

Exploring the Role of Gender in the Effectiveness of Jingle, Movies and Crusade Strategies on Adolescent Restiveness in Nigeria

Prof. Ibrahim Olatunde SALAWU,
Prof. Olugbenga David OJO,
Dr. Adeyemi ADEDAPO,
&

Dr. Temilola APENA
Department of Educational Foundations,
Faculty of Education,
National Open University of Nigeria
email: isalawu@noun.edu.ng
email: oojo@noun.edu.ng
email: aadedapo@noun.edu.ng
email: tapena@noun.edu.ng

Abstract

The research examined the effects of jingles, films, and crusades on the social behaviours and restlessness of Nigerian teenagers. Using a combination of surveys and pretest posttest control group, quasi-experiments, the study investigated how the implementation of these techniques could help reduce social issues and restlessness among adolescents in Nigeria. Two Research Question and four hypotheses were formulated and tested in the study, which involved a sample of 1,200 participants. Data collection was done through the Adolescents and Social Vices in Nigeria Questionnaire (ASVNQ), comprising seven sections labelled A to G. The internal consistency and reliability of the instrument was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha, resulting in an average reliability coefficient of 0.79. Data analysis involved calculating mean and standard deviation, with inferential statistics such as t-test, ANOVA, and ANCOVA used to explore and support the hypotheses. The results indicated varying levels of adolescent engagement in survival contexts in Nigeria, as well as diverse causes of adolescent restiveness. Additionally, a variety of non-formal education approaches were employed to tackle social issues in Nigeria. The study revealed that jingles, movies, and crusade techniques had notable primary impacts on adolescent survival, restlessness, and social vice prevention. It was recommended that the Nigerian government increase investment in adolescent education using efficient non-formal education strategies, and that relevant authorities conduct regular awareness campaigns, among other measures.

Keywords: Youth, Restiveness, Adolescents, Social Vices, Jingles, Movies, Crusade

Introduction

Adolescent restiveness in Nigeria has become a major concern in recent years, owing to a complex interaction of socioeconomic, cultural, and political influences. Gender plays a

crucial role in treating adolescent restlessness. This study aims to investigate the efficiency of various intervention tactics, including jingles, movies, and crusades, in reducing the rising tide of anti-social behaviours among Nigerian adolescents, with a particular emphasis on gender dynamics.

Nigerian teenagers frequently face difficult survival terrain, driven by variables such as poverty, unemployment, and a lack of educational options. Numerous studies have focused on the socioeconomic obstacles that Nigerian teenagers confront and how these affect survival strategies. For example, Owoaje *et al.* (2018) found that poverty is prevalent and associated with risky behaviours among Nigerian teenagers. Furthermore, research by Odejide (2016) and Atilola (2017) shed light on the complex nature of survival methods used by Nigerian adolescents, which range from informal jobs to involvement in petty crimes. To cope with these problems, many adolescents engage in a variety of legal and illicit activities in their fight for survival. The purpose of this study is to thoroughly investigate the wide range of activities that adolescents engage in to sustain themselves in the Nigerian society.

Adolescent anti-social behaviour and restlessness express in a variety of ways, including substance misuse, gang involvement, and violent acts. The literature on antisocial behaviour among Nigerian adolescents emphasises the complex interaction of individual, familial, and societal influences. Fatiregun and Adebawale (2017) investigate the incidence of substance addiction among Nigerian teenagers, emphasising the link between familial dysfunction and peer influence. Similarly, Olley *et al.* (2016) and Oshodi *et al.* (2018) investigate the relationship between gang membership and acts of violence among Nigerian teenagers, emphasising the significance of social settings in influencing deviant behaviour. The researchers intend to perform a detailed assessment of the various ways in which Nigerian teenagers participate in anti-social behaviours and restiveness, as well as to investigate the underlying causes of such behaviour.

Recognising the importance of reducing societal vices and young restiveness, this study investigates the usefulness of non-formal education systems as strategies for tackling these issues in Nigerian society. Non-formal education strategies include a number of ways such as movies, jingles, campaigns, crusades, and town hall meetings, all of which are used to educate adolescents and young people about the consequences of their actions. It is believed that by utilising non-traditional teaching channels, a more in-depth awareness of the potential long-term effects of engaging in social vices will be promoted. In recent years, Nigeria has grappled with adolescents' involvement in a variety of social vices and acts of rebellion. Socioeconomic imbalances, inadequate educational and job opportunities, exposure to violence, peer pressure, and cultural factors have all contributed to youths' proclivity for destructive behaviour. As a result, the Nigerian government, civil society organisations, and other stakeholders collaborated to implement measures to address these issues. Among these interventions,

communication methods such as jingles, movies, and crusades have grown in popularity due to their potential to reach a large audience and influence adolescents' conduct. However, the effectiveness of these strategies is questionable and warrants empirical investigation.

