

Youth Restiveness and Its Sociological Implications on the Development of Education in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area of Rivers State, Nigeria

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Abstract

This study investigates youth restiveness and its sociological implications on the development of education in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area of Rivers south-south, Nigeria. The study relied on quantitative methods where by questionnaires are shared to a randomly selected participants in Ogba, Egbema and Ndoni LGA in Rivers state Nigeria. The findings revealed that education and development in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni community region is largely affected by youth restiveness. The paper equally revealed the problems that escalate youth restiveness in the study location such as unequal distribution of natural resources, bad governance, insecurity, corruption, political instability, drug/alcohol abuse, unemployment, and inadequate viable means of conflict resolution in present era, and information formats. The paper suggests that the component parts of societal deterioration such as poverty, hunger, insecurity, political inequalities among others should be checked because it has prevented most youths from pursuing and actualizing educational height and fulfilling their life goals. The study recommends the provision of political leaders and traditional institutions that would represent the youths appropriately in all levels of decision making, and the minimization of bad governance and corruption in the local government offices, which can facilitate development and reduction of youth restiveness.

Keywords: Youth restiveness, social impact, social development, educational development

Introduction

Youth restiveness globally and those in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni council area has become a behavior pattern and its effects has degenerated into numerous implications, which relates to matters of agitation and uproar by youths over issues of neglect, lack of recognition, non-inclusion in development/political blue-print instability, and absence of security and desertification. Youth restiveness portrays man's negative side of social development. This negative development hinders free flow of activities (political, social, educational, religious), and has been unbearable in the present era, where instability, fear, chaos and tension pose to be seen.

Such engagement may be because of lack of interesting programs, lack of knowledge about programs, turf issues among government institutions, lack of diversity and adultism or the systematic mistreatment of young people simply because of their age. As observed by Ogbefun (2007), the root cause of the youth restiveness is the broad spectrum of laws that have both colonial inspiration and feudal inclination and the accompanying actions of the Nigerian state on the country's oil industry and the age-long regime of environmental degradation due to the mindless operational threats arising from the oil exploration and production activities of the oil conglomerates. Hence, been the price target due to their substantial amount of time in societal activities and extracurricular to school, including involvement in community-based organizations, political inclusions, interactions among peers. All of these, and the interaction with individuals within them, tend to influence youth involvement in their communities.

Youth is a relational concept because it exists and has meaning largely in relation to the concept of adulthood. According to Uriah, Egbezor and Ololube (2014), youth in this context can be seen as young men and women who are no longer children but not yet adults. Ndu (2000) and Yusuf (2001) describe youths as neither adolescents nor children characterized by excessive energy that needs to be exerted, which if not guarded is channeled into negative tendencies. Also, the Afreican Union Commission (2006) in the developed and adoped African youth charter describes "youth" or "young people" as "every person between the ages of 15 and 35 years". For the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) (2017), Nigeria's youth population comprises persons aged between 15 and 34. Hence, the concept of youth is a relative one: a person is a youth if he or she believes so. On the other hand, youth restiveness according to Chukuezi (2009) is a combination of actions or conduct that constitutes or runs contrary to accepted societal norms and standard. Youth restiveness is also seen as the unwillingness of the youths to be controlled because they are bored and unsatisfied with the status of things involving them specifically in the society to which they belong in several cases of youth restiveness has taken place in south-south Nigeria. It therefore portrays an unrest, which is marked by violence and disruption of lawful activities. However to be restive means the inability to stay especially because one is bored or not satisfied with certain decisions, changes on existing laws considered to be unfavorable.

