
Perceived Influence of Entrepreneurship Education Programme on Youth Restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government Areas of Rivers State.

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Abstract

The study investigated perceived influence of Entrepreneurship Education programme on youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government Areas of Rivers State. A descriptive survey design guided the study. A population of 317,920 youths was used for the study. From this population, a sample size of 775 youths in the two Local Government areas was determined randomly with sample size calculator. Two research questions and hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The Instrument that guided the study was the questionnaire titled “factors and consequences for youth restiveness Questionnaire (FCYRQ). The Instrument was structured into two sections A and B. A was for demographic information of the respondents and B was used to gather information on the research questions posed in the study. The Instrument was face and content validated by the research supervisor and three other experts. The reliability of the instrument was established using Cronbach Alpha reliability Coefficient. The reliability coefficient achieved was 0.93. Mean and Standard Deviation were used to answer the research questions while z-test was used to test the hypotheses. Findings from the study revealed that parental upbringing, bad governance, poverty, drug and alcohol abuse amongst others are factors that predisposes youth to restiveness, while cultism, robbery, killing, looting, sexual assault amongst others, were identified as the consequences of youth restiveness in Rivers State. Based on the findings and conclusion made from the study, it was recommended amongst others that Government should set up skills acquisition programmes/vocational study centres in the local government areas (LGAs) in other to engage the youths meaningfully and divert their minds from committing crimes and youths should be introduced to skills training at their early stage in life to enable them grow along side with it.

Keywords: *Perceived, Influence, Entrepreneurship Education, Youth Restiveness*

Introduction

Education is a veritable tool for increasing economic growth and National development. It is seen as ways of development because it forms the basis of literacy, skill acquisition, technological advancement and ability to harness the Natural Resources of the Environment. Antai and Anam (2009) in Okoro (2014) asserted that education creates better citizens and helps to ungraded the general standard of living in a society. The educational sector in any country is very important because it supplies the skilled manpower needed for the achievement of National economic goals and objectives. According to Adeogun (2003), education is a major instrument for tackling youth restiveness, unemployment, and ignorance.

The National Policy of Education (2004) highlighted some of the cardinal aims of education to include the development of intellectual capacity of individuals to understand and appreciate their environment and the acquisition of both physical and intellectual skills which will enable individuals to develop into useful members of community, through appropriate quality education.

Entrepreneurship is the ability to create and build something from practically nothing. It has to do with doing, achieving, and building an enterprise or organization, rather than just watching, analysing or describing one. Entrepreneurship is also viewed as the process of using available capital in any form for business endeavours in an open and free market economy for the sole purpose of making profit (Amesi, 2015). Entrepreneurship education plays a prominent role in providing the opportunity for new entrepreneurs to develop entrepreneurial knowledge and skills needed to start-up a new business and to manage it successfully. Abdullah (2009) opined that entrepreneurship education increases new entrepreneurs' interest in becoming entrepreneurs at some stage after graduation. Stressing further, Abdullah (2009) stated that entrepreneurs with competencies that enhances entrepreneurial key skills, intention to create a new venture and business ownership and provides opportunities for students to exercise significant responsibilities which affects their desire to step into entrepreneurship. This method of entrepreneurship development is referred to as tradition and repetitive. Kuratko (2007) stated that the traditional method of entrepreneurship development makes students to get bored and distracted easily. The beginning entrepreneurs were bored because they were not actively and fully engaged in the process of learning entrepreneurial knowledge (Koeing, 2012).

When youths are trained, they will acquire appropriate skills and competencies that will enable them to be proud owners of business venture and even employers of labour, rather than being restive. Youth restiveness in Nigeria is manifested through various ways. Over time there has been an increase in the occurrence of acts of violence and Lawlessness, including things like bunkering, arms running, insurgence, and cultism, amongst others, especially in the Niger Delta Region (Patrick & Arisi, 2013). According to Anifowose in Igba; Ofem & Isu (2014), the major reason behind youth restiveness is relative deprivation, rising expectations of the youth on what they want the government to do for them and the frustration aggression resulting from the inability or refusal on the part of government to grant the needs of the youth. The Advance LearnerS' Dictionary defined a youth as "when a person is young, especially the time before the child becomes an adult" this connotes looking at the bracket between eighteen – twenty five years and young adults from twenty five years to thirty five years. On the other hand "restive" is defined as unable to be or quiet, difficult to control especially when one is not satisfied with something. Tenuche (2009) emphasised the need for education, he opined that if a person lacks education, skills and means of livelihood, he or she becomes frustrated thereby giving the elite opportunity to manipulate and mobilize these frustrated youths to perpetuate violence in the pursuit of their selfish interests or a particular group goal. According to Yusuf (2014), youth restiveness is the extreme form of deviant behaviour among youth (students) which is socially unacceptable in any society and Institution. Youth restiveness involves the combination of actions behaviours attitudes exhibited by youths which are socially unacceptable and unwholesome in the society (Igbo & Ikpa 2013). According to Igbo and Ikpa, youth restiveness has been a device through which youth use to obtain what they want from the relevant authority. Similarly, Elegbeleye (2005) viewed youth restiveness from the angle as a "sustained protestation embarked upon to enforce described outcome from a constituted authority by organized body of youths". It is accompanied by disruption of Law, conflict and violence. The common features of these

