to an adaptive capacity of the organism to an environment. Therefore, a university graduates are expected to display and develop psychosocioeconomic adjustments' abilities in them for the betterment of their lives and for the sanity of the society at large.

Psychological Maladjustment among Nigerian graduates

Psychological maladjustment among individuals can be seen as state of being psychologically imbalanced. Abubakar (2018) asserted that psychological instability of an individual is directly responsible for the maladjusted behaviour of that individual. When psychological needs are not met, individual get frustrated and develop problems like nail biting, day-dreaming, fear of dark, lack of selfconfidence, flickering of eyes, loneliness, paranoia, delusions, depression, anxiety loss of consciousness and control, autism, instability of mind, poor decision making ability, and thought, bad intentions, desire to harm others, emotional imbalance, soliloquy and hallucination.

Social Maladjustment among Nigerian Graduates

Grayson, (2003) describes socially maladjusted behaviour as a conceptualised conduct problem where an individual with maladjusted behaviour choose not to conform to socially acceptable rules and norms. They choose to break rules and violate norms of acceptable behavior. They consider rule breaking as normal and acceptable such as begging, gossiping, sarcasm, raising social unrest, mayhem, chaos, thuggery, stealing, sycophancy, harassment, assaults, unnecessary argument e.t.c. The causes of personal unhappiness, inferiority feeling, shyness and other antisocial behaviour can be traced to the same sources of conflict that create more aggressive types of maladjustments. Laziness and both the shy and the aggressive individuals have thwarted needs, but each adopts quite a different method of resolving problem. There are conditions in the environment which create frustrations that lead to personal inadequacies such as feeling inferior and rejection by people, peers and parents. Under such circumstances, parents or individuals per say are unable to satisfy their needs which may lead to frustration, aggression and hostile behaviours among unemployed graduates. Greshman and Gansle (1992) contended that the argument to include social maladjustment in the definition of emotional disorder was supported by the apparent lack of the need for an effectiveness of differential diagnosis to treat them.

Economic Maladjustment among Nigerian Graduates

Economic maladjustment among unemployed graduates can be seen operationally as a situation whereby an unemployed graduates are unable to satisfy the economic conditions of their lives and also be unable to fulfill and satisfy their personal needs. Abubakar (2018), asserted that the occupational status of parents, problems of unemployment, poverty and low economic status breed maladjustment among individuals. Also economic maladjustment among unemployed can be seen as situation whereby unemployed individual graduates live within or below 1 US Dollar in a day, which is the standard criteria used by World Bank to define poor and poverty. So economic maladjustment in this regard entails the state whereby an unemployed graduates live in poverty in their respective societies. The economic maladjusted behavior

includes eating, drinking, wearing without choice; and general living pattern in an undesirable and unsupported economic conditions.

Statement of the Problem

Graduate unemployment has become a major problem in Katsina state and Nigeria at large. It is known that education can never be a disaster in any given society until if it is not utilised or used appropriately, Over expectation of graduates and over dependency of government on employability has become a major cause of psychological, economic and social conflicts and instability in the minds of the Katsina state unemployed graduates and Nigeria at large. Therefore the variables as psychological, social and economic maladjustments were selected as the topic of this research in order to serve as an avenue in which the problems of unemployment and their consequences especially educational consequences can be solved for overall national development. Therefore graduate employability provides good environment and stability in the society.

Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the number and Magnitude of unemployed graduates with psychologically adjusted and psychologically maladjusted behaviours in Katsina state.
2. To find out the number and magnitude of socially adjusted and socially maladjusted behaviours among unemployed graduates in Katsina state.
3. To find out the number and magnitude of unemployed graduates with economically adjusted and economically maladjusted behaviours in Katsina state.
4. To determine the relationship between psychologically and socially maladjusted behaviours among unemployed graduates in Katsina state.

Research Questions

- 1) What is the number and magnitude of unemployed graduates with psychologically adjusted and psychologically maladjusted behaviours in Katsina state?
- 2) What is the number and the magnitude of unemployed graduates with socially adjusted and socially maladjusted behaviours in Katsina state?
- 3) What is the number and magnitude of unemployed graduates with economically adjusted and economically maladjusted behaviours in Katsina state?
- 4) Is there relationship between the magnitude and the number of unemployed graduates with psychologically and socially maladjusted behaviours in Katsina state?

Research Hypothesis

HO1. There is no significant relationship in number and magnitude between unemployed graduates with psychologically and socially maladjusted behaviours in Katsina State.

Methodology

This research employs ex-post facto research as it is found plausible for the conduct of the research. Semi-structured interview and modified Questionnaire for the assessment of school maladjustment (QASM) with reliability coefficient of 0.77 using test-retest was used to assess the number and magnitude among unemployed graduate with psychological, social and economic adjusted and maladjusted behaviours in Katsina state. The population of the study comprised 213 N-power and SPower Bachelor of degree and HND holder graduate applicants and they were traced at the points of screening and café applications centres in Katsina municipal council. Simple Percentage and frequency and Bar-chart as well inferential statistics (Pearson Product Moment Correlation) were used to interpret data.