The youth is the major determinant of peace and stability of the nation because they are the most active segment of any society and they show higher propensity to adopt development intervention irrespective of the good characteristics of the youths. Youth restiveness portrays man's negative side of social development. This negative development is rather unfortunate and has become one of the many security challenges facing man in the contemporary society. As observed by Chukwemeka and Agbara (2010), human society and in fact the entire universe is simply and squarely a complex entity. In view of this, individuals and groups have their complexities, needs, aspirations, hopes, goals, opinions, views and values, which could be social, economic, religious, psychological or political. Similarly, Coleman (1996) observed that psychological variables and deprivation is the basic product of conflict and restiveness of any kind. He further argued that the more widespread and intense deprivation is among members of the population the greater in the magnitude of violence in one form or the other. Specific causes of youth restiveness in the rural area including Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni include:

- Lack of senses of ownership, participation and benefit from oil and gas industries operating in their communities.
- Lack of viable income generating opportunities provided for the people by the oil and gas industries.
- High level of unemployment especially among the youths.
- Employment of outsiders and excluding indigenes of the community in the employment.
- Exclusion of host communities from service provision to oil industries.
- Lack of provision of social services like water, electricity, health education, roads etc.
- Reprisal attack.
- Denial of participatory opportunities to youths, among others.

The obvious effects of youth restiveness in rural communities are loss of lives and properties, which constitute a major threat to security of the state as well as its corporate existence. Meueobi et al (2012) states that the common forms of youth restiveness in Nigeria are: looting, armed robbery, public fight, murder, arson, demonstration, cultism, vandalism, burning among others. Moreover, the arms that were given to them for the electioneering purposes often times are not removed. In the absence of paid employment to keep them busy, the youths easily get attracted to wrong vices, with the acquired/unachieved arms as somewhat confidence booster.

Moreso, Onyelpo (2007) noted that the denial of the youth to have access to qualitative education in Nigeria because of the exorbitant cost of acquiring education, which lead them to be disoriented and readily available for antisocial actions such as restiveness of which no meaningful development can occur in the midst of these crises and unrest. Notably, development is about people and no society can be said to be developed or developing when the greater majority of its citizenry are restive or where the human security can be said to be in doubt peace and its people have been threatened by violently armed agitators.

Education re-shape the mind towards positive thought and behaviors, as it is an indispensable agent of development and tool for progress, peace, stability, growth and development. Uriah et al (2014) observed that this is because it is used to tap and modify the cognitive, effective and psychomotor talents, potentials and possibilities possessed by man and about its environs. Ololube (2011) asserts further that education is the process by which the society deliberately transmits its accumulated knowledge, values and skills from one generation to the next through institutions and instruction. Hence, such knowledge transfer will be hindered if the youths, which are over 60% of our community, are denied access due to restiveness, caused either by them or due to inherent claims. These trends of events and occurrence demand for an urgent and speedy resuscitation/restoration. It is against this background that the study set to investigate youth restiveness and its sociological implications in rural community in order to reduce the escalation of the menace.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Youth restiveness prevalence in Nigerian society is on the increase today. Some of the presumed vices include: corrupt leaders, unemployment, societal welfare, lack of information communication flow and sharing awareness, neglect and lack of vocational skills and education. Thus, youth restiveness, phenomenon in recent years in southern Nigeria has paralyzed the social economic and political activities, which if not addressed will result to decay in societal values in the country. This decay arose from the neglect of both federal government and multinational oil companies operating in the area and gross-under-development in the community, which affects every segment of the society and mostly - the educational sector.

Education is a powerful instrument of social (sociological) progress without which no individual can attain development. It is in realization of the above and realizing same that many youths have left school due to restiveness, unrest or chaos that motivated this study. Thus, this study investigates the phenomenon of youth restiveness with a view to ascertaining its sociological implications on the development of education and in realizing ways of minimizing its effects such as truancy, school cultism, drug abuse, and examination malpractice on educational development in Nigeria.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The purpose of the study is to examine causes, social impact, problems and ways to improve youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area. Specifically, the study intends to:

1. Ascertain the causes of youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area in Nigeria.
2. Determine the social impact of youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area in Nigeria.
3. Suggest ways to improve youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area south-south Nigeria.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What are the cause of youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area south-south, Nigeria?
2. What are the social impact of youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area in Nigeria?
3. What are the remedies of youth restiveness in Ogba (Onelga) LGA?

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Youth Restiveness and the Causes

Youth restiveness is a despicable act perpetrated by a significant proportion of our youths in various communities. As the name implies, a combination of any actions, conduct or act constitutes unwholesome socially unacceptable activities engaged in by youths in any community.