organized bodies of youth are the resort to violence, and would agree that their activities posed great challenges to the security of the country and the Institution.

Some Factors that may Predispose Youths to Restiveness

Youth restiveness in Nigeria may be caused by some factors such as poor parental styles, poor child upbringing, bad governance, poverty, lack of facilities (basic infrastructure), inadequate communication and information flow, separation of parents' divorce, drug and alcohol abuse, youth exuberance, over population, under population, peer group, insecurity.

Parental upbringing: poor child upbringing and youthful exuberance contributes for youth restiveness. Youth from the broken families who have been brought up in an atmosphere of conflict and neglect suffered restiveness. Some of the youth from rich families are over-pampered by their parents who give them impression that they can do anything to finance and support the antisocial behaviours. This makes many youth to strive to get whatever they want by any means, no matter how immoral.

Bad governance: Good governance is required for the growth and development of any Nation and State. In Nigeria bad governance is more common than good, resulting in disjointed development. The World Bank (2008) identified the main characteristics of bad governance to include:

- a) Failure to properly distinguish between what is public and what is private, leading to private appropriation of otherwise public resources.
- b) Inability to establish a predictable frame work for Law and government behaviour in a manner conducive to development, or arbitrariness in the application of Laws and rules.
- c) Excessive rules, regulations, licensing requirement and so forth which impede the functioning of markets and encourage rent seeking.
- d) Priorities that are inconsistent with development, thereby resulting in misallocation of national resources, and
- e) Exceedingly narrow base for, or non-transparent, decision making.

These and more are the features of most administrations in Nigeria. For instance, Onyekpe (2008) observed that successive administration in state and local government have not allocated much to the needs of the youths and, worse still, the meagre allocation are often diverted by government officials to their private accounts and projects. Thus, youths are restive and agitated when they perceive that resources meant for them and the development of the state and local government are being wasted by those in authority.

Inadequate communication and information flow: Inadequate communication and information flow (one lacking the quality or quantity required; insufficient for a purpose or an individual who is not able to deal with a situation or with life) in terms of no effective feedback or communication gap has also caused youths' restiveness in our state and local government today. The ineffective communication from political leaders and false teachings by the parents and churches or mosques influenced the restive youths to choose the wrong way to life. (Ofem & Ajayi 2013). Communication creates room for sharing information. It helps people express their thoughts and feelings, clarify problems, and consider alternative ways of coping or adapting to their situation. Such sharing promotes social cohesion. Individual ought to have access to communication facilities as to enable communicate other individual; where this is lacking, such individual feels he or she is not among the decision makers in Nigeria and cannot participate in decision making process on issues that affect their

lives. Ifidon and Ahiauzu (2010) revealed that inadequate communication and information flow is one factor responsible for student restiveness in the area.

Information is a critical resource for individual and collective emancipation and advancement. Sokari in Anasi (2010) opined that information is necessary for people to be liberated from the Shackles of Ignorance, misconceptions, economic stagnation, social unrest, and political instability, social cohesion cannot be achieved without timely, accurate, and relevant information. Information has been likened to a stimulus that can condition a person to certain behaviour (Curras, 2007). According to Ifidon and Ahiauzu (2010), information is structured data that causes a human mind to change its opinion about the current state of real world and contribute to a reduction in the uncertainty of the state of the system. Information is a change agent, reinforce of ideas and opinions. It is the responsibility of leaders to ensure that students and youths have access to information that will guide their actions. Most Nigerian students who participate in protests in our Institutions across the country or state are uninformed.

