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**INFOPRENEURSHIP: A PANACEA FOR CURBING YOUTH RESTIVENESS IN
NIGERIA**

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ABSTRACT

The study examined infopreneurship as a panacea for curbing youth restiveness in Nigeria. The aim of this study generally was to investigate how engaging in infopreneurial activities can curb youth restiveness in Nigeria. Two research questions and two hypotheses guided the study. It adopted a combination of descriptive correlation and cross sectional type of research design. Since the population is infinite, the population was drawn from youths from the six South-South geopolitical zones in Nigeria. The Multistage sampling technique was used in selecting respondents for the study. The main instrument for data collection is the questionnaire and the respondents consist of 450 self-employed youths in Nigeria. The findings revealed that there is a significant relationship between infopreneurship and gainful employment of Nigerian youths and also that there is a significant relationship between infopreneurship and reduction of crime rate of Nigerian youths. It therefore recommends that Nigeria youths need to embrace infopreneurship businesses for sustainable income generation which will in-turn lead to reduction in crime rate and youth restiveness. The government of Nigeria should empower youths towards engaging in infopreneurship businesses as a way to curb youth restiveness and insecurity challenges.

KEY WORDS: Infopreneurship, Youth restiveness eradication, Gainful employment

Introduction

As the world adapts itself to the technology advances that have brought us into the next century, people are growing more comfortable with searching for information and products on the internet and shopping online. Sourcing of information online is growing at an astronomical rate because of the convenience it provides. More so, the speed with which people obtain information through the internet is on the increase. This wouldn't have been possible without the advent of the computer. Infopreneurship is an extension of two distinct fields as the term has its etymology from the concept 'information and entrepreneurship.

Just like the entrepreneur, infopreneurs have played vast role in information delivery. In the area of health, the sale of information over the internet (infopreneurship) have increasing efficiency as it involves not only reducing costs, but has improved quality e-health delivery. It has provided avenue for allowing information seekers over the internet to compare different available products and choosing the best alternative. Over the years, Infopreneurs have undoubtedly helped to make a direct positive impact in peoples' life by sharing unique experiences and knowledge which can help people reach their goals, learn something of interest, save time, save money, or solve a problem. To the infopreneurs who share this unique experience and knowledge, they have been able to develop for themselves a fan base or audience who form around them and who view them as their go-to person for information on a particular topic as well as earn sustainable income in rendering information services. We are living in the heart of information era and information is the underlying vitality in today's success to both an individual and a company.

Infopreneurship involves creation of value through the identification of unmet needs or through the identification of opportunities for change especially as it concerns information needs. An infopreneur as stated earlier is an entrepreneur who earns a living by selling information over the internet. He/she is creative, innovative, risk-taker, self-starter, technological savvy, determinant, and confident. The desire for achievement of an infopreneur is high. Just as that of an entrepreneur. This study conceptualizes an infopreneur as one who sells information over the internet. They are entrepreneur who identifies opportunities for creating enterprising information-based businesses by identifying knowledge deficiency situations and selling target-based information products and services, mainly through the internet. In support of these views, Igwe (2017) cited Heidenreich (nd) who described infopreneurship as a new style of business on the internet which allows anybody with a computer and an internet connection to start business by publishing information. In a similar vein, Affiliate Marketer Training (2018) asserts that an infopreneur is someone who trades

information over the internet. It maintained further that anyone who sells eBooks (non-fiction) rather than fiction), runs tele-seminars such as Skype chats, or makes educational videos is selling information over the web.

