

## Influence of Youths Unemployment On Youths Restiveness: A Study of Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria

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### ARTICLE INFORMATION

### ABSTRACT

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### KEYWORDS

Youths, Unemployment,  
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This study investigates whether youths unemployment has influence on youths restiveness using Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria as the study locale. With the aid of the study objectives, hypotheses were formulated in the study. A sample size of 399 was adopted from the population of the study using Taro Yamane formula for sample size determination. The stratified random sampling technique was applied in this study. The summation of all the responses was presented using frequency distribution tables and simple percentages, while the chi-square statistical tool was used to test the hypotheses formulated in the study. The test statistics reveals among others that, there is a significant relationship between youth's unemployment and armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State. The study concludes that unemployment influences youths to indulge or involve in restiveness in the form of armed robbery and kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria. The study recommends among others that Taraba State government, non-governmental organizations, and well meaning citizens in the state should create employment opportunities for the teeming unemployed youths. Through this strategy, the youths that are unemployed would be gainfully employed and shy away from indulging in armed robbery as an act of youths restiveness.

### Introduction

Within the past, young people were seen as heroes of the patriot development and aggressors in anti-colonial battle. They rendered important commitments to the battle for freedom and national improvement which earned them title as individuals acting beneath safe young richness (Chukwuezi, 2009). Across the world every society is bedeviled with weird troubles and tribulations. As a developing nation, Nigeria faces political, economic, legal, technological, agricultural, and social tribulations which have severely hampered the well-being of the populace (Okafor, 2005). One of the social problems bedeviling Nigeria for a number of years is youth's unemployment which is continually on the rise notwithstanding the plentiful human and natural resources in Nigeria. Annually, good numbers of students are graduated but there are insufficient job opportunities for the graduates. Streets in Nigeria are besieged with young graduates who normally would have gained paid labour in government and non-government organizations. According to Chukwuemeka and Agbara (2010), restiveness is on the rise within the Niger-Delta region in Nigeria owing to the fact that youth unemployment, poverty and other associated social vices are found to be in existence in the region. Youth's restiveness would be put to a stop in Nigeria if the youths are gainfully employed given that, 'an idle mind is a devil's workshop'. Ikechukwu (2018) contend that in many occasions, youth's restiveness manifest in act of arm robbery, assault, attacks on innocent people, unwarranted armed protest, terrorism, banditry and host of other negative activities which can lead to destruction of lives and properties, causing fear among the populace and by extension discouraging economic or commercial activities. Ezedikachi (2020), stressed that on numerous situations of unprecedented violence, kidnapping, malicious obliteration of appreciated structures as well as lives and properties has taken place in Nigeria on countless times. It is commonly reported that poverty, unemployment amid others are responsible for high level of insecurity caused by youth restiveness in the form of bombing mosques, churches, markets and killing of innocent people. The occurrence of insecurity has become one of the main worries of the citizens in Nigeria especially in the Northern part of the country.

A good number of Nigerians are of the opinion that unavailability of jobs, corruption, and maladministration have contributed to and motivated youths in engaging into unlawful acts. Osuji, Ekhamheye and Tony-Okolo (2021), maintained that incidences such as armed robbery, prostitution, bomb blasts, assassinations, kidnapping, banditry, killer herdsmen, and religious crises are certainly becoming a norm in Nigeria that is formerly a peaceful nation. Similarly, Eme (2012) stressed that resultantly, crime has become a more striking alternative for some Nigerian university graduates due to lack of employment opportunities. In Nigeria, it is familiar to come across a number of graduates wandering the streets in search for jobs that are not easy to be found some years after graduation thereby leading to crimes such as armed robbery, pipeline vandalism, oil bunkering, and prostitution amongst the youths.

