A THESIS
Presented to tho Department of Architecture
Faculty of Environmental Design
of
Ahmadu Bello University.
Zaria

in partial fulfilment of the requirements for
the Degree of Master of Science in Architecture
By

MRS. OMOTEKOME ENIVAREKE GINA SAGUA (neo VESE)

On

"A SOCIAL CENTRE" FOR WARRI

in

June, 1976

Accepted By:

(.....) (.....)

Head of Department
Architecture

External Examiner/s

Datet••••••••••••••••••••••

SYNOPSIS

SOCIAL CENTRE FOR WARRI

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Many aspects of general life which were found deficient have induced a lot of concern in me, especially as it exist in one of the big urban cities-Warri-in the Bendel State of the Country. The problem as it has been observed ~~are~~ is basically one of urbanization. The situation isn't too surprising when it can be reflected that in one of the United Nation publications, the threatening evils of urbanization were emphasised as a warning to all Countries, especially developing ones that attempts should be made in including spheres in this field in the National Planning Programme. This is because all attempts to solve these hazardious problems of urbanization should be a continuous process not intermitent.

The importance and danger posed by a living Environment which has all the attendant problems of urbanisation on an inhabitant can be summarised in a quotation from a United Nations publication --- "The human Settlement itself stands as a dynamic monument to man's vision of his potential in Society. That vision cannot be allowed to falter at the very time when the human potential rises to its highest level[1]... The whole urban infrastructure-will have to grow proportionately, and should be improved if development is to be beneficial".[2] From the above the situation in the urban cities retard generally the progress of man and thus provide problems for him to solve.

Having a specific look at the urban Centre - Warri which have been attraction force a lot of these problems can be noticed. Infact this makes life very unbearable in Warri for the inhabitants.

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1. - Dept. of Econs. & Social Affairs - Urbanisation in the Second United Nations Development Decade; United Nations Publications New York, 1970, p.39

This situation now in existent in Warri was aggravated by several factors namely - Discovery of the mineral - Oil - popularly known as Oil boom; the Nigerian Civil War, and the Commercial Enterprises in the City. All these and many other factors were the attraction forces now responsible for the ugly, appalling atmosphere in Warri. In the wake of the above factors came urbanization, hence all the problems which now plague Warri.

The problems could be enumerated thus - the unhealthy insanitary condition which led to the development of slums especially in the major residential zones and streets of Warri, this makes the unsightly living environment unbearable. There is also the high rate of immigration into Warri, which leaves the City very much over populated and overcrowded while no adequate provisions exist to cater for the new influx.

Thus a social problem is posed which may degenerate to a stage when the victims constitute the source of crime and Juvenile delinquency in the City. These outcome of neglect on the part of the authorities are not only anticipated, but exist as of now in Warri. Infact a new arrival into Warri would notice the existence of these problems, which to some extent is caused by lack of parental care and unemployment.

This later problem is very peculiar to Warri. There is the ugly and infuriating sight of unemployed roaming the streets of Warri especially in the Commercial areas. With no job, and no other sources of earning a living the victims get involved in pilfering and other crimes.

Coupled with the above is the low standard of Education The gravity of this was emphasised when the Bendel State Governor Col. George A. Innih made a statement that in the West African School Certificate the State took the ninth position out of the twelve States of the Country. This low

laxity and waywardness experienced in our Schools especially among the female folk. Some of these victims developed to be professional prostitutes whereby possing a social problem.

Also there is the exorbitant cost of Residential Flat rentals in Warri. This factor is very much responsible for the health hazard caused by a high occupancy ratio in the living units. A case in point is that in which twelve people occupied a room of 10'-0" by 10'-0" which was partitioned into two cells with the aid of a curtain partition. Coupled with all the above problems is the absence of an avenue for letting off pent up emotions and other moods of the like. This facility is very important in the urban Cities, especially when viewed in connection with the anxiety characteristic of all urban dwellers.

All the above and many others which are peculiar to many urban set up, were responsible for the proposal of the thesis - Social Centre -

This is a centre meant to accommodate all age groups from Children through youths to Adults. Mainly due to the fact that these range of age groups are affected by the problems. They are not peculiar to a particular age group Attempts will be made in the centre at solving most if not all of the problems facing the present inhabitants of Warri, whereby making the existing situation in Warri more conducive for human existence and development. The Centre will fulfil the functions of an attraction force on the Citizens while at the same time inculcating training facilities, recreation, mutual aid and benefit programmes, employment etc. Basically it would in-coporate the privision of an integral zone of interaction by all age-groups, coupled with a separation of the differing age groups into a zonal classification at a later stage. However interaction, or rather a connection still exist

WORKING OUTLINE:

Collection of data

Questions to be answered in Thesis:-

(a) What is Urbanisation

(b) Outcome or results of Urbanisation

(c) Causes of Migration

1. WHY THE CENTRE:

- Urbanisation problems (Oil Boom)
- Solutions by migrants to problems
- Inadequacies of Solution
- GOALS aimed at solving problems in Thesis: - alternative solution

2. WHERE IS THE CENTRE:

- Site - Warri
- Choice of Site
- Site investigations
- Factors determing Site
- Location

3. HOW TO ACHIEVE CENTRE:

- Site problems and solutions
- Components of Centre-making
- Centre viable.
- Attempts at solving Urbanisation problems in the Centre.
- Projected improvement in the general set-up of the City and inhabitants.
- Success of Centre - is it put into use adequately ?

Above to be achieved by the following steps to be taken

(a) Visit to ministries

(b) Oral Questionaire

(c) Statistical Data Collection and their analysis/

(d) Visit to problem Areas e.g. Slums

(e) Discussion with Policy makers of the Government.

(f) A stay in problem area - personal experience of s situation.

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D E D I C A T I O N

This Thesis is dedicated to God who saved my life from a Ghastly Car Accident and Enabled me write my Thesis inspite of all the odds.

Also to my Husband, Mr. Gabriel Musa Sagua, for his love, encouragement and moral support, especially in the time of crisis - Car Accident, and my loving parents - Revd. & Mrs. F.M.E. Vese as well as to mankind at large

P R E F A C E

The so-called wind of change blowing in the world at large in the 20th Century especially in the Developing Countries have had vary serious reparcautions on our modern urban Centres of today. A case in point is that experienced as of now in a rapidly developing urban Centre - WARRI. What this modern trend of transformation involves is a process analogous to the changes that resulted in the urbanization of 19th Century in Western Europe, Actually this new trend of Industrial growth and urbanization has turned the "happy, gay and involving" atmosphere characteristic of the 17-19th Century to one of unhealthy, personal and slum atmosphere of the 20th Century. This change has been a dynamic one, having very serious devastating effects on all the different age groups ranging from children, through youths to Adults. This acceleration in the rate of Social change which came with the Industrial Revolution, has very important consequences on the many age groups existing especially in the urban Centres.

A lot of emphasis have been laid on the phenomenon of the earlier Societies by our Sociologists The early traditional Societies were characterised by the following - Simplicity, smallness, agrarian, static, close-knit, kinsmen affiliation; There existed a firm normative structure, the role of the individual was defined by Society; Authority and power in the hands of the older people, emphasis on rituals and traditional ceremonies, beliefs supported by norms, traditional worship etc. All the above features peculiar to our Society, have all gone into extinction with this new 20th Century trend of urbanization. Thus the happy Society dominated by respect for the elders, was replaced by one which developed with the new trend of urbanisation, having all its attendant problems.

These problems made the urban Centres, Centres of attraction calling on all, for proposals of a solution to these problems. This call became more serious especially when it was realized that the urban centres which were the hub for the propagation of political, economic and Social ideologies, no more had an atmosphere for such. Thus it was realized that a set-back in a particular field had a resultant effect on other fields as well. The moon-light pays, the ceremonial festivity, kinsmen gathering etc. were no more. The magnitude of those problems is exemplified by the large number of institutions set up by the Federal Military Government to look into the welfare of the different age groups affected by these problems - e.g.

NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL OF NIGERIA, YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN SOCIETY,

YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN SOCIETY,

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL

FAMILY PLANNING COUNCIL OF NIGERIA

NIGERIAN EX-SERVICE MEN'S WELFARE ASSOCIATION

There is also the time devoted to the Celebration of memorable days by the Federal Military Government e.g. Children's National Day Celebration, Universal Children's Day Celebration etc. The emphasis on the above stresses the importance of the welfare of the varying age groups to Nation building.

Generally there is the breakdown in all spheres of development owing to the adverse effect of urbanisation. Hence it is vital that a corrective measure be adapted to suit the existing situation and steps be taken to abrogate the lag behind time in development.

ZARIA, 1976

GINA SAGUA (MRS.)

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

For the success of this thesis I am indebted to my mentor Miss A. O. Kussican who kindly read sections of the preliminary draft of this book, and at the same time made concrete and constructive suggestions and criticisms of my design and write up. Indebted also am I to other personalities of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Information, Benin City for the suggestions and Statistical Data supplied by Chief D. O. OKUDIARA, (Assistant Chief Social Welfare Officer), MR. G. I. WOGHIREN AND MRS. B. OBIOMA. Thanks also go to the Chief Statistician - MR. C. AWINORON of the Ministry of Economic Development and Statistics, Benin City. Also the entire members of staff of the Department of Architecture Ahmadu Bello University as well as my Colleagues.

I have also to thank Mr. P. A. K. Ojo the private Secretary to my Husband, University of Benin, Bursary Department, for the care and time with which he typed the original draft of my thesis write up.

ZARIA - MARCH, 1976 GINA SAGUA (MRS.)

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INTRODUCTION

Generally, Democracy in its pure state is understood as the "government of the people, for the people and by the people"[1]. This democratic pure state existed only in the early Greek City States, when the general welfare of all citizens was paramount in all executed projects. Thus this pure state was attained "par-excellence".

This same type of governmental system is being adopted by a large number of Countries and states in our present rapid urbanizing world. However, the pure state has not been achieved yet, as existed in Greece, Attempts at attaining the the above have proved abortive in varying places, e.g., the United Kingdom, the United States, as well as in some African States such as Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana, Dahomey, Guinea, etc However, it has been proved by Sociological exponents that success in this field can be attained if a general "purgative" is pumped into the Society as a whole, whereby reorientating the minds of the society towards a general target. This strategy is nothing less than a general upbringing of the populace to national awareness and communual living. In effect, all hands will be on deck to attain a common end. Thus efforts at attaining Democracy in all aspects of life will have the welfare and views of the populace as an important criteria.

A blow came on this set target when the populace were uncomfortable and dispersed. Thus an organised environment of the general populace was no more in existence. This blow is the Industrial Revolution which brought along many changes in its evolution. With it came a rapid sweep of rural migrants

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1. ENCYCLOPEADIA BRITANNICA - Vol. 14

to the urban areas where the Industrial Revolution had more impact. In effect the atmosphere and environment for propergating "Democracy" was disrupted, and no more in existence. This wasn't the only problem, the high rate of migration brought about the major problem of urbanization unemployment. Thus the attention of planners was diverted from attaining a political solution to that of a social problem. However, these two problems are interlocked for without a good peaceful and understanding social set up, the political ideal of "Democracy" cannot be propagated.

Urbanization which came with the Industrial Revolution created crisis in the cities of over-population, an overcrowded environment, unemployment, an unhealthy environment as well as so many other problems. The migrants were then insecure; finding themselves in such bad situation which was man-made thus they made attempts at solving the problems by organising themselves into small units known as voluntary organisation. These organisations were meant as a medium of mutual aid, recreation and training for the migrants. A strategy aimed at getting the migrants involved, removed from the dilapidated setting in the urban areas. However these organisations didn't actually fulfil the aims for which they were set up.

Examples of such Associations are the Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., N.Y.S.C. Boys' Scouts Boys' Brigade, Girls' Guide, Ogboni Fraternity, Lodge, etc. These were either tribal orientated or age and sex limitation and a host of other limitations. As a result, the general population range of the migrants were not catered for, save a particular set. This was far removed from what obtained in the villages prior the Industrial Revolution. In the village setting, all age groups get involved

in moon-lit plays, traditional festivals and lineage ceremonies.[1] Since this wasn't the case in the new urban cntres, segregation, nepotism, corruption, tribal consciousness, etc. became very pronounced. Thus instead of wittling down the effect of the Industrial Revolution, this was agravated. The situation degenerated to a point when the attention of the government was drawn to solving this situation in our cities which posed a hazard to National Development, Economically, politically as well as Socially. It then became a National Task.

Attempts made by the government so far have not been so encouraging as one would have thought. Some World Bodies, such as the United Nations have realized the magnitude of the urbanizing problems and have geared efforts at putting forward internationally, possible solutions to these problems. The body went to the extent of suggesting that, a solution would be, regarding the problem as a National affair and thus treated along as one of the National Development Plan strategy. These attempts have tried to organise the urban setting to be healthy, providing recreational facilities as well as encouraging these migrants to organise themselves into possible mutual aid as well as beneficial Associations. If this succeeds, a good environment for propagating government ideals will exist. However, the question arises if this can be attained.

A general look at the Associations and their activities in the urban centres go a long way to prove that not enough attempts have been made. One of the reasons as put forward by a famous Sociologist[2] is the fact that the urban set-up is not

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1. Appendix I page 2
2. Anon - West African Urbanisation - A study of Voluntary Associations in Social change by Kenneth Little.

even understood as well as its problems. Associations are set up for a particular sex and age group, e.g., Children's Day Celebration, which don't cater for majority of the Society. At the same time it shouldn't be forgotten that the urban Society is not segregated into sexes or age group. To my mind, a setting which puts together all the age groups and sexes in any organisation will be more successful in curbing the urbanization ills than one devoted to a particular sex or age group. For Example, a "home". In that "home" there are varying sexes and age groups. They live in harmony, understanding and at the same time organise themselves properly to attain an end. A setting which brings up a particular age group separately have problems with integrating the system into that of the Society which is not as limited as the Association.

Bearing in mind, the above, a problem remained unsolved in almost all urban centres having urbanization problems. This to my mind is a task for all environmental planners, attempts in making the living environment a more conducive one for the urban migrant as well as providing a very malleable society susceptible to change and ideas, such as the political ideas of Democracy.

In view of the above, there exist a rapidly urbanising city in the Delta areas of the Mid-West, which had its environmental problems magnified with the advent of the "oilboom" earning it the name "oil city". In fact, at this moment in Warri, the environment have degenerated so much from what it was so that most inhabitants detest living there not even to pass a night there. It is then a prerequisite that the setting be put aright. Thus I propose my thesis - A SOCIAL CENTRE - for Warri which will help reduce as well as make good this appalling situation.

Thus a centre is proposed involving the whole populace - from children to adults which will fulfill the criteria of Mutual Aid Beneficial Training Programmes as well as Recreation. This will attempt putting an end to the urbanizing problems of overcrowded housing, Juvenile delinquency, unemployment and a host of other problems as well as propagating a better environment for the political ideas to develope. Such a centre will provide a place for an escape from the ruffled urban centre.

It is with this background and existing challenge that I propose my thesis - A SOCIAL CENTRE FOR WARRI.

THEME;

> "THE HUMAN SETTLEMENT ITSELF STANDS AS A DYNAMIC MONUMENT TO MAN'S VISION OF HIS POTENTIAL IN SOCIETY. THAT VISION CANNOT BE ALLOWED TO FALTER AT THE VERY TIME WHEN THE HUMAN POTENTIAL RISES TO ITS HIGHEST LEVEL [1] ..... THE WHOLE URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE WILL HAVE TO GROW PROPORTIONATELY AND SHOULD BE IMPROVED IF DEVELOPMENT IS TO BE BENEFICIAL"2

SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

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1. Department of Economic and Social Affairs - Urbanisation in the Second United Nations Development Decade" (United Nation Publication, New York 1970, Sales No.E 70. Iv.15) - p.39
2. ibiden p.8

CHAPTER II

WARRI GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND CLIMATIC CHARACTERISTICS

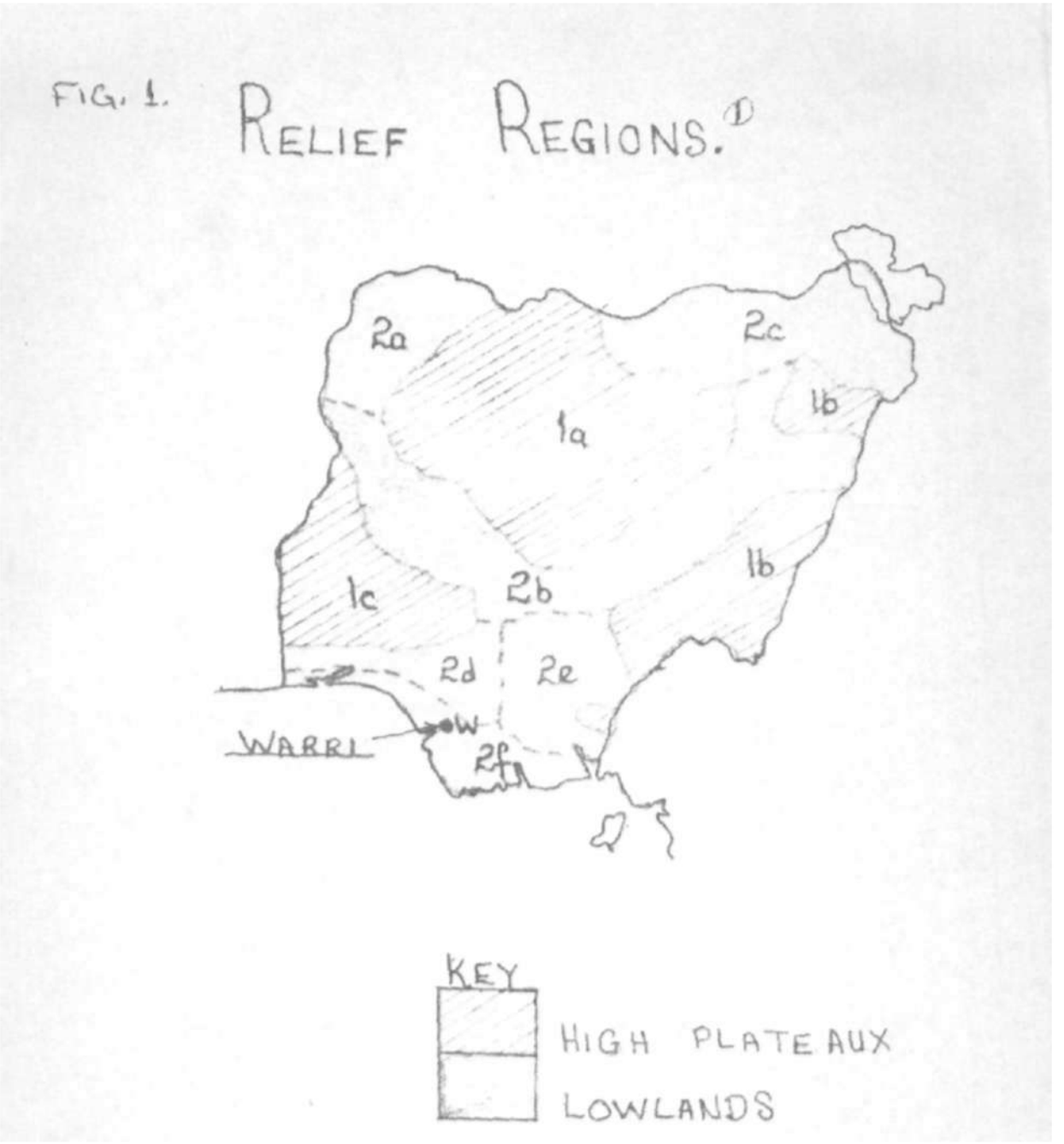
1. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION:

Warri is located at latitude 05° 31' North and longitude 05° 44' East its altitude is 20' 0" above mean sea level. Warri it is the famous capital of the Delta province. It is situated (sixty) 60 miles up the Escraves entrance and 40 (forty) miles from the Forcados entrance. It is located exactly at the (confluence of Warri and Forcados rivers. This location is on the fan-shaped piece of land known as the Delta area, at the head of a narrow channel. These mass of inter communicating channels which dissect the area open to the Atlantic by several months. These discharge tons of water and sediments annually into the Sea. The Southward bulge of the land which intercepts sequarely the South-West winds, its proximity to the sea and the constant evaporation from the marshes have combined to make this area the rainiest in Nigeria.

Warri was an important Ocean Port which initially exported products of the most economically viable Nigerian tree - palm oil and Kennels, However, its most important export as of now is mineral oil. Its location as an important ocean port, have induced further expansion of the port as proposed by the Federal Government. However, the port is used as a means of off-loading exported goods in order to get rid of the port congestion in Lagos. The palm oil and kernel exports in 1961 were estimated at ₦26 million and ₦24 million respectively - 13% of Nigerian exports then.

Warri was initially the headquarters of the John Holt fleet and a transhipment point for Cargoes on transfer from ocean liners to river vessels and vice versa. But as of now, ocean liners can get as far as Warri.

FIG. 1. RELIEF REGIONS.[1]



1a — The North Central Plateaux
1b — Eastern Highlands
1c — Western Highlands
2a — Sokoto Plains
2b — Niger-Benue Trough
2c — Chad Basin
2d — Interior Coastal Plains
2e — Plains & Scarplands of Eastern Nigeria
2f — Coastlands.

[1] SOURCE: A New Geography of Nigeria by N. P. Ileoje B.Sc. Dip Ed. Publ. 1965. P.3

FIG. 2. VEGETATIONAL BELTS.©



KEY

- SAHEL SAVANNAH
- SUDAN SAVANNAH
- GUINEA SAVANNAH
- HIGH FOREST
- FRESH-WATER SWAMP
- MANGROVE (SALTWATER SWAMP)

© SOURCE:- A new Geography of Nigeria by N.P. Ikeoje B.Sc. Dip.Ed P.82

Warri is basically a commercial/business town, recently known as an Industrial outlier due to the Mineral oil present there. Another important local occupation of Warri is boat building as it is typical of Epe, Opobo and Calabar.

TOPOGRAPHY

Warri regional topography consists of a fan-like shaped piece of land at the Delta of the Niger river, made up of the coastal margins and swamps which lie adjacent to the Sea. This low swampy lands fall roughly within the areas of the Sedimentary rocks lying in the basins of Sedimentation.

Running along the Coast of Nigeria, from East to West is a strip of land below 100 ft., made up of recent deposits of sands, mud and clays. On this area is situated Warri, in the Niger Delta. It consists mainly muddy deposits pushed out by the Niger into a relatively tideless salt sea. This area so form is one of the best examples of a delta in the world. The crooks and water channels of the Coastlands, form important fishing grounds and provide routeways in this marshy area, where road building is very impossible.

VEGETATION

Basically Warri's vegetation is made up high forest of the spe.cy of fresh-water swamps. This high forest consists of trees of different types, but no grass exist except in open patches where it grows as secondary vegetation.

Fresh water is constantly supplied by the heavy rainfall and the rivers. Evaporation is greatly reduced to a minimum by the high relative humidity, and drainage rendered almost impossible by the very low level topography. The soil though not saline, it is waterlogged. Thus intermitently fresh-water loving plants take the place of the mangrove plants. The most common spe.cy is raffia palm.

FIG. 3. CLIMATIC REGIONS. ①

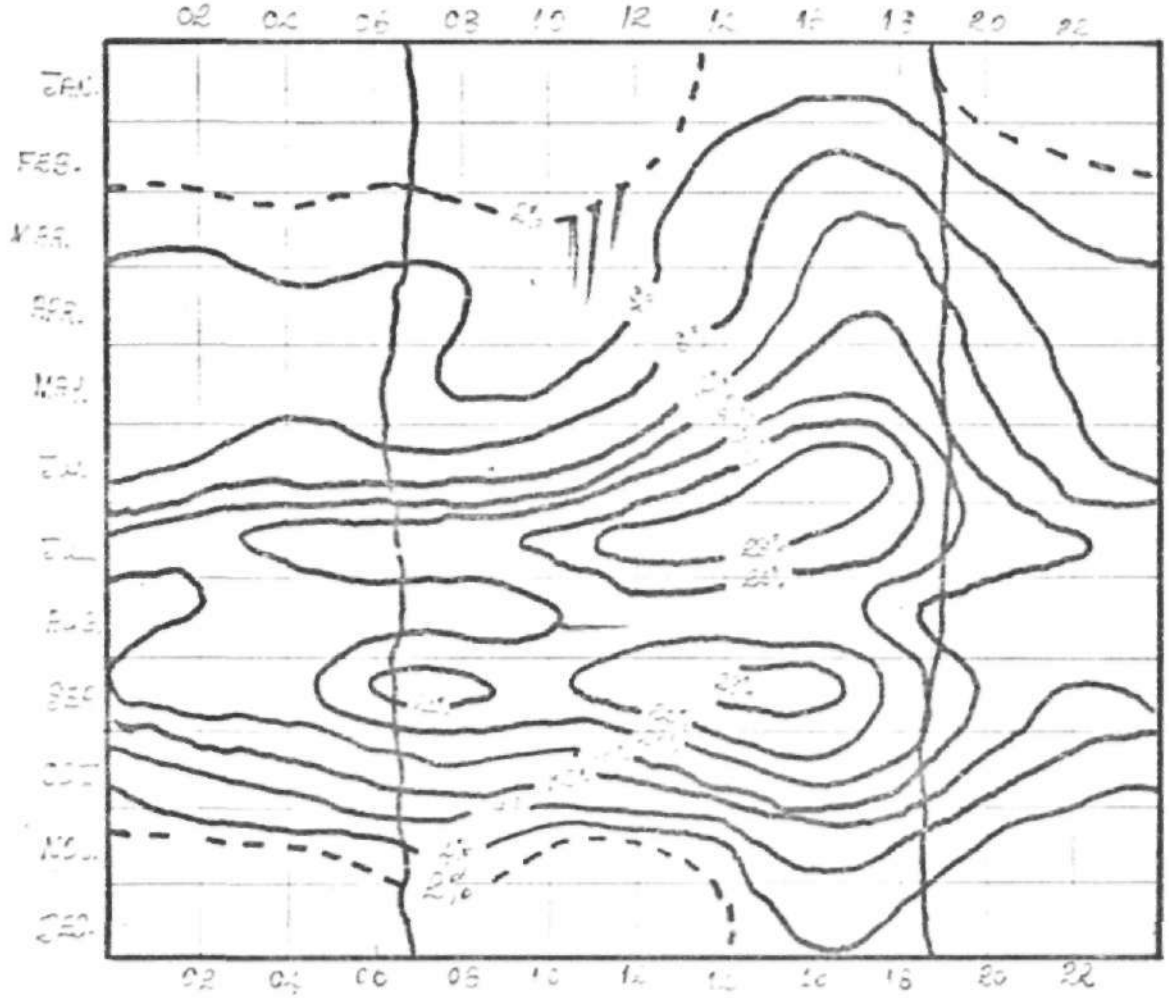


KEY

- TROPICAL CONTINENTAL NORTH
- TROPICAL HINTERLAND
- HIGH PLATEAUX
- SUBEQUATORIAL SOUTH.

① SOURCE:- A new geography of Nigeria by N.P. Ileoje B.Sc. Dip.Ed. P. 64.

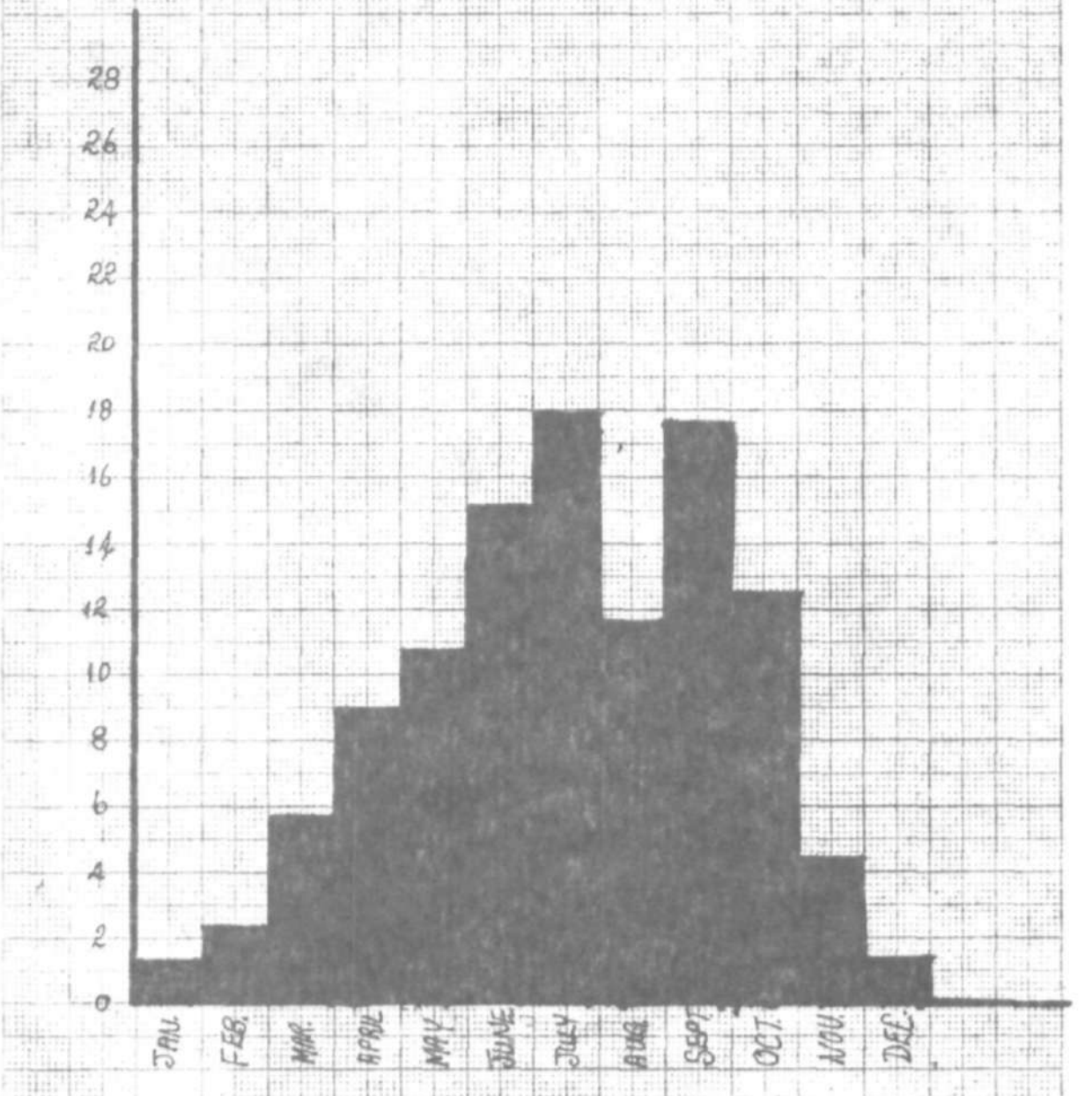
FIG: 4. PERCENTAGE OCCURRENCE OF RAIN HR.



A RAIN HOUR IS AN HOUR DURING WHICH A MEASUREABLE AMOUNT OF RAIN FALLS.

SOURCE :- METEOROLOGICAL NOTE No. 9 — DIURNAL VARIATION OF RAINFALL LAGOS — SEPT

FIG. 5 MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL - INS.



SOURCE — METEOROLOGICAL NOTE No 4 - MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL by J.R. CLACKSON.

The most extensive and most prolific growth of swamp vegetation as found around Warri, is found in this region in the world all over. The forest is thick and has a characteristic tangled nature of vegetation, thus penetration is difficult, especially with the absence of roads through the swamps. Regeneration of these mangrove trees is very fast when cut, because nature is very generous and abundant in its supply of water and soil for plant growth.

CLIMATE, RAINFALL, SUNSHINE, CLOUD

Warri experiences two main seasonal patterns annually - the short dry season and the long wet season. Warri experiences a total rainfall of 109.5" It is located in the sub-equatorial South climatic region.

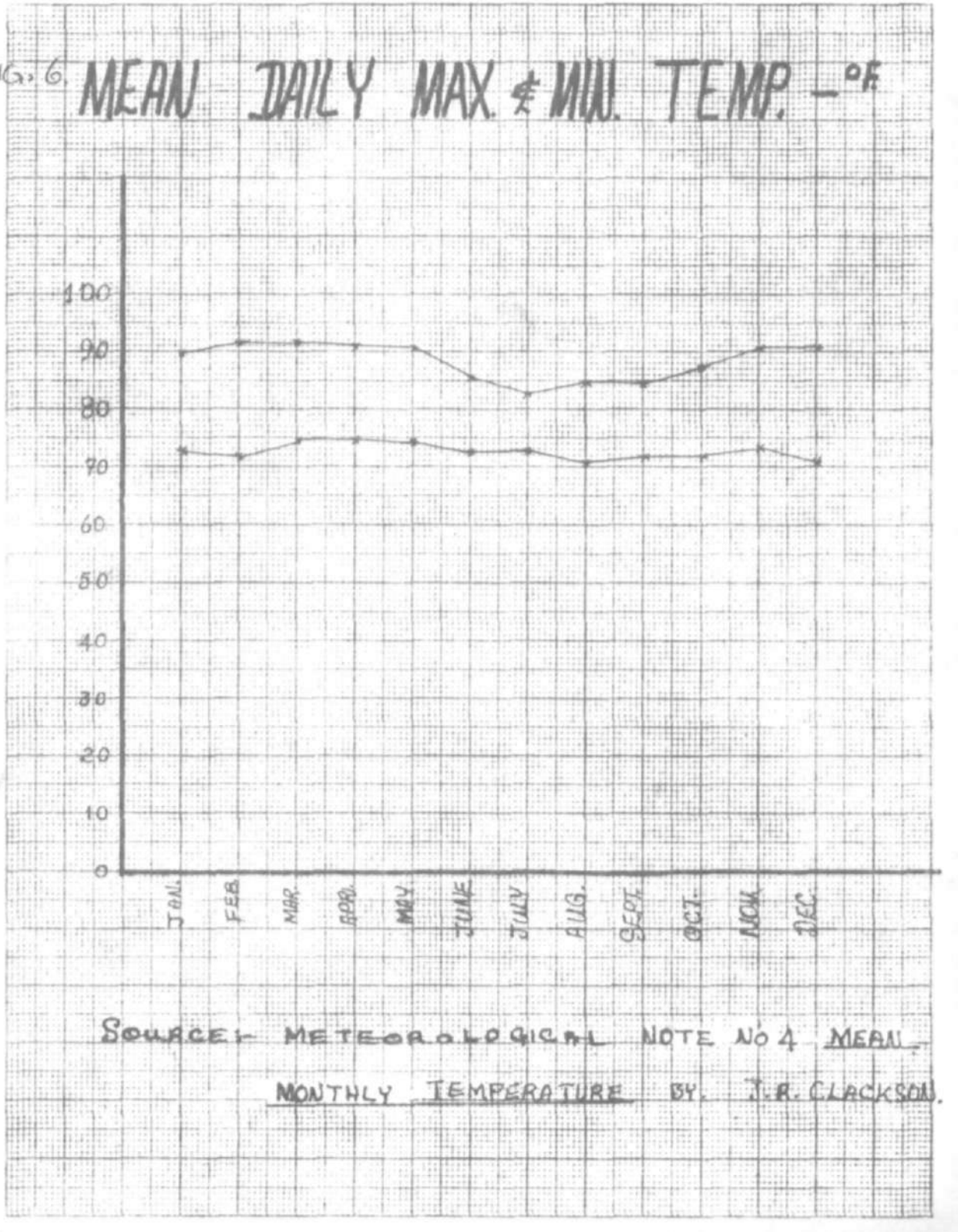
LONG WET SEASON:

This starts in mid-March and lasts till July, after which the local factor of the Sea proximity extends the rainy season or wet season to mid-November. However, before the wet season is continued by the local factor, there is a slight drop in the amount of rainfall recorded in August (See graph on mean annual rainfall) This is also the season of heavy rains and high humidity. Plants look fresh and green, weeds grow rapidly, flowers are in bloom, and gardens look attractive. This season is recognised by many as the planting season.

SHORT DRY SEASON:

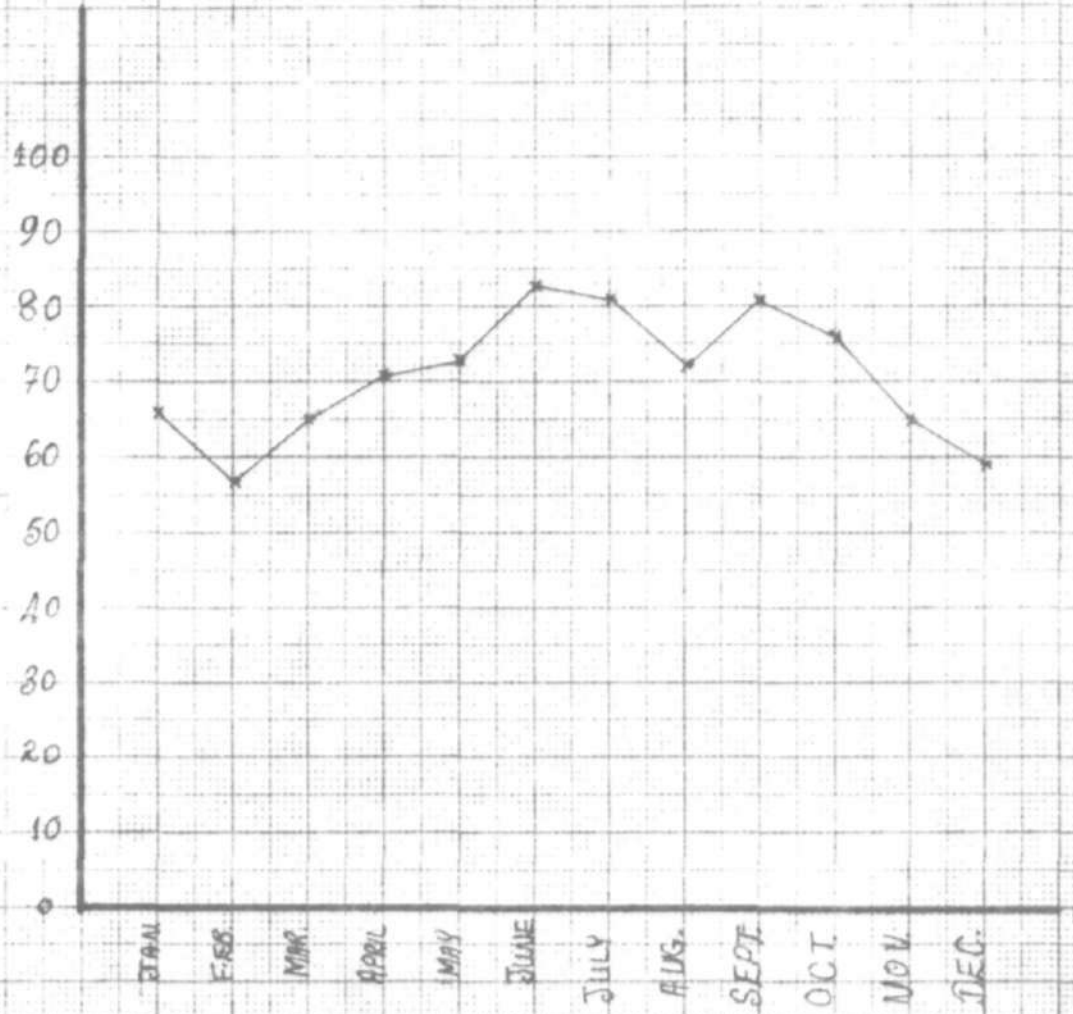
This season typifies the August break in August which isnt so pronounced in Warri, even though there is a drop in the amount of rainfall recorded. The August break lasts for only one month.