To address adolescent social vices and restiveness in Nigeria, customised interventions must take into account this demographic's distinct needs and limitations. Jingles, movies, and crusades have arisen as communication tools for engaging adolescents and instilling positive behaviour change. Understanding the specific requirements and obstacles that these strategies seek to address is critical for successful implementation and impact. Adolescents frequently experience information overload and short attention spans, making it difficult to properly express messages regarding social vices and restiveness. Jingles, which feature catchy songs and brief texts, provide a solution to the requirement for easily consumable information distribution. Okonkwo et al. (2019) found that jingles are a brief yet memorable technique to raise awareness and promote preventive behaviours among adolescents in Nigeria. Furthermore, jingles disseminated via radio and television platforms efficiently reached a large number of adolescents, leading to improved knowledge about the hazards of drug usage and substance use prevention. Movies serve as immersive storytelling tools for adolescents, engaging them emotionally and cognitively. They address the need for nuanced examination of complicated social issues such as terrorism and violence, allowing for contemplation and critical thinking. Ibrahim et al. (2020) discovered that using movies as an educational tool to discourage involvement in terrorism and violent extremism among Nigerian adolescents elicited strong emotional responses and stimulated critical thinking, leading to increased receptivity to anti-violence messages. Apuke and Dogari (2017) also conducted research on the relationship between Western television programmes and the cultural values of Nigerian youth, with a focus on Taraba State University, where positive generalisations were produced. The findings were confirmed by empirical research involving 145 participants from the study area. A cross-sectional survey design was used for this study. The study discovered that Nigerian youth prefer WTP to indigenous TV programming, which has a significant impact on their cultural values. Religious crusades provide an opportunity to promote moral ideals, spiritual growth, and community togetherness among adolescents. Crusades address the need for moral direction and social support in settings marked by social instability and moral deterioration. Communication methods have a complex impact on managing social vices and restiveness in adolescents. Oladele *et al.* (2018) discovered that religious crusades had a substantial influence on lowering cultism and gang violence among adolescents in Nigeria by instilling religious ideals, promoting morals, and providing alternative social support networks.

Several studies have delved into the efficacy of intervention strategies such as jingle campaigns, movies, and crusades in mitigating teenage restiveness in Nigeria. For example,

Atilola et al. (2015) examine the impact of a multimedia campaign on youth violence prevention, revealing its efficacy in encouraging positive behavioural change among adolescents. Similarly, Olakunle (2017) and Odejide (2018) examine the significance of religious crusades in tackling social vices among Nigerian youth, emphasising their potential as intervention strategies. This study intends to assess the effectiveness of these strategies in moderating social vices among Nigerian adolescents while also taking into account any gender inequalities in outcomes. Furthermore, while previous research has shed light on the diverse components that lead to juvenile restlessness, there is still a considerable gap in knowing how gender influences the relationship between communication techniques and adolescents' involvement in social vices. Gender dynamics may influence the types of vices that adolescents participate in, as well as their response to various therapeutic strategies. Thus, there is a need for research into the nuanced function of gender as a moderating variable in the efficacy of communication approaches in reducing social vices and restiveness among Nigerian teenagers. Addressing this gap will enable policymakers and stakeholders to develop more focused and inclusive programming tailored to Nigerian adolescents' diverse needs and contexts. Furthermore, while previous research has shed light on the vast range of elements that contribute to juvenile restlessness, there remains a substantial gap in knowing how gender influences the relationship between communication methods and adolescents' involvement in social vices. Gender dynamics may influence the types of vices that teenagers participate in, as well as their openness to various intervention strategies. Thus, there is a need for research into the nuanced function of gender as a moderating variable in the efficacy of communication approaches in lowering the social vices and restiveness of Nigerian teenagers. Addressing this gap will enable policymakers and stakeholders to develop more focused and inclusive programming tailored to the diverse needs and settings of Nigerian adolescents.

Statement of the Problem

Adolescent antisocial behaviour and restiveness represent substantial problems for societal well-being in Nigeria. Despite many intervention initiatives such as jingle ads, movies, and crusades, the efficacy of these techniques is unknown, particularly in terms of gender dynamics. Understanding the amount of adolescent involvement in social vices, assessing the efficacy of intervention strategies, and overcoming adoption barriers are all critical elements in reducing adolescent restlessness and fostering positive behavioural change in Nigeria.

Objectives of the study

The objectives of this study are to:

- i. Find out what the adolescents are involved in within the context of their survival in Nigeria.
- ii. Assess various ways in which the adolescent engaged themselves in anti-social vices and restiveness in Nigeria.

