



DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS RELATED TO YOUTH RESTIVENESS IN WARRI SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF DELTA STATE, NIGERIA.

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ABSTRACT: This study was conducted to investigate factors related to youth restiveness in Warri South Local Government Area of Delta State. Three research questions and their corresponding null hypotheses were developed in line with the factors of gender, parental socioeconomic status and highest educational qualification. The correlational research design was adopted for the study using a sample of 400 youths from the LGA drawn through purposive/accidental sampling technique. A researcher-developed instrument was used for data collection which was tested for psychometric qualities of validity and reliability. Data analysis was done using mean, standard deviation independent samples' t-test and ANOVA. Result indicated that gender, parental socioeconomic status and educational qualification do significantly relate with youth restiveness. From the result, it was recommended that increased attention should be focused on youth friendly policy by government so as to direct the energy of youths towards productive venture.

INTRODUCTION

The unanswered questions surrounding youth issues have for decades taken the centre stage on both national and global discourse. The reason for this unflinching interest is not far-fetched. Youths are among the greatest assets that any nation can have. Not only are they legitimately regarded as future leaders, they are potentially and actually the greatest investment for a country's current and future development. Young women and men are, in particular, recognized as a vital resource whose future prospects are inextricably tied to that of their country. They are the valued possession of any nation or region, without them, there can be no future. They are the valued possession of any nation or region. Without them, there can be no future. They are the centre of reconstruction and development. They serve as a good measure of the extent to which a country can reproduce as well as sustain itself both in the short and long term. The extent of their vitality, responsible conduct, and roles in society is positively correlated with the development of their country.

For the first time in history, the number of people in the world aged 12 – 30 is the largest ever. According to the World Development Report (2017), there are 3.3 billion people in this age group. Close to 85 per-cents of this over 1.3 billion young men and women live in developing countries; this figure is projected to increase to 89 per cent by 2025 according to the United Nations Population Fund, the foremost authority on population related issue (UNFPA, 2018).

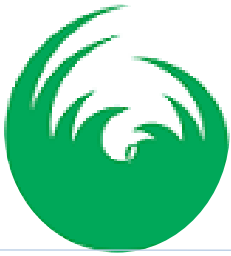
Nigeria has a population of about one hundred and forty million people (National Population Commission, 2006) which makes her the most populated nation in Africa. One third of her population is young people between the ages of 10 to 30 years. The Nigerian National Youth Policy (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2001:2), defines youth as comprising all young persons between the ages of 18 and 35 years who are citizens of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The immense size of this unique population makes it imperative to understand, consider, integrate and protect their interest in the nation's development. As such the

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Nigerian government with her international development partners has developed plans which “values young men and women as important resource and national asset and situates their needs aspirations at the centre of national development.”

It has been observed that despite the best effort of governmental and non-governmental factors, the current crop of youths in the country do not show much promise in preparing to be future leaders. This has been attributed to the high level of socioeconomic uncertainty, as such they represent the most active, volatile and vulnerable segment of the nation’s population. One way this has become obvious is through the high rate of youth restiveness readily observable in the country especially in the South-South geographical part of the country including Warri South Local Government Area, one of the local government area of Delta State. Youth restiveness in Nigeria is a prominent issue and there has been an increase in the occurrence of acts of violence and lawlessness, including things like hostage taking of prominent citizens and expatriate oil workers, as well as oil bunkering, arms insurgency, cultism, etc. (Uriah et al., 2015; Ebenuwa-Okoh et al., 2014)

Irrespective of the ubiquitousness of this unwholesome trend called youth restiveness, it has like most psychosocial concept, defied a consensus definition. Elegbeleye (2005) defined youth restiveness as “a sustained protestation embarked upon to enforce desired outcome from a constituted authority by an organized body of youths. According to Tuunuche (2009), youth restiveness refers to sustained aggressive and violent activities of a group of youth as a result of some gap in their felt needs that are not fulfilled overtime. Youth restiveness is marked by violence and disruption of lawful activities in which ever society it occurs. Corroborating this definition, Enueme and Onyene, (2010) added that to be restive means the inability to stay still or unwillingness to be controlled, especially because one is bored or not satisfied with certain decisions, changes and/or existing laws considered to be unfavourable.