FIG. 6. MEAN DAILY MAX. & MIN. TEMP. - °F



SOURCE:- METEOROLOGICAL NOTE NO 4 MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE BY J.R. CLACKSON.

FIG. 7 MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY – %.



SOURCE: METEOROLOGICAL NOTE NO 4 MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL BY J. R. CLACKSON.

THE SHORT WET SEASON:

This follows the August break, lasting from September to October. The rainfall isn't too thunderous, as it is typical of the long wet season.

LONG DRY OR HARMATTAN SEASON:

This season is not as distinct in Warri, as it is in towns in the Northern part of the Country e.g. Kaduna. This season lasts from November to Mid-March. Harmattan morning are cool and misty as can be observed by the thick blanket of mist over the Warri river. However this mist disappears with the rising sun. The afternoons are full of haze, owing to dust particles in the air brought down by winds from the North. The air is dry that wet washings dries almost as soon as it is put out. Grass dies off and towns look patchy. Flowers wither, and some leaves turn brown and fall from the trees.

NOTE

Warri has diffused day-time maximum rainfall similar to that of Calabar, caused mainly by coastal rain merging into local thunderstorms, and young line-squalls, but the probability of rain during the rainy season is high throughout the 24 hours.

TEMPERATURE

The temperatures recorded in Warri are high all through the year. The highest temperatures are in March and February when 91.7°F and 91.4°F are recorded respectively. The lowest temperatures are recorded in July - 82.8°F, The very high temperatures coupled with the high relative humidity (see graph on relative humidity) recorded all the year round except in December when there is a drop, is responsible for the sticky atmosphere that exist in Warri. Infact this reduces production and output to a great extent.

Comperatively, the temperature at Warri isn't as high as those recorded in the Northern part of the Country, [illegible]

CHAPTER III

A GENERAL BACKGROUND OF WARRI

1. SETTLEMENT BACKGROUND

In Africa, as in the industrialized countries, the origin and growth of many urban centres have been stimulated by economic activities facilitated by favourable location and by political and social factors. A large number of these major agglomerations are seaport towns and a few are river ports. Warri falls under the first category. It started as a trading port for the Europeans, thus giving access to a hinterland of human and material resources such as oil.

"Many of the cities of Africa" with special reference to Warri", have central cores resembling the structure of Western Cities, surrounded by large settlements of indigenous population, e.g. Okerre, Agbassa, Jesse, Kpessu, Effurun, etc. living in ghettoes, in "bidonvilles" and shanty towns."[1] It is this factor that causes the unhealthy crowded human environment existing in the residential areas of Warri. "There is the tendency for lower income groups to live near the central area while higher income groups comprising non-Africans and African elites, reside in Westernised suburbs like the G.R.A. (government reservation area). But surrounding the entire central core or alternating with the well-to-do suburbs are the shanty towns, bidonvilles containing the poorest and the newest immigrants."[2] However, this picture of Warri is over-simplified, for there exist so many variations and overlapping differences that a clear-cut classification is difficult to make. Basically, Warri is partly traditional and urban in character (see residential layout map of Warri).[3]

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1. Department of Economic and Social Affairs - International Social Dev. Review, No.1. URBANIZATION: Development policies and planning" (United Nations Publication Sales No:E68.iv.1.)p.41
2. Ibiden - p.41

Though housing for the various income groups are not distinctly segregated in planning, there exist traits of segregation. Thus the social aspects of communual life are totally ignored.

Surprisingly, it is observed that despite the shabbiness and physical squalor existing in the traditional residential areas, these slums enjoy the most integrated social life in the city since no other alternative for an organised social life exist. Additionally, there is the danger that slum clearance schemes as planned by the Mid-West State Government would destroy rather than preserve this existing solidarity without attempts at substituting anything comparable in its place. This stresses more the role of the thesis, a proposed "social Centre"!

In view of the general layout of Warri, it is a lineal settlement. (see map of Warri)[1]. But with the influence of Western Civilization and the oil boom which brought with it a great physical and social change, there have been some modifications to the lineal settlement. In effect, the lineal settlement extends further inwards freely into the hinterland on a side of the major axis, while expansion is limited on the other side by the Warri river. The lineal settlement major axis is the WARRI/SAPELE ROAD, which provides the only entry as well as exit in Warri. The axis terminates at the Canal Berth, where the now famous Warri Port exist. From the main axis feeder roads lead to the main residential areas which are developed on gridiron layout. It is in these main residential layouts of Okumagba, Odion, Pessu, Esei layout, Agbassa, Agaga and Igbudu layouts, that the slums of Warri exist.[2] The main Commercial and business areas of Warri flanks the major axis. In reality owing to the commercial standing of Warri, congestion in all spheres of living is its only problem - traffic congestion,

1. see Appendix I page 1

congestion of houses, overcrowded inhabitants and congested commercial enterprises etc. This problem is caused mainly by the "pull" factor of rural migrants to the urban area - Warri, without adequate provision of expansion to meet the demand of the migrants.

2. THE PEOPLE OF WARRI

Warri is basically a cosmopolitan urban city. It consists of a large number of multi-tribal people who come from all parts of the Federation especially the Mid-West State. This include Itsekiri, Urhobo, Isoko, Ijaws, Ibos, Edos, Yorubas, etc. The multiplicity of these tribes pose the problem of the absence of an urban culture. Rather Warri has degenerated into a squalor, typical of a shantytown. These varying tribes came along into the urban area with their different cultures and tradition which cannot fit into the urban set-up. The resultant effect is that there arose a confusion of cultures. The influx of people into Warri, which came with the oil discovery in the Delta area of Nigeria is the main cause of this disastrous condition in Warri. This condition becomes more distressing if one remembers that Warri with all its squalor is the second largest city in the Mid-West next to Benin City.

The rise of Warri as the notorious "oil city" in the Delta area of Nigeria gave room for the fall and desertation of some famous cities such as Sapele which was famous for rubber export. Asaba - a commercial town. Now Sapele is more or less bare; same thing with Asaba which fell when Commercial Enterprises were transferred to Onitsha with the Construction of the Niger bridge.

Owing to the strategic position occupied by Warri as well as the multiplicity of the tribes, there is no language peculiar to the inhabitants than "pidgin". This is an adulterated English Language which is understood by everybody even the aged as well as all market women. In effect, language wouldn't be a problem in the proposed Social centre for even the illitrate house wife and inhabitant would benefit from the centre. This is because in most cities where centres such as the Y.W.C.A. or Youth Centres exist, such as in Kaduna, Lagos, Benin, the beneficiaries of the project are usually the elite or the literate inhabitants due to the problem of communication. So that in effect the centre is vacant without patronage. With the presence of a communication medium, the centre will be busy all through the day, if possible, twenty-four hours of the day.

Generally, the inhabitants are basically christians of all denominations ranging from protestants, Catholics to Jehovah Withnesses and God's Kingdom Society.[1] However, Moslems migrants are also in Warri who come from the Northern part of the Mid-West State, e.g., Akoko-Edo, Afenmai, etc. and areas of the Northern part of the Country. These migrants occupy the area in Warri known as the Hausa Quarters. Alongside with these are the pagans and Etheists. Thus from this, it can be concluded that Warri is a collection of all denominations. Warri's total population is 145,060 (1963 census).[2] With an estimated growth rate of between 3 - 5%,[3] by 1975, the population of Warri must have increased rapidly.

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1. See table - Population by Religious Groups (1963 census) p.15
2. See table - Population and its Distribution - p.14.
3. Survey Division - Ministry of Lands and Housing, Benin City.

3. POPULATION AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

TOTAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION - 1963 CENSUS (145,060)

WARRI TOWN	55,254
ODE ITSEKIRI	26,054
OGBE IJOH	5,599
BENIN RIVER COUNCIL AREA ..	24,621
EGBEOMA AREA	8,960
GBORODO LOCAL AREA	8,977
GBARAMATU LOCAL AREA	6,143
KOKO LOCAL AREA	9,452

WARRI TOWN PROPER IS DIVIDED INTO WARDS BY 1963 CENSUS NOT THE EXISTING QUARTERS.

WARRI TOWN	55,254
WARD A1	2,519
WARD A2	2,063
WARD A3	2,562
WARD B1	2,088
WARD B2	1,202
WARD B3	2,246
WARD C1	2,912
WARD C2	3,037
WARD D1	1,619
WARD D2	4,612
WARD D3	5281
WARD D4	2,397
WARD D5	1,982
WARD E1	2,342
WARD E2	2,246
WARD E3	1,090
WARD E4	2,236
WARD F1	2,236
WARD G1	2,365
WARD G2	2,610

* There is a rapid increase in the population of Warri between 1952 Census and that of 1963 - 54,290 (1952 CENSUS) and 145,060 (1963 CENSUS).

4. POPULATION, AREA PER SQUARE MILE (1963 CENSUS)

	AREA in sq.mile	1952 Population	Population Per sq.mile	1963 Population	Population sq.mile
WARRI	1,630	54,290	33	145,060	89
MID-WEST State	15,252	1,491,415	98	2,535,839	166

* Estimated rate of growth is 3-5% annually.

* Source - SURVEY DIVISION, MINISTRY OF LANDS & HOUSING, BENIN CITY.

5. POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS (1963 CENSUS)

WARRI

	TOTAL POPULATION		MALES		FEMALES	
RELIGION	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	MALES	% TOTAL	FEMALES	% TOTAL
CHRISTIANS	92,110	63.50	49,821	67.09	42,289	59.73
MOSLEMS	2,156	1.49	1,275	1.72	381	01.24
OTHERS	50,794	35.01	23,158	31.19	27,636	39.03
ALL RELIGIONS	145,060	100.00	75,254	100.00	70,806	100.00

* SOURCE: 1963 CENSUS COMPILATION - MINISTRY OF STATISTICS, BENIN-CITY.

6. POPULATION BY 5-YEAR AGE GROUPS & SEX IN WARRI DIVISION

(000)x

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	MALES	FEMALES
0-4	19,401	13.4	9,385	10,015
5-9	18,390	12.7	8,909	9,481
10-14	11,603	8.0	6,037	5,566
15-19	9,436	6.5	5,547	3,889
20-24	25,270	17.4	12,399	12,871
25-29	18,872	13.0	8,955	9,917
30-34	12,330	8.5	5,960	6,370
35-39	9,294	6.4	4,972	4,322
40-44	6,885	4.8	3,845	3,040
45-49	4,716	3.3	2,873	1,843
50-54	2,858	2.0	1,744	1,114
55-59	1,596	1.1	941	655
60-64	1,817	1.3	1,116	701
65-69	789	0.5	471	318
70-74	643	0.4	399	244
75-79	351	0.2	201	150
80-84	355	0.2	211	144
85/ABOVE	454	0.3	289	165
TOTAL	145,060	100.0	75,254	70,806

Source: CENSUS REPORT. - MINISTRY OF STATISTICS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, BENIN CITY.

*NOTE THE HIGH PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE BETWEEN THE AGE 0-4 TO 45-49 IN WARRI.

As remarked earlier on, according to the 1963 Census Compilation, Warri's opopulation has rapidly increased from 54,290 in 1952 to 145,060 in 1963. Additionally, according to the estimated growth rate of Warri placed at about 3-5%" annually by the research of the Survey Division, Ministry of Lands and Housing, Benin City, by 1975 Warri would have increased by "leaves and bounds". This influx of people of all age groups (see population data by 5-year age group and sex)[2] is due to the effect of the"oil boom" in Warri. This new influx are ill equiped and not prepared for the city life they have been thrown into/ As a result a lot of problems arise which have to be catered for, e.g., expansion rate not enough to accommodate inmigrants.

7. THE IMMIGRANTS:

Discouraging enough, there is no adequate data on the immigrant into Warri or Mid-West as a whole, as it is the case in other countries such as U.S.A., Britain, Canada, etc. Basically, the immigrants are people who have moved into Warri as a result of the Industrial advancement in the city from the rural areas/Urban areas of the State in search of a means of living. However, very often, the numbers of the total influx tramping the streets of the city exceed very much the available job opportunities, and the unlucky ones who are unable to secure a job have little or nothing left to be done than to hang on in the city as dwellers in the shanty towns and bidonvilles - waiting for the day there may be a job - a chance to earn a living - a chance that doesn't exist in the rural agricultural based economy.

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1. Survey Division - Ministry of Lands and Housing, Benin City.
2. Table Chapter III p.16.

The three-fold growth of Warri from 1952 (54,290) to 1963 (145,060) is no exception to this new rapid expansion in the city caused by the discovery of oil in the vicinity of the city. As will be seen later in the labour force data, work was the main cause of the rural migrants coming to Warri. Looking at the sample data on daily migration carried out personally at a strategic entry into Warri, it can be concluded that more than half of the migrants came into Warri to take up a job or look for one (see data under increasing population influx). It can be observed in the data on "population by 5-year age groups and sex" that there exist no limitation on the age group of migrants. Migrants range from the age of below 4 years to 45-49. Above this age migrants exists but the motive is not necessarily in search of a job but for a short stay with their children or relatives who have taken up jobs in the city. The largest number of age groups are in 20-24 years, 0-4 years followed by 25-29 years. NOTE: This doesn't necessarily mean that there are no migrants in the other age groups.

LABOUR FORCE OF 15 YEARS AND OVER

WARRI

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION		M A L E S		F E M A L E S	
	TOTAL	% TOTAL	MALES	% TOTAL	FEMALES	% TOTAL
15-19	1,905	3.44	1,446	3.64	459	2.94
20-24	10,902	19.69	7,691	19,35	3,211	20.58
25-34	19,806	35.78	14,080	35.42	5,726	36.70
35-44	12,080	21.82	8,693	21.87	3,387	21.71
45-54	6,121	11.06	4,535	11.41	1,586	10.16
55-64	2,704	4.89	1,961	4.93	743	4.76
65-74	1,065	1.92	781	1.96	284	1.82
75+	775	1.40	567	1.42	208	1.33
TOTAL	55,358	100.00	39,358	100.00	15,604	100.00

*SOURCE:- 1963 CENSUS

The above data portray the highrate of nuisance in the city. Out of the total male population of 75,254 only 39,358 males are part of the labour force of the city which is only ½ of the total male population of Warri. The question now arises - what are the surplus occupied with? Similarly, of the total female population of 70,806, only 15,604 are employed. This situation is very disheartening and portray immediately, the innate problem that will exist in the city - joblessness.[1] This factor is bound to create a social problem which is what the thesis, - proposed "Social Centre" is out to tackle.

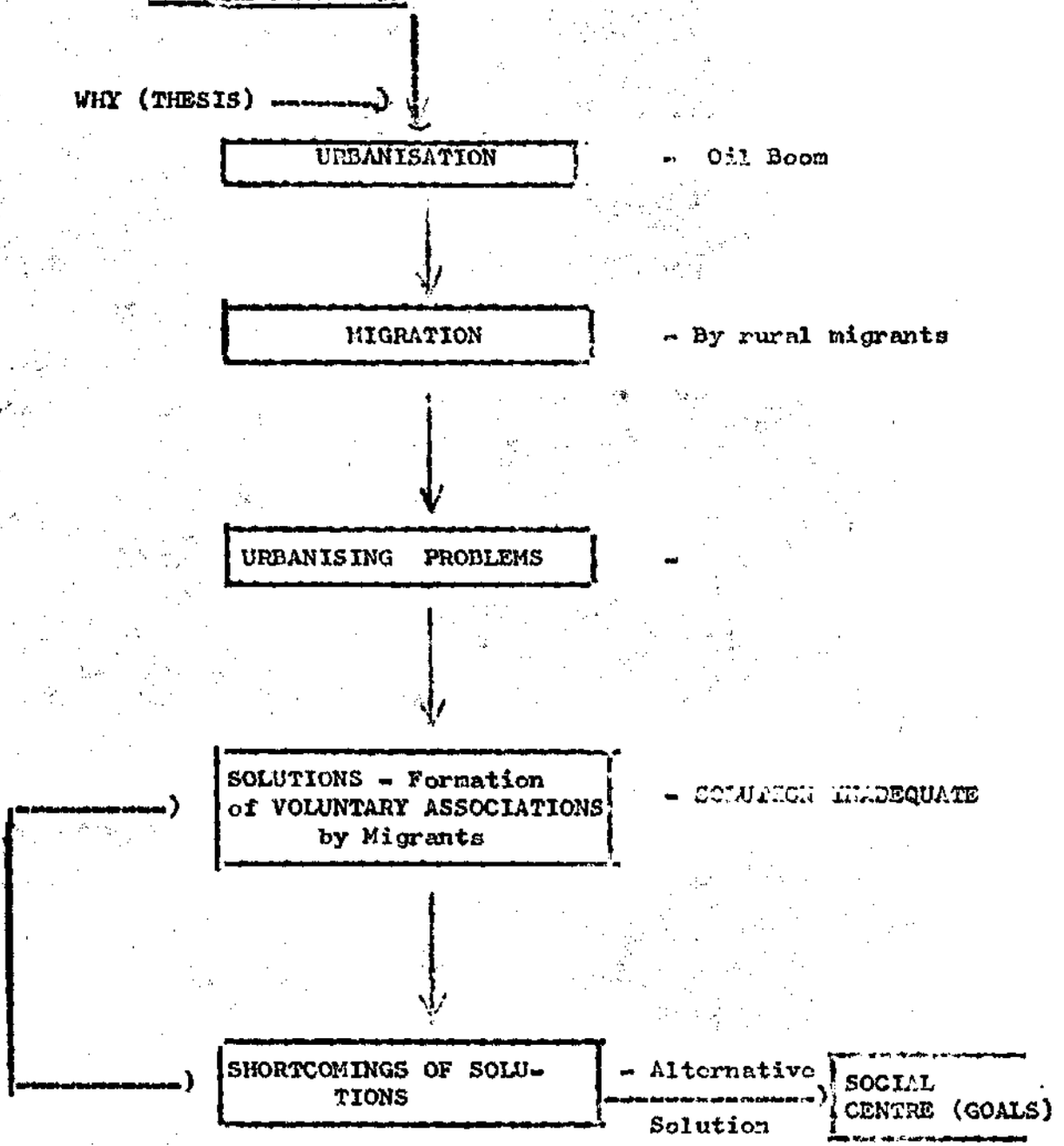
This social problem doesn't exist solely in Warri in the State, it is a state-wide problem. A close look at the labour force data for the State (Mid-West)[2] goes to confirm this statement. It is this problem that poses a great deal of obstacle for the State Ministry of Social Welfare.

1. Appendix II p.1
2. Labour force of Major Occupational Groups Sex in Bendol State - Table Chapter VIII 1.

CHAPTER IV

SEQUENCE -

GENERAL BREAKDOWN



URBANISATION - DEFINITION AND SCOPE

Urbanisation is a world-wide phenomenon but for analytical purposes it is usually considered with-in a national or regional framework. In a broad sense, "urbanisation is a relatively faster rate of population growth in urban areas than for the Country or region as a whole." This results primarily from natural population increase and rural urban migration.

Urbanisation is a problem facing both the developed and developing nations alike which has been recognised by many international world Bodies, for example, the United Nations. Thus the second United Nations Development Decade of the 1970's finds out that the world is facing an unprecedented task of urbanisation. However the seriousness of its problems on housing were recognised since the 1960's though no good constructive step or vigorous action was taken to eradicate the problems. This is reflected in the appauling condition of our cities as of now, e.g., Lagos, Warri, etc. Then the term URBANIZATION indicated the "STEADY SHIFT OF POPULATION FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS AND THE PROCESSES OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE ASSOCIATED WITH THAT SHIFT".[2] This definition is self explanatary and is good example of what is obtaining in Warri. Many of the World Cities are in a critical state. The needs of the swelling urban population will grow throughout the 1970s - 1980s /due if not curbed now/ to the rapid population growth, changes in agricultural practices, weakening local bonds and the increasing demand for labour in Industrial and Commercial Centres.

To solve this urbanisation "plague" realistically in the growing cities, three steps[3] are necessary to be taken, namely:-

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1. Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs - International Social Dev. Review No.1 Urbanization: development policies and Planning (United Nations Publication Sales No.E.68 IV.1) p.21.
2. Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs - Urbanization in the Second United Nations dev. decade (United Nations publications Sales N.E.70 IV.15) - p.1.
3. ibiden - p.1

1. "Integrate Economic, Social and Physical Planning in solving housing and urbanisation problems.
2. Consider physical planning, housing and building as essential components of national development planning, ensuring improvement in the human environment as well as Economic growth.
3. Formulate goals and programmes for the Second Development Decade dealling effectively with urbanisation, housing, building industry and Urban Development."[3]

The powerful cause and effect role of urbanisation in development is just beginning to be understood by our present day planners. In a recent United Nations Seminar, it was reported* thus - "The process of urbanisation must be understood as a basic condition for and as a functional consequence of Economic, social and Technological development. In discriminate efforts to avoid urbanisation may only serve to delay development. Therefore the crucial issue is not the presence of the process by itself, but its quantity in relation to time and economic factors and its quality expressed in social and physical terms"[1]. At the same time" it is clear that large metropolitan areas contribute powerfully to economic growth and to the process of modernization which is so vital to national development. Also under present conditions and levels of technology, the continued expansion of large urban centres pose risks of physical, Economic and Social breakdowns having very serious political consequences."[2]

This proposal of a "Social Centre" isn't meant as a final solution to a complex problem but a guide of urban growth into patterns which can accommodate the inevitable stresses and strains of modernization. This is "a provision for a form of urban

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1. Urbanization in the Second United Nations development decade (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.70 IV.15) p.2
2. ibiden - p.2

development which can capitalize on the dynamic transformation"[3] of urbanisation. This should be recognised by the Development Planning Government organ so that a suitable physical environmental plan is incorporated in the cities, town and villages in order not to jeopadize the social goals and economic growth as a consequence.

A "balanced Development should reflect all physical, social and economic necessities" "To ignore physical and social dimensions emphasising only Economic would be a pretence of reducing human needs to a narrow Economic formula whereby creating the urban crisis which all cities now struggle to accommodate."[4] The task now is to gather and fit all physical social and economic *growth into a system that works and generate the energy for future dynamism. This system is the "social Centre" within the City. This System "serve the human needs of a transitional society in which education and human development receive the highest priorities"[5] - which should be a dominant theme in urban policies and planning according to a United Nations publication.

It has been observed that the urban centres are sociologically mixed and unstable, made up of people drawn primarily from several different tribal and linguistic groups. The many social surveys of African urban areas conducted in recent times show that the African population is largely one of in-migrants, men who are totally unskilled and thus earn little money. Few of the men can afford to bring their wives with them. But the few womenwho are available are either very young or relicts of broken homes, who have no objective for living and thus pose a social problem. The young in-migrants new to the new town

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3. ibiden - p.3
4. ibiden - p.4
5. ibiden - p.5

life are compelled to make a living under forced conditions as well as to adapt themselves to a new social order which makes no provision for privacy, exposes them to a judicial system, no customary modes of conduct, language difficulties, difficulties of adaptation to urban circumstance, and family organisation and group life depart from Traditional forms. Tribes, culture and classes are mixed and a different marriage custom is observed. This situation gives rise to confusion in all spheres of life both socially, economically, and politically. It is this social disorder that needs to be solved in my thesis.

CHAPTER V

MIGRATION

Causes of Migration into Warri

Western contact with Africa like the Industrial Revolution in Europe has stimulated a great movement of people from rural to urban.

1. Increased Population Pressure on the land Resources:- While technological development in fields such as health facilities, child care have led to a general growth in population, this has not been accompanied by a general rise in food production.

On the contrary, indegenous method of farming are practised with shorter fallow periods, thereby reducing the soil fertility, well as an attendant overall decrease in subsistence marginand the population density which can be supported by the land.

2. HUNGER:

According to studies carried out by a notable sociologist - PROTHERO[1] - majority of migrants in Northern Nigeria (Sokoto) had some economic reason - Hunger - for migrating:

52% seeking Money,
16% seeking food,
16% seeking trade.

3. DIVERSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMY:

The construction of new roads, bridges and public works, development of cash crops and petty trade, all offer employment opportunities in the urban areas. Not only were there a host of employment opportunities as alternatives to the traditional system, but to a great extent according to FORTES[2]

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1. Kenneth Little - West African Urbanization - A study of voluntary Associations in Social change published 1965 - p.8

"labour, enterprise and skill are now marketable in their own right anywhere in the Country".

4. M O N E Y:

Western Contact have created needs and aspirations difficult and impossible to satisfy in the Countryside, hence the flight townwards. The most primary of these needs is that mentioned above - Money. For example, the stress on money has increased by "leaves and bounds" -

(a) "Money used for bride - wealth.

(b) Money required to live in a "civilized" way - buy clothes, modern housing, manufactured goods, etc.

(c) Educating oneself and children, etc."[1].

5. Centre of Civilization:

The Urban Centres are Civilization Centres, thus there is the attraction in such centres - such as cinema, bars, electricity, modern amenities , supermarkets, which all have high appeal on the migrant. The surprise and excitement exercised by such persons can be seen in the words of a young Senegalese - " I became a sort of idiot as I moved along, for I stood to gaze at what ever English articles I've never seen before, e.g., cars, motor-cycles, cycles. I took a very keen interest at gazing at a two-storey building, I admired people in them, and often asked my brother if they wouldn't fall from there".[2]

6. Prosaically, it is a way of escape from local taxes, court fees, maltreatment in the hands of older relatives or husband as well as adventure.

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1. ibiden - p.10
2. Kenneth Little West African Urbanisation - A study of Voluntary Associations in Social Change published 1965 - p.11.

The situation existing in Warri -"OIL CITY" as of now is not peculiar to Warri but reminiscent of all urban industrialised Centres both in Nigeria and abroad, e.g. Lagos, Port Harcout, Enugu, to name a few - Lunsar in Sierra leaone, Cotonou in Dahomey, Tamale, Accra (Ghana), Abidjan (Ivory Coast) in Africa and some other centres in Europe, America, etc.

Advantage of Migration: rapid Urbanization:

1. "Many Western ideas and practices are assimilated by the African Scene, making Social change a process of adaptation to new circumstances of conditions."[1]
2. "The settlement and resettlement of larger groups of people from the rural areas creates a far-stretching network of social and other ties between the urban and rural set up. It is not necessarily a permanent separation, but there is movement every now and then - visits to rural areas, as well as reciprocal visits. Even the urban settlers send money and children to the rural areas to be trained, away from the "corrupting" influences of the town."[2]

NOTE

*According to a notable Sociologist - George Balandier,[3] the urban centres serving as a field for a wider and fuller contacts acts as a kind of "laboratory" for the formation of new cultural patterns. This justaposition of cultural patterns to attain a good agglomeration in the "towns" need a uniting medium - the social centre - an instrument for a successful running of the different cultures as well as creating a culture typical of the urban centres. To achieve this "urban culture" what is significant is the inter-action/relationship of the "Actors"-migrants

1. KENNETH LITTLE -WEST AFRICAN URBANIZATION - A study of Voluntary Associations in Social change - published 1965 - p.20
2. ibiden
3. Georges Balander (1956 p.506 and cf. Southall pp.171-172.

"MIGRANTS" RESPONSE TO URBANISING INFLUENCE

The "out of place" situation the migrants find themselves, induces the importance of "ADAPTATION" and "INTERGRATION" which are the paramount elements of urban migration. Thus a situation is created whereby social associations are formed on varying basis, e.g., tribal, Economic, Political etc. - a response to urban conditions by the migrants. Such Social Association makes very successful the process of Adaptation to the urban conditions the migrants find themselves.

The migrant being used to the compact and tight kinsmen relationship in the rural areas, tend toward formation of tribal associations. Thus a situation of many "Little regional Cells", according to Rouche[1] exist, typical of the Zabrama migrants in Ghana from Niger. The problems of such association is that there exist segregation among the various tribal migrants, thus the typical "urban culture" cannot be attained. The attempt should be one of bringing all the tribes together in a close union with one another.

The formation of ethnic or tribal association or "association d'originaire" as expressed in French, is typical of the Ibo migrants in Nigeria. It is to such an extent that family meetings are held where fees to the tune of 15k and above are collected, used for mutual help in sickness, bereavement, unemployment, etc. Membership of such a meeting are from "the same cluster of hamlets, which form a village according to a report by a notable sociologist -HARRIS.[2]

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1. KENNETH LITTLE'S - WEST AFRICAN URBANISATION - A study of Voluntary Associations in Social change - published 1965 p.25
2. ibiden - p.26.

*A complete annihilation of such an association is one of the goals of the "SOCIAL CENTRE" which will put aside all tribal affiliations. It is thus clear that to a great extent, voluntary association having its criteria based on trade, Religion, Cult, Political parties and Sporting functions are best for unity because by lessening the importance of traditional roles, they counteract the tendency towards segregation and render social relationship more fluid.

*(to combat these urbanising problems, voluntary associations were formed which cuouldn't eradicate these problems totally)

'NIGERIA FACES PO
PROBLEM'

NIGERIA is now facing population problems, the Federal Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction, Dr Adebayo Adedeji has hinted.

"Despite our relatively fortunate circumstances" he went on, "we are not, of course, completely insulated from the problems normally associated with rapid population growth", he declared.

Dr Adedeji, addressing the inaugural meeting of the National Population Council in Lagos, explained that the main objective of the government in setting up the council "is to create a broadly-based source of advice for itself on the formulation of national population policy and programmes and the implementation of such schemes.

This objective, he stressed, would "seem to raise a vital question: Does Nigeria have any population problems?"

The commissioner said the answer to the question would be in the affirmative, and he outlined the demographic trends in the world as a whole in recent times and the prospects in the immediate future.

He expressed delight that the country was going through a demographic transition phase characterised by a high birth rate, declining death rate high infant mortality and age-structure in which the dependent population was almost equal the working population.

"The issue of population in a developing country, like Nigeria, needed to be handled with perception and discretion, he added.

Dr Adedeji regretted that the firm data on Nigerian demographic characteristics were still scanty.

He, however, noted that the Federal Government was highly conscious of the fact that the greatness of a nation did not depend solely on the size of its population, but more importantly on the quality of the population.

He warned that the council would only advise on various aspects of the national population policy and had nothing to do with population count.

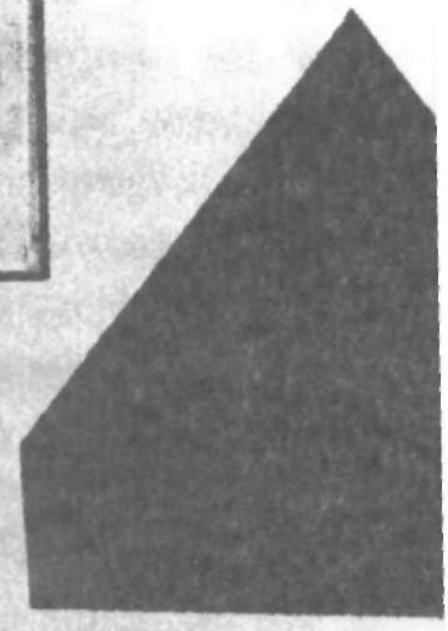


FIG. 8.

OVER-

POPULA

'NIGERIA FACES POPULA PROBLEM'

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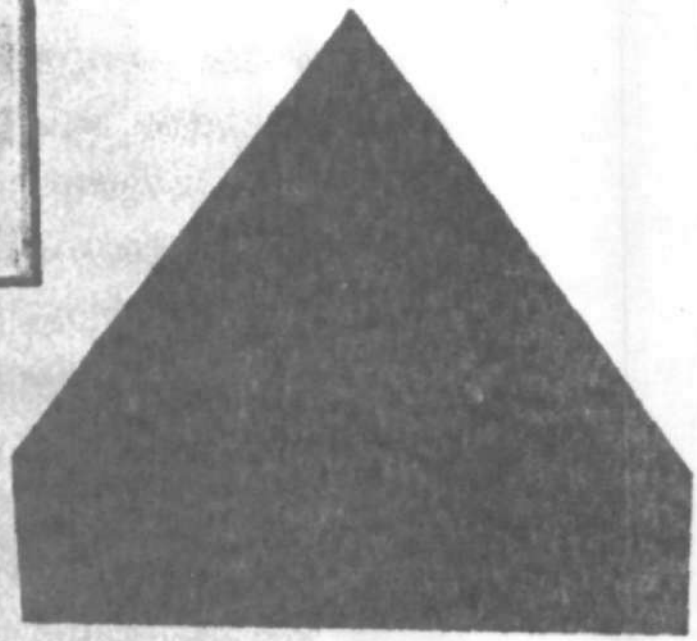


FIG. 8.

OVER-

POPULATION

CHAPTER VI

PROBLEMS OF URBANISING INFLUENCE

Urbanising influence is mainly felt by rural migrants who face directly its attendent problems featuring a picture of conflicting as well as changing standards.

1. Over population - Increasing population influx.
2. Poor housing conditions - overcrowded.
3. Poor health and sanitation condition due to bad drainage, poor water supply, poor waste disposal system and sewage. Existing sewage system is "bucket system" which is hardly emptied.
4. 6 persons to a room of 10'0" x 12'0". This occupancy ratio is very poor, thus causing ill-health.
5. Unemployment - Latin America population grew from 32.5 million to 86.2 million - 1925 - 1960; new jobs offerred to only 12 million.
6. Moral laxity - Juvenile delinquency - Broken Homes.
7. Adapting traditional institutions and integrating the new society system - crust of the problems.
8. Low income levels.
9. Illiteracy - EDUCATION.
10. Malnutrition + No.4 health.
11. Social and individual disorganisation.
12. Poor standards of education.
13. Proliferation of slums and squatters.

URBAN PROBLEMS OF TODAY

Considering the magnitude of migration to the cities, it might be assumed that the decision by individuals to migrate represent some collective wisdom. But the speed and magnitude of this movement of population coupled with the lagging abilities of cities to cope with the added burden of human needs have raised serious and urgent problems. It has been proved impossible providing the traditional range of Public Services. Furthermore, there is the failure of significant innovations being made, such as provision of a comprehensive self-help schemes for migrants, where they could provide their own necessary local facilities, e.g., housing. Then arises an overriding question, if the city, as it dissolves its constraint of localism and removes the barriers of change, is doing so efficiently, humanely, economically and in its own institutional interest.

A major test will be found in the city's ability to provide suitable employment for migrants. Some estimators put unemployment as high as 30% [1] of the working force, including part-time jobs and work of low productivity. A century ago, when the early industrialists made their first experiments, the technology invented was largely labour-intensive. Thus what industries needed then was "hands" supplemented by crude forms of energy and mechanization. But developing Countries of today are less fortunate ironically, because of the advanced technology and its scope of employment. The efficiency and scale of many industrial enterprises has grown steadily over the century. In effect, all the industries are almost wholly automated. Thus "industrialization of today requires more capital, which the developing nations lack, and less manpower, which the nations possess if embarassing abundance.

1. anon.
2. URBANISATION IN THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE (A United Nations Publication Sales N.Y. 70 IV 12)

This is the main raison d'etre for unemployment.

There is also the attendant problem of the critical scale of demand. Sale of products abroad or at home is restricted by monopoly and size of nation respectively. The share of 5%[1] of world trade of export of manufactures reserved for the developing Countries is very small. Additionally, there is the up-to-date technology which is below that of Developed Countries, so that their exports have no competitive value in Developed Countries' market.

Therefore the cities continue in existence as receiving points for untrained rural migrants, while providing no automatic transfer to new jobs, new skills and rising standards of life.

Another question of grave importance is "the new shape and character of the human environment that results from urbanization and industrialization".[2] Prior to the 19th century when intense industrialization began, there existed a high degree of harmony between what man built and nature. This was because, then man built on a small scale, and at the same time his technical capacities didn't depart much from the natural phenomena.

However, with industrialization, a new scale of city emerged, dominated by factories, bleak housing, sooth and smoke, noise, steam engines etc. Thus the progress in technology created the first sharp conflicts between natural and man-made environment. The magnitude of this problem can be seen in the efforts made by various planners to solve the developing slums in the cities, e.g., the GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT by EBENEZER HOWARD. However, the results of these attempts have been mainly conceptual and utopian in character. This not withstanding, the threat connected with

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1. ibiden - p.17
2. ibiden - p.17

the way these cities are built still exist. There is the problem of air pollution, noise, automobile dominating urban space and parking facilities as well as creating problems of congestion and accident.

These problems enumerated above, facing all urban cities must be catered for in one way or the other; leaving the cities to be what they are will be leaving the human race in decadence. This is one of the major task and goal of the "social Centre", which will solve similar problems in Warri, which is a highly industrialized-commercial urban centre.

The following is an analysis of these problems in depth as it exists in Warri:-

1. INCREASING POPULATION INFLUX

The City is regarded as the "quick forge and forcing house"[1] of the fundamental transformation of a static, hierarchic, largely agricultural order into the society of technology, science, equal opportunity, and rapid change which is the environment of the modern man. The change is not without attendant problems.

