A YOUTH CENTRE

FOR

K A D U N A .

AN M.SC. (ARCHITECTURE) THESIS DESIGN REPORT
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BY

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P R E F A C E

As a result of rapid urbanization and industrial growth in most developing countries, there has been an acceleration in the rate of social change which has important consequences for young people. Sociologists emphasise the contrast between the phenomenon of adolescence in earlier societies and our own. They point out that many earlier societies were relatively simple and small, that they were agrarian, static and close-knit; and that they were marked by features which affected the socialisation of the young and their response. There was a firm normative structure; the role of the individual was defined by society; authority and power were in the hands of the older people; a set of widely accepted beliefs supported the norms; and the young were weak economically and politically. The role-change of adolescence was institutionalised and marked by unambiguous ceremonies and there was little revolt from the young. Adolescents in this kind of society may be granted little freedom but they are vouchsafed a good deal of emotional support. All the contrasts are present in a modern urban mobile changing technological society like ours; the normative structure is eroding; the behaviour of the individual is less and less defined by the society; the authority of older people is questioned by the young who may have more power economically and politically, there is no longer one belief system which receives general assent. This kind of society gives graded acceptance of adult status and the young are more likely to have a voice of their own. They are more frequently found with growing freedom but with less guidance, and hence more confusion.

Apart from this general picture and in some cases as part of it, there are features of the social position of young people in Nigeria which deserve specific mention. It would be too simple to assume that stresses to which I have drawn attention were merely expressions of a sense of grievance on the part of some young people against their elders. Economic factors also play an important part. Frustration of the young are often based on a feeling of helplessness in the face of a property - owning society in whose values and priorities they do not yet fully share or indeed wish to share. I am of the belief that there has been some breakdown of communication between the generations.

Zaria, 1974

Raphael K. Obaribirin

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Every African nation has a variety of institutions and programmes promoting the welfare of young people. Some of these derive from traditional life and social organizations, such as dance group formed by a particular age-set of young women to perform at at local festivals. Others are contemporary modifications of traditional associations; for example, savings clubs among city youth based on clan relationships. Others still are comparatively modern in origin and purpose, perhaps related to schools or churches or mosques. Some have international or regional affiliations such as Boy Scouts, Girls Guides, YMCA., YWCA.

The objectives of these associations vary widely, but they have certain effects in common: they foster a feeling of belonging to a group, give a sense of direction and purpose, provide experience for youth in organising their own activities, develop discipline and a heightened sense of self-respect. Some clubs encourage the improvement of domestic skills for women, such as homemaking, child care, sewing, knowledge of hygiene and nutrition; of occupational skills for young men, such as young farmers' and young fishermen's clubs, of abilities in sports, such as swimming or football groups.

All of these clubs for youth are important and need further emphasis particularly in the cities where traditional forms of recreation and association have disappeared and no new forms have taken their place, also in the cities so many young people are displaced from

their home communities. They are significant for boys and girls in their early teens as well as for older youth. Those organisations which are relatively low-cost may need encouragement to become self-perpetuating and self-multiplying. The are worthy of the extra administrative attention from voluntary organisations and from governments.

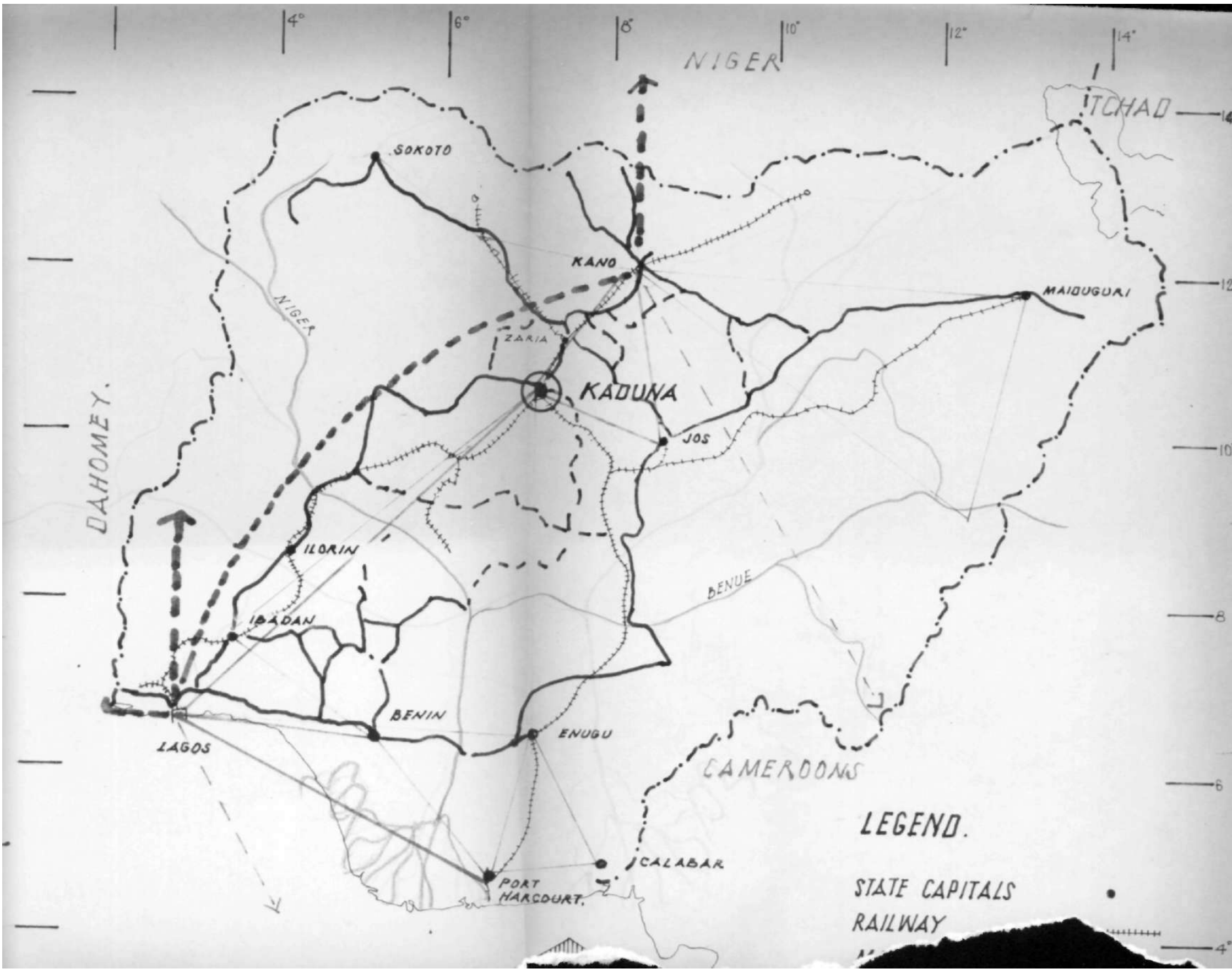
Youth clubs have made direct impact on adolescents' problems, particularly in the cities. The contribution which the various youth organisations in the country could make to the leadership and citizenship training of youths in the federation was recognised by the Federal Government by the establishment of the National Youth Council of Nigeria, (Internationally, the Council is affiliated to the World Assembly of Youth) in 1964 and His Excellency, General Gowon, the Head of State is the Patron.

The Youth Council brings together all youth organisations of diverse tendencies to plan joint programmes such as leadership training courses; to promote joint self-help projects, and to provide a united voice to the Government on matters affecting youth policy.

Substantial encouragement and assistance is being given to all registered youth organizations, in Kaduna administrative area by the Social Welfare division of the North Central State. The need for a Youth Centre to house the various activities of the very many youth organizations in Kaduna, where a very high percentage of its population are young people is long overdue.

The succeeding chapters of this thesis report will gradually unfold the need for a fully equipped Youth Centre. A nation, whose

youths are ill-perpared 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 suffering. The building of a Youth Centre therefore, shall be a most suitable additional facility in the instruction of youth in the art of citizenship based on free democratic principles.


4°
6°
8°
10°
12°
14°
NIGER
TCHAD
SOKOTO
KANO
MAIDUGURI
NIGER
ZARIA
KADUNA
JOS
DAHOMEY.
ILORIN
IBADAN
BENUE
BENIN
ENUGU
LAGOS
CAMEROONS
CALABAR
PORT HARCOURT.
LEGEND.
STATE CAPITALS
RAILWAY

CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND

KADUNA - GEOGRAPHIC AND CLIMATIC

1 GEOGRAPHIC

Kaduna is the capital of the North Central State of North Central State of Nigeria. Kaduna capital territory (the name given to Kaduna and its environs) had a population of 179,910 in 1963, the figure is estimated to have risen to 193,000 by 1973.

Kaduna's position was fixed by Lugard in 1912 as the most strategic place for his administrative and military headquarters - an area larger than France. Thus endowed with a virtually unlimited supply of water - a central position in the country with basic land communications and with untrammeled freedom for growth, Kaduna fast developed from an army encampment to a centre of colonial government for the former Northern Nigeria, then to a self-supporting commercial, industrial and market town; and on from this to a State Capital of increasing importance whose present population has continued to expand.

2. TOPOGRAPHY

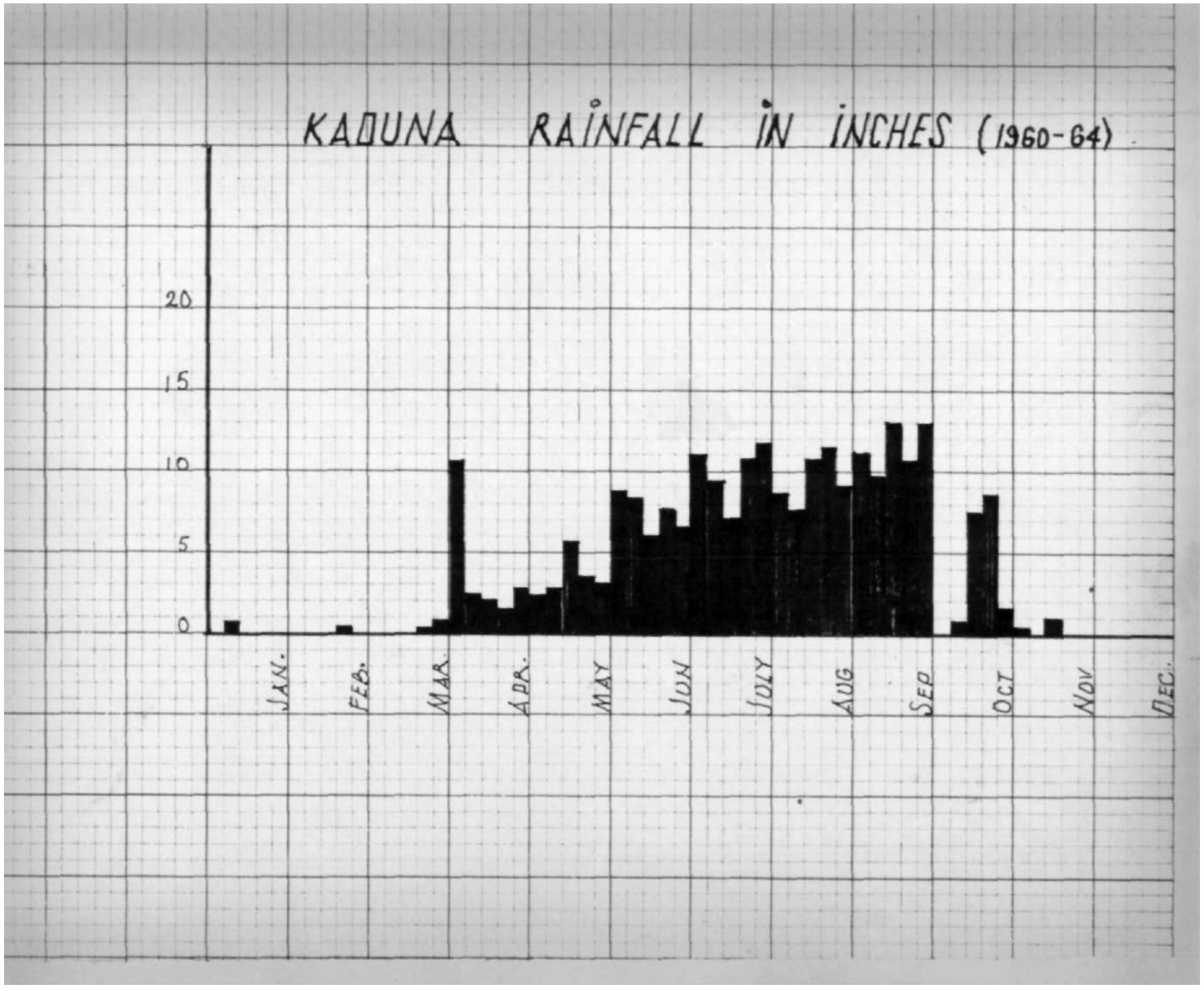
Kaduna's regional topography consists of a rolling park-like terrain with little relief situated about one hundred feet above and below the 2,000 feet contour line. The solid granite "inselbergs" rise sporadically and dramatically like great domes as much as thousand feet above the general level of the plain which to the east and south-eastwards from Kaduna abruptly ends in the escarpment to the Jos Plateau. The whole area is crossed by mature wooded streams flowing in broad shallow valleys separated by inconspicuous water sheds.