Result

Four (4) Tables and one (1) Figure are used to summarise and interpret data in the conduct of the research.

What is the magnitude and the number of unemployed graduates with psychologically adjusted and psychologically maladjusted behaviours in Katsina state?

Table 1: Assessment of the number and Magnitude of unemployed graduates with Psychologically adjusted and psychologically maladjusted behaviours in Katsina Katsina state.

Behaviours	Frequency	Percentage
Adjusted	85	39.90
Maladjusted	128	60.09
Total	213	100

Table 1 shows that 85 unemployed graduates of the sampled population of the study exhibited psychologically adjusted behaviours where they constitute 39.90% in magnitude; and 128 unemployed graduates exhibited psychologically maladjusted behaviours with 60.09% in magnitude. This means that Nigerian graduates mostly exhibit behaviours that are psychologically maladjusted.

Research Question two: What is the magnitude and number of unemployed graduates with socially adjusted and socially maladjusted behaviours in Katsina state?

Table 2: Assessment of the Magnitude and the number of unemployed graduates with Socially adjusted and socially maladjusted behaviours in Katsina Katsina state.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Adjusted	86	40.37
Maladjusted	127	59.62
Total	213	100

Table 2 shows that 86 is the number of unemployed graduates with socially adjusted behaviours and 40.37% is the magnitude. 127 is the number of unemployed graduates with socially maladjusted behaviours and 59.62% is the magnitude. This means that those exhibiting socially maladjusted behaviours constitutes the high number and percentage, which may cause social violence and mayhem in the society as a result of it.

Research Question three: What is the magnitude and number of unemployed graduates with economically adjusted and economically maladjusted behaviours in Katsina state?

Table 3: Assessment of the number and Magnitude of unemployed graduates with Economically adjusted and economically maladjusted behaviours in Katsina state.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Adjusted	68	31.92

Maladjusted

Total **213** **100**

Table 3 shows that 68 is the number of unemployed graduates with economically adjusted behaviours and 31.92% is the magnitude. 145 is the number of unemployed graduates with economically maladjusted behaviours and 68.07% is the magnitude. This implies that the majority of the Nigerian graduates are rendered jobless and find their life so difficult to cater for. It shows also the set goals and objectives of education in Nigeria has not totally been achieved as one of the goal is ‘‘Inculcation of self-reliance among Nigerian youths’’. As also displayed Bar chart below

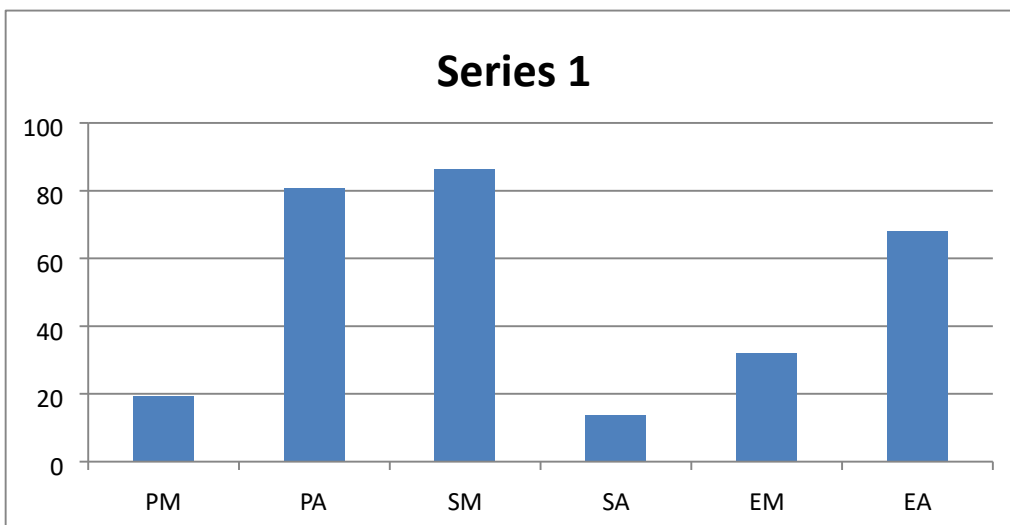


Fig. 1.0 Bar Chart of adjusted and maladjusted behaviours among unemployed graduates.

KEY: PM, Psychologically Maladjusted; PA, Psychologically Adjusted; SM, Socially Maladjusted, SA, Social Adjusted; EM, Economically Adjusted; and EA, Economic Adjusted which are measured in percentages. So socially maladjusted graduates are the highest where psychologically maladjusted graduates are the lowest in number.