The share scale of urban growth in the developing world is not a precedence as indicated by the following figures projected to 1980

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1. ibiden - p.2

Population	Millions				
	1920	1940	1960	1980	
World Total	1860	2295	2991	4318	
More developed Regions	673	821	976	1194	)
Less developed Regions	1187	1474	2015	3124	)
Total Urban	360	570	990	1780	
More developed Regions	260	385	580	850	)
Less developed Regions	100	185	410	930	)
Large Cities (500,000 & over)	107	180	352	665	
More developed Regions	93	135	221	343	)
Less developed Regions	14	35	131	322	)

SOURCE: Growth of the Worlds Urban and Rural population, 1920 - 2000 (United Nations Publications) Sales No.E.69 XIII.3)

The above table shows the anticipated growth and influx of people from the rural to urban cities, which stressed the necessity of the change in the cities - overpopulation to be curbed - whereby complicating development process as of now. From the table, an urban crisis is anticipated. Whereas the total urban population in 1960 was 410 million, by 1980, within 20 years the figure has doubled its urban population to 930 million. Thus, the whole urban infrastructure - houses, power systems sanitation, schools transport, etc. will have to grow proportionately as well as improved. <u>This rapid growth of urban population is the main crust of urban crisis</u>.

No aporopriate records have been kept for Warri, but a survey was carried out by me at a point, taking influx into the town. This count was made easy because Warri has only one entry and exit. In a day the influx into Warri ranges between 478 persons within an hour, ranging from 7.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

The influx is mainly from the rural villages and cities, e.g., Benin.

Table - INFLOW DATA BY PERSONAL COUNT.

Mode of Transport	No. of Mode	Persons/Mode	Total Persons
Taxi	22	7	154
Buses	6	14	84
Lorry	8	30	240
Total	36	51	478

At about 2.00 p.m. there is a general drift of people out of the town. However, the outgoing people are never as large in number as the influx. Infact, all through the day - morning to late in the night, people move in and out of Warri.

OUTFLOW DATA BY PERSONAL COUNT

Mode of Transport	No. of Mode	Persons/Mode	Total Persons
Taxi	10	7	70
Bus	7	10	70
Lorry	5	20	100
Total	22	37	240

SOURCE: COUNT AT 3 - 4.00 p.m. at EFFURUN JUNCTION.

Remarkably, the outflow modes of Transport carry as many passengers as that of the influx, but the modes are usually loaded with luggages and commercial goods for sale in the rural areas.

Thus with the influx out numbering the outgoing populace, it can be deduced that a large number of the migrants remain behind in Warri to increase the population, posing a problem to be catered for in Warri.

However, it must be distinguished, if the influx of population into Warri is caused by the "PULL" which the urban centres exert on rural population or "PUSH" caused by a rural high density. This is because those who are pulled are generally likely to be more modern and characterized by greater literary than those who are pushed, and consequently contribute to urban development.

SOCIAL CENTRE'S STRATEGY:

The large scale influx of people from the rural area as well as the neighbouring cities into Warri to earn a living have created a lot of problems. Some of these could be solved to a great extent by the proposed "Social Centre" though not in totality.

Accommodation facilites could be provided by the Centre. Not as places for permanent residence, but as a buffer for residence immediately the in-migrants arrive in the City. These accommodation facilities could facilitate a cordial communal living among the in-migrants. A zone whereby the in-migrants could get used to the hazards of the City. Disappointedly, such accommodation facilities that are existing in some communal projects such as the Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., etc. have been places for a high level of moral depravity. However, to combat such a problem in the centre, the hostel Administrators should be on the alert in enforcing good behaviour. Strict regulations could be imposed on the occupants to attain a good, decent and healthy atmosphere. Actually, with all the facilities to keep them occupied as well as the total separation of the children, youths and adults hostels from one another, this discipline could be enforced.

With the above facility, a data on immigration into Warri could be kept. Thus, the absence of a compiled data on immigration which is one of the very serious problems I have faced in my data compilation in this thesis, will no more be in existence.

Additionally, the Centre could pass information about the City down to the new influx. This way, the new comers will know much about the City, where to go or not, and places of interest and benefit. This is very important because in many urban areas, the City Centres are so busy and business-like that the set-up looks very strange to the new comers who have no one to get acquainted with, and thus get involved in the City activities with time. This could cause disillusionment and occasionally increased death-rate.

The Centre also acts as an interaction point for immigrants and the original inhabitants of the City. This takes place mainly in the recreational centres when people get involved. This way, the feeling of strangeness is eradicated which makes for better living and happiness.

Thus from a personal view, the Centre would be a successful beneficial project in respect of taking care of the new influx into the City.



FIG. 9A.

..POOR WATER SUPPLY..



FIG. 9B. ..POOR SEWAGE..

2. POOR HOUSING CONDITION:

The number of persons living in a living unit-room - have increased without increasing the room size or number of rooms. This is one of the most painfull factors in the pattern of urbanization in developing Countries. This is the consequence of the profound and growing inadequacicies of shelter. Proposals made by the first Development decade of the United Nations[1] were very flamboyant, but these projections couldn't be met by the planners in the developing Countries - 19 to 24 million dwelling units annually in the 1960s. This figure was to replace the bad housing as well as cope with the population growth of about 500 million people during the 1960 decade - requirement was ten new houses/1000 inhabitants annually but the situation was that only about 2 or 3 out of the 10 houses were built. Thus housing is a key element in the paradox of decisively lower living standards coupled with a higher average degree of urbanization existing in the Developing nations. This can be styled thus: "rapid urbanization in a context of obdurate underdevelopment"[2].

Taking into consideration that the "house" is the "living cell" of the migrant, this should be a major sphere for consideration in analysing the migrant living environment. This problem should be considered from the angle of where the migrant lives, how they live, and the influence of both factors on the actual make-up of the migrant. These questions are very vital.

Generally, housing condition in Warri is very low, far below that projected by the United Nations. None of the houses in the major residential areas of Warri have good pipe borne water system, good sewerage nor drainage.

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1. URBANIZATION - IN THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE (United Nations Publication Sales No.E.70. IV.15) p.35
2. ibiden - p.36

The lavatory, which is usually the bucket system, stinks, and is never emptied for weeks. If it becomes too much of a burden, the tenants in the compound arrange to empty it one after the other. Even at the time if it is emptied, the contents of the bucket spills all over the ground and occasionally, passers-by trespass through such an eye-sore.

The drainage gutters are left stagnant with water and refuse. I suppose that gutters are meant solely for liquid drains, but some of the inhabitants of Warri, e.g., Obahor Street, Hausa Quarters, etc. have turned these gutters to refuse dumps. These dumps, in effect block the flow of the liquid which later stinks, and make the living environment unbearable to live in.

Refuse collection points (R.C.P.) are provided along the road causing traffic hold up. If this was the only problem posed by these R.C.P., then the task would have been an easy one, but these are not emptied, and with time these dumps are filled up and spills onto the main road. A general refuse collection areas beginsto develope, as well as spreading all over the areas as litters by the wind force.[1]

Additionally, there is no reliable water supply. Water wells are dug by some migrants which are not even well demarked and could be a cause of death by drowning. The vicinity of these wells are not well kept, in effect, the dirt collecting on the ground sips into the well. The houses are mainly built of concrete but these are ill ventilated, infested by bugs and rats, overcrowded and thus are centre for diseases.

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1. Appendix II p.2

The overcrowding in Warri is better imagined than experienced owing to the unconfortable position one would be thrown into. The accommodation patterns lack privacy, interruption of sleep by room-mates and neighbours, emotional irritation by bugs, rats, crowded beds, bad ventilation and high temperature causing suffocation. In effect the environment is such an uncomfortable one that in-mates get worried when at the close of the day they have to go back to the overcorwded zone to pass the night.

This overcorwded picture of Warri is best viewed by the following data of a personal survey carried out in the main critical residential areas of Warri on "OCCUPANCY RATIO" -

RESIDENTIAL AREA	(PERS./ROOM) ROOM RATIO	(CHANGED TO METRES) AREA OF ROOM
KPESSU	10	120sq.' - 11.15m^2
ODION	8	100sq.' - 9.29m^2
HAUSA QUARTERS	12	100sq.ft.- 9.29m^2
OMETAN/OKANDEJI	10	120sq.ft.- 11.15m^2
OKERRE	12	120sq.ft.- 11.15m^2
OKUMAGBA LAYOUT	5	120sq.ft.- 11.15m^2
ESSI LAYOUT	8	100sq.ft.- 9.29m^2
OBAHOR	6	100sq.ft.- 9.29m^2

*SOURCE: PERSONAL COUNT.

Considering the above figures in the light of United Nations recommendation of 3 persons for a habitable room, then the overcrowding in Warri is deplorable.

SOCIAL CENTRE'S STRATEGY:

The critical poor housing condition which have developed into slums and squatters is a very serious problem in Warri, which cannot be solved in a short time. It should be a continuous process of urban slum clearance carried on by the Social Workers. This problem should be very strategic in the minds of the policy makers so that attempts could be made to reduce the adverse effects of this hazard on the inhabitants. Though there is a great deal to be done by the government to transform the squatters into a healthy living zone, a lot can also be achieved through the social Centre.

The Centre would provide a place for escape from the slum infected areas of Warri. As of now, no such facilities exist, so that the inhabitants are forced to remain in the slums having no other alternative. Thus a change of environment and conditions is not attained. However, with the Centre, this will be attained to a great extent. Furthermore, the Centre wouldn't be an idle place for escape, but on arrival they have a lot to gain by getting involved.

Additionally, the Centre could organise Social Workers who will be unemployed persons and carry out a Communal slum clearnace in the town. Arrangements could then be made by the Centre to remunerate the Workers. This way, the unemployed are kept busy and this could curb crime and vandalism.

Again the Centre could reduce the critical problem of the poor occupancy ratio in the slumy residential area. This is through its provision of accommodation hostels for the new influx into the City. Thus instead of the new influx going to put up with a relation who has only a room occupied by 5 - 6 persons in the slums whereby increasing the health hazard, or

alternatively going to put up in the expensive hostel which he cannot afford, he could pass the time in the Centre if it is a temporary stop over, but if permanent, until he could get a house to rent.

Personally if the above could be attained by the Centre, then a lot of the problems facing Warri would be put off for a time.

CHAPTER VIII

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT:

Generally, unemployment is an all embaracing serious economic and social problem in Nigeria. This situation has been more pronounced and critical with Chief Udoji Report which threw out a lot of unskilled and unqualified workers from their jobs, as well as the mass retirement, dismissal and termination of appointments by the new Military Administration which came into operation on the 29th of July, 1975. This problem has attracted the attention of many economists and journalist, who have devoted pages of our mass media to this consideration, e.g., Gbolabo Ogunsanwo article in the "Sunday Times" on "EXECUTIVE JOBLESSNESS" [1] A shaky atmosphere of fear of the "axe-man" especially in the private sector and of recent in the public sector is now commonplace, generating insecurity.

The situation of unemployment in Nigeria - Warriis no different from that obtaining in other developing Countries. A comparison of a number of developed Countries in their earlier stages of development and developing Countries today shows clearly that the percentage of people living in the cities is higher than the working force.

In the Developed Countries, e.g., European Countries, figures show that the percentage of the working force in industry is always higher than the population liting in the cities. But in the developing Countries, there exist a contrast - the percentage of the percentage of the population living in the Cities exceed the percentage of the employed, in some cases, the excess is about three times. In effect, the gap of unemployed exist as is the case in Nigeria.

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1. Appendix [illegible] p.1

TABLE

(2a) LABOUR FORCE IN MANUFACTURING AND LEVEL OF URBANISATION IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES:

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION IN CITIES OF 20,000 INHABITANTS AND OVER	WORKING FORCE IN INDUSTRY %
AUSTRIA	1890	12.0	30
FRANCE	1856	10.7	29
HUNGARY	1900	10.6	17
IRELAND	1851	8.7	34
NORWAY	1890	13.8	22
PORTUGAL	1890	8.0	19
SWEDEN	1890	10.8	22
SWITZERLAND	1880	13.2	45

SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION - BERT F. HOSEUTZ:- "THE role of urbanisation in economic development, Some international comparisons"

TABLE

(2b) LABOUR FORCE IN MANUFACTURING AND LEVEL OF URBANISATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

COUNTRY	YEAR	POPULATION IN CITIES OF 20,000 INHABITANTS AND OVER - %	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION EMPLOYED - %
ALGERIA	1954	18.2	5.6
BRAZIL	1960	28.1	9.5
VENEZUELA	1961	47.2	8.8
PAKISTAN	1961	11.9	6.2
INDIA	1951	11.9	10.7
ECUADOR	1950	17.8	14.2
CEYLON	1953	11.2	9.4
REP. OF KOREA	1957	29.2	6.7
FED. OF MALAYA	1957	22.7	6.9
UNITED ARAB REP.	1960	16.0	9.6

SOURCE: Same as 1st Table

These tables are no different from a table of unemployment got on Warri, which shows that the problem still lingers on. Some estimates have placed unemployment at 30%[1] of the working force which haven't been attained yet.

1. Source: FEDERAL MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE REPORTS AND INTERNAL RECORDS.

RCE:- 1963 CENSUS.

LABOUR FORCE BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS & SEX IN MID-WEST STATE

NO	OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP)	MID-WEST NIGERIA (URBAN)			MID-WEST NIGERIA (RURAL)		
		MALES	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
)	Professional, Technical and Related Workers	5,433	1,413	6,846	16,697	2,549	19,246
1	Administrative, Executive & Managerial Work	680	28	708	956	29	985
2	Clerical Workers	6,495	434	6,929	4,738	217	4,955
3	Sales Workers	13,266	15,983	29,249	32,169	48,779	80,948
4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers & Related Jobs	19,686	1,213	20,899	349,772	86,617	436,389
5	Miners, Quarrymen, & Related Workers	74	5	79	24	4	245
6	Transport & Communication Workers	7,986	87	8,073	6,091	66	6,157
7 - 8	Craftsmen, Production Process Workers & Labourers	26,274	44,312	70,586	39,615	15,269	54,884
9	Service, Sports, & Recreation Workers	5,945	926	6,871	9,856	6,288	16,144
0	Inadequately Described or Unspecified Occupation	1,297	77	1,374	2,537	288	2,825
	Total Employed Persons	87,136	24,478	111,614	462,672	160,106	622,778
	Unemployed Persons	5,980	797	6,777	19,505	3,319	22,824
	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	93,116	25,275	118,391	482,177	163,425	645,602

LABOUR FORCE BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS & SEX IN WARRI

CODE NO	OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP)	WARRI		
		TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
0	Professional, Technical & Related Worker	1,979	1,598	381
1	Administrative, Executive & Managerial Workers	230	223	7
2	Clerical Workers	1,919	1,799	120
3	Sales Workers	16,369	5,820	10,549
4	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers & Related Workers	17,563	15,545	2,018
5	Miniers, Quarrymen, & Related Workers	103	102	1
6	Transport & Communication Workers	1,978	1,955	23
7-8	Craftsmen, Production Process Workers & Labourers	10,488	8,585	1,903
	Service, Sports & Recreation Workers	2,094	1,773	321
-	Inadequately Described or Unspecified Occupation	314	290	24
	Total Employed Persons	53,037	37,690	15,347
	Unemployed Persons	2,321	2,064	257
	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	55,358	39,754	15,604

*SOURCE: - MID-WEST STATE STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK VOL.II

(2c) REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE AND SEX 1968-1971

YEAR	FIRST QUARTER					SECOND QUARTER					THIRD QUARTER					FOURTH QUARTER					TOTAL M & F	YEARLY TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	TOTAL F & M	M	F	M	F	TOTAL M & F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL F & M	M	F	M	F		
	18+	18+	UNDER 18	18		18+	18+	UNDER 18	18		18+	18+	UNDER 18	18		18+	18+	UNDER 18	18		
1968	303	13	18	4	338	340	12	30	9	391	217	8	5	5	235	153	4	11	4	172	1136
1969	310	21	7	5	343	277	16	7	6	306	275	22	6	-	303	164	19	4	2	189	1141
1970	288	16	6	-	310	324	18	4	5	351	356	10	9	4	379	202	12	3	-	217	1257
1971	310	16	4	1	331	261	23	3	4	291	303	19	5	1	328	174	11	4	2	191	1141
TOTAL	1211	66	35	10	1322	1302	69	44	24	1339	1151	59	25	10	1245	793	46	22	8	769	4675

SOURCE:- FEDERAL MINISTRY OF LABOUR (EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE OFFICES).

NOTE:- M = MALE

F = FEMALE.

NOTE THE YEARLY INCREASE OF UNEMPLOYED IN WARRI.

From the following data on labour both within the State and Warri, a striking factor noticed is the high labour force in the State. But coincidentally about ½ of the total labour force in the State are in Warri. About 50% of the labour force live in Warri, e.g., total Mid-Western Urban labour force is 118,391 while Warri total labour force is 55,358.[1]

Of this total labour force about 50% of the number are males. But not all these males are employed - 3% of the labour force are unemployed. This percentage of the unemployed, though minute, pose a critical social problem.

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1. - See table on pages 46 and 47
Labour Force by Major Occupational Groups & Sex in Mid-West State and Labour force by Major Occupational Groups & Sex in Warri.

POPULATION OF 15 - 18 YRS AND OVER/LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX AND % LABOUR

WARRI

AREA AND DGE	POPULATION OF 15-18YRS +			LABOUR FORCE			% LABOUR FORCE		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
15-19	9,436	5,547	3,889	1,905	1,446	459	20.2	26.1	11.8
20-24	25,270	12,399	12,871	10,902	7,691	3,211	43.1	62.0	24.9
25-34	31,202	14,915	16,287	19,806	14,080	5,726	63.5	94.4	35.2
35-44	16,179	8,817	7,362	12,080	8,693	3,387	74.7	98.6	46.0
45-54	7,574	4,617	2,957	6,121	4,535	1,586	80.8	98.2	53.6
55-64	3,413	2,057	1,336	2,704	1,961	743	79.2	95.3	54.8
65-74	1,432	870	562	1,065	781	284	74.4	89.8	50.5
75 +	1,160	701	459	775	567	208	66.8	80.9	45.3
TOTAL	95,666	49,923	45,743	55,358	39,754	15,604	57.9	79.6	34.1

SOURCE:- FEDERAL MINISTRY OF LABOUR (EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE OFFICES)

Again, it must be noticed from the above statistics that the greatest population exist between the age groups of 25-34 years next is 20-24 years, before 35-44 years, and later 15-19. Outside this age limit the number reduces as much as only 1,000+ in the 65-74 years age group.[1] Thus, as it is expected, majority of the labour force should exist in the age groups with the highest population number. But for example, within the 45-54 years age group, 80% of the labour force is made up by this group, while the least percentage of 20% come from the 15-19 years age groups. Surprisingly only 63% of the 25-34 years age group, which make up the largest part of the population are employed. Thus the 37% of the unemployed will pose a Social Problem which now hunts the City.

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1. - See attached table - POPULATION OF 15-18 YEARS AND OVER/LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX AND % LABOUR.

AGE AND % OF EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED (%)

AREA AND AGE	EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
15-19	20.2	26.1	11.8	79.8	73.9	88.2
20-24	43.1	62.0	24.9	56.9	38.0	75.1
25-34	63.5	94.4	35.2	36.5	5.6	64.8
35-44	74.7	98.6	46.0	25.3	1.4	54.0
45-54	80.8	98.2	53.6	19.2	1.8	46.4
55-64	79.2	95.3	54.8	20.8	4.7	45.2
65-74	74.4	89.8	50.5	25.6	10.2	49.5
75+	66.8	80.9	45.3	33.2	19.1	54.7
TOTAL	57.9	79.6	34.1	42.1	20.4	65.9

*SOURCE:- FEDERAL MINISTRY OF LABOUR (EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE OFFICES)

As can be read from the above data majority of the unemployed fall within the age groups of 15-19, 20-24, 25-34 years. This data is very significant because majority of the in-migrants fall within this age group. It is then implied that those of these age groups who are unemployed will pose a Social hazard in the City at the same time it is this age group that are most radical and enthusiastic. This characteristic of this particular age group agravates the Social Problem. It is the magnitude of this that have induced the proposed "Social Centre" which to some extent will solve the problem of the unemployed.

EMPLOYMENT SURVEY IN DETAIL (EXCLUDING ALL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES) - 1969

ATURE OF ACTIVITY	No. of Establish Reporting	Snr. Professional & Technician	Jnr. Professional Technician	Snr. Amin & Managerial	Clerical Workers	Sales Workers	Skilled & Semi-Skilled	Unskilled Workers	Unpaid Workers	Junior Admin & Managerial	TOTAL
oduction of Petroleum (TOTAL = d Natural Gases	346	275	814	310	1,725	814	9,687	10,473	1,487	408	25,973
	2	38	102	12	90	-	32	24	-	55	353
lm Produce	7	26	75	7	79	1	809	1,373	8	82	2,460
ain Mill Products	5	-	-	-	-	-	11	26	72	2	111
nufacture of Bakery Products	39	2	-	1	27	75	198	273	56	1	633
nufacture of Weaving Apparels	25	-	-	-	-	-	11	43	323	-	377
nufacture of Repair of Footwear	4	1	2	1	11	2	114	2	47	1	181
mill and Manufacture of Cork	19	60	13	83	328	11	3,830	1,288	23	28	5,664
pentry and Woodwork	23	-	10	3	26	19	350	24	219	9	654
nting and Publishing	22	-	21	4	32	22	89	18	72	6	264
e Rethreading, Plastic Chemicals ubber Production	30	27	24	27	148	3	1,309	3,950	11	56	5,555
ufacture of Cement and Blocks	3	-	-	-	-6	-	6	10	3	1	26
ding & Iron Works	11	2	-	-	1	-	38	7	134	-	182
ctrical Industries	8	3	-	1	3	-	35	16	120	2	180
or Vehicle Repairs	36	11	8	7	157	55	223	87	232	9	789
lding & Construction	24	67	322	38	220	10	1,678	2,400	31	39	4,805
ail Trade	48	17	9	22	220	309	127	122	109	40	975
ering	18	4	6	75	278	210	498	744	15	58	1,888
or Transport	14	17	222	20	68	2	329	55	12	4	729
rance	8	-	-	9	31	95	-	11	-	21	167

SOURCE:- FEDERAL MINISTRY OF LABOUR (EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE OFFICES).

A full analysis of the employment structure is made in the preceding statistics. The response from many of the offices who are employers of labour was very poor, however, a generalised conclusion on the situation of things could still be drawn. The various classes of the employers could be made into a breakdown of five categories, namely:

(a) Professional

(b) Managerial

(c) Clerical Workers

(d) Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workers

(e) Unskille' Workers.

The above data show that majority of the inhabitants rely on small scale firms for a living. These firms are mainly Sawmill and Manufacturing Cork, Tyre Rethreading, Plastic Chemicals and Rubber Production and Building and Construction.[1] Though the figure for production petroleum and Natural Gases was low in 1969, the scale has increased recently in the '70s to ten times its estimated size, but the correct data as of now couldn't be obtained. Warri's position as an "oil city" and as one of the largest urban cities in the State, ensures the fact that Commercial Service and distributive employment in both wholesale and retail is expanding rapidly to meet the demand of the influx into the City. However, even though there is an expansion in the Commercial field this is not a field in which the majority of the immigrants are interested in. They want "White-Collar" jobs which, from the above data, the existing establishments cannot cater for.

In consequence, this problem of unemployment and its attendant social ills are bound to plague the city persistently. Thus, the major characteristics is bound to fail and unpopular. Hence this is a problem that is worth solving to attain a

(2d) "Social Centre's" Strategy

Unemployment is a worldwide problem thus attempts aimed at solving this overnight is an underestimation of the problems magnitude. A solution requires a long term systematic plan of all the government sectors, Education, Social Welfare, and Economic. Even if this is done, the problem may still linger on, except the field Workers go into the set-up and become part of the set-up. It is only then can a favourable approach be embarked upon. This will be different from what exist now when officers sit in air-conditioned offices, and plan for a situation of which they haven't got a practical experience. This notwithstanding, a lot can be achieved by the Proposed "Social Centre" in offering temporary solutions to the problems which may develope to be a permanent solution.

An employment bureau will be set up in the Administrative section of the Centre. This will have a compilation of all employed and unemployed while there are set-ups keeping the unemployed busy and occupied daily, there will be a record of all available jobs within the City, for skilled and unskilled labour. When such an opportunity arises, the Centre will fill such available job spaces with as many registered unemployed as possible. Alternatively, the employee could be invited to the Centre to interview job-seekers and if found suitable, they are offerred jobs. Additionally, daily paid workers could be got from the Centre. That way a means of living is offerred them. This system will bring to an end the horrible picture created by thousands of job-seekers sitted daily in front of the labour office, waiting hopelessly for a job. In this situation, even when a job offer is got, it is usually a very small fraction of the unemployed.

The centre could organise Career lectures for the needy. It has been experienced that majority of School leavers have nothing specific in their minds to do in order to earn a living. Thus if qualified, professionals are invited to the Centre to deliver lectures on the varying professions, an insight into the various professions would then be known to school leavers and thus aid them in their choice of a Career. Additionally, advertisement of admission into institutions of higher learning could be organised by the Centre, not on individual basis.

The Centre would act as a place for letting-off pent-up tension. This can be achieved by providing recreational facilities as well as personal contact. This aspect is very important if one remembers the fact that the unemployed are usually fed-up with the situation in which they find themselves and thus they are easily irritated and experience a vacancy in their minds. They feel unaided and hopeless. But a provision of something to occupy them wipes out these emotional feeling.

Additionally, the Centre could organise training sessions for the unskilled by the skilled. From the data on the detailed analysis of occupation, that on carpentry, Blacksmith, etc. is very low, while this is a trade which could be learnt locally as well as needing very little capital to start a small paying business. This is a field which should be developed, whereby reducing the number of unemployed. Therefore, the Centre could organise such training session and ensure a compensation to the skilled workers by the centre's authorities not the unemployed who may not be in a position to afford such payment. In effect, vocational training should be provided for.

The ~~interence~~ in existence between the employed and the unemployed would be taken care of by the Centre. This is the various groups of people intermingling in the Centre due to the interaction spaces provided in the Centre. This way class-consciousness which is the crust of the imbalance is wiped off. In fact, the Centre would be reminiscent of a small city.

CHAPTER IX

4. EDUCATION

The system of educating the inmigrants both young and adults is a very strategic medium of molding the life of the new influx into the urban centres. The importance of this is exemplified more when one looks into the daily mass media and discovers how much space and time have been devoted to this topic. The articles - "Youths accused of indiscipline in Schools" and "U.P.E. and the future of Nigerian Youths" in the "Nigerian Observer"[1] and"New Nigerian" seen in the earlier pages, prove interesting reading. They stressed the important role of education in molding the life of the student to be good citizens politically and socially.

Additionally, the importance of organising literacy classes for the illitrate adults, stresses the role of adults in development.

In view of the above, it has been realised in many independent African Country, especially in Nigeria that education should be in the front line of National Planning. So that the expenditure in this field by some of these African Countries amount to as much as one fifth of their total revenue. However, from the proportionately large investment in education, the towns have been the prime beneficiary to the disadvantages of the rural areas. This is in terms of the available facilities they receive and the drain to the cities of the educated and semi-educated youths who later grow to become adults. Unfortunately these "new enlightenment" often lack the kind of education and training suited to the needs of the urban areas. It must be noted that primary and secondary education is designed to make "townsmen" out of

However, it must be noted that the spread of primary educational facilities in rural areas, which the government now embarks on to reduce the influx to the cities, resulting in the rapid increase in the output of the schools, has been accompanied by the slow development of job opportunities in the modern sector and a consequent rise in the minimal educational qualifications neccessary to enter most occupations. But it must be observed that the government agencies, which tend to be concentrated in the towns, are the main sources of white-collar jobs available to school leavers. In contrast though, there has been a proliferation of these agencies as opposed to any rapid expansion of employment outlets within the private sector. Still the number of jobs offerred by these government agencies are quite limited. Furthermore, the indications are that urban workers are recruited in disproportionate numbers from families who have been long resident in the cities. It then follows that the larger proportion of unemployed in the towns are likely to be in-migrants from the rural areas. This situation is further aggravated by the paucity of mobility mechanisms outside the formal school system such as systems of apprenticeship and the development of small business, to provide alternative occupations and social mobility. (It is this later factor that the proposed "Social Centre" would attempt to bridge, by teaching a trade to the unskilled and at the same time giving refundable aid on request for the establishment of small businesses). As a result of the excessive educated and semi-educated persons in relation to job opportunities a post primary education has become a critical factor in occupational success. This does not necessarily mean academic

education, from works of exponent on intake and school leavers for the Midwest,[1] no more than 2% of any age cohort enter into secondary institutions annually.[2] It has been observed that the educational expansion that has taken place has resulted in the dreams of the youths for further educational attainment and occupational success, neither of which they have hope of attaining. Thus, the tendency now is for the many rural youths to flock to the towns, often to face keen disappointment. However, the village youth who suddenly becomes his own master in the town, without the customary restraining hand of elders sometimes tend to misuse his freedom. In effect, the incidence of juvenile crimes and offences increase in rate. Thus it can be seen that an attempt to try and solve a pending problem beget another social problem. This escalated rate of crime is what should be catered for by the government in its development plans, else our cities will depreciate to a collection of crime busters.

Thus all governments have been challenged by the problem of regulating the flow of restless unemployed citizens to the cities, and the problem of providing appropriate facilities for training and harnessing their energies for development goals. This strategy has beeen adapted in some cities of the Country, by establishing modern forms of apprenticeship. For example, "Ibadan in the Western State have been operating indegenous apprenticeship as found from studies carried out, some 2 million apprentices in Ibadan were learning a wide range of arts, crafts, and services from traditional skills of wood-carving and bronze casting to the contemporary ones of electrical wiring, dry-cleaning and local trade."[3] This is also done in Benin City

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1. Anon
2. Anon
3. International Development Review, No.1 - URBANIZATION

in the Bendel State. This field of development is very essential because individuals are being trained in skills without job opportunities being offerred to them. But the traditional skills makes establishment of private business possible.

Thus to make the educational benefits of the youths effective and lasting, training and employment methods must be co-ordinated with job opportunities and with regional and national development programmes. Additionally an effective follow-through system which could guide and evaluate their experience is usually lacking in these operations. This hitch is what mars development of educational/employment programme. But a co-ordinating medium is required, which I propose could be a "Social Centre" which is in contact with these students and the employers of labour, so that when a problem of excess labour arises, this surplus could be syphoned somewhere comfortable, e.g., apprenticeship training schemes or adviced to go to any of the Post-primary institutions.

The main post-primary institutions existing as of now in the Bendel State are mainly - Secondary Grammar Schools, Teacher Training Institutions, and Technical and Trade Schools.[1] The following data were obtained from the Education Statistics Inquiry and Ministry of Education. However, the response was not too favourable.

Though the number of educational institutions has been on the decrease up to 1967 when it became virtually constant, with the Nigerian Civil War there was a drastic fall in the population of students in the schools, countered by a rapid increase immediately after the Civil War, when all the refugees came

1. - MID-WEST STATE SCHOOL BOARD - BENIN CITY -

into Warri as well as the former citizens of Warri who escaped due to the war and citizens who were attracted by the discovery of Petroleum oil in Warri River. However, though there was an increase in the number of students in the Schools, this was accompanied by a decrease in the number of institutions This was solely due to the fact that many schools were merged at the primary schools level and closure of others such as Modern Schools and Grade III Teacher Training Colleges.[1] These changes were brought about by the re-organisation in the State Educational System.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

A six-year course is operated with pupils entering classes at the age of 5-6 years. The standard of teachers in these institutions is partly responsible for the unenthusiastic mood of the pupils because a large percentage of the teachers are untrained, e.g., out of the 10,724 teachers in the primary schools in 1970, only 65% of these were trained.[2] This for sure, means that career knowledge couldn't be imparted into children. However, this would be greatly improved, especially with the Universal Primary Education.

SECONDARY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS:

The number of Secondary Schools in the State has increased from 51 in 1964 to 110 in 1970[3] with about 10,000 and 35,000 students respectively. The number of students in Higher Schools was 262 in 1964 and 904 in 1970.[4] It is interesting to note that there was an increase in the female population from 19% in 1964 to 30% in 1970. Thus with urbanisation parents were becoming more conscious of female education.

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1. - ibeden
2. - Mid-West Statistical Year Book - Vol.II p.28
3. - Table - Number of School in Mid-West State by Type -1962-1970
4. - Table - Number of Students in State Schools.

TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTIONS:

The number of teacher training institutions and student intake has greatly increased with the Universal Primary education scheme in its premature state both in the state generally and Warri in particular. The student intake in Nana College, Warri has risen to four times its student population[1] though specific figures were not released by the Principal.

TECHNICAL COLLEGES AND TRADES SCHOOLS:

The number of this institution stood only at 14 in 1970 in the State.[2] This portrayed the negligent attitude of the Government in the development of such institutions which are very vital for training personal skill and setting up private businesses. Instead, the emphasis was on academic institutions which turned out students who douldn't support themselves with the level of education attained at that level. Even to the detriment of the whole State, None of this category of institutions were closed down in 1968. This negligence is noticed more when it is discovered that of this category of institution, only three are Government owned while the remaining eleven are owned by private agencies.

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1. - NANA COLLEGE ANNUAL RECORDS
2. - Table - Number of Schools in Mid-West State by Type 1962-70

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN MID-WEST STATE BY TYPE - 1962-1970

TYPES OF SCHOOLS	YEARS								
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
PRIMARY SCHOOLS	1,918	1,894	1,807	1,788	1,750	1,843	1,844	1,830	1,833
SECON. MODERN SCHOOLS	232	247	253	250	134	-	-	-	-
SECON. GRAM. SCHOOLS	41	51	68	84	87	94	98	100	110
HIGHER SCHOOL CERT.	-	-	-	6	7	7	9	11	11
TEACHERS' COLLEGE GD. III	16	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " " II	9	8	19	19	17	11	10	10	9
HIGHER TEACH. COLLEGE	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2
TECH. TRADE SCHOOLS	4	4	4	15	19	19	18	19	14
T O T A L	2,220	2,216	2,153	2,163	2,015	1,974	1,979	1,972	1,979

* SOURCE:- MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

* Note the high intake in the primary schools all through the years due to the large number of available schools.

Some of these passed out and some dropped in the lower classes but note the very low intake in the Secondary Grammar School, High School Certificate, Teacher Training Colleges and Technical Trade School. This shows that a lot of the school leavers are left to roam about the streets aimlessly or get involved in crime. This is a very critical social problem. Only 15% of the total output from the Primary Schools are absorbed in the available Post Primary Institutions.

Thus about 85% are left without a good goal to pursue. It is this percentage that is to be catered for by the Social Centre.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN STATE SCHOOLS:

TYPE OF SCHOOL	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
PRIMARY SCHOOLS	246,396	352,178	384,877	386,317	375,061	353,472	397,639
SECOND. GRAM. SCHOOLS	9,533	13,050	16,272	21,048	23,658	28,733	34,643
HIGHER SCHOOL CERT.	262	317	589	637	557	838	904
TEACHERS GRADE II	2,960	4,564	3,581	1,949	2,222	2,527	2,059
TECH. & TRADES SCHOOLS	956	3,734	3,643	5,159	2,863	3,644	5,027
T O T A L	260,107	373,843	408,962	415,110	404,361	389,214	440,722

* SOURCE:- MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF INSTITUTIONS NUMBER IN WARRI

W A R R I	N U M B E R O F S C H O O L S							
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
PRIMARY SCHOOLS	60	59	60	60	63	62	62	64
SECONDARY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	5
TEACHERS GRADE II	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
TECHNICAL & TRADES SCHOOLS	1	1	6	5	5	6	2	2
T O T A L	65	65	71	70	72	72	69	72

* SOURCE:- MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

NOTE: Comparatively, there has been not much difference in the City, but the number of students have increased by leaves and bounds. There is also the large number of Primary Schools established compared with the other institutional types.

COMPARATIVE FIGURE OF INTAKE IN WARRI PRIMARY SCHOOLS

W A R R I	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
NO. OF SCHOOLS	60	59	60	60	63	62	62	64
PUPILS	40,130	49,280	50,081	51,558	55,680	58,600	60,000	69,000
MIDWEST STATE	200,120	246,396	352,178	384,877	386,317	375,061	353,472	397,639

* SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

≙ NOTE; The rising number of pupils intake into the primary schools annually.

This portrays educational recognision by Parents.

SECONDARY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

W A R R I	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
NO. OF SCHOOLS	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	5
STUDENTS&	1,020	1,920	3,030	3,089	4,678	5,050	7,928	10,325
MIDWEST STATE	8,070	9,533	13,050	16,272	21,048	23,658	28,733	34,643

* SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

* NOTE THE ANNUAL INCREASE OF INTAKE. BUT INSIGNIFICANT COMPARED WITH PRIMARY SCHOOLS INTAKE.

HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE (H.S.C)

W A R R I	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
No. OF SCHOOLS	14	14	2	2	2	3	3	3
STUDENTS	70	83	120	230	250	310	362	302
MIDWEST STATE	249	262	317	580	637	557	838	904

* SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

NOTE the Comparatively small products of Higher School Certificate copared with other institutions.

TEACHERS GRADE II

W A R R I	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
NO. OF SCHOOLS	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
STUDENTS					502	917	1,005	1,325
MIDWEST STATE	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,949	2,222	2,527	2,059

N.A. = NOT APPLICABLE.

* SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

NOTE the very low % increase in the annual intake into the teachers colleges. However, with the Universal Primary Education, the intake has increased tremendously, though there are no existing available data.

TECHNICAL AND TRADES SCHOOLS

W A R R I	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
NO. OF SCHOOLS	- 1	1	6	5	5	6	2	2
STUDENTS	-	-	620	810	912	1,603	1,610	2,322
MIDWEST STATE	-	-	3,735	3,643	5,159	2,863	3,644	5,027

* SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

NOTE the low figure of Technical Schools as well as the low intake both within Warri and the state as a whole.

Figures on general passes in the various institutions have not been kept adequately, but according to the Military Governor of the State Col. G.A.Innih, the general West African School Certificate pass result in the State was very poor in 1975 June. The State was in the ninth position out of the twelve States of the Federation. This is a very poor performance in June, 1975 examinations.

SOCIAL CENTRE'S STRATEGY

Though a lot of impact has been made in the field of education by institution's set up by the Government, this is not yet enough as seen in the preceeding statistics to enable it curb the problem of the illiterates. Great emphasis has been laid on academic institutions, but none on Crafts or Technical institution. Personally, the latter institutions should be very

much developed owing to the financial situation of parents, who afford the lengthy expensive academic courses. This, notwithstanding, this appauling situation could be ameliorated to a great extent by the Social Centre.