Notably, it is a phenomenon which if practice lead to degree of disorderliness and instability, breakdown or law and order, law productivity due to disruption of production activities, apparent increasing crime rate among others. Agina-Obu (2008) explains that restiveness can be defined as a kind of human behavior geared towards the realization of individuals or groups' needs. It is individuals or group failures or inability to meet their needs through institutional provisions or arrangements that results in youth restiveness. These groups of youths may enter either in protest to press in her demands for self-gain or for the mass. The said devise used by youths to get what they want from the relevant authorities has been triggered with violence means, cohesion and chaos. In the same way, Ogbeifun (2007), asserts that the three forms of restiveness based on motivation, actors and interests involves youth engaging in genuine agitation for their rights and restoration of the dignity of their group or race youths engaging in self-seeking and criminal activities such as kidnapping or hostage taking in exchange of levied ransom; and youths seeking revenge for oppression or the "use" and "dump" attitudes from members of the elite class or a manner of responding to a repressive regime.

These combinations of actions that constitute unwholesome socially unacceptable and unworthy practices lead to disruptive destructible tendencies. Thus, Chukeuzi (2009) affirms that such restiveness by the youth is a despicable act of being perpetrated by a significant portion of the youth in various communities that can no longer be ignored. It is a conflict of interest between the youth and other categories of persons in the society. Nzewunwa (2007) is of the view that youth restiveness is an embodiment of all forms of youth activities that pose or have the potentials of posing threat to orderliness, life and property. They are united so that such activism may be organized or spontaneous, it may be violent or non-violent. This view point is premised on the reasoning that when a youth is blocked, delayed or otherwise interfered with, he or she encounters frustration, blocked goal seeking, which produces confusion, bewilderment, and annoyance. Frustration by implication connotes an event rather than an emotional state, and thwarting circumstances rather than their consequences. In addition, restlessness and tension are usually associated with many actions indicating unhappiness, dissatisfaction and frustration, and closely related to increased tensions. Restless movements are the rage states that lead to destructiveness and hostile attacks that have become commonplace in the south-south region.

According to Abdullahi (2011) the current youth restiveness have been caused by youth exuberance, imitation of activities in video films, vicious poverty cycle, unemployment, incapability of parents, families and the school to organize sensitization/awareness programs and education that will be functional and which tap the potentials and the talent of the youth for productivity. Politicization of the region also triggered the restiveness of which the youths are not been given fair hearing or outright neglect of her sociological and infrastructural needs. This affirms Ofem and Ajayi (2008) that lack of humanitarian and social welfare, lack of good governance, corrupt practices of government officials, inadequate training programs, inadequate recreational facilities, lack of quality education as among the causes of youth restiveness. Peer-motivated excitement of being exploited or victimized economically and education wise also stems restiveness among the youths, which tend to hinder their educational growth and as a result leads to unemployment (Ozuhum, 2006). Ozuhu (2006) notes that unemployment among youth as well as the fear of a bleak future among the youth has made youths vulnerable to the manipulations of great provocative and greedy multinationals and politicians, that employ these youths to achieve their selfish ambitions.

Furthermore, Anasi (2010) identified the following reasons as being responsible for youth restiveness: bad governance, inadequate educational opportunities and resources, unemployment, poverty, lack of basic infrastructures and inadequate communication flow. Chukuezi (2009) posited that marginalization, unemployment, exuberance and involvement of youths in political thuggery are among the major causes of youth restiveness. Hence, many resort to it in order to get their own share of the national wealth, create awareness that they still exist and exhibit their greedy nature. Despite the high rate of youth restiveness in Nigeria, it should also be noted that where youth restiveness thrives, there must always be an intellectual class and those who meant positively in their agitation.

2.2 Social Impact and Youth Restiveness

The recognition of youths, who are the potential leaders of any given country the world over, ought to top the goals of any society and nation in general, because they constitute a formidable force if their energies are properly channeled, great societal impact will be seen. Anzene (2014) assert that man influences his environment with view of deriving maximum benefits from it, which has been equally described as a way of life as or touches on all spheres of human endeavors.