From the succinct definitions of the construct of youth restiveness presented above, it can be observed that the issue has received considerable attention from scholarly

circles and popular media. Despite, the seemingly exhaustive literature on youth restiveness, it was readily observed by this researcher that most of the factors identified as aetiological of youth restiveness are usually situated outside the individuals. For example, Anasi (2010) identified lack of basic infrastructure, inadequate educational opportunities, poverty/unemployment and bad governance as causes of youth restiveness. Corroborating the just stated position, Nlenum (2012), stated that struggle for political power, territorial disputes, arms proliferation, destruction of rural environment and unequal allocation of developmental projects are the primary causes of youth restiveness. Similarly, the predisposing factor of youth restiveness as posited by Uriah et al., (2015) is parental socioeconomic status. Although, the above positions have their merits, it is opposite to aver that not all youth who experience these stated factors engage in restive acts. It is therefore this researcher’s position that some other demographic factors such as gender, educational qualification and socioeconomic background may be correlated with youth restiveness.

Gender may also be identified as a factor that influences restive behaviour among youths. Due to different socializing roles that male and females play in the society, there is a tendency for individuals to act differently to different situations. Studies reviewed by Uriah et al., (2015) found that in most culture within Nigeria, females are expected to be more reserved and less social, while males are raised to be outgoing and gregarious. Regarding youth restiveness, Idumange (2009) found that female youths also engaged in anti-social activities prevalent in the society today such as: prostitution, violent protest, cult membership and clashes, vandalization of oil pipe-lines, drug abuse, armed robbery and arms insurgency, etc.

Agabi et al., (2008) stated that education is power, it is a process of acquiring knowledge and ideas that shape and condition man’s attitudes, action and achievements. It is a process of developing the child’s moral, physical, emotional and intellectual powers for his contribution in social reform. It is the process of mastering the laws of nature and utilizing them effectively for the welfare of the individual and for the social reconstruction. In this direction, Uriah et al., (2014) pointed out that most of the



restive youths were school drop outs who were sent off from school for poor academic performance, few others had certificated that cannot readily qualified them for employment in competitive environment. As such, most individuals with poor educational qualification resort to restive related activities to make end meet. Conversely, when youths are grounded with basic education, and have skills that can make them employable in the society, they can be gainfully employed and see no need to resort to restive activities (Ebenewa-Okoh et al., 2014).

Socio-economic background of restive youth is an important consideration especially as it influences the actions and activities of restive youths. Newman (2006) quoting Weber explained socio-economic status as the prestige, honour, respect and power associated with different class positions in the society. By dichotomization, socio-economic status of parents could be broken into three categories: high, middle and low socio-economic status. By implication, families with high socio-economic status would often have more successes in preparing their young children to be successful and attain greater heights in life. They may have the knowledge and information to help prepare their children for the best positions in life, unlike the middle and lower classes with limited opportunities (Olulube, 2012). Against this background, it is opposite to state that youths from low-socio-economic status homes have difficulty both in preparing and finding opportunities for educational and economic advancement, as such they are easily lured into unwholesome practices including restive actions (Amakedi, 2006).

From the brief analysis of factors identified as correlates of youth restiveness, it can be seen that most scholars and researcher on the topic have done it in other places. Moreover, no study has been conducted investigating the factors related to youth restiveness in Warri South Local Government of Delta State. It is against this background that this study was conceived by this researcher to investigate both on factors influencing youth restiveness in Warri South Local Government Area of Delta State.

Research Questions

The following research questions were answered to obtain the findings or result of the study:

1. To what extent is gender related to youth restiveness in Warri South Local Government Area?
2. What is the relationship between parental socioeconomic status and youth restiveness in Warri South Local Government Area?
3. To what extent is educational qualification related to youth restiveness in Warri Local Government Area?

Hypotheses

The underlisted hypotheses which were tested using a 0.05 confidence level of significance were formulated to guide this study:

1. Gender is not significantly related to youth restiveness in Warri South Local Government Area of Delta State.
2. Parental socioeconomic status is not significantly related to youth restiveness in Warri Local Government Area of Delta State.
3. Educational qualification is not significantly related to youth restiveness in Warri South Local Government Area of Delta State.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Youth Restiveness

As a special population with vibrant energy and gusto, the youth population has been a subject of intense scholarly discourse and public commentary. From the earliest scientific study of the youth population by the Pioneering psychologist, Stanley G Hall, recognized the problematic nature of these stage when he described the phase as being characterized by storm and stress. By this, he meant the difficulties and challenges that is involved in the transition from the pre-rationality of childhood and that of adulthood. Despite this negative portrayal, it readily recognized that youths are full of so much vitality (Uriah et al., 2014). These energies when deliberately and positively channeled, receive social acceptance in creative ventures in the arts, sciences, sport and industry. On the other hand, if these energies are not adequately and appropriately handled, the result is bound to be socially unacceptable. This is what leads to youth restiveness.