### **Statement of the Problem**

Attestations and reactions from people mostly the youths have shown that, there appears to be linkage between youth's unemployment and youth restiveness in Nigeria. Their assumption is that, youths that are unemployed appear to be predisposed to anti-social behaviours and different kinds of restiveness such as armed robbery, kidnapping, etc. in order to actualize their expected desires. On the other hand, some people attest that although Nigeria is bedeviled with nefarious incidents due to high wave of unemployment, youths are contented with what they possess and do not indulge in different kinds of restiveness in order to meet up with the challenges in life. It is in light of these situations that this study investigates whether youth's unemployment influences youths to indulge in restiveness in the form of armed robbery and kidnapping in Nigeria using Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State as the study locale.

### **Research Questions**

Sequel to the foregoing issues in the statement of the problem, the following research questions are deemed imperative for this study;

- i. Does youth's unemployment influences youths to indulge in armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State?
- ii. Does youth's unemployment influences youths to involve in kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State?

### **Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of this study is to investigate whether youth's unemployment influences youths to indulge in restiveness in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria. While the specific objectives are to:

- i. Ascertain whether youth's unemployment influences youths to indulge in armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State.
- ii. Explore whether youth's unemployment influences youths to involve in kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State.

### **Research Hypotheses**

The following hypotheses are formulated in this study:

- H<sub>01</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between youth's unemployment and armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State?
- H<sub>02</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between youth's unemployment and kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State?

### **Conceptual Clarifications**

#### **Conceptualizing Youths Unemployment**

According to Adebayo (1999), an individual is said to be unemployed when the individual is able and willing to work and available for work but does not have work. Youth's unemployment is a situation whereby young people within the working age remain without any gainful employment. In another dimension, Fajana (2000) posits that, youth's unemployment entails a situation whereby youths who are eager and competent of working are not capable to come across appropriate paid labour. Also, youth unemployment entails lack of employment and idleness of young individuals seeking employment at a prevailing wage rate. Youth's unemployment is a situation whereby young persons who are available, capable, and qualified are seeking for jobs but could not secure job opportunities, including youths who have lost their jobs and youths who willingly abandoned their jobs for reasons best known to them.

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Awogbenle and Iwuamadi (2010), maintained that the recent situation on youth unemployment in Nigeria is an indication of wide-ranging profligacy that has affected the country extremely and an outcome of numerous incidents. Most importantly among the profligacy's are; neglecting agricultural sector and depending heavily on oil revenue, execution of elevated persuasive unethical principles, lofty deception amongst politicians and bureaucrats, and the quality of education to students at all levels which is geared towards wage employment and bereft of entrepreneurship development. Ajufo (2013) narrated that due to the widespread of unemployment globally, many youths have engaged into kidnapping as a means of survival. Presently, there have been remarkable undesirable issues in socio-economic and political developments in Nigeria, an outcome of youth unemployment and under-employment predominantly exemplified by rising youth militancy and political instability.

#### **Conceptualizing Youths Restiveness**

According to Ogbefun (2007) restiveness entails when youths engage in authentic protest for their rights and restitution of the youths; youths indulging in a self-egotistic and unlawful actions; and youths agitating for vengeance for nefarious behaviours of the elites having used and dumped them. Ikechukwu (2018) averred that man's unenthusiastic side of social enhancement is portrayed by youth's restiveness. The unenthusiastic social enhancement development is quite regrettable and has turned out to be one of the numerous security challenges bedeviling human in our contemporary society. Ejumudo (2014) maintained that youth restiveness relates to protest by the youths over issues of dispossession, overlook, isolation, and thoughts of discontent. The commitment by the youths in protest for the reinstatement of their privileges and self-esteem or self-interested and immoral actions, that can be either helpful or unhelpful, is without doubt a well known socio-economic predicament in Nigeria.

Youth restiveness is described by Nlerum (2012), as the rejection to be directed by the youths for the reason that they feel jaded as well as unfulfilled by way of the recent happenings in the society to which the youths are part of or things concerning the youths particularly. A situation whereby the youth is subjected to play pranks by way of declining from a better to a worse situation in the case of restiveness, the outcome is always destructive due to the strength and large number of the youths involved. Ejumudo (2014) stressed that the serious implication of youth's restiveness in the Niger-Delta is obvious for the reason that, youths are the vigorous portion whose vigor may perhaps be transformed towards creative job for person, the people, and countrywide growth. Youth's negligence in the Niger-Delta region and youth's involvement in unhelpful and infertile deeds have socio-economically accrued into moribund situations as well as deprived the services of the youths who ordinarily are the future of Nigeria as a nation.