There are two main types or categories of infopreneur. Those who create their own content also known as (content creators) and those who promote other peoples' content that is the (affiliate marketers). Content creators are those infopreneurs who either create their own information products or services as a result of their own knowledge or by researching and gathering information. They can as well, be experts in different fields for example, nutritionist who can write an eBook about healthy smoothies for people on the move. More so, these set of infopreneurs sell information they have amassed on their own. In line with these assertions, Igwe (2017) added that there are generally two kinds of infopreneurs; i.e those that sell information they have amassed on their own and those that earn commissions from selling information they know nothing about. He maintained that many of these infopreneurs utilize the power of the World Wide Web, creation of websites and blogs to act as their store while some sell their information in other media such as radio, tapes, audio CDs, CD-ROMs, videos, talk shows and conferences. Content creators have a higher income potential because they are mainly involved in creativity which is a hall mark for infopreneurship. The selling part comes in when an infopreneur offers information products in a variety of formats including books, e-book, special reports, audio formats, videos, work books, booklets, and virtually any method in which one can deliver information. This method is practiced by entrepreneurs cum infopreneurs and successful results are obtained. The reason for successful infopreneurship be it selling information or sharing information for free, is that it is a great way to market an individual's ideas, products or services. Information sharing is like presenting a business card. It opens up doors to new business opportunities. With more media exposure, it can easily increase popularity to one's business. An article published on an article submission site, gets republished several times to various websites which increases visitor traffic within a twinkle of an eye. It is on record that most infopreneurs have their own website which is a centre for their business. By publishing information on the net, they leave a link behind for interested readers to follow through and land up on the infopreneur's sites. According to Banjo, (2019), an infopreneur may have written on a specific topic such as the best ingredients to use in cooking a particular dish. An interested reader who finds the information useful would then click on the link left by the author to visit his website where there would be more related information on that particular topic.

The concept of youth restiveness is concerned with expression of dissatisfaction by the youth. There complaints and worries. It has to do with protest embarked upon to enforce a desired outcome from a constituted authority by an organized body (the youths). This term has become so commonly used in Nigeria in the last few years that it seems to have taken on a life of its own. There is rise in unemployment, kidnapping and vandalization of oil pipelines. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in Voice of Africa has put the figure of unemployed Nigerians as at December 2018 to the tune of 16 million. They are also expecting another two million to be unemployed by the year 2019.

According to Peter (2012), youth restiveness is a combination of any action or conduct that constitutes unwholesome, socially unacceptable activities engaged in by the youths in any community and a phenomenon which in practice has led to a near breakdown of law and order, low productivity due to disruption of production activities, increasing crime rate, intra-ethnic hostilities, and harassment of prospective developers and other criminal tendencies. He agrees that the scourge of youth restiveness has been around for a long time and seem to defy solutions. He maintained also that the Niger Delta region in Nigeria which is unarguably the bedrock of the oil industry in Nigeria diffuse through the news for a lengthy period of time as the youths of that region tried various means of getting government and oil companies to pay attention to their dire conditions of living and alleviate their sufferings since according to them, the resources which is building the nation is flowing from their land so by virtue of that, they should also be partakers of its benefits.

In their study on youth restiveness and violence in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria: Implication and suggested solutions, Nseabasi and Emmanuel (2003) had observed that the Niger Delta people have remained poor and underdeveloped while youth restiveness and violence has become the order of the day due to marginalization of this region.

The problem

The Nigerian economy is characterized with so many problems which should spur its citizen to have a creative mindset if these problems must be solved. There is youth unemployment which has given rise to youth restiveness, militancy, kidnap, drug abuse, armed robbery, election rigging etc. The economy is in recession as a result of dwindling gross national product due to the aforesaid challenges. Consumption rate is far higher than production there by enriching other nations. Hashum (2012) in Nwigbo and Imoh-Ita (2016) have expressed dismay over the alarming crime rate in Nigeria due to large proportion of youths that are not meaningfully engaged. They cannot employ themselves talk more of becoming an employer of labour. While, the likes of Mark Zuckerberg the owner of face book

is worth over \$85 billion and an employer of labour via the sales of information over the internet. Majority of Nigerian youths are yet to embrace infopreneurship opportunity. Rather they roam the streets in search of non-existing white collar job. This situation has also contributed to rising youth restiveness in Nigeria as observed by authors like Nseabasi and Emmanuel (2003) and Peter (2012). Previous studies of scholars like Chux-Nyeche (2013) assessed if entrepreneurship education is a roadmap to job creation. Okoli (2013), Chidiebere and Kenneth (2014) examined youth empowerment and employment generation through entrepreneurial development in Nigeria. To the best of the researcher’s knowledge, literatures are scanty on Infopreneurship but non on infopreneurship as a panacea for curbing youth restiveness in Nigeria