Youth restiveness has been defined variously in the literature with some scholars citing examples of restive



behaviour to drive home their point. Tunde (2011) defined youth restiveness as a sustained protestation – often marked by violence – embarked upon to enforce desired outcome from a constituted authority by an organized body of youths. From the definition above, it can be seen that restive behaviour of youth is usually characterized by violence, when the youths make a demand from constituted authority about some expectation or unfulfilled need. Ebeonuwa-Okoh et al., (2011) defined youth restiveness as any means by which youths use to make their demand that result in the disturbance or disruption of public peace including demonstration, arson, murder and other forms of violence. This definition carried the idea that youth restiveness is demand making in the negative sense as it leads to unpeaceful outcomes for other outcomes for other members of the society.

Similarly, Tunuche (2009) states that youth restiveness refers to sustained aggressive and violent activities of a group of youth as a result of some gap in their felt needs that are not fulfilled overtime. Youth restiveness is marked by violence and disruption of lawful activities in which ever society it occurs. Corroborating this definition, Eneume and Onyene (2010) added that to be restive means the inability to stay still or unwillingness to be controlled, especially because one is bored or not satisfied with certain decisions, changes and or existing laws considered to be unfavourable. Adding to the above, Igbo and Ikpa (2013) defined youth restiveness as involving the combination of actions, behaviours and conducts which constitutes unwholesome, socially unacceptable behaviour exhibited by youth in the society. For Akhamie (2012), youth restiveness can be described as a combination of actions, conducts or acts that constitute unwholesome, socially unacceptable behaviours exhibited by the youths which disrupts the peace and normal day-to-day activities of a society. Similarly, Elegbeleye in Akhamie (2012) posited that youth restiveness is a sustained protestation embarked upon to enforce a desired outcome from a constituted authority by an organized body of youth. Although, this last definition addresses youth restiveness as being directed towards constituted authority, this researchers wishes to establish that most of the restive acts carried out by youths today are not directed toward constituted

authority but to hapless individuals who go about their daily activities in law-abiding manners.

One central theme that runs through the various definitions of youth restiveness as presented above is that it is characterized by activities that are inimical to societal growth. Irrespective of the theoretical learning of the researchers above, it is clear from their various definitions that youth restiveness is any device that youths use in achieving their purpose or for drawing attention to their request.

The definitions above also portray youth restiveness as a group activity, but this researcher has observed, as youths, individually and collectively, have been implicated in various forms of antisocial behaviour, without trying to make demands. The repeated cases of car snatching, armed robbery, phone hacking, oil bunkering and so many other social vices engaged in by youths are neither always done in groups or with the aim of pressing any demands. It is on this premise that this researcher conceptualizes youth restiveness as any activity that is engaged in by youths, either individually or as a group, with the objective of causing harm to other humans, public or private infrastructure, and to disrupt public peace so as to draw attention to a cause of to actualize some specific ideological, ethnic or religious objective.

Another dimension on the issue of youth restiveness is the moral debate surrounding it. It is not uncommon to hear repeated public commentators, opinion leaders, elder statesmen and governmental officials advocating for youth restiveness and even make financial and physical contribution to the activities of youth who have been painted as ‘restive’. For example, it was reported by Nweke (2002) that the then governor of Akwa-Ibom state said that his people were ready for war with the Federal Government of Nigeria over the resource control. Another example is the backing of militants by a foremost state man Edwin Clark during the 2015 general election when he stated that if the then president, Dr Goodluck Ebele Jonathan does not win as the president for the said election, the youths of the Niger Delta Region would be forced to go back to the creek.