Insecurity: The advanced learners dictionary defines insecurity as inadequately guarded or protected, unsafe, lacking stability, being played by anxiety or the state of being subject to danger and being exposed or susceptible to harm. This can be seen in the experience of the Niger Delta people, and the country at large. Kasule (2009) put more emphasis on insecurity by lamented that students residing in insecure conditions like, in constant fear of theft which adversely affects their academic performance. Lyons in Nabaseruka (2010) firmly contends that noisy and overcrowded residences with inadequate security and lighting at night are the common examples of physical environments that undermine youths; ability to engage in their studies. The overcrowded residence of youths plus the minimal supervisor and insecurity may be one of the factors of youth restiveness and poor performance in both academic and otherwise. Nabaseruka (2010) pointed that creating a secure environment makes youths reading fun since they can read at any time of the night and this may lead to their academic excellence. Guarantee of youths' security against fire outbreak is important.

Drug or Alcohol Abuse: The availability and accessibility of drugs in street corners predisposed any of the youth to abnormal behaviour when they come under their influence and this adds to their restiveness. Some disgruntled leaders, elders and politicians in our society resorted to recruiting youths for setting scores or using them against perceived enemies. With this trend, the activities of these youths have degenerated to outright criminality. Once the youth get mobilized for these nefarious activities, they become uncontrolled and the society suffers (Ndu, 2013).

Good academic performance calls for a healthy mind and body. It is important therefore that the brain be in good working condition all the time. Drugs especially addictive ones affect the brain and nervous system as a whole. Drug makes the dopamine (a compound present in the body as a neurotransmitter and as a precursor of other substances including adrenalin) system to be inhibited. Dopamine leads to reduced attention, alertness and learning (Razmy, Lang & Shapiro, 2004). A Permanent effect in learning abilities of the user is common for those who start using drugs at adolescent stage. Use of drugs causes some areas of the brain not to develop properly leading to learning disabilities. Continued use of drugs leads to loss of memory and judgment. Drinkers remember 10 percent less of what they have studied than the others (NACADA, 2007). Drugs lead to failure to do assignment due to Laziness, Low productivity, and inability to work effectively which lower youths' performance. Many drug users are forgetful and can hardly concentrate; it can also lead to loss of short term memory. When drug users take exams, their performance is average or below average because they do

not remember what they have learned when they were drunk. According to Wechsler in Muusya (2015), restiveness among university youths has several indicators such as students failing in tests, being absent in class, dropping out of school and poor grades. Oteyo (2009) reported that prevalence of drug use has caused the concern that the students may not reach full potential and may use drugs later in life. Students who use drugs are likely to involve in restiveness (Patrick; Arisi & Osah, 2013).

Lack of facilities and infrastructures: Lack of basic infrastructure in most universities in Nigeria such as: no access to portable water, health facilities, electricity, standard hostel accommodation, lecture halls, communication facilities, industries and commercial facilities amongst others, has led to social unrest and youth restiveness in Nigeria (Zakaria, 2006). The South East Asia conference held in Madras as cited by Nabaseruka (2010) revealed that hostel accommodation is a vital factor in enhancing students' learning. The same source recommended that if students are to make the most of their educational opportunities, it would be important to have adequate facilities for accommodation, private study, and community life and health recreation. Brooks-Gunn; Duncan and Maritato (2005) revealed that good accommodation offers students excellent opportunities for learning and social interaction with fellow students from varying social backgrounds. When students interact they learn new ideas which help them to develop all the three domains of the psychomotor, affective and cognitive. This will therefore widen their capacity to learn and it takes away the fear to learn therefore making a student ready to learn and even consult teachers or those with knowledge about the subject. Vespoor (2009) was therefore right when he said the quality of education in Africa has declined because of inadequate facilities, and poor students' welfare services.

Consequences of Youth Restiveness

Youth restiveness is a social vice that is giving the entire nation sleepless nights. The effects on the youth and university students are multifaceted, which includes examination malpractices, cultism, harassment of people, robbing, killing, raping, looting, kidnapping, rustication, extra year in school, examination failure, crimes, suicide and depression.

