

**DESIGN PROPOSAL FOR OGUN
STATE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE,
ABEOKUTA.
WITH EMPHASIS ON REHABILITATION OF
DELINQUENT YOUTHS.**

BY

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(REGISTRATION NO. M.TECH / SET / 1035 / 2003 / 2004.)

**A THESIS REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF
TECHNOLOGY, MINNA, NIGER STATE. IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT TO THE
AWARD OF MASTER OF TECHNOLOGY (MTECH) IN ARCHITECTURE.**

OCTOBER, 2004.

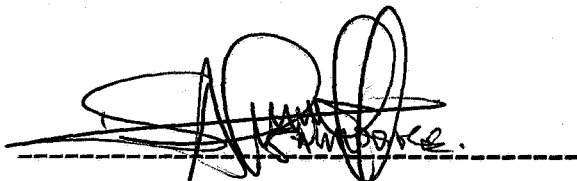
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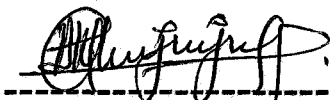
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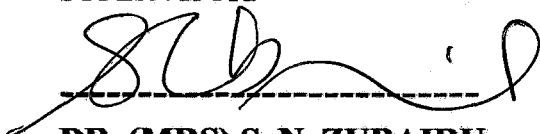
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DEDICATION

THIS THESIS REPORT ON "DESIGN PROPOSAL FOR OGUN
STATE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE, ABEOKUTA, WITH
EMPHASIS ON REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENT
YOUTHS IS DEDICATED TO MY PARENT
ALHAJI (CHIEF) & ALHAJA S. A. YUSUFF
FOR THEIR UNDYING SUPPORT AND CONTINUAL
INTEREST IN THEIR CHILDRENS' EDUCATION. NO DOUBT
THEIR CONTINOUS SUPPORT IS A GREAT MORAL TO MY
EDUCATION.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

WITH UTMOST SINCERITY OF APPRECIATION, I DO SAY A HEARTY THANKS TO THE UNSEEN HANDS WITH THE GREATEST IMPACT IN THE SUCCESS OF THIS PROJECT.

GOD, YOUR GRACE HAS REALLY BEEN SUFFICIENT.

TO MY PARENT, **ALHAJI (CHIEF) AND ALHAJA SURAJUDEEN ADISA YUSUFF** FOR THEIR MORAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORTS. MORE GREASE TO YOUR JOINTS. EVERYDAY, I DO NOT CEASE TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE DAILY ROLES YOU PLAYED, YOU ARE PLAYING AND WILL CONTINUE TO PLAY IN MY LIFE.

MUCH GRATITUDE IS OWED TO MY SUPERVISOR, **ARC.**

R. E. OLAGUNJU AND THOSE IN ONE WAY OR THE OTHER CONTRIBUTED TO THE SUCCESS OF THIS REPORT, WHICH INCLUDE FRIENDS LIKE **'DEBO ADENUGA, MUSA SHEHU, MARYAM BABAWALE, AND KUDRAT OBADINA.** I PRAY THAT THE GOOD GOD WILL RICHLY BE HELPFUL TO YOU IN TIME OF NEED.

ABSTRACT

The social conditions impinging upon the youth are not limited in their effects to this age group alone. Every youth problem is a challenge to the strength and character of the total community. The well being of youths is a value in itself, one that needs no additional justification. Nevertheless, from a strictly pragmatic point of view, the positive development of youths represents the development of a resource, which the community cannot ignore. If today's youth are defective in mind, spirit, physique, or ability, the community will experience the consequences, both now and in the generations ahead.

Failure of youths, to sustain themselves economically in the employment is essentially a form of failure to achieve. Poor financial management, inferior work performance, a secondary interest in stability of living patterns, and the illness are contributory factors. The country's economic trends have also affected the employment status of many individuals. Even college graduates are victims of unemployment or obsolete skilled training as large shifts occur in industrial technology and scientific emphasis. When adults fail to provide adequately for themselves and their families, they are likely to develop a negative self-image, considerable anxiety, and psychological handicaps. Such negative feelings often lead to marital disharmony, societal disturbances, family strife, and emotional handicaps that make the individual a "societal cripple" who must depend on others for the necessities of life for himself and his family. In such instances, these persons become a source of problems in the achievement of the family developmental tasks, as well as being unable to proceed normally with their individual goals.

The proposed **OGUN STATE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE, ABEOKUTA**, would focus on the rehabilitation of deviant youths of the town with the aim of empowering them by engaging in various skill acquisition programmes of the centre; aimed at providing panacea for the total eradication of deviant youths in the society.

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DEFINITION OF TERMS.