#### **Research Methodology**

The survey research design was adopted in this study. This was because, it has the advantage of effectively aiding the researchers to gather first hand information from a selected portion of the population through the questionnaire method in order to investigate the relationship between youths unemployment and youths restiveness in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria. The population of the study was the inhabitants of Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria. According to National Population Commission (2006), the population of Jalingo Local Government Area is one hundred and forty thousand, three hundred and eighteen (140, 318). To determine the sample size for the study, the Taro Yamane (1967) formula for sample size determination was applied and the sample size of 399 was chosen for the study. In choosing the sample for the study, the stratified random sampling technique was applied. The technique was applied to determine the number of respondents that was drawn from each of the wards/communities in Jalingo Local Government Area since the wards/communities do not have equal number of population. In order to boost the information needed for a thorough and objective conduct of this study, the study employed both the primary and secondary sources of data collection. The primary source of data collection consists of questionnaire. The questionnaire was deemed imperative for this study because, it creates room for anonymity of respondents, reduces bias errors, and ensures reliability and high response rate in a research while the secondary sources of data collection consists of information generated from text books, journal articles, and conference proceedings. The indicators of the dependent variable "youths restiveness" in this study are: armed robbery and kidnapping. The questionnaire was structured in Likert summated format with a modified four-point response scale. In this type of questionnaire, the respondents were given respond options. These options served as the quantification of the respondent's agreement or disagreement on a particular scale. The designated quantifications that were used in the questionnaire are: Strongly Agree-4, Agree-3, Disagree-2, and Strongly Disagree-1. Out of 399 copies of questionnaire distributed, 358 copies were successfully retrieved and this formed the basis for analyzing the data generated from the field. In this study, frequency distribution tables were used to present the raw data from the field quantitatively for the purpose of easy and accurate interpretation, the simple percentages (%) was used to present the

response rate of the questions asked and to convert data generated from the field into a more statistical construction so as to produce a concise report, while the chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) statistical tool was used to test the hypotheses formulated in the study.

The formula for chi-square is stated below.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

Where,

$\chi^2$  = Chi-square

$\Sigma$  = Summation Sign

O = Observed Frequencies

E = Expected Frequencies

Given the above formula, to calculate the expected frequency of a cell the formula runs thus;

$$E F = \frac{\text{Row Total} \times \text{Column Total}}{\text{Grand Total}}$$

Accommodating the unforeseen chance factors, the researcher sets the level of significance at 5%. Also, the degree of freedom is determined in order to apply the Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) test.

$$df = (r-1) (c-1)$$

r = Number of Rows

c = Number of Columns

#### **Decision Rule**

1. If the calculated value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) is greater than the critical value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ), reject the null hypothesis.
2. If the calculated value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) is less than the critical value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ), accept the null hypothesis.

#### **Theoretical Framework**

The Relative Deprivation Theory was preferred as the theory suitable to guide this study. Relative deprivation theory was propounded by Ted Robert Gurr in 1970. Relative deprivation theory according to Walker and Smith (2001) entails social change and movements according to which people take action in order to obtain something that others own and which they (people) suppose to have. In their own reaction, Dambrun, Taylor, McDonald, Crush, and Méot (2006), maintained that relative deprivation theory is used to explain thoughts or procedures of political, economic and social dispossession that are relative rather than absolute. The theory has significant implications for behaviour and attitudes as well as feelings of stress, and involvement in combined actions.

The implication/relevance of relative deprivation theory as it applies to this study is that, youths restiveness in the form of armed robbery and kidnapping could be attributed to negligence and deprivation of valuable things such as funds, food, clothing, justice, employment opportunities etc. deemed or considered valuable amongst youths in Nigerian society. Additionally, depriving youths the opportunity of actualizing what they set out to achieve can accrue to frustration and lengthened frustration can equally accrue to aggression. There is always the tendency that as a result of aggression, youths who through one way or the other seek for jobs in order to survive and meet up with the challenges in life and could not secure job opportunities can indulge in different forms of restiveness without considering the consequences in our contemporary society.