Thus, the dearth of empirical studies in this area and the reality of youth unemployment which has culminated to youth restiveness, militancy, cultism, election rigging, kidnapping and other social vices necessitated this study. It is the assumption of this study that some of this problems can be solved through infopreneurship and imbibing a creative mindset on the Nigerian youths who are the leaders of tomorrow.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

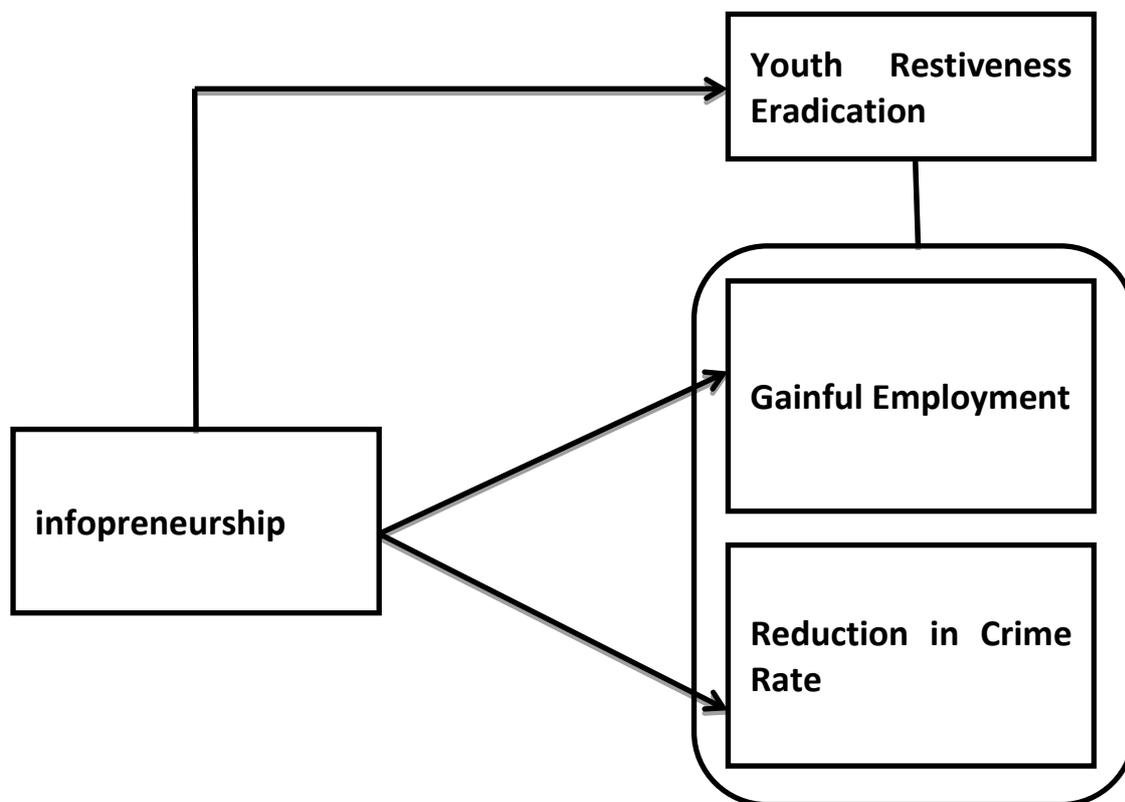


Fig.1.1: Conceptual Framework showing relationship between Infopreneurship (Independent Variable) and curbing youth restiveness in Nigeria (Dependent Variable).

Source: Researchers’ Conceptualization 2019.

Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study generally is to investigate how engaging in infopreneurial activities can curb youth restiveness in Nigeria. Specifically, the study sought to:

1. Determine whether there is a relationship between infopreneurship and gainful employment of youths in Nigeria.
2. Determine whether there is a relationship between infopreneurship and reduction of crime rate.