Source:- MACK YOUNG. (1982) "*SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL LIFE*".

Accommodation: Used in two senses: As a condition, a state of equilibrium between individuals or groups in which certain working arrangements have been agreed on or accepted. As a process, the social adjustments between individual or groups, aimed at the temporary suspension of conflict. Also called "Antagonistic co-operation." Some common forms of accommodation are tolerant participation, compromise, arbitration and conciliation.

Association: The fusion of divergent habits, attitudes, and ideas of two or more groups or societies into a common set of habits, attitudes, and ideas.

Attitude: The predisposition or tendency to react typically towards an object, situation, or value: usually accompanied by feelings and emotions.

Audience: A group in physical contiguity all of whose members are subject to the same stimuli (see crowd).

Class: A category resulting from stratification in which the status, while often determined at birth or during early life, is not so completely or irrevocably fixed as in caste.

Club: A formally organized congeniality group.

Community: A group living in a given locality or region under the same culture; and having a distinctive geographical focus for their major activities.

Competition: The act of striving for some object that is sought for by others at the same time; a contention of two or more persons or groups for the same object or goal.

Conflict: Direct and open antagonistic struggle of persons or groups for the object or end. The aim of the conflict is the annihilation, defeat, or subjection of the other person or group as a way of obtaining the goal.

Congeniality group: A group which is formed and persons simply because friendships arise out of repeated association and shared interests or experiences.

Co-operation: Joint action or working or playing together for an object or end which may be shared; mutual aid.

Crowd: A number of persons whose interaction is of brief duration and low intensity. The members are in physical contiguity but seldom share the specific focus typical of an audience. (*See Mob.*)

Cultural lag: A condition of dis-equilibrium arising out of an unequal or uneven rate of change in two or more cultural elements which are functionally interrelated.

Cultural learning: Learning which is predetermined by the culture patterns of a group or society.

Culture: The shared, learned behaviour patterns which are a precipitate of social interaction.

Culture pattern: Two or more separate units or traits of culture organized into some more or less constant form of configuration.

Culture system: Those larger and more or less integrated patterns of culture which characterized a given society or civilization-for example, Oriental as contrasted with Occidental, or Classical as compared with Medieval.

Culture trait: A unit or feature of a culture pattern used in the description and analysis of that culture.

Deviant behaviour: Action or response which departs from or runs counter to the norm and the accepted and expected ways of a group or society.

Division of Labour: A concept used in the discussion of social organization to refer to the differentiation of roles.

Elite: The dominant, prestige-bearing and prestige-receiving group or class within a larger society.

Function: The activity or consequence associated with a structure.

Group: Two or more people in a state of social interaction.

Heredity: Transmission of physical traits from parents to offspring through biological mechanisms, involving genes and chromosomes.

In-group: Any group or society toward which a person has a strong sense of belonging and of common ends; developed by identification. The opposite of out-group.

Interaction: Action and/or communication between individuals involving reciprocal stimulation and response. Relationship set up between two or more people in regard to each other or in regard to some object or situation.

Leadership: A status of dominance and prestige acquired by ability to control, initiate, or set the pattern of behaviour for others.

Mass society: Modern populations which are characterized chiefly by secondary-group contacts, by high specialization of role and status, by anonymity, high mobility, and impersonal relationships generally.

Organization: A formally ordered group, which differs from a club in being deliberately formed with reference to a specific goal.

Pattern: The recurrent regularities in behaviour on which prediction rests.

Personality: Totality of habits, attitudes, ideas, and characteristics of an individual which grow out of the interplay between his constitutional make-up and his role and status in the various groups of which he is a member and which determine his sense of self.

Primary group: Basic social group operating through intimate, face-to-face contacts. The source of the early personal-social and cultural training which the individual receives from others, for example, the family, neighbourhood, and play group.

Public: An aggregation of individuals, not necessarily contiguous in space or time, held together through some more or less common interest or common stimulus.

Role: The function of a status, the expectations which are a consequence of occupying a given position in a social structure.

Self: The sense of individuality built up from drives and cycles of activity as they become associated with role taking, with getting status, and with learning to view one's habits, attitudes, and ideas as other people do.

Social category: A number of persons sharing some innate characteristic which is socially defined and which, therefore, alters their life chances.

Social control: Power over members of a group through group-accepted codes, or power over a smaller group by a larger, more inclusive group.

Social Organization: More or less standardized or conventionalised form or structure of group life.

Social process: Mode of action, operation, or interaction among individuals or groups.

Socialization: The interactional process by which the individual learns the social-cultural quantities (habits, ideas, attitudes, and so on) that make him a member of society and hence a human being. (See cultural learning; personal-social learning)

Society: The general term for men living in social interaction. More specifically, the largest social group or aggregate in which more or less common culture patterns are found, covering the fundamental institutions.