Statements like these have served as a sounding bell for most youths to engage in restive acts. This is because, they



believe that they have the backing of prominent elders who stand with them in their agitation for whatever cause they are fighting for. Although, it can be safely assumed that youth restiveness has existed in all human societies, within the context of the Niger Delta, it can be traced to Isaac AdakaBoro, a militant youth. Outlining this history of youth restiveness in Niger Delta, Chukwuemeka and Agbara (2010), stated that Isaac AdakaBoro while a student in the University of Nigeria, Nsukka in the 1960's noticed the high level of marginalization against people from the Niger Delta. This led to him organizing a secession from the Nigerian State with the primary purpose of liberating his people from oppression and consequently he declared the Republic of Niger Delta. The Federal government accordingly arrested him, detained him and punished him for attempting to establish an independent state.

During the 1980s, the emergence of Ken-Saro Wiwa led to a renewed form of agitation that stimulated youth restiveness in the Niger Delta. Although, he advocated for non-violent means in his agitation for economic and social development of Ogoni Land and Niger Delta, some of the youths whom he mobilized saw no promise in his approach. Instead some of them resorted to using violence to advance their claims of marginalization and neglect by the central government and multinational corporations. These youths engaged in pipeline vandalism, kidnapping of expatriates, blockage of drilling locations etc. This culminated in the arrest, sentence and murder of Saro Wiwa and some members of his group.(Chukwuemeka, 2003).

From the emergence of civilian rule in 1999, the level of youth restiveness has taken a new dimension with high rate of kidnapping (both foreign and indigenous workers), political office holders, arson, assassination, cult clashes, etc.

Causes of Youth Restiveness

Although it was previously mentioned above, attempt shall be made here to itemize some of the factors that has contributed to youth restiveness in Nigeria generally and Warri South Local Government Area specifically.

1. Political Marginalization: it is a very common notion in Nigeria and the Niger Delta Region that the same sets of persons have continued to control the political machinery of the state since the time of independence. There exist this mind set among majority of youths that the only promise given to them is that "they (youths) are the leaders of tomorrow" while the elders are the leaders of today, with the tomorrow ever oblivious and out of reach. This has made lots of youths resort to arm-taking and protest demanding that the elders give them a share in leadership today and not tomorrow.

2. Economic Marginalization: In the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria, the youth constitute the largest population group (Chukuezi, 2009). With this large number comes a corresponding high number of unemployed youth. In order to advance their cause and make their plight known to those in authority, youths have resorted to restive acts such as kidnapping and demanding ransom, highway robbery, pipeline vandalism, car snatching and cybercrime.

3. Traditional Factors: Traditional problems such as chieftaincy squabbles, land dispute and river ownership has led to sustained conflict and violence both within a community and other communities. When this happens, youths are provided with weapons to cause mayhem to the opposing side. After these issues may have been resolved, the youths use the weapons which they still keep to cause violence in the society. This is a cause of youth restiveness in the society.

4. Youthful Exuberance: Energy and zest are identifying mark of youths. While most youths channel this energy to productive ventures, others channel this raw energy to unwholesome and socially unacceptable ventures which threatens the peaceful coexistence of individuals in the society (Chukuezi, 2009). At the youth age, the desire for risk is high and most youth engage in risky ventures just to show "the stuff they are made of."

5. Religious factors: Some religious organisation have been known to advocate violence and use force to achieve their aim. These organisation, after indoctrination, make their youths to bear arms for their faith. A case study of the Boko Haram Sect has been properly provided by Duru (2010). A recent example of religious influence on youth restiveness is that of the Shiite Sect in Zaria, Kaduna State



on Saturday, December 5th, 2015. Youths from the Shiite sect in Zaria placed obstacles along the road when the Chief of Defence Staff was on his way, with his entourage for a military function.

Theoretical Framework

Relative Deprivation Theory

The relative deprivation theory is often credited to Sociologist Samuel A. Stouffer (1900- 1960) who started developing it after World War II. According to Flynn (2011) Stouffer first wrote on this theory in his study entitled “The American Soldier” in 1949. Stouffer developed the relative deprivation theory while conducting research for the U.S. Army during World War II. While modern relative deprivation theory developed in the 1940s, the concept of relative deprivation itself has a longer history in the social sciences. The social sciences have long recognized that deprivation relative to some another person or group can influence behavior. For example, Toqueville and Marx, in the 19th century, used the idea of relative deprivation in their respective analyses of the French Revolution and the problems associated with the rise of capitalism and personal property. Stouffer built on the social science concept of relative deprivation to build and cement his formal theory of relative deprivation following World War II (Krahn & Harrison, 1992).