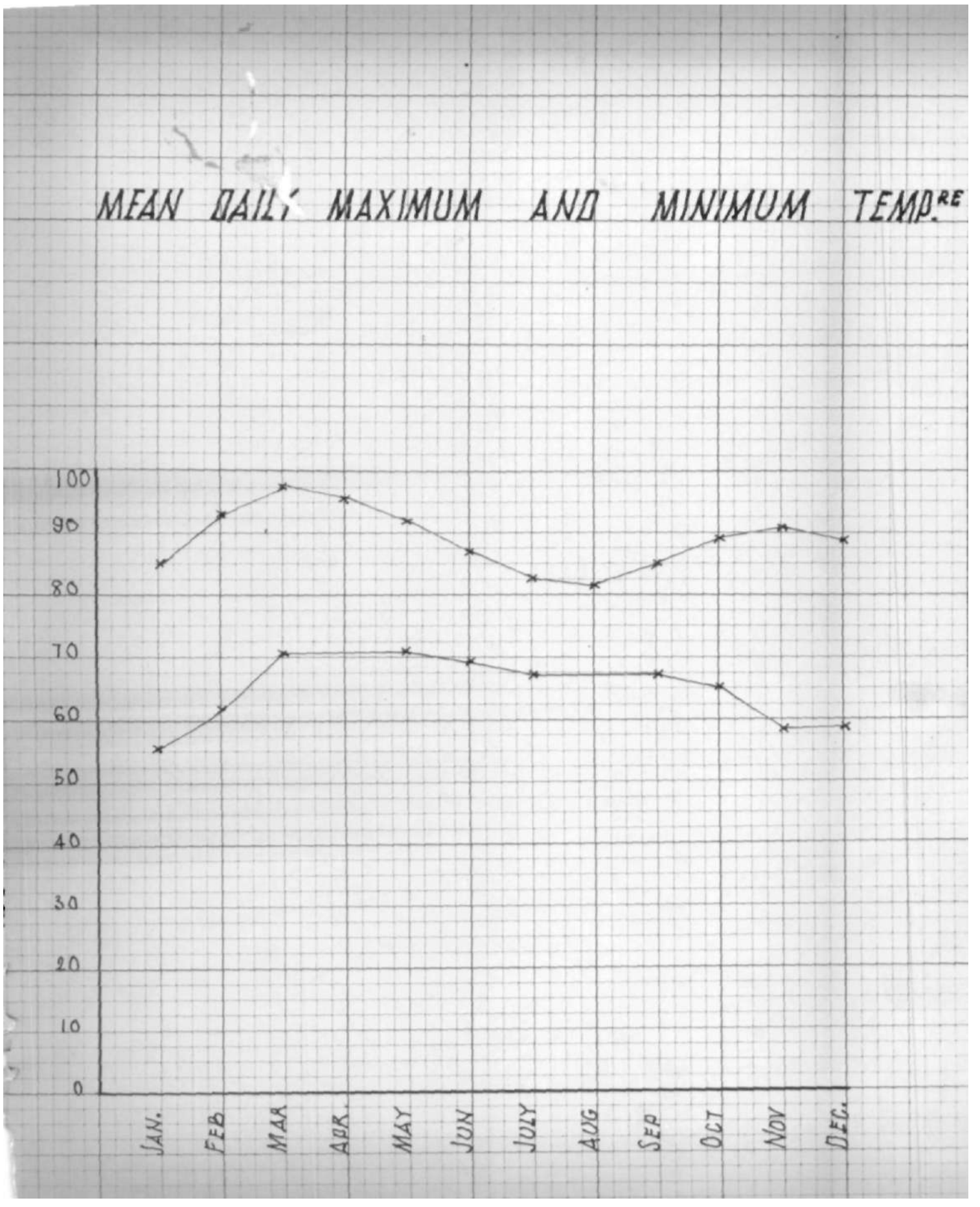
III. CLIMATE, RAINFALL AND WIND

During the dry season from November to March the dust laddon Harmattan wind, dry, cold and often strong, blows parching from the north-east straight off the sahara regions. On the arrival of the first rains in April, the prevailing wind veers to the south-west and continues from May to October from that quarter.

But paradoxically the rain storms, usually violent with thunder and lightning, preceded by driving wind come from the north-east. And it is from this quarter that climatically speaking, man needs the most protection throughout the year.

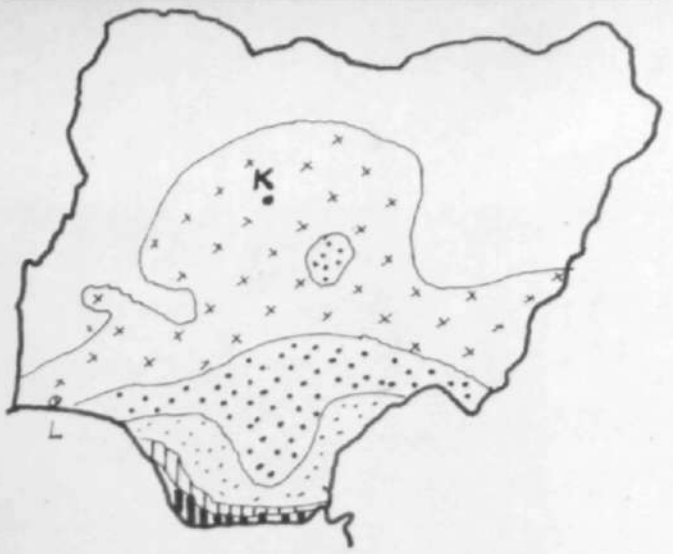
During the wet season Kaduna has some 40 - 60 inches of rain which rises to a peak from late July and into September. As can be seen from the following diagram considerable variation from year to year can take place both in monthly and annual totals. This is mostly due to the high intensity of many storms and the narrow front with which they swoop across the countryside. A storm causing local flash flooding in Kaduna south can leave the streets of Kawo only six miles or seven miles away in the north of the city dry and dusty. Generally these storms are interpersed with clear skies although during August and September there can be consecutive days that are dull and overcast. It is rare for any rain to occur between November and February and for more than a total of one inch to fall from October to March. This invariable seasonal regimen of dry and wet exerts a major and permanent influence on agriculture as well as on man's habitation, the traditions of which it would be perilous to ignore.


KADUNA RAINFALL IN INCHES (1960-64)
20
15
10
5
0
JAN.
FEB.
MAR.
APR.
MAY
JUN
JULY
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC.


MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMP.RE
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
JAN.
FEB
MAR
APR.
MAY
JUN
JULY
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC.

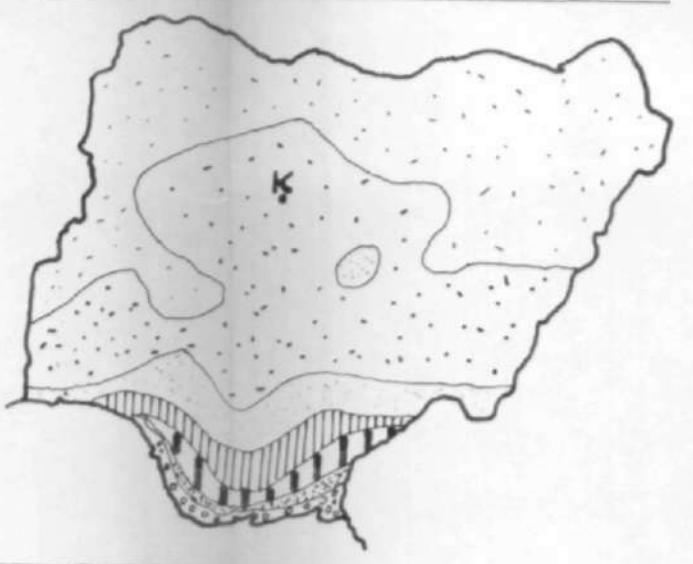
RAINFALL AND VEGETATION - NIGERIA.

WET SEASON RAINFALL
April-October inclusive



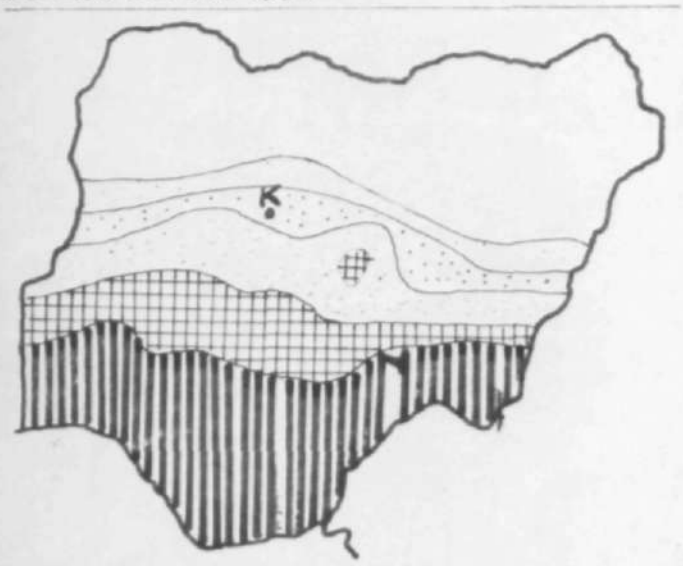
INCHES
120-140
100-120
80-100
80-80
40-60
20-40

TOTAL ANNUAL RAINFALL



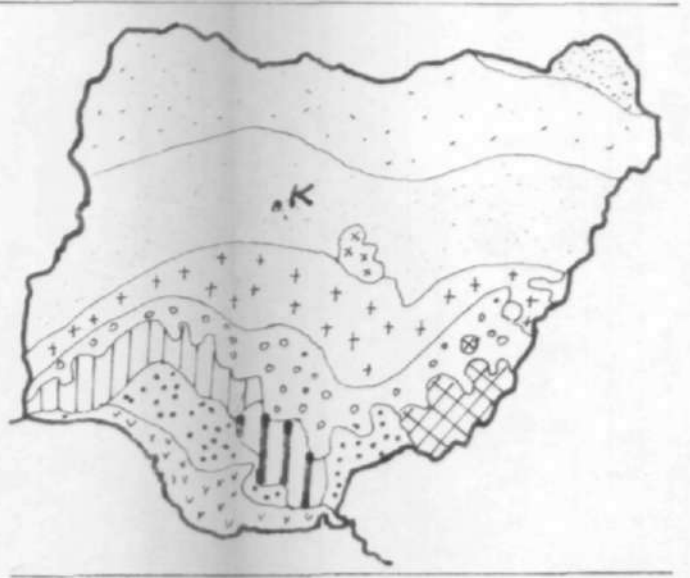
INCHES
MORE THAN 140
120-140
100-120
80-100
80-80
40-60
20-40

MONTHS WITHOUT RAIN



5 Nov/Mar
4 Nov/Feb
3 Dec/Feb
2 Dec/Jan
1 Jan
0

VEGETATION ZONES.



SWAMP FOREST
RAIN FOREST
DRY FOREST
OIL PALM BUSH
DERIVED SAVANNAH
MONTANE VEGETATION
S. GUINEA ZONE
N. GUINEA ZONE
JOS PLATEAU
SUDAN ZONE
SAHEL ZONE.

IV. TEMPERATURE

Highest temperatures are in April and range between 95° and 105° Farenheit and lowest are in January between 45° and 55°. The mean range is greater than that found in temperate climates and the extremes of hot and cold in a single day places strain upon the inhabitants aggravated by considerable changes in humidity which in the dry season may well be below 10 per cent in the afternoon and 30 per cent at dawn. This causes skin and lips to crack and the fine dust blown by the Harmattan aggravates the nasal passages. Paper dries and curls and even seasonal wood warps and splits. Whereas in August, a relatively cooler month because of the rains, the humidity at midday can be over 70 per cent and at dawn 95 per cent.

V. VEGETATION

Kaduna is situated in the slightly thick wood and vegetation of the north guinea zone.

CHAPTER III

THE YOUNG

There are various categories of young people in Kaduna. There are those under school going age. There are those in the primary schools and those without formal education. The needs of the above mentioned for education and recreation are fairly adequately being met by the various schools, school playgrounds, knockabout public fields and their homes.

There are those between 15, 14 and 24 years - the adolescents. They include out of primary school young workers, the young unemployed, those in higher insitutions of learning and of course those without formal education.

Lastly, there are the young university graduates who are in the medium or high income groups. They are financially strong enough to patronise specialists clubs for their recreation. Also there are those without formal education who are self employed. This category of young people hardly consider themselves as youths in that sense.

I would not want to lay down strict rules about age and would want to see people use the Centre as long as they wanted it. I realise however that the limited amount of financial resources and urgency of need must lead to priorities being drawn up as far as development of these resources are concerned. In priority situation, particularly for capital projects, it is my view that needs of young over fifteen must be catered for first since this group could be mostly out of School.

Nonetheless I express the strongest hope that investigation into the needs of the under 15 be set in train urgently as regards their recreation.

In planning for tomorrow we are in danger of neglecting the urgency of today. We are losing sight of the fact that it is the boys and girls who have just left school, those who are at the present between the ages of 15 and 24 who are NOW in this immediate present forming those tastes and impressions which will affect their whole lives. These are the young people who will be the citizens, the electors, the ratepayers the income tax payers, who will either be far sighted enough, and well informed enough, sufficiently socially conscious and spiritually aware to support and pay for the marvellous plans of our reconstruction, or who will be physically jaded, emotionally unfit, intellectually uninformed and spiritually unawakened as to wreck all our plans on the alter of frustration, disillusionment and discontent.

No spare-time occupation can be considered without paying due regard to the unemployed, to the hours and nature of employment of the young people it is designed to benefit; the wages earned and homes, the clubs they belong, and the welfare schemes. These are important contributory factors to the type of interests they will find attractive any more formal education, discussion depends very much on the type of education they have received if any.

The factors mentioned above are considered in the succeeding chapters as they affect those to benefit by the proposed Youth Centre.

CHAPTER IV

KADUNA - ITS PEOPLE'S BACKGROUND

I. THE PEOPLE

Kaduna is a cosmopolitan city. Its peiple come from every state in the Federation as well as many neighbouring countries. Being both a capital as well as a fairly recent city founded by strangers to the North this is hardly surprising.

In the same way that Nigeria is the crossroads of Africa where numerous streams of languages converge, so Kaduna, has attracted a cross section of almost every tribal and linguistic group within Nigeria. In the city's estimated 193,000 (1973) population are found large numbers of many tribes from all states. Numerically in order of importance they are Hausa, Ibo, Yoruba, Nupe, Fulani, Idoma, Tiv and Kanuri. But Hausa is the chief spoken language of the city and its immediate sphere of influence.

For seven centuries the faith of Islam has been spreading and intensifying. Recently North, late accepting missionaries has opened the door to Christian churches and schools, some of the more important being within the Capital territory of Kaduna. But around Kaduna a strong kernal of pagan peoples who cling to animistic beliefs remain little influenced by the two major religious and changing way of life.