When youths understand their environment, they will be able to solve the problems of survival in such a way as environment, and equally live comfortably there. The issue of social impact in minimizing youth restiveness requires an effective citizenship of the youths. Not just merely citizens but law abiding citizen and as Maman (2005) puts it “not people but people who neither steal nor kill, not judges but incompatible judges, not policemen but police-men who do not draw salary from the very gangsters they are supposed to catch, not fake soldiers but soldiers who are willing to lay lives for the defense of their country, not just youths who only agitate for government to give but youths who tend to defend her society positively and aspire her what to do with or without government”. This implies that youths must be built upon the foundation of honesty, hardworking, tolerance, sincerity, truthfulness, fairness, justice, cooperation and other values put together. Thus, this is to say that social impact foster the many opportunities to minimize and inculcate such values and attitudes in the citizen (youths). Thus, the philosophy or social implication will have impact on the meaning and experiences of growing up in the society.

Youths possess greater vision about the development of the society, irrespective of been restive most times. This is because youths are major stakeholders in the society and their energy and ideas spring forth in the society and facilitate the great potentials (Olujude, 2008). Though her impact is felt socially in the society, as they are the major determinant of peace and stability, but irrespective of such characteristics or positivity, they still constitute greater form of restiveness in the society. In such a society, a sense of respect and regard for other people’s view and social impact of the environment is essential to strengthen the unity in diversity. Societies/communities need to address how to organize sensitization programs for different groups to provide opportunity for the aspirations and contributions from youth bodies. Worst still, when the youths who are supposed to be in schools abandoned school and take to militancy/restiveness, the hope of the society becomes bleak. Social impact of peace is highly felt when there is absence of chaos and society functions effectively if there is order and consensus among the existing component parts. If there is no harmony among the segments of the society (youths, women, men, institutions, corporate organizations and government), the nation will be thrown in disorder, chaos, instability, bridge of peace and trust, which in-turn affects educational development and sustainable development in all facet of human existence.

Restive youth in the same vein do not live in isolation but are part of their environment and they tend to understand the social impact of restiveness in the society. The vices in the society are led by the youths as many of them appear to be easily recruited by politicians representing them as thugs who are paid huge sums of money, armed and used for electioneering purposes. Drug abuse is becoming a pervasive problem in the society, which has negative impact, and it is directly responsible for the increase in robbery, violence and youth restiveness being experienced in various regions in Nigeria today. However, the said problem of youth restiveness has been a burning issue over some time now, especially in the minds of concerned citizens of the Nigerian society due to its impactful nature. Such actions are inimical to peace and strong negative sociological implications, which hindered growth and sustainability of different sectors.

2.3 Remedies to Youth Restiveness

Anikpo (2005) advanced some remedies, which would help minimize or eliminate the reoccurrence of restiveness in communities as follow:

- (i) Government ensuring that all the needful is been done and given to host communities, who are deeply involved in production.
- (ii) Oil industries should upgrade and accept services from local business operators, to facilitate youth inclusion in societal development.
- (iii) Federal and state government should create enabling environment for transparent management of resources and infrastructural development of the region.
- (iv) Corruption and bad governance by the leadership should be checked.
- (v) Improvement of transportation and communication in region should be enhanced.
- (vi) Enhanced commitment by both the federal, state and local governments in the development of the region should be followed.
- (vii) Contracts should be secured to host communities by oil and gas industries.

Furthermore, the ethic of the problem-solving approach is that the restive group and its offender by themselves or with the assistance of a third party find solutions to the problem through dialogue. Problem-solving approach is highly participatory in orientation (Anikpo, 2005).

In the same vein, Adegoke (2012) outlined some remedies, which can be applied to address youth restiveness, and they include that:

- (i) Families must take time to reengage the youth within the home.
- (ii) Parents need to spend quality time with them.
- (iii) Educational institutions should ensure that the school is a place of trusted relationship.
- (iv) Government at all levels should provide care and protection for all the young people.
- (v) Youths should acquire assertive skills

Thus, restiveness can be still or quiet, controlled and even eliminated totally.