Statement of the Problem

The population in Nigeria has been on a steady increase and crimes are on the increase daily, meanwhile, job opportunities are scarce. This is because unemployed graduates and uneducated youths are scattered all over the country, thereby causing problems in the communities and the society at large. Parents not living up to expectation in teaching their children and inculcating in them norms and values that is required of them as they grow and meet their peer groups in the society. Adequate supervision of youths at home may be lacking in most cases, because of economic pursuit of the parents and guardians most especially now that both (mother and father) goes out for search of daily bread in order to put food on the table and pay some other bills. The situation of youths roaming the street due to lack of job and skills to be self-employed has resulted in youth restiveness in the form of crisis such as kidnapping, arm robbery, fraud, cultism, terrorism, armed insurrection amongst others; the factors and consequences to this is a major concern to the researchers. It is against this backdrop that the researchers seek to investigate the perceived influence of Entrepreneurship Education programme on youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government Areas of Rivers State.

Purpose of the Study

The aim of the study was to examine perceived influence of entrepreneurship education programme on youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government Area. Specifically, the study sought to:

1. Determine the factors that predispose youth to restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua /Odual Local Government Area.
2. Determine the consequences of youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government Area Rivers State.

Research Questions

The following research questions were posed for the study.

1. What are the factors that predispose youth to restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government Area, Rivers State?
2. What are the consequences of youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government Area?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were formulated for the study and will be tested at 0.05 level of significant.

1. There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of youth in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and those in Abua/Odual on the factors that predispose youth to restiveness in Rivers State.
2. There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of youth in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and those in Abua/Odual on the consequences of youth restiveness in Rivers State.

Methods

The study was conducted in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government Areas of Rivers State. The study adopted descriptive survey type because the study was designed to investigate the factors and consequences of youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government Areas of Rivers State. The population of the study comprised of 317, 920 youths in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government Areas from the study population, a sample size of 775 youths were randomly selected from the two local government areas. Instrument used for the study was a structured questionnaire tagged Factors and Consequences for Youth Restiveness Questionnaire (FCYRQ) and structured in a four (4) point rating scale. The researchers personally administered the instrument on the selected respondents. Among the 775 questionnaire administered, 765 were retrieved which gave a percentage rate of 98.7 percent. The instrument was subjected to face and content validation by three experts to determine its adequacy, appropriateness for the study and for its proper wordings. The test-retest method was used for the reliability test, and yielded reliability co-efficient of 0.93. The data gathered from the study were analyzed using mean and standard deviation. Mean values less than 2.50 was disagreed while mean values equal or greater than 2.50 was agreed for the research questions. Decision rule for the test of hypotheses was accepted if the calculated value of z is less than the critical z , and if the calculated value of z is greater than z critical, the null hypotheses was rejected.

Results

Results for the study were presented as thus below:

Research Question 1: What are the factors that predisposes youth to restiveness in

Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government Area, Rivers State?

To answer this research question, data in respect of items 1-10 which was for research question one were presented and analysed in table 1 below:

Table 1: Mean Responses on the Factors that Predisposes Youths to Restiveness

S/N	Factors that Predisposes Youths	Onelga LGA (N= 383)			Abua/Odua LGA (N= 382)		
		\bar{x}_1	SD ₁	Remark	\bar{x}_2	SD ₂	Remark
1	Parental upbringing	3.13	0.79	Agreed	3.25	0.73	Agreed
2.	Bad governance	3.12	0.81	Agreed	3.26	0.79	Agreed
3.	Poverty	3.23	0.14	Agreed	3.30	0.70	Agreed
4.	Separation of parents' divorce	3.15	0.78	Agreed	3.23	0.72	Agreed
5.	Drug and alcohol abuse	3.22	0.77	Agreed	3.30	0.73	Agreed
6.	Youth exuberance	3.18	0.90	Agreed	3.27	0.87	Agreed
7	Insecurity	3.49	0.53	Agreed	3.37	0.73	Agreed
8	Peer group	3.36		Agreed	3.30	0.72	Agreed
9.	Inadequate communication information flow	3.39	0.65	Agreed	3.36	0.69	Agreed
10	Lack of facilities	3.26	0.70	Agreed	3.10	0.78	Agreed
	Grand Mean/S.D	3.26	0.67	Agreed	3.31	0.75	Agreed

Source: Field Survey, (2018).

Table 1 showed Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government youth's response on the factors that predisposes youth to restiveness. Based on the mean responses obtained, Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government youths agreed that the following factors to predisposes youth to restiveness in Rivers State; parental upbringing (3.13 & 3.35), bad governance (3.12 & 3.26), poverty (3.23 & 3.30), Separation of parents' divorce (3.15 & 3.23), Drug and alcohol abuse (3.22 & 3.30), Youth exuberance (3.18 & 3.27), Insecurity (3.49 & 3.37). Other include; Peer group (3.36 & 3.30), Inadequate communication information Flow (3.39 & 3.36) and Lack of facilities (3.26 & 3.10). These mean values were accepted based on the fact that they were equal or more than 2.50 which is the acceptable mean. Basically, the agreed listed factors above shows that this factor predisposes youth to restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government of Rivers State.