II. POPULATION AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION - 1963 CENSUS(149,910)

SABON GARI	43,314	BARNAWA VILLAGE	3,165
KAJO VILLAGE	16,067	MILITARY INSTITUTIONS	8,547
UNGWAR SHANU	8,754	GRA	6,365
TUDUN WADA	35,500	KADUNA SOUTH RAILWAY STATION	2,273
CLERKS QUARTERS	3,635		
POLICE QUARTERS	3,068	KADUNA NORTH RAILWAY STATION	250
HOUSING ESTATE	2,043		
KAKURI VILLAGE	9,675	KADUNA MARKET AND MOTOR PARK	1,383
MAKERA VILLAGE	5,101	PEOPLE OF NO ABODE	770

III. POPULATION, AREA PER SQUARE MILE (1963 Census)

	Area/Sq Mile	Population 1963	Population 1963 Estimates			Population 1963 Estimate
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Kaduna C.T.	45	150,000	87.7	62.2	149.9	193,000
N.C. State	27,108	4,098,297	2040.0	2058.3	4098.3	5,2 47,000.0

*Estimated rate of growth is 3% annually

x C.T. (Capital territory)

IV. POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS (1963 Census)

	Religious Groups (000)							
	Moslem	%	CHRISTIAN	%	OTHERS	%	TOTAL	%
KadunaCT	73.8	49.3	74.2	49.4	1.9	1.3	149.9	100

V. POPULATION BY AGE GROUP IN KADUNA C.T.

(000) x

AGE GRADE	KADUNA C.T.	GRAND TOTAL		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 5 Yrs	23.8	393.0	404.4	797.4
5 - 14 "	28.0	573.0	511.0	1084.0
15-24 "	40.9	360.3	527.7	888.0
25-34 "	35.6	325.7	343.0	668.7
35-44 "	13.8	185.4	140.4	325.8
45-54 "	5.1	98.3	66.3	164.6
55-64 "	1.7	54.1	34.0	88.1
65 - OVER	1.0	50.2	31.5	81.7
TOTAL	149.9	2040.0	2058.3	4093.3

x 1963 Census report

* Note the percentage of young people in Kaduna.

VI AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE: MAX LOCKS SOCIAL SURVEY 1965 BY %

AGE GROUP	KADUNA 1965 SURVEY			NORTH REGIONAL CENSUS 1952		
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
0 - 4 years	15.1	21.2	17.8	AGE GROUP ARE NOT COMPARABLE		
5- 9 "	11.2	13.7	12.3			
10 - 14 "	7.3	6.0	6.7			
TOTAL CHILDREN	33.6	40.9	36.8	45.1	39.6	42.3
15 - 19 Years	10.2	15.0	12.3	AGE GROUPS ARE NOT COMPARABLE		
20 - 24 "	15.8	16.2	16.0			
25 - 34 "	22.3	17.6	20.2			
35 - 44 "	11.7	5.8	9.1			
45 - 54 "	4.3	2.6	2.2			
55 AND OVER	2.3	1.8	2.1			
TOTAL ADULTS	66.4	59.1	63.2	54.9	60.4	57.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAMPLE NUMBER	4,250	3,250	7,654			

* Note the high percentage of young people

According to the Census, Kaduna's population has increased from 39000 in 1952 to 149000 in 1963. According to the Social Survey there would appear to have been an annual increase of 3.0% within the built area. The influx of young people ill trained for the condition of city life is responsible in part for this growth in population.

VII. THE IMMIGRANTS

The worldwide lure of the city for rurual man is the hope of work and the money it will give him. So often though, the numbers tramping the streets far exceed the opportunities and the unlucky ones who can find no work have little to loose by hanging on in the big city as dwellers in the chanty towns and bidonvilles - waiting for the day there may be a job - a chance to earn a living - the chance that does not exist in the bush.

Kaduna's almost fourfold growth from 39,000 in 1952 to 149,000 in 1963 was no exception to this tide of city expansion. Work as we have seen in the previous section played its part as a native in making people come to Kaduna. Half the immigrants came to take up a job or to look for one.

Fourty percent of Kaduna's present township population migrated to the city within the five years (1960-65). Three fifths of these have been male, two fifths female, three quarters adult and one-quarter children. The largest number of any age group were 20-24 year old men. This was however followed by 15-19 years old women. There were twice as many men in the 25 - 34 years old group as there were women.

VIII. AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF IMMIGRANTS WITHIN THE YEARS (1960-65) (SOCIAL SURVEY 1965) %

AGE GROUP	MALES	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 - 4 Years	5.2	8.1	6.4
5 - 9 Years	8.9	12.9	10.6
10 - 14 "	8.6	7.3	8.0
TOTAL CHILDREN	22.7	28.3	25.0
15 - 19 Years	17.6	27.8	21.8
20 - 24 "	26.0	22.2	24.5
25 - 34 "	25.0	15.1	20.8
35 - 44 "	6.5	3.6	5.3
45 - 54 "	1.6	2.1	1.8
OVER 55	0.6	0.9	0.8
TOTAL ADULTS	77.3	71.7	75.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Note the high percentage of young immigrants

AGE GROUPS OF ADULT MALE IMMIGRANTS - % : SOCIAL SURVEY 1965

AGE GROUP	Employment Secured	Employment fairly certain	In search of employment.	Family reasons	Other reasons	TOTAL
15 - 19	6.3	2.7	51.1	37.7	2.2	100.0
20 - 24	13.3	7.1	65.6	13.1	0.9	100.0
25 - 34	22.4	6.9	60.6	9.1	1.0	100.0
35 - 44	28.8	10.8	50.6	7.9	1.9	100.0
45 - 54	34.3	9.6	44.4	11.2	0.5	100.0
55 and Over	27.4	11.6	44.2	15.8	1.0	100.0
TOTAL	20.1	7.4	57.0	14.1	1.4	100.0

X Social Survey 1965: Age Groups of Adult Male Immigrants - %

15 - 19	20-24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 & Over	Total
13.7	23.7	34.3	18.1	6.7	3.5	100

Excluding ¼ born in Kaduna.
Remainder: 10% - had secured employment before coming
4% - were fairly sure of a job but did not have one secured
31% - came in search of employment and the remainder
(Over half the total came for family reasons).

Of the youngest group over half had originally came in search of employment and over one third for family reasons. In the next age group (20 - 24 year old) the emphasis had moved sharply towards "in search of employment" as the main motives, accounting for two thirds of reasons. However a fifth of this group had come because they had a job or were fairly sure of one.

For in Kaduna the number of people looking for jobs has exceeded the number of jobs available. The result is acute unemployment among the young people. Poor housing and appalling conditions of over-crowding are the attending consequences of this ever growing influx of job seekers into the town.

CHAPTER/V

HOUSING

I. POOR HOUSING CONDITIONS

If one accepts it as a self-evident fact that human life begins in the home, no provision for youth can be of much avail which does not consider the problem from the angle of where the adolescents live, and how they live, andwhat influence both of these factors have on the actual make-up of the young person.

The general housing in Kaduna is low. Most of the houses neither have piped water nor sewage system. The lavatory - bucket system is ill-kept and its stench reaches into the bathroom and often into the vicinity. Water is collected from a stand pipe in the street and the Kaduna Capital Territory Board arranges for the disposal of soil at nights since there is no public sewer in Kaduna. The drains are opened and stink of refuse and foul water. The houses are mostly built of mud concrete but are ill ventilated, overcrowded, infested by bugs and rats, they may be radiating centre of depravity and disease.

The extent of overcrowding in Kaduna is better imagined than experienced. Take for example, Kakuri, the industrial southern part of Kaduna where four or five able bodied young textile worker share a room, 3 x 3.6m. In such an accommodation, there is a definite lack of privacy. It is even difficult to stretch ones legs. Interruption of sleep by disturbances from room-mates, emotional irritation by bugs, crowded bed, by extreme of temperature and bad ventilation affect ones life and keeps one in a state of perpetual unhapiness each time one remembers he has to go back there at the end of each days work. The magnitude of the problem can be imagined if it is realised that most of these young workers have to travel a great distance daily on foot, by bicycles or by public transport to get to work.

The overcrowding in Kaduna is highlighted by the report in 1965 of Max Locks on survey of housing in Kaduna. The extract is given below.

Terms used:-

Household: A household is set of people eating from the same pot.

Dwelling: A room or suite of rooms lived in by a household.

Compound: A plot of land under one persons occupancy lived in by one or more households.

Close or Nuclear family: Household head, his wife and unmarried children living together in one dwelling.

"It is often said about towns that poor housing can encourage as well as create poor citizens.

NUMBER OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD - 1965

Number of rooms occupied by household	Number of households in sample survey	Per cent
1 room	1,461	64
2 rooms	580	25
3 "	91	4
4 "	75	3
5 "	35	2
6 "	17	1
7 "	11	-
8 "	20	1
TOTAL	2,290	100

Out of 2,290 households visited in sample survey no less than 1,461 or 64% live in one room. This by itself is an extremely high figure considering that households and not just "close families" have been included.

III. OVERCROWDING OF HOUSEHOLDS

Number of habitable rooms	Persons per household								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	Total
1 room	584	382	229	132	63	40	20	11	1461
2 rooms	56	104	105	81	73	73	34	55	581
3 "	2	9	16	16	10	7	13	18	91
4 "	1	3	6	3	8	15	12	25	73
5 "	-	-	-	3	3	7	5	18	36
6 "	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	13	17
7 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	11
8+ "	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	17	20
More than one person per room	-	382	334	229	154	142	82	166	1491
One person or less per room.	643	117	23	6	4	3	2	1	799

The following table compares the size and number of households interviewed in the Social Survey with their living accommodation. The stepped line running across the table indicates the break-even point between households living at the rate of one room or more per person, below the line and more than one person per room above the line.

Over one third (35%) of the household are living in accommodation at an occupancy rate of one room per person. The remaining households are living in accommodation at any occupancy rate of over one person per room.

It is only when one looks at these figures in numbers of people rather than households that the true extent of overcrowding becomes clear. Of the 7,650 persons making up the 2,290 households in the survey, 86% are living in accommodation of more than one room per person. Although only just over half (56%) of the households are living at a rate of two or more persons per room, almost three quarters 73% are part of these households.

Just under one third (29%) of all households have three or more persons per room and make up over one half of all persons. Just over one sixth (14%) of households live at the rate of four or more persons per room but it is those households that contain one third (31%) of the population.

IV. PERSONS LIVING IN OVERCROWDED CONDITIONS

Occupancy rate	Number of household	% of total	Number of persons in household	% of total
One person or less per room	799	34.9	1039	13.6
Over one person per room	1491	65.1	6615	86.4
Over two persons per room	1283	56.0	5598	73.1
Over three persons per room	674	29.4	3831	50.0
Over four persons per room	323	14.1	2343	30.6

When one considers these figures in the light of the United Nations recommendation of a minimum of three persons per one habitable room the urgly picture of overcrowding in Kaduna becones discernable.

V. LEISURE AT HOME

It should be quite possible to enjoy ones leisure in one's home. Here there should be sufficient space and equipment for play and hobbies for reading and writing and handicraft, for art and music and there should be sufficient opportunities for the young and adult companionship.

But we have seen that in all these respects actual home is badly housed, poor, some parents are unsatisfactory, some families too small.

It thus becomes foundamental to the young peoples welfare that substitutes should be provided for the homes as a means to the beneficient employment of leisure. Such substitutes - but complements of a good home also - is the Youth Centre and the various forms of mixed clubs or organizations.

EDITORIAL

Unemployment problem in Nigeria

OF all Nigeria's major economic problems, none is as serious as the unemployment and under-employment of her human resources.

SINCE after the civil war, the rate of unemployment has risen astonomically, worst still, it is daily increasing.

THE pull effect of the influx of new school leavers hunting for jobs in our big cities, is creating mass distress.

THAT foreign investors under-employ because of profit motives cannot be overlooked.

THE victims of unemployment are not limited to unskilled labour, the "disease" now permeates beyond to include our skilled sons and daughters who have been trained both in Nigerian and foreign institutions of higher learning.

NO wonder, regardless of all appeals, Nigerians trained abroad continue to return home only very reluctantly.

THE resultant effect of unemployment is adverse in all its ramifications.

THE nation itself cannot estimate with accuracy the high percentage of her revenue expended to ensure manpower development, when a high percentage of it are trained not to find employment at the end.

AS a device to arrest this problem, it seems to us that the time has come to set up a loan board to aid those whose handicap is major hindrance to having themselves self-employed.

THERE also ought to be a re-orientation in our educational systems to train Nigerians in desirable fields.

New industries should be opened to absorb our skilled labour.

THE study and testing of possible measures for fully using the country's productive capacity is urgently needed.

IT would be worth the while, to get a group to make a survey of the nation's under-used productive capacity with a view to solving the mass unemployment.

NO society can afford unemployment.

CHAPTER VI

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

I. UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is a very serious major economic and social problem in Nigeria. The Nigerian Herald's editorial comment of January 16th 1974 provides an interesting reading on the subject. We have only to take a look at the plight of the unemployed who roam the streets of our cities daily in search of job - jobs that are never forthcoming. I will endeavour to show from available data the seriousness of the problem with particular reference to the young people in Kaduna.

II. REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT IN KADUNA CAPITAL TERRITORY BY SEX AND AGE 1963 - 71

YEAR	Both Sexes Total	18 Years and Over		Under 18 Years	
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Monthly Average					
1963	1,154	977	15	147	16
1964	846	742	17	68	20
1965	990	704	14	263	19
1966	1,394	1,118	21	236	18
1967	-	-	-	-	-
1968	783	500	71	204	8
1969	1,607	749	29	790	39
1970	1,351	528	10	787	[illegible]
1971	1,867	986	20	844	[illegible]
March	2,712	1,286	37	1,362	27
June	2,054	1,026	22	999	7
Sept.	1,738	996	13	708	21
Dec.	962	636	8	305	13

*Note the increase in figure from year to year

SOURCE: Federal Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange Reports and Internal records.

III. AGE OF UNEMPLOYED - SOCIAL SURVEY 1965 - %
(Male of 15 Years and Over)

*Age of Groups in Years	Proportion of Total Adult Males	Proportion of Total Regularly Employed	Proportion of Total Unemployment	Proportion of each Age Group Unemployed
15 - 19	15.4	10.0	54.8	42.3
20 - 24	23.8	24.1	22.5	11.2
25 - 34	33.5	36.5	14.4	5.1
35 - 44	17.6	19.6	4.5	3.0
45 - 54	6.5	7.0	1.8	3.3
55 AND OVER	3.2	2.8	2.0	7.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.8
ACTUAL NUMBER IN SOCIAL SURVEY	2,820	2,310	334	-

* Note the high proportion of young unemployed.

The most striking factor about the unemployment figure is its high proportion of young people. Over half the total number of unemployed males were in the 15 - 19 years old age group and a further quarter were in the 20 - 24 years old group SEVENTY-SEVEN PER CENT OF UNEMPLOYED MALES WERE UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE.

Of all the young men in the 15-19 years old group over two fifths (42%) were unemployed but it must be remembered that this age group was one of the smaller groups as shown in the table above which compares the proportion in each age group with various employment factors.

The worst area for male unemployment was Tudun Wada with almost 14%. Over half of this was made up of the 15-19 age group and well over half (55.4%) of this age group were out of work.