Sociology: The scientific study of the social aspects of human life; the analysis of the structure of social life-the way in which groups are put together and the way in which they function.

Status: A position in a social structure.

Structure: The way the parts of a whole are put together; the relationship of the parts to one another.

Substructure: Shared learned patterns of behaviour common to a specific group or category within the larger society.

Symbol: Any object, picture, gesture, sign, mark, printed or written matter, or sound which stands for another or serves to recall another, and which directs mental and factional associations.

Value: The quality of desirability (or undesirability) believed to inhere in an idea, object, or action, Values are accepted, in time, by the group in certain orders of priority.

CHAPTER ONE.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PREAMBLE.

Architecture as defined by **ARCON DECREE 43 OF 1990** is “ The art and science in theory and Practice of design, erection, commissioning, maintenance, management and co-ordination of allied professional input thereto of building or part thereof and detail out and master plan of such building or groups of building forming a comprehensive institutions, establishment or neighbourhood as well as any other organized space enclosed or open required for human and other activities.

Architecture deals with Art and science of the built environment as it relates to ordering human activities as such great emphasis is now placed on the academic training of Architects.

This write –up (Project) therefore broadly makes a survey of architectural education on wide view with particular emphasis on rehabilitation of delinquent youths.

We live in a world of order, which means that norms or standards of conduct are set up to guide and control us. As we know, norms are group-shared expectations. Yet the fact that a social group expects certain behaviours from an individual or from another group does not always mean that its expectations are met. No norm is always obeyed; individuals do not always conform to every set of expectations.

Deviance is one of the most active areas of sociological study. This activity simply reflects the fact that deviance is a serious and chronic threat: The more burglars there are in our midst, the more we fear losing our belongings; the more murderers, the more we fear losing our lives.

Failure of adults, especially men, to sustain themselves economically in the employment is essentially a form of failure to achieve. Poor financial management, inferior work performance, a secondary interest in stability of living patterns, and the illness are contributory factors. The country's economic trends have also affected the employment status of many individuals. Even college graduates are victims of unemployment or obsolete skilled training as large shifts occur in industrial technology and scientific emphasis. When adults fail to provide adequately for themselves and their families, they are likely to develop a negative self-image, considerable anxiety, and psychological handicaps. Such negative feelings often lead to marital disharmony, societal disturbances, family strife, and emotional handicaps that make the individual a "societal cripple" who must depend on others for the necessities of life for himself and his family. In such instances, these persons become a source of problems in the achievement of the family developmental tasks, as well as being unable to proceed normally with their individual goals.

This thesis shall examine the nature of deviance from social norms amongst the youth. The country is endowed with youth faced with unemployment problems (both skilled and unskilled), this has led to various youth unrest as many are being used to perpetrate evils by unscrupulous individuals. To this end, the Government both at the Federal and at the State levels are looking seriously at empowering the youth. The Federal Government NAPEP PROGRAMME (NATIONAL POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMME), is aimed at empowering the youth, and has since been launched in various part of the country with State Government following suit.

1:2 MOTIVATIONS.

The researchers interest about the establishment of OGUN STATE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE WITH EMPHASIS ON YOUTH DELINQUENCY was drawn from the new innovations after the launching of the new Global Youth Awareness Programme (GYAP) in the year 2000 by the British Red Cross Society. The present Government, both at the Federal and the State level are also interested in the youth due to predicaments being faced by the restive youths. From the Arewa of the North, to the Ohaneze Indigbo of the East and the Oodua Peoples Congress of the West, Government is faced with many problems which could be traced to lack of education and job in the youth. Government is now working tirelessly at empowering the youth keeping them busy and to be responsible to themselves and the society at large. It is against this backdrop that I proposed this project for the State Government; OGUN STATE YOUTH TRAINING CENTER, WITH EMPHASIS ON YOUTH DELINQUENCY.

1:3 AIMS OF THE STUDY.

The main aim of this project is to study and examine the remote causes and consequences of deviance behaviours in youth in the society and giving them a sense of challenge in life through the acquisition of different vocational skills. The youth will also have the ability of showcasing their various skills in course of their study. The proposed design shall be a youth friendly centre installed with high technological effects that reflect the architecture of the 21st century in the process of making use of the available facts on youth delinquency. It will also provide adequate counselling centre.