Research Questions

Based on the objectives of this study, the following research questions guided the study:

1. To what extent does infopreneurship enable gainful employment of Nigerian youths?
2. To what extent does infopreneurship relate to reduction of crime rate amongst Nigerian youths?

Research Hypotheses

1. There is no significant relationship between infopreneurship and gainful employment of Nigerian youths.
2. There is no significant relationship between infopreneurship and reduction of crime rate amongst Nigerian youths.

Review of related literature

Theoretical Framework

This work is based on the Discovery and Opportunity Theory of Entrepreneurship developed by Schumpeter in (1999). Schumpeter looks at entrepreneurship as innovation and not imitation. The basic assumptions of Schumpeter's discovery and opportunity theory are:

1. An entrepreneur as an innovator is an economic and social leader who does not care much about economic profits and but his singular joy is being an innovator and being a server to this society
2. The entrepreneur moves the economy out of the static equilibrium. The entrepreneur moves the economic system out of the static equilibrium by creating new products or production methods thereby rendering others obsolete. This is the process of "creative destruction" (creating uncertainty) which Schumpeter saw as the driving force behind economic development.

3. The entrepreneur is not necessarily the one who invents new combinations but the one who identifies how these new combinations can be applied in production. This line of reasoning implies that a business owner is considered an entrepreneur only if he is carrying out new combinations.

Schumpeter's theory of entrepreneurship is relevant to explaining and predicting the relationship between infopreneurship and eradication of youth restiveness. The theory identifies and describes the infopreneur as an innovative person who is capable of creating value by servicing people's information needs to make profit and solving peoples' problem in a given system and time. Schumpeter's infopreneurship is an individual who is able to provide solutions and meet the needs of people in an information and communication technology (ICT) driven society. Thus, innovative and creative youths in Rivers State can be self-employed, generate regular income, productively engaged and enjoy financial security by creatively creating ICT-solution businesses such as sales of information products to end-user through the internet.

Conceptual Review

Providing jobs is an alternative to violence. From the economist point of view, employment provides income to poor families, revives domestic demand for goods and services, and stimulates overall growth. From the social perspective, employment generation can promote social healing, encourage the return of displaced persons, and improve social welfare in the long run as it is practically impossible for a gainful employed youth to engage in social vices. Youths are the most affected in terms of unemployment. As mentioned in our operational definition of terms, the period of youth is between the end of childhood and the entry into the world of work. Though for the purpose of this study, we consider youths as male or female citizen between the ages of 25 to 45 years. Authors, Tonimiro and Lawal (1998) in Nnodim (2014) estimated 13-30 years. Within this age bracket, both boys and girls are filled with energy, very resilient and resourceful and are ready to work under the most challenging situations. They are ready to be self dependant instead of depending on their parents and guardian.

The Nigerian government at all levels is doing everything possible to create employment for its teeming youths since absorbing these youths in civil service is unachievable due to the rising population of her youths. She has devised several measures to ensure that youths are self-employed. Such government activities include empowerment of youths through the establishment of small scale businesses (SMES); awarding of loans to

youths; encouragement of more entrepreneurs through the creation of social amenities; checkmating and reviewing of policies subjecting small scale enterprises from paying excessive tax/levies which have negative influence on youths income generating capacity and discourages potential entrepreneurs.

In line with these view, Gunu (2004) in Aremu (2010) opined that small scale enterprises provide income, savings and employment generation for young vibrant people. More so, in a conversation with Secretary of Defense James N. Mattis, the United States Institute of Peace (nd), assert that creating job is a key stone of any economic recovery programme. They maintained that “many activities can fall under the rubric of job creation, including immediate short-term opportunities that yield quick impact, or the development of more enduring livelihoods in the civil service or private sector. It is important to distinguish between these different activities, recognizing that sustainability and long-term impact should be duly considered in implementing any employment generation programme. Providing jobs is vital on many levels. Politically, employment opportunities give the population a stake in the peace process by providing young men and women with alternative to violence.