The position in Sabon Gari was not so serious with just over ten per cent unemployed but over two thirds of these were in their teens. Though surprisingly Sabon Gari had the highest proportion of the 15 - 19 age group in employment with only one third unemployed.

As to be expected there was a high proportion of this young age group in the "unskilled" class of those employed regularly, over one third were unskilled compare with even further accentuated amongst the unemployed as the following tables show.

TYPE OF WORK - SOCIAL SURVEY 1965

IV. ADULTS MALES IN REGULAR EMPLOYMENT %

Age Group in Years	Managerial Professional	Clerical	Skilled & Semi-skilled	Un-skilled	Side Trading only	Total %		Sample Number
15 -19	0.4	8.2	50.9	35.8	4.7	100.0	10.0	232
20 - 24	2.2	17.6	61.2	15.2	3.8	100.0	24.1	557
25 - 34	2.3	12.8	62.2	17.1	5.6	100.0	36.5	843
35 - 44	5.1	7.5	63.8	17.0	6.6	100.0	19.6	452
45 - 54	4.3	6.2	57.8	24.2	7.5	100.0	7.0	161
55+	4.6	9.4	49.1	27.5	9.4	100.0	2.8	65
TOTAL	2.8	11.9	60.5	19.3	5.5	100.0	100.0	
Sample Number	65	275	1,398	127				2310

V. EMPLOYMENT POSITION OF THE YOUNGEST AGE GROUP - %
(Compared with all men of 15 years or more)

Employment Group	Employed		Un-employed	
	15 - 19 Years	All Men 15 Years & Over	15-19 Years	All Men 15 Years and Over
1. Managerial, Professional	0.4	2.8	-	-
2. Clerical	8.2	11.9	1.6	3.3
3. Skilled and Semi-skilled	50.9	60.5	20.2	28.4
4. Unskilled	35.8	19.3	77.6	68.0
5. Side Trading Only	4.7	5.5	0.6	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

VI. THE EMPLOYMENT SURVEY IN DETAIL (Mack Locks

"BASIC EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SECTOR
(Excluding all Govt. and Govt. Co-orporation Employees)

Industrial Classification	Professional Managerial	Clerical	Skilled & Semi-skilled	Un-Skilled	Total	% of Industrial Class	% of Total Private Section
Food & Drinks	13	60	63	167	303	5.1	2.2
Textiles	58	157	3356	1638	5209	87.1	38.1
Timber, Furniture	1	8	66	12	87	1.5	0.6
Paper, Printing etc	5	11	59	29	104	1.7	0.8
Cement, Printing	8	11	57	131	207	3.5	1.5
Metal Goods	4	5	24	32	65	1.1	0.5
Total Manufacturing	89	252	3625	2009	5975	100.0	43.7
Retail Wholesale, Misc.	152	506	478	395	1531	20.0	12.2
Professional	27	42	24	30	133	1.7	1.0
Transport & Com.	9	12	41	40	102	1.3	0.8
Construction	70	171	2672	2205	5118	67.0	37.5
Vehicle Repairs	26	155	255	94	530	6.9	3.9
Banking Insurance	31	144	11	50	236	3.1	1.7
Total Service	325	1030	3481	2814	7650	100.0	56.3
Total Private Sector	414	1282	7106	4823	13625	100.0	

Employment in Kaduna depends on a small minority firms eg textiles industries.

A full analysis of the employment structure has been made from replies to postal survey sent to all commercial, industrial and trading firms listed in the directory asking them for the number of their employees in June 1965. Divided into four main classifications they are as follow:

a. Professional
b. Clerical and other office workers
c. Skilled and semi-skilled operators
d. Unskilled operators

The above table makes clearly the dependence of a large part of Kaduna's employment on a small minority of firms.

Kaduna's industrial and commercial growth has been short and phenomenal from a small administrative and government centre some twelve years ago to a major textile centre in Africa. The potential for growth in textile manufacturing could mean a trebling of the industry by 1980 and along with this would be an expansion in other manufacturing industries.

Kaduna's position as a state capital will guarantee that commercial service and distributive employment in retail and wholesale trade and light industry will also expand. As bright as the prospects of employment in Kaduna may look from the above data it appears that the rate of influx of job seekers into the town has outstripped the number of jobs available. The consequences of the urge towards a 'modern' way of life when opportunities in modern sector employment are so limited and are likely to remain so for many years cannot be overlooked. The drift to the towns, job seeking, disillusionment frustration, petty crimes, prostitution, vandalism, alienation from agricultural work particularly agriculture in traditional context, political unrest arise from the fundamental factor.

VII. HOW CAN THE CENTRE HELP?

It will be difficult to solve what look like a persistent National problem of unemployment overnight. It requires a systematic and long term planning of all the government sectors - education, social, and economic. The centre however can attack some of the problems directly and offer some solutions to them.

Courses of instruction for unemployed boys and girls can be provided at the Centre. These will attract the young boys and girls who are capable of and available for work but have no work, or only part time or intermittent work. These courses will aim at giving the unemployed boys and girls attending them a real interest in life and at keeping their minds and bodies active and alert so as to help them become absorbed as soon as an opportunity may arise. A considerable proportion of time could be devoted to practical work since most of them are in experienced, poorly trained or unskilled.

A day continuation 'school' for all young persons - not more for the unemployed than for the employed in the Centre, so that it will be in a position to provide continuous courses and at the same time it will no longer draw its pupils merely from the ranks of the disappointed and resentful. Nor will its unemployed members regard its educational provision as a kind of penalty for unemployment, or suspect it as like segregation from the employed, such courses may greatly benefit those who are employed and may at the same time contribute to the better distribution of youth employment.

The day continuation 'school' - the need, namely for occupational versatility. We have to remember the existence of blind - alley jobs, which it is important that individuals should be able to leave for something else.

A young person must be helped to choose his job rightly; his vocational guidance. The job chosen must be suitable to his physical capacities, to his emotional andtemperamental make up, to his attainments, and to his interests and ambitions. It must also be such as to give him opportunity to PROGRESS in his job. Vocation guidance could be given in the Centre by introductory lessons, on national and local industries on the skills they require and opportunities they offer, by visits to different types of factories and workshops and by films illustrating the various processes of industrial proportion.

A Youth employment exchange could be created in the Centre whereby information on all available jobs can be channelled to the youth leader in charge of employment who then informs the young people by notices. The practice by which the young unemployed sit in hundreds round the clock in the federal labour office hoping for job, the wasteful method of inviting 1000 persons out of whom to select 200 for their job by firms are frustrating to the young people and should be discouraged. The young people could learn of the job opportunities while occupying themselves in the Centre. Also the prospective employers could be advised to visit the Centre for the purpose of interviewing prospective employees. The interview could then be conducted under friendlier and human atmosphere.

New NIGERIAN

No. 2,459 TUESDAY, 25 DECEMBER, 1973 FOUR KOBO

EDITORIAL

Making the best use of the 75 per cent

THE wastage at the end of primary education should worry our education planners just as much as that after secondary school. At the moment about 25 per cent of primary school leavers manage to reach secondary school. This percentage is just not good enough. A critique in the "Guidelines for the 1975-80 Plan" suggests that the proportion going higher should be more sizeable. It really is important that in the next plan period we absorb a much larger number for secondary education.

Nor are we utilising the 75 per cent to the fullest. By increasing the number of commercial and craft schools — possibly as side attachments to secondary schools and technical colleges—we could deploy our manpower more effectively. The concept of labour as an unenlightened mass is getting increasingly outdated. Even on matters like road construction, it is evident that because of mechanisation better roads could be built with labourers who have primary VII. The remorseless pressure of numbers points to that anyhow, as the East Central State have found out.

These schools could, therefore, be invaluable in absorbing some of the trainable types who, with a little more basic education and a little more technical education, could be fitted to do a number of different jobs: artisans, foremen, factory hands and workers on huge agricultural estates. As the economy expands this would be the best way to employ some of these young men.

Of course, policy-makers have to reckon with the realities of the situation, and these include the white collar psychology. However, numbers will take care of that; what is more the pay especially on building and road construction projects is becoming uncommonly attractive.

The scheme also raises serious logistical problems for any government and not only on grounds of cost. What it does require is a constant imaginative appreciation of what is needed. Which is first, to radically change proportions going into secondary school and going to grass and second to divert a smaller number to quasi-technical institutions as a way of alleviating the social problems inherent in having a vast and growing army of primary VII leavers.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION

I. RISING STUDENTS POPULATION, FEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES

The "New Nigerian" editorial of Tuesday, 25 December, 1973 on wastage of the end of primary and secondary schools provided an interesting reading. This of course is one of the serious problems facing the young males and females in Nigeria.

Rising populations and rapidly expanded facilities for elementary schooling have meant vastyly increasing numbers presently passing out from primary schools. Secondary schools and vocational training centres are able to accommodate only a small proportion of this number as the succeeding figures will show. Many of the rest search for jobs and often remain unengaged in any constructive work for long periods. One effect of modern education is to convert a situation of under-employment in villages into one of open unemployment in towns and cities of which Kaduna is no exception.

The gathering unemployment among school leavers may be illustrated in terms of simple model: the rate at which these young people are leaving school is rising much faster than the rate at which beginning opportunities for rewarding employment are expanding within the economy and thus, given the attitude that many have towards traditional farming and other low-income rural occupations, the backlog of uncommitted youth grows.

II. COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF SCHOOLS INTAKE IN KADUNA

* Comparative Figure For Primary Education 1964 - 71

Kaduna	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
No of schools	37	36	35	36	38	37	47	46
PUPILS	13188	13989	14081	12058	15180	16368	18853	22694
NC State	69534	73281	81726	74881	84629	98109	116383	134,094

*Note the rising figure of primary school intake annually.

*CRAFT SCHOOLS

Kaduna	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Schools	-	-	-	-	6
Pupils	-	-	-	-	88
N.C. State	313	314	310	294	423

*Note the low figure of crafts school students

*COMMERCIAL COLLEGES

Kaduna	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Schools	-	-	-	-	-
Pupils	-	-	-	-	-
State: Schools	-	1	1	1	1
Pupils	-	473	394	397	437

*Note the low figure of commercial schools

*SECONDARY SCHOOL

Kaduna	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Students	1193	1358	1533	1783	2106	2607
N.C. State	3433	3984	4570	5612	6977	

*Note the ever rising figure of secondary schools.

*TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES

Kaduna	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Students	343	414	423	434	519	616
Schools	13	14	13	14	16	-

*Note the low figure of teacher training

*HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE (H.S.C.)

Kaduna	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Students	76	111	77	75	83	81
N.C. State	289	320	271	246	241	-

*Note also the comparatively small end product of HSC

STUDENTS WHO PASSED GCE EXAMS

Kaduna	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Sec. School	131	104	145	136	269	
T.T.C.	15	57	31	22	51	
H.S.C.	-	-	-	-	-	
Craft Schools	-	-	-	-	-	
STATE						
Sec. School	310	347	379	379	716	
T.T.C.	15	57	31	22	51	
Higher Sch.	-	-	-	-	-	
Craft School	96	97	120	97	94	

NUMBER OF FINAL YEAR STUDENTS AND NUMBER OF THOSE WHO PASSED THE GENERAL EXAMINATION IN ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (1971)

		Primary School		Craft School		Commercial School		Secondary School		Teacher Training		Higher School Certificate	
		I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
Katsina													
	Male	2651	-	48	48	-	-	117	79	125	26	18	7
	Female	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	1x	-	-
	Total	3431	-	48	48	-	-	117	79	166	27x	18	7
Zaria													
	Male	3897	-	46	46	27	-	362	312	133	66	64	28
	Female	1397	-	-	-	18	-	56	56	52	25	-	-
	Total	5294	-	46	46	45	-	418	368	185	91	64	28
Kaduna													
	Male	1019	-	-	-	-	-	243	195	48	29	34	16
	Female	560	-	-	-	-	-	100	74	43	22	-	-
	Total	1579	-	-	-	-	-	343	269	91	51	34	16
North Central State													
	Male	7567	-	94	94	27	-	722	586	306	121	116	51
	Female	2737	-	-	-	18	-	156	130	136	48x	-	-
	Total	10304	-	94	94	45	-	878	878	442	169	116	51

x Figures for Women Teachers College, Katsina are not available

Note: Every student who completed three years course in a craft school is issued with a certificate

I = Number of final year students

II = Number of those who passed the general examination.

III. PROGRAMMES FOR OUT OF SCHOOL YOUTH

Primary school leavers, however, who make up an increasing proportion of young people out of school pose special problems and therefore require special means. While priority in the development of programmes school be given to the primary school leaver, opportunities for training must be provided for all sectors of out of school youth, including young people with no formal schooling. Programmes for primary school leavers should offer a combination of training and development activities, social and recreational facilities.

There should be training offered relevant to the employment situation and thus the chances of the young people either obtaining employment with an established entrepreneur or of setting up his or her own small business.

For the young people, therefore, programmes should be devised which will provide skills training for modern industrial sector, for service occupations and for "intermediate" crafts and trades. The needs of urbanized youth for social training are more, therefore non-vocational elements in the programmes organised in the proposed Centre will have special significance, in particular civic education, health education and training in home economics.

IV. EDUCATED AND UNEDUCATED YOUTHS

Lack of understanding and communication was seen between educated and uneducated youths. Uneducated youths are often suspicious of programmes in which number of educated youths are involved and therefore tend to hang back and fail to progit from activities which can be particularly beneficial to them. Happily this situation may easily be overcome in such a proposed Centre since most of the youth clubs members and individuals signified during my investigation they would be too ready to help the uneducated by organising literacy or adult classes.

The widely-spread indigenous training in skills is central to any explanation of the emergency and growth of private and family productive enterprises. Through this system, young people (including nowadays, youth who have attended formal schools) are learning a wide range of arts and crafts from the traditional skills of wood-carving and bronze-casting to the contemporary ones of electrical wiring and dry cleaning. They are learning to trade, to drive vehicles, to handle tools and machines, to build house, to bake bread and to repair cars, trucks, typewriter and household electrical equipment.

Children who do not go to formal schools often become economically active at aroung age 7 and learn on the jobs as apprentices to parents or relatives.

Youths can be helped by such direct means as short causes for young women in poultry-keeping or sewing for young men in aspects of farming or craft work.

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

DAILY TIMES OPINION

Juvenile delinquency

WHO will inherit, in the future, this great national patrimony otherwise known as Nigeria? Our children, of course! Indeed! But can any patriotic citizen, who is fully aware of the alarming incidence of moral paralysis that has been doing so much havoc among our little ones in recent times, sincerely feel confident that this patrimony will be quite safe in those hands?