- iii. Establish the degree of effectiveness of jingle, movie, and crusade strategies on social vices and restiveness among adolescents in Nigeria.
- iv. Determine the likely challenges of adopting jingles, movies, and strategies for curbing adolescent social vices and restiveness in Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following questions were answered in the study:

- i. What are the adolescents involved in within the context of their survival in Nigeria?
- ii. What contributes to adolescents' engagement in anti-social vices and restiveness in Nigeria?

Research Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance:

Ho1: There is no significant main effect of jingle, movie and crusade strategies on adolescents' means of survival.

Ho2: There is no significant main effect of jingle, movie and crusade strategies on adolescents' restiveness.

Ho3: There is no significant main effect of jingle, movie and crusade strategies on adolescents' social vices curbing.

Ho4: There is no significant gender difference in the likely challenges of adopting strategies in curbing adolescents' vices and restiveness.

Significance of the study

The study's significance is based on education's ability to lessen societal conflict and violence. The primary goal of this research is to create a pathway for out-of-school adolescents and kids for whom formal schooling may not be the best match by allowing them to obtain technical, vocational, or livelihood training and gain the skills required for good health, safety, and employment. This study is significant because it will help education practitioners, donors, and policymakers working in crisis- and conflict-affected areas.

Theoretical Framework

The study is based on Shaw and McKay's (1969) social disorganisation theory. It viewed society as a collective of people united by a system of interconnected norms and ideals. According to the notion, deviation is a natural byproduct of rapid social change, particularly when the rate of change is great enough to undermine a society's normative order. In this study,

social disorganisation theory will provide a framework for describing how educational institutions acquire deviant behaviours in response to society's continually changing social order. The study analyses the extent to which societal change influences social adjustment.

Methodology

The study used a mixed survey and pretest-posttest control group, a quasi-experimental design, to determine the impacts of implementing Jingle, Movie, and Crusade strategies on adolescents' social vices and restiveness in Nigeria. The survey design aspect of the study used the descriptive survey type, while the experimental aspect used the pretest-posttest experimental design to determine the effects of the three strategies: Jingle, Movie, and Crusade as solutions to curbing adolescents' social vices and restiveness in Nigeria. The study used a 3X2X6 factorial matrix that showed treatment at three levels (Jingle, Movies, and Crusade), gender at two levels (male and female), and geopolitical zones at six levels (Southwest, Southeast, Southsouth, Northwest, Northeast, and Northcentral). The target population included all out-of-school adolescents from all 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja. The sample size was calculated from the entire population. Convenience/accidental sampling was first utilised in identifying the targeted group, and the snowball technique was later used to select 200 participants from each major city in each geopolitical zone (Ibadan, Ilorin, Kano, Port Hacourt, Maiduguri, and Owerri), making a total of 1,200 adolescents who participated in the study during the period to mark the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking organised by the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency.

To collect data from participants, the researchers designed a set of questionnaires. Data were collected using the Adolescents and Social Vices in Nigeria Questionnaire (ASVNQ). It consisted of seven sections: A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. In section B, the assertions were scored on a four-point Likert scale of Very Often (VO), Often (O), Rarely (R), and Very Rarely (VR), and in sections C to G, they were rated Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree. To verify the instrument's validity, the original instrument was given to Measurement and Evaluation and Adult Education experts for review in terms of content, relevance, scope of coverage, language of presentation, clarity of expression, and general adequacy. Some of the items were amended in response to their remarks, while others were completely eliminated. The validated instrument was then pilot tested at a location outside of the study area, and the instrument's reliability coefficient was calculated using Cronbach Alpha's measure, yielding an average reliability index of 0.79: Section B = 0.85, Section C = 0.83, Section D = 0.79, Section E = 0.81, Section F = 0.68, and Section G = 0.78.

The researchers engaged six trained research assistants to help administer and collect the survey instrument. These helpers were given detailed instructions on questionnaire administration and retrieval techniques. Data gathering included on-the-spot questionnaire completion. The pretest phase was carried out by both researchers and research assistants,

who assigned specific treatments to individuals. The researchers meticulously supervised the assistants to verify that they followed the recommended strategies, with each group being exposed to only one strategy. Following the intervention, the researchers and assistants collaborated to administer the posttest to all participants, ensuring that data collection processes remained consistent. This approach allowed for precise measurement of intervention outcomes while also ensuring protocol compliance through ongoing oversight from the researchers.