Research Question 2

What are the consequences of youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government Area?

To answer this research question, data with respect to items 11-20 were collected, presented and analysed in table 2 below.

Table 2: Mean Responses on the Consequences of Youth Restiveness

S/N	Variables	Onelga LGA (N= 383)			Abua/Odua LGA (N= 382)		Remark
		\bar{x}_1	SD ₁	Remark	\bar{x}_2	SD ₂	
11	Cultism	3.29	0.70	Agreed	3.21	0.76	Agreed
12.	Robbery	3.09	0.84	Agreed	3.34	0.74	Agreed
13.	Killing	3.29	0.68	Agreed	3.18	0.69	Agreed
14.	Looting	3.33	0.67	Agreed	3.28	0.69	Agreed
15.	Sexual assault (raping)	3.09	0.80	Agreed	3.24	0.72	Agreed
16.	Fraudling	3.23	0.69	Agreed	3.39	0.70	Agreed
17	Suicide	3.31	0.67	Agreed	3.11	0.75	Agreed
18	Crimes	3.37	0.72	Agreed	3.20	0.81	Agreed
19	Kidnapping	3.33	0.68	Agreed	3.21	0.82	Agreed
20	Examination malpractice	3.14	0.73	Agreed	3.20	0.85	Agreed
Grand M & SD		3.25	0.72	Agreed	3.24	0.75	Agreed

Source: Field Survey, (2018).

Table 2 showed Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government youth's responses on the consequences of youth's restiveness in Rivers State. Based on the mean responses obtained, youths in the above Local Government Areas agreed that the following were consequences of youth's restiveness in Rivers State; Cultism (3.28 & 3.21), Robbery (3.09 & 3.34), Killing (3.29 & 3.18), Looting (3.33 & 3.28), Sexual assault (raping) (3.09 & 3.24), Fraudling (3.23 & 3.39), Suicide (3.31 & 3.11). Others include; Crimes (3.37 & 3.20), Kidnapping (3.33 & 3.21) and Examination malpractice (3.14 & 3.20). These mean values were agreed based on the fact that they were equal or more than 2.50 which is the acceptable mean. Basically, the acceptance of the variables listed showed that the listed variables are the consequences of youth's restiveness in Rivers State.

Hypotheses

Hypotheses testing were done as thus below:

Hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of youth in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and those in Abua/Odual on the factors that predisposes them to restiveness in Rivers State.

Table 3: z-test for Responses on the Factors that Predisposes Youths to Restiveness

Categories	\bar{X}	SD	N	Std Error	z-cal	z-crit	Decision
Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni LGA	3.26	0.67	383	0.04	1.25	1.96	Accepted
Abua/Odual LGA	3.31	0.75	382				

z-cal (z-test calculated), z-crit (z-test critical)

Table 3 showed that Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government youths had mean and standard deviation score of 3.24 and 0.67 respectively, while Abua/Odual Local Government youths had mean and standard deviation scores of 3.31 and 0.75 respectively. The z-cal value was

1.25, while the z-crit was 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance for two tailed test. This result shows that z-cal was less than z-crit, which means that the null hypothesis was accepted. Thus, there was no significant difference in the mean ratings of youth in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and those in Abua/Odual on the factors that predisposes youth to restiveness in Rivers State.

Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of youth in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and those in Abua/Odual on the consequences of youth restiveness in Rivers State.

Table 4: z-Test for Responses on the Consequences of Youth Restiveness

Categories	\bar{X}	SD	N	Std Error	z-cal	z-crit	Decision
Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni LGA	3.25	0.72	383	0.04	0.25	1.96	Accept
Abua/Odual LGA	3.24	0.75	382				

z-cal (z-test calculated), z-crit (z-test critical)

Table 4 showed that Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government youths had mean and standard deviation score of 3.25 and 0.72 respectively, while Abua/Odual Local Government youths had mean and standard deviation scores of 3.24 and 0.75 respectively. The z-cal value was 0.25, while the z-crit was 1.96 at 0.05 level of significance for two tailed test. This result shows that z-cal was less than z-crit, which means that the null hypothesis was accepted. Thus, there was no significant difference in the mean rating of youth in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and those in Abua/Odual on the consequences of youth restiveness in Rivers State.