Many of our children have become pathetic victims of juvenile delinquency. For several of them, truancy and vagrancy have become the order of the day; and there have been many cases of children wandering aimlessly about, far away from home, for days on end.

Some are callous pick-pockets, while others are methodically learning to become adept thieves by helping adult professional criminals to steal from unsuspecting market women and other victims. Can a nation entrust its future into the hands of criminals?

Much more serious is the growing abuse of dangerous drugs by the little ones. Not only secondary school students, but quite a number of primary school pupils now indulge in the smoking of Indian hemp. Their health — indeed the very existence of this nation — is thus being seriously jeopardised. What future has a nation whose citizens are drug addicts?

This disturbing rate of juvenile delinquency can be explained in several ways. First, many Nigerian adults who, by virtue of their age and experience, are expected to set good examples, are a corrupting influence. For instance, several of them not only live on dishonesty, lies, and deceit but also deliberately encourage the young ones in their care to imbibe these vices. And what about those adults who send the young ones on stealing errands?

Secondly, there is the factor of environmental and psychological instability. The number of broken homes has continued to rise. Many homes have become undisciplined bedlams, while in others, parental care and affection have become a rarity. Many parents are neither interested in nor do they know their children thoroughly. Not surprisingly, children who are unfortunate to have been born in or to grow up in such surroundings become psychologically unstable and drift into delinquency.

And what about the school environment? How can teachers who spend the greater part of the school hours planning their private businesses or filling football pools coupons attend to or vouch for the character of their pupils? The school is the meeting ground for pupils from diverse environments. How does one ensure that the good ones are not corrupted by the bad ones?

In short, unless this alarming rate of juvenile delinquency is effectively checked, this nation may be heading for an unenviable future. Fortunately, however, it is not too late yet for some remedial measures to be taken.

For example, Nigerian families should endeavour to combat the causes of instability in their homes. The federal and state authorities should see to it that our schools effectively fulfil their role as trainers not only of the head but also of the mind. And the law-enforcement agencies as well as the juvenile courts must intensify the crusade against juvenile delinquency. No stone should be left unturned in the effort to guarantee the survival of this nation by safeguarding the future of its children.

CHAPTER VIII

JUVENILE DELIQUENCY

I. THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SITUATION IN KADUNA

Junvenile deliquency is said to be the anti-social acts of children and young people under legal age. This is a non-criminal classification based upon the courts power to exempt certain children from criminal responsibility for their conduct as provided and limited by law. This power of the court is rooted in common law presumptions concerning the incapacity of children under 14 to entertain criminal intent. Under the modern law, however, although the child may be held not to be responsible, he can be found deliquent and subjected to measures of control and guidance.

Many of the children and young people have become victims of juvenile deliquency. The "daily times" opinion of Wednesday the 9th January, 1974 on Jumenile deliquency pointed out the seriousness of the situation.

Amongst conditions contributing to the causation of deliquency 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, 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 these, we may well thin k that individual is largely due to social neglect.

One serious problem in Kaduna is that of many cases of children and young people wandering aimlessly about, far away from homes, for many days. Some of these able bodied children and young people can be seen not only in Kaduna but in all towns in the North Central State with calabashes in their hands begging for alms. My investigation revealed that most of the young children are born into polygamous families where there is lack of care and love for them. They live virtually in the streets.

NUMBER OF YOUNG PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES IN EACH AGE GROUP

(Police Juvenile Welfare Branch - Kaduna)

Year	Under 14 Years		14 & Under 16 Years		16 & Under 21 Years		21 & Under 30 Years		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1969	29	-	51	1	17	-	-	-	97	1
1970	47	6	38	1	11	-	8	1	104	8
1971	34	-	28	2	27	1	6	1	95	4
1972	31	3	27	1	19	-	11	-	88	4
1973	50	8	39	1	22	2	-	1	111	12

Area of town with the highest number of cases - Tudun Wada Village - Kaduna.
Causes:- Main Drug addiction, Broken homes, deaths, lack of care.

No of Juvenile found guilty of indictable offences within this period = 524

No committed to Remand Home 128.

* Note the rising figure for males and the comparatively low figure for females.

YEAR	INMATES (NO)
Jan - Dec 1971	226
Jan.1971 - Dec. 1972	376
Jan 1972 - Nov 1973	405

II During my visit to the remand home in Kaduna I was able to realise the difficult problems the states social welfare division has to handle in connection with the young offenders.

Most of these young people stray into Kaduna from other parts of the country. Whenever enough informations on their state of origin and their home addresses is available their repatriation are usually secured by the Social Welfare Division.

I discovered too that only very few cases of juvenile crimes are reported to the Juvenile welfare division of the Police or the state - as few as 2%. From the figures given above, the number is on the increase.

The reported cases percentage breakdown is as follows:

75% - theft (12 - 17½ years)
10% - Beyond parental control
10% - Idleness (8 - 17years)
3% - Children in need of care (5 -- 10 years)
2% -- Drug addiction (10 - 17 years)

A very disheartening observation which I made was the fact that, no handicraft training or any instructions are given to the Remand Home inmates. It could be arguod though that they are not supposed to remain in confinement for a very long time. But I am convinced that for the older inmates especially if they can be taught some trade while in confinement, the chances are they will be able to start somewhere once released since there will be means of future livelihood.

III. YOUTH PROGRAMMES FOR THE REHABILITATION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS

Corrective rather than punitive measures should be taken and their confinement in institutionalised homes may not be the only solution to the problem. If care is not taken unless, training in craft or trades is included the offenders may find themselves committing the same offence they were committed for.

Firmly I believe that the majority of deliquency is due to ignorance concerning wiser methods of using leisure time. I believe firmly too that the membership of a well directed, well organised Youth Centre or (clubs) whether attached to a church or not could be an excellent power for good in the life of any delinquent.

A club or a squard which can give people jobs to do, jobs which are creative not created, can harness the interest and initiative of the young offender and utilize this for the well-being of the offender himself the vitality of a club and the eventual benefit of the state.

This is why anything that is done constructively in youth work should take account of the days of the week and the hours of the day young people get into trouble in various areas of the town. The majority of juvenile offences are committed on Saturdays and Sundays.

Surely this points to the fact that any youth work which is hoping to cater for those but for the grace of God, will become delinquent any minute should not fail to make provisions for Saturday and Sunday activities. Saturday is particularly on the black-list for offences. On Saturdays, important matches are played, the commercial film houses show 'exciting' pictures and horse races take place. On Saturdays too, there are afternoon jumps etc. Through lack of funds, the young people are deprived of commercial entertainments, they look elsewhere for money and for amusement which often leads them to destruction.

All these things you see are an excellent proof, if such were needed, that the cry of the delinquent is the cry of humanity through ages "In God's name give us something better to do" - and it is one of the strongest arguments for the provision of a Youth Centre.

IV. HOW WHEN CAN THE PROPOSED CENTRE HELP?

1. The Centre will provide an opportunity for good companionship.
2. It will provide for useful spending of leisure, thereby keeping young people off the streets where they might fall into trouble.
3. It could provide basic training in skills that might enable the unemployed find jobs eventually. 4. It will provide social activities or hobbies that will enable them spend their leisure more usefully and profitably. 5. Street Corner Youth Club could be formed in the centre and the members could go out to find young people in need rather than wait until the need come to them. 6. The crux of the problem, whether in the urban or the rural areas is employment. Therefore, training or courses leading to employment is likely to be the most rewarding policy for tackling the problem of growing juvenile crime. Programmes for young offenders should therefore not be detached from the overall problem of youth training, and the generation of unemployment.

CHAPTER IX

YOUTHS, THEIR WORK, WAGES AND LEISURE

From Max Locks survey of "basic employment and government co-operation employees" (See Chart C), the textile industries are the largest employers of young people followed by the construction companies.

Relevant data (see employment position of young age group chart C) and investigations revealed that those employed are largely out of school unskilled or semi-skilled youths. Consequently they are usually lowly paid (average N28.00 - N40.00 monthly with majority of them earning N28.00).

In the government establishments too wages are surprisingly very low, this is probably to discourage school leavers from taking up jobs immediately after leaving school instead of furthering their education. In fact all school leavers from primary seven to higher school certificate graduates are rated as daily paid workers on N1.30 per day.

The majority of these young people are in low income group, their total earnings, including overtime pay are almost insufficient to obtain the barest necessities of human needs. The situation is further worsened by the rising cost of living in urban centres which is not peculiar to Kaduna alone.

I. RECREATION

In a young and virile city like Kaduna indoor recreation for adults tend to come into existence simultaneously in the places where they are needed.

Apart from the public and voluntary provided social services, indoor recreation is limited mostly to the cinema, the club, the local hotel and the bar while larger functions involving drama, music, lectures and exhibitions take place in institutional halls hired or loaned for the purpose such as the British Council, the Police College, the church halls and school halls.

Important public and private occasions, dances, banquets, Rotarian lunches' reception and occasional concerts take place at the Kaduna Hotel and most Government social functions are held in Lugard Hall. The thirty thousand capacity Ahmadu Bello Stadium is a venue for important sporting and cultural activities.

II. YOUTHS AND THEIR LEISURE

Because of relative distribution of working hours there are significant leisure hours available to employed youths while the unemployed 'freetime' which cannot strictly be described as leisure hours stretches throughout the day. Students qualify as one of the more 'leisured' group on account of their long vacations and their typically longer but at any rate more flexible leisure hours .

Sadly though very few facilities exist for the spending of leisure for this group in Kaduna, idleness and boredom are therefore, some of their problems. The provision for the useful and profitable spending of leisure is long overdue.

Below is a description of how majority of people including the youths in Kaduna spend their leisure:- Those who are employed come back from work tired and worn out, they sit with friends or neighbours either to pass the time in unlively but peaceful, idle gossip or simply turn on the radio to listen to news or music.

To some people their is always a rendez-vous where friends meet to play cards, dance to the latest pub music with some young girls if they are lucky to 'catch' some. Take some drinks or snacks if the pocket permits.

But for the most lively people however, do not stay insuch gatherings but as so n as they change, they take their ways to one of the Burukutu, palm wine, hotels or bars where they entertain or are entertained by comrades in Bachanalian feasts. The number of these drinking places are surprisingly high.

One can say without reservation that these drinking places are the most active, lively and exciting places in Kaduna. HERE STATISTICS FAVOUR THE PREPONDERANCE OF YOUNG MEN. They gather in these bars every evening and over stimulating cubs, exchange views, discuss each others problems, console each other, talk with independent women, dance and shout, get excited, have as generously as their pockets can afford and stagger their way home late at night.

I am not preaching any morals but I strongly believe that a situation in which young people live as described in the paragraphs above is neither in the best interest of the young people themselves nor the whole country at large. Young people need good company, they need to patronise places where their aspirations for the future can be safeguarded and nurtured. They need the right kind of guidance to be successful in the world. What future has a lowly educated and lowly paid youth who partronises the pubs daily? He may be absolved from the blame however if there is no better place to go to spend his leisure. Older people who consider themselves as having no future are often too ready to lure the young people with bright future into bad places and bad actions.

The young people therefore need a place where they can spend their leisure profitably and productively with good company. Hence the proposed centre will offer this opportunity to the young people in Kaduna.

III. CLUBS

(a) Specialists Clubs

Investigation reveals that most specialists clubs like the Kaduna Polo Club, the Kaduna Club, Kaduna recreation club and and a host of others cater fully for the needs of the adults. Young people 'under age' below 21 years are not accepted as members and may not visit the clubs un-accompanied by adult members.

Again most of these clubs are located well away from the town centre where most of the young people live. Their location in the government reservation areas makes it impossible for the young people to patronize them even if they were allowed. This is due to the great distance between the township and the clubs. Hence for the clubs to serve the young people they must be located near the town centre enough to allow easy journey to them on foot since most of these young people have no private transport. The bus services in Kaduna run along Ahmadu Bello Way. Any business to the west or east of it must be within walking distance.

Apart from all these factors, the young people feel they don't belong those clubs where the adults will have to dictate to them what to do. They express the desire to have a place which they can call theirs. Here they can do their own 'thing' their own way. They invariably form their own clubs based on interest groups or tribal affiliations.

(b) Kaduna Youth Club

From replies to postal questionnaire, visits and interviews with youth club organisers main employers of youths eg the textiles and construction companies; the social welfare division of the North Central State's Ministry of Health and Social Welfare which deals with matters affecting the youth, it has been possible to obtain first hand and on the spot information on the youths generally.

At the present there are over 70 youth clubs registered with the welfare division of the North Central State in Kaduna and these have an estimated youth enrolment figure of 7,000. More continue to apply to be registered daily.

Sadly enough none of the clubs has a permanent premises for its activities. There is no building owned by the federation of Kaduna youth clubs to which the clubs belong. This means premises have to be hired or loaned for activities organised by the clubs. Since adult organizations have to use the same premises too, the youths have to book for a long time in advance and their turn may never come because apart from the fact that the list is usually long the adult organisations are more favoured. The youth clubs are really craving to have a permanent premises for their own activities.

IV. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME FOR KADUNA YOUTHS

Policy

The higher social welfare officer in charge of youths affairs in particular during my discussion with him revealed that the government encourages the youths to form various blubs for healthy competitions among each other.

Support

The Government in keeping with her policy of encouragement offer some financial and material supports to the registered clubs. They include loaning out of sporting equipment such as football canes/bladders, hockey sticks, basketballs and equipment for field events.

Supervision and Training

The idea is to be able to train enough youth leaders to supervise the activities in their various clubs. To this end the unit organises various youth training programmes at local, state and national levels. During the local programme Voluntary Youth leaders within Kaduna administrative area are invited to take in at least a one-week course on "The Organisation of Youth Clubs". During the course the participants received lectures on various topics, they discuss difficulties in running their clubs and solutions to these difficulties are suggested for implementation.

At the state level participants are invited from all the 9 administrative areas. They are all assembled in Kaduna for at least one or two weeks for the course. Participants discuss various Youth Programmes within the state and how to co-ordinate these with those of other states in the federation.

The National Youth Council of Nigeria organises a Youths Course on Citizenship and Leadership Training every year to be held in at least three centres namely:

(a) Sherre Hills Centre - Jos
(b) Sea School Centre - Lagos
(c) Iperu Centre - Ibadan

The aims and objectives of this course is to bring together Youths Leaders from all parts of the Federation for an exchange of ideas, and to discuss various programmes.