**Data Presentation**

**Research Question: Does youth’s unemployment influences youths to indulge in armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State?**

**Table 1: Respondents perception on whether youth’s unemployment influences youths to indulge in armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State**

SN	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Total
1.	Cases of armed robbery could be attributed to youths that are unemployed in Jalingo LGA.	109 (31.1%)	140 (37.8%)	56 (17.2%)	53 (13.9%)	358 (100)
2.	Youths that are unemployed are usually frustrated and can easily indulge in armed robbery to enrich themselves.	104 (28.3%)	143 (41.4%)	67 (18.8%)	44 (11.5%)	358 (100)
3.	No matter the level of unemployment, youths in Jalingo LGA see armed robbery as a crime and therefore do not indulge in the act.	53 (14.9%)	79 (20.7%)	145 (40.6%)	81 (23.8%)	358 (100)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1,074</b>

**Source: Field Survey, 2021.**

Table 1 shows the respondents perception on whether youth’s unemployment influences youths to indulge in armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State. In question 1, out of 358 respondents, (31.1%) strongly agreed that, cases of armed robbery could be attributed to youths that are unemployed in Jalingo LGA, (37.8%) agreed, (17.2%) disagreed, while (13.9%) strongly disagreed. In question 2, out of 358 respondents, (28.3%) strongly agreed that, youths that are unemployed are usually frustrated and can easily indulge in armed robbery to enrich themselves, (41.4%) agreed, (18.8%) disagreed, while (11.5%) strongly disagreed. In question 3, out of 358 respondents, (14.9%) strongly agreed that, no matter the level of unemployment, youths in Jalingo LGA see armed robbery as a crime and therefore do not indulge in the act, (20.7%) agreed, (40.6%) disagreed, while (23.8%) strongly disagreed. From table 1 above, it infers that the respondents responded greatly that youth’s unemployment influences youths to indulge in armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State.

**Research Question: Does youth’s unemployment influences youths to involve in kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State?**

**Table 2: Respondents perception on whether youth’s unemployment influences youths to involve in kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State**

SN	Items	SA	A	D	SD	Total
4	Do you agree that kidnapping has increased rapidly in Jalingo LGA with the rising rate of youth’s unemployment?	128 (35.7%)	157 (43.8%)	41 (11.4%)	32 (8.9%)	358 (100)
5	Adoption of people in Jalingo LGA could also be attributed to youths that are unemployed in order to make ransom.	118 (33.0%)	145 (40.5%)	42 (11.7%)	53 (14.8%)	358 (100)
6	Unemployed youths in Jalingo LGA do not involve in kidnapping in order to meet up with the challenges in life.	49 (13.7%)	54 (15.0%)	114 (31.8%)	141 (39.4%)	358 (100)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>1,074</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

Table 2 shows the respondents perception on whether youth's unemployment influences youths to involve in kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State. In question 4, out of 358 respondents (35.7%) strongly agreed that that Kidnapping has increased rapidly in Jalingo LGA with the rising rate of youth's unemployment, (43.8%) agreed, (11.4%) disagreed, while (8.9%) strongly disagreed. In question 5, out of 358 respondents, (33.0%) strongly agreed that, adoption of people in Jalingo LGA could also be attributed to youths that are unemployed in order to make ransom, (40.5%) agreed, (11.7%) disagreed, while (14.8%) strongly disagreed. In question 6, out of 358 respondents, (13.7%) strongly agreed that unemployed youths in Jalingo LGA do not involve in kidnapping in order to meet up with the challenges in life, (15.0%) agreed, (31.8%) disagreed, while (39.4%) strongly disagreed. From table 2 above, it infers that the respondents responded greatly that, youth's unemployment influences youths to involve in kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State.

### Statistical Analysis and Test of Hypotheses

#### Test of Hypothesis One

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between youth's unemployment and armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area.

**H<sub>i</sub>:** There is a significant relationship between youth's unemployment and armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area.