Sustainable Income Generation

With the proliferation of digital resources, and the challenges associated with it and the fact that information is power and people at various stages needs information to survive, Nigerian youths stand the chance to generate sustainable income by venturing into infopreneurship business. As defined by the Miriam Webster’s Dictionary and Thesaurus (2018), income means money or other benefit, periodically received; the amount so received, the gain derived from capital, or labour, or both, inclusive of profit gained through sales or conversion of capital asset. As such, sustainable income generation is concerned with the ability or personal economic circumstance whereby an individual is able to create wealth on a regular and consistent base. Infopreneurship businesses at any scale i.e small, medium or large scale have the capacity to create opportunity for youths to generate personal financial resources.

It is worthy to note that providing sustainable or enduring livelihoods is vital for long-term peace and economic growth though getting concrete results may take many years, the best practice in an emergency phase of economic recovery is getting people back to work and getting money flowing even if the work is temporary. To show visible benefits of peace, the point of emergency phase economic recovery is to get labour and capital back to work. This has become imperative as the saying that “an idle mind is the devil’s workshop”. When youths are engaged in sustainable income generation, engaging in violence and youth restiveness will be practically impossible. It is on record that most ex-militants in the Niger Delta region who were granted amnesty carried gun because they were not

gainfully employed. In addition to entrepreneurship businesses which enable employment generation and adding value to the economy, infopreneurship helps in adding value to the world.

Knowledge is power. By sharing your knowledge and useful information, people's lives can be transformed as information brings transformation. Useful information adds value to the world. So long as there is a gap between yourself and someone else, sharing such information which you possess brings added value. All that is required is to discover the existing gap. Infopreneurship does not require that you must be an expert on anything. In agreement to these assertions, Khalid (2015) maintained that one advantage of being an infopreneur is the enablement for an individual to add value to the world by sharing his/her information.

Infopreneurship also enables an individual the opportunity to start one's own business with little or no risk at all. Information selling is low risk and is not constrained to one location. Unlike traditional brick and mortar businesses that can involve high risk and are tied to a particular geographical area. Though selling information on the internet require some learning which could take some time investment. The capital required for this learning is insignificant compare to the profit that will be made later. An infopreneur who decides to create an eBook and sell online has risked very little but could potentially grow it into a sizable income stream. The United States Institute of Peace (nd) gave the following as guidance for employment generation which could guarantee quick economy recovery. They are: Adoption of Quick Impact approach. generate positive results by focusing on public works projects; keeping sustainability in mind but avoiding placing undue emphasis on it in the very early stages of recovery; recognition of the potential impact of the international presence on economic distortions; Agricultural rehabilitation approach; provision of broad assistance in rehabilitating the agricultural sector; avoidance of disincentive local farming through relief operation; livelihood development approach. In all, infopreneurship can enable employment generation which could curb youth restiveness in Nigeria.

Method

The study adopted a combination of descriptive correlation and cross sectional type of research design. Since the population is infinite, the population was drawn from youths from the South-South geopolitical zones in Nigeria. The Multistage sampling technique was used in selecting respondents for the study. Using the stratified sampling method in stage one, different state capitals in each of these zones were chosen while the purposive sampling was used in selecting youths who are engaged in similar infopreneurship business. To arrive at a finite number, in stage 3, eighty (80) self-employed youths were selected via simple random sampling from each of the state capitals in these zones to arrive at (480) four hundred and eighty respondents for the study. However, upon administration of four hundred and eighty (480) copies of the questionnaire, only four hundred and fifty copies were completed and retrieved which was used for data analysis.

The questionnaire was structured on a 4-point modified Likert-type scale of Very High Extent (4) High Extent (3) Moderate Extent (2) and Low Extent. It was face and content validated by experts in the field of related infopreneurship. It was also tested for reliability via a test-retest method. The Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) was used to test the scores of the two test to establish a reliability coefficient of 0.74. Data analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Verson 20.0 while mean statistics and tables were used to answer research questions with a criterion mean of 2.50 while Pearson Moment Correlation Coefficient was used for the bivariate analysis

Research Question 1: To what extent can infopreneurship enable gainful employment of Nigerian youths?