Method of Data Analysis

To make meaningful deductions, the data were statistically analysed using descriptive statistics (simple frequency count, simple percentage, mean, and standard deviation) to answer the research questions and inferential statistics (t-test and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) to test the hypotheses related to the descriptive survey aspect at the 0.05 level of significance. The data gathered through the experimental design were analysed using inferential statistics of analysis of covariance (ANCOVA), with pretest scores serving as covariates. ANCOVA was utilised to compare the impact of independent factors as well as potential differences between and within groups. The Estimated Marginal Mean (EMM) was used to calculate the size of the difference between groups if there was a significant effect. To ascertain the true source of the significant difference, Bonferroni's Post-hoc test was performed on the mean scores of the groups. All hypotheses were tested at $p < 0.05$ level of significance. The researchers ensured that a controlled experimental design, rigorous statistical analysis techniques (including ANCOVA, EMM, and Bonferroni's correction), and adherence to a set significance level resulted in a thorough approach. This approach would go a long way in controlling extraneous variables and ensuring the validity and reliability of the study's findings.

Analysis of the Results

Table 1: Socio-demographic attributes of the respondents.

Respondents' Gender	Male	804	67.0
	Female	396	33.0
	Total	1200	100.0

Table 1 shows the socio-demographic attributes of the respondents. 804 (67.00%) and 396 (33.00%) of the respondents are males and females, respectively.

Researcher Question 1: What are the adolescents involved in within the context of their survival in Nigeria?

Table 2: Descriptive statistics of what adolescents are involved in within the context of their Survival in Nigeria.

		Freq.	%	Mean	SD	Remark
I get involved in Vocational Training Workshops	VERY RARELY	108	9.0	2.9400	0.998615	OFTEN
	RARELY	312	26.0			
	OFTEN	324	27.0			
	VERY OFTEN	456	38.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Casual Labour	VERY RARELY	84	7.0	3.0800	0.945698	OFTEN
	RARELY	240	20.0			
	OFTEN	372	31.0			
	VERY OFTEN	504	42.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Commercial Motorcycling (Okada) And Taxi Business	VERY RARELY	372	31.0	2.1600	1.036965	RARELY
	RARELY	456	38.0			
	OFTEN	180	15.0			
	VERY OFTEN	192	16.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Street Trading (Hawking)	VERY RARELY	228	19.0	2.6400	1.109696	OFTEN
	RARELY	348	29.0			
	OFTEN	252	21.0			
	VERY OFTEN	372	31.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Under-Paid Job	VERY RARELY	264	22.0	2.5000	1.109516	OFTEN
	RARELY	396	33.0			
	OFTEN	216	18.0			
	VERY OFTEN	324	27.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Relying On Parents/Guidance/Family Members for Financial Assistance	VERY RARELY	216	18.0	2.5600	1.052294	OFTEN
	RARELY	396	33.0			
	OFTEN	288	24.0			
	VERY OFTEN	300	25.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			

I get involved in Small Scale Farming	VERY RARELY	216	18.0	2.7200	1.132550	OFTEN
	RARELY	336	28.0			
	OFTEN	216	18.0			
	VERY OFTEN	432	36.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Internet Fraud	VERY RARELY	516	43.0	1.8500	0.953025	RARELY
	RARELY	480	40.0			
	OFTEN	72	6.0			
	VERY OFTEN	132	11.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Politics (As Thugs/Members Or Combined)	VERY RARELY	240	20.0	2.4700	1.034404	RARELY
	RARELY	408	34.0			
	OFTEN	300	25.0			
	VERY OFTEN	252	21.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Examination Mercenaries	VERY RARELY	444	37.0	2.0000	1.000417	RARELY
	RARELY	468	39.0			
	OFTEN	132	11.0			
	VERY OFTEN	156	13.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Duping	VERY RARELY	252	21.0	2.5500	1.099321	OFTEN
	RARELY	360	30.0			
	OFTEN	264	22.0			
	VERY OFTEN	324	27.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Extortion Of Money	VERY RARELY	396	33.0	2.1600	1.065526	RARELY
	RARELY	420	35.0			
	OFTEN	180	15.0			
	VERY OFTEN	204	17.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Extortion Of Money	VERY RARELY	588	49.0	1.8100	1.007346	RARELY
	RARELY	408	34.0			
	OFTEN	48	4.0			

	VERY OFTEN	156	13.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Prostitution	VERY RARELY	444	37.0	2.0200	1.010173	RARELY
	RARELY	444	37.0			
	OFTEN	156	13.0			
	VERY OFTEN	156	13.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Drug Traffiking	VERY RARELY	600	50.0	1.7500	0.953025	RARELY
	RARELY	432	36.0			
	OFTEN	36	3.0			
	VERY OFTEN	132	11.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Armed Robbery	VERY RARELY	456	38.0	1.9900	1.015263	RARELY
	RARELY	468	39.0			
	OFTEN	108	9.0			
	VERY OFTEN	168	14.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Hooliganisms	VERY RARELY	396	33.0	2.1600	1.084149	RARELY
	RARELY	444	37.0			
	OFTEN	132	11.0			
	VERY OFTEN	228	19.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Illegal Migration To Outside Countries	VERY RARELY	528	44.0	1.8300	0.949659	RARELY
	RARELY	480	40.0			
	OFTEN	60	5.0			
	VERY OFTEN	132	11.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Alms Begging	VERY RARELY	492	41.0	1.9500	1.033630	RARELY
	RARELY	456	38.0			
	OFTEN	72	6.0			
	VERY OFTEN	180	15.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			