Hypothesis one was tested using the values of responses in research questions 1, 2, and 3 respectively in table 1.

**Table 3: Contingency Table of Observed Frequencies**

Items	SA	A	D	SD	Total
1	109	140	56	53	358 <sub>B1</sub>
2	104	143	67	44	358 <sub>B2</sub>
3	53	79	145	81	358 <sub>B3</sub>
<b>Total</b>	<b>266<sub>A1</sub></b>	<b>362<sub>A2</sub></b>	<b>268<sub>A3</sub></b>	<b>178<sub>A4</sub></b>	<b>1,074<sub>N</sub></b>

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

**Table 4: Calculation of Expected Frequencies**

Cell A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>1</sub>	$\frac{266 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 87	Cell A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>2</sub>	$\frac{266 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 87	Cell A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>3</sub>	$\frac{266 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 87
Cell A <sub>2</sub> B <sub>1</sub>	$\frac{362 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 121	Cell A <sub>2</sub> B <sub>2</sub>	$\frac{362 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 121	Cell A <sub>2</sub> B <sub>3</sub>	$\frac{362 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 121
Cell A <sub>3</sub> B <sub>1</sub>	$\frac{268 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 89	Cell A <sub>3</sub> B <sub>2</sub>	$\frac{268 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 89	Cell A <sub>3</sub> B <sub>3</sub>	$\frac{268 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 89
Cell A <sub>4</sub> B <sub>1</sub>	$\frac{178 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 59	Cell A <sub>4</sub> B <sub>2</sub>	$\frac{178 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 59	Cell A <sub>4</sub> B <sub>3</sub>	$\frac{178 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 59

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

**Table 5: Placing the Observed and Expected Frequencies for Test of Hypothesis One**

O	E	O-E	(O-E) <sup>2</sup>	(O-E) <sup>2</sup> /E
109	87	22	484	5.563
140	121	19	361	2.983
56	89	-33	1,089	12.236
53	59	-6	36	0.610
104	87	17	289	3.322
143	121	22	484	4
67	89	-22	484	5.438
44	59	-15	225	3.813
53	87	-34	1,156	13.287
79	121	-42	1,764	14.578
145	89	56	3,136	35.236
81	59	22	484	8.203
<b>Total</b>				<b>109.271</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

From the contingency table,

$$DF = (r-1)(c-1)$$

$$= (3-1)(4-1)$$

$$= 2 \times 3$$

$$= 6$$

Thus DF = 6

**Decision Rule:** At 0.05 level of significance with 6 degree of freedom, the table value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) = **12.592** while the calculated value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) = **109.271**. Given that the calculated value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$  cal) is greater than the table value ( $\chi^2$  table), we accept the alternative hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) which states that there is a significant relationship between youth's unemployment and armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State.

**Test of Hypothesis Two**

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between youth's unemployment and kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area.

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant relationship between youth's unemployment and armed kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area.

Hypothesis two was tested with the values of responses in research questions 4, 5, and 6 respectively in table 2.

**Table 6: Contingency Table of Observed Frequencies**

Items	SA	A	D	SD	Total
4	128	157	41	32	358 <sub>B1</sub>
5	118	145	42	53	358 <sub>B2</sub>
6	49	54	114	141	358 <sub>B3</sub>
<b>Total</b>	<b>295<sub>A1</sub></b>	<b>356<sub>A2</sub></b>	<b>197<sub>A3</sub></b>	<b>226<sub>A4</sub></b>	<b>1,074<sub>N</sub></b>

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

**Table 7: Calculation of Expected Frequencies**

Cell A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>1</sub>	$\frac{295 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 98	Cell A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>2</sub>	$\frac{295 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 98	Cell A <sub>1</sub> B <sub>3</sub>	$\frac{295 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 98
Cell A <sub>2</sub> B <sub>1</sub>	$\frac{356 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 119	Cell A <sub>2</sub> B <sub>2</sub>	$\frac{356 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 119	Cell A <sub>2</sub> B <sub>3</sub>	$\frac{356 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 119
Cell A <sub>3</sub> B <sub>1</sub>	$\frac{197 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 66	Cell A <sub>3</sub> B <sub>2</sub>	$\frac{197 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 66	Cell A <sub>3</sub> B <sub>3</sub>	$\frac{197 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 66
Cell A <sub>4</sub> B <sub>1</sub>	$\frac{226 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 75	Cell A <sub>4</sub> B <sub>2</sub>	$\frac{226 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 75	Cell A <sub>4</sub> B <sub>3</sub>	$\frac{226 \times 358}{1,074}$ = 75