Future Plans

The Ministry explained was planning to build a youth centre in each of the 9 administrative areas including Kaduna Capital Territory. There is also a plan to build a main centre in Kaduna where the local clubs can meet for joint activities or competitions and also where the other 8 clubs from the administrative areas can be able to meet at least once anually for competitions at state level.

FINANCE

Part of the money to build the proposed centre will be provided by the State Government, while the youth clubs on their part will organise fund raising activities to augment the funds to be made available by government. Again the public will be appealed to for generous donations.

Since most of the youths are un employed, I feel it is good starting place by employing many of them to work on the project so that they can earn some money. It will also [illegible] some of the skilled workers amongst them to try their hands on something. Those on full employment can learn their services after work. All these will help to cut down the cost of construction and give the youth themselves to large extent the practical experience in organising their own activities.

CHAPTER X

KADUNA YOUTHS BACKGROUND (SUMMARY)

The following is a brief summary of the background studies of the Kaduna Youths.

POPULATION: Youths (15 - 24 years) form the largest population of all age groups, over 40% of total population (1963 Census figure)

IMMIGRANTS: The youths form the largest number of immigrants into Kaduna town. They are mainly in search of job opportunities.

EMPLOYMENT: The textile and construction industries are the major employers of Kaduna youths.

UNEMPLOYMENT: 70% of un-employed males were under 25 years. Out of this, 50% had migrated into Kaduna to look for jobs. They are mainly unskilled or semi-skilled. Registered unemployment among the youths continue to rise daily.

HOUSING: There is general overcrowding. There are problems of high cost of living and long work journeys.

INCOME: They are mainly in the low income group with monthly average pay of N28.00 - 40.00.

LEISURE: They have plenty of leisure time but are idle, lonely and bored because of limited recreational facilities.

CLUBS: There are over 70 registered youth clubs in Kaduna with over 7,000 members without permanent premises for their activities.

ADJUSTMENT: There is no proper transitional period between school and work and between rural and urban life. These pose problems of adjustment since the face to face relationship in the rural areas is replaced by impersonal one in the township.

DELINQUENCY: Hundreds of young people roam the streets either airlessly or to beg for a living.

EDUCATION: School leavers out-strip intake into higher institutions of learning. The commercial, technical and crafts education which prepare school leavers for ready absorption into employment are woefully neglected undeveloped instead both primary and secondary school intake continues to rise annually.

ANY HELP? The young men and women cry out like the "bibilical voice in the wilderness" for attention, help, encouragement and identity.

CHAPTER XI

THE NEED FOR A YOUTH CENTRE

I. The Proposed Scheme

I do not intend to solve completely over-night, by a single proposed scheme what in facts are persistent national problems. The solution lies in systematic and long-term planning strategies by all the government agencies.

At the same time, such a proposed scheme if executed in all the states, will help the young men and women of this country to live a better happier and more meaningful life.

It is often said that the wealth of a nation lies in her human resources. It is these young people who will be the citizens, the leaders and the nation builders of tommorrow.

Hence no efforts should be spared to make them physically fit emotionally sound, intellectually informed and spiritually awakened if all our plans for the future will not be wrecked on the alter of frustration, disillusionment and discontent.

II. Who then are the Youths to Use the Centre

They are young people (both sexes) mainly 15 - 24 years old. They include:-

(a) Large number of primary school leavers, employed or unemployed.

(b) Students in full or part-time education (especially during vacation).

(c) Young people without formal schooling.

(d) Visiting young people from the states or abroad.

III. Why This Age Group

I have stated earlier [illegible] under the heading 'who are the youths') that I would like to see everybody use the centre. I feel strongly too that while the needs of the other age groups should not be neglected, it is necessary to concentrate on these young people between the ages of 15 - 24 for the great majority of them have left school and entered into the new relationships which arise from earning money of their own. They are in awkward 'betwixt - and - between' stage, very conscious of

being no longer children but not yet in fact fully grown up; economicaly self-supporting (to a great or lesser degree) but not yet burdened with full range of adult responsibilities, restless, unsettled, forward looking, living all the time in an environment which they cannot control.

IV. Main Objectives

To design a built environment to provide a permanent nucleus for various social, recreational, educational and cultural activities for youths (both sexes) in Kaduna (age range of youths - 15 - 24 Years).

The said design should also:-

1. Provide space for residential accommodation or rooms which could be converted into simple hostel facilities
   (a) for temporary residential training courses
   (b) to house young exchange visitors from other parts of the country or from abroad.

2. Provide a central meeting point for various existing boys and girls' clubs in Kaduna.

V. Goals Defined

It is hoped that the physical and psycological environment envisaged in the design would among other things help :-

*1. To encourage a harmonious social interaction of the youths, irrespective of sex, tribe or religion thereby fostering national understanding and unity.

2. To create outlets for the emotional, physical and mental requirements of youths in Kaduna township.

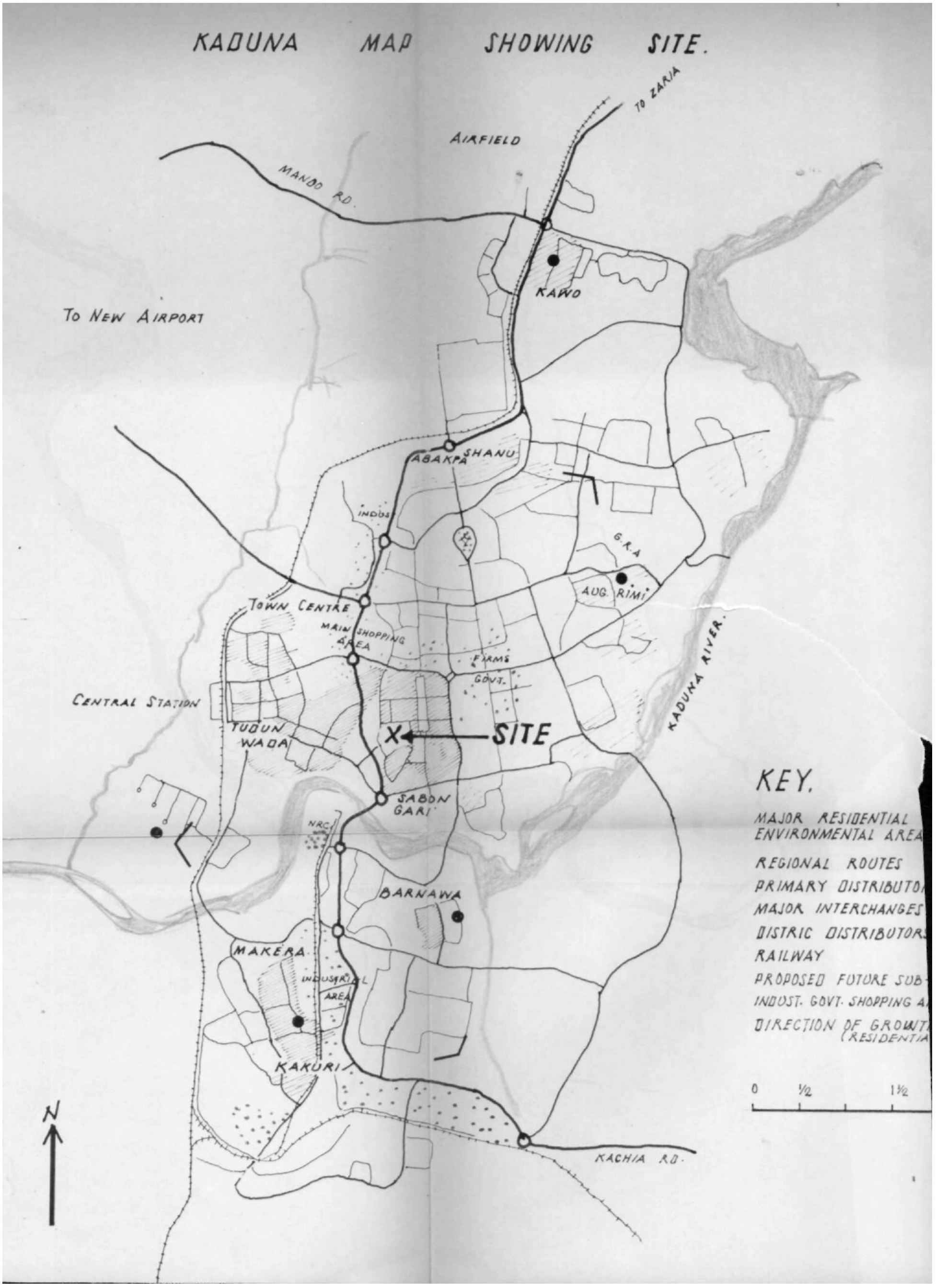
3. To bring about in the youths themselves a desire for positive and productive ways of spending their leisure.

4. To reclaim the delinquent and mould him into an upright character by the provision of positive and profitable spending of leisure.

5. To provide for the continous education and upgrading of skills on or for the job.

6. in discovering new skills, interests and talents

KADUNA MAP SHOWING SITE.



7. To sustain and further develop aptitudes, interests and hobbies acquired at school and elsewhere.

8. In providing practical experience for the youths in organising their own activities.

VI. Estimation of Number of Youths Expected to Use the Centre (Siting)

1. 1963 census figure for Kadunaiis 149,900
2. 40% of this figure is 15 - 24 years, ie 59,690
3. Assume the growth rate of 3% (Kaduna Master Plan by Max Locks) then a projected firgure to 1993 is completed (see population projection chart)

4. SITING AND CATCHMENT AREA

(a) With reference to Kaduna population structure (see chapter IV (II)), the most densely ar a is the township comprising Sabon Gari and Tudun Wada with 43,314 and 35,500 respectively (1963 census figure)

- these figures represents about 50% of the overall population figure
- hence a location within the township has been chosen (see siting map)
- the site is also approximately central with respect to other parts of the town.

(b) A youth centre, centrally located should be within 20 - 30 minutes walsk from any residence, this represents a catchment area of 1.6. - 2. 4 n. (I - $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles) this included both sabon gari and Tudun wada.

(5). It is usualy to assume 10% of catchment youth population as active members, hence 7,000 member within the catchment area will use the centre regularly.

VII. Peak Period Design Number is 1,000

From studies examples and from pint of view of administrative convenience a figure of 1,000 is the recommended maximum.

VIII. Proposal for Future Sub-Centres

Because of the linear shape of Kaduna and its direction of growth, sub-centres should be built to supplement the main proposed one whenever the population concentrations of the villages that make up Kaduna Capital territory can support them ie 55 - 66 thousand (ref. siting map).

POPULATION PROJECTION CHART

Year	Projected Figure	40% of Population is 15-24 Yrs	Assuming 10% as Active Members	Catchments Populations
1963 (Census)	149,900	59,960	6,000	3,000
1971 (Estimates)	183,000	73,200	7,300	2,630
1972 (")	188,000	75,200	7,520	2,760
1973 (")	193,000	77,200	7,720	3,850
1978 (Projected)	223,700	89,200	8,920	4,460
1983 "	259,200	103,680	10,400	5,200
1988 (")	300,300	120,000	12,000	6,000
1993 (")	348,000	139,000	14,000	7,000

SIEVE TEST CHART FOR USERS.

ACTIVITIES →

10-14 | 14-21 | 21-35 AGES

- FOOTBALL
- DEBATING
- BASKETBALL
- VOLLEYBALL
- TABLE TENNIS
- LAWN TENNIS
- READING
- LEADERSHIP TRAINING
- BILLIARDS
- FILMSHOWS
- GAMES
- NON-VOCATIONA ACTIVITIES
- VOCATIONAL ACTIVITIES
- SWIMMING
- BOXING
- NETBALL
- CULTURAL & TRADITIONAL ACTIVITIES
- DRAMA
- ATHLETICS
- TELEVISION VIEWING
- ADULT (LITERACY) CLASSES
- DANCES
- BADMINTON
- PICNICS
- MUSIC
- JUDO
- CRICKET
- WRESTLING
- CONCERT SHOWS
- GARDENING
- LANGUAGES
- FIVES
- COMM. DEV. PROJECTS
- SPORTS MEETING
- FREE DISCUSSION
- PUBLIC SPEECHES
- FREE DISCUSSION
- LOCAL CRAFTS
- & TRADITIONAL SONGS
- SUPPER AND BANQUETS
- DRAUGHTS
- CHESS
- TABLE GAMES
- FIRST AID
- SQUASH
- DO IT YOURSELF
- NEEDLE CRAFT
- PHOTOGRAPHY
- OTHER CRAFTS.

CHAPTER XII

USERS' REQUIREMENTS

From answers to postal questionnaire, personal visits, interviews and investigations carried out, the dominant requirements can be grouped under SOCIAL, PRACTICAL AND EDUCATIONAL, PHYSICAL, A YOUTHS HOSTEL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND ANCILLARY ACCOMMODATION (See activity sieve chart).

SOCIAL:-

The general function of the social areas will be to provide facilities for relaxation and conversation, for dancing, playing table games such as chess and draughts and eating of snacks and light refreshments Ocassionally the social area will be needed for general activities such as dramatic performances, concerts, talks, large meetings, film shows and dances.

PRACTICAL AND EDUCATIONAL:

The primary objective of the practical and education area is to provide for vocational and non-vocational pursuits such as hobbies, constructional projects, art and general crafts eg woodwork, dressmaking and maintenance generally. It should also provide for reading and lectures.

PHYSICAL:

The physical areas should provide for recreational activities such as games and athletics.

A YOUTH HOSTEL,

This should provide residential accomodation for both males and females.

ADMINISTRATION AND ANCILLARY

These should provide for administrative and accommodation requirements of the centre. There should also be provision for other ancillary requirements such as lavatories, changing rooms and stores.