I get involved in Social media crime	VERY RARELY	420	35.0	2.0400	1.019444	RARELY
	RARELY	492	41.0			
	OFTEN	108	9.0			
	VERY OFTEN	180	15.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Thuggery	VERY RARELY	384	32.0	2.1900	1.074645	RARELY
	RARELY	420	35.0			
	OFTEN	180	15.0			
	VERY OFTEN	216	18.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Pilfering	VERY RARELY	540	45.0	1.8200	0.953078	RARELY
	RARELY	468	39.0			
	OFTEN	60	5.0			
	VERY OFTEN	132	11.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Kidnapping	VERY RARELY	672	56.0	1.6800	0.947813	RARELY
	RARELY	360	30.0			
	OFTEN	48	4.0			
	VERY OFTEN	120	10.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Smoking	VERY RARELY	144	12.0	2.6700	0.970508	OFTEN
	RARELY	396	33.0			
	OFTEN	372	31.0			
	VERY OFTEN	288	24.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Alcoholism	VERY RARELY	204	17.0	2.7200	1.087467	OFTEN
	RARELY	312	26.0			
	OFTEN	300	25.0			
	VERY OFTEN	384	32.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
I get involved in Rape	VERY RARELY	372	31.0	2.2600	1.101549	RARELY
	RARELY	384	32.0			
	OFTEN	204	17.0			

VERY OFTEN	240	20.0			
Total	1200	100.0			

Table 2 reveals the various survival strategies adopted by Nigerian adolescents. A large portion of the respondents (65.90%) frequently participate in vocational training workshops and engage in casual work (73.90%), emphasizing the importance of skill acquisition and temporary job opportunities. Street vending (52.00%) and small-scale agriculture (54.00%) are also significant, highlighting involvement in informal economic pursuits. However, involvement in illicit activities like internet fraud (83.00%), exam cheating (76.00%), and scams (51.00%) is relatively low. Likewise, criminal behaviors such as robbery (77.00%), drug trafficking (86.00%), and kidnapping (86.00%) are rare. Notably, while behaviors like smoking (55.00%) and alcohol consumption (57.00%) are common, participation in violent crimes like rape (63.00%) is less prevalent.

Research Question 2: What contributes to adolescents' engagement in anti-social vices and restiveness in Nigeria?

Table 3: Descriptive statistics of the causes of adolescents' restiveness in Nigeria

		Freq.	%	Mean	SD	Remark
High level of unemployment	Strongly Disagree	156	13.0	3.0000	1.077482	Agree
	Disagree	228	19.0			
	Agree	276	23.0			
	Strongly Agree	540	45.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
A way out	Strongly Disagree	96	8.0	3.1400	0.959775	Agree
	Disagree	192	16.0			
	Agree	360	30.0			
	Strongly Agree	552	46.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Last means of survival	Strongly Disagree	180	15.0	2.8100	1.083918	Agree
	Disagree	300	25.0			
	Agree	288	24.0			
	Strongly Agree	432	36.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Quick means to wealth	Strongly Disagree	180	15.0	2.7500	1.043267	Agree

	Disagree	300	25.0			
	Agree	360	30.0			
	Strongly Agree	360	30.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Lack of requisite education	Strongly Disagree	144	12.0	2.9300	1.012894	Agree
	Disagree	228	19.0			
	Agree	396	33.0			
	Strongly Agree	432	36.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Nonchalant attitude of the governing class	Strongly Disagree	144	12.0	2.8100	0.997361	Agree
	Disagree	300	25.0			
	Agree	396	33.0			
	Strongly Agree	360	30.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Poor economic policy	Strongly Disagree	84	7.0	3.1200	0.930764	Agree
	Disagree	204	17.0			
	Agree	396	33.0			
	Strongly Agree	516	43.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Cultism	Strongly Disagree	180	15.0	2.7700	1.047862	Agree
	Disagree	288	24.0			
	Agree	360	30.0			
	Strongly Agree	372	31.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Militancy	Strongly Disagree	264	22.0	2.5100	1.063411	Agree
	Disagree	324	27.0			
	Agree	348	29.0			
	Strongly Agree	264	22.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Terrorism	Strongly Disagree	588	49.0	1.7700	0.947549	Disagree
	Disagree	420	35.0			
	Agree	72	6.0			
	Strongly Agree	120	10.0			