Relative deprivation theory refers to the idea that feelings of deprivation and discontent are related to a desired point of reference (i.e. reference groups). Feelings of relative deprivation arise when desires become legitimate expectations and those desires are blocked by society. Social satisfaction is the opposite of relative deprivation. Relative deprivation is generally considered to be the central variable in the explanation of social movements and is used to explain the quest for social change that inspires social movements.

The meaning of relative deprivation can be gleaned from the works of its finest exponents. In his book *Why Men Rebel*, Gurr in Agbiboa (2013) argues that people become dissatisfied if they feel they have less than they should and could have. Overtime, such dissatisfaction leads to frustration and then rebellion against the (real or perceived) source of their deprivation.

Elsewhere, Gurr (as cited in Agbiboa, 2013:164) argues that structured poverty and inequality within countries are “breeding grounds for violent political movements in general and terrorism specifically.” Drawing on his studies of relative deprivation and conflict in Northern Ireland, Birrel contends that group tensions develop from a discrepancy between the “ought” and the “is” of collective value satisfaction. Similarly, Agbiboa (2013) argues that the occasion of political violence is due to the insupportable gap between what people want and what they get, the difference between expectations and gratifications: “This discrepancy is a frustrating experience that is sufficiently intense and focused to result in either rebellion or revolution.”

Empirical Review

Uriah et al., (2014) conducted a study with the aim to produce a systematic theoretical and empirical description of development. The data for this study were collected using quantitative methods to strengthen the validity of the findings. The sample size of this study comprised 700 respondents (124 Females and 576 males) who were randomly selected for the study from the Social Development Institute (SDI) Okehi militants out of the 1,050 registered in the camp and 48 officials of the SDI camp. They used multiple statistical procedures for analysis, which includes percentages, mean point value, cross tabulation, and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The results obtained from the data analysis show that resources found in communities, peer group, mass media, unemployment, poverty, bad governance and corruption causes aggression among the youth. Further analysis of both literature and empirical results showed significant relationship between natural resources, peer group, mass media, unemployment, poverty, bad governance, corruption and youth restiveness, which in turn affects educational development.

Ubenuwa-Okoh et al., (2014) investigated on undergraduates’ perception of causes of youth restiveness in Delta State. Four research questions were asked and four hypotheses formulated to guide the study. The study employed a descriptive survey design. A sample of 275 undergraduates drawn through multi-stage random



sampling technique was used. A thirty item questionnaire titled “Undergraduates’ Perception of the Causes of Youth Restiveness Inventory” UPCOYR was designed by the researchers and used for the study. The instrument had a Cronbach alpha co-efficient value of 0.76. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, t-test and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The results revealed the following: that there was no significant difference between the perception of male and female undergraduates of the causes of youth restiveness in Delta State, there was no significant difference between younger and older undergraduates in their perception of the causes of youth restiveness. But there was significant difference between the perception of younger and older undergraduates of the causes of youth restiveness. Lastly, there was significant difference among undergraduates in their perception of the causes of youth restiveness based on discipline.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design: The present study is a descriptive study because the researcher will collect data from a large sample of youths from Warri South Local Government Area in order to identify the how these variables of educational qualification gender and socio-economic status influence youth restiveness.

Population of the Study: The population of the study comprised of the youths in Warri South Local Government Area from all the various villages and clans. The population of youth as at the time of this study was 53,739 based on the information from the Delta State Ministry of Youth (2017). Youths are chosen for this study among other population (children and elderly people) because they are in their most active stage of their life, and as such have been reported to engage more in restive acts. In addition, a large number of youths accepted the amnesty programme in Warri South Local Government Area. Despite this, there have been an increase in the reported cases of youth restiveness in the area.

Sample and Sampling Technique

From the number of youths in the area, a sample of 400 would be drawn based on the Krejcie and Morgan table of specification for drawing sample size as presented in

Kpolovie (2011). The non-proportionate stratified sampling technique used to draw a sample of 41 youths from the each of the eleven communities that make up Warri South Local Government Area.