The objectives of this project include the under listed viz:

- a) Identifying the nature and problems of youth restiveness in our society through research survey of activities of the youths in the town of study.
- b) To ensure that target group (between the age of 13 and 25 years) receive adequate family life education and bringing greater interaction between peers through the provision of youth-friendly training centre.
- c) It is aimed at reducing the involvement of youth in shady games at their leisure time by engaging them in productive ventures at the proposed centre.
- d) Identifying the adequate space requirements for various level at which an administrative offices is being run.
- e) To provide an aesthetically pleasing structure.
- f) To facilitate good co-ordination of the various departmental activities and promote administrative endeavours through functional planning of space.
- g) Design an edifice that will conform with the goals and aspirations of the centre.

1:4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

Research is a more systematic activities directed towards discovery and the development of an organized body of knowledge. The purpose is to obtain knowledge or first information that pertains to the particular task at hand.

The research methodology as adopted here in the execution of this project is from two sources via:

- i) Historical Methods.
- ii) Descriptive Methods.

1.4.1 HISTORICAL METHODS.

This involve acquisition of information from written report i.e. sources of data from written report or literatures found in Library, Archives e.t.c. The sociological background of youth delinquency were critically examined, the nature and remote causes of youth education and problems, which include Antisocial Behaviour, Addictive Behaviour, and Sexually Behaviour, were found to be the causes for youth delinquencies, which would be critically examined in the cause of this thesis report. The historical Background of the town in focus with particular reference to the youth shall be critically studied and provide avenue in reshaping the deviance ones.

1.4.2 DESCRIPTIVE METHODS.

This involves the carrying out of on spot investigation, case studies on physical and related designs on ground was carried out, asking opinions and interviewing personalities concerned. Visit was made to related existing youth training centers in some States of the Federation, and the temporary site OGEDEP (Ogun State Employment Generation Programme), a programme initiated by the Otunba Gbenga Daniel Administration in combating poverty and empowering the youth of the state, at the M.K.O Abiola Trade Fair Complex, Oke-Mosan town. Related youth development complexes were also visited at various states, and they include ABDULSALAMI ABUBAKAR YOUTH CENTRE (YOUTH EMPOWERMENT SCHEME, PROJECT - YES) at Tunga, Minna, in Niger State. SOUTHWEST RESOURCE CENTRE at Oke-Mosan in Abeokuta, Ogun State, and KADUNA STATE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER, Race Course Road, in Kaduna, Kaduna State. So also administrative buildings where examined to acquaint myself with administrative organization.

1:5 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF STUDY

1.5.1 SCOPE OF DESIGN

This project shall be divided into two basic parts, namely;

- i) The written aspect and
- ii) The design works

i) THE WRITTEN ASPECT.

The written aspect shall be composed of the thesis report on the information gathered from both the primary and secondary sources. The primary sources refers to the gathering of information from the archives, past project works, journals etc. while the secondary sources include on site visit of spots of related projects, case-studies etc.

iii) THE DESIGN

The design centres on the provision of a conducive and youth friendly training centre in order to achieve both the objectives and aims of this project. The training / skill acquisition centre shall be of three floors building with the provision of different training departments in the complex which will include amongst others the followings departments; Electrical / Mechanical workshop Section, Tie and Die Section, Catering Service Centre, Computer Training Centre, Soap Making, Paint Making, Fashion and Hairdressing Centre, Shoe Making etc

The administrative of the complex would be responsible for the normal running of the day-to-day activities of the centre. For effective and maximum administrative performance, the planning of the administrative of the Centre must have a good and well

planned offices to have effective co-ordination of the various departments to be provided for the smooth running of the Centre. The facilities to be provided for in the administrative building shall include;

Counselling / Registration Office.

Centre Directors' Office.

Training Directors' Office.

Administrative Directors' Office.

Board room.

Library / Librarian Office.

Reception / Waiting Area

Accounts' Department.

The design works of the training centre shall among other facilities include the followings;

Multi-purpose Hall

Reception / waiting Area

Staff rest rooms.

The catering service

- i. Kitchen / preparatory
- ii. Eatery
- iii. Cloak rooms

Training Rooms; Ten classrooms for different vocational skills, these would include;

- i. Arts & Crafts i.e. Leather products making.
- ii. Computer training room / services
- iii. Tie-and-Die training.

iv. Fashion Designing.

v. Paint Making.

vi. Classrooms.

Mechanical / Electrical Workshops.

Steel And Aluminium Construction.

Vulcanising.

1.5.2 DESIGN LIMITATIONS.

Prior to the commencement of this design, various problems were encountered in the course of carrying out case-studies of related projects. The problems encountered include getting a standard design of related design i.e. youth training centres in the towns of the country, the issue of invalid students' identity cards (old Identity cards): which poses some setbacks at the venue of carrying out these case studies as well as some not trying to recognized / honour the introduction letter issued by the department to carry out case studies. Some personally requested that such letter should be individually addressed to their centres. Personal contacts were made to avert such occurrences. These problems limited the number of case studies I carried out and required facilities in the project.