Primary School leavers, who make up a large proportion of the City population, pose special problems and thus require special consideration. While priority is given to development of facilities in Primary Schools, attempts should also be made to provide training facilities for drop outs and those financially incapable of furthering their educational pursuit for this group of people alternative programmes should be made available combining training and development activities. Social and recreational facilities. These alternative training programmes should be relevant to the existing employment avenues, and thus creating opportunities of obtaining employement with an established entrepreneur or setting a private small scale business. Thus to achieve this, programmes should be devised to provide skills training in the modern industrial sector, e.g. crafts, low scale mechanised work and other trades. This could be achieved by providing apprenticeship to citizens from the skilled counterparts.

Vocational training in particular skills would be embarked upon by the centre in order to improve the standard of primary school leavers, as well as their independence. Such training will also be meant for all those who are interested, e.g. adult men and women. Through such a programme, school leavers who are usually the main source of crime and vandalism in the Cities will be kept occupied and at the same time learning how to take care of themselves.

Additionally in the Centre there will be total interaction between the Educated and uneducated. Thus the social class consciousness which pervades our communities will be taken care of. As of now, lack of understanding and Communication exist among the educated and the uneducated. This is because the later group is always suspicious of programmes in which members of the former group are involved in, and thus tend to pull out or draw back whereby failing to take part in beneficial projects, This feeling will be curbed to a great extent by the Centre.

Again the centre would aid the education of illitrates by organising literacy classes for all illiterates of all age groups. This way, communicationwould not be hindered and it could be beneficial in obtaining a job which requires such qualification, e.g. night-guards.

This Centre will be of no little benefit to the trend nowadays of working mothers keeping out long at work, and thus the resultant effect of the children suferring and in need of care, the centre will bridge the gap to a great extent. Day child minding section will be established in the Centre to take care of such anxiety created in the minds of mothers, who effortlessly aspire for nannies, who are not easy to get. Surely, the Centre would be of great help to the mothers. Additionally, kindagarten classes will be organised for those who are of age, whereby improving their standards.

Youths will get involved in learning trades such as motor mechanic, driving, poultry-keeping, sewing, dry cleaning, etc. While women especially those in broken homes could get involved in home keeping, sewing, baking, hair-dressing, etc.

In fact, with all the above enumerated benefits of the Centre, it will be a place worthy of emulation by all age groups.

THUS ANY NATIONAL OR LOCAL POLICY OF EMPLOYMENT SHOULD THUS CONSIDER WAYS FOR UPGRADING SKILLS FOR OR ON THE JOB.

FIG. 10A

'No sanitation, no health'

AS long as the problems of environmental sanitation persist in Nigeria, there will be no significant improvement in the health of the population, Professor Adetokunbo Lucas of the University College Hospital, Ibadan, said on Monday.

Professor Lucas who is head of the department of preventive and social medicine, was addressing a three-day seminar for public health inspectors from all over the federation at the school of nursing Ibadan.

He stated that it was no exaggeration to say that the most challenging issue confronting the health of the nation was the problem of urban sanitation.

He emphasised that poor sanitation always meant disease, disability and death, adding that dirty drinking water bred typhoid, cholera and other diarrhoea diseases, while overcrowding and poor ventilation resulted in widespread tuberculosis.

Professor Lucas remarked the keen interest of the Federal Government on the problem of environmental sanitation and the urgent need to make drastic changes for the better.

He expressed the hope that the seminar would assist in the developing programmes for solution of the problems of environmental sanitation in the country.

Insanitary Condition In Warri

SIR — I am appealing to those people dwelling in the Hausa Quarters in Warri to be hygienic. It is very awful to behold the ugly sight between houses in this area.

These spaces are being used as dumping grounds for all sorts of refuse. The most disturbing aspect of it, is that many dust bins abound in this place are not properly used.

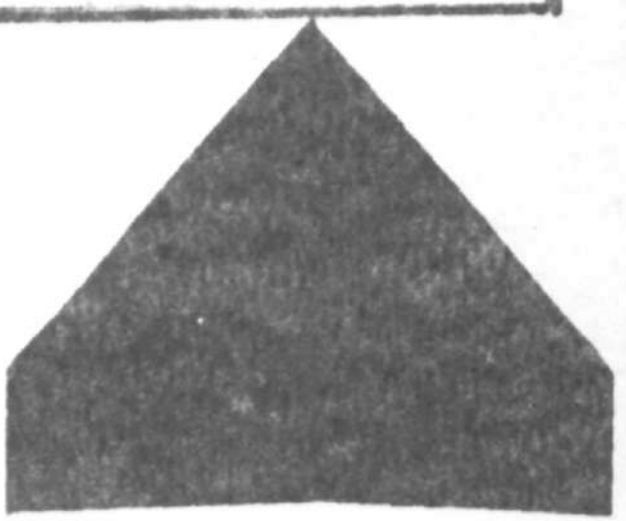
Apart from the fact that the area is an eyesore, the stench emanating from this place is equally disturbing.

The non-chalant attitude of these inhabitants make the case a pathetic one because they are ignorant.

It is quite glaring that Warri is developing rapidly to befit its name as the oil-city in the Midwest, which cannot be attained under a dirty and insanitary atmosphere.

The authority concerned should please, check this public nuisance by ensuring that the dust bins in the streets are being used to the public advantage.

Fraaz Yededdeke,
Warri.



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SANITATION HAZARDS.

CHAPTER X

5. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION HAZARD

Health is an important aspect of human survival. It is surprising to visualise how much havoc could be done to National Development if the mind or body is not feeling very alright. Good health could be hindred by a lot of factors peculiar to the urban settlements such as overcrowded buildings, a high occupancy ratio, bad drainage, poor water supply, a poor waste disposal system, a bad sewage system, low income levels which may be the cause of malnutrition and existence of slums. These unfavourable conditions of the living environment are peculiar to both Developed and developing countries. These hazards are usually the products of urbanising influence.

This factor of health hazard, kept the death rates very high in the 19th century, owing to the insanitary environment in which the large populace of the cities were made to live in, having no other alternative. This peculiar infant mortality rate is peculiar to all urban centres, though no good records have been kept for many cities in Nigeria. A look at the infant mortality rates in most developing countries confirms more the fact that it is a world-wide problem, not localised. Infant mortality rate is higher than that for adults, because their resistance is lower than that of the adults, to stand the mess.

DATA OF INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	YEAR	% OF MORTALITY
SWEDEN	1890 - 1930	60
CEYLON	1920 - 1960	130
FINLAND	1920 - 1960	80
INDIA	1920 - 1960	90

* SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION.

The glaring importance of good health have attracted the attention of many of our journalists all over the country. This is seen by the number of pages devoted to the consideration of this vital points in our dailies. It has been declared by Professor A. Lucas of the University College Hospital, Ibadan, head of department of Preventive and Social Medicine that "AS long as the problem of environmental sanitation persist in Nigeria, there will be no significant improvement in the health of the population. It was no exaggeration to say that the most challenging issue confronting the health of the nation was the problem of urban sanitation. Poor sanitation always meant disease, disability and death - dirty drinking water bred typhoid, cholera, and other diarrhoea diseases, while over crowding and poor ventilation resulted in widespread tuberculosis".[1] This quotation from the seminar delivered by Professor A. Lucas to Public Health Inspectors last year is self-evident of all the problems of bad and unhealthy living environment.

The outcome of over crowded environment is not only hindering health, but that it has also caused loss of property. In the

1 Daily Times - 7th November, 1975.

observer issue of 22nd December, 1975, a lot of sympathy was aroused in its front page headline news - "₦494 million property lost in fire"[2] - was due to congestion of houses and over crowding, so that a spark in a house is bound to affect a large number of people.

In view of the health hazard existing in the state in general and Warri in particular, health and medical institutions have increased trememdously annually since 1963, in order to meet the high demand. Thus between the years 1966-1970, expenditure on health has been doubled, so also is the number of medical personnel employed in the institutions. Of special interest is the rise in the number of Doctors from 30 to 100 in 1966 and 1971 respectively. The importance of the health is very much exemplified with the continuous cry by the Federal Military Government for more trained and qualified doctors in the Public Service.

Warri is specifically poor in medical and health facilities as will be seen in the following data. This is a very poor situation because one would expect that Warri with its high influx of in-migrants and the developing sanitary conditions, a lot would have been done health-wise, to bring the situation to a conducive one.

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2 Nigerian Observer - 22nd December, 1975

MEDICAL AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN MID-WEST STATE 1960-1969

YEAR	HOSPITAL	INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL	NERVOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL	LEPROSY CLINICS SETTLEMENT	MATERNITY HOMES	DISPENSARIES & DRESSING STATIONS	URBAN & RURAL HEALTH CENTRES	DENTAL CENTRES	TOTAL
1960	8	5	-	1	N.A.	N.A.	-	2	16
1961	8	5	-	1	N.A.	N.A.	-	2	16
1962	9	5	-	1	N.A.	N.A.	-	2	17
1963	9	5	-	1	154	186	-	2	357
1964	20	5	-	1	147	186	-	2	361
1965	19	5	1	1	151	186	-	2	365
1966	20	5	1	1	162	204	-	2	395
1967	20	5	1	1	160	204	89	2	482
1968	20	5	1	1	166	219	97	2	511
1969	20	5	1	1	170	243	97	2	539

* N.A. - Not Applicable

* SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH

The above data shows the low number of Health Institutions in the State in the 60's. The tatistical data shows that some cities had no institution at all. This was dangerous situation to ive in because of the relatively low standard of living which hinders health. The very low number f urban and rural health centres is very disheartening because this is a very important facility hich aids the populace with a proper understanding of the environment they live in and how to combat

this hazard. If this instructional educating medium is absent, then the life of the populace is not cared for by way of preventive medicine, which now has more emphasis than curative. However, the increasing number of these institution in the later 60's is encouraging and it is a ray of hope for the urban populace, who are more exposed to the health hazard in the polluted cities.

NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY STATE IN WARRI - 1971

HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOMES	INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS	LEPROSY MENTAL CLINIC & HOSPITALS SEGREGATED VILLAGES	URBAN & RURAL HEALTH CENTRES	DENTAL CENTRES	DISPENSARIES AND DRESSING STATIONS	TOTAL
1	1	-	2	1	-	5

* SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT BOARD.

Surprisingly only five (5) Government owned Medical Institutions exist in Warri, with all its banising hazards as well as the large population. There are even no Hospitals for such diseases ich are frequently caused by urban frustration due to urban environment, etc. Such diseases are ually Mental cases. The existence of only one General Hospital is the cause of congestion seem the hospital when a visit was paid. To my dismay the Hospital has not been expanded since it s built in the early 50's which gave the impression that the influx into Warri was very insignicant or none existed. But this impression is very wrong, it is nothing more than a failure in the sessment of the needs of the town. Instead the increase has been recorded in the number of private icine stores existing. When the problem could not be appreciated by the Government some private ers set up medical stores to cater for the problems in Warri.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED PATENT MEDICINE STORES IN WARRI

	NUMBER OF STORES					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
WARRI	20	107	89	93	94	105
MIDWEST	533	706	532	642	877	1,200

* SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

From the above data there is an increasing rise in the number of Registered Patent medicine stores in Warri annually, though this is not relative to the number of in-migrants into the town.

The death rate recorded both in the state and Warri in diseases caused mainly by insanitary conditions have increased rapidly in the late 60's and early 70's which coincided with years of the rapid influx into the citiies from the rural areas. This loss of man-power by the State is very significant and it requires steps taken to reduce the problem. Any Government which allows a controllable situation to drain its man-power is dommed by way of development and advancement. Thus steps should be taken to combat this problem of increasing death rates by the establishment of suitable medical and health institutions.

CAUSE GROUP	REPORTED CASES									
	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS
MALARIA	57,319	23	64,905	19	63,650	71	86,957	46	81,903	105
GASTRO-ENTERITIS	26,037	41	28,643	34	32,266	36	22,226	38	65,000	39
BRONCHITIS	26,348	3	18,995	2	23,860	7	28,207	15	-	-
DYSENTRY	15,270	2	17,980	2	19,069	16	19,640	-	14,847	102
DISEASE & DIGESTIVE	36,846	1	27,860	4	23,126	18	19,008	24	-	-
SYSTEM OF NENBON	12,547	1	8,506	1	11,053	2	26,088	17	-	-
PNEMONIA	5,332	56	1,398	57	5,173	60	9,398	123	3,035	46
LEPROSY	-	-	-	-	5,555	113	5,916	112	245	-
MEASLES	6,979	10	7,464	25	4,845	32	4,841	24	7,246	21
FRACTURES	3,506	19	1,656	20	2,798	52	2,072	36	3,053	37
WHOOPING COUGH	3,820	1	2,175	-	2,171	25	4,291	6	2,327	-
OMPLICATION F PREGNANCY	1,508	59	1,293	16	2,093	43	1,127	31	4,075	83
UBERCULOSIS	2,360	18	1,563	10	1,986	23	2,702	17	5,218	44
ONORRHEA	-	-	-	-	4,089	-	4,611	-	4,577	49
ILARASIS	-	-	-	-	2,392	-	3,908	-	3,113	78
ETANUS	274	38	341	44	302	71	354	66	772	54
T O T A L	200,146	272	194,472	244	230,968	589	241,346	555	205,339	608

* SOURCE : MINISTRY OF HEALTH

NOTE the high incidence of malaria as well as the increasing annual rate of death in this disease type in the state. This shows the insanitary conditions the populace live in, because it is the main cause of malaria. Infact, the highest number of cases are recorded in malaria annually. Next to Malaria are diseases related to the digestive system and Bronchitis where the next highest case records exist. These are diseases caused mainly by a low living standard such as overcrowding and congestion in the living units. This same problem of the high rate of communicable diseases caused mainly by congestion and overcrowding are peculiar to all urban centres, e.g. Warri.

REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN HOSPITAL 1968-1971

TYPE OF DISEASE	1968	1969	1970	1971
DYSENTRY	1,165	2,105	230	502
PNEMONIA	720	402	220	369
TUBERCULOSIS	149	211	158	196
GONORRHEA	50	33	28	24
MALARIA	515	523	416	433
DYSENTRY	4,673	3,322	5,419	3,731
FILARIASIS	29	22	22	39
T O T A L	7,301	6,648	6,563	5,294

* SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

NOTE the high rate of communicable diseases in the late 60's when migration into Warri was at its peak. However, this rate is reducing with time in the early 70's because of the little improvement in the living environment. However, not enough has been done to necessitate relenting Government efforts in this sphere.

The above statistical data on the health situation both in the Mid-Western State and Warri in particular, reveal the point that a lot is still to be done to improve the existing situation in the urban centres for the healthy living of the inhabitants.

SOCIAL CENTRES STRATEGY

The health hazard of the urban living environment is a p problem worth considering in the National Development Plan by all Governmental Bodies. This is becuase every Government has the welfare of its citizens in mind. An unhealthy living conditions may lead to a reduction in productivity whereby reducing the National man-power in put, which may in effect affect National Economic Development. However, though this problem exist, it cannot be solved in a day. It should be a continuous process of implementation. Government can achieve this to some extent through the establishment of various set-ups, one of which could be my proposed Social Centre. This Centre will help a long way in solving the health hazard in the urban centres.

The centre would organise talks on Preventive Medicine which will be of benefit to the populace who visit the Centre. These are

are the type of lectures received at health centres, With this, personal hygiene may be attained which will improve the health condition in the urban centres to a great extent.

The Centre will organise slum clearance by members of the populace as communal work. This way, the Centre has taken responsibility of the slums in the Urban Centre. Thus, the horrible situation existing in the urban areas whereby slums or refuse such as the refuse bins kept along the access roads are left for months before they are cleared by the WUDC (Warri Urban District Council) will no more exist. It will become a responsibility of everyone to keep the town clean, and tidy. There is even the nonchalancy of some inhabitants who throw refuse along the streets thereby littering the environment because it is no-man's business. But if the clearance is to be everybodies responsiblity, then care would be taken in littering the streets because it will be additional work for clearing. Additionally, the Authorities of the Centre would supervise the work of the WUDC and ensure that the slums are cleared regularly as well as effectively.

The Centre would also provide a place of escape from the unhealthy living environment of the urban centre. By spending sometime at the Centre regularly for recreation or constructive purposes, then one is removed from the horrible unhealthy living areas. Recreation in itself, as revealed by a renowned medical personnel is a preventive cure for certain ailment. Thus, with the existence of recreational facilities at the Centres, open to all age groups and sexes, unlike some which are now in existence in Warri, e.g., Warri Club, where there is class consciousness

and segregation, the health condition will be greatly improved.

Furthermore, the centre would be an example of what an urban centre should be. Infact, it is going to be a "test case" urban centre on a minor scale within the large urban centre. Thus, ways of living in an urban centre can be implemented in the larger urban centre after learning this from the social centre.

In view of the above steps which will be fulfilled by the Social Centre, conclusively, health hazard of the urban centres will be abrogated to a great extent. Thus providing a healthy environment for the inhabitatns who are mainly in-migrants from the rural areas as well as the nearby cities who have come mainly in search of source of earning a living.

Parents asked to help curb youth drug addiction

THE governor of the Mid-Western State, Col. George Innih, has appealed to parents and organisers of voiuntary organisations throughout the country to seek for possible means of curbing drug audiction and moral decadence among youths.

In an address read on his behalf by the Commissioner for Home Affairs and Information, Mr Broderick Bozimo, to the yearly conference of the Mid West Youth Council in Benin, the governor regretted that the problem of drug addiction among students has now become a great concern to the governments of the country.

Col. Innih urged them to deplore all social vices whether they were discovered in schools, churches and other gatherings, adding that only such massive assault against the evils could save Nigerian youths.

The governor said that he was making the call because he believed that any government's realistic measures aimed at stamping out these deadly evils would not be reasonable if parents and guardians allowed their children to take refuge under their umbrella.

He enjoined parents and voluntary organisations to make sure that their movements actually live up to the best expectation.

Col. Innih expressed disappointment over the youths continuous refusal to accept jobs in the rural areas in spite of the present concentration development in the state, adding that soon there would be so much food for consumption as a result of the present declining productivity.

Assistance

He said that the government would continued to make farming more attractive by the introduction of mechanised farms in some of the divisions in the state.

In his address, the chairman of the Mid-Western State Youth Council, Chief O. A. Johnson, appealed to the state government to give their financial assistance in order to be able to complete their youth centre estimated at N25,000 at Uwelu village.

Youth Council to draw up code of conduct

A CODE of moral conduct for Nigerian youth has been initiated by the National Youth Council of Nigeria.

The council at its 16th executive committee meeting just ended in Lagos condemned acts of indiscipline, dishonesty and selfishness which have eaten deep in many Nigerians including young men and women.

The code to be published and distributed later this year sets out guidelines for the aspirations and general behaviour of all Nigerian youths in and outside voluntary youth organisations.

The council also resolved to stimulate the activities of the Federation of Young Farmers Clubs of Nigeria inaugurated last March and extend its activities throughout the federation and State Youth Councils to the rural areas.

It recommended the adoption of village clubs by voluntary youth organisations with a view to bridging the gap between urban and rural youths.

Various community development projects, especially in the East Central and Mid West States were reviewed and a decision was taken to appeal to state governments concerned to aid these projects financially. Such projects, when completed, will assist government efforts in social and community development activities, added the council.

POLICE RAID 20 IN WARRI

From ANDREW ISIBOR, Warri

MORE than 20 persons described as "undesirable elements" were arrested during a swift operation by the police in Warri, Mid West State, last week-end.

Police sources told the New Nigerian in Warri that the persons were arrested by a team of policemen at different hideouts in the town.

Confirming the reports, a senior police officer said that the operation, designed to reduce crimes in the area, would continue until all the criminals are netted.

He disclosed that the arrested men would appear in court soon.

FIG. 10B.

"JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.."

EXAMPLES / INCIDENCIES.

CHAPTER XI

6. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Introduction

The word Juvenile Delinquency is defined as the "tendency of individuals or groups of young ones, to break the law or moral code of a society,"[1] Since the prison reforms of the early 19th Century, juvenile delinquency has increasingly come to be regarded as a form of Psychological or Social Aberration which can in many cases be successfully treated by methods other than punishment. As an individual, the delinquent may be sufferring from emotional disturbamce or strain, and this may be overcome with the help either of the Psychiatrist or, in less extreme cases, of social workers trained in giving moral support. This is the conception underlying the Probation Service. The state instrument for the application of this latter measure is the ministry of Social Welfare. This they have achieved in many ways, which will be discussed later.

It has been noticed, that there are about "five times as many recorded male delinquents as there are female."[2] However, delinquency is particularly marked among boys and youths. Typical offences are petty larceny and shop-breaking. These early offenders often grow up into law-abiding citizens. The adolescent male is under strain from newly acquired sexual impulses and also tends to get drawn into gangs or gangs of his own age. The much publicised statistics of "Juvenile Delinquency" do not imply the growth of a large criminal class. There does however remain a relatively small hardcore of habitual criminals who in the course of their

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1 Encyclopaedia Britannica - Volumn 12
2 Anon.

carrier serve many prison sentences. In the United Kingdon, young offenders of primary school age may be sent to approved schools and those aged 16 to 21 Borstal institutions.[3] They may be kept temporarily in remand or detention centres. This practice is very peculiar to what obtains in the [illegible] State in general and Warri in particular.

Criminology is the scientific study of delinquency, its causes and possible methods of prevention and cure. It is the importance of this crime in the life of man, that has attracted many of our renown scholars to go into such studies. This study investigates both psychological maladjustment in the individual and also the effect of environment - for example, bad housing conditions. Thus it can be seen that infact all the problems associated with urbanization are the causes of delinquency in our cities. However, different societies have different standsrds of delinquency, and within the society there may be groups, whose moral norms are different from those of the majority. Much criminality arises from these delinquent sub-cultures, and this can only be reduced by a social process of re-education permeating the whole group.

However, "juvenile delinquency" is a non-criminal classification based upon the courts power to exempt certain children from criminal responsiblity for their conduct as provided and limited by law. "This power of the court is restored in Common Law presumptions concerning the incapacity of children under 14 to entertain criminal intent".[4] Under the modern law, however, although the child may be held not to be responsible, he can

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3 Encyclopaedia Britannica - Volumn 12

4 [illegible]

be found delinquent and subjected to measures of control and guidance. Many of the children and young people have become victims of juvenile delinquency.

Amongst conditions contributing to the causation of delinquency, we find poor physical and mental endowment, an inadequate disorganised family, too strict or too laxed discipline, an insanitary home, poverty, ill-health, school work that is too difficult or too easy or too uninteresting at once the vacuity and the corruptive solicitations of leisure, and the perplexities, anxieties, frustrations and fatigue associated with employment. When there is failure of our social organisation to protect an individual from one or several of those, we may well think that delinquency of the individual is largely due to social neglect.

WARRI CASE STUDY

Juvenile delinquency cases have increased tremendously in Warri since the end of the Civil war, and with the impact of oil discovery in that vicinity, this vice became more pronounced. This peculiar case of Warri, is not surprising, because such a situation is associated with all urban centres which developed out of urbanising influence. "Children who have been victim of "juvenile delinquency", as recorded, are mainly children from the slum districts of Warri."[5] They are usually boys of the age of 12 to 17 years and girls of 9 to 14 yrs. old."[6] These are usually children beyond Parental Control, and children who are victims of matrimonial cases such as broken homes. During one of my visits to the Ministry of Social Welfare in Warri,

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5 Ministry of Social Welfare and Information Warri - records

a lot of the children in the remand home were victims of the first cause. Infact a parent (Dad) walked in complaining about the whereabout of his son. He said "I came to inquire of my son if he is in the Welfare here. He has been missing for a week now, I scorched for him, he was no where to be found. I kept him in a mechanic workshop to learn a trade but he escaped, and since then he has been at large."[7] Interestingly, the Welfare Officer told him to hold on while she goes to check, she came back reporting that "Someone bearing his son's name was in the Remand Home,"[8] he should go downstairs and confirm this. It was later confirmed that this was the son he was looking for - remanded for a theft case. A lot of conclusion could be drawn from this incidence - A son lost for a week, yet the Daddy never cared much, until he deemed it right to go and inquire a week later. He expressed no surprise when he found his son in the Welfare and infact he confessed that he was already fed up with the control of the son. This excemplary case, is typical of most of the cases that arise in Warri. Infact it was confirmed from available data, that not less than twenty Juvenile cases are got daily.[9] This is realy a task for the Welfare division.

The following procedure is taken by the Social Welfare division in the state and Warri, against the Juvenile Delinquency victims.

(a) Kept in the Remand Home for at most two weeks (2).

e.g. at Warri.

(b) If these are first offenders, they are sent on Probation.[10]

This group report on specification and sign a recognisance.

7 Ibid. - Oral evidence
8 Loc. Cit.
10 Social Welfare Services in

(c) Other than first offenders - sent to Detention Centre at Sapele.[11] In the Detention Centre they are made to undergo the following:

(i) Taught by officers.

(ii) Schooling.

(iii) Progress report made on them.

(d) If a hardened criminal Delinquent - sent to Approved Schools at Iwo[12] in the Western State. There is no approved school at present in the state, but one has been proposed for Jesse. In the school they are taught the following:

(i) learn a trade.

(ii) study to further attend Secondary School.

(iii) agricultural trade.

(iv) carpentry, smithery and tailoring.

Main objective - "re-adjustment and social re-education in preparation for a return to the community."[13]

A measure of success has been recorded in the various steps taken in rehabilitating the delinquent. From the Approved School, there is the case of one Mr. Omoruyi, who learnt sign writing, and at present he is a successful sign writer. Other delinquents have been made to enrol in some clubs around to keep them occupied and are later repatraited. Others are now taxi drivers, because they were taught driving after a short stay in the Remand Home. Religious teaching is impacted to them, as a deterent of Crime - why crime is bad as well as awareness of the punishment.of crime. Infact the Social Welfare Officer in Warri, has suggested that Social Workers should live with the

11 See Appendix II P. 5

12 Social Welfare Services in Mid-Western Nigeria - Publication by Min. of Home Affairs and [illegible]

offenders in the Remand Home.[14] The children offenders should be distributed among the "good" families so that the "home" setting is created not to be kept in the Remand Home. The child should not be isolated, no matter the gravity of the crime committed.

A lot of articles in our dailies, on Juvenile Delinquency in the state, have proved interesting reading.[15] Addressing the Annual Conference of the Youth Council in Benin sometimes in November 1975, the Military Governor of the state - Col. George A. Innih appealled to parents and organisers of voluntary organisation to seek possible means of curbing drug addiction and moral dacadence among youths. The governor "regretted that the problem of drug addiction among students has now become a great concern to the governments of the country"[16] as a whole and the state in particular. He "urged them to deplore all Social vices whether they were discovered in schools, churches and other gatherings, adding that only such massive assault against the evils could save Nigerian youths."[17] The governor expressed the view that attempts aimed at stamping out this vice would be futile if parents and voluntary organisations allow offenders take refuge under their umbrella. This class of people - parents - have borne the brunt of the youths indiscipline in all spheres. According to Kwara State Commissioner for Education he "blamed the indiscipline in our schools and low moral standard among Nigerian students on the parents, teachers and administration in the country."

The gravity of these offences have exercised the minds of the National Youth Council of Nigeria to formulate a "Code of

14 Min. of Social Welfare and Inf. Warri - records
15 The NIGERIAN OBSERVER - Nov. 10, 1975
16 Ibid.
17 Ibid

Conduct" in its 16th Executive Committee meeting. The councill "condemned acts of indiscipline, dishonesty, and selfishness which have eaten deep in many Nigerians including men and women."[18] This code of conduct sets out guidlines for the aspirations and general behaviour of all Nigerian youths in and outside voluntary youth organisations.

Juvenile delinquency cases have been on the increase since the Nigerian Civil War in Warri. Most of these crimes are against property and person. This rising propensity of crimes among juveniles is hard to be associated with specific social on economic factors because of lack of sufficient data, but it has to be noted that there is an excalated rate of crime as will be seen in the following statistical data.

NUMBER OF CASES KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN THE STATE BY TYPE OF CRIME - 1967-1971

C R I M E	Y E A R S				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY	1,562	1,314	1,568	1,974	1,896
AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY	337	377	316	376	527
AGAINST THE PERSON	4,661	4,941	6,281	7,531	9,020
AGAINST PROPERTY	9,009	6,519	7,004	9,656	11,518
AGAINST CURRENCY	148	27	39	48	34
T O T A L	15,717	13,178	15,218	19,585	22,995

* SOURCE:- POLICE HEADQUARTERS BENIN-CITY.

Note the increasing rise in the number of crime cases recorded in the state especially in the early 70's. This is same period when migration from rural to urban areas was at

18 DAILY TIMES - Nov. 1975

its peak in the state. This very high data recorded, shows that the Police as well as the Social Welfare Division has a lot to be done by way of curbing the delinquent problems of the state. This is why it is a very crucial problem which should be tackled by all. Personally, I think the proposed "Social Centre" would help in solving the statewide delinquent problems.

The above statistical data could be broken down into the various age groups involved.

NUMBER OF CASESS KNOWN BY THE POLICE BY AGE GROUP AND TYPE OF CRIME - 1967-1971

YEAR	AGE GROUP	CRIME						
		AGAINST LAWFUL AUTHORITY	AGAINST PUBLIC MORALITY	AGAINST THE PERSON	AGAINST PROPERTY	AGAINST CURRENCY	SUB TOTAL	TOTAL
1967	Under 14	6	5	23	51	2	87	15,717
	14-17	9	6	40	75	2	132	
	Above 17	1,547	326	4,598	8,883	144	15,497	
1968	Under 14	9	2	33	29	-	73	13,178
	14-17	23	3	37	108	-	171	
	Above 17	1,282	372	4,871	6,382	27	12,934	
1969	Under 14	6	3	34	39	-	82	15,208
	14-17	13	6	54	62	-	135	
	Above 17	1,549	307	6,193	6,903	39	14,991	
1970	Under 14	6	4	70	49	-	129	19,585
	14-17	16	5	88	99	-	208	
	Above 17	1,952	367	7,373	9,508	48	19,248	
1971	Under 14	12	5	80	106	-	203	22,995
	14-17	42	16	137	237	-	432	
	Above 17	1,842	506	8,807	[illegible]			

Note the same increasing rate of crimes. Majority of these offenders are males as can be seen in the following data.

NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS BY AGE GROUP SEX - 1967-1971

YEAR	UNDER 14			14-17 YRS			ABOVE 17			T O T A L		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1967	75	4	79	82	5	87	3,070	361	3,451	3,227	390	3,617
1968	63	3	66	96	2	98	4,305	1,035	5,340	4,464	1,040	5,504
1969	49	7	56	78	19	97	3,886	1,364	5,250	4,013	1,390	5,405
1970	63	10	73	92	7	99	3,729	1,230	4,957	3,882	1,247	5,129
1971	94	8	102	310	15	325	4,004	1,645	5,649	4,408	1,668	6,076

Note the high rate of Juvenile Delinquency among the 14-17 years age group compared to that of under 14 years. Additionally among this age group the crime rate is higher among the Males, which makes the problem very serious. This becomes more serious when it is realised that these cases are mainly those of children and young ones wandering aimlessly about on the streets, far away from their homes. These young ones are mainly victims of polygamous homes where there is lack of care and love for them. Thus they struggle to earn their own living. Some of them are children from poor homes as well. Infact a lot of these age group can be seen wandering on the streets, but unfortunately there is not enough data to prove this. This is because not all the cases are reported as well as the inadequacy of welfare personnels who should be mainly field workers.

A very high rate of effenders is also recorded annually in the Federal Prisons, in Warri next to that recorded in Benin-city.

*SOURCE: POLICE HEADQUARTERS - BENIN CITY.

Thus just as there is high juvenile delinquency rate in Warri, so also is there a high crime rate among the older ages. Presumably, it is these juvenile delinquency victims who grew to be adult criminals found in our Prisons. The highest number is recorded among the first offenders, especially the male folk which shows that both the Juvenile and the adult, the crime rate is highest among the males. This confirms the fact that it is a gradual development of criminals from the very young ages to older ages. Invariably one would conclude that not much has been done by the law enforcing agents to bridge this gradual development of the ages in crime.

PERSONS IN FEDERAL PRISONS (WARRI) BY SEX AND NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS - 1968-1971

YEARS	FIRST OFFENDERS		HAVING ONE PREVIOUS CONVICTION		HAVING TWO PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS		HAVING THREE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS		SUB TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1968	270	10	150	1	45	-	15	-	480	11	491
1969	295	10	97	-	27	-	13	-	432	10	442
1970	298	10	100	-	20	-	17	-	435	10	445
1971	297	8	95	-	35	-	15	-	442	8	450
TOTAL	1,160	38	442	1	127	-	60	-	1,789	39	1,828

* SOURCE:- FEDERAL PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

Note the high number of first offenders and the annual increase, though this increase is not as high as that recorded in 1968 when crime rate was at its highest. However, the reduction in criminal cases show that efforts are being made by the law enforcing agents but not enough to curb criminal incidences to extinction.

A look at the analysis of crime committed by the Juveniles show that such crimes though regarded as insignificant can be very serious because it is the begining of crime practice. Such incidences are namely - wandering, impersonation etc.

NUMBER OF YOUNG PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES BETWEEN 1957 - 1975

TYPE OF OFFENCES	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1969	1970	1971
STEALING	17	33	25	19	45	51	20	26	39			
WANDERING	2	30	10	3	2	9	6	5	8			
IMPERSON-ATION	1	4	-	-	-			4				
STONING A LUNATIC	1	-	-	-	-							
ATTEMPTING SUICIDE	1	2	-	2	1	6	16	4	4			
CARE AND PROTECTION	6	20	20	15	31	5	11	10	5			
BEYOND PA-RENTAL CONTROL	4	8	-	-	-		9	22	29			
STREET TRADING	1	96	74	19	40	39	17	16	50			
CUSTODY	1	-	2	-	-							
LETTERING USING USED STAMPS	1	5	1	1	-	1				NAD	NAD	NAD
ASSAULT		20	12	10	14	6	9	3	10			
UNLAWFUL ESCAPE	-	4	6	1	5				1			
THROWING MISILE	-	3	-	-	-							
AFFRAY	-	8	-	2	7	1			1			
RAPE	-	3	9	2	2			5	3			
CONTEMPT OF COURT	-	2	3	-	-			3				
WILFUL DAMAGE	-	3	2	9	3			3				
GAMBLING	-	7	7	3	2	1	7					
BREACH OF RECOGNI-SANCE	-	9	2	4			1		3			

TYPES OF OFFENCES	1972	1973	1974	1975 till August
	N.A.D.	N.A.D.	N.A.D.	N.A.D.
T O T A L	290	340	380	340

* SOURCE:- MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND INFORMATION - WARRI.

Note the increasing rate of Juvenile cases all through the years, though no analysis of the offences exist in the latter years - 70's. These young offenders are very difficult to handle by the Social Welfare division of the state, as I discovered during one of my visits to the Remand Home in Warri. The major problem facing them is that there is difficulty in tracing the origin of these offenders, no next of kin, and the inadequacy of staffs, so that offenders could have more of personal supervision. To some extent, I am of the hope that my thesis would bridge this gap a great deal, by handing over the supervision of the delinquents to the Centre, as well as the extinction of such crime because the young ones are no more unoccupied with a vacant mind.

Apart from the Social Welfare division, Juvenile crimes are reported also to the Juvenile Welfare division of the Nigerian Police in the State. However, very few of such cases are made known to the Police, as low as 4% of the said cases.[19]

FAMILY WELFARE CASES

Apart from the Juvenile cases written on above, there was other cases which have to do with Matrimonial homes. This aspect of life in the city is very important for consideration

19 Nigerian Police - Juvenile Welfare Centre - Benin City
See Appendix II. p. 6

because such matrimonial cases now consitute a social problem in the state and the urban centres. Some married couples migrate to the urban centres with their families. Probably on arrival with the new things around and the revelations of urbanization, the male counterparts get excited and pack up such relationship in search of someone else. In other cases no solid matrimonial union existed, may be it was a case of a cordial laison between the couple, and when one of the party gets fed up, the relationship is packed up. Thus these victims of these circumstances are left to fem for themselves, while without any source of income. A social problem is then posed by them, they engage in prostitution, on loitering in order to earn a living. The ugly sight of such victims could be seen along the roads in fromt of our hotels and night club expecting patiently to be "picked up" by a man, who could give them financial support for a night. This way, these victims not only form a social problem, but are the causes of "Paternity Disputes" and "Unwanted pregnancy".

Additionally there are also cases of Divorce suits brought about by neglect, provocation or cruelty. The victims of such cases pose a social problem themselves as well as their children, who have no one to care for them. This social problem is bound to exist, and be a feature of our urban setting. But something or a means could be devised to wittle down the effect of this social hazard. This to my mind is by providing a means of income for the victims, whereby enabling the victims to be independent as well as having a reliable

source of living not the unreliable prostitution which is peculiar to them. The solution is nothing but providing an alternative trade for them - e.g. hair dressing, sewing, bakery, catering etc. This strategy could be diviced by the proposed Social Centre, which will aid curbing the existing social problems peculiar to the urban areas. The following statistical data proves that this a very important social problems which needs to be solved in Warri just as it is in all other urban centres.

FAMILY WELFARE CASES - 1970-1975 AUGUST

TYPE OF CASE	Y E A R S				
	1970-71	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 AUGUST	TOTAL
NEGLECT	64	126	203	91	484
PROVOCATION	20	29	93	41	183
DESERTION	23	22	22	3	70
PATERNITY DISPUTE	15	39	30	15	99
CUSTODY OF CHILD	9	17	15	5	46
CHILDREN	16	33	68	30	147
T O T A L	147	266	431	185	1,029

* SOURCE: - MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE - WARRI

Note the high rise of family Welfare Cases annually, though there is a fall in the number of cases reported from January to August in 1975. This is because successful steps has been taken by the Social Welfare Ministry to curb this problems, by talking to the parties to try and save their unions. But where a break is inevitable, the man is made to pay a monthly subscription to the woman to take care of herself and the children. The ministry ensures that they collect the subscription and pay

to the woman concern. This way the woman has a reliable source of income and the urge of getting into prostitution in order to make money does not exist. Thus the social problem reduced to a great extent. This notwithstanding, the problem has not been eradicated completely yet in Warri which is what is one of the targets of the Social Centre.