I. SPACE REQUIREMENTS

Social Area:

1. Outside covered entrance
2. terrace for queing
3. entrance/control

4. Foyer
   - ticket or box room
   - reception/information
   - display for trophies etc.
   - waiting
   - notices
5. Bar (cold drinks and snacks)
6. Committee rooms
7. lounge
8. ladies powder room
9. Kitchen
10. dining
11. stores and lavatories

MULTI-PURPOSE HALL

1. seating 500
2. Stage area
3. Spectators gallery
4. performers changing facilities
5. film projection area
6. lights control room
7. equipment and chairs storage
8. Indoor games:- table tennis, badminton, judo/wrestling, gymnastics table games and dance:

ADMINISTRATION AND ANCILLARIES

1. Leaders and secretaries' offices (male and female)
2. Assistant's offices (male and female)
3. general office
4. Switch room
5. stores
6. staff toilets

YOUTH HOSTEL (for males and female residents)

1. 60 males: 40 females rooms
2. reception and waiting areas
3. porters offices
4. common rooms
5. toilets and showers
6. Laundary, kitchonette and stores

PRACTICAL AND EDUCATION AREAS

(A) Crafts Rooms
- 1 Metal work
- 2 Woodwork
- 3 Ceramics(Claymodelling and Pottery).
- 4 Weaving(basketing, bookbinding etc)

(B) Studios
- 1 Fine arts
- 2 Commerce (typing and commercial)

(C) Library (5-10,000 vols)
- 1 Staff area
- 2 Storage

(D) EXHIBITION AREA

(E) Domestic Science Room
- 1 homemaking & cookery
- 2 needlecraft

(F)
- 1 Instructors offices
- 2 changing, showers and toilets
- 3 storage areas
- 4 covered outside workspce
- 5 dark room

(G) LECTURE THEATRE (for 200)
- 1 Film projection area
- 2 raised dais
- 3 preparation office/store
- 4 group discussion room

PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES
- 1 Indoor games - multipúr Pose hall
- 2 Outdooor games - grassed surface for athletics, football and hockey
- 3 hard paved surface for lawn tennis volleyball, basketball/netball and weight-training
- 4 Swimming pool

OTHER OUT-DOOR PROVISIONS
- 1 gardens and patros
- 2 orchard
- 3 open air arena
- 4 Parking and spectators areas.

In the succeeding section, the detailed functions and planning objectives of the various areas that make up the building complex are discussed.

IBRAHIM LIB... DATE...

SOCIAL AREA

Entrances, Reception and information

The main entrance should be easily identifiable and it should be possible to go to any part of the complex from it.

The receiption and information areas should be closed to the main entrance. It will be staffed by paid receptionists who will work on shifts one in the day and the other at night. They will deal with registration, enrolments, subscriptions, team lists, the booking of games tables and rooms. A large well-lighted information board covering notices on the whole range of club activities should be closed at hand.

If possible,a space at the reception desk will be needed for a typewriter, filing cabinet, a keyboard, pigeon holes for members letters etc.

The reception area should be inviting and easily located. It should be located so that control and surveillance of people entering and leaving the main entrance is easy. It should be possible to sell tickets from this area on special occasion when tickets are required for entry.

Bar

An attractive bar is important for such a proposed centre since it will be a source of income apart from the fact that could be souce of prideto the members. The task therefore is to combine well designed lighting seating and snacks and drinks display into a confortable free standing bar.

The over-riding planning factor is that the bar, and seating area should be easily visible from the main entrance and so placed that it is integrated with the social activities.

Lounge

This is the most important place in the Centre since it is will be the one most used here, boys and firls can mix freely. They should be able to sit in groups confortably for informed discussion or just relax.

I would wish that the place be kept at all times for the members use and not let out often to clubs or public. This will make it possible for it to act as a permanent sactuary for those who might not wish to join in other activities in the Centre.

It should be preferably near the bar and connect visually and physically with a courtyard to enable outdoor sitting.

It should be large and nae cheerful intimate and personal. The finishes should rival those of specialists clubs with low ceiling and soft lighting.

Committee rooms:

These are used by the various management committees for meetings during which activities of the various clubs at the centre are planned. They could be hired out too to the public when they are not being used by the members.

These should be planned with regards to easy accessibility and quietness.

Ladies sitting room

A special retreat for ladies after use of the practical and physical activities, where they can freshen up. Something extra could be provided in the form of a beauty parlour or powder room equipped with wash basins and a dressing cubicle with full length mirror.

It may have a wider potential as a base for advice and intruction on charm department and hygience as providing for members who simply wish to plat or set their own or their friends' hair. These should not be too comfortable as to offer a permanent retreat for ladies.

Kitchen

This is to serve both the youth hostels, and the members who would like to prepare food for club parties, for dinner parties and for making biscuits and snacks and so forth for sale at the bar.

It should therefore be located conveniently enough to serve the dining and the lounge and the multi-purpose hall where some parties might be held.

Lighting in the kitchen should be to prevent fatigue, as well as promoting safety and pleasant atmosphere. Comfortable levels of light, with minimum shadows should be planned throughout the kitchen. There should therefore be adequate natural and artificial lightning.

The kitchen should be well ventilated to remove objectionable kitchen odours. There should be easy access to front and back of the kitchen.

Dining:

This should be a small dining space to be used by about 20 youth hostel residents at a time. Should the need arises to provide for very large

diners, then any of the large spaces like the lounge and the multi-purpose hall could be used. The dining should be cafeteria service.

Multi-purpose hall.

This space would be used for social activities and for indoor games. These activities include dances, drama, film shows, debates, public lectures and talks while the indoor games include table games, table tennis, judo, boxing etc.

Associated with the main seating therefore will be a stage and back stage facilities for dressing and rehearsal. The floor should be flat for flexibility and multiple use.

ADMINISTRATION AND ANCILLARIES

Leaders

There would be two full-time and paid youth leaders or secretaries a male and female. Their offices should be conveniently located so that they can work in quiet andyet it should be easily accessible to members and public.

Assistants

Again there would be two part-timeassistants, a male and a female. Offices should be located to them if funds permit. If not a small area of the committee rooms could be used as their temporary offices. Lockable shelves should be provided for storage purposes.

General Office

This will be necessary for the general use of the clubs and individual members for general office work like typing and duplicating. Lockable lockers and shelves for keeping clubs and organizations records should be provided.

PRACTICAL AND EDUCATIONAL AREAS

Practical Area

As explained earlier this areas should be used mainly by the members for vocational and non-vocational pursuits. With special arrangement the government could be made to be interested in it so that students from institutions in Kaduna can make use of the facilities provided there. The government could then help equip it since the number of government owned technical and commercial schools in the town is few.

For the purpose of equipment position and the right environment for each activity, the spaces will be conceived as the normal classrooms for about 25 - 30 each.

Main design objectives for the Practical Area

1 To provide facilities for a wide range of art and crafts activities, with large choice of materials and with the possibility of quiet work in small groups.

2 To provide as much open space as possible arranging the equipment in a way that would not hinder circulation.

3 To give as much space as possible for the display of both two and three dimensional work.

4. To arrange for some decisions between quiet and noisy, clean and dirty crafts (Painting, drawing, leatherwork and basketry) andthe messy ones (clay modelling, lino printing etc).

5. To provide an ugh storage for bulk supplies, work in progress and completed works.

6. To use the walls for display as much as possible. To treat the ceilings as both the reflective and sound absorbent, acoustic tiles insulating boards can help reduce noice level. Comfortable day lighting at a high level of illumination is essential for most craft work.

7. Provision for working outside; It is advantageous to extend the working space by a covered outside area especially for three dimensional work. Hence ground floor accommodation is advantageous since heavy materials do not also have to be carried upstairs.

8. External access for delivery of material is essential.

EDUCATIONAL AREA

Library:

The small library (5000 - 10,000 volumes) it is hoped will enable the members to develop the habit andinterest in reading. It is also hoped that it will supplement the existing ones in Kaduna which incidentally, are not located within the catchment area. It will therefore be of much use to the members who may not have to visit the existing ones located at 'dead' areas of the town after office hours.

It is best that the library is as open as possible (membership cards only necessary for lending), although there is the risk of books being damaged or stolen. To reduce this risk a seperate enclosure should be marked for the librarian so that he or she can supervise the readers.

Lecture Theatre

This will serve both public and members for lectures and talks on various topics.

Changing Facilities

Seperate communal changing facilities for male and female members and for male and female staff members should be provided. This will enable the members and staff to wash and change into their neat clothes after crafts work.

YOUTH HOSTEL

Male and female members can find accommodation who - are in transit, are on visit to Kaduna, other states or abroad, make a business trip, are studying in Kaduna, are only for a short time in Kaduna and haven't found their own accommodation yet.

Also it will be possible to accommodate members from the other parts of the states and from the nine administrative divisions of North Central State who may be in Kaduna for youth training courses and for competitions.

Female hostels

This require maximum privacy, security from outside intrussion and quiet. Hence the planning should ensure the above mentioned. It may be possible that male can have welcome female visitors into their rooms while male visitors may not be allowed into female rooms. A portress lodge strategically placed is essential for the female hostel. The Female rooms may not be directly accessible from the male rooms.

Control room

It might be more convenient to provide a small store containing meters, master light switches, public address microphone, a pair of turn tables and storage room for discs. The door should be lockable and keys issued to one or two senior members of the club.

II. Multiple use of Youth Centre Premises

Outside use of the premises might be of great benefit to the centre both financially and as a means of increasing local interests in the Centre's activities and in strengthening its place in the communities. Therefore outside users should be welcome.

Careful planning is needed if those advantages are not to be offset by allowing outside uses to impose their requirements to the detriment of the club.

CHAPTER XIII

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT (GENERAL CONSIDERATION)

I. Structure

When considering the choice of structure and internal partitions , it should, therefore be borne in mind that the development of new activities must not be inhibited more than is absolutely unavoidable by load bearing components. The advantages, from this point of view, of a framed building should not be overlooked. A sensible solution, in some cases, might be to use load bearing external walls combined with column and beam construction for carrying internal loads. In general, however, the structure, external walls and internal partitions should be sufficiently robust to withstand fairly rough usage and allow for the fixing of a variety of light equipment.

II. Finishes

In specifying building materials, components, fittings and furniture, a choice will often have to be made between low capital cost and low maintenance cost. Most clubs have the financial responsibility for maintenance and they would rather have sparse but good quality finishes and equipment, to which they can add as the years go by, than a building complete to the last detail but made of inferior materials. But quite apart from financial considerations, every effort should be made to provide robust and maintenance free materials and firm detailing to avoid frustration and dissipation of energy caused by frequent repairs.

The conflicting demands of character, cost and durability will also have to be resolved when selecting finishes and furniture. Finishes, should be robust and durable; but they must also be sophisticated. Common sense as well as cost, will be the best guide, and the simple direct answer is to be preferred. It would seem sensible to spend more on the entrance, bar and social areas in order to give them durable and attractive finishes and to economise on other areas. But this balancing of tough finishes such as fair-faced brick, concrete block, in-situ concrete, or exposed steel against the tough but sophisticated finishes such as mosaic, panelling, decorative tiles and plastic sheet should not, of course be carried too far.

III. Movable partitions

Although the design of folding and sliding partitions have been

improved in recent years, their use in clubs and youth centres is not recommended. Their use in such premises/ has the following disadvantages:

*1. they may greatly increase the cost per sq. m.

2. flexibility is a quality inherent in the plan. The club which has to time-table its major activities, and re-arrange spaces accordingly, will lose spontaneity and attract fewer members.

3. It is by no means easy to provide a room with right character and furniture for large groups of members, and then divide it into two rooms equally suitable for smaller groups.

In such a centre, true flexibility is, therefore best achieved by providing a building containing a sufficient variety of interlocking spaces so that groups can form and reform without replanning and without time-tabling. The necessary degree of temporary separation between activities may be secured by the use of light mobile screens.

IV, Sound

In general, young people welcome a high level of background noise to most of their activities. It is important that the Centre should not only look, but also sound interesting. Too much attention should not, therefore be paid to sound insulation. But as considerations of capital and maintenance costs may combine to produce hard finishes through out the Centre, it would be wise to introduce some areas of sound absorbent material. This should not be overdone, however, since a "lively" acoustic character is important. The biggest contribution to the reduction of unwanted noise is probably made by the choice of resilient or semi-resilient floor coverings such as linoleum, rubber or flexible P.V.C. sheet.

V, Daylight

Since some of the meeting rooms and other activity areas may be used during the day, particularly at weekends, it would be sensible to provide some of them with reasonable standard of daylight - say not less than 1% daylight factor. It should be remembered that the maximum use of most spaces will be at night, while it is not suggested that the window area should be so far reduced as to make the Centre appear gloomy, during the day, a sensible balance must certainly be found. The larger the window area the greater will be the cost of cleaning, painting, curtaining and repairing.

VI. Colour

In a building complex which encloses such a variety of activities and in which the movement of people plays such an important part, designers may imaging a non-commital colour scheme.

In support of the non-committal approach, it may also be argued that the members themselves will probably alter the decor and colour scheme from year to year. Nevertheless, it is important to establish certain fixed points of reference, this can best be done by using clear bold colours in a powerful, arresting and even harsh manner. The entrance, bar and social areas are obvious places for this kind of treatment. A pattern of contrasting colour tiles for the floor is worth considering, the pattern will help to define certain areas and to unify spaces. But one or two bold statements of colour or pattern will be sufficient to establish the necessary foundations of the colour scheme.

VII. Artificial Lighting

Since clubs meet mainly in the evenings the design of artificial lighting is crucial. The challenge to the designers experience and ingenuity will be exacting if a functional and stimulating design is to be produced within the low budget. Careful thought will be needed if adjacent areas are to retain their character ranging from "exhibition" lighting in the entrance bar and dancing areas to the flood-lighting of play pitches. The lighting of the social area presents the greatest problem since it must be so designed that can be changed for several activities; for example, the intensity and character of light required for table tennis, club room activities and dancing is not the same as that required for a play, and different again from the lighting needed for the weekly dance. An adequate level of general lighting will be required in the craft and physical activity areas while in the committee rooms and other smaller areas lighting of a more domestic character will usually be appropriate. Although several excellent and cheap fittings are now available, flourescent lighting installations are still much more expensive than tungsten. But, as the Centre will be used on most evenings of the week for nearly a whole year, this initial disadvantage will be very quickly offset by savings in running costs. All light fittings should of course, be robust.

VIII. Flood-lighting

Where the centre is provided with a hard games area it should be flood-lit. A level of 10 lumens per sq.m. is adequate for playing any ball game. For normal purposes lights and mounted (20-6') 6.3m high on standard 7m (23 ft) poles set 800mm (2'-6") into the ground. Lights should be dispersed around the area in order to get an even spread of light and to reduce the glare caused by powered lights. Before installing any flood-lighting scheme, expert advice should be sought.

IX. Furniture

Most new Youth Centres will start life with a modest amount of furniture and little more than the basic equipment. This seems right for three reasons:

1 the money now available to youth service should be spent on providing the maximum of space. In order words, it is a better policy, given the choice, to build large centres andfurnish them sparsely, than to provide small and inhibiting buildings completely furnished.

2 it is impossible to forecast the direction in which a centre will develop over the years, there is no point in spending money on furniture and equipment which the centre may not use often.

3 the centre which has been furnished, and to some extent equipped, by its own efforts is generally a more virile and worthwhile place.