Instrument for Data Collection

The instrument for data collection was a researcher-developed instrument titled **Factors of Youth Restiveness Inventory (FYRI)**. The instrument is divided into two major sections: A and B. Section A of the instrument provide spaces for respondents to indicate their demographic characteristics such as gender, socioeconomic status, and highest education. Section B of the instrument is made up of 15 items that seek to assess the level of youth restiveness among respondents. This instrument was adopted from Akhamie (2012). This instrument is constructed on a four-point likert scale.

Validity of the Instrument

To ensure the validity of the instrument, copies of the instrument were given to two experts in testing and measurement in the Department of Educational Psychology, Guidance and Counselling in the Delta State University. Their suggestions, corrections and modification were integrated into the final version of the instrument.

Reliability of the Instrument

In order to verify the reliability of the instrument the test retest technique was utilized. The instrument was administered to twenty youths from the Uvwie Local Government Area that were not included in the final sample, and after an interval of two weeks, it was re-administered again. The score from the two administrations were analyzed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation. The correlation coefficient of 0.81 were obtained for sections B which indicated that the instrument possess suitable reliability for its use.

Method of Data Analysis

For research questions one, two and three, mean and standard deviation were used. Hypotheses 1 was tested



using Z-test, while ANOVA would be utilized for hypotheses 2 and 3.

RESULT PRESENTATION

Table 1: independent sample t-test of family structure on adolescents’ aggressive behaviour

Gender	N	Mean	SD	df	t	Sig(2-tailed)	Decision
Male	192	25.06	3.605	398	1.132	0.258	Retain <i>H01(P>0.05)</i>
Female	208	24.37	4.535				

From table 1 above, it can be seen that male respondents (N = 192) had a mean value of 25.06, while female youth (N 208) had a mean value of 24.37. From the mean values presented above, it can be observed that gender influences male youths more than it influences female youths towards youth restiveness. To ascertain if the difference in male and female response on youth restiveness is significant, the independent samples’ t-test conducted yielded a t-value of

1.132 with a p-value of 0.258 at 398 degrees of freedom, From this analysis, it is clear that the obtained p-value was greater than the chosen alpha of 0.05. This therefore indicates that there is no significant difference in the extent to which gender correlates with the restive behaviour of youths in Warri South Local Government Area of Delta State.

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation of the relationship between parental socioeconomic status and youth restiveness.

PSES	N	Mean	SD
Low	160	24.47	5.66
Middle	140	24.87	6.49



High	100	24.84	6.12
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As shown in table 2 above, youths who identified as being from low parental socioeconomic status (n 160) had the lowest mean of 24.47, followed by those identifying high parental socioeconomic status (n = 100) with the mean value of 28.47. Lastly, those who identified with middle parental socioeconomic status obtained a mean value of 24.74. This result suggest that there is a negligible

difference in the extent to which parental socioeconomic status relates with the youth restive behaviour of youths in Warri South Local Government Area of Delta State. The difference in the response of youths on restive behaviour was tested for significance using ANOVA, with the result displayed in Table 3 below

Table 3: ANOVA of youth restiveness based on parental socioeconomic status

Sources of Variation	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig	Decision
Between Groups	14.164	2	7.082	0.191	0.826	Reject Ho4 ($p > 0.05$)
Within Groups	14685.026	397	36.990			
Total	14699.190	399				

As shown in Table 3, a one way ANOVA was conducted to determine if youth restiveness significantly different based on their perceived parental socioeconomic status. Result yielded $F(2, 397) = 0.826$, $p = 0.826$, which was greater than the chosen alpha level of 0.05. This result

suggest that any observed difference in the youth restiveness reported by youths in Warri South Local Government Area is not significantly different based on their parental socioeconomic status.

Table 4: Mean and Standard Deviation of the relationship between educational qualification and youth restiveness.