There is also the problem of families, which are inadequately supported by the "bread winner," thus they leave below expected l living standard and thus become victims of environmental health hazard and a social problem.

SAMPLE STUDY IN THE MARKET - 100 WOMEN
HUSBAND CARE FOR HOUSEWIVES

50	women	received	less than 20k a day
30	"	"	from 20k - 50k a day
15	"	"	50k or more a day
2	"	"	20k per month - less than 1k a day
3	"	refused to reveal what they received.	

* SOURCE:- PERSONAL SAMPLE IN OGBE-IJOH MARKET - WARRI

The sample study stresses the importance of all women having a particular occupation to earn a living - reliance on husbands for a living is almost nil. Thus the "social Centre" should provide unskilled labour, as well as possible training e.g. catering, sewing, hair dressing etc.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

These Voluntary Associations are organizations formed by the immigrants after the discovery that the urban hazard cannot

be tackled singly. Thus, they organised themselves into unions which have criteria such as mutual aid, recreation etc. (This have been explained in detail earlier). Such organisations are peculiar to all urban centres - Warri is not an exception. These have helped a great deal in solving the urbanizing hazards typical of urban centres, especially in the sphere of Juvenile Delinquency. However, a lot of different measures need to be taken, since this hazard has not been totally eradicated. This further measures could be the establishment of my proposal "Social Centre" for Warri.

The dominant measure to be taken should be a corrective rather than a punitive measure, this way juvenile delinqnency can be taken care of, However confinement to institutionalised homes removed from normal living as it is the case now in Remand Homes is not the only solution to the delinquents. If training in different crafts or trades to keep them occupied is not included in the programme, then no success has been attained in curbing the crimes of the offenders, because they will someday be out of confinement and go back to the same criminal activities.

Personally, it has been observed that majority of the Juvenile Delinquency cases are due to ignorant of wiser methods of spending their leisure time. This is what the voluntary organizations aim at curbing when they organise their gathering to fall on the leisure period. The way this time is spent constructively, but where such is not in existence, the immigrants especially the youths get themselves occupied by indulging in

crime. However, something more effective have to be adopted, because the membership of a well directed, organised voluntary organisation or club, whether attached to a church or not could be a power for good in the life of a delinquent but not totally because not all delinquents belong to the clubs owing to the string of dues to be paid. Thus an open system whereby anybody is free to attend is regarded perfect, because the delinquents will learn from other age groups, as well as the absence of a financial commitment.

A club or a voluntary organisation which can give people jobs which are of creative aptitude not created jobs, can harness the interest and initiative of the offender and utilise this for the well being of the state. This strategy is scarcely adopted by the voluntary organisations, but this is being done by the Approved Schools established by the governments.

It is essential for the voluntary associations to get their members involved especially on Saturdays and Sundays, because a great deal of crimes are committed on these days regarded as weekends. This coined name for these days induce in-migrants to get drunk and be involved committing all types of crime. From records with the Social Welfare division, majority of the offences are committed on Saturdays. On Saturdays important recreational matches are played for which money is needed to get into the stadium, commercial cinema houses show very interesting pictures, which needs finance before taking advantage of these opportunities. It is this financial need that indulge these in crimes. Additionally, on Saturdays there are disco sessions

and a lot of other things needing money to finance. This need is the sole cause of destructive offences in the urban areas. This need does not arise in the rural areas, thus the urge of getting involved in crime is ruled off.

All the above are excellent proofs that there is the cry of the delinquent for better occupation in life - "In God's name give use something better to do" - it is this cry that is the strongest urge and stimulus in establishing the "Social Centre" to cater for the needs of the delinquents. This way our society would be transformed.

THE STRATEGY OF THE SOCIAL CENTRE

Juvenile delinquency is a very peculiar characteristics of all urban centres which have attracted the attention of all social workers. However the problem is not one that can be solved in a day or within a short time, it should be a continuous process of change which will yield fruitful results.. A lot can be achieved by my proposed "Social Centre", which will apply varying methods of continuous application to revive the delinquents.

The centre is going to be a point of "intricate interaction" which will result in good companionship among the citizens. The theory of isolation will no more operate, but that of intermingled interaction. The situation at the social centre would be more beneficial because it is an integration of all age groups - children, youths and adults. Apart from good companionship, there will be an opportunity to learn from others, from all age groups who are not delinquent.

Additionally, moral lectures or talks will be organised at the Centre under the auspices of the Centres Authority. This way moral judgement will be imparted to the delinquents. Moral talks such as those based on moral laxity, crimes such as stealing, rape, adultery etc. will be spoken on, examining the advantages and disadvantages. These revelations will serve as a deterent to the delinquents. Religious talks on morals will also be given.

The Centre will be a place for good and constructive leisure spending, whereby keeping the unoccupied off the streets during the main leisure time, in search of something (offence) to get involved in. The rate of crime in Warri is very high because of the scarcity of free leisure centres. Free in the sence that there is no financial committments, no class segregation as well as no limitations. Infact none exist at all so that with the large number of people in the town, there is the necessity of providing such a place, where leisure could be spent at ease, without constraint. The "Social Centre" provides this solution.

Unemployment is the main cause of Juvenile delinquency in our urban centres. Thus attempts should be made in the centre in teaching a skill or employing the skilled. This way the labour force in the city will be increased as well as occupied to a great extent. This surely will be of great importance to the city. Skills taught should be mainly one from which small-scale business enterprise could be established, thus reducing the number of the unemployed in the city.

This Social Centre does not rule out the point of the for-

mation of voluntary social organizations or clubs, but that such clubs instead of being limited in scale will have the opportunity of organising such clubs in the centre. Thus there will be the time for members to go out in search of the needy, not waiting until the needy comes to them. It will also be an opportunity whereby the citizens get to know about such clubs in the centre, and make moves to get involved as members.

Furthermore, unemployment will be greatly reduced because the centre will take responsibility of being a go-between for the Employers and Employees. Thus a continuous feed back will be created whereby employment becomes more reliable, thus reducing the number of the jobless on our streets.

From the above, the proposed "Social Centre" will yield constructive results and thus aid the problem of Juvenile delinquency peculiar to our urban cities all over the developing countries.

CHAPTER XII

OUT-COME OF PROBLEMS - ATTEMPT BY MIGRANTS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

The above problems facing the in-migrants and the steps taken by the migrants to curb these problems.

The existing social change and transformation peculiar to the urban centre, features an historical process of adaptation to new conditions of life and labour. These new conditions arose as a result of the industrial economy - oil boom. Thus extending the local scale of relationship, as well as bringing the indigenous societies into a wider social system. These same new conditions "involved a greater specialization of institutions, whereby giving rise to a larger variety of new social groupings and networks, different from the traditional system."[1] Thus, the adaptation to the new conditions proceeds through modification of the traditional institutions, with the traits of Western cultural values as well as certain economic pratices, to evolve a new SOCIAL STRUCTURE peculiar to the urban centre.

The adaptive process is attained through VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS, by providing a new basis for social organization within a setting lacking intergration. Most of the voluntary associations are obvious examples of syncretized indigenuous beliefs and Western Religion. Thus providing a link between the traditional and urban way of life. These associations functions as an information media to migrants of town happenings. Thus urban life is not controlled by individuals but by organizations.of Government departments and business firms. The Associations keep the migrant in touch, not only with his

1 KENNETH LITTLE - WEST AFRICAN URBANIZATION
A study of Voluntary Associations in Social change

own people at home, but also with the town institution. In order wards, it serves as a go-between, and a "civilizing" agency by a reduction in the migrant's isolation. Additionally voluntary association aid the migrant in getting used to the idea of co-operation peculiar to the commopolitan atmosphere of the urban centres.

These Associations also offer each migrant a form of "PROTECTION" of his interests - occupational, moral, materials.

However, in conclusion, urban life is characterised "inter alia" by a specialization of function. The activities of the town are carried on by a large number of institutions, and not by tribe or kin groups. With the new emphasis on individualism, the trend is towards the small elementary family. Thus the voluntary associations serve as an adaptive mechanism in relation to these new institutions by facilitating role segmentation, the rural migrant being a member of the multi-tribal community. Furthermore, they are a means whereby an over-all system of relationship is integrated and law and order maintained among the towns heterogeneous population because they exercise control over the personal conduct of the migrants as well as establish and validate fresh norms.

With these problems facing the rural migrants Voluntary Associations were formed.

DETAIL EXPLANATION OF VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS ACTIVITIES

Broadly, the activities of Voluntary Associations in the urban areas can be grouped under the following major headings namely:-

MUTUAL AID

Generally, migrants in the urban areas, "are confronted by an impersonal system of relationship"[2] very different from what exist in the villages. This system operates through the supply and demand economic laws. However, it does not offer the safeguards of a modern welfare state e.g. social insurance to cover sickness or disability, pension, scheme for widows orphans etc., national assistance for unemployed or destitutes, However, tribal associations alleviate some of these drawbacks to some extent; but this provision covers only a limited few. The following are some of the benefits of the tribal associations:[3]

(a) Financial donation at the birth of a new child to a member

(b) Gifts from members to members

(c) Sick benefits

(d) Death benefits

(e) Aid to member who was burgled

(f) Loan scheme to members - interest free

(g) Savings scheme. e.g. "Esusu" (Yoruba)

Apart from mutual financial aid, tribal association engage in social activities e.g. dances, picnics, concerts, singing, drumming, bazaars, excursions, first-aid services, illiterate classes, debates, cinema shows, etc.

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2 Ibid. p. 47
3 Ibid. p. 49

DISCIPLINE

Apart from mutual aid, to members, the voluntary association curbs moral laxity among members, within and outside the club. premises.

(a) A penalty is imposed on members who put up disorderly behaviour in the society.

(b) Financial discipline through "Esusu" (Yoruba)

(c) Punctuality to meetings

(d) Neighbourly love among members.

RECREATION

Some Recreational activities reflects a traditional character. However with the influence of Western Civilization, this peculiar characteristic is greatly changed. There exist no sex limitation, of membership. Some of such Recreational activities are organised into teams e.g. football team, Drumming Group, Traditional Dancing Group (named after dance type) Basket ball team, Golf team etc.

Generally - Voluntary Association perform as:

(a) Political pressure groups

(b) Agents of Social change.

EXISTING ASSOCIATIONS CAUSED BY URBAN MIGRATION

CHARACTERISTICS

1. SOCIAL CLUBS - Role or Benefit Societies

Activities by existing clubs in Warri.

Mainly benefit societies, giving mutual aid as well as tribal associations.

(a) Financial Assistance - to members.

(b) Improvement of hometown or village e.g. running their own schools, offerring scholarships.

(c) Encourage attachment to the native town e.g. foster interest in the tribal history, moral beliefs, language and song.

(d) Social activities - organisation of dances on festival days, annual celebrations, funeral ceremonies.

(e) Recreation - sports and games organised for members and families.

(f) Educational - annual or monthly magazines published for readers advantage - articles by members, occassionally Almanacs are published.

(g) Reciprocal assistance to members in time of trouble.

(i) Sex limitation - Among male or female.

Another name for the tribal associations is Benefit Societies coined from their main function.

PROPOSAL

The above listed activities are peculiar to all existing clubs or associations in Warri. To eliminate tribal bias such as

(a) club meetings or activities could be held in the "Social Centre".

(b) this foster the possibility of meeting other none members who may later become very close comrades - INTERACTION ZONE

(c) possibility of none tribal members joining such clubs

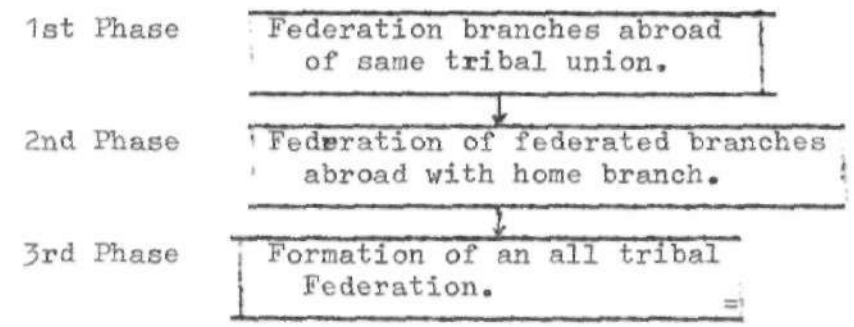
(d) a closely knit society is formed instead of the limited tribal set up - more beneficial to members and the urban town.

(e) Better mixing of all sexes - unlike the segregation that existed.

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SOCIAL CLUBS

DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS

The social tribal societies existing in the urban areas are affiliated with their hometown through developmental integrating process, culminating in an absolute diffusion with the country-side. The phases of integration in Nigeria are mainly three.[5]



This pyramidal structure was difficult to attain owing to the following.

(a) Discrimination among the elite or educated and illiterate migrants.

(b) Discrimination between urban migrants and indigenes in the home branch.

(c) Lack of communication and feed back between urban and home branches.

However the first all-tribal federation, ever formed was the "IBIBIO WELFARE UNION" in 1928. Since 1947 other all-tribal federations formed are very limited though the 1st and 2nd phases of the pyramidal structure are attained with ease among the tribal associations - Social Centre could eliminate all problem, making the 3rd phase viable.

2. SYNCRETIC CULTS

Apart from tribal associations, syncretic cults are also in existence in the urban towns. This association is basically traditional in spirit and practice. Formed mainly by the urban uneducated dwellers who are still very traditional in outlook, as well as interact socially as they did normally in the rural villages prior their migration. Certain indigenous traditional cults are difficult to transport to the urban centres, due to the limitation of the original environment, and its prohibitions cannot be enforced in a multi-tribal population.

Thus the various cults brought along to urban centres by the migrants are adapted to local conditions e.g. christian and islamic elements. However, these syncretic cults attract a great deal of devotees, because of their alarming functions.

(a) They claim to cure and protect against sickness caused by natural as well as supernatural means.

(b) Protection against jealous rivals and the machination of bad spirit.

Membership

Requirement - essectials of making clean the past life of a member.

The cults shrine is usually located at the outskirts of the town where regular celebrations take place on specified days and time. Membership is open to all tribe and sexes. One only needs to signify interest andreadiness to abide by the rules of the cult. Admission is marked by a brief ritual. The member is then made to know the rules as well as promise to abide by them. A default of any of the rules leads to appeasing the gods. Most of the rules are in the forms of moral precepts which are not very different from the christian ten commandments and the Moslem elements such as:

(a) No stealing

(b) No abortion

(c) No murder

(d) Respect for elders

(e) Prohibition of shoes and head dresses

(f) Avoidance of pork meat

(g) No stinginess etc.

This cult cures cases of witchcraft, dispel witches, All these reflect the indegenous African religious cult, which have been transported to the urban towns by the limited migrants who cannot do but be traditional as well as having protective aspiration. These types of "cults" are neither purely traditional nor urbanised, rather they are an integration of both

traditional and christian elements. Examples of such cults as of now in our societies are namely :

(1) "Ogboni" Fraternity

(2) Spritual Religious Churches (New Churches)

The latters activities include speaking with tongues, spirit possession, dream interpretation, vissions, interest in faith healing, fasting, sprinkling with holy water, and anointing with oil.

This notwithstanding, the existence of syncretic cults, which is a form of voluntary association peculiar to urban migrant is dieing down with time. Rather tribal associations are more rampant and characteristic of the Urban Setting, though the remains of the cults are in existence. These remains will be exhibited in the Museum Proposed in the "Social Centre".

3. TRADE OR ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS

This was formed by members of different trade, e.g. carpenters, show-makers, drivers, seamen, sugar-sellers, or traders, cooks, steward etc. Their functions are almost the same as that of tribal associations, same that there are other functions such as training of apprentices in their trade, mutual help to members through trade e.g. carpenters made a free coffin for a member's family, on the death of a member.

There existed Crafts Associations such as goldsmiths, gunsmith, tailors, tinkers, barbers etc, Their activities are mainly to train apprentices, mutual aid, as well as a cordial living among members of the Association.

4. RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS

Christianity, which came with the advant of Western Civilization has its own influence in the urban areas. Some of the migrants became associated with the religious teachings - Anglican, Baptist, Catholicism, Presbytarian etc. Within this set up, sprang various Associations, Clubs or Unions e.g. Mothers' Union, Mothers, Fellowship, Scapular fraternity. The above named unions were attached to a particular Religious body. Within this unions, Social Activities were organised, e.g. Bazaar, picnics, annual harvests, excursions, stage cantatas, Nativity plays etc. Members enjoyed mutual benefits as was the case with the Social clubs and other Associations in existence e.g. clinic and school for children of members, classes on housecraft, child care, knitting, sickness benefit schemes etc.

Simultaneously with the above society were those not affiliated with a particular church body, but inter-denominational e.g.

(a) YOUNG MEN's CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION = YMCA

(b) YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION = YWCA

ACTIVITIES

(a) Organised Domestic Science Schools

(b) Accommodation for girls and boys away from home

(c) Courses in hygiene, Sewing, Baby Craft organised - Community Centres

(d) Religious study

(e) Lectures and Drama.

(f) Outdoor and Indoor games

(g) Demonstrations in Arts, Cookery, Crafts,

(h) Excursions/

(i) Socials - Dances.

Generally, the programme of Activities is arranged according to Age, literacy and illiteracy. This breakdown, made it possible for every member to share a responsibility.

Apart from cookery, the above list of activities are also peculiar to YMCA, but additionally they have the following:

(a) Boxing

(b) Physical Training

)c) Photography.

5. UNDENOMINATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Such Associations of Local Origin sprang up in the urban areas as well e.g. LODGE, ROSICRUCIANS, THE BANE OF HOPE FREEMASONARY ETC.

ACTIVITIES

(a) Mutual Aid - Support to bereaved, the sick and handicapped

(b) Social Activities - Excursions, Picnics, Debates etc.

(c) Fostering the moral and intellectual progress of members.

6. CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

"The common bond in the above Association is in the attainment of modern cultural and Social Standard".[7] This cultural distinction is recognised formerly by the limitation of membership to people marked out by a certain degree of civilization, edusation or advancement. This is not withstanding, the very high fees charged on members, limit membership to only high class

* ibid. - p.74

workers with "respectable behaviour" such associations are namely

(a) Island Club Lagos

(b) Benin Club - Benin-City

(c) Warri Club - Warri

(d) Association of Evolves of Stanleyvile

(e) "Egbe Omo Oduduwa" - Western State

(f) Youngman's Literary Association - by Nnamidi Azikiwe in 1933

ACTIVITIES

(a) Dances - weekly

(b) Debates

(c) Recreational Games

(d) Lectures and Talks

(e) Library Studies.

These various Voluntary Associations are reminiscent of those in Warri, which all came with the Oil Boom, after the Nigerian Civil War. However, attempts have been made at organising these inducing a common link and interaction among them, but these have been futile. Thus these associations, do not exist in their pure form. Furthermore the attempt is to organise them together with link, even though existing in their individual capacities. Thus the "SOCIAL CENTRE" will be a means to this end. That way all the Associations could benefit for the glorious projections and governmental help from the Ministry of SOCIAL WELFARE. Additionally, personal attachment among the Association will no more exist and concerted effects could be gearred towards the improvement of the city - Warri.

Though the existing Voluntary Associations, can be broadly grouped under the above, six (6) broad heading, the following is the list of the clubs in Warri.

UFOMA SOCIO-CULTURAL CLUB

BOYS SCOUT

GIRLS GUIDE

BOYS BRIGADE

RED CROSS

CHRISTIAN UNIONS

OTENUNORUEMO WOMEN'S CLUB

WARRI CLUB

PRISON'S OFFICERS CLUB

SHELL B.P. WORKERS CLUB

SHELL B.P. CHILDRENS CLUB

GULF CLUB.

Note: Though attempts have been made by the migrants at solving the urban problems in Warri by the formation of Voluntary Associations, a lot of factors have been left unsolved due to the short comings of the voluntary associations.

Thus a centre is being proposed in this thesis which would help in reducing the urban problems as well as co-ordinate and integrate the activities of the Voluntary Associations, in order to attain a better solution to the urbanising problems of Warri in the proposed Social Centre. Hence the "Social Centre" for Warri" inco-operating all the various age groups into a workable viable Social set up.

PART II

DESIGN CONSIDERATION

"THE NEED FOR A SOCIAL CENTRE" -

CHAPTER XIII

BENEFICIARIES OF THE CENTRE

This includes a wide range cross section of the society in Warri, both male and females.

CHILDREN

A group needing great care in view of our present stage of development are the children. The bad upbringing of a child is bound to reflect very bad impression in its social and academic life when grown up. Thus it is essential that children up-bringing should be very strategy in development planning.

The general trend as of now is that of working mothers, who are generally occupied for the whole day and thus find little or no time to care for the children. This need is what brought about the employment of nannies and home teachers to take care of the children and coach the children respectively. However, disappointedly, with the recent Udoji report and that of Akintola Williams which improved the status of workers, these services of nannies are very difficult to come by. Additionally, there is the difficulty of coming across helping hands. This situation has hindered the output of many housewives who now find themselves in the difficult situation of combining house chenes, as well as their normal routine jobs. This reduced out-put is bound to affect National Development of the Country, it is then necessary that a solution to this is found, Therefore a device whereby this problem could be taken care of is very essential. Some centres have been established by some

patriotic citizens e.g. picture on opposite page of children in the child minding centres. However, such centres cannot be of good solution because they have the strings of class consciousness, and financial commitments. Not all these can be afforded by all, but the proposed Social Centre will be a free for all. Centres where all who need help could take their children to for care. Thus the mothers are not deprived of their daily "bread", and the children are not deprived of care which is very advantageous for their general development. Such an organised upbringing would be of help in curbing juvenile cases which the children may grow to get involved in.

Furthermore, the children are not cared for in isolation, rather there is the presence of the older group also in the Centre, from whom they could learn examplary character.

Therefore, the Centre is bound to be of immense benefit to the children when completed in the following ways.

WHO IS THE CENTRE FOR?

BENEFITS OR "SECTIONAL ADVANTAGES OF "SOCIAL CENTRE"

1 CHILDREN - MALES) AGE RANGES FROM
FEMALES) 1. - 12 years.

(a) A help to working mothers, e.g. baby sitting, and provision of "Nannies". Children could be dropped at the Centre by mothers on their way to work, and collect them on their way back. A reliable source of help especially as Nannies are now a rare find.

(b) Educational facilities - for children under school age. The remedial of Elementary School is taught them, which

puts them on a good footing when they start school.

(c) Communal life among children, of different parents.

(d) Leisure - playing facilities provided e.g. swings, seesaws, sand dumps etc.

(e) Parental Care - for children of broken homes, "lost and found" children, and children of "paternity dispute". The unemployed are employed to take care of such children.

(f) A substitute for the home environment - a chance to meet " "kiddies" of a different social set up.

YOUTHS

A lot of things were put into consideration in the decision that the youths should be well catered for in the proposal "Social Centre". And to my mind, I think a great deal of successes will be recorded in Warri in the field of development with the inclusion of the youths in the Centre.

Youths lay the foundation of future life for any nation. Hence a nations most precious possession are her youths because young people are specially involved in the challenge for world peace and progress and the future will largely be in their keeping. Thus the mental and physical growth of youths should be directed towards achieving these ends. That is why it is stated in the Geneva Declaration that:

"the child that is hungry must be fed
the child that is sick must be nursed
the child that is backward must be helped
the delinquent must be reclaimed
the orphan and the waif must be sheltered and succoured."

"A nation whose youths are ill prepared for the responsibilities of leadership and steady government has no hope for the future. A nation that neglects her youths may pay the price with untold sufferring. Thus the building of a youth centre would have been encouraged but this has its own short comings. The youths who have been well brought up in the youth centres find it difficult to adjust to the urban life which incoporate all age groups, not only youths. Thus, I am of the idea that youths should be instructed in isolation. Thus a centre involving all the age groups, as proposed, would be a most suitable additional facility for the instruction of youths in the art of citizenship based on free democratic principles. It is the preparation for the fuller life that lies ahead.

Thus the youths are bound to benefit from the centre in the following ways, though there are isolated centres meant for them in various places. These centres, it is hoped would not be as beneficial as is proposed.

2. YOUTHS - MALES) AGE RANGES
FEMALES) 12yrs - 28yrs.

(a) Quest for power e.g. holding responsible posts, which brings them into a wider circle.

(b) Economic interest - by providing employment opportunities, or learning a trade in the set up.

(c) Public recognision of Merits - the position of the youths is usually looked down on by the adults. But in such centre, the youths will have more solidarity and exert themselves at achieving profitable ends e.g. leadership traits,

craftmanship intellectual talents, planning public affairs etc.

(d) Segmentation among youths of different social status is reduced to the barest minimum.

(e) A substitute for the home environment - youths are more relaxed in such an environment, than at home where they are not given their right place.

(f) Fraternization of inter-tribal and racial behaviour.

(g) Reduction of the sence of isolation - a medium of keeping in touch with the outside society and world.

(h) Recreational facility.

ADULTS

The adults are regarded as the "reservoir of knowledge". Hence the saying "experience is the best teacher." Experience in this sence is applicable to adults mainly. This phrase is peculiar to many important gatherings held, where there is the need for lessoning moral and good behaviour to be imparted to the audience. This alone stresses the importance of the Adults as well as their contribution towards the welfare of the young ones.

A look at some of the existing centres would help in substantiating the validity of this statement. Centres meant for the aged, or clubs for the adults e.g. Warri Club, are typical of the need for young ones around. Warri Club isusually a dull place owing to the high attachement of protocol to their behaviour. This social attitude of the adults can be compared to that of a "home setting" where it is an agglomeration of children, youths, and adults. The adults are happier in this setting, because on their own they are repulsive and not very

entertaining. With the children and young ones around the atmosphere becomes interesting, gay and level of interaction is very high. A relationship of "give and take" is induced among them. Thus, it is an opinion that existing centres where only the adults or children are grouped together is not very beneficial to either parties. Hence, a centre where they are all grouped together, creating a setting reminiscent of what obtains in the home is of the essence.

Furthermore, at such an age, most of the adults are unoccupied especially in the way their leisure is spent apart from their normal jobs. Thus a device whereby they could be occupied by way of recreation is very essential. This facility could be provided by the Social Centre. Such recreational facilities which could be tasking physically as well as mentally eradicates idleness among the adults.

From the above enumerated need by the adults for such an establishment the centre would be beneficial to the adults in the following ways:=

ADULTS	-	MALES)	AGES RANGES
		)	
	-	FEMALES)	28yrs - 50yrs

BENEFITS

(a) Quest for power e.g. females have been neglected by their male counterparts, thus by coming together, they can prove their ability to remain on their own, as well as their responsibility - discussing problems of common interests, e.g. neglect by husbands, broken homes, attempts at earning a living etc.

(b) Economic interest - This is mainly in view of trade. Some of the women in polygamous homes or men without a reliable source of occupation could get aid from such a set up to finance their trade venture, make profit and pay back later or employment could be provided for the qualified ones. Customers could be got from such a centre to patronise ones trade.

(c) Sence of solidarity among members - A recognision of a sections short comings and attempts made to curb it e.g. International Women Association - a way of bringing to an end the neglect of the female race by men. Association of the men over their women counterpart etc.

(d) Social Prestige - Cordial Association among members e.g. Elite Association recognising as well as emphasising the social value of certain "civilized" modes of behaviour bringing up children in amodern way, possessing particular social skills, a well furnished home etc.

(e) Security and Protection - An opportunity to mix with members of other tribes, necessitate less diffuse and particularistic ties. Such a set up is best suited to the migrants need in an urban economy.

(f) A substitute for the mono-tonous home environment - an opportunity to meet with others of another group, but of same age group. A better communal way of living and getting to know and understand others.

(g) Fraternization of encouraged - of inter-tribal and inter-racial behaviour which bears the imprint of the elite.

(h) Reduction of the sense of isolation - a medium of keeping in touch with the outside world, as well as enjoying the company of like-minded people. Common values and similar outlook on life are shared. Thus the development of a distinct "esprit de corps" peculiar to such individuals of the society.

NOTE - The above beneficiaries of the centre include a large number of primary school leavers and kindergarten kids employed or unemployed.

(a) Students in full time or part-time education

(b) The young and adult workers

(c) The unskilled labourers

(d) Young and adult without formal education e.g. illiterate

(e) Transit visitors to Warri

(f) The delinquents - Remand Home

(g) The populace as a whole.

CHAPTER XIV

DESIGN GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

GOALS OF SCHEME

It is hoped that the following goals set down would be fulfilled in the scheme namely:

(a) A guide of urban growth into patterns which can accommodate the inevitable stresses and strains of modernization.

(b) A form of urban development which can capitalize on the dynamic transformation of urbanization.

OBJECTIVES OF SCHEME

The following steps set down as objectives of scheme would go a long way in fulfilling the set goals if not totally, but at least in part which would make the urban centre a better place to live in/

(a) To design a "built environment" providing a permanent nucleus for various social, educational, recreational and cultural activities among all age groups - children, youths and adults.

(b) An environment facilitating release of emotional physical and mental disturbances.

(c) Reclaim delinquents, and mould them into upright and useful characters.

(d) Provision of a continuous oral education and genuine upgrading of skills on or for the job.

(e) Use of leisural periods positively, thus moulding good citizens.

(f) Provision of a practical experience for the populace in organizing their own activities and harmonious living.

(g) Sustain and further develop aptitudes, interests and hobbies acquired at school and elsewhere.

(h) Curb unemployment problems by keeping populace occupied in centre

(i) Ameliorate the existing accommodation hazard and in-migrants problems.

(j) An avenue of escape from the "Shanties", squatter and slums in the city.

(k) Curb problems of career choice and growing populace.

(l) Eradication of tribal associations, cause of segregation and discrimination.

(m) An environment for development of an "urban culture" - city is a conglomeration of many different tribes and cultures.

(n) An environment fulfilling the "ADAPTATION AND INTEGRATION" processes peculiar to urban centres.

(o) Attain an honest and disciplined society - a pre-requisite for social and economic development of the country.

ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF THE POPULACE TO USE CENTRE

(a) 1963 Census figure for Warri - 145,060 people

(b) 94% of this figure (145,060) is made up of people within the age groups of 0 - 4 to 50 - 54 years old i.e. 136,197.

(c) Assume growth rate at 3-5% (survey division of Ministry of Lands and Housing). Thus a projected figure for 14 years projection - 1986 will be as follows:-

POPULATION PROJECTION CHART

Y E A R	PROJECTED FIGURE	94% of POPULATION IS 0-54yrs	ASSUME 40% AS ACTIVE MEMBERS.	POPULATION BY CATCHMENTS (10 CATCHMENTS)
1963 (Census)	145,060	136,197	54,480	5,448
1970 (Estimate)	195,845	184,240	73,680	7,368
1975 "	232,120	218,080	87,240	8,724
1976 "	239,375	225,142	90,040	9,004
1980 "	268,395	252,202	100,880	10,880
1982 "	282,905	265,926	106,360	10,636
1984 "	297,415	279,556	111,800	11,180
1985 "	304,670	286,324	114,520	11,452
1986 "	311,825	293,092	117,240	11,724
1990 "	340,875	320,352	128,160	12,816

PEAK DESIGN PERIODS FOR CENTRE

An estimated peak population of 3,000, can be catered for adequately with intimate supervision in the centre. This maximum figure was arrived at from discussions with welfare officers and administrators in the government offices. Since the centre caters for majority of transit patronage, then this figures can cater for the estimate of 12,816 by 1990, the 3,000 being for peak times. It must be noted that this is a centre that operates almost 24 hours of the days, because transit people into Warri arrive even at night.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

It is hoped that the advantages of this centre would be realised by our policy makers and planners and thus make provision for such centres to exist in other centres even if it is on a smaller scale. But notably the developmental ages of children youths and adults should all be integrated in such small scale centres. Such centres would help a great deal in solving the multiple social problems peculiar to our urban centres.

CHAPTER XV

GENERAL SITE INVESTIGATION

The site has a historical prominence - ALDERSTOWN - where early settlers of Warri - the elders settled before vacating site.

1. ADVANTAGES OF SITE LOCATION

(a) Suitability of location- Proximity to commercial/office area and Housing area. Sandwiched between the two zones.

(b) Accessibility - Flanked on a side by the major axis (Warri-Sapele Road) and on the other by cemetry road, and Market Road/Odion Road. A call could be made at the centre while on the way from work, market, business or on a stroll from the residential areas.

(c) Low-lying land - at a time it was part of the swamps and marshy area of Warri, but with continuous reclamation the site is more or less undulating, sloping towards the Warri river.

(d) Advantageous sea breeze from the Warri river,. A local factor for a cool environment and efficient cool breeze.

(e) Removed from the pollution zone of the town - the Industrial area.

(f) Possibility of the Warri river, for recreational purposes or view.

(g) Presence of existing open spaces.

(h) Site removed from the squalor, shanty towns crowded slum of Warri e.g. Okumagba Layout, Essi Layout, Agaga and Igbudu Layout, Okere, Agbasa and Odion Layouts.

(i) Site very popular to founders of Warri - ALDERSTOWN

(j) Creeks on site could be made into man-made lake for recreational purposes e.g. Boating.

(K) 32 K.V. Line close to site.

2. DISADVANTAGES OF SITE LOCATION

(a) Part of site already scheduled for New Commersial/Office Area by Warri Urban District Council. Negotiations will be made between W.U.D.C and government to give up land and develope somewhere else. (see land use map for land transfer.)

(b) Part of land already occupied by residential zone of PESSU - This area is congested and typical of a shanty town It is also a squatter area. Zone falls under squatter areas to be cleared by the government.

(c) Site transversed by many existing Secondary Distributor Route. Coincidentally, these routes are grouped along those to be improved by the government namely Bowen Avenue. Market Road, I propose that market road which crosses the the site to Pessu, should be a dead end road after the A.C.B. Bank, after the Bridge. On the side of Pessu, the road should end at Maciver Road, forming a circular Road.

(d) Traffic congestion, causing a go-slow on Warri-Sapele Road which flanks the site on a side. This factors makes direct access into the site very uncomfortable. Thus access into the site direct from Warri-Sapele Road is not the best comfortable solution.

Proposed access will avoid the bad congested street of Warri-Sapele Road - and branch off the major access into Mcdermott Road, which is now a proposed secondary distributor route and will later by developed into a bye-pass. Mcdermott Road, joins Iyara Street, unto Cemetry Road, and later onto the Social Complex. (See Warri map for route.)

CHAPTER XVI

ATTEMPTS AT SOLVING PRACTICALLY URBANISATION PROBLEM IN CENTRE - USER'S REQUIREMENTS

Having had a look at the general set up and the present discouraging characteristics of Warri, a conclusion was drawn that the centre should be put into such use whereby the existing problems in Warri could be eradicated or rather less felt and experienced by the general populace. This use will be what is contained in the schedule, of accommodation (see chap.XVIII)) Additionally having a look at the varying advantages of the centre to each age group, then there is some ray of hope that something constructive by way of results will be achieved through the establishment of the centre.

Thus with regards to oral questionnaire, personal visits and discussions, experience of other similar centres in other places, statistical data, etc.the overriding requirements of the centre could be grouped as follows:-

(a) Recreation

(b) Educational

(c) Social

(d) Accommodation

(e) Practical

(f) Administration

(g) Communal living.

(a) RECREATION - The centre would inco-operate recreational facilities e.g. games are, boating facilities, outdoor games and indoor games. These facilities would vary from children's games unit through that for youths to adult type of game. (see Chap.XVIII Schedule) schedule of accommodation.)

(b) EDUCATIONAL:- Admittedly, the centre has educational facilities provided to enable it bridge the gap of the unemployed as well as the low standard of education. There are opportunities of learning a trade in the centre at the vocational training units, lecture theatres etc. The educational amenities makes provision for informal and formal education, depending on the users need. However, more emphasis has been laid on informal training due to the nature of people visiting the centre, though provision has been made for formal education in the library if the need arises.

(c) ACCOMMODATION - Accommodation units such as hostels have been provided in the centre to take care of all the age groups as well as ease the accommodation problems in Warri, which is one of the major cause of the problem of sanitation, health hazard and a high occupancy ratio. Thus hostel exist for transit visitors to Warri as well as those needing permanent accommodation, but have been unable to get at one, the centre thus provides them with a temporary accommodation meanwhile. Basically, there is a general zoning of the accommodation units into children, youths and adults, though occasionally there is overlapping in the youths and adult zones. This concerns married couples needing accommodation and are accompanied by their children. In such a case units have been provided in the youths and adult zone for such married couples, depending on if they are youths or adults. The hostels in the various zones accommodate both the males and females though there exist total separation in the units of both sexes. The need for such zoning in the accommodation area is due to a social welfare law -

"CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS LAW". This law states that children and adult should not occupy the same cell, because of the fear of bad influence on the children by the adults. This is the sole reason responsible for the zoning of the accommodation units.

The accommodation units are self sufficient though there is need for a general interaction in the centre with other zones.

(d) SOCIAL - The social section of the centre is an important part of the whole set up. This includes the multipurpose halls, festival plaza, amphitheatre, restaurant and parks. These spaces foster communal life and general interaction among members, f not the general populace, meeting in an informal way. This cuts accross class distinction and segregation. Activities taking place in the above named spaces are namely dances, concert display, club meetings, games such as "eyo" (Yoruba), ludo games, monopoly, chess, totopoly, scramble, draft, relaxation, conversation, a walk etc. All these activities are bound to foster communal living.

(e) PRACTICAL - Provision made for this particular activity in the centre includes dressmaking, sewing, knitting, bakery, hair dressing, and general crafts such as carving, carpentry, jewellery, weaving etc. These provide for all the age groups needing such practical training to enable them continue in life employed independently.

(f) ADMINISTRATION - This facility house the various organising agents of the centre. Being a Mid-west state government project, a lot of interest would be aroused. Thus the Ministry of Social Welfare and Information would be housed in the centre in Warri, to

direct and run the affairs of the centre. Thus workers both office and field, would be housed here, responsible for retruiting people to the centre and informing the populace of the existence of such a centre.

Additionally provision would be made for leaders of voluntary associations in this zone, so that their activities could be well organized as well as co-ordinated, while being integrated by the Social welfare officer. Facilities such as general utilities - lavatories, stores, changing rooms etc. would be well taken care off.