Table 1: Questionnaire responses on the extent to which infopreneurship enables gainful employment of Nigerian youths.

SNO	Assessed Variables	VHE	HE	ME	LE	SET MEAN X	REMARKS
1	Infopreneurship can meaningfully engage Nigeria youths	350	100	-	-	3.85	Accepted
2	Deployment of required information enhances efficient infopreneurship as well as contributes to gainful employment.	150	300	-	-	3.90	Accepted
3	One can earn money by providing people with needed information thereby enable gainful employment.	300	155	5	-	3.60	Accepted
4	Cataloguing and indexing information can lead to infopreneurship which will in-turn bring about reduction in crime rate.	300	146	4	-	3.55	Accepted
5	Individual creativity can lead to self-employment thereby reduce youth restiveness.	300	150	-	-	3.75	Accepted
6	Sharing unique experiences and knowledge contributes to gainful employment?	320	130	-	-	3.65	Accepted
7	Selling required information to end-users can lead to gainful employment?	400	50	-	-	3.86	Accepted
8	Creating an online presence and satisfying followers with needed information is an infopreneurial skill that can enable gainful employment.	318	132	-	-	3.74	Accepted
9	Creation of useful information which is a function of an Infopreneur can meaningfully engage Nigeria youths.	174	264	-	-	3.72	Accepted
10	Since creativity is borne out of inevitable challenges, being creative in tackling unemployment via infopreneurship can contribute to gainful employment.	310	110	30	-	3.64	Accepted

Source: Research Data:

Table 1 assessed the extent to which infopreneurship enable gainful employment of Nigerian youths. All the question items had mean scores of 3.50 and above which is more than the criterion mean of 2.5. This indicates that engaging in infopreneurship enables gainful employment generation amongst youths in Nigeria to a large extent. In addition, being creative is key to successful infopreneurship businesses, which will in-turn, lead to gainful employment.

Research Question 2: To what extent does infopreneurship relate to reduction of crime rate amongst Nigerian youths?

Table 2: Questionnaire responses that show extent to which infopreneurship enables reduction of crime rate amongst Nigerian youths.

SNO	Assessed Variables	VHE	HE	ME	LE	SET MEAN X	REMARKS
1	Infopreneurship can meaningfully engage Nigeria youths thereby, enhance reduction in crime rate.	350	100	-	-	3.85	Accepted
2	Deployment of required information enhances efficient infopreneurship and reduction in crime rate.	150	300	-	-	3.90	Accepted
3	Earning money by being infopreneurial enables reduction in crime rate.	300	155	5	-	3.60	Accepted
4	Cataloguing and indexing information can lead to infopreneurship which will in-turn bring about reduction in crime rate.	300	146	4	-	3.55	Accepted
5	Proper information delivery process can enhance curbing the security challenges in Nigeria.	300	150	-	-	3.75	Accepted
6	Efficient business in information communication can reduce youth restiveness.	200	150	62	38	3.10	Accepted
7	Sourcing and selling authentic information can reduce crime rate amongst Nigerian youths.	398	149	74	29	3.24	Accepted
8	Infopreneurial activities such as selling e-books can meaningfully engage Nigeria youths as well as reduce crime rate.	290	100	60	-	3.55	Accepted
9	Being self-employment via infopreneurship will reduce crime rate in Nigeria	400	50	-	-	3.76	Accepted
10	Being an affiliate marketer enables gainful employment which could contribute in curbing youth restiveness in Nigeria.	288	100	35	27	3.23	Accepted

Source: Research Data:

Table 2 assessed the extent to which infopreneurship relate to reduction in crime rate amongst Nigerian youths. All the question items had mean scores of 3.50 and above which is more than the criterion mean of 2.50. This indicates that engaging in infopreneurship business can help to solve unemployment challenges which will also lead to reduction in crime rate to a very large extent thereby, curb youth restiveness in Nigeria.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) Bivariate Analysis

To ascertain the magnitude and direction of the relationship between infopreneurship and youth restiveness and its measures, the researcher adopted Everitt and Dunn (2001) decision scale.