1.5.3 SUPPORTING FACILITIES.

For effective, youth friendly environment and maximum performance, the centre shall be provided with good supporting facilities. The supporting facilities to be provided for would include

- b. Open games area / field.
- c. Indoor sports hall.
- d. Generator House.
- e. Gate House.

f. Workshops.

To this end, THE PROPOSED OGUN STATE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE is to comprise all the functions of a standard training complex with a youth friendly environment.

1:6 IMPORTANCE OF STUDY.

This study of youth delinquency would give an in-depth into the various problems facing and the neglects of the youth of nowadays and serves as a reference to those intending to follow suit. This study would be a unique and easy to integrate the plan with the fabric of the rest of youth vocational centres the state and the country in general.

It is therefore a priority for the development to form a unique character and identity that would give the prestigious TRAINING CENTRE a befitting physical structure reflecting the technology of the 21st Century Architecture. Detailed study and reinforcement of this design character, as best exploited, would give TRAINING CENTRES architecture identify in the GATEWAY STATE and the country as a whole.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW.

2.1 THE NATURE, GENERAL CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF YOUTH CRIME IN NIGERIA.

The youth involvement in crime in Nigeria, it must be clearly stated, has grown not only in terms of the increasing rate, but also the complex dimension in terms of direction and sophisticated it has assumed. It's common knowledge that a day hardly passes without report of violent criminal operations carried out by youths in many parts of the Nigerian society. Consequently the number of victims of these acts has continued to increase.

The brazenness and direction of most youths involved in crime in Nigeria seems to be unlimited. This is because, apart from the civilians, the police are now their objects of attack. With this new development, the crime situation has become more threatening since the police who are legitimated to these act sometimes run for their dear life when these hoodlum come to attacking. According to News-watch (1986, P14), reports from various part of the country reveal that a new dimension to crime was sweeping through Nigeria. For them, the situation that the police are becoming the prime targets which is a threatening dimension that the criminal youths have introduced to their activities. News-watch (1986, p.14). A partial explanation was offered for this new development by Dele Agekameh. According to him, the situation is so because '... since incidents have shown that the younger the criminals, the more daring they are and the greater the havoc they wreck on society" (Daily Champion, January 1991, p.5). Another explanation can be found in the weapons used by these youth in the prosecution of their criminal activities

particularly armed robbery. Most of them are armed with sophisticated and dangerous weapons. It is these weapons used in their on-going war with the police that have increased the people's fear.

To better appraise the on-going battle between the police and the criminals, let us examine a few cases. Lawrence Anini, the leader of the criminal group that threatened the peace of Bendel and Ondo states on many occasions went after the police. In one instance, he and his group led a twin assault on the Ugo and Agu police stations in Bendel state with aim of freeing their detained colleagues. In the end, they killed two policemen, wounded many others and carted away police weapons. It is this and other acts of brutality that made him the most feared and popular criminal in Bendel states (News-watch September 1986, p.13).

Ondo state is another case study in the war between the police and the criminal youths. In Late August, 1986, it was reported that some young men who called themselves "Underworld Terrorist, Western Zone" attacked a police station at Sobe killing one policeman and making away with weapons including four rifles and 106 round of ammunitions. On August 27th, 1986, it was reported that a group of young men gunned down Sule Afolabi, a sergeant at a check point near Ojutu River in Irepodun Local Government Area of Oyo State (News-watch Sept., p.14 Cataloging instances when Nigeria youths in crime engaged police in bloody shoot outs can go on and infinitum.

An across the country analysis shows that the comparatively low crime states of the north have not been left out of the increasing criminal activities of the youths. It was reported that not less than twelve bloody bank robberies took place in Kano in 1986. In

Maiduguri, more than twelve persons were killed by young armed (robbers). The Eastern part of the country is not however spared the criminal activities of these youths. There are reports of criminal activities ranging from pick-pocketing, extortion, car snatching, burglary and of course an increase in the rate of robbery activities particularly in Imo State and Anambra States. It was this disturbing phenomenon of youth crime that informed Etim Inyang's (the then Inspector General of Police) order in August, 29th 1986, that a curfew should be observed in Lagos and Bendel state. He also announced new measures to control the crime rate among the youths nationwide in particular. This development prompted Nigerians to be relieved of their fears believing that the police force has for the first time taken their historic role in the Nigerian society serious. An appraisal of this new development shows that the measures (which included the use of vigilante groups, promotion for gallant policemen and procurement of sophisticated weapons are not far reaching enough in combating crime as evidence shows that crime among Nigerian youths is on the increase. What then is responsible for this situation (rise in youth crime)?