Educational Qualification	N	Mean	SD
Primary	140	24.90	6.10
Secondary	180	24.40	5.76
Tertiary	80	24.03	6.69

As shown in table 4 above, youths who identified primary school as their highest educational qualification (n = 24.90) had a mean of 24.90, while those who chose secondary

school had a mean of 24.40. Finally those who identified as being from tertiary education had a mean of 24.70. This result suggest that there is a greater relationship between



tertiary education and youth restiveness than other educational qualification such as secondary and primary. The difference in the response of youths on restive

behaviour on the basis of their educational qualification was tested for significance using ANOVA, with the result displayed in Table 5 below

Table 5: ANOVA of youth restiveness based on educational qualification

Sources of Variation	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig	Decision
Between Groups	31.310	2	15.655	0.424	0.655	Reject Ho5 ($p > 0.05$)
Within Groups	14667.880	397	36.947			
Total	14699.190	399				

As shown in table 4.3.1, a one way ANOVA was conducted to determine if youth restiveness was significantly different based on their perceived educational qualification. Result yielded $F(2, 397) = 0.424, p = 0.655$, which was greater than the chosen alpha level of 0.05. This result suggest that any observed difference in the youth restiveness reported by youths in Warri South Local Government Area is not significantly different based on their educational qualification.

DISCUSSION

The result obtained from this study showed that male youths had a slightly higher response on youth restiveness than female youths. What this result implies is that male youth are more likely to support and engage in act of restiveness than female youths. Although the difference in male and female youths response on restiveness is not statistically significant. This result is expected and not surprising to this researcher because male youths often believe that they are stronger and more likely to be involved in violent behaviour which are closely related to youth restiveness. Furthermore, violent and restive behaviour seem to bring respect and dread from people in the environment where this study was conducted. It is therefore a matter of little surprise that this result was obtained. To some extent, the result from this study is similar to that obtained by Uriah et al (2015), who found out that male ex-militant in a rehabilitation camp reported greater restive behaviour than females. Despite this similarity, it was found out that the difference in the reported level of restive behaviour was statistically different unlike as obtained in this study where no statistically significant difference was obtained.

Similarly, Tambuwal and Sa'idu (2012) obtained no statistically significant difference in the causes of youth restiveness as obtained by male and female students attending tertiary institutions in Kano State. Irrespective of the similarity obtain from this study, it was discovered that their study used sample from a tertiary institution while this study used samples who may or may not be students. The finding from this study revealed that youths from high socioeconomic background reported the highest level of restive behaviour, followed by those from middle and lastly those from low socioeconomic background. The result obtained however was found to be statistically insignificant. This finding was surprising to this researcher because it is this researchers' opinion that youths from low socioeconomic background would be more engage and supportive restive behaviour than those whose parents are well to do. This is because they may see the necessity of engaging in violent behaviour to be economically stable. Therefore the researcher found the present result surprising. The result from this study is contrary to that obtained by Uriah et al., (2012) who found out that among ex-militant in a militant camp, significant difference exist in the extent to which they reported restive behaviour on the basis of their socioeconomic status.

The result of the study revealed that individuals who identified primary education as their highest educational qualification reported the highest level of restive behaviour followed by those who identified with secondary and finally those with tertiary. This result implies that there is an inverse relationship between the highest educational qualification of youths and their support or participation in restive behaviour. This result is not surprising to this researchers because most individuals with poor



educational qualification resort to restive related activities to make end meet. Conversely, when youths are grounded with basic education, and have skills that can make them employable in the society, they can be gainfully employed and see no need to resort to restive activities such as armed robbery, kidnapping, prostitution, pipeline vandalism (Ebenywa-Okoh, et al., 2014). The difference in restive behaviour was however found to be statistically insignificant when tested ANOVA. The result of insignificant difference is similar to that obtained by Uriah et al., (2014) who reported that the youths in a rehabilitation camp for ex-militant cuts across all educational level because within the camps they have those with no formal education, those with secondary school qualification and those with tertiary qualification. Further investigation revealed that they became restive because of lack of job opportunities. Some claimed lack of money to go to school and fulfill their expectations as their parents are poor and, or dead. Others said they dropped out of school for lack of sponsor. While some stated that due to the distance of the school from their residence, they could not get basic education.

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the result obtained in this study, the following recommendations were made

1. Adequate effort should be made by parents and counsellors in counselling youths against the dangers of youth restiveness in the society.
2. Oil companies and other organizations working in the area should provide scholarship opportunities as well as construct schools in the area since a higher educational qualification leads to a lesser support and involvement in youth restiveness.
3. Equal educational and social opportunities should be provided for both male and female youths so as to enable them maximize their potentials and not become restive in the society.
4. Government at all level from federal, state to local should formulate policies and programmes aimed at positive use of youthful energies
5. Parents irrespective of their socioeconomic status should endeavor to instill in their children a love of peace.

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