In general, loose furniture should be robust, durable and of good modern design. It should be well finished and have no bolts, screw heads or nails visible. Where chair legs have rubber buffers they should be securely fixed. Springs in arm chairs and wall seats should be concealed. Uphoststery might be of woven washable plastic.

X. Ventilation

As much as possible natural ventilation will be designed for while extract fans may be installed in special areas like the workshops where necessary.

XI. Economy

Since the funds for the execution of the scheme will be provided by the Club members through fund raising activities and subsidised by the government there is the need for great economy in design, detailing and construction to enable the schame to be completed within the funds that will be available.

CHAPTER ~~IX~~ XIV

PLANNING AND DESIGN GUIDING FACTORS

I. Problems in Context

The youth centre presents some planning and design challenges. The sociological requirements are diverse in the extreme and almost impossible to classify let alone satisfy with the usual funds available. Scores of activities are identified which are expected to go on in the building complex and there are others which are not easily identifiable. The dynamic and changing nature of the youths themselves adds another dimension to the already complex problems. All this notwithstanding the designer must ensure that human needs are not in the physical, cultural, social and economic space.

II. Guiding Principles

From the above, certain design principles amongst others must be stated while it is hoped that the overall scheme would be looked upon with these principles in mind:

1 the main function is a social one. The object is to provide a meeting place where interests and activities may arise spontaneously from the corporate life of the group.

2 the social function cannot operate successfully or continuously without support from other activities, hence wide range of facilities which had been mention are been provided.

3 the plan should ensure continuous flow of space between the outside and inside environment as much as possible and the visual and physical connections of the spaces where desirable.

4 in general the design should allow for flexibility, expansion and change. Hence the internal spaces should be as flexible as much as possible having regard to any special functions they may have to perform.

5 the centre should not attempt to compete either in facilities or level of activities with specialists clubs, the aims should be mainly inductive rather than formal. It should however, be well placed for the task of interesting its members in a wide variety of activities and introducing to a suitable specialists clubs, the few who which to excel in one particular sphere.

6 it should be attractive enough to attract as many participants as pos ible and must offer personal choice.

7 Psychological factors are of importance, the need therefore exists to create an atmosphere which is attractive, warm and inviting.

8 besides providing a "place of their own" to which a sense of loyalty can be felt the environment should be capable of being kept up to date and fashionable.

9 To have an economic design with regards to the locally available labour material mode of construction.

10 above all the Centre should be available to ALL but considering casual, day-membership and annual membership.

III DESIGN CONCEPT

The centre should be conceived as an un-interrupted space or series of linked spaces subdivided by partial or discontinuous screens within which the activities can be pursued in proximity and harmony.

CHAPTER ~~XIV~~ XV

SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION

SOCIAL AREA

Outside covered terrace for queing		
Main entrance/control		
Foyer	108	sq.m.
Reception/ticket office	18	"
Bar and storage	32	"
Lounge/Common room	384	"
Dining area	80	"
Kitchen/scvery	64	"
- storage	48	"
- changing and toilets	24	"
Magazine kiosk and store	16	"
Multipurpose hall for 530	640	"
- foyer/display	240	"
- Male audience	16	"
- female audience toilets	16	"
- Chair storage	32	"
- male changing, shower and T.C.	36	"
- female " " "	36	"
- Green room	48	"
- Film projection room and store	48	"
- Light control room	8	"

ADMINISTRATION, CLUB ROOMS AND ANCILLARIES

Male leader's Office	24	sq.m.
female " "	24	"
Assistant male leaders' office	24	"
" female " "	24	"
Reading room	24	"
General office	24	"
Girls' powder room	24	"
Stationery's store	24	"
2-Club rooms	112	"
Conference hall	112	"

Male toilet	16	Sq.m.
female toilet	16	"
Music Hall	104	"
- Recording room	24	"
- Listening booths	12	"

PRACTICAL AND EDUCATION AREAS

Ceramics working area (for 30) storage and instructors	144	Sq.m.
Woodwork " " " " "	144	"
Metalwork " " " " "	144	"
Homemaking " " " " "	192	"
Weaving workshop for 30, storage and instructors	144	"
Graphic studio for 30, storage and instructors	144	"
Drawing studio for 30, storage and instructors	144	"
Commercial subjects studio for 30, storage and instructors	192	"
Outside covered workspace	384	"
Male Changing, showers and W.Cs	56	"
Female Changing, showers and W.Cs	56	"
Library for (10,000 vols)	96	"
Lecture theatre for 200	192	"
- Foyer/exhibitions	96	"
- discussion room	32	"
- preparation room	8	"

YOUTH HOSTEL

60 males, and 40 female residents at a time

Male Wing

- 30 double-bed rooms	22	sq.m.	each
- Waiting/Lounge	44	"	"
- Porter /office	24	"	"
- Toilets and Cleaners store	24	"	"
- store	24	"	"
- Laundary/ironing	24	"	"
- Kitchenette	24	"	"

Female Wing

- 20 double-bed rooms	22	sqm.	each
- Wainting/Lounge	22	"	"
- Portor and Office	24	"	"
- Toilets and cleaners store	24	"	"
- store	24	"	"
- Laundary and Ironing	24	"	"
- Kitchenette	24	"	"

PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

Indoor Games (Multi-purpose hall)

- draughts, Ayo, table tennis, Judo boxing, wrestling, gymnastics dance practice etc.

Outdoor Games

Field events (grassed surface)

A football/hockey pitch and athletics

Hard porous or hard paved, floodlit and provided with netting:-

B, 1 Lawn tennis (2)
2 Volleyball (2)
3 Basketball (2)
4 Netball (1)
5 Weight training

C Swimming Pool (1)

OTHER OUTDOOR PROVISIONS

Covered walkways and high-level promenade

Gardens, Courtyards, Patios and Parks

Open air arena

Parking space

CHAPTER XV

THE SCHEME - APPRAISAL

I feel constrained to mention at this point some of the difficulties I encountered in the process of my investigation and data collection in Kaduna. Some federal government officials were in the habit of labelling every piece of information "government secret" which cannot be divulged without written permission from permanent secretaries in Lagos. This kind of non-cooperation on the part of the government offic rs concerned did not only place some obstacles on my way but also make it difficult to get some much needed information at a reasonable time. I hope that the suspicion with which university students in general and the student researchers in particular are regarded will disappear and in its place an attitude of co-operation and mutual trust will spring up as some of these officials become less ignorant. Afterall both parties are working for common good.

I am happy that weeks of search for a suitable site in Kaduna have yielded some fruties with the discovery of this site which has important natural features (to be discussed later) apart from its other advantages already mentioned before viz:- Central location in relations to the major population concentrations, its easy accessiblility from any part of the town due to its connection by local distributors. All those to mention but few have endowed it as a fitting site for the location of such an important youth centre. The importance of this discovery will be fully appreciated when it is realised that an undeveloped land in the centre of residential areas in a fast growing town like Kaduna is not an easy thing to come by.

Talking about the site brings to my mind the practical challenges and limitations imposed by this REAL and existing site conditions quite unlike the imaginary site existing only on the drawing boards, as will be expected, therefore, the site conditions have greatly influenced the design and the ultimate site layout. Here I became aware more than ever before of the fact that some ideal solutions may not always b e practicable and some of my fantastic mental pictures of what the youth Centre

would look like after the design had to be modified to a large extent and compromises worked out. I now had the singular opportunity to offer practical solutions to practical problems. I, from then on look on the scheme as something which not only ought to be executed but also that it actually CAN be executed. This has since influenced largely my approach to the design generally. Finally I am happy that some of design and planning limitations imposed by the site conditions not withstanding, the site has offered in many aspects many challenges and possibilities.

Design and Planning

The main traffic approach to the site is from Zaria road to the east. It is being proposed that Zaria road be widened and the sides planted with trees to form an avenue connecting physically and visually the civic centre comprising the administration and the local authoity offices off Ahmadu Bello Way (Kaduna - Zaria road) some 300m to the east of the site. A bus stop is proposed near the junction of Zaria road and the main spine of the towns vehicular carriage way that is Ahmadu Bello Way. This will enable visitors to disembark on Ahmadu Bello Way and walk via Zaria road to the site.

The parking lot is located immediately after the main access route to the site. The complete segregation between vehicular and pedestrian movements. Since no vehicle can go beyond the parking lot a completely pedestrianized zone is maintained on the site. The public is connected visually and physically to the multipurpose hall, the parks to the south and the playing fields to the north so that only those who which to use the main centre buildings need use the main entrance at the lounge or inter via the multi-purpose hall to the east.

The multi-purpose hall has been strategically located so that a visitor using the main access route is immediately connected visually and invitingly to the activities taking place in the multi-purpose hall and possibly the lounge. The main entrance to the complex is at the north-north east facade, this connects via a foyer containing the bar and the reception areas, to the multi-purpose hall to the left and the lounge to the right (west of entrance). Both the lounge and the bar can form a continuous space by the folding of sliding doors, both also open into the internal court. The location of the bar makes it visible immediately from the entrance and also possible for it to serve the lounge, the multi-purpose hall and those enroute to the court and the parks to the south.

Both the multi-purpose hall and the lounge are public spaces while the offices and committee rooms which are semi-private and need some measure of quiet environment are located over the lounge on the first floor. The staircase leading to them is visible from the main entrance but located outside the social hall to add to the private nature of it.

From the entrance foyer access can be gained to other parts of the complex either directly or under covered ways and corridors. The educational and practical environment is a block of three floors to the west of the entrance opposite the multi-purpose hall. The block opens into an open air court to the west surrounded by covered outside workspaces and male and female changing rooms which are immediately accessible using the delivery side entrance. The corridor to the east of the main block makes it possible for the public to walk along and see what is being done so that interest can be generated by seeing.

In the arrangement of the practical area, cognisance has been taken of the quiet and noisy activities and those requiring the use of fairly heavy equipment, for example, both the library and the lecture theatre have been located on the topmost floor to reduce noice and undue interference by moving people up and down the block. Also ceramics, wood and metal crafts are located on the ground floor because they require heavy machinery which could be difficult to move upstairs. Again the least noisy ceramics studio is near the north while the noisest metal craft room located further down towards the south. The hostels blocks are connected from the main entrance by covered way. For privacy and quietness they are located further away from the main social and practical areas to the west of them. The change in level give added sense of privacy and seclusion. Both male and female wings are planned to enjoy view into courtyards or parks. In the female wing privacy and security has necessitated the screening of the corridors from public view.

The site has to a large extent dictated where certain activities could best be located. For example, the only flat piece of land to the north has been designated for games while the built environment is planned on the narrow strip of land to the south of the games fields just before the terrian falls rapidly to the south. The complex has thus divided the whole site into the active activity areas to the north comprising games courts, football and hockey pitches and the more passive activity areas to the south viz:

parks, terraces, orchards gardens and a swimming pool. The public is intoduced to the Centre from the main local distributors to the north, and have the opportunity of participating directly or indirectly at the games. Hence the active field games to the north east gradully merges with the less active court games to the west and round the female hostel wing to the quiet and passive activities to the south. At the parks the Youths and the public can escape from the chaos and burstle of the sorrounding residential areas into the quietness and beauty of the parks for a walk or just to sit and admire nature. The parks are also connected directly visually andphysically from the main access route. The delivery route serves the kitchen and the practical areas. Also a gradual transition between the fairly noisy multipurpose hall, lounge and the quiet hostel blocks are maintained.

The easy circulation in the complex is achieved by means of corridors covered ways and upper level promenade, thus giving a sense of complete freedom and ease of movement. Vertical circulation is by means of external staircases. This enables the high level promenades to be used for view into the courts yard and the parks beyond without intrusion into the activities within the blocks. The high level promenade is thus accessible even when the main buildings are locked.

The shape and positioning of the complex is governed largely by the need for close proximity between activities as much as possible and where desirable, for example the interconnection between multi-purpose hall and the lounge thus forming one continuous space where necessary and the need for view onto the beautifully landscaped court yard and parks beyond. Hence the lounge enjoys this direct view. Again the offices and committee rooms and lounge enjoy a north-south orientation and view to the courtyards and the playing fields respectively. Both the multi-purpose hall and practical areas which are not much favoured by the north-south orientation are shaded by corridors on the east and west. The corridor of the practical area is deeper on the west while egg-crate concrete fins are use to ensure complete shading and natural lighting on the eastern facade throughout the day.

Another important consideration has been given to the wind direction. The blocks are arranged to cut of the dust ladden and cold harmathan north east wind while opening out to trap the favourable south west winds. Also the kitchen and other areas where smoll is likely to be generated are planned to ensure complete elimination without its spreading to other parts of the buildings.

Structures and finishes

Since I anticipate conventional mode of construction with locally available labour like the un-employed but skilled or semi-skilled youths themselves, the design has been made as simple as possible to facilitate easy constructuion. The r.c. columns arranged at 4½ centers and the concrete external walls load bearing while the r.c. beams allow for easy internal arrangements easy and flexible. Light roofing material of steel trusses and light asbestors roofing sheet to remove glare have been used generally except the roof of the outside covered workspace the top of which is r.c. roof for seating, viewing and sketching of landscapes by artists.

Good quality, robust and maintenance free finishes are recommended for durability and easy maintenance. No such centre can be able to afford frequent costly repairs and non can afford scruffy and damaged surroundings either. It is desireable therefore that the lounge, bar, and committee rooms be furnished with durable, expensive and attractive materials possible to enable them rival similar provisions in specialists clubs eg marble tiles, Here the club members should be given a free hand with consultation with the architect to choose their own furniture. Thus fair-faced concrete, p.v.c. tiles on concrete sub-floor and wood panelling easily come to my mind. Other external finishes like tyrolene and cemwash and emulsion paints could be are possibilities.

Since young people welcome high level of background noise to most of their activities it is important that the Centre should not only look, but also SOUND busy and interesting. Moreover the facilities which cannot be seen or heard from other parts of the complex tend to be neglected, much undue attention should not be paid to sound insulation except that achieved by judicious planning and location of activity areas. Absorbent celotex ceiling boards, p.v.c. flooring will help to reduce unwanted noise in some areas.

As already mention natural ventilation and natural lighting is designed for, in the workshops, extract fans could be installed to eliminate dust from steel and wood. Also due consideration should be given to specialized artificial lighting in special areas like the bar, lounge, multi-purpose hall and display areas.

I am confident that the cost of construction will be within budget if all the factors mentioned before are taken into consideration.

It is my desired hope that the scheme when executed, the facilities provided would contribute to make the thousands of Kaduna Youths live more meaningful, happier and purposeful lives. The time and money spent in the design and execution of the scheme would then have been worth while and fully justified.

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