(g) COMMUNAL LIVING - The centre provides an environment for general interaction in the centre of all age groups and classes This way the atmesphere of isolation is eradicated and the inhabitants are involved into one "living cell". With time self-consciousness would be completely eradicated in Warri, which has that as its dominant characteristic.

SPACE ALLOCATION IN EACH ZONE

(a) RECREATION:

(i) General field - Athletics

(ii) Artificial lake for boating etc.

(iii) Viewing stands

(iv) Outdoor games - grassed surface for Athletics

- golf
- football
- Hockey Pictch
- Volleyball
- Netball

basketball

lawn tennis

(v) Children's playgroung

merry-go-round

semi-circular climing tubes

climbing mounds of concrete

rocking horse

sand pit

stepping stones

Indian Huts

climbing tree

cycling

spiral slide

climbing blocks

seesaws

swings

water-play.

(vi) Indoor Games - Multipurpose hall

bowling

Squash

table games

cinema halls.

(vii) Swimming pool - children and adults

(viii) Other Outdoor Facilities

parks

orchards

strolling alley

spectators sitting

(b) EDUCATIONAL:

(i) Domestic Science room for

Sewing - 1 unit

Bakery - 1 unit

Cooking - 1 unit

Stores - 3 units

Display platform - 1 unit.

(ii) Craftsroom

Weaving - 1 unit

Carving - 1 unit

Carpentry - 1 unit

Woodwork - 1 unit

Ceramics - 1 unit

(iii) Studios

Painting - 1 unit

Art drawings - 1 unit

Sign writing - 1 unit

Book-binding - 1 unit

Typing - 1 unit

Printing - 1 unit

(iv) Lecture Theatres (sitting 200) 3 No.

Projection room - 1 unit

Storage - 1 unit

Changing rooms - 2 unit

Group discussion rooms - 4 units

Raised dais - 1 unit

(v) Workshops

Mechanic - 1 unit

Driving - 1 unit

Brick-laying - 1 unit

Poultry keeping - 1 unit

Metal work - 1 unit

(vi) Exhibition Area - Indoors and Outdoors

For products of the vocational training educational facilities.

(vii) Library - Formal education

100 readers

10,000 volumes of books

Staff Area

Book storage

(viii) Offices - Instructors - for all Training Units

Instructors

Changing rooms, showers, toilets

Storage

External work space

Darkrooms.

(ix) Ancilliary

Photography

Hairdressing.

(c) ACCOMMODATION - HOSTELS

Children's zone - male and female

(i) 300 males, 100 females

(ii) Remand home - 50 inmates - males and females

(iii) Approved school - 50 inmates - males and females

Dining halls and kitchen

Reception and waiting

Staff accommodation

Porters

Laundry, Central linen room

Common rooms/Multipurpose halls

Toilets, showers, baths

Playground/courtyard.

Youths zone - male and female/couples

(i) 300 males, 100 females, 50 married couples

(ii) Multipurpose halls

(iii) Remand home - 100 inmates

(iv) Dining and kitchen, store

(v) Vocational training

(vi) Common rooms/reception

(vii) Playground/courtyard

(viii) External working areas

(ix) Staff accommodation

(x) Porters

(xi) Baths, Toilets, showers, cloakroom

(xii) Central linen room - laundry.

Adults zone - male, female, married couple

(i) 150 males, 100 females, 100 married couples 50 aged.

(ii) Occupational therapy

(iii) Vocational training

(iv) Multipurpose halls - Indoor games

(v) Playground/courtyard

(vi) Common room/reception

(vii) Dining/kitchen/storage

(viii) Laundry/linen room

(ix) Staff accommodation

(x) Porters

(xi) Baths, toilets, showers, cloakroom

(d) SOCIAL:

(i) Amphitheatre

(ii) Cinema hall

(iii) Banquet halls

(iv) Multipurpose halls - for indoor games

(v) Festival plaza

(vi) Entrance hall - indoor games

(vii) Restaurants/kitchen bar, food, drinks, snacks

(viii) Parks

(ix) Orchards

(x) Foyer - ticket box room

- reception/inquiry

- waiting

- indoor games

- adverticement/notices

- exhibition.

(xi) Lounge

(xii) Toilets/stores

(e) PRACTICAL. (see Educational Facilities)

(f) ADMINISTRATION - 100 Offices

(i) Chief Social Welfare Officer - 1

(ii) Assistant Chief Social Welfare Officer - 1

(iii) Social Welfare Officers - 8

(iv) Assistant Social Welfare Officers - 8

(v) Voluntary Association leaders - 7

(vi) Assistant Voluntary Association Leaders - 7

(vii) General Offices

(viii) Social Welfare Field Workers - 50

(ix) Switch room

(x) Storage

(xi) Utilities - Toilets

(xii) Conference rooms

(xiii) Committee rooms

(xiv) Library - 100 volumes

(xv) Banks - 1

(xvi) Shop - 1

(xvii) Snack bar

(xviii) Welfare Colony - Clinic

(xix) Advertisement.

(g) COMMUNAL LIVING - Male and Females

A zone of general interaction

(i) Lecture Theatres - 3

(ii) Exhibition - indoors and external

(iii) Amphitheatres

(iv) Snack bar/restaurant

(v) Cinema hall

(vi) Multipurpose halls

(vii) Museum

(viii) Festival plaza

(ix) Banquet halls

(x) Vocational training units

(xi) Library

(xii) Workshop

(xiii) Concert hall.

CHAPTER XVII

DESIGN AND UTILISATION REQUIREMENTS OF EACH FACILITY

(A) RECREATION

General Athletics Field: This will be the normal size of a competition athletics field - 174.5 x 20 m in area. This is located in the low land area flanking the river shores in the Recreational zone. This field will be maintained as a complete greenry planted with beautiful grass which will develope to an admirable lawn. The athletic field has 400 m track running right round.

The field will be used for outdoor recreational activities such as football, hockey pitch, cricket etc. Around the field on a side are a few sitting tiers for spectators. It is hoped that this field can be used for athletic activities by the Sports Organisation if need be because the present Warri athletic stadium is dilapidated.

Other facilites such as an artificial lake for boating, swimming pool, and games court for the following games have been provided:- Golf, volleyball, Basketball, lawn tennis, strolling alley have been provided at the beach on the river shores, as well as parks in the open greenry. Very close to the parks are orchard fields which provide beautifull strolling avenue for lovers. Arrangement and design of the recreation zone is in such a way that it can foster adequate interaction and intermingling of the populace. The recreation zone is situated at the end of the design focal axis of the centre. Infact activities going on in the recreation zone are visible on entry at the centre through the main access. The recreation facility

Be realistic about it. Unless you've ...yway — and incorporate figure exer... way. And enjoy it.



Your child at the minder's

ALL over the world, these days, most working mothers are compelled to foster out their children because for various reasons they must go out to work.

Here at home (in Nigeria) dailyminding centres are springing up fast and working mothers are patronising them in no small way. Some mothers have three or more children in these centres.

But the big questions are: How are these centres organised? Do their standards compare favourably with their counterparts elsewhere? What does the law require of these centres? How are they financed?

These are some of the questions that proprietresses of some of the centres will be answering on this page next Friday. So watch out.

LEFT: Some children at play at one of the Surulere childminding centres.

FIG. 11. CHILDREN'S MINDING HOME.. CHILDREN DROPPED BY WORKING MOTHERS..

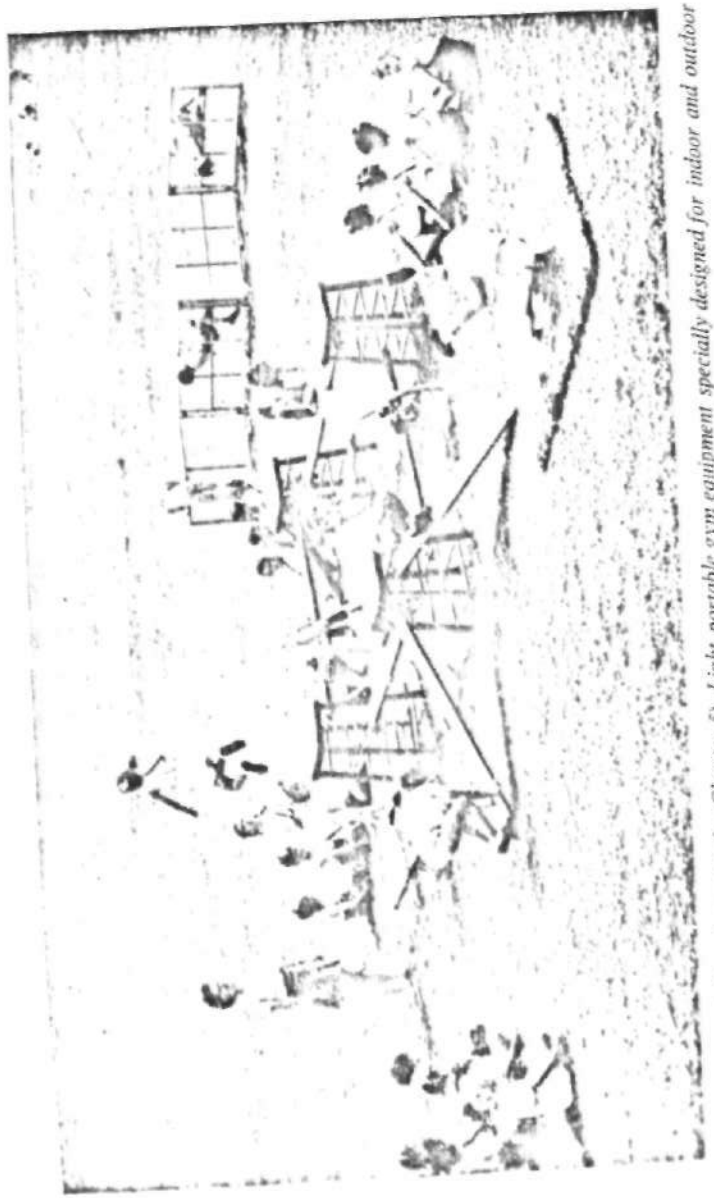


FIG. 12. Essex Agility Apparatus (v. Chapter 5). Light portable gym equipment specially designed for indoor and outdoor use in primary schools

but, while many of the dimensions given are of universal application for Secondary schools, it must be remembered that all these designs were made for a particular school, to suit its own curriculum, and to fit in with the particular method of construction employed there.

(iii) *Equipment for Instruction—Chalkboard, notice and pin-up boards*

Chalkboards: The term 'chalkboard' as opposed to 'blackboard' is deliberately used in this context, since white chalk on a black surface is by no means the only appropriate contrast that can be obtained for demonstration purposes. It is unfortunate that the choice of type and colour of chalkboard to be installed in a school is all too seldom the direct concern of the architect. It is, after all, the focal point of almost all teaching spaces and, as such, plays a dominant role in the decoration and lighting of these rooms. In Primary schools, it is true, the chalkboard may be a movable one, but in Secondary and, to a lesser extent, Junior schools it is important that the architect should know what colour and size of chalkboard is to be used since, in addition to having to relate it to the decoration and lighting, he may have to arrange for it to be incorporated with a screen for projection purposes (as mentioned in chapter 14).

There are two main types of chalkboard fitting—the wall mounted (i.e. vertical- or horizontal-sliding, or reversible), and revolving fabric types. The vertical-sliding and revolving fabric types are most likely to be met with in lecture theatres and science demonstration rooms, their main advantage being that they offer a large writing space within a comparatively small focal area.

The horizontal-sliding or reversible chalkboards are the ones in most general use. The main attributes of these, as of any good chalkboards, are as follows:

(i) The chalkboard must be of adequate size, and its whole area within convenient reach. (The usual clear dimensions of a chalkboard are 3 ft. by 3 ft. per section, which means that, making allowance for a 1 in. framing in hardwood all round, the overall dimensions of the fitting will be 3 ft. 2 in. by 6 ft. 4 in. for two horizontal-sliding boards, 3 ft. 2 in. by 9 ft. 6 in. for three, and 3 ft. 2 in. by 12 ft. 8 in. for four. When the units are reversible not more than two or, at the most, three will be needed.)

(ii) The surface of the board must be sufficiently matt to obviate specular reflection and must have sufficient 'bite' to ensure a good dense chalk line. (This last requirement is particularly important when a comparatively light coloured board is to be used).

(iii) The surface must be durable or, at least, easily maintained (e.g. by painting).

(iv) It must be capable of being cleaned by a dry duster.

(v) The actual colour of the board may be chosen to harmonize with the general colour scheme (or vice versa). Modern lighting practice favours the use of rela-

is aimed at attaining emotional and mental release. *(See schedule of accommodation size of space allocated.)

Recreational playgrounds are provided for each accommodation zonal units, but it is ensured in the design that these playgrounds merge as well as flow into the main recreation zone.

Facilities such as the following are provided in the playground within the children's accommodation zone:- merry-go-round semi-circular climbing tubes, climbing mounds of concrete, rocking house, sand pit, stepping stones, Indian huts, climbing trees, cycling hard track, spiral slide, see-saws, swings climbing blocks, water play etc. *(See general site layout for location on playground.)

Within the adult accommodation units games facilities such as bowling, squash and indoor games have been provided, to take place in the multi-purpose hall.

(B) EDUCATIONAL

This facility is found both in the General interaction zone and the accommodation zone. The former is meant solely for transit users, and occassionally for those in residence, while the later is meant just for those in residence. This is because the residential units are meant to be a "living cell" self-sufficient. Thus instead of moving down to the General Interaction zone before attaining educational benefits, these can be obtained within the living units. Additionally there are some of these training facilities for the delinquents in the Remand home within the accommodation zone. These units are to

to be used for the training and upbringing of the delinquents until a time when they are deemed fit to join up with the good children, without influencing.them.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

These training facilities would be used mainly by members of the centre for vocational and non-vocational pursuits. Additionally, with the scarcity of Commercial Schools within Warri, the facilities in the centre could be used advantageously by students of the few existing Commercial Schools. Also there is the possible advantage that students of the higher classes in the commercial schools would be of immense help in coaching the young unemployed from the town who visit the centre in order to benefit from the educational training programmes.

The vocational training units - ten in number have a workshop attatched to each training cluster. Considering the necessary equipment and a conducive training environment, the size of each training unit is large enough to accommodate a normal class of 30 students each.

Other training educational programmes exist for children of kindergaten and nursery classes as well as for the adults. The children's classes take place in the multipurpose halls located in the children's accommodation unit. Special staff are employed to take care and taach these children at this tender age.

As for the adults, literacy classes are organised for the needy illiterates. This exercise is meant for both transit and adults in residence. Thus this exercise takes place in the multi-purpose halls, lecture theatres and common room. In the later

FIG. 13. NURSERY SCHOOL.. CHILDREN PLAYRM.

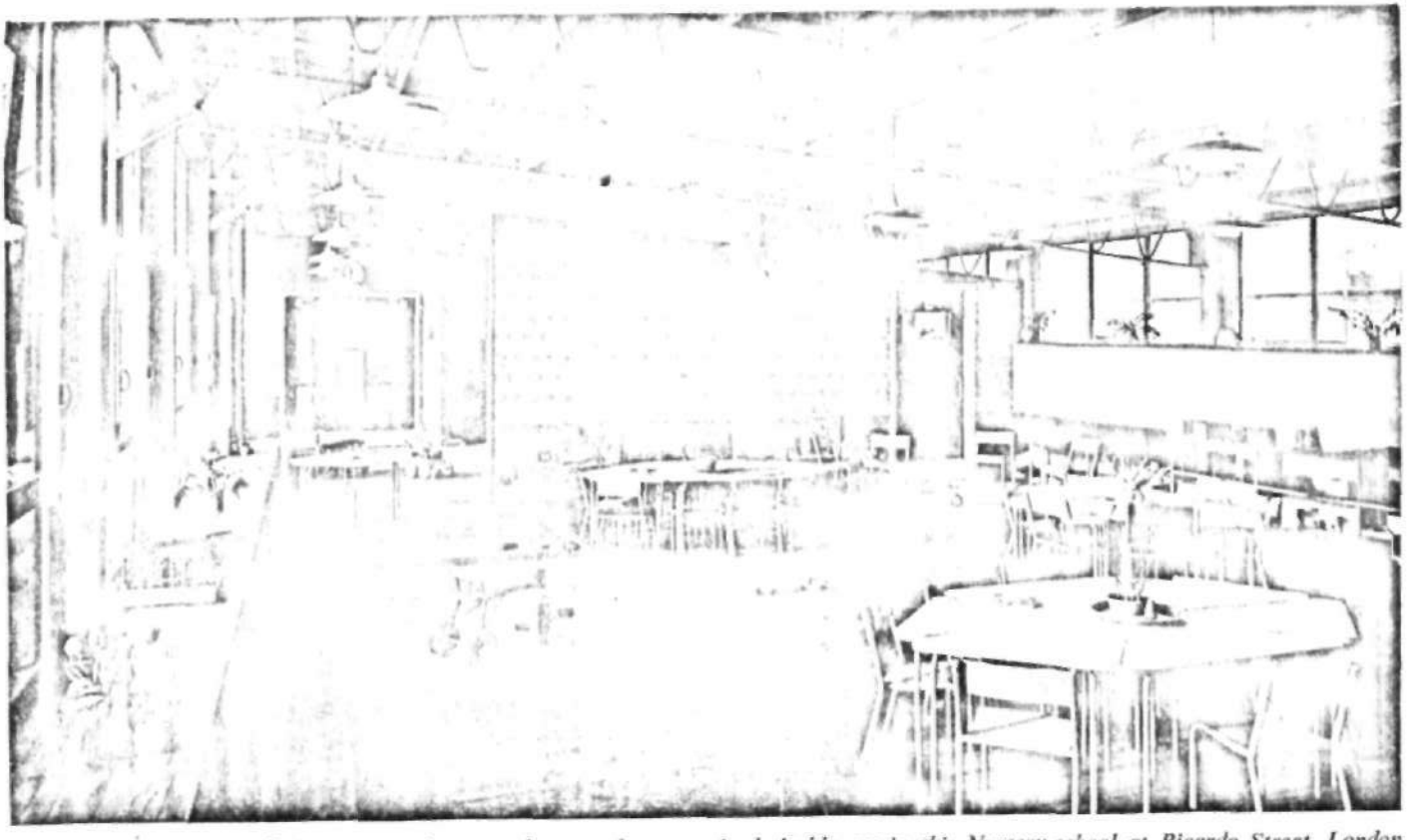


Fig. 17. A certain degree of separation between the two playrooms is desirable, as in this Nursery school at Ricardo Street, London. Architects, Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall

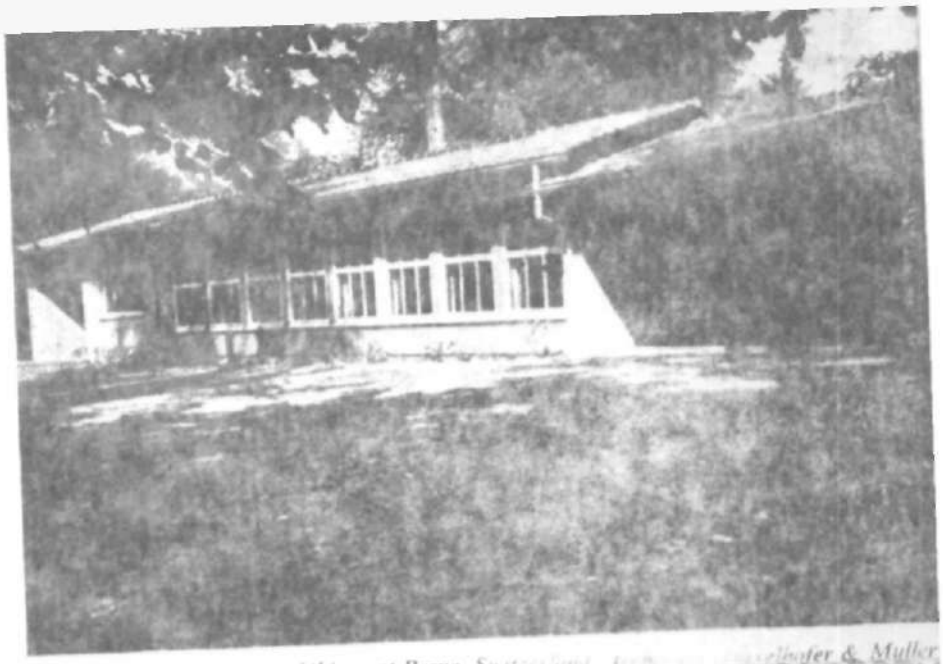


Fig. 18. School for young children at Berne, Switzerland, by Atelier 5. Hostettler & Muller



Fig. 19. Everything in this room is in scale with the children. Cookham Nursery School, Berkshire. Architect, J. C. Stillman

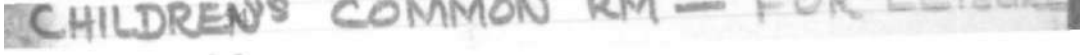




Fig. 25. Some children, like this one, are confirmed individualists and concentrate intensely on their self-chosen occupation

FIG. 16: CHILD IN THE "ISOLATION ROOM"..
..PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL WORK SPACE..



Fig. ~~26~~. One of the favourite pastimes with very young children is imitating the day-to-day jobs of their mothers

FIG. 17.

•• CHILDREN NURSERY – EXTERNAL WORKING SPACE ••



Fig. ~~27~~. Sanitary fittings also need to be in scale with the children. Ricardo Street Nursery school, London. Architects, Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall

FIG. 18. CHILDREN'S CLOAKROOM ••



Fig. 37. There is no need for outside teaching spaces to be in the form of a continuous terrace. An informal lay-out like this is very much more suitable

FIG. 8. EXTERNAL WORKING SPACE FOR CHILDREN...

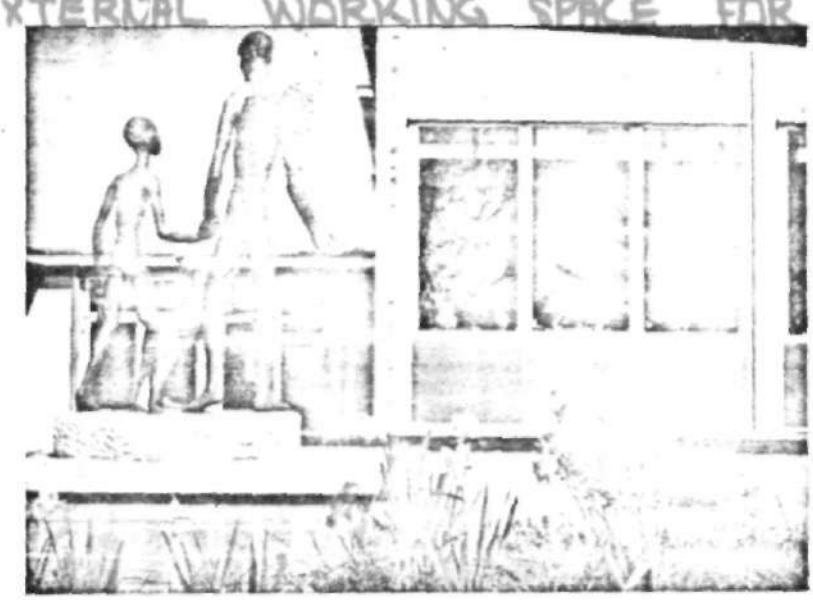


Fig. 38. A small part (½% to 1%) of the cost of a school can be devoted to sculpture or murals. Aboyne Lodge school, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. County architect, C. H. Aslin

FIG. 20. SCULPTURE GARDEN..

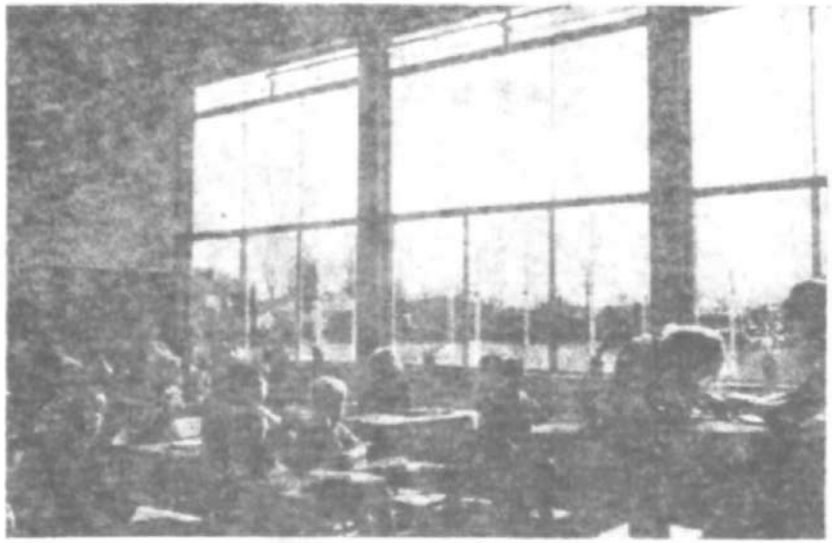


Fig. 44. The fact that furniture and fittings are in scale with the children emphasizes that the height of the room is not

FIG. 23. INTERNAL CHILDREN PLAYROOM

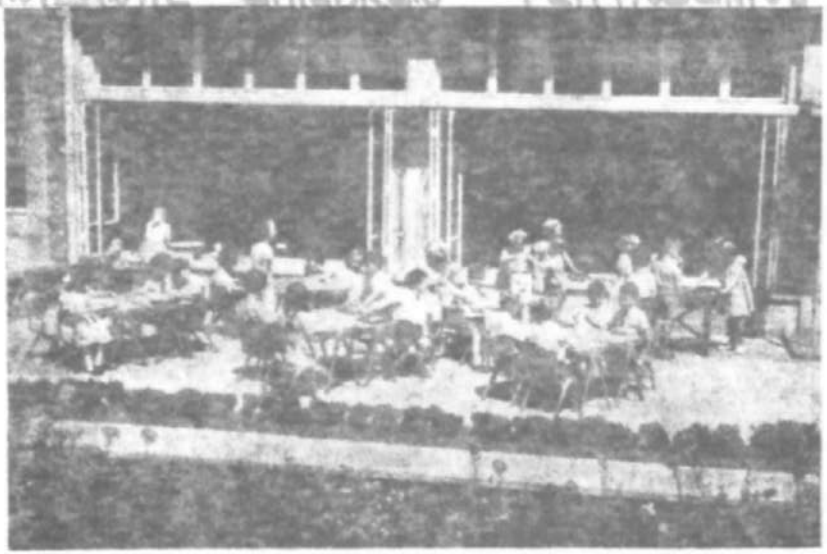
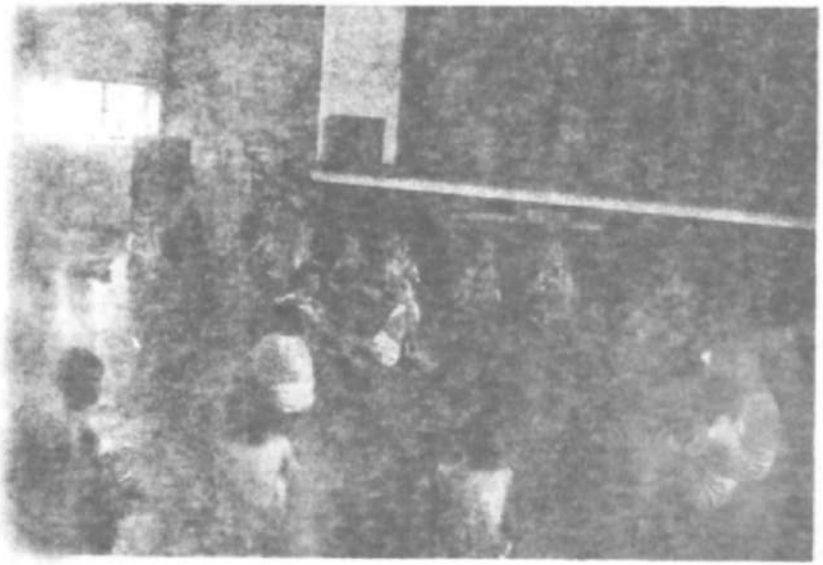


Fig. 45. Flowers and a stream running past the terrace add to the pleasure of learning out of doors. Moorlands Infant school, Bath, Somerset

FIG. 25. CHILDREN OUTDOOR LEARNING SPACE



This is an example of how children tend to group themselves in circles, and why halls should therefore be square on plan

FIG. 24. CHILDREN INDOOR PLAYROOM



Young children will climb anything they can. A simple erection of welded pipes is one easy method of providing an outlet for this healthy urge

FIG. 26. OUTDOOR PLAYAREA

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42. Typical group activities being carried on in a Junior school classroom

FIG. 21. CARPENTRY WORKSHOP

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heights
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in No. 1
children
light in
naffected
ed to be
to make

for both



43. The same concentration and tendency to split into small groups is to be found amongst infants. Carr Mill school, St. Helen's, Lancashire. Designed by M. Ward, Borough Engineer

FIG. 22. SMALL WORKING GROUPS — NURSERY



Fig. ~~74~~. At the Wokingham school, one housecraft room is laid out for normal instruction, in contrast to the other *(see overleaf)*

FIG. 87. HOUSECRAFT — HOME ECONOMICS

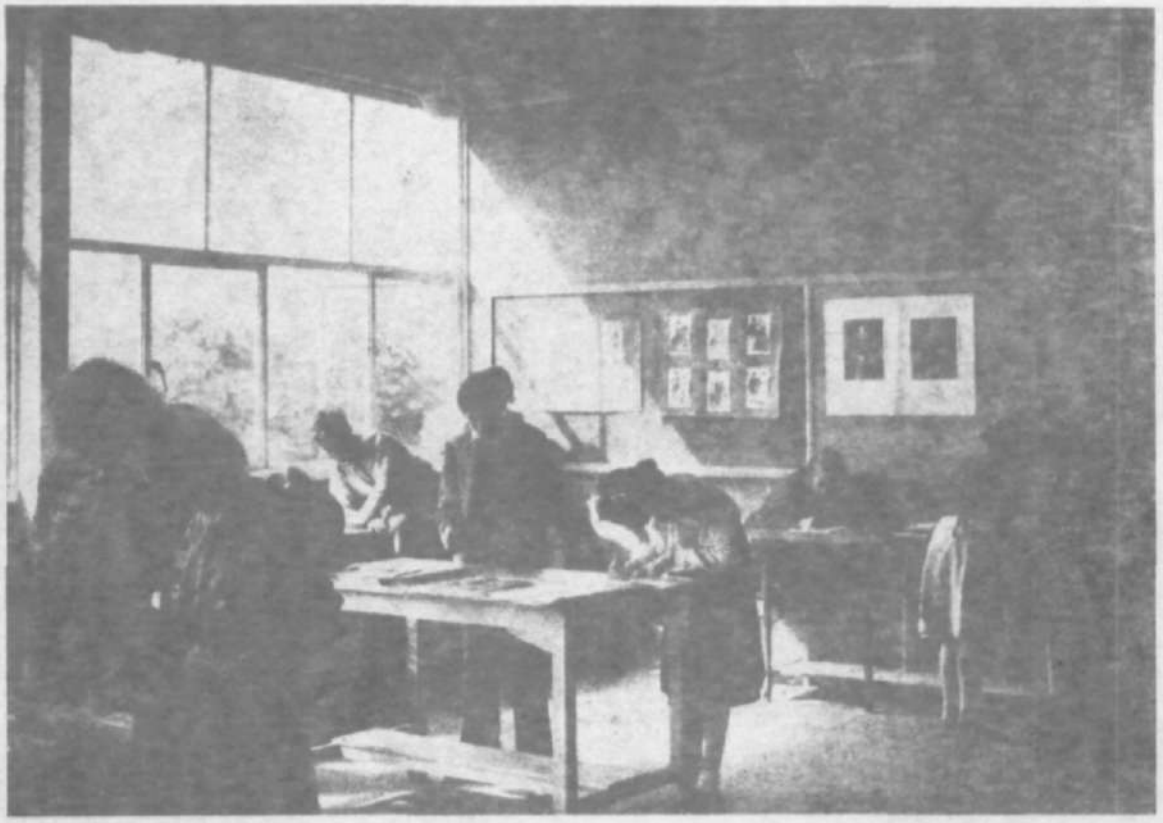


Fig. 68. A group of children working on their own in one of the work spaces in the Wokingham Secondary Modern school, Berkshire. Architects, Ministry of Education Development Group

FIG. 28. HOUSECRAFT — NEEDLEWORK



Fig. 75. This housecraft room is designed as a series of small kitchens, using gas, electricity and solid fuel, so that, in each case three or four girls can learn in conditions similar to those in their own future homes

FIG. 29. HOUSECRAFT — COOKERY

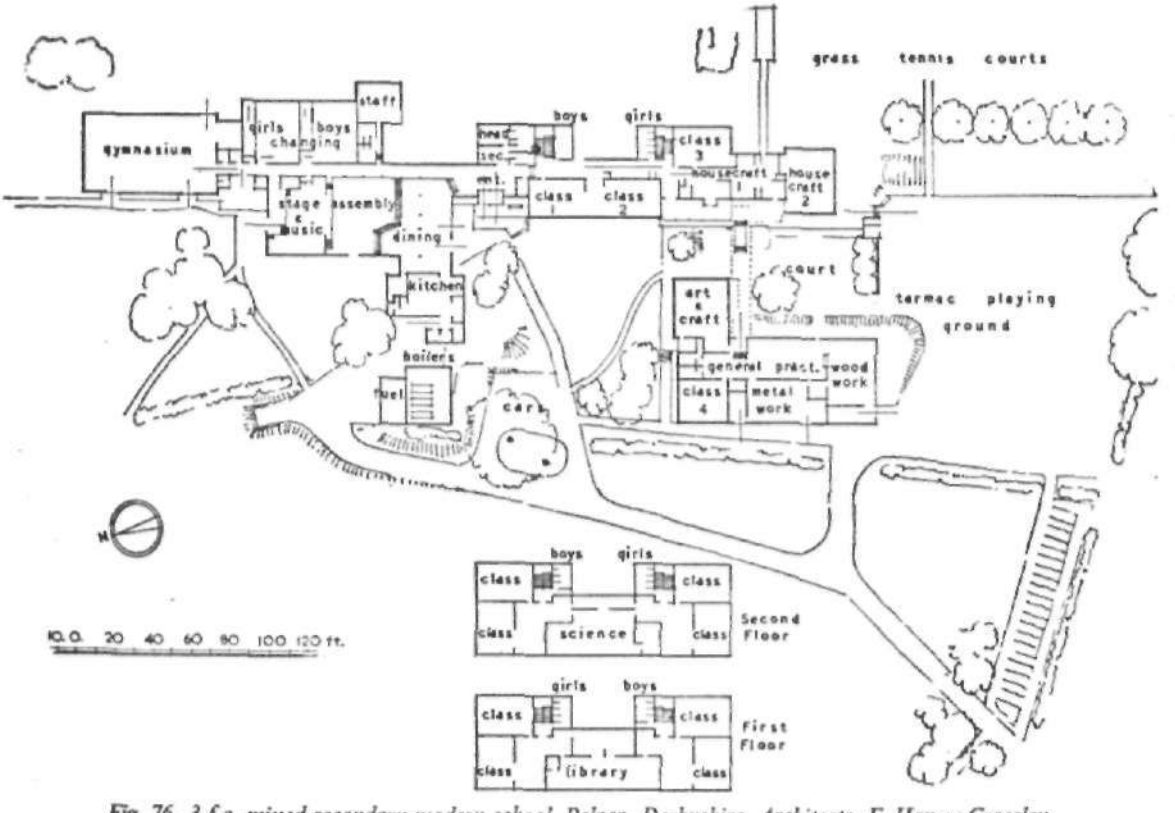


Fig. 76. 3 f.e. mixed secondary modern school, Belper, Derbyshire. Architects, F. Hamer Crossley, County architect, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education Development Group (1952-3)



Fig. 48. Furniture that is light enough to be moved easily by the children themselves is important if full use is to be made of outdoor teaching spaces

FIG. 30. OUTDOOR TEACHING SPACE



Fig. 49. Hard paved playgrounds should not be the only outdoor areas for child to play on. Sand pits and grass are needed, especially for infants. Aboyne Lo school, St. Albans, Hertfordshire. County architect, C. H. Aslin

FIG. 31. CHILDREN'S PLAYAREA — OUTDOOR

Pupils' lockers and classroom shelving and cupboards

ɔvision made in Primary schools for the ngings is a shoe cage under every child's hat ɔrms part of the cloakroom equipment (q.v.) wever, it is desirable that every child should ɛr as close as possible to the teaching room home' or form base. They should, therefore, areas throughout the school, and will not be ıey should in no circumstances be placed on corridor, the effective width of which should ısive of the area occupied by the lockers.

space is required for each locker, and the s than 12 in. They can be arranged in two, should be remembered that even the tallest le comfortably to reach above 6 ft. 2 in., and om shelf of the lowest locker should be at floor. Either hardwood or sheet metal can ion but, in either case, precautions should be sy slamming of doors.

for books and other articles in constant use, locked away, nor to be kept in a separate dvantage in both Primary and Secondary table, their usefulness is greatly increased. eed 8 in. to 10 in., they can be constructed tal, and designed in units to fit in with cup- They should not, however, be so liberally upon useful pin-up or bench-top working

nches: Whether or not separate storerooms mpossible to over-assess the need for storage area itself, so long as the effective teaching duced thereby. Cupboards with or without elf units, and display cabinets are needed in ıching rooms. If they are arranged along one furnished with a continuous top, they can ɔrking surface. For Primary schools the top 1 ft. 8 in. to 1 ft. 10 in., and, for Secondary ft. 8 in.

uipment in Building Bulletin No. 8 gives extra e of fitting designed for the school at Wok

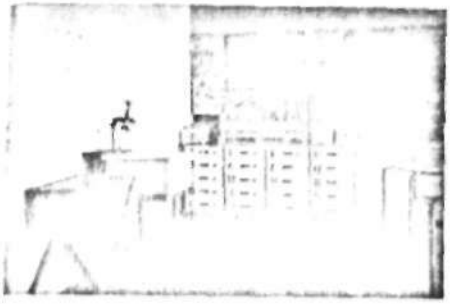


Fig. ~~121.~~ A corner of a typical infants' classroom in a Hertfordshire school, showing sink, storage unit, pin-up board and chalk board