2.1.1 CAUSES OF CRIME.

One way in which the increasing rate of youth crime in Nigeria can be explained is the existence of limited avenues of occupational advancement and the concomitant frustration among the youths have been identified as being responsible for their growing interest in crime. Arguing along this viewpoint, the New Nigeria maintained that crime rate among Nigerian youths will continue to increase, unless concerted efforts are made by the government to solve the unemployment problem. The newspaper went further to say that:

“A society that consciously throw many of its able-bodied citizens (youths) out of gainful employment should expect to engage hoodlums, cut throats... in a running battle of the fittest”

Beyond the unemployment problem, poverty among the mass of the Nigerian people is considered an important factor in crime generation. Youth crime in Nigeria has continued to be on the increase since it (crime) is rooted in the slums and the poverty, the hopefulness and deep frustration in which many Nigerians are living. It is pertinent to state in this research that the increasing and frequent involvement of youths in crime cannot be controlled by savage punishments, imprisonments and firing squads for they are signs of deep discontent in the way in which Nigerians are living.

Supporting the view that poverty to a large extent lead people to commit crime, Tom Ikimi. Once a National Chairman of the banned National Republican Convention and an icon to recon with in the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) had this to say:

“Poverty anywhere..... breeds armed robbery, it breeds despair... breeds corruption... poverty destroys the fabric of our society. It drives our young women into prostitution, it pushes our young men into drug trafficking (crime) and kills society”

It should be made clear however, that not all poor Nigerians are involved in crime in the pursuit of social goals. Also evidences abound to show that even some wealthy or rich Nigerians are involved in criminal activities. The prevailing economic conditions are also seen as causing the rate of young crime to be on the increase. The present situation is reflecting the decadent, corrupt and depressed economy of this nation. It is within this frame of thought that this research see those involved in crime as some of the millions of Nigerians who are frustrated by a socio-economic system that is to some large extent, irresponsive to the social and material needs of the people.

Alabi, (News-watch Sept., p.17) while agreeing with the above position maintained that

“armed robbery incidents are inversely proportional to the state of the economy”. He went further to say that the present high rate of crime is function of the depression of the Nigerian economy. He observed that if the contradictions in the Nigerian economy are not redressed soon enough, that more people are likely to take to crime in search for survival

The dominant value (competitive struggle for wealth acquisition) to the increasing rate of youth crime. In Nigeria where there is undue value for wealth acquisition and where the source of one’s wealth is not questioned, it is not surprising to find more young people engaging in one form of criminal activity or the other. While acknowledging the role of the economy in crime causation, Alabi however underscored this as an adequate explanation of the present state of crime for him;

“Many people are lazy and don’t want to work with their hands. They seek an easy and fast way to wealth through armed robbery” (News-watch Sept., 1986, p.17 and 19).

The increasing rate of youth crime therefore is a reflection of the values of the Nigerian society. Beyond the above factors, the capitalist economic system is fundamentally responsible for the trend in youth crime in Nigeria. As a result, the system is characterized with selfishness, hostility and greed. These attributes of capitalism generate and sustain crime. It is not surprising therefore to see more young men getting involved in crime in Nigeria.

2.1.2 THE CONSEQUENCES OF CRIME.

It is pertinent to restate an earlier observation that youth crime in Nigeria has assumed dimensions that has made the problem complex and intractable. Apart from more youths being involved in crime, their weapons are known to be sophisticated. It should be noted

that the methods employed by most of these youths in crime cannot be adequately met by anything the police could offer.

In talking about the consequences of crime the first thing that comes to mind is the economic losses involved. Studies have however, shown that the implications of a rising crime in any society goes beyond this to include the image or psyche of the society. This observation done, the analysis of the various consequences of the trend in youth crime becomes imperative.

The first, and of course, an important consequence of the trend in crime can be expressed in economic terms. The premise or central idea behind this is that apart from any other purpose, these young men and women take to crime as means of acquisition of wealth. To realize this aspiration, it becomes necessary for them to deprive others of their rightful belongings ranging from cars, cash, electronic gadgets, to any imaginable property that is of value to them. In Nigeria, goods or properties that have been made lost through this means, run to billions of Naira annually. In other words, by this forcible acquisition these criminals have made their victims, which include individuals, organizations and government to lose a substantial sum of their economic resources.

The untold economic hardship that the trend in youth crime has imposed on Nigerians, has never been experienced before at anytime in the history of our society. It is this effect that has to a large extent informed the concern of most Nigerians to the crime problem.