2.4 Concept of Education

Education is one of the most crucial sectors in any society, because it is central to the preservation of the society membership, growth and development, and as such been imperative for any meaningful development of any country. Either education entails the process of imparting knowledge, skills and judgement, fact and ideas that have been learned, formally or informally, of which it forms the basis of human capacity development (Lawal, 2003). Lawal (2003) asserts that education is a powerful instrument of social progress without which no individual can attain professional development. One of the traditional roles of education in any society is to stratify persons who go through education into areas based on their abilities, and based on the stratification people are placed into positions accordingly. However, this traditional role of education easily suffers terrible deficit and the larger society pays for it especially when through restiveness and government negligence of youth/corruption. Ordinarily, education is exclusively used for the development of human beings in the cognitive, affective, psychomotor, and psycho-productive domains. Education teaches or train people to be useful to themselves and the society they live. By this, they have to be productive and discover their creative abilities and use this to perform specific tasks to attain self-actualization. However, education ought to produce complete person. Complete in the sense that the person is intellectually, morally, physically, emotionally and socially developed. Hence, Akinpelu (2000) argued that education without quality could even be more dangerous than no education, stressing that without quality education has not value. In a technical sense, it is any process by which society deliberately transmits it accumulated knowledge, values and skills from one generation to the next through institutions and instructions (Ololube, 2011). Nevertheless, incessant change of educational policies also affects negatively on the society and her development. Therefore, for education to transform, affect and create sustainable growth towards national development, salient issues rocking the sector must be addressed urgently.

2.5 Concept of Development

The concept of development is so elastic, inclusive and comprehensive so much that all positive dispositions it constitutes suffers terrible deficits in any state where decline/restiveness/denial in education is a norm. Development incorporates characteristic features that may possibly attract a riot of interpretations and explanations and any particular interpretations and explanations that is given to it in any particular context. Ezewu (1991) sees development from a sociological point of view when he writes “a nation or society can be said to be developed if her institutions are functional rather than dysfunctional. An insightful analysis of the position of the scholar above can be pointing in directions where the performance or productivity levels of social institutions in a state can be said to be maximally efficient and consequently are capable of contributing positively to the realization of the social goals upon which they are established. Thus, government ought to create an atmosphere in which drastic development will thrive. Efemini (2002) assert that development must be man-centered, qualitatively, transformatory and emancipatory so much that it must have potentials to offer it’s beneficiaries alternative choices for sustainable living as well as abilities to create and recreate themselves in promising, refreshing and non-life threatening forms so much that the beneficiaries of the processes of development can on their own but not on the manipulation of exploitative foreign or negative forces evolve rights asserting. Nobody needs to be told that without development adequate and sustainable growth in all sectors cannot be evolved.

3.1 Methodology

The study used survey design. Specifically this study used cross-sectional survey design. It is the most commonly used form of survey design in a related development issues. Gingery (2009) states that cross-sectional survey studies a single population or sample size during a single specified period and gives us a “snapshot” of opinion data. However, the study used the above design because of the following reasons; 1) it describes the characteristics of the population, difference among two or more population; 2) it finds out correlation and makes predictions, and 3) it has low refusal rate and it is efficient. The population was one thousand and five restive youths who were granted amnesty from Onelga in Rivers State. The choice of the population is because it is a fair representation of youths from the council area. Three hundred and eighty-one were selected from the population stratified sampling was used based on their communities. Random sampling to get the respondents that participated in the study followed this.

A questionnaire instrument titled “Youth restiveness and its sociological implications on the development of education (YRSDE)” was used to collect data. The instrument was divided into two sections: section “A” contains information on the demographics of the restive youths, while section “B” of the instrument contains issues on causes, social impact, problems and ways to improve youth restiveness. The instrument was designed along the Likert format of Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD). The responses were scored as follows: Strongly Agree (SA) = 4, Agree (A) = 3, Disagree (D) = 2 and Strongly Disagree (SD) = 1, respectively. To validate the instrument the questionnaire was given to research experts in measurement and evaluation.