	Total	1200	100.0			
Insurgency	Strongly Disagree	456	38.0	1.9400	0.957687	Disagree
	Disagree	492	41.0			
	Agree	120	10.0			
	Strongly Agree	132	11.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Assassination	Strongly Disagree	444	37.0	2.0500	1.043267	Disagree
	Disagree	432	36.0			
	Agree	144	12.0			
	Strongly Agree	180	15.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Kidnapping	Strongly Disagree	432	36.0	2.1600	1.129364	Disagree
	Disagree	396	33.0			
	Agree	120	10.0			
	Strongly Agree	252	21.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Counter Insurgency	Strongly Disagree	468	39.0	1.9600	1.009579	Disagree
	Disagree	480	40.0			
	Agree	84	7.0			
	Strongly Agree	168	14.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Gross marginalization by different Nigerian governments	Strongly Disagree	468	39.0	2.0000	1.039664	Disagree
	Disagree	444	37.0			
	Agree	108	9.0			
	Strongly Agree	180	15.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Level of environmental degradation	Strongly Disagree	492	41.0	1.9700	1.044035	Disagree
	Disagree	432	36.0			
	Agree	96	8.0			
	Strongly Agree	180	15.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Lack of infrastructure	Strongly Disagree	156	13.0	2.8600	1.077668	Agree
	Disagree	324	27.0			

	Agree	252	21.0			
	Strongly Agree	468	39.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Lack of senses of ownership	Strongly Disagree	156	13.0	2.9500	1.099321	Agree
	Disagree	288	24.0			
	Agree	216	18.0			
	Strongly Agree	540	45.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Lack of viable income generating opportunities	Strongly Disagree	108	9.0	3.0100	1.005357	Agree
	Disagree	276	23.0			
	Agree	312	26.0			
	Strongly Agree	504	42.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Employing outsiders and excluding community members from the workforce	Strongly Disagree	492	41.0	1.9900	1.063411	Disagree
	Disagree	420	35.0			
	Agree	96	8.0			
	Strongly Agree	192	16.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Exclusion of host communities from service provision	Strongly Disagree	564	47.0	1.8700	1.036337	Disagree
	Disagree	396	33.0			
	Agree	72	6.0			
	Strongly Agree	168	14.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Reprisal attack	Strongly Disagree	456	38.0	2.0700	1.079848	Disagree
	Disagree	408	34.0			
	Agree	132	11.0			
	Strongly Agree	204	17.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Denial of participatory opportunities	Strongly Disagree	228	19.0	2.8000	1.158066	Agree
	Disagree	264	22.0			
	Agree	228	19.0			
	Strongly Agree	480	40.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			

Unequal distribution of natural resources	Strongly Disagree	192	16.0	2.8100	1.102231	Agree
	Disagree	288	24.0			
	Agree	276	23.0			
	Strongly Agree	444	37.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Political instability/frustration	Strongly Disagree	432	36.0	2.2100	1.160613	Disagree
	Disagree	360	30.0			
	Agree	132	11.0			
	Strongly Agree	276	23.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Ethnic/tribal crisis/insecurity	Strongly Disagree	348	29.0	2.4500	1.203623	Disagree
	Disagree	336	28.0			
	Agree	144	12.0			
	Strongly Agree	372	31.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Poverty	Strongly Disagree	144	12.0	3.1200	1.070773	Agree
	Disagree	192	16.0			
	Agree	240	20.0			
	Strongly Agree	624	52.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Bad Governance	Strongly Disagree	132	11.0	3.0400	1.057985	Agree
	Disagree	252	21.0			
	Agree	252	21.0			
	Strongly Agree	564	47.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			
Corruption	Strongly Disagree	96	8.0	3.2100	0.972979	Agree
	Disagree	180	15.0			
	Agree	300	25.0			
	Strongly Agree	624	52.0			
	Total	1200	100.0			

Table 3 results show a wide range of factors contributing to adolescent restlessness in Nigeria. A significant majority of respondents reported high unemployment rates (68.00%), viewed restlessness as a means of escape (76.00%), and saw it as a last resort for survival

(60.00%). Additionally, many respondents associated restlessness with the pursuit of quick money (60.00%) and attributed it to causes such as lack of education (69.00%) and ineffective economic policies (76.00%). While there was less consensus on other variables, such as terrorism (84.00%) and insurgency (79.00%), the majority of respondents disagreed that terrorism (84.00%), insurgency (79.00%), assassination (73.00%), and kidnapping (69.00%) contribute to adolescent restlessness. Furthermore, respondents disagreed with claims that restiveness is linked to marginalization (76.00%), environmental degradation (77.00%), exclusion from the job market (76.00%), and retaliatory attacks (72.00%). However, respondents recognized that issues such as limited participation opportunities (59.00%), unequal distribution of resources (60.00%), poverty (72.00%), ineffective governance (68.00%), and corruption (77.00%) all significantly contribute to youth restlessness in Nigeria.