Fig. ~~122.~~ P. designed by

FIG 32 STAFF ROOM

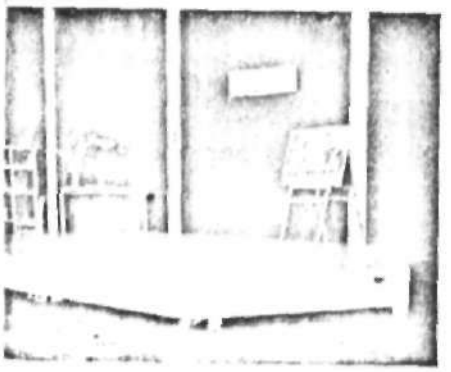


Fig. ~~123.~~ Portable platform units, Wyken Croft Infants school, Coventry, designed by Architects' Co-operative Partnership

FIG 33 SOLITARY ROOM



Fig. ~~124~~

FIG 34 CONVE





Fig. 99. In this example of a top lighted woodwork room the bench tops are well lighted, but the contrast between the openings and the surrounding area of ceiling appears to be excessive

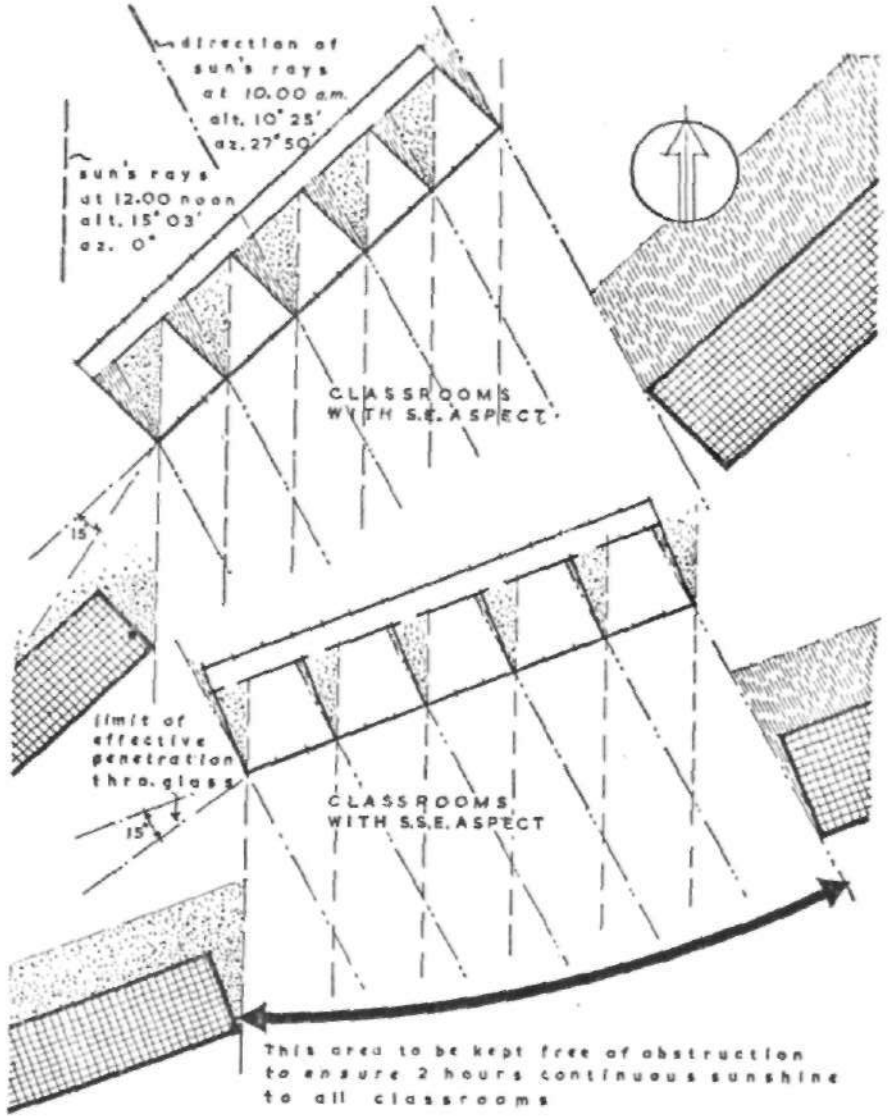
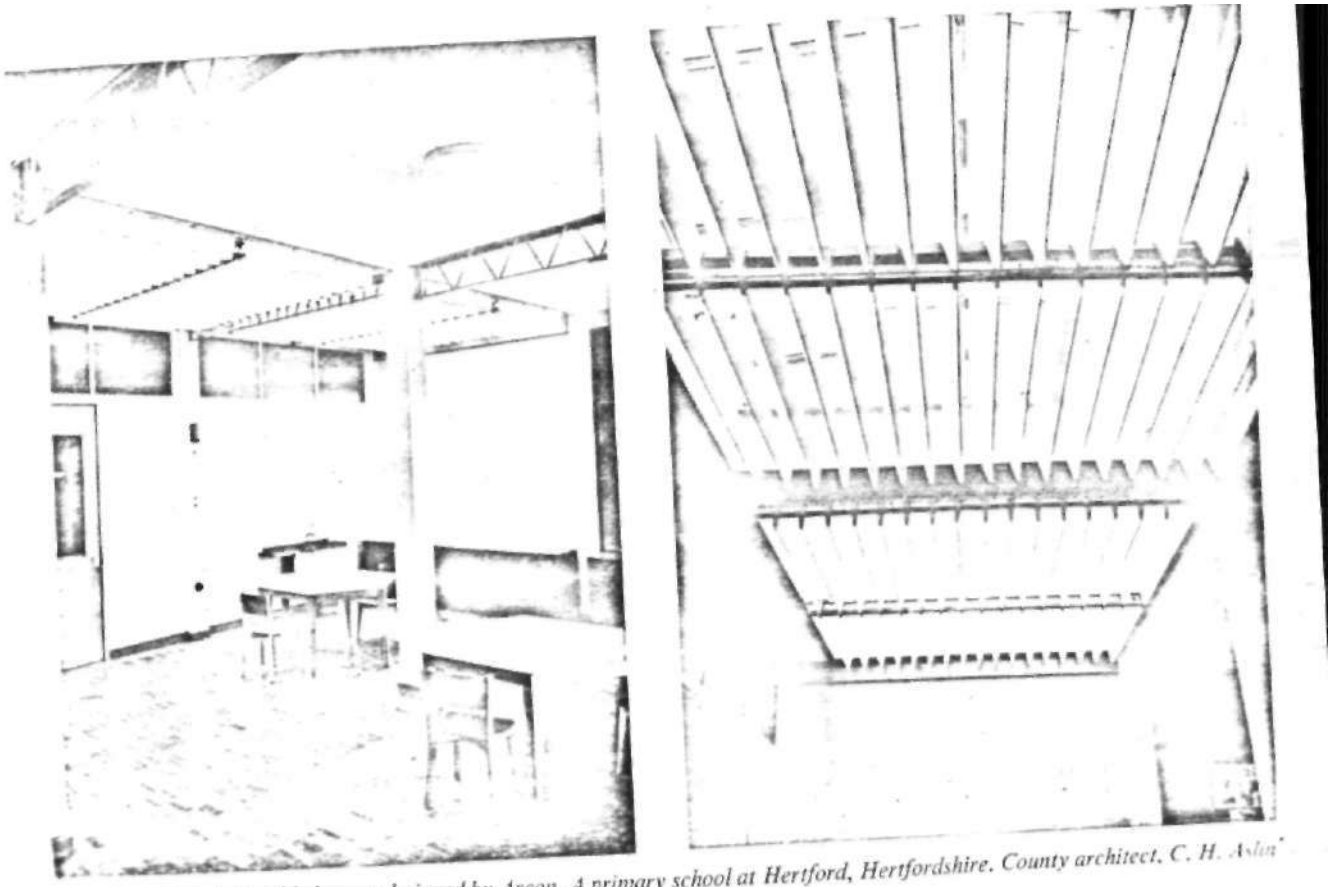


Fig. 100. Sunlight. The siting of classrooms to ensure the admission of winter sun for a minimum of two hours. It will be noted that the more southerly aspect gives a more effective penetration



Figs. 96 and 97. Adjustable louvres designed by Arcon. A primary school at Hertford, Hertfordshire. County architect, C. H. Aslin

FIG. 98 CHILDREN'S PLAY ROOM

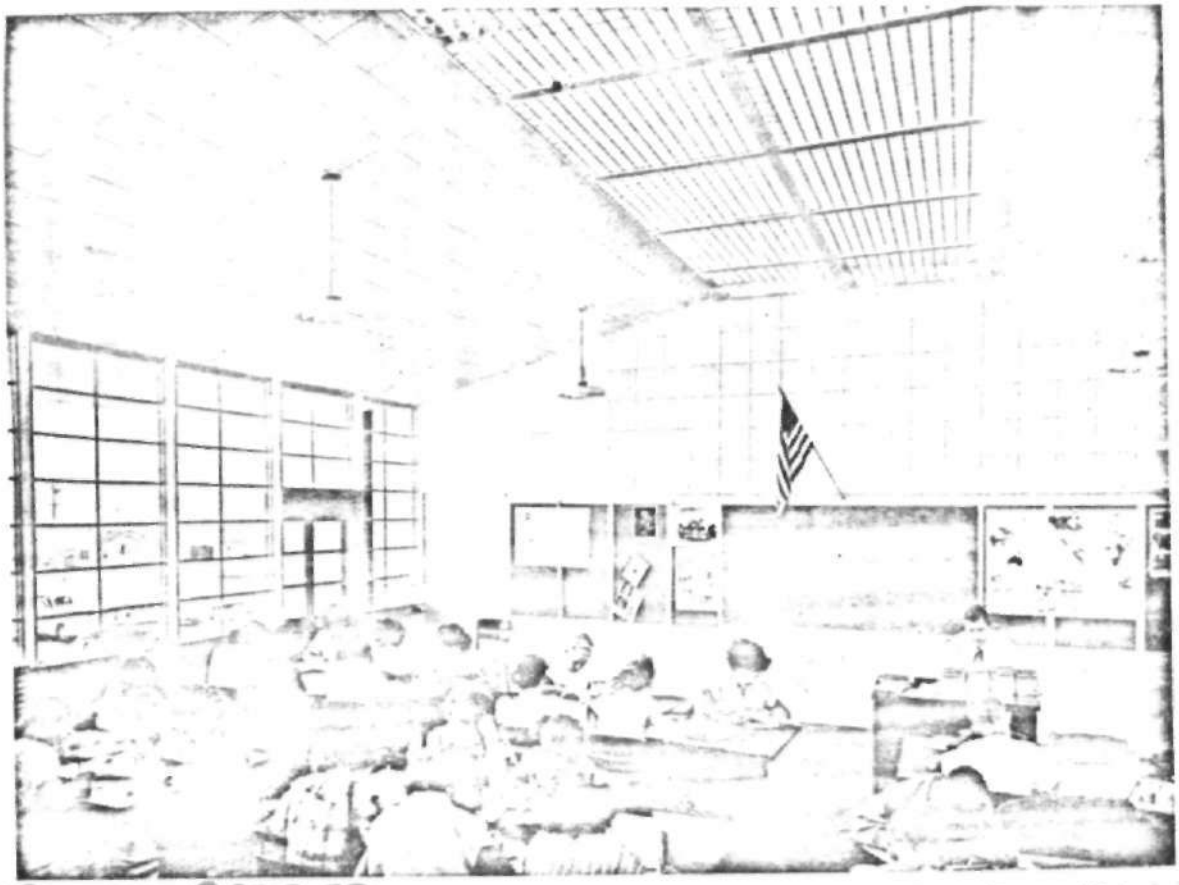


Fig. 98. Studio space with top light in Barstow Union High school, California. Architects, Kump and Falk

thirty light chairs will probably
ıld be possible quickly to bring
dience is to be seated.

ıt thirty music stands, will be
least 200 sq. ft., since instru-
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c.

e teaching of needlecraft is not
xcept in girls' Grammar schools
odern schools of differing sizes,
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subject; such a room must be
r the purpose of the following
l be used exclusively for needle-

rm of stitching to dressmaking
room, dependent upon whether
ils. A large simple space of 900
wall benches under the windows
les for different purposes can be
ined-off alcove, with full-length
uld be, if possible, additional to

l Windows

s do not ask for anything greater
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naterials are a great strain on the
ally good. Sill levels will need to
wall benches.

Lighting

to artificial illumination and a
er sq. ft. should, preferably, be
roperly phased to avoid flicker,



Fig. 82. A music room in a school at Zürich, Switzerland. Architects, Kraher, Bosshardt and Forrer

FIG. 38. MUSIC ROOM



Fig. 83. Well distributed lighting should be provided in needlework rooms; otherwise with tables of the type shown here, some girls are bound to sit in their own light

FIG. 39. NEEDLEWORK ROOM

venue; teaching is more or less informal.

DESIGN OBJECTIVES OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING UNITS

(a) Posibility of quiet work in small groups even if there are two groups occupying a space.

(b) Flexibility of educational spaces - posibility of partition a cell, to achieve two cells.

(c) Provide a wide range of facilities of art, crafts, woodwork etc. and a large choise of material to meet possible varying demand.

(d) Possible arrangement of working equipment and machines in such a way that it does not hinder circulation and working space.

(e) Adequate storage for finished and unfinished work, bulky and light works.

(f) Division of training area into noisy and quiet zones.

(g) Possible exhibition and display space for finished or unfinished works showing developmental process, apart from the major exhibition space.

(h) Provision of external space for messy work, or works needing direct sunlight.

(i) Accessibility of training units direct from outside for delivery of materials.

(j) Possible use of walls for display and aesthetical purposes.

(k) Architectural solution for acoustic ceiling and walls due to the nature of work taking place in these units.

(See sub-heading education under attempts at solving practically urbanisation problem in the centre- user requirements for a breakdown of units provided in the training units.)

LIBRARY

Apart from the practical educational programme, provision have been made for a library, to supply those needing a formal education. It is a place which could provide transit visitors into Warri as well as those who have excelled in their educational pursuits, a place for reference as well as mental development.

This facility will be of great importance as an asset beacuse at present theiw is no existing good library in Warri save the Midwest State Mobile Library Services which is not very reliable because it goes to Warri once in a fortnight and it has limited books because of its mobile nature. Additionally, Warri being an institutional town, inspite of its commercial/business orientation, the library would be a strategic asset to the students in raising the low educational standard experienced in Warri as of now.

However, it must be noted that this library is a small one compared to the demand - having 10,000 volumes as well as sitting facilities. Notably, this library should be located in the quiet zone of the General Interaction Zone of the Centre.

The library is small in size, because the centre lays more emphasis on informal practical education rather than the formal mental-tapping education. Eligibility for usage of the library would be through registration and an issued membership card. Thus an effective control could be enforced especially when it can be realised that it is possible that books are damage or stolen.

The library would be an open space, with prevision for the Librarian's room and utilities such as toilets, and book storage.

Lecture theatres:- This is provided to serve both transit visitors, those in residence and the inhabitants of the town. Lectures, talks and seminars would be delivered in the lecture theatres. Lectures and talks would be on a wide range of topics e.g. moral, educational, technical etc.

Attached to the lecture theatres are the following:- changing rooms, stages, projection rooms, toilets, showers etc. This will enable the staff demonstrators to change into neat clothes after a session of activities.

(C) ACCOMMODATION

(1) Children's Hostel:- This meant to accommodate children of kindergarten, nursery and primary school age. There are no sex limitations on the hostel intake, because within the accommodation units there are sexual demarcation into male and female units. Transit childrens residents in town who need a temporary accommodation are accommodated. Children who are just on a visit to Warri for leadership training e.g. in children's organisation such as Brownie Girls Guide, Children's Day Celebration etc. could gain accommodation in the Centre.

Additionally provision is made for the working mother's children in the Children's Minding Home. Working mothers could drop their children in the Centre on their way to work and while returning home, collect them on their way. This is a great help to working mothers in view of the fact that nannies afe very difficult to come by nowadays. The Authorities of the Centre employes women who are unemployed especially victims of broken homes to care for the children. This way the problem of un-

employment is reduced while indirectly helping working mothers. There is also Remand home within this children's accommodation for delinquent children. Attempts have been made to separate these delinquent children from the good ones by providing them a separate playground. The important thing about this aspect, is that the delinquent children are in a position to learn from the good ones when it is time for them to mix. Infact it does not take long for the delinquent child to be rehabilitated.

It is possible for the administrator of this accommodation unit to live with the children, this way they learn faster. Thus accommodation should be provided for the staff. Infact a home setting of a mother and child is established which will be more effective in improving the delinquent nature of the children.

Entry into the Hostel units will be greatly scrutinised by the officials to avoid indiscriminate movements as well as a possible bad influence from adults at the reception in the Common room.

Vocational training units are inbuilt for children in residence. Orphans will also be accommodated. To avoid a feeling of isolation, the children's hostel will be planned in units of ten (10) children with three (3) staffs officiating.

Central Linen Room - This is provided in all the accommodation units - children, youths and adults. The laundry of occupants is done thereby employed staff. The laundry/linen room is located very close to the kitchen/dining units which serve the hostel.

Youths Hostel - This is also meant for transit youths as well as inhabitants moving into Warri faced with accommodation problems. Youths for leadership training in Warri in connection with the youth clubs given temporary accommodation.

Staff would be employed in the Centre to take care of the hostels, thus accommodation units would also be provided for them within the hostels.

Scrutiny will be an important element of the hostels. This is because a lot of moral laxity have been associated with existing hostels such as those established by Y.W.C.A. in some of our cities. Such hostels have developed into a brothel, thus discouraging prospective customers from seeking accommodation there. Therefore, to attain a good, clean and disciplined atmosphere in the hostel, there is a reception at the common room and an inquiry to scrutinize visitors. Infact opposite sexes are not allowed into the other sex's hostel, except when they are parents or relations. This category of relations can be discovered for the application form filled before attaining accommodation in the hostel.

This brings about the need for a common room and office/ storage space for the receptionist, also a key board.

A Remand home for youths is inco-operated into this accommodation zone, but these are demarcated as in the children's zone to avoid bad influence. These delinquent youths undergo a training process in varying vocations.

Provision is made in the hostels to accommodate Porters both in the common rooms reception and in the accommodation units.

Dining, kitchen, laundry and linen room are attached to the hostels. Multipurpose halls are provided for indoor games such as squash, badminton, table tennis etc, and table games in the general common rooms.

Accommodation units are separated into male and female zones, with interaction only in the dining and games rooms to enhance moral standard. The zone is divided into rooms accommodating two occupants. Utilities such as toilets and bathrooms are grouped to cater for a cluster of units. A specific zone is singled out for married youths who have come into the hostel with their families.

ADULTS HOSTEL

Provision is made for male, female and adult married couples who have come into residence with their families. Thus apart from the units which are in the units of twos and single rooms, there are units large enough to accommodate a family. (See schedule of accommodation for room numbers allocated to each group.)

This facility is meant to provide for transit visitors to Warri, business workers, delegates for leadership training to Warri and those needing temparary accommodation.

Staffs will be employed to cater for the hostels by way of maintainance, porters and laundry men. Thus office accommodation should be provided for these. A reception/inquiry would be located in the common room to scrutinize entry.

The accommodation units will be designed in such a way that privacy is maintained though there are two occupants in a room, to enable the attainment of the essential element of communal living in the habitable units.

Occupational therapy for the aged will take place in the multipurpose hall. Vocational training will also take palce in the multipurpose halls or in the external working space.

Indoor games such as bowling for the aged and table games, squash etc. will take place in the multipurpose hall and the common room. The courtyard and playground, situated within the accommodation units would be used for games and sitting out.

Dining, kitchen, laundry and linen room will be attached to the accommodation units. Provision should be made for staffs e.g. Porters, Hall administrators, Clerks, Receptionist, as well as offices for them.

Amenities such as toilets, bathrooms, showers, clakroom, changing rooms should be provided.

Generally, the following should be maintained in the design of the hostels.

- Privacy
- Control and scrutiny
- Security from intruders
- Efficient management
- Good maintainance
- Quietness.

(D) SOCIAL

This zone is basically one of general interaction among the populace. It is typified by "public gathering" either at a point or passing through.

Amphitheatre - this should be located at a point where it can be easily identified. The form of the amphitheatre should

look very much like the configuration of the land. Owing to the wetness experienced in Warri, this theatre would be covered, to protection for users during the rainy seasons. Activities such as festival dances, cultural competitions, motor shows etc. will take place in the Amphitheatre. This theatre is designed to accommodate 500 people sitting.

Cinema Hall

This is yet another public social space, designed to accommodate 300 people sitting. This facility is very important in Warri, in view of the fact that there is a general absence of a descent cinema house in Warri. The few available are all open halls, which are generally out of use during the hazardious wet season of Warri.

Banquet Halls

This is a public space used occassionally for banquets, dinners and other august occassions, especially during the festival times, e.g. Christmas, Nww Year, Easter, Okere Juju etc. Infact this facility would be a good asset to the Authorities, because there will always be the struggle to get at something - a room for a party. This will be located in the general interaction zone, which is the main public zone of the Centre. Provision is made to accommodate 100 people sitting.

ENTRANCE HALL, RECEPTION, AND INFORMATION

This is the major entry axis, through which people troop into the Centre, this is why it is a typical social space. Infact during this process of entry or exit, intimate personal knowledge of people can take place. Actually, there are cases where life-long friends have been made this way.

Due to the strategic role played by these spaces, the entrance hall should be so located strategically to be easily identifiable. Accessibility to all parts of the Centre should be possible from this space. Provision should be made for waiting space at a side of the entrance hall, but it should be ensured that obstruction to the main flow traffic does not occur.

Paid staff and receptionists would be employed for the information and reception areas. This staff will work in shifts due to the tasking nature of the job, because the centre has to be open for 24 hours of the day. The receptionist and information would have communication links with other zones of the Centre. They would deal with registration, and enrolment of members, inquiry, subscriptions, complaints etc.

Adjacent to the entrance is the foyer/general rest room which has a visual connection with the entrance hall. All advertisement for jobs, notices etc. will be displayed there. The entrance hall will serve as an exhibition space for the works produced in the educational/practical facilities of the centre. The design of the entrance hall is such that the reception area though off the flow traffic, it is attractive and it is possible that tickets are sold there if the need arises for specific occassional activities. A keyboard is required at the reception for keys to the activity rooms.

Festival Plaza

This is a space for festivity, resting zone as well as a space for shows. The following design criteria will be considered in its design:-

(a) Space elastic to limit and expand the boundaries of the events taking place in it.

(b) Focal point of events must be flexible, able to move from place to place.

(c) Able to accommodate two or more focal points at a time if need be.

(d) A plural space, seats should be made available very close by so that when the Festival Plaza is not in use, it can be utilised as an indoors on covered sitting/resting place.

(e) Flow of environments - the external environment should not be hindred from flowing into the internal space - e.g main wall enclosures should be glass material panels.

Lounge

This is yet another typical public space which has multi-uses. It is a space which will be most used by all sexes, especially those having little time to get into the centre. Thus the design should aim at creating a good satisfactory impression on such a transit visitor.

Provision should be made for possible group sitting in relaxation or engaged in informal discussions. Indoor games and news dailies/magazines should be made available for spending time.

The room should be large but fostering cheerfull personal and intimate contact. Visual connection by the flow of the enclosed environment into the external is a necessary criteria. Facilities such as a courtyard or garden should be provided to encourage outdoor sitting and relaxation, especially when one remembers the sticky weather of Warri.

Restaurant/Bar

This is a very important aspect of the centre, especially when it is realised that activities in the centre are very tasking thus needing cooling down on freshering up. Drinks, snacks, and sometimes food are provided bearing in mind the bad weather and the long time one has to spend at the Centre.

The restaurant/bar should be located at such a point that its activities are integratad with the other social activities of the centre. Thus it should be located very close to the entrance hall and lounge, if possible there should be a direct visual connection with the other social units if not a physical contact.

The design of the restaurant and bar should be very attractive because apart from being a service to the general users of the centre, it is an asset for the investors. The drinks, snacks or food sold would fetch in some money in return. Thus the design should be inviting with beautiful artificial lighting comparable to night clubs in town as well as good acoustical properties, in order to attract patronage. A friendly atmosphere should be created in this area - Restaurant/Bar.

Parks

This is the space which is not basically defined, but incidentally attracts a lot of public. This a place for nature lovers, because they are brought very close to nature, couples or families who do not want to take part in the activities of the centre could visit the parks on leisure days e.g. on Sundays, Picnics and other gathering could take place in the park.

With the above use into which the park would be put, it should be ensured that the green lawn perched with trees to provide shade should be maintained. This way a friendly and homely atmosphere would be erected.

Very close to the Parks, are located orchards, which are the products of vocational training in agriculture. This unit provide a resort for escape for most couples. An atmosphere loved by many is created in the orchards which becomes very attractive.

Multipurpose Halls

Yet another public space, characterised by flexibility and multiple usage. The space would be used for social activities such as drama, film shows etc. If the theatres are occupied indoor games such as ludo, badminton, table tennis, boxing, squash etc. Thus the floor surface should be flat with movable seats arranged in such a way that they can be removed and put back once more.

Chair storage, changing rooms and a stage should be provided for users near by. Also toilets should not be left out.

(F) ADMINISTRATION

Social Welfare Workers - All social welfare workers would be paid full-time both male and female. These offices would be located in the quiet zone of the site removed from major noisy activities, but yet very accessible to the public if need be. The general organisation of the centre would be done by them because it is a government project.

Apart from the higher officers, office accommodation is also

made for the social welfare field officers and workers. These workers visit the affected areas of the town, invite the needy unemployed to visit the centre, as well as talk to families on their general welfare if they have a problem. The slum areas of Warri are the major areas to be visited by these field workers from the centre.

Additionally, provision is made for leaders of the voluntary associations to organise their clubs from the centre with a feed-back to the social welfare officers in charge of the centre. The leaders of the clubs are on full-time employment in the centre so that a coherent comprehension intergration of the activities of the clubs on Voluntary Associations and that of the centre could be achieved.

Library

A small library of 100 volumes should be provided among the administration offices for the staff. This could be used for reference purposes by the officers of the centre.

Conference and Committee rooms

These are provided in the office/administrative areas to enable conference to be held e.g. Conference of Social Welfare Workers and Voluntary Association leaders, Voluntary Association Committees, and other management meetings by the Committees, for planning the centres activities.

Alternatively, these Conference/Committee rooms could be hired out to outsiders if need be when not in use. Thus these facilities are a source of income, an asset for the centre.

The design criteria of these rooms should be accessibility, quietness and a large flat open space within which seats could be arranged to choice.

Shops and Banks - This facility is meant to serve the populace and the administration. Thus they should be located between the quiet zone and the noisy public zone, accessible to public and workers, a wide open space which could be arranged to choice as a shop or Bank.

A banking association would be invited from town to establish a bank for the centre to run its financial problems. Similarly one of the commercial shops such as Kaycee, Kingsway, Leventis or private business concern would be invited to open a shop at the centre in the space provided. These units should be close to the entrance hall for accessibility of supplies to the shops and banks.

Welfare Colony - Clinic - Health provision is one of the vital facility of the centre, in view of the very low standard of health facilities in Warri (See statistical data on Health Hazard and poor sanitation.)

This facility will cater for the health problems of the centre. Provision will be made for the following within the clinic:

- # Waiting Hall
- # Reception Office
- # Doctors Office
- # Dispensary
- # Laboratory for routine test
- # Male and female toilets - staff and patients

Medicine preparation room
Treatment room
Nurses room
Oxygen/blood bank
Rehabilitation and day care room
Isolation room
Physio-therapy
Occupational therapy
Offices for doctors attendants
Utility room
Sluice and storage of clean and dirty linen
Bed, mattresses and wheel chair store
Off-corridor and courtyard sitting space
Double room for patients (20 rooms)

The clinic will serve both the workers and the populace who are registered with the centre. However the size of the clinic is limited. Very serious cases would be referred to main general hospital in town. Provision would be made for 1-2 medical doctors, ten (10) nurses, 4 records workers and 3 attendants. As the need arises more workers could be employed in the centre.to work in the clinic.

Unskilled workers in the clinic would be recruited from the unemployed in town.

Waiting Room

The waiting room is a small one to accommodate thirty (30) patients waiting at peak times. This is an open flat space small in size but large enough to accommodate those waiting. Seats

should be arranged as the need arises to choice. A nearby store should be provided for chair storage. The waiting room should be close to the Records room.

Doctors and Nurses Room

The doctor and nurses room should be close to the waiting space as well as visible on entry into the clinic. The general floor finish of the clinic should be a non-absorbent one e.g. polished terrazzo, to avoid dirt or medicine sticking onto the floor, as well as avoiding possible infection. Generally, the environment should be that of cleanliness and neatness.

Laboratory

This will be necessary for routine tests such as urine faeces blood and skin tests. This facility would go along in easing-out the doctor's work. Laboratory technologists would be employed to carryout these test. Again, the test room should be small although clean and dirty with storage shelves or cupboards provided for storing testtubes in racks.

This room should be removed from the central area of the clinic, because of the level of concentration and queing required to obtain a test, so that the queu does not interfere with the normal clinic's routine.

Staff and Patients Toilets

These should be provided very close to the waiting room and nurses/doctors room. Accessibility should be ensured but not easily noticeable. Provision is made for both male and female toilets.

Patients Wards

This facility should be incorporated into the clinic to cater for patients needing isolation from the main residential hostels because of the nature of the ailment. Some of such patients could be those from the accommodation units in residence or transit members of the centre. Provision should be made in the ward zone to enable general interaction with the external environment from within, by the provision of courtyards, external sitting space and gardens within the wards areas, into which patients could move occassionally.

The wards should accommodate about thirty (30) patients at a time - two in a room. The wards should be strictly maintained and kept clean and tidy. Within the wards, a nurses station should be incorporated for at least two (2) nurses on duty.

Utility room and sluice

A storage facility for clinics working equipment e.g. bedpans, syringes, needles, sterilizes, lines etc. should be provided. These utility room and sluice are very essential for a high hygienic level to be maintained in the clinic. These should be located very close to the dispensary and nurses room for close supervision.

Treatment room and dispensary

These are an important facility of the clinic. The treatment room should be removed from the main central part of the clinic (waiting room, records and Doctors' room) to avoid congestion and crossing of traffic. Alternatively the dispensary should be close to the central part of the clinic to ease collection

of medicine. Medicine would be bought and stored in the dispensary ready for issuing out to the public.

The treatment room is a place where all ulcers will be treated and injections administered out.

Storage room

Storage rooms for beds, mattresses, lines, wheelchairs, crutches etc. should be provided very close to the wards. This should only be accessible to the Doctors, Nurses and clinic attendants.

(G) COMMUNAL LIVING

This provides for male and female users of all ages. It is a public space greatly used by the populace both transit and those in res idence. These facilities as listed under Communal Living under - "Attempts at solving practically urbanisation problem in centre - user's requirement" foster public interaction in organised spaces or for recreation purposes. However, essentially, it depicts members of the populace meeting together in different space and area from all aspects of life and interaction is on a friendly basis, getting to know one another as well as pursuing activities scheduled for the space.

These activities required basically a large flowing space to encourage mass movement of people in groups observing as well as discussing. These units should have a direct or partial connection with the external space by the provision of courtyards, gardens at intervals or glass partitions and demarcations.

Accoustic properties should be ensured within these public units because of the large stream of the populace streaming through as well as beneficial discussions that might be going on. This can be achieved by the provision of accoustic ceiling and walls, as well as soft noiseless floor finishes.

CHAPTER XVIII

SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION

Having regard to the previous chapter in which the users requirement was analysed, the following space allocation and definition in size for the various facilities could be attained within the different zonal classification on site.

PEAK POPULATION OF CENTRE - 3,000 PEOPLE BY 1990

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Average Ratio of 1 : 30 of staff to public in Centre.

Number of Workers = 100

NO	CAPACITY	DESIGNATION	AREA/PERS M^2	TOTAL AREA M^2
75	General	Offices (General)	10 m^2	750 m^2
25	Individual	Offices (Individual)	40 m^2	1,000 m^2
4	20 persons	Conference room	2 m^2	40 m^2
1	20 persons	Committee room	2 m^2	40 m^2
1	100 persons	Entrance Hall	2.5 m^2	250 m^2
1	25 persons	Staff Snack Bar	1.5 m^2	40 m^2
1	100 persons	Welfare Colony-Clinic	3 m^2	300 m^2
3	3 male, 3 fml and Wash Basin	Utilities - Toilets	1 m^2	10 m^2
1	70	Shops	1.7 m^2	120 m^2
1	70	Banks	1.7 m^2	120 m^2
2	2	Storage	9 m^2	18 m^2
1	1	Switch room		20 m^2
1	100 Volumes	Library		200 m^2
1	1	Stationery Store		30 m^2

GENARAL INTERACTION ZONE

PEAK TIME - 800 PEOPLE

NO	CAPACITY	DESIGNATION	AREA/PERS	TOTAL AREA M^2
3	200 persons	Lecture Theatres	1.2 m^2	240 m^2 each
				All 720 m^2
2	6 persons	Dressing rooms		120 m^2 each
				All 240 m^2
3	3 persons	Projection rooms		46 m^2
1	100	Exhibition	.8 m^2	80 m^2
1	500	Amphitheatre	.6 m^2	300 m^2
1	100	Restaurant/Snack Bar	3.1 m^2	300 m^2
1	300	Cinema Hall	.8 m^2	240 m^2
1	150	Multipurpose Hall		1,060
1	50	Museum	.8 m^2	40 m^2
1	150	Festival Plaza	1 m^2	150
1	100	Banquet Halls	.9 m^2	90 m^2
10	30	Vocational Training Units	9 m^2	270
1	100	Library	18 m^2	1,800
2	10	Workshop/store	9 m^2	90
1	300	Concert Hall	.8 m^2	240

ACCOMMODATION UNITS

CHILDREN'S HOSTEL - PEAK TIME - 500 PERSONS

1	300	Male Hostel	10 m^2	3,000 m^2
4	100	Female Hostel	10 m^2	1,000 m^2
1	50	Remand Home	.8 m^2	400 m^2
1	50	Approved School	7 m^2	350
1	100	Children's Minding Home	40 m^2	4,000 m^2
1	50	Multipurpose Hall		1,060 m^2
1	,150	Vocational Training	312 m^2/ first 120	380 m^2

NO	CAPACITY	DESIGNATION	AREA/PERS	TOTAL AREA OF EACH M^2
1	200	General Playground		6,000 m^2
1	500	Dining (2 sitting)	.5 m^2	250 m^2
1	10	Kit		40 m^2
1	5	Linen Room		20 m^2
1	6	Laundry		30 m^2
1	3	Staff Rooms		12 m^2
1	20	Common Room		20 m^2
6	3M 3F 1	Toilet/Baths		6 m^2
1	1	Kit. Storage		12 m^2

YOUTHS HOSTELS ZONE - PEAK TIME - 500 PERSONS

HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION

1	300	Male Rooms	15 m^2/Pers.	2,250 m^2
1	100	Female Rooms	15 m^2/Pers.	750 m^2
1	50	Married Couple	23 m^2	1,150
1	100	Multipurpose Hall	.7 m^2	1,060
1	300	Playground	every 120 .5 hect.	10,000
1	300	Dining (2sitting)	.5 m^2	200
1	10	Kitchen		40 m^2
1		Storage		12 m^2
1		Laundry		30 m^2
1		Linen Room		20 m^2
1	3	Staff Rooms		12 m^2
1	20	Common Room		20 m^2
1	500	Vocational Training	18.6 m^2/ forst 10	704 m^2
1	100	Remand Home	.6 m^2	60 m^2
9	1	Toilets, baths, showers		9 m^2

ADULTS HOSTELS ZONE - PEAK TIME - 500 PERSONS

HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION

No	CAPACITY	DESIGNATION	AREA/PERS M^2	AREA/EACH M^2
1	150	Males Hostels	15 m^2	2,250 m^2
1	100	Females Hostels	15 m^2	1,500 m^2
1	100	Married Couples	25 m^2	2,300 m
1	50	Aged	$4m^2$ + $15m^2$	950
1	100	Multipurpose Hall		1,060 m^2
1	100	Occupational therapy		90 m^2
1	300	Vocational Training		425 m^2
1	300	Playground		10,000
1	250	Dining	.5 m^2	125
1	15	Kitchen	4 m^2	60 m^2
1		Storage		12 m^2
1		Laundry		30 m^2
1		Linen Room		20 m^2
1	3	Staff Room		12 m^2
1	20	Common Room		30 m^2
9^{3+3}_{+3}	11	Toilets, Baths, Showers		9 m^2
1	100	Indoor Games (Bowling - 4 ring hall)		450 m^2

RECREATIONAL ZONE

OUTDOOR GAMES

1		Athletics Field	15,660 m^2
1		Artificial Lake	19,712 m^2
	1,000 Persons	Viewing Stands	
		Golf	

HARD - porous, flood - lit and netting provided for the following

Grassed surface	Football	1 court
	Hockey Pitch	1 court
	Netball	2 courts
	Basketball	2 courts

Swimming Pool - Adult and Children (1)

Lawn Tennis 2 courts

CHILDREN'S OUTDOOR GAMES IN THE FIELD

Merry-go-round	1 playground
Semi-circular Climbing tube	
Climbing mounds of Concrete	"
Rocking Horse	"
Sand Pit	"
Stepping Stone	"
Indian Huts	"
Climbing Tree	"
Cycling	"
Spiral Slide	"
Seesaws	"
Swings	"
Water Play	"

INDOOR GAMES

Ludo Game	Multipurpose Hall, Entrance Hall, Lounge, Foyer.
Monopoly	
Scramble	
Cards	
Whot	
Drafts	
Tabble Tennis	Multipurpose Hall.
Badminton	
Boxing	
Judo	
Wrestling	
Gymnastics	
Squash - 1 court	

MAKE A SIEVE TEST OF USERS NEED FOR ALL AGE GROUPS

A VOCATIONAL TRAINING

- # Printing
- # Book-binding
- # Sign Writing
- # Carpentary
- # Weaving
- # Home Economic
- # Driving
- # Poultry Keeping
- # Photography
- # Reading
- # Leadership Training
- # Drama Practice
- # Adult (literacy) Classes
- # Music
- # Gardening
- # Languages
- # Public Speeches
- # Local Crafts
- # First Aid
- # Sewing
- # Hair Dressing
- # Barbing
- # Bakery
- # Building
- # Carving

Baby Sitting - Nanny

Community Developing Projects

B RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

OUTDOOR GAMES

Football
Hockey
Basketball
Netball
Volleyball
Judo
Lawn Tennis
Badminton
Handball
Athletics
Cricket
Wrestling
Boxing

INDOOR GAMES

Ludo, Monopoly etc.
Chess
Squash
Table Tennis
Billiards
Swimming
Swings, Seesaws (children play area)
Television viewing
Picnics, Banquets etc.
Public Speeches
Bowling (for adults)
Cultural - Traditional Activities.