4.1 Results and Findings

The results are presented below:

Table 1: Bio-data of study Analysis

The information in the table below (table) was conducted/analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequency (N)). The data analysis for respondents personal information showed that 570(81.4%) were male while 130(18%) were female. Based on the age of the respondents, the highest were 225(32.1%) of those between 26-35 years followed by 36-45 years (210 – 30.0%). The ages 15-25 years had 175(25.0%), 12.8 %(90) are between 45 years and above.

Also, respondent marital status, 125(25.0%) were single while 525(75%) were married. Data on respondent level of education showed that FSLC had 110 respondent representing 15.7%, SSCE/WAEC/NECO had 325 respondents representing 46.4%, 215(30.8%) indicated having diploma/been undergraduates. Then, those who have other certificate not mentioned in the questionnaire were so, representing 7.1%. Thus, table 1 clearly shows respondents personal data.

Frequency and Distribution of Respondents Demographic Information

	Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	570	81.4
	Female	130	18.6
Age	15-25 years	175	25.0
	26-35 years	225	32.1
	36-45 years	210	30.0
	Above 45 years	90	12.8
Marital Status	Single	125	25.0
	Married	225	75.0
Level of Education	FSLC	110	15.7
	SSCE/WAEC/NECO	3325	46.4
	Diploma/Undergraduate	215	30.8
	Others	50	7.1

Research Question One: What are the causes of youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area, south-south Nigeria? This research question is to assess the respondent’s understanding of the causes of youth restiveness, which clearly shows that all the listed variables were accepted by parents as the major causes of youth restiveness in Ogba (Onelga) Local Government Area in Rivers State, South-South Nigeria.

Table 2: Mean opinion of respondents on the causes of youth restiveness in Ogba (Onelga) LGA

Variables	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Remark
Unequal distribution of natural resources/corruption.	50.7222	700	7.69987	Accepted
Political instability/frustration.	44.5710	700	5.80423	Accepted
Ethnic/tribal crisis/insecurity.	51.7008	700	7.43180	Accepted
Ineffective communication from political leaders.	43.4146	700	10.84199	Accepted
Unemployment/poverty/bad governance.	39.4348	700	6.76103	Accepted
Illiteracy.	18.0000	700		Accepted
Grand Total	47.3300			

Research Question Two: What are the social impacts of youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area of Rivers State, South-South Nigeria.

Table 3: Mean of respondents on the social impact of youth restiveness in Ogba (Onelga) LGA

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	Remark
Retardation of national development.	2.9513	.66478	700	Accepted
Depreciation of natural resources.	3.4075	.49168	700	Accepted
Civic unrest/band wagon damage.	2.8513	.47371	700	Accepted
Migration of the rural households/incidence of rural poverty increased.	3.6513	.47687	700	Accepted
Breeding of defective youths/breeding of defective community leaders.	3.2950	.55755	700	Accepted
Lack of maintenance of rural public utilities (i.e. roads, electrifications, schools, health centers etc.	3.1345	.62142	700	Accepted
Ganstanrism/hooliganism/rape	3.4292	.62756	700	Accepted
Grand Total	3.24572			Accepted

Research Question Three: What are the remedies of youth restiveness in Ogba (Onelga) LGA?

Table 4: Mean opinion of respondents on the remedies of youth restiveness in Ogba (Onelga) LGA.

Variables	Mean	Std. Deviation	N	Remark
Contracts should be secured to host communities by oil and gas industries.	2.9362	.76423	700	Accepted
Oil industries should upgrade and accept services from local business operators.	3.3700	.56459	700	Accepted
Federal and state government should create enabling environment for transparent management of resources, educational and infrastructural development.	3.43151	.59122	700	Accepted
Corruption and bad governance by the leadership should be checked.	3.1583	.56455	700	Accepted
Government should ensure that benefits from oil trickle down from the state to host communities.	2.7565	.56641	700	Accepted
Grand Total	3.18315			Accepted

Hypothesis 1: *There is no significant relationship between causes associated with youth restiveness and sociological implication.*

The result from the ANOVA analysis (table) conducted revealed that there is significant relationship between causes associated with youth restiveness and sociological implications. Respondents were of the opinion that causes of youth restiveness in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area are determinants of sociological implication in that area. They also hold that it has ceased and created great impediment to the society. This is as shown the F-ratio 39.883 $p < 0.000$; tested at 0.5 level of significance. Consequently, hypothesis 1 was rejected.