Table 4.3: Range of Relationship and Descriptive Level of Association

Range of r values	Descriptive level of association of r
±0.80 – 1.00	Very strong
±0.60 – 0.79	Strong
±0.40 – 0.59	Moderate
±0.20 – 0.39	Weak
±0.00 – 0.19	Very weak

Hypothesis One

There is no significant relationship between infopreneurship and gainful employment of Nigerian youths.

Table 4: Correlation Analysis showing the Relationship between infopreneurship and gainful employment

		Correlations	
		Infopreneurship	Gainful Employment
Infopreneurship	Pearson Correlation	1	.765*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.021
	N	450	450
Gainful Employment	Pearson Correlation	.765*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.021	
	N	450	450

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Output Data 2019.

Table 4 showed a correlation coefficient of 0.765* significant at 0.021 < 0.05 level of significance. The correlation coefficient is high from the categorization in table 4; thus indicating a strong relationship between infopreneurship and gainful employment. The observed positive correlation coefficient indicates that an increase in infopreneurship is

associated with an increase in gainful employment. Accordingly the researchers conclude that there is a significant relationship between infopreneurship and gainful employment of Nigerian youths.

Hypothesis Two

There is no significant relationship between infopreneurship and reduction of crime rate amongst Nigerian youths.

Table 5: Correlation Analysis showing the Relationship between infopreneurship and reduction of crime rate.

		Correlations	
		Infopreneurship	Reduction Of Crime Rate
Infopreneurship	Pearson Correlation	1	.483*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.040
	N	450	450
Reduction Of Crime Rate	Of Pearson Correlation	.483*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.040	
	N	450	450

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: SPSS Output Data 2019.

Table 5 showed a correlation coefficient of 0.483* significant at $0.040 < 0.05$ level of significance. The correlation coefficient is moderate from the categorization in table 4, thus indicating a moderate relationship between infopreneurship and reduction of crime rate. The observed positive correlation coefficient indicates that an increase in infopreneurship is associated with an increase in reduction of crime rate. Accordingly the researchers conclude that there is a significant relationship between infopreneurship and reduction of crime rate of Nigerian youths.

Discussion of Results

Relationship between infopreneurship and youth restiveness in Nigeria

The study observed positive correlation coefficient in the first hypothesis which indicates that an increase in infopreneurship is associated with an increase in gainful employment. The finding agreed with the work of Chidiebere and Kenneth (2014). They found that entrepreneurial development in Nigeria improve youth empowerment and employment generation. The finding also agreed with the work of Khalid (2015) who maintained that one

advantage of being an infopreneur is the enablement for an individual to add value to the world by sharing his/her information while earning a living.

In the second hypothesis tested, the study revealed positive correlation coefficient which indicates that an increase in infopreneurship is associated with an increase in reduction of crime rate. The finding is in line with the views of Gunu (2004) in Aremu (2010) who opined that small scale enterprises provide income, savings and employment generation for young vibrant people and at the same time reduce crime rate. The study also corroborate the work of Tonimiro et al (1998) in Nnodim (2014). They estimated 13-30 years within which both boys and girls are filled with energy, very resilient and resourceful and are ready to work under the most challenging situations. This finding is also in line with Mangla (2003) who found that information is a vital natural resource and essential to the nation's well being and security as any natural resource such as water and minerals. These findings imply that engaging in infopreneurship businesses guarantees employment generation, reduction in crime rate amongst Nigerian youths and curbing of youth restiveness. It means that to a very large extent, infopreneurship is a panacea for curbing youth restiveness in Nigeria.

Conclusions/Recommendation

Based on the findings above, the study concludes that youth restiveness in Nigeria can be curbed through engaging in infopreneurship business. Finally, infopreneurial activities enable gainful employment generation, reduction in crime rate and insecurity challenges. On this note therefore, the researchers recommends as follows:

1. To curb youth restiveness in Nigeria, there is need for to embrace infopreneurship business
2. The government of Nigeria should empower youths towards engaging in infopreneurship businesses as measures to tackle youth restiveness and insecurity.

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