Closely related to the above is the culture of fear for the psychology of Nigerians, which the trend in youth crime had created. Today, fear caused by the activities of these criminals seems to be the commonest feature that most Nigerians are identified with. It is this fear that has prevented some businessmen (both within and external) from investing their economic resources in Nigeria. The contention among this group and other

segments of the Nigerian society is that the country is far from being peaceful and secured thereby being un-conducive to the furtherance of economic and some other human activities. Based on studies conducted, this paper aggresses with the contention considering the chaotic, insecure unstable Nigerian society. It will be wrong and unempirical to assert that a society where the rate at which people are being murdered is reaching frightening proportions can be considered to be peaceful and stable. Oshasheni Uzamere (Time International 1987) describes the state of Nigerian society with the crime problem in focus.

According to him;

“Life became (has become) worthless. We were (are) living at the mercy of hoodlums (criminals). In-fact, psychological life to a halt. It seemed that someone could just come... and take away your life and poverty without being brought to book”

The Federal Government would not have embarked on the construction of more prisons and the reformation of the prison's administrative structure, but for the increase rate at which people (particularly young men and women) are apprehended and convicted for one criminal charge or more. Nigerian prison have become so congested that the phenomenon has become a source of concern to the government and certain Nigerians considering the health hazards posted by these congestive conditions.

Another consequence of the trend in youth crime is the negative image it has given to our country – Nigeria. Just as some states in Nigeria such as Benue, Lagos, Ondo, Imo etc are associated with criminal activities so is Nigeria in the international scene. This ascertain is validated by the rate at which Nigerians are arrested in connection with hard drugs, currency trafficking, petty stealing etc in other countries particularly U.S.A., India, Spain, England etc. It is the state of affairs that has informed the government's efforts in

engaging in publicity of a view projecting a good image of Nigeria at least in principle in the international scene.

Apart from this, the image of the Nigerian youths is expressed in terms of a group directionless, disorderly and un-ambitious people. With their increasing involvement in crime, the other segments of the population becomes afraid. The basis of this fear is the fact that the youths are not yet prepared for leadership roles thereby the tendency is that all that is being put in place for the attainment of a great Nigeria will come to naught. The rate of their involvements in crime is making them loose credibility in the eyes of Nigerians. How can we for instance, entrust power into the hands of armed robbers, drug traffickers, religious rioters etc? to which many Nigerian youths are.

The foregoing analysis are ample evidence of the negative consequences of the crime problem among Nigerian youths. That said, let us attempt an explanation or see the imperativeness or positive aspect of the phenomenon under study. Apart from acting as safety valve and job career opportunity for youths who cannot achieve their legitimate aspirations using legitimate means, the trend in youth crime is an expression of defects or faults in the Nigerian political economy. A careful examination of the crime situation vis-à-vis the Nigerian political economy exposes unsuspected causes of discontent.

Studies have shown that the increasing contradictions in the way the Nigerian society is administered functions to increase the rate at which crime is committed.

It is this understanding that the trend in crime is a revelation of defects in our political economic system that act as foundation for change aimed at enhancing progress, efficiency and morale. It is the realization of this important factor that prompted Achu in an article published in the (1990) to say that;

“Crime is a silent revolution of the poor against the rich. Is that why one time President of United States J. F. Kennedy once said if a free society cannot help the many

who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich" (The Nigeria Chronicle April 5, 1999, p.7).

In conclusion, it is necessary to point out that though there are other strands of thought and variations as it concerns youth involvement in crime, analysis provided is by all means informative.

The foregoing analysis and observations, have shown among other things that the three hypothesis formulated have been validated by the findings of data gathered.

2.1.3 RECOMMENDATIONS.

However the fact that crime among Nigerian youths is nearing crisis point and that the Nigerian society cannot progress economically when her citizen live in fear of criminals means that urgent measures of social control are needed. If the following recommendations are implemented, it will go along way in bringing the crime situation in Nigeria under control.

i). EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

Since it was observed that unemployment is principal factor of crime causation it should be redressed. To solve the unemployment problem, the government should put a stop programmes that are wasteful. In this direction, monies that are spent on programmes that are not job creative should be avoided and should as a matter of urgency be withdrawn of plough into productive ventures that can provide employment to many Nigerians. If this is done, then the stage would have been set for reducing unemployment and the crime rate. This is against the background that without gainful employment, Nigerian youths

cannot express their creative potential; rather the tendency will be for them to continue to indulge in criminal activities.

ii) ETHNICAL RE-ORIENTATION.

Along the same view, there should be an ethnical re-orientation of Nigerians. There is the need for a change in the attitude of Nigerians to wealth in particular and other values in general. It is the pre-occupation with wealth acquisition that is then root cause of some of the social problems in Nigeria, including crime. In other words, youth crime is a reflection of the dominant value system in Nigeria, which of course is a product of the prevailing socio-economic and political practice in Nigeria.