Research Question four: Is there relationship between the magnitude and the number of unemployed graduates with psychologically and socially maladjusted behaviours in Katsina state?

Table 4: Pearson Product Moment Correlation analysis of the relationship between the number and the magnitudes among unemployed graduates with Psychologically and Socially maladjusted behaviours in Katsina state.

SN	Variables	Mean	N	SD	Reference
1	Psychological Maladjustment	3.29	128	.50089	Sig.
2	Social Maladjustment	3.79	127	.58513	.003

TOTAL

255

Alpha value 0.05

HO1 There is no significant relationship in number and magnitude between unemployed graduates with psychologically and socially maladjusted behaviours among in Katsina State.

Table 4 shows that the *P-value 0.03* is less than the alpha generally 0.05, the research null hypothesis is rejected and consequently the alternate hypothesis is accepted, which says There is significant relationship in number and magnitude among unemployed graduates with psychologically maladjusted behaviours and socially maladjusted behaviours among unemployed graduates in Katsina State, which is also answer to the Research Question 4. This hypothesis indicates that the unemployed graduates' number and their egos might influence their psychological and social maladjustment. Also psychological maladjusted behaviours have direct influence on social maladjustment among graduates of Katsina state. Therefore most the unemployed graduates are psychologically fragile and prone to commit any social vices such as fraud, deception, gang making, stealing, fighting, paid examination impersonations, project impersonations, teaching practice impersonations etc. Also unemployed graduates in Katsina are very delicate to raise mayhem and chaos or to harass anybody in the society.

Discussion of the finding

This research found that, 80.75% of unemployed graduates exhibit psychologically maladjusted behaviours; 86.38% socially maladjusted behaviours; and 68.07% economically maladjusted behaviours. It also found that there is significant relationship between psychological and social maladjusted behaviours hence the *p-value 0.03* is less than alpha generally 0.05. It is noted that psychological maladjusted behaviours might influence or cause social maladjustments. Base on that the findings agree with Abubakar (2018) where he asserted that psychological instability of an individual is directly responsible for the maladjusted behaviour of that individual. When psychological needs are not met, individual get frustrated and develop problems like nail biting, lips biting day-dreaming, fear of dark, lack of self-confidence, flickering of eyes, loneliness, paranoia and delusions, depression, anxiety loss of consciousness and control, autism, instability of minds, unnecessary arguments, soliloquy and to some extent hallucinations. It also agrees with Bankole (2002), That high rate of unemployment may lead graduates in to crimes such as frauds, armed robbery and others which are clear examples of socially maladjusted behaviours among unemployed graduates of Katsina state. It finally agrees with this finding on graduate economic maladjustment with also Abubakar (2018) asserted that the occupational status of parents, problems of unemployment, poverty and low economic status breed maladjustments among individuals. Therefore unemployed graduates' dependency of parents, relatives, neighbours and friends is also a clear example of social and economic maladjustments.

Conclusions

This finding concludes that 39.90% is the magnitude, and 85 is the number of unemployed graduates with psychologically adjusted behaviours; where 60.09 is the magnitude and 128 is the number of unemployed graduates with psychologically maladjusted behaviours. 40.37% is the magnitude, and 86 is the number of unemployed graduates with socially adjusted behaviours; where 59.62% is the magnitude, and 126 is the number of unemployed graduates with socially maladjusted behaviours. 31.92% is the magnitude, and 68 is the number of unemployed graduates with economically adjusted behaviours; where 68.07% is the magnitude, and 145 is the number of unemployed graduates with economically maladjusted behaviours. It is concluded that, the magnitudes and the number of unemployed graduates with psychologically,

socially and economically maladjusted behaviours is high than the magnitude and number of unemployed graduates with psychologically, socially and economically adjusted behaviours in Katsina state.

The major observed consequences of unemployed graduates behavioural maladjustments in Educational system is the discouraging the learning curiosity among existing universities undergraduate students and also encouraging paid examination impersonation, malpractices, Teaching practice impersonation, impersonated project making and creation of JAMB, WAEC, NECO and NABTEB examinations Miracle centres (corrupt and automatic examination pass centres). The behavioural maladjustments among unemployed graduates are meant to earn a better living in the society. Also psychological maladjustment has direct link and influence to social maladjustment and the related behaviours.

Recommendations

- 1) It is recommended that menace of unemployment should be curbed; and maladjustment therapy should be given to unemployed graduates of Katsina state by strategic counseling.
- 2) Entrepreneurial courses offered by the universities to undergraduates should be workable and realistic and should reflect the demands and the needs of that society.
- 3) Meaningful stipends should be paid to the unemployed graduates who find difficult to cater for their lives to prevent personal and social instability.

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Situation in Nigeria.