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

**Table 8: Placing the Observed and Expected Frequencies for Test of Hypothesis Two**

O	E	O-E	(O-E) <sup>2</sup>	(O-E) <sup>2</sup> /E
128	98	30	900	9.183
157	119	38	1,444	12.134
41	66	-25	626	9.470
32	75	-43	1,849	24.653
118	98	20	400	4.082
145	119	26	676	5.681
42	66	-24	576	8.727
53	75	-22	484	6.453
49	98	-49	2,401	24.5
54	119	-65	4,225	35.504
114	66	48	2,304	34.909
141	75	66	4,356	58.08
<b>Total</b>				<b>233.376</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2021.

From the contingency table,

$$DF = (r-1)(c-1)$$

$$= (3-1)(4-1)$$

$$= 2 \times 3$$

$$= 6$$

Thus DF = 6

**Decision Rule:** At 0.05 level of significance with 6 degree of freedom, the table value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) = **12.592** while the calculated value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) = **233.376**. Given that the calculated value of chi-square ( $\chi^2$  cal) is greater than the table value ( $\chi^2$  table), we accept the alternative hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) which states that there is a significant relationship between youth's unemployment and kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State.

**Discussion of Research Findings**

The result of the first hypothesis in this study reveals that, there is a significant relationship between youth's unemployment and armed robbery in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State. This is in consonance with Eme,

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(2012) who stressed that resultantly, crime has become a more striking alternative for some Nigerian university graduates due to lack of employment opportunities. In Nigeria, it is ordinary to come across a number of graduates wandering the streets in search for jobs that are not easy to be found some years after graduation thereby leading to crimes such as armed robbery, pipeline vandalism, oil bunkering, and prostitution amongst the youths

The result of the second hypothesis in this study reveals that, there is a significant relationship between youth's unemployment and kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State. This is in tandem with Ajufo (2013) who narrated that due to the widespread of unemployment globally, many youths have engaged into kidnapping as a means of survival. Presently, there have been remarkable undesirable issues in socio-economic and political developments in Nigeria, a result of youth unemployment and under-employment predominantly exemplified by rising youth militancy and political instability.

**Conclusion and Recommendations**

Based on the findings, the study concludes that unemployment can influence youths to indulge or involve in restiveness in the form of armed robbery and kidnapping in Jalingo Local Government Area of Taraba State, Nigeria. For this reason, the following recommendations are proffered:

- i. Taraba State government, non-governmental organizations, and well meaning citizens in the state should create employment opportunities for the teeming unemployed youths. Through this strategy, the youths that are unemployed would be gainfully employed and shy away from indulging in armed robbery as an act of youths restiveness.
- ii. Elected representatives at all levels in Taraba State should as a matter of necessity, establish skills acquisition centres and programmes for the teeming unemployed youths as this would enable the youths to acquire relevant skills, knowledge, and values and establish their own businesses and deceit from involving in kidnapping as part of youths restiveness.
- iii. Government at all levels in Nigeria should ensure strict compliance to technical skills acquisition and development programmes in tertiary institutions in Nigeria both public and private. By so doing, students would acquire relevant skills, values, and knowledge and establish themselves and restiveness accruing from unemployed youths would be drastically reduced in our contemporary society.
- iv. Nigerian government should establish free skills acquisition centres and programmes to enable our teeming unemployed youths to obtain relevant skills, values, and knowledge. At the completion of the skills acquisition programmes, the unemployed youths should be provided with loans as take-off funds to start off their own business and stand the opportunity to excel in life without indulging in any form of restiveness.

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