Table 5: ANOVA analysis of causes of youth restiveness in the area and sociological implications

		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	f	Sig
Causes of youth restiveness and sociological implications of restive youths	Between groups	9986.876	5	1997.375	39.883	.000
	Within Groups	34755.894	694	50.081		
	Total	4742.770	699			

Hypothesis 2: *There is no significant relationship between the social impact of youth restiveness and development of education.*

The result from the ANOVA analysis (table) conducted revealed that there is significant relationship between social impact of youth restiveness and development of education in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni Local Government Area, thus indicating that the activities of the restive youths have strong negative implications on social impact and development of education. This is as shown in the F-ratio, Sc .037: $p < .0$ tested at 0.05 level of significance. Consequently, hypothesis 2 was rejected.

Table 6: ANOVA analysis of social impact of youth restiveness and development of education

		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	f	Sig
Social impact of youth restiveness and development of education.	Between groups	8128.164	2	4064.082	54.037	.000
	Within Groups	52420.663	697	75.209		
	Total	60548.827	699			

Hypothesis 3: *There is no significant relationship between remedies to improve youth restiveness and sociological implication on education development*

Table 7 revealed significant relationships between remedies to improve youth restiveness and sociological implication on educational development (F-ratio = 37.220; $p < .000$, tested at 0.05 level of significance). The respondents were of the view that government involvement in youth affairs either the federal or state (amongst others) would have significant remedies on youth restiveness and this could help in resolving youth restiveness thus, hypothesis 3 was rejected.

Table 6: ANOVA analysis of remedies to improve youth restiveness and sociological implication on educational development

		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	f	Sig
Remedies to improve youth restiveness and sociological implication on educational development	Between groups	1810.480	1	1810.480	37.220	.000
	Within Groups	33952.804	698	48.643		
	Total	35763.284	699			

4.2 Discussion of Findings

Research question one identified distribution of natural resources, illiteracy, political instability/frustration, ethnic/tribal crisis/ insecurity, ineffective communication from political leaders, unemployment/poverty, bad governance/corruption among these causes of youth restiveness. Illiteracy among Nigerian youths is a cankerworm, disaster and a great concern to many. Instruction gained through education shapes one towards acquiring objectivity, re-orientation, direction, life-style, value patriotism amongst others. Population Reference Bureau (2006) observed that from 2000-2004 about 30% Nigerian youths were not enrolled in secondary schools. The finding agrees with Onekpe (2002) assertion that most youths that did not have access to formal education talks for restiveness. There is a growing concern that education curricular has been geared towards foreign concept, which alienates children further from their culture, which spring restiveness. Higher education that merely neglects the core value can only continue to worsen youths' anger and frustration (restiveness). This also corroborates with the view of Ofeghe (2008), who opined that youth restiveness is because of unemployment and sufferings among the youths, which has metamorphosed into various acts of restiveness.

Research question two was on the social impact of youth restiveness and development of education. The study identified social impact (retardation of national development, depreciation of natural services, civic unrest/ bandwagon, damage/breeding of defective youths) among others create tension in communities. Such deviant norms seem to be on the increase in our society in recent years. These create serious panic and link to other communities. According to Adesope, Agumagu and Chiefson (2000) assert that youth restiveness disturbance in the region and its nature of exploitation has been at the expense of the indigenes and source of worry to the area and has resulted to restive activities. Principally, education also functions as a means of socialization, social control and social impact. It helps to encourage the youths to develop into good citizens and prepares people for employment and productive contributions to the society (Ololube, 2012). It can be a way of reducing social impact/inequality or a way of reproducing social order. This lay emphasis to a strong indication that all in the society feel the impact.