Research Hypothesis 1: There is no significant main effect of Jingle, Movies and Crusade strategies on adolescents' survival.

Table 4: Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) of Post-Survival by Treatments

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	332843.710	279	1192.988	197.343	.000	.984
Intercept	25589.165	1	25589.165	4232.933	.000	.821
TREATMENT	145866.200	2	72933.100	12064.516	.000	.963
GENDER	.088	1	.088	.015	.904	.000
PRE_SURVIVAL	22.037	1	22.037	3.645	.057	.004
TREATMENT * GENDER	19.772	2	9.886	1.635	.195	.004
Error	5561.636	920	6.045			
Total	3921478.000	1200				
Corrected Total	338405.347	1199				

R Squared = .984 (Adjusted R Squared = .979)

Computed using alpha = .05

Table 4 depicts a noteworthy primary impact of Jingle, Movies, and Crusade approaches on adolescent survival ($F(2, 1199) = 12064.516$; $p = 0.00 < 0.05$, partial $\eta^2 = 0.963$). The table indicated an effect size of (96.30%). This implies that the significant primary effect of the treatment explained (96.30%) of the total 97.90% variability observed in teenagers' post-survival within this ANCOVA model (Adjusted $R^2 = 0.979$). Consequently, we refute the

null hypothesis stating there is no substantial primary effect of the Jingle, Movie, and Crusade methods on teenage survival. Therefore, hypothesis 1 was dismissed. To explore the magnitude of the significant primary effect among treatment groups, the estimated marginal means of the treatment groups were analysed and the result is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Estimated Marginal Means for adolescents' Post-Survival

Treatment	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Jingle	74.816	.156	74.509	75.122
Movies	54.975	.158	54.665	55.285
Crusade	34.250	.163	33.929	34.570

Table 5 revealed that adolescents in the Jingle Strategy treatment group had highest adjusted mean score in their Post-Survival (74.82) followed by those in the Movies Strategy treatment group (54.98) and the Crusade Strategy treatment group (34.25). This order is represented by Jingle Strategy treatment group > Movies Strategy treatment group > Crusade Strategy treatment group. To determine which of the groups caused this significant main effect of treatment on adolescents' Post-Survival, the Bonferroni's post-hoc test was carried out across the groups, and the result is presented in Table 6

Table 6: Bonferroni's Post-hoc Analysis of Post-Survival by the Treatments

(I) Treatment	(J) Treatment	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for Difference	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Jingle	Movies	19.841 [*]	.222	.000	19.308	20.374
	Crusade	40.566 [*]	.226	.000	40.025	41.108
Movies	Jingle	-19.841 [*]	.222	.000	-20.374	-19.308
	Crusade	20.726 [*]	.227	.000	20.181	21.270
Crusade	Jingle	-40.566 [*]	.226	.000	-41.108	-40.025
	Movies	-20.726 [*]	.227	.000	-21.270	-20.181

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 6 shows that the mean scores in teenagers' Post-Survival Strategies differ significantly from one another. This suggests that the significant difference in the ANCOVA results was caused by differences in the teenagers' Post-Survival responses between treatment groups.

Research Hypothesis 2: There is no significant main effect of Jingle, Movies and Crusade strategies on adolescents' restiveness

Table 7: Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) of Post- Restiveness by Treatments

Source	Type III Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	Partial Eta Squared
Corrected Model	304968.710	279	1093.078	122.821	.000	.974
Intercept	41038.332	1	41038.332	4611.178	.000	.834
TREATMENT	133391.271	2	66695.635	7494.103	.000	.942
GENDER	37.381	1	37.381	4.200	.041	.005
PRE_RESTIVENESS	429.756	1	429.756	48.289	.000	.050
TREATMENT * GENDER	42.855	2	21.427	2.408	.091	.005
Error	8187.769	920	8.900			
Total	5262335.000	1200				
Corrected Total	313156.479	1199				

R Squared = .974 (Adjusted R Squared = .966)

Computed using alpha = .05

Table 7 indicates a significant primary impact of Jingle, Movies, and Crusade strategies on adolescents' restlessness ($F(2, 1199) = 7494.103$; $p = 0.00 < 0.05$, partial $\eta^2 = 0.942$). The table revealed a (94.20%) effect size. This implies that the substantial primary effect of the intervention explained 94.20% of the total 96.60% variance observed in teenagers' post-restlessness in this ANCOVA model (Adjusted $R^2 = 0.966$). Consequently, we reject the null hypothesis that there is no significant primary effect of Jingle, Movie, and Crusade approaches on teenagers' restlessness. Therefore, hypothesis 2 was refuted. To explore the scope of the significant primary effect across treatment groups, the treatment groups' estimated marginal means were analysed and the result is presented in Table 8

Table 8: Estimated Marginal Means for Adolescents' Post-Restiveness.