This campaign for ethnical re-orientation is fundamental to solving the problem of youth crime in particular and others in general. If somebody becomes a millionaire for example, the source of his wealth should be scrutinized. We cannot have a system where some individuals defraud the nation and nobody cares. To redress the crime situation therefore, need for a behavioural blue print with a set of positive standards for Nigerian becomes imperative. This campaign should be championed by a credible, disciplined and reasonable government and other social crusaders. It is only when hardwork is valued and success in Nigeria is seen not in terms of material wealth that the fight against crime can be successful.

iii) SOCIAL SECURITY.

The government should embark on a programme that will serve to ameliorate the hardships of the unemployed. This should be in form of monthly allowances to all registered Nigerians who are unemployed, it should be noted that most of these unemployed Nigerians have continued to experience untold hardship since they have no

other alternative means to survival than crime. If the above policy is adopted it will contribute towards reducing the rate at which crime is committed among Nigerian youths.

iv) CREATION OF A PEOPLE POLICE.

The police exist traditionally to ensure that law, order and peace reign in the society. It implies therefore that their role is that of protecting social members from criminal attacks. There have been reports however of the police slaughtering innocent Nigerians and giving unintelligent explanations for their homicidal inclinations. Infact, if police activities continue as they are now people will soon be running to armed robbers for help (TELL; June 24, 1991, p.3). Apart from this, some policemen have been involved in criminal activities such as bribery and corruption, extortion, aiding and abetting armed robbery.

As it is now, the police can only be committed to their role of maintaining peace and order in the society if they are retrained and re-oriented as part of the general ethnical re-orientation of the Nigerian populace. It is through the internalisation of positive values or blue print of appropriate social behaviour that a truly responsible, patriotic and disciplined police can evolve. It is only a police force that has undergone this social refinement, and of course well equipped with sophisticated weapons and instruments of crime detection than can bring the crime situation under control.

The foregoing recommendations will go along way in reducing crime rate among Nigerian youths. The nation's policy makers should as a matter of urgency ensure that these recommendations are experimented.

2.2 EMPOWERING THE OGUN STATE YOUTHS.

The State Governor, Otunba Gbenga Daniel had given signal that, he would rely on technical hands to accomplish his objectives for Ogun State right after he sworn in May 2003. It was therefore easy for him to set the down to real work immediately he resumed office. The results of the brainstorming that had preceded the take off governance in Ogun State manifested in the immediate rehabilitation of the abandoned Odeda Farm Institute and the commencement of the comprehensive poverty alleviation scheme tagged Ogun State Employment Generation Programme, OGESEP. In the agricultural sector and other skill acquisition of the programme, thousands of youths have seen beauty in farming, from crop production to animal husbandry and acquisition of various skills which include Tie-and-Die, Paint Making, Brick Laying, Shoe Making, etc. other machinery put in motion include OGROMA (OGUN STATE ROAD MAINTENANCE AGENCY), which hundreds of youth have also been gainfully employed.

Knowing the limitation of his government in mechanized farming, Israeli farm experts are being considered to offer assistance in the area of potato, vegetable and fishery. The farm settlements have thus become a veritable ground for the training of an emerging crop of "corporate farmers" who are already settling down to the business of crop production and animal husbandry with active support from the State Government. And before long, Ogun State will become a major force to reckon with in the provision of food and other agricultural products. Youths are also benefiting from this scheme.

The Gbenga Daniel administration has provided 500 hectares of land to Israeli expatriate farmers. The Israelis are expected to boost potato and vegetable production in the state.

They have also indicated interest in fishery development. OGESEP remains Daniels' main instrument in combating poverty that is prevalent in the land. Several youths are being trained to become farmers, while other form of vocational training are going on to equip thousands of youths and women functional skill for self-sustenance.

To demonstrate the seriousness attached to the issue of poverty eradication through skill acquisition and employment generation, Governor Daniel has set up nine temporary training centres across the state.

While this is going on, the governor is also taking cognisance of the centrality of education to issues of social security. Towards this, education has been given the desired priority. The Olabisi Onabanjo University has now runs a multi-campus system. Ogun government has set up the College of Agricultural Science in Aiyetoro and the college of Engineering sciences in Ibogun, while a school of nursing has also been established at Ilaro. The establishment of the proposed Ogun State Youth Training Centre will go along way in combating the poverty, social, economical and educational problems of the town and in the country at large.

2.3 THE NEED FOR THE OGUN STATE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE.

Various circumstances, such as economic problems, social problems, broken homes etc have led to problems of deviance in the youth with particular study of youths in Abeokuta, Ogun State. There is an increase number of crimes by the youth from armed robbery, rape assault, pick pocketing, drug addiction, alcoholism etc. This has also aroused due to the prevailing poverty in the state and