Discussion

Findings of the study were discussed as thus:

[Factors that Predisposed Youths to Restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual

The result in Table 1 showed that parental upbringing, bad governance, poverty, separation of parents' divorce, drug and alcohol abuse, youth exuberances, insecurity, peer groups, inadequate communication information flow and lack of facilities are some of the factors that predisposes youth to restiveness. This findings is in agreement with the view of Zekaria (2006) who opined that lack of basic infrastructure in most university in Nigeria such as no access to portable waters, health facilities, electricity, standard hostel accommodation, communication facilities and other has led to social unrest and youth restiveness in Nigeria. Based on the view of Zekaria (2006), Badeyo and Stephen (2012) came up with sixteen factors that predispose youths to electoral violence. Supporting the view of Badeyo and Stephen; the researchers opined that insecurity, peer group, and some others are the factors that predisposes youth to restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government of Rivers State. Result on hypothesis one shows that there is no significant difference in mean rating of youths in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual on the factors that predisposes youth to restiveness in Rivers State. The youths response is a clear indication that parental upbringing, bad governance, poverty, separation of parents' divorce, drug and alcohol abuse, youth exuberance, insecurity, peer group, inadequate communication information flow and lack of facilities are the factors that predisposes youths to restiveness. Following the response of the youths the researchers is of the opinion that youths who are future leaders of the host communities ought to abstain from drug and alcohol abuse, unhealthy peer group but rather engage in meaningful activities that will make them better

citizens.

Consequences of Youth Restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual

Based on the result obtained in Table 2, it was revealed that cultism, robbery, killing, looting, sexual assault, fraudling, suicide, crimes, kidnapping and examination malpractice are the consequences of youth's restiveness in Rivers State. This finding is in agreement with Jamiu (2008) who opined that university students and youths who are supposed to be leaders in the future have fallen victims of triggers happy cultism. In agreement with the view of Jamiu, Ajayi; Haastrup and Osalusi (2010) opined that influence of peer group, parental background, and societal decadence, erosion of educational standard and militarization of the Nigerian policy are some of the consequences of youth restiveness. Supporting the views of Jamiu, Udoh and Ikezu (2012) opined that corruption, influence of parents in cult, broken homes, drug and alcohol abuse, insecurity and harsh economic situation are the causes of cultism. Agreeing with Jamiu, Udoh and Ikezu, explained that cult members are involved in initiation of new members, killing and maiming of fellow students in tertiary institutions. Supporting the views of Jamiu; Ajayi et al., Udoh and Ikezu and Nnodim and Ochogba; the researchers opined that kidnapping, killing, looting and some others are the consequences of youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and Abua/Odual Local Government of Rivers State. Result on hypothesis two indicated that there is no significant difference in the mean rating of youths in Ogba/Egbema/ Ndoni and Abua Nnodim and Ochogba (2018)/ Odual on the consequences of their restiveness in Rivers State. The youths responded that cultism, robbery, killing, looting, sexual assault (raping), fraudling, suicide, crimes, kidnapping and examination malpractices are the consequences of youth restiveness, indicating that youths ought not to engaged in any activities that will have a negative effect on them and the community at large.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, it was deduced that parental upbringing, bad governance, poverty, separation of parents' divorce, drug and alcohol abuse, youth exuberance, Insecurity, peer group, inadequate communication information flow and lack of facilities are some of the factors that predisposes youth to restiveness while Management skills, Professional skills, Communication skills, Leadership skills, Decision making skills, planning skills, Personal skills, Analysis skills, Cooperative and networking skills and strategy skills are some of the entrepreneurial skills relevance for mitigation of youth's restiveness in Rivers State. The researchers also concluded that there was no significant difference in the mean ratings of youth in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and those in Abua/Odual on the factor that predisposes youth to restiveness and there was no significant difference in the mean ratings of youth in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni and those in Abua/Odual on the consequences of youth restiveness in Rivers State.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusion made, the following recommendations were made;

1. Government should set up skills acquisition programmes and vocational study centres in the local government areas (LGAs) in order to engage the youths meaningfully and divert their minds from committing crimes.
2. Youths should be introduced to skills training at their early stage in life to enable them grow along side with it.
3. Government should incorporate skills training programme in Nigerian schools (primary, secondary and tertiary institutions).

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