The third research question identified diverse remedies of youth restiveness among which include: contracts should be secure to host communities by oil and gas industries, oil industries should upgrade and accept services from local business operators, corruption and bad governance by leadership should be checked. Government involvement is paramount. This support the view of Adegoke (2012), which recommends that governments at all levels (federal, state and local) should provide care and protection for all the young people, and that youths should acquire assertive skills. In the same vein, relevant information on the development of the communities in all aspect should be made known. Ifidon and Ahiauzu (2006) who maintained that information is "structured data that causes a human mind to change its opinion about the current state of the real world and contribute to a reduction in the uncertainty of the state of the system" asserted this fact. Thus been a change agent that will go a long way in fostering and creating development.

4.3 Conclusion, Implication and Recommendation of this Study

This research contributes to academic knowledge. It adds to other build-up of youth restiveness and their actions by propelling efficient and direct bearing towards understanding of the concepts and implication of youth restiveness on educational development and its sociological implications in Ogba community in Rivers state Nigeria. Understanding the root causes of youth restiveness is likely to improve cost effectiveness in society development and it ensures that deep rooted negative emotions are systematically replaced with positive ones which are capitalized upon for the resolution of the causes of the restiveness within the communities. Hence, the restive party with its purported offender jointly analyzes the causes and collectively works out strategies of finally resolving them. Through this process, the youths will be given a tremendous sense of educational empowerment. Understanding the causes of or diverse causes of restiveness will make for better societal development in diverse sectors, especially education.

The implication of the findings did not only provide a new knowledge base for our society and educational base but a profitable remedy/means by which greater understanding of how things works for combating youth restiveness in the country, and how attempts ought to be measured for its sustainable effect. This research can be used to foster connective link of peace in Ogba/Egbema/ndoni Local Government Area. However, such strife unrest and barbarism associated with the Ogba youths and its accompanying educational underdevelopment ought to be addressed to avoid wastage of enormous resources, time and youthfulness of the youths in the study location.

Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni youths who are involved with such ugly features (illegal act, harassment of traders, extortion of monies, stealing, destruction and others) tend to affect the conditioning of education, which cannot thrive in an atmosphere of chaos and instability. Hence, there is need to combat this restiveness of the youths immediately if the sustainability of educated youths will be effected. It would be necessary to provide an atmosphere, which will spring forth-drastic development and positive sociological impact of addressing youth violence and restiveness for betterment of education and the youths in the Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni area.

Government at all levels (federal, state and local) and indeed the oil companies are therefore advised to increase her concern towards lasting solution and the sustainability of the environment in which such resources are produced, but in the general development of the region and communities. Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni community must work with their government to instill both a sense and a system of accountability for state and corporate bodies to ensure that those companies presently in the region, as well as those likely to enter the region in the future, can be held accountable for their actions, including the effects of youth restiveness and development in the environment (internal and external).

Finally, they should bring to reality the awakening of conscious reasoning that will make the boldness in them to be more beneficial and evident to challenge their future development. Moreover, the connection between youth restiveness and education, and the connection between education and sociological development thus, must be involved in ensuring lasting peace and tranquility, which socio-economic, knowledge and developmental equality will be the inter-world. Hence, the future lies in today, and posterity will not take it kindly if societies are destroyed in our time.

Recommendations

Based on the opinions and findings of the study, the following are the workable recommendations:

1. Fairness and equity should be the watchword of the political leadership in the distribution of the pains and gains of development.
2. Poverty reduction programs should be targeted towards youth empowerment.
3. There should be a platform that will ensure that the creative skills and technological prowess which mist Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni youths are imbued with are continually harnessed and channeled inwards productivity.
4. Youths should be involved in the blue-print/decision making to actually know the causes of restiveness in her community.
5. Dialogue between the youths and government should be initiated to create enabling environment for resolution of issues/crisis.
6. Adequate funding or development should a must affairs, and contrary to such objective should be thoroughly punished and frowned at.
7. Unemployment, corruption, thuggering, educational negligence in the region should be discouraged so as to reduce youth restiveness in the community

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