Treatment	Mean	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Jingle	83.482	.190	83.110	83.854
Movies	64.350	.192	63.974	64.727
Crusade	44.695	.198	44.306	45.083

Table 8 indicates that teenagers in the Jingle Strategy treatment group achieved the highest adjusted mean score in post-restiveness (83.48), surpassing those in the Movies Strategy treatment group (64.35) and the Crusade Strategy treatment group (44.70). The sequence of impact is reflected by the treatment groups: Jingle Strategy, Movies Strategy, and Crusade Strategy. To pinpoint the group contributing significantly to the treatment's effect on teenagers' post-restiveness, a Bonferroni post-hoc test was conducted across the groups, with results displayed in Table 9.

Table 9: Bonferroni's Post-hoc Analysis of Post- restiveness by the Treatments

(I) Treatment	(J) Treatment	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for Difference	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Jingle	Movies	19.132 [*]	.270	.000	18.485	19.779
	Crusade	38.788 [*]	.274	.000	38.130	39.445
Movies	Jingle	-19.132 [*]	.270	.000	-19.779	-18.485
	Crusade	19.656 [*]	.276	.000	18.994	20.317
Crusade	Jingle	-38.788 [*]	.274	.000	-39.445	-38.130
	Movies	-19.656 [*]	.276	.000	-20.317	-18.994

*. The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Table 9 indicated that the mean score in adolescents' Post- restiveness in the Strategies differ significantly from each other. This indicates that the significant difference observed in the ANCOVA result was due to the differences between the treatment groups adolescents' Post- restiveness responses.

Research Hypothesis 3: There is no significant gender difference in the likely challenges of adopting solutions strategies in curbing adolescents' vices and restiveness.

Table 10: Descriptive Statistics of the likely challenges of adopting solutions strategies in curbing adolescents' vices and restiveness based on Gender.

	Respondents'			Std.	Std. Error
	Gender	N	Mean	Deviation	Mean
Likely Challenges of Adopting Solutions Strategies in Curbing Adolescents Vices and Restiveness	Male	804	28.4776	3.60306	.12707
	Female	396	29.1212	3.38656	.17018

Table 10 indicates the mean score of likely challenges of adopting solution strategies as reported by respondents of each gender. It shows that males scored 28.4776 for likely challenges of adopting solution strategies, while females scored 29.1212, suggesting slightly higher scores and less variability in responses compared to males.

Table 11: t-test analysis of gender difference in the likely challenges of adopting solutions strategies in curbing adolescents' vices and restiveness.

		F	Sig.	t	Df	Sig. (2- tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
Likely Challenges of Adopting Solutions Strategies in Curbing Adolescents Vices and Restiveness	Equal variances assumed	.393	.531	-2.967	1198	.003	-.64360	.21691
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.030	831.142	.003	-.64360	.21239

p> 0.05 (significant)

Poverty, youth exclusion from mainstream political participation, corruption, inadequate governance, and limited distribution of resources and services among young people. This is also in line with the conclusions of Anasi (2010); Nduka-Ozo and Igba (2017); and Abo-Seriah, 2020.

Additionally, jingles, movies, and crusade techniques had notable primary effects on adolescent survival, restlessness, and prevention of social vices. Gender also had significant impacts on adolescents' restiveness, with no major effects on survival or reduction of social vices. These results align with Ponam *et al.* (2023) findings, indicating that violent animated films influenced aggressive behaviour more in male students than in females, while peaceful films had a greater impact on girls.

Conclusion

This study examined how non-formal education strategies (jingle, movie, and crusade) could decrease youth social vices and unrest in Nigeria. It aimed to fill a research gap on the social issues and unrest among out-of-school teenagers in all 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. Adolescent unrest is a worldwide issue with significant security implications, particularly in Nigeria. Efficient non-formal education approaches can be used to train adolescents and tackle this widespread problem.

Recommendations

Based on the study's findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. The Nigerian government at federal and state levels should increase investment in adolescent education through efficient non-formal programmes.
2. Relevant entities like the Ministry of Youth and Sports Development, Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development, and National Orientation Agency (NOA) need to carry out frequent awareness campaigns.
3. The Ministry of Education should design curricula to teach youths about the importance of peaceful coexistence

Acknowledgement

This work was supported by the National Open University of Nigeria Senate Research Grant for the Year 2022.

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