C OTHER BENEFITS

- Accommodation
- Exhibition
- Movies
- Welfare Units

CHAPTER XIX

THE GENERAL PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF SCHEME - SERVICES (SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS)

1 Structure

Generally the structure of buildings should be one which is imposing enough to attract attention of citizens, being a public place. Structures basically "Framed Building" multiplicity of space usage should be achieved by the use of demountable partitions. Thus the structure will be that of column and beams with infilling panels. However the load bearing components of the building should not be overlooked.

Structure should be such facilitating interaction and involvement among the citizens - cluster system. Thus frame building with no side enclosures to achieve the external and internal flow of spaces in the centres - the use of glass facades, open ground floor plan of building etc.

The structure should be able to withstand rough usage, since it is a free for all centre.

Considering the climatic hazards of Warri, the structure of the buildings should in corporate good drainage, glare and sun shading devices.

A variety of interlocking spaces should be attained to achieve involvement, foundations are basically pile. Open spaces divided by furniture, mobile screens, etc.

Internal Partitions

Preferable sliding folding partitions usage will be adivised. In such a centre when there is the need to work in very small groups and occassional large groups, the use of such a device

is good, inducing flexibility of spaces and the freedon of working with any group size. However enough smaller working units should be of priority to foster personal supervision and gainful exercise to inhabitants. Mobile screens which are coloured should be used as well.

Finishes

These should be onss able to withstand wear especially in the children's zone interiors. Public places where the neglect of public facilities is high, non-wear and high resistant equipment should be provided. Considering the large crowd visiting the centre, the nature of the high in and out influx of people, the floor finishes should be one of high resistance to wear, to reduce the maintainance cost. A high initial cost and a low maintainance cost should the paramount theme in finishes and furniture fittings, in order to avoid the frustration and dissipation of energy caused by frequent repairs.

Sound Accoustics

This is a very crucial aspect of the centre. The success of this will help create a conducive environment for the varying activities, something short of rouwdiness.

Semi-resilient and resilient floors such as PVC tiles, linolium, cushioned tiles etc. should be used for all the spaces, especially spaces having continuous activities all through the day.

Sound insulating absorbent walls and ceilings should utilized. Thus materials such as polystyrene, strawboards should be used as components of the walls. For the ceiling

accoustic ceiling tiles is encouraged.

Additionally, open greenry, perched intermittently with trees, help a great deal in solving the accoustic problem between buildings. Thus this should be an important element in the whole site.

In the design of the buildings, the reverberation time and echoes, should be the required approximate for each spaces, especially in the lecture theatres, and other public spaces.

NATURAL LIGHTING - DAYLIGHT

Considering the nature of work / job that goes on in the centre, an ample amount of daylight should be attained in the design of the units, as well as the spacing between buildings. The daylight factor for the design of all units should not be less than 1%.

North light should be tapped by all means. Owing to the climatic harzardous conditions of Warri - high moderate temperature, high humidity, high rainfall, large opening should be incorporated into the design at human height, to attain the necessary air change.

Colour

The use of colour could be very exciting and interesting in spaces, especially, in such a public centre. This will add or contribute colour to the space.

Colour could be used for the definition as well as the unity of spaces. Thus powerful and arresting colourhue should be used for the floors and walls.

Colour would be used for the conveyance of the centres purpose, through painting at strategic points and in the e exhibition hall, and the Museum.

"Artificial Lighting"

The design of the lighting fixtures for the centre is very crucial, considering the nature of job, which vary from space to space.

Thus, a very high illumination factor should be attained all through the centre, except for specific spaces such as Bars, Dining, Restaurant etc. This level of illumination is very essential for the vocational training cluster units, because of the intricate nature of job done there.

Variety of lighting type should be achieved e.g. flood lighting for games, street lighting along the circulation lines, exhibition lighting, banquet lighting.

The use of flourescent tubes is preferred to incandescent lighting except in specific spaces e.g. bar, restaurants, diffused lighting, long span, and lighting variety.

Power supply will be from the 32 KV line passing by very close to the site. However provision would be made for a nearby plant considering the unreliable power supply of NEPA.

Playgrounds and lawn, should have 101 ms/m^2 lighting illumination points, mounted on 7m poles, set at 800 cm into the ground.

It is very paramount to achieve, even distribution of lighting fixtures, to prevent glare.

1 See thesis Chapter II Pp 8 - CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF WARRI

Ventilation

In view of the climatic characteristics of Warri Cross ventilation is an important prerequisite for the design of buildings within the locality.[1] This way a conducive atmosphere for productivity and gainful exercise could be achieved for the benefit of the users. Attempts should be geared towards attainment, if possible of a completely open building without walls, with air blowing all right, especially with the advantage of the local sea breeze blowing through the centre.

Cross Ventilation could also be attained by the provision of open spaces within the site having shaded trees, where activity could be carried on outside in shade. Thus open spaces should be provided between buildings and within the building complex.

For spaces with peculiar activities, extract fans should be installed. For example in toilets, workshops etc. This is meant to suck out exhaust from the spaces.

Opening should have a North-South or a North West - South East orientation, in order to get rid of glare, where it is difficult to attain this orientation. Sun shadding devices should be applied.

Air Conditioning

In view of the climatic conditions of Warri, Air conditioning would be a vital design requirement despite the provision for Cross Ventilation in all the activity spaces. The importance of this design requirement becomes more important, when it is recalled that the sticky weather conditions of Warri hampers

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1 See Thesis Chapter II Pp 6 - CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF WARRI

as well as retard productivity.

The central and unit system of air conditioning will be applied in the centre, to the activity spaces depending on each spaces design considerations, e.g. lecture theatres - central system

Vocational training - Unit system

Adminstration - Central system

The main supply of the central system is from the ceilings, while exhaust is at the lower part of the room. The system incorporated should be such that will be quiet, noiseless, high cooling capacity, draught and condensation free.

Drainage facility should be provided for the unit system.

Water Supply

A centre expecting a large number of visitors active as well as passive for the greater part of the day, need water supply as an essential commodity for existence.

The main water supply would be from the town of Warri into a tank in the centre site. This is to ensure that there is no shortage of water at any time in the centre. This tank would be located at the highest point of the site.

Treatment of water is very crucial to ensure that water supply is pure and clean. Thus the treatment plant would be that of the town.

Main supply of water to the activity spaces would be through a system of pipes running along the major axis of the site. Another system of inter connecting pipes link the activity spaces to the major supply pipe lines. Waste water return pipes run adjacent to the main supply pipes.

Sewages

To attain a healthy living environment which is one of the main objectives of the centre, this services factor is very crucial if not the centre would degenerate to what exist in the slums of Warri.

A central treatment plant within the site at the lowest part of the site underground should be provided.

The system of treatment is that of combined waste and soil. A system of pipes (waste and soil) lead from the activity spaces to the central treatment plant.

Refuse Disposal

This service is also an essential factor in slum clearance, which is peculiar to the town of Warri. Thus since the centre is geared towards curbing the social ills of litterred refuse in our residential slums, then this factor must be paramount in the services of the centre, in order not to get a centre reminiscent of what exist in the residential slums of Warri.

Central collection points will be located at the perphery of the centre, for collection by the WUDC is by incineration (burning.) It must be noted that the local collection points at the centre must be covered to avoid infection.

Economy

In the set up of such a centre geared towards the attainment of many goals and objectives, the financial sources is of crucial importance. Thus the centre would be manned and organised by the Bendel State Government through the Ministry of Social Welfare and Information in coalition with the existing Voluntary Association

in Warri. This way it can be confidently assured that the centre would yield its fruits as projected, because at present most of the social problems of groups and individuals are solved by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Information.

Thus the centre would not be faced with the problem of finance.

CHAPTER XX

THE SUCCESS OF THE "SOCIAL CENTRE" - AN APPRAISAL OF THE SCHEME

The "Social Centre" typifies an adaptational media for traditional institutions as well as an integration of the new social system, existing owing to industrialization or urbanization.

Urbanization gave rise to new and large variety of institutions in Warri, because the "oil boom" which provide the impetus for the growth of Warri, also determined the pattern of the social system. Thus there is specialization of economic activities and community life including child care, training of children, religion, leisure, government and law/order. Additionally, there is also the development of fresh institutions such as factories, schools, hospitals, municipal councils, churches and factories on their own due to the rapidity of technological changes. The result is that the functional relation between these fresh institutions and the old traditional system is weak. Thus an organizational basis upon which integration can proceed is very much needed. The need for this is stressed more in Robert J. Anderson and Gallat in Anderson's concept of "REPLICATE SOCIAL STRUCTURE"[1] in which he approached similar problems of social change in modern society through organizational basis. The concept draws attention to a significant structural basis for associational proliferation in recent social change. These formal organizations bridge the gap between the undefined groupings and the various units of a modern political or business structure. They bureaucratize local institutions. By forming associations, the members of a local group organize themselves

1 Kenneth Little - Urbanization in West Africa
A study of Voluntary Associations in Social change - Pp 163

so that they can readily articulate with the political or business structure."[2] (SOUTH WESTERN JOURNAL OF ANTHROPOLOGY.)

Generally, Voluntary Associations are integrating this system, which is manifest in the "SOCIAL CENTRE" in terms of functioning groups. Statistic exist to prove that an individual is a member of several groups. The network of social ties created on the basis of Voluntary Association is extensive due to its wide range of membership based on sex, tribe, age, religion, social class and occupation. Interaction increased by the tendency of many of such Associations affiliating into larger organization. For example a man can belong to a tribal society and at the same time to a recreational one. Even if the membership of these societies overlap, it solely means that a person is brought in contact with a larger number of individuals. This interaction is enhanced more if all these societies are centrally organized by the Social Centre, and all societies regard the centre as a meeting or interaction zone.

It is also significant that such a centre foster the relationship of groups with differring interests and roles. Thus farmers, clerks, typists, traders, politicians, professional men, house wives and tribal leaders are all members of the same Association. "Their differring interests are exemplified in their multiplicity of aims and purpose"[3] which are more beneficial to the urban centre, by way of facilitating integration, and assisting the growth of new institutions because the individual has his own roles to perform in the urban structure e.g. formation of a political party around the nucleaus of a

2 ibid. Pp 164
3 ibid. Pp 165

Voluntary Association, also representatives of Voluntary Associations have served in the local government council with tribal elders. These interwoven old and new institutions draws attention once again to the relationship between adaptation and integration process. This is the main process whereby the urbanizing hazards peculiar to urban centres can be solved and transformed to suite the existing situation.

THE PROPOSED SCHEME

The intention is not to solve the age-old problem of Warri (oil city) in no time, but it is an attempt to bring to the notice of the government authorities, how much can be achieved successfully, by establishment of just a centre, in solving the problems plaguing Warri. Furthermore, it should not be left out that this overhaulling of the existing setting cannot be achieved over-night, it must be a continuous systematic governmental process.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "SOCIAL CENTRE"

The centre will be of immense advantage in curbing the threatening problems of urbanization in existence in Warri.

The growing urban unemployment is the most crucial issue to be solved by the centre. It is in this field that the strains and frustrations of delayed development are very likely to cause serious economic and social set back. At the same time it is in this sphere, that policies of integrated and imaginative urbanization can have their most radical and beneficial effect. There is the very great importance of the construction industry for investment and employment. This sector is the largest

employer of labour, especially unskilled labour, and building usually takes about 50%[4] of the countries investment. Infact construction is usually the first and easiest industry for the rural in-migrant. Then interestingly most of the constructing work is government owned, if as planned, the government sets up the "Social Centre", surely it will recruit cheap and ready labour from the centre rather than go on advertising without an end. The advantage of this is that labour source, as well as the labour is very reliable. Employment will be done by a general recruitment of all unemployed labourers registered with the centre. This improves security on the job.

Additionally the centre would be of great advantage in the development of recreational facilities for the greatest happiness of the greatest number possible. According to Alhaji F.Ɔ.Okunnu in his address delivered on the occassion of laying the foundation stone of "Eko Bridge Rotary Youth Centre" Recreational facilities are the lungs of a crowded city."[5] A city where most of the available space is devoted to the erection of various complexes, edifices and Architectural structures and where there are not enough open spaces or recreational facilities, is like a body full of organs but without lungs" - a completely lifeless body, thus the provision of recreational facilities is therefore a great service to the city - "an act, if wished, of venerable charity. Providing a place for the children, young and adults where they can assemble, play and have their activities directed to worthwhile undertakings and development of physical culture, it is no small contribution to the promotion of useful life and

4 Federal Republic of Nigeria - 3rd National Development Plan Period 1975-1980 - Volume I

prevention of delinquency among our populace especially the youths."[6]

While it is true that the people have a significant role to play in keeping their environment clean and tidy, the local and state authorities whose primary duty it is, should provide these facilities and then wherewithal to achieve these noble ends. In the efforts to end the long standing community neglect, revitalize social services which appear to have broken down and to enhance the quality of life of all our people. The authorities must clearly give the lead and the people will find the way. This brings us back to the question of "service to society". In 1940's and 1950's a number of projects were executed by communal efforts, but sad to relate, there are only a few traces of this community spirit in Nigeria today. It is then necessary that the spirit of selfless service to society should be rekindled, so that all people get involved in the efforts to build the New Nation. With the attitude of selfless service to the nation developed among members in the centre, then problems of slum clearance and overcrowded environment existent in Warri, could be organised by the centre successfully.

It is my candid hope that the centre would fulfil its aims for which it was formed.

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6 ibid.

DESIGN SOLUTION TO SCHEME PROPOSALS... VIEW POINTS.

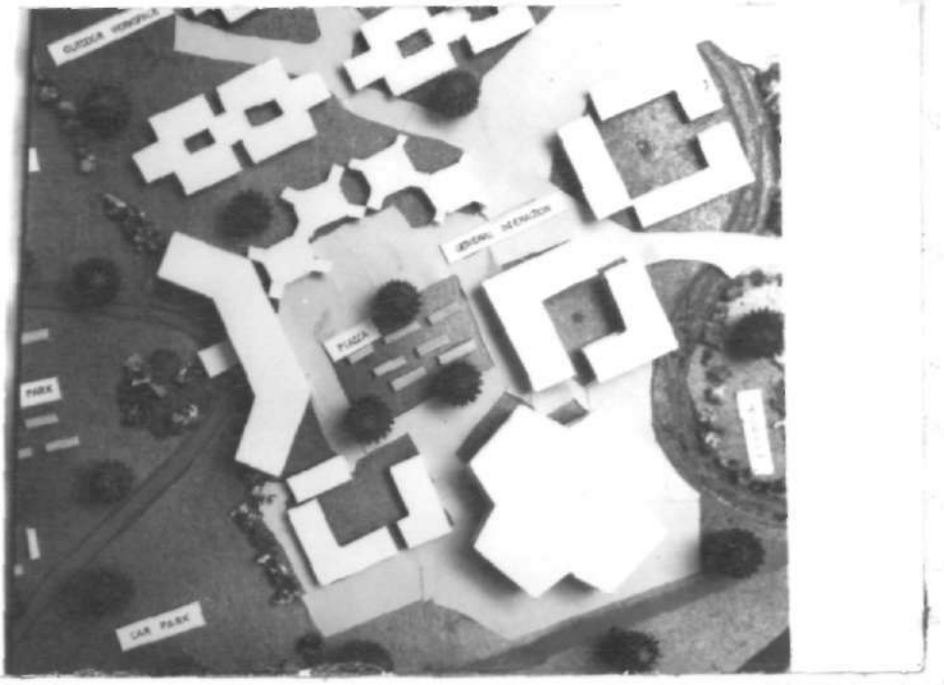


FIG. 40.

VIEW OF CENTRE'S ENTRANCE INTO PIAZZA.. INTERACTION CLUSTER OF VARYING ACTIVITIES ON ENTERING USER TAKES PART AS WELL AS EXPERIENCES EXCITEMENT OF ACTIVITIES IN SPACE — PIAZZA AND INTERESTING VIEWS..

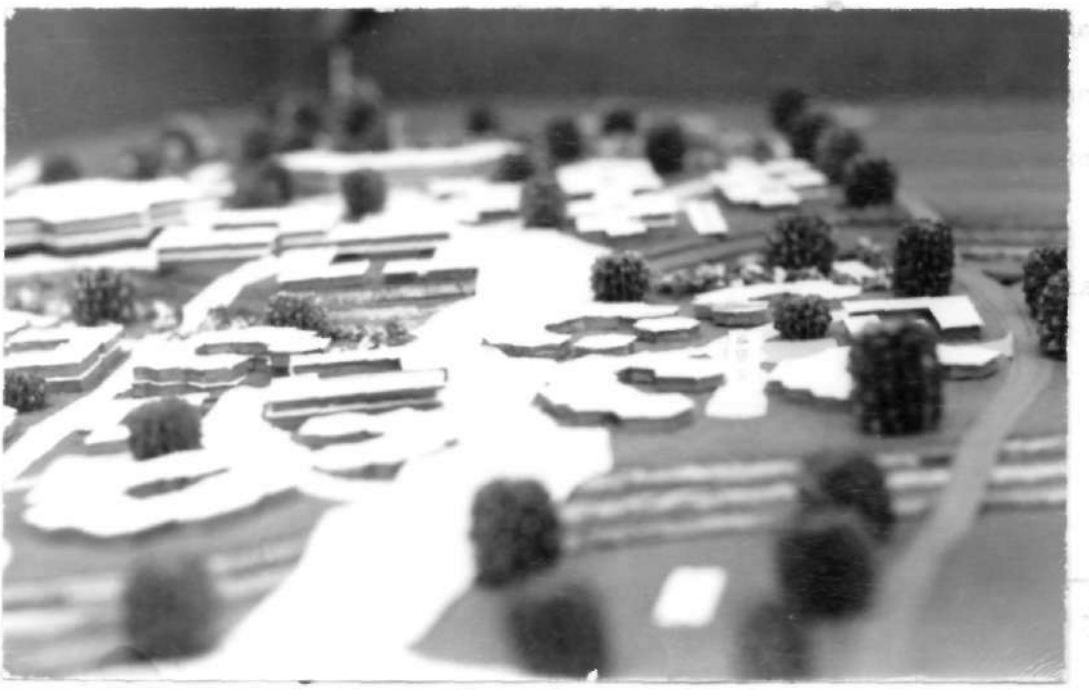


FIG. 41.

THROUGH RESIDENTIAL



FIG. 42. SECONDARY PEDAESTRIAN WAY THROUGH RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX BETWEEN YOUTHS AND ADULT RESIDENTIAL AREA..

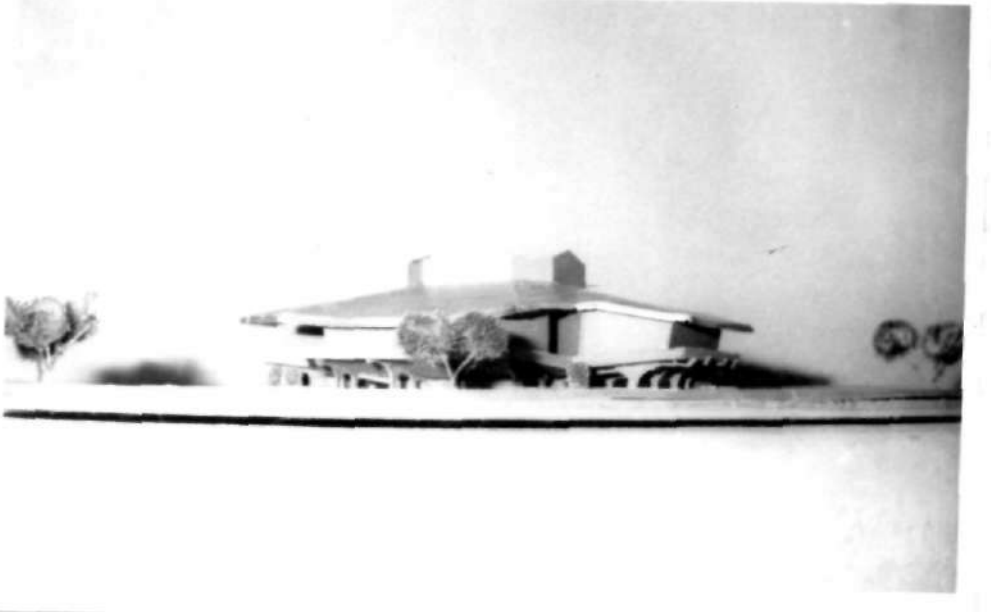


FIG. 43. MAIN LECTURE THEATRES BLOCK — UNIT 7

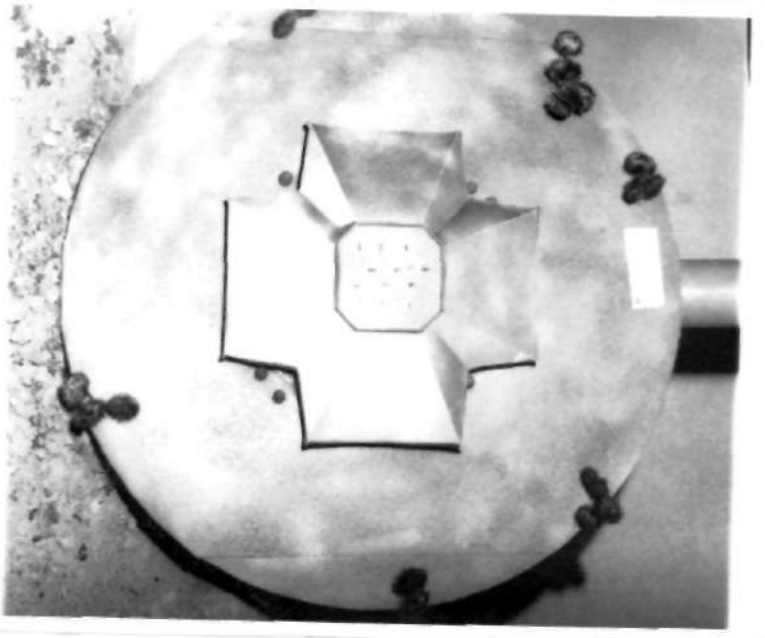
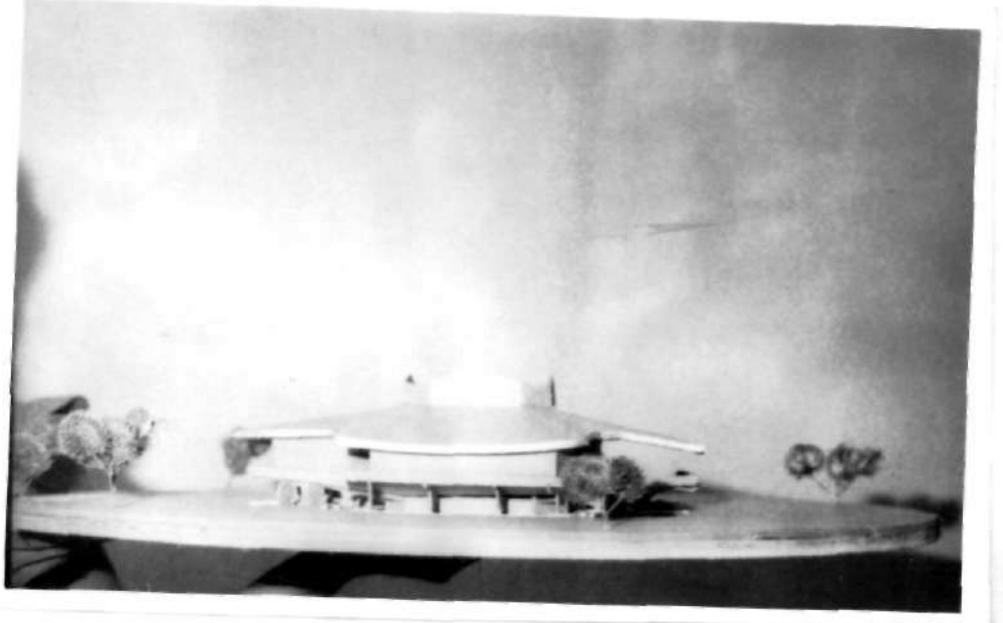


FIG. 44. AN AERIAL VIEW OF LECTURE THEATRES BLOCK..



CHAPTER XXI

STRATEGY FOR URBANIZATION

FUTURE OF OUR CITIES - ALTERNATIVE TO THESIS

Though attempts have been made at curbing the problems associated with urbanization in the cities by establishing a "Social Centre", this is not the end to the problems. Other efforts could be made to bring to an end this crucial state.

Another procedure of getting a solid grip on urbanization in the process of development is by making urbanisation policy a central element of national development planning. It is only then that maximum progress in all fields of development can be harmonised, The growth of cities should no more be regarded as a product of chance, as have been the case long ago.

Additionally, since the current prevalent rapid urban growth has outrun the society's ability to cope with, the aim of any policy should not be urbanization but anti-urbanization.[1] All efforts should be geared towards halting rural exodus and concentrate on agricultural modernization as well as giving village life priority in development. However, the policy of anti-urbanization is not feasible. This not withstanding, some examples of national urbanization policies exist successfully, though not very common, e.g. Switzerland successfully balanced urban growth between large and small towns,"[2] United Kingdom and USSR have directed urban development into rationally determined patterns, and some other countries.[3] This strong case of attempting something new is very vital, because of the earlier experience in developed countries which

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1 URBANISATION - In the second United Nations development decade - (United Nations Publication) - Sales No: E.70.IV.15 P21

may be very detrimental to developing countries. Thus models of urbanization which utilize economic advantages, as well as guard against bad conditions of living should be utilized.

Realistically, there is no condition critical as the type of human environment arising from the impact of urbanization and industrialization. More strange is the fact that settlements which are the most important human environment, have their natural elements endangered as well as their man-made environment threatened. This is what makes the problem created by this threat more critical.

Attempts have been made in Bulgaria to curb the attendant problems of modernization.[4] In this situation, congestion of economic activities and concentration of population in a few large towns was rate, and a limited number of "Service Centre" were set up. These centres had carefully selected socio-cultural facilities together with an industry of a specific size and character located in the centre. These centres were then divided into two zones, housing and production areas. These zones were more or less independent, allowing individual development and adjustment, while expansion was controlled. The proposed Warri "Social Centre" could be a substitute for this Bulgarian "Service Centre."

The major problem really, which should be taken care of in development planning is the distorted nature of urbanization in the developing countries. This is in terms of over-concentration of the urban population in a few larger primate centres and in terms of the internal unintegrated physical, economic, social and

cultural characteristics of these centres. Thus, action is required to redirect the migratory currents, build up alternative growth-poles, implement physical, economic and social plans in the existing cities to make them a more favourable environment for development. This thesis falls under the latter goal the implementation of social plans. Thus the high migration rates from rural to urban areas make policy requirement pressing for the protection of the welfare of migrants and city dwellers as well as for the design of a settlement pattern conducive to rapid and sound development of the region and the nation as a whole.

This policy is more important, and worthy of a government policy, if one looks at what has been existing, e,g. some African towns have provided the locale, organization incentive and drive for political, social, economic growth and development.[5] Additionally, they have been centres for national movements that pioneered independence, and the headquarters of the trade unions, whose efforts have helped to raise the living standard of the workers. Also, the mass media, radio stations and other systems of mass communications operate in the cities, disseminating new ideas, that have induced change and development. Thus economic and social activities are on the increase in African towns, and cities have become poles of development, out of which the adjacent regions evolve.

It is therefore a prerequisite that development policies [illegible] attention to urban communities which might

the rural areas and regulating or reducing the flow of migrants to these cities. This strategy is achieved by expanding the holding capacity of the rural sector by appropriate measures. Such measures have been adopted in several major regional development schemes like the Volta and Aswan in Ghana and Egypt respectively.[6]

It has been observed in a United Nation workshop, that disparities in the ways and standards of African living between town and country dwellers are so great that the flight from the land seems inevitable[7]. Thus the government authorities responsible for urban planning and adminstration should therefore face the concomitant problems rather than hope that rural urban migration would slow down. Therefore the recommendations of steps to be taken by the planners can be summarised as follows:

Administrative and economic decentralization measures designed to attract rural immigrants to smaller urban centres should be adopted. This policy will be very feasible in the Bondoukou because the population is mainly rural, and industrialization is still in infancy.

In order to mitigate the problems which the drift from the land, combined with a rapidly increasing population have caused in the cities, viable industries, small and large, should be established and attempts made to stimulate the growth of centres other than the existing cities.

Government and local authorities should pursue a forward

areas in order to regulate and control development.

Self-help schemes, such as urban community development programmes and action research centres should be fostered and encouraged.

Programmes of education, training and research are urgently needed to meet the complex and varied socio-economic requirements of Nigerian urbanization.

Thus education should be adopted to the changing political, economic and social problems of both rural and urban areas, and more attention should be given to improving educational and training facilities, particularly for youths, men, women and children.

APPENDIX I

ZONAL CARDINALS OF THESIS

"SOCIAL CENTRE FOR WARRI"

"QUESTIONNAIRE"

4 QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED:-

What is urbanisation?

Causes of Migration - Urbanisation.

1. WHY - Urbanisation Problems (oil boom).
   - Solution by Migrants to Problems.
   - GOALS - aimed at solving Problems by author of Thesis.
2. WHERE - Site in Warri.
   - Choice of site.
   - Factors determining site.
   - Location.
3. HOW - Site Problems and Solution.
   - Components of Centre - making Centre Viable.

"SOCIAL CENTRE FOR WARRI

Things to find out from Ministry of Social Welfare - Warri.

1. Causes of Urbanisation in Warri.

2. Outcome of Problems of Urbanisation existing in Warri - Read K. Little Part II Chapter 5.

3. Prove that Populace - Children Youths, Adults - have been affected by these problems - Take photographs of congestion.

   - Slums, Roaming unemployed.

   - Quote Caseso.

4. On what age group is effect more adverse?

5. Urbanisation Problems

   (a) Crime Incidences rate - burglary, stealing.

   (b) Social Delinquency - rape, hulliganism,

   (c) Unemployment - data on varying ages of employed and unemployed - youths, children, adult. Type of employment.

   (d) Engagement of unemployed presently.

   (e) Statistical data on the following:

   * Crime rate.
   * Delinquency rate.
   * Population growth in Warri.
   * Migration rate (Sample count at Effurun).
   * Facilities aimed at organisation - control of adults, youths and children existing in Warri to curb urbanisation ills, e.g., VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS.
   * List of existing Voluntary Organisations and Clubs -

     Adults - Clubs
     Youths - Clubs
     Children- Clubs

     } Aim, Scope, Activities, Successes and failures.

   * Governmental Ministries set up to control delinquency of all age groups - scope, successes, failures, e.g.,
     * Ministry of Social Welfare
     * Ministry of Labour
     * Ministry of Sports
     * Ministry of Economic Development

*Ask what aspect of their scope of involvement relating to control and organisation of the various Age Groups - Adults
Youths
Children.

(f) Inadequacies of Voluntary Organisations and Governmental Ministries - Short-comings.

(g) Are Voluntary Organisations private or Government Establishments?

(h) Proposals at curbing existing ills of urbanisation - Ask Welfare Officer of ways of keeping populace occupied, e.g.,

* Vocational Schools
* Public Educating Lectures
* Recreation
* Accommodation Units.

(i) List of existing "Social Centres" in Nigeria and the World - Merits and demerits - Community Centre Benin City,
- Catholic Social Centre, Benin City.

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE - WARRI

CRIME INCIDENCES

Labour Office - Post Office - unemployed

Resident Office - Population growth

Social Problem in Warri

+ Crime - boys - 14 - 17 years
- girls - 9 - 14 years - such children from slum areas.

+ Children beyond Parental Control.

* Matrimonial - provide children care unit for children of broken homes (Remand Home).

Slum areas

Visit Ipessu, Okere Market, Agbasa, Okumagba layout, Odion, Onotan/Okandeji Road, Hausa quarter.

What is done by Ministry

* Sent to Approved Schools - none in the Bendel State but at Ivo - Western State - Vocational School - Carpentry
Sign Writing
Electrical Work

There have been successful cases of such - Mr. Onoruyi - Sign Writing - provide data sample on success yearly.

* Enrolment in clubs around and later repartraited,

* Taxi driving after a stay in the Remand Home,

* Religious teaching - as a deterent on crime - why crime is bad; awareness of the punishment.

* Suggestion from Mr. G. I. Woghiren:

Social Welfare Workers should live with the offenders in the Remand Home. The Children should be distributed among the families so that a "home" setting is created.

* Problems caused by change in Warri - disintegration of families - disciplinarian moved out for job. Pollution of town due to mixing of varying cultures which has increased the Social Problem - mixed marriages, e.g., with whites.

Matrimonial Problem

(none exists - provide in Centre)

Victims of broken homes - Women taught a trade - sewing, Hair Dressing, Catering. In most cases, the man is employed thus unemployment problem is not faced.

LABOUR OFFICE

* Data on unemployment.

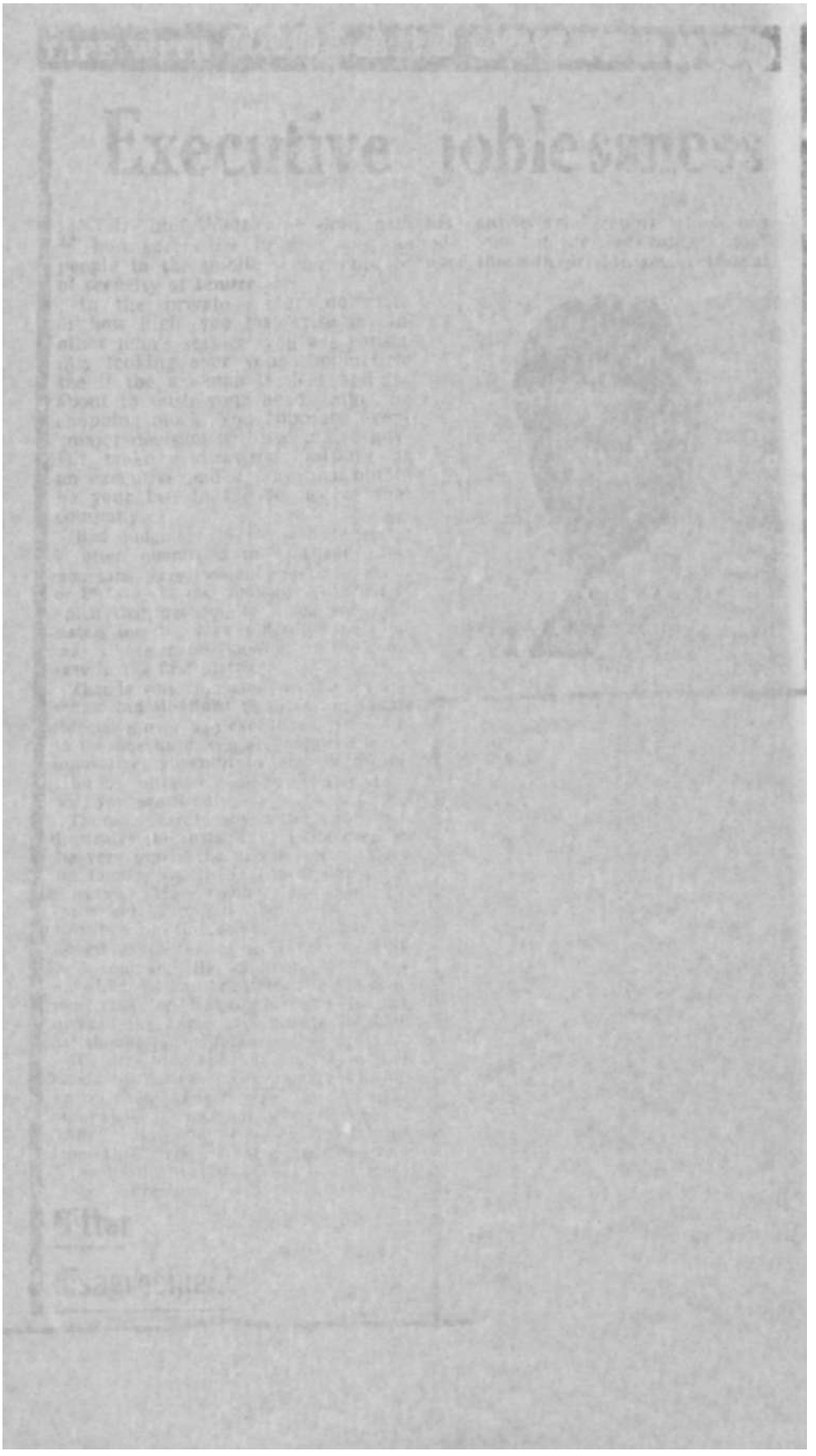
* C,

A letter from Principal Labour Officer, Benin City. Tel. 120, 204 - Urubi Street.

INTRODUCTION

Generally, Democracy in its pure state is understood as the "government of the people, for the people and by the people". This Democratic pure state existed only in the early Greek City States, when the general welfare of all citizens was paramount in all executed projects. Thus this pure state was attained 2par-excellence".

This same type of governmental system is being adopted by a large number of Countries and states in our present rapid urbanizing world. However, the pure state has not been achieved yet, as existed in Greece. Attempts at attaining the above have proved abortive in varying places, e.g., the United Kingdom.


Executive jobless rates



Cleaning up our urban squalors

EDUCATION

UPE and the future of Nigerian youths

BY MOHAMMED ALI SHUAIBU

THE introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE) by the Federal Government is commendable. And to make it a success it is the duty of all Nigerians to assist and co-operate with the Federal Government.

A P P E N D I X I

Page 1 - Residential layout map of Warri

" 2 - Moonlight plays of migrants

" 3 - Slums demarcations in Warri.

A P P E N D I X II

Page 1 - Photostat of Newspaper cutting on joblessness

" 2 - Urban squalor cutting from Newspaper

" 3 - "Youths accused of indisciple"

" 4 - "U.P.E and the future of Nigerian Youths"

" 5 - Cutting of inmates in Sapele Approved School

- poulty keeping

" 6 - A policewoman interviewing at a Juvenile Welfare Centre.

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