

**TRAINING NEEDS OF OUT-OF-SCHOOLS INTERNALLY DISPLACED  
YOUTHS FOR SELF-RELIANCE IN YOBE STATE, NIGERIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The study investigated the training needs of out-of-schools internally displaced youths for self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria. The study was guided by four objectives, four research questions and four null hypotheses. Descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population of the study was 1,741 school out of school youths Internally Displaced Persons hosted by ten communities in Yobe State. The sample for the study was randomly selected 600 out-of-schools Internal Displaced Youths (IDPYs) in the study area. The instrument for the data collection was adapted questionnaire validated by four experts. The validated instrument was pilot tested using 60 out-of-schools IDPYs in Borno state. A reliability coefficient of 0.79 was obtained. The data were collected by the researchers assisted by three research assistants. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, 25) was used to run the data collected. Mean scores and standard deviations to answer the research questions and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was employed in the test of hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The results of the study indicated that out-of-schools IDPYs in Yobe state highly need entrepreneurship, vocational, technical and managerial training for their self-reliance in Nigeria. It was concluded that providing the out of school displaced youths with these skills will enable them to equal right, employment opportunity and any privileges just like any other Nigerian citizen and contribute their quota to the economic development of the country. The study recommended among others that, the Federal and state government should initiate training programme that will provide out of schools IDPs with entrepreneurship training for self-reliance in Yobe state.*

*In addition, the Technical and Vocational Training Centers (TVETC) should organize training programme that will help to provide out of schools IDPYs with needed vocational training for self-reliance in Yobe state.*

**Keywords:** Training, Out-of-Schools, Youths, Self-Reliance,

## **Introduction**

Nigeria is witnessing various forms of insecurity challenges. The insecurity challenges have taken various forms in different parts of the country. In the North-eastern Nigeria, Boko Haram, Kidnapping and bandits are the common insecurity threats in the zone. The unparalleled spate of insecurity and other forms of violent crimes in the area has left many inhabitants in the vulnerability situation, loss of lives, properties and disruption of economic activities among others. Agbogo and Azi (2015) lamented that insecurity has holds the nation to ransom. The author added that, armed robbery, kidnapping, insurgency and terrorism have spread across the entire nation like a wild fire across the polity. Akpa and Udoh (2015) observed that there is a dramatic increase in violence, terrorism and the like, in Nigeria. The author stressed that, these days, the country is witnessing series of bombings, shooting and killings, kidnappings, armed robbery, arson and so on. There is no gain saying the insecurity in the country has put the citizens at a cross-road.

The endemic and endless insecurity in the country and the inability of security agencies to tackle the problem forced the inhabitants to migrate to neighboring places. The study conducted by Nigeria Bar (2015) reported that Nigeria the largest populated country in Africa is witnessing many waves of conflict, generalized violence, natural disasters, terrorist attack, bandits, human rights violations and other forms of atrocities. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA, 2016). The report further revealed that, Nigeria is witnessing different forms of insecurity challenges, the report shows in 2009, over 20,0000 people have been killed, countless people were abducted and millions sustained serious injuries. The situation according to UNOCHA (2016) is a threat to human lives and properties. These explained why Emmanuelar (2018) reported that, today, safety of life and properties are not guarantee in different parts of Nigeria due to insecurity challenges.

The problems of insecurity which lead to displacement of people are more pronounced in North-eastern part of the country. The outbreak of Boko Haram crisis in the year 2009, and the persistent increase in the deadly attacks in the zone with consequential effects on properties and lives forced many people to flee to nearby places for safety of the lives. The report of United Nation indicated that 300,000 people in Borno, Adamawa and Yobe fled their homes early 2013. The report further indicated that, in March, many people living in rural areas of Yobe State fled their homes after receiving letters from Boko Haram warning them of impending attacks. Besides, reprisal attacks on communities accused of sheltering Boko Haram insurgents by the Nigerian armed forces had also added to the number of displaced people in the State. Charas (2015) reported that problem of insecurity in Northeastern Nigeria has rendered many people displaced from their homes. The study conducted by The Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID, 2016) disclosed that Nigeria has 3.3 million displaced persons. Ojo and Fanto (2017) observed

that, inadequate food, shelter or healthcare facilities, traumatized situation and insecurity are some of the challenges faced by the internally displaced persons in North East, Nigeria.

In plight of these challenges, the IDPs are always eager to return to their homes where life will start as fresh as a result of loss of their assets and other properties. In addition, displaced school age youths who experienced destruction of school facilities, killing, kidnapping and forms of atrocities are not ready to continue with their schooling (Ajayi & Awidiji, 2016). The result of the study further indicated that, many of the school age youths who have lost their parents find it difficult to carter for their schooling. Consequently, there is tendency of increase in the rate out-of-school youths which will eventually lead to increase in crimes and other unwelcome behaviours among the youths.

The unpleasant situation needs urgent attention. To address these problems, there is need to provides the youths with skills needed to translate it into their sustainable livelihood (World Humanitarian Summit., 2017). This implies that the IDPs need a vital learning domain in areas of cognitive and psychomotor domain needed for sustainable livelihood. To this end, empirical studies have shown that vocational, technical and entrepreneurship training has the potentials of providing youths with skills for self-reliance. The study conducted by Kabir and Adamu (2019) shows that Vocational, Technical Education and entrepreneurship Training is the major programme capable of providing youths with basic skills for self-reliance. Recently, study conducted by Anas, Adamu and Bala (2020) indicated youths needs vocational, technical and management employability skills. The citations therefore show that providing youths (ID Youths inclusive) with basic skills will enable them to live meaningful lives, contribute to the development of the society; derive maximum social, economic, and cultural benefits needed for discharging of obligations in the society. It is against this background that the study determined the (1) entrepreneurship training needs; (2) vocational training needs; (3) technical training needs and (4) business management training needs of out-of-schools internally displaced youths for self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria

### **Research Questions**

In line with the specific objectives, the following research questions were raised and answered

1. What are the entrepreneurship training needs of out-of-schools internally displaced youths for self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria?
2. What are the vocational training needs of out-of-schools internally displaced youths for self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria?
3. What are the technical training needs of out-of-schools internally displaced youths for self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria?
4. What are the business management training needs of out-of-schools internally displaced youths for self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria?

### **Research Hypotheses**

The following hypotheses were raised and tested using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at 0.05 level of significance.

1. There is no significant difference among the mean responses out-of-schools internally displaced youths hosted by 10 communities on entrepreneurship training needs for their self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria.
2. There is no significant difference among the mean responses out-of-schools internally displaced youths hosted by 10 communities on vocational training needs for their self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria.
3. There is no significant difference among the mean responses out-of-schools internally displaced youths hosted by 10 communities on technical training needs for their self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria.
4. There is no significant difference among the mean responses out-of-schools internally displaced youths hosted by 10 communities on business management training needs for their self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Research Design**

The study adopted descriptive survey research design. Knussan (2014) opined that descriptive design should be adopted when study involve collection of the opinions of the respondents using questionnaire regarding a given situation or relationship. Emaikwu (2015) argued that, descriptive design is the most appropriate for the study that involve assessing the present state of affairs with regard to some variables that change over time. Considering this argument, the researchers found the design appropriate for the study.

### **Population and Sample of the Study**

The population of the study was 1,741 school out of school youths Internally Displaced Persons hosted by ten (Kukareka, Kasaka, Abbari YBC, Furi, Gabrawa, Usmanti, Mohd Gombe Farma, Fune Village, Katarko and Pompo/College) communities in Yobe State. From the population, a sample size of 600 out-of-schools IDPYs were used for the study. Due to obvious imbalance in the number of out of school internally Displaced youths in the ten hosted areas, the researchers used proportional sample technique by multiplying each IDPs host community with 0.344 to determine their representative. To give equal opportunity to every out-of-schools IDPYs to participate in the study, the researchers applied random sampling technique to select the target number of each of the hosted community.

### **Instrument for Data Collection**

The instrument to be used for data collection was adopted 4-point scale questionnaire items titled training needs for IDP Youths (TNIDPY). The instrument on vocational and technical training needs were adapted from Bello, Danjuma and Adamu (2007); Okwelle and Deebomand Zite (2016). The instrument developed by Mshelia and Abdulrahman (2018); Anas, Adamu and Bala (2020) were employed to determine the entrepreneurship and business management training needs of the target respondents. The instrument contained 60 items structured in Highly Needed (HN) 4 points, Moderately Needed, (MD) 3 points, Partially Needed (PN), 2 points and Not Needed (NN), 1 point.

The adapted version of the instrument was validated by four experts and pilot tested at Borno state using 60 Internally Displaced school dropout youth. The data collected

were subjected to Cronbach Alpha reliability test and a reliability coefficient of 0.79 was obtained. The instrument was found valid as suggested by Madiha and Walid (2016) who opined that, if a coefficient is greater than or equal to 0.7, the instrument should be considered significant and reliable for the study.

### Method of Data Collection

The questionnaire was administered by researchers assisted by 4 research assistants using face to face contact. The approach is considered appropriated because it enabled the researchers or research assistants to thoroughly explain the purpose, importance and confidentiality of all information to the respondents (Anas, Adamu & Bala, 2020). The approach enabled the researchers to the advantage of retrieving higher percentage of completed copies of the questionnaire.

### Method of Data Analysis

The data collected from the study were coded into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, 25), the package was used to run mean scores and standard deviations used in answering the research questions. The decision rule was based on lower- and upper-class limits. The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test the four null hypotheses at the significance level of 0.05.

### Results of Research Questions.

#### Research Question One:

What are the entrepreneurship training needs of out-of-schools internally displaced youths for self-reliance in Yobe state, Nigeria?

The result of the descriptive statistics presented in Table 1 indicates that all mean scores of out-of-schools internally displaced youths with regard to the entrepreneurship training needs for self-reliance in Yobe state, Nigeria are above 3.00. The mean scores is ranging from 3.33 to 3.94 with grand mean of ( $M = 3.60, SD = .531$ ) which indicated that the out-of-schools IDPYs need entrepreneurship training for self-reliance in Yobe state, Nigeria.

Table 1: Entrepreneurship Training Needs of Out-of-Schools IDYs for Self-Reliance

Items	Statement	M	SD	Remarks
1.	Agency	3.33	.847	Moderately needed
2.	Animal Rearing	3.94	.698	Highly needed
3.	Black marketing	3.44	.831	Moderately needed
4.	Hawking	3.29	.020	Moderately needed
5.	Marketing operation skills	3.66	.625	Highly needed
6.	Poultry farming skills	3.64	.681	Highly needed
7.	Trading skills	3.74	.538	Highly needed
8.	Interpersonal skills	3.67	.610	Highly needed
9.	Communication skills	3.78	.459	Highly needed
10.	Business mentoring training	3.72	.519	Highly needed
11.	Understanding the market system training	3.52	.662	Highly needed
12.	Access to goods and distribution	3.49	.662	Moderately needed

	skills			
13.	Product value adding skills	3.55	.668	Highly needed
14.	New product resource skills	3.48	.734	Moderately needed
15.	Product change orientation skills	3.52	.639	Highly needed
<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>3.60</b>	<b>.531</b>	<b>Highly needed</b>

### *Research Question Two*

What are the vocational training needs of out-of-schools internally displaced youths for self-reliance in Yobe state, Nigeria?

The outcome of the descriptive statistics in Table 2 indicates that all mean scores of out-of-schools internally displaced youths under vocational training needs for self-reliance in Yobe state, Nigeria are above 3.00. The mean scores ranged from 3.41 to 3.76 with grand mean of ( $M = 3.55$ ,  $SD = .562$ ). This result suggested that the out-of-schools IDPYs need all the vocational training for their self-reliance in Yobe state, Nigeria for self-reliance.

Table 2 Vocational Training Needs of out-of-schools IDPYs for self-reliance

Items	Statement	M	SD	Remarks
1.	Bakery Making	3.76	.684	VHN
2.	Barbing/Hair Dressing Saloon	3.58	.750	VHN
3.	Blacksmithing	3.44	.870	HN
4.	Dyeing and Bleaching	3.52	.828	VHN
5.	Tailoring and Fashion Designing	3.71	.573	VHN
6.	Food and Catering Services	3.59	.697	VHN
7.	Graphics Art (Artist)	3.47	.808	HN
8.	Hair styling and Cosmetology	3.52	.799	VHN
9.	Knitting	3.55	.757	VHN
10.	Laundry and Dry Cleaning Services	3.55	.723	VHN
11.	Lotion and Cream making	3.51	.859	VHN
12.	Painting	3.60	.791	VHN
13.	Photograph and Video Coverage	3.60	.715	VHN
14.	Shoe Making	3.54	.782	VHN
15.	Soap Making	3.41	.868	HN
<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>3.55</b>	<b>.562</b>	<b>VHN</b>

### *Research Question Three*

What are the technical training needs of out-of-schools internally displaced youths for self-reliance in Yobe state, Nigeria?

The result of the descriptive statistics presented in Table 3 indicates mean scores ranged 3.49 to 3.74 with grand mean of ( $M = 3.59$ ,  $SD = .547$ ). The mean scores obtained suggested that the out-of-school IDPYs in Yobe state need technical training for their self-reliance in Nigeria.

Table 3 Technical Training Needs of Out-of-Schools IDYs for Self-Reliance

Items	Statement	M	SD	Remarks
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1.	Auto Servicing	3.33	.702	HN
2.	Bricklaying and Concrete work (Mason work)	3.94	.840	VHN
3.	Bricklaying and Meson	3.44	.686	HN
4.	Carpentry and Joinery	3.29	.665	HN
5.	Computer Maintenance and Operation work	3.66	.583	VHN
6.	Electrical Installation and Maintenance work	3.64	.597	VHN
7.	Furniture Making	3.74	.843	VHN
8.	GSM Telephone Services	3.67	.673	VHN
9.	Motor Vehicle Mechanics repairs	3.78	.640	VHN
10.	Welding and Fabrication skill	3.72	.703	VHN
11.	Plumbing and Pipe fitting	3.52	.818	VHN
12.	Radio, Television and Appliances repairs	3.49	.578	HN
13.	Wood Machining Operation	3.55	.835	VHN
14.	Piping and Fitting	3.48	.810	HN
15.	Yoghurt and Ice Cream Making	3.52	.954	VHN
<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>3.55</b>	<b>.562</b>	<b>VHN</b>

#### ***Research Question Four***

What are the business management training needs of out-of-schools internally displaced youths for self-reliance in Yobe state, Nigeria?

The outcome of the descriptive statistics on research question four revealed the mean scores ranged 3.31 to 3.65 with grand mean of ( $M = 3.59, SD = .699$ ). This indicates that indicated that the out-of-schools IDPYs need management training for their self-reliance in Yobe state, Nigeria.

**Table 4: Business management Training Needs of out-of-schools IDPYs for self-reliance**

<b>Items</b>	<b>Statement</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1.	Business conflict management skills	3.54	.684	Highly needed
2.	Business control operations skills	3.65	.630	Highly needed
3.	Business coordinating operations skills	3.46	.755	Moderately needed
4.	Business Development skills	3.61	.593	Highly needed
5.	Business Supervise operations skills.	3.44	.661	Moderately needed
6.	Business sustainability skills	3.56	.681	Highly needed
7.	Consumer orientation skills	3.49	.652	Moderately needed
8.	Direct business operation skills	3.40	.709	Moderately needed
9.	Enterprise Management Skills	3.51	.636	Highly needed
10.	Enterprise Management Skills	3.47	.766	Moderately needed
11.	Financial Management skills	3.56	.620	Highly needed
12.	Humana management skills	3.40	.868	Moderately needed
13.	Marketing Management skills	3.49	.706	Moderately needed
14.	Production Management skills	3.31	.802	Moderately needed
15.	Project management skills	3.45	.797	Moderately needed
<b>Grand Mean</b>		<b>3.55</b>	<b>.562</b>	<b>Highly needed</b>

## Results of Research Hypotheses

### Null Hypothesis One:

There is no significant difference among the mean responses out-of-schools internally displaced youths hosted by 10 communities on entrepreneurship training needs for their self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria.

The test of difference on the entrepreneurship training needs for self-reliance among the 10 hosted IDPs in Table 5 disclosed the  $F(9, 495) = 1.206, p = .123$ . The obtained p-value was greater than the level of significance ( $.123 > 0.05$ ); hence, the hypothesis was rejected.

Table 5: Analysis of One-way analysis of variance for mean difference of out-of-schools internally displaced youths on the entrepreneurship training needs for self-reliance.

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	28.295	9	3.144	1.206	.123
Within Groups	122.484	495	.247		
Total	150.780	504			

Source: fieldwork 2021

### Null Hypothesis Two

There is no significant among the mean responses out-of-schools internally displaced youths hosted by 10 communities on vocational training needs for their self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria.

The test of difference on the vocational training needs for self-reliance among 10 groups of out-of-schools internally displaced youths in ten different communities in Yobe state, Nigeria. The  $F(9, 495) = 1.627, p = .245$ . Hypothesis two was thereforerejected.

Table 6: One-way analysis of variance for mean difference of out-of-schools internally displaced youths on the vocational training needs for self-reliance.

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	36.932	9	4.104	1.627	.245
Within Groups	122.166	495	.247		
Total	159.098	504			

Source: fieldwork 2021

### Null Hypothesis Three

There is no significant among the mean responses out-of-schools internally displaced youths hosted by 10 communities on technical training needs for their self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria.

The analysis of Variance on the test of hypothesis three revealed the  $F(9, 495) = 1.599, p = .210$ . The obtained p-value (.210) was greater than the alpha value of 0.05. The result indicated that there was no significant difference among the mean responses of the 10 groups of out-of-schools internally displaced youths on their technical training needs for their self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria. The result rejected the hypothesis.

Table 7: One-way analysis of variance for mean difference of out-of-schools internally displaced youths on the technical training needs for self-reliance.

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	23.587	9	2.621	1.599	.210
Within Groups	118.375	495	.239		
Total	141.962	504			

#### **Null Hypothesis Four**

There is no significant difference among the mean responses of out-of-schools internally displaced youths hosted by 10 communities on business management training needs for their self-reliance in Yobe State, Nigeria.

Analysis of variance was performed to test the difference among responses of out-of-schools internally displaced youths in the ten hosted communities in Yobe state, Nigeria on business management training needs for self-reliance. The result in Table 8 indicates that statistically there was no significant difference among responses of out-of-schools internally displaced youths in ten different communities in Yobe state, Nigeria on business management training needs for self-reliance:  $F(9, 495) = 1.390, p = .320$ . Hypothesis 4 was therefore rejected.

Table 8: One-way analysis of variance for mean difference of out-of-schools internally displaced youths on the business management training needs for self-reliance.

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	39.101	9	4.345	1.390	.320
Within Groups	206.984	495	.418		
Total	246.085	504			

#### **Discussions of the Findings**

The result of research question one test of corresponding null hypothesis suggested all the out-of-schools IDPYs in the 10 hosted camps in Yobe state need entrepreneurship training for their self-reliance. The outcome of the study was found to be similar with that of Audu, Yusri and Muhammad (2013) held that skills such as entrepreneurship and entrepreneur skills are not easily taught in schools and are highly important for the 21st

century youth employability. The result also concurred with that of Oyemah and Ebiloma (2011) which reported that youths without needed requisite skills employability and entrepreneurship skills constitute the major problem of insecurity in Nigeria. The finding also agreed with Kabir and Adamu (2019) which reported that providing with entrepreneurship skills is timely needed for youth's self-employment.

The finding of research question two and test of corresponding null hypothesis indicated that all the IDPs hosted in 10 different camps in Yobe state highly need vocational training for their self-reliance. The result was similar with that of Ibeneme (2011) which indicated that youths need vocational training for self-reliance. Also, the study of Kyari (2017) reported that government should make more concerted efforts to provide the IDPs with employment opportunities and skill acquisitions programmes. The author reported that government should also carryout sustainable programmes that is geared towards the rehabilitation and re-integration of the IDPs into the society while it expedites actions to end up the insurgency.

The result of research question three and null hypothesis three suggested that out-of-schools IDPYs in Yobe state needs technical training for self-reliance. The outcome of the study agreed with earlier submission of Tim (2016) reported that the underlying problems associated with the dire conditions of IDPs, there is the need to provide them with skills development that may be necessary for them to survive and motivate some IDPs to start their own businesses within or outside the settlements. Skills development should include security guard work, metalwork, carpentry, motorcycle taxi (Okada) service, and car and motorcycle mechanics which are in demand in Nigeria. The study of UNDP and UNHCR (2017) also reported that many of the displaced have relevant skills in agriculture, cattle raising, fish farming and trading which, if matched with financing, could translate into sustainable livelihood options, supporting the activation of local economic hub. The report added that, deliver short-term skills training in vocational and technical areas are required for livelihoods opportunities based on market studies.

Research question four and test of corresponding null hypothesis suggested that the out-of-schools IDPYs in Yobe state, Nigeria highly need business management training for self-reliance. The result of the study was found to be similar with that of Mohd Saleh, *et al.*, (2010) and Ali, *et al.*, (2012) which reported that, employability of out of school displaced persons dependent on the training provided them. The study of Audu, Yusri and Muhammad (2013) also revealed that the skills need of youths include; managing resources, communication and interpersonal skills, team work and problem-solving and acquiring and maintaining a job. The study of Charas (2015) highlighted some gray areas which need to be mended in order to achieve a purposeful objective among youths includes; Basic, Communication, Image and Management skills.

## **Conclusion**

The study concluded that the providing the out-of-schools IDPYsin Yobe state with needed skills for self-reliance will help to curb the state prone to violent conflicts and insecurity as a result of unemployment. Consequently, providing the youths with these skills will enable them to equal right, employment opportunity and any privileges just like any other Nigerian citizen and contribute their quota to the economic development of the country.

## Recommendations

Based on the outcome of the study, it was recommended that the federal and state government should initiate training programme that will provide out of schools IDPs with entrepreneurship training for self-reliance in Yobe state. In addition, Technical and Vocational Training Centers (TVETC) in collaboration with NGOs should organize training programme that will help to provide out of schools IDPs with needed vocational training for self-reliance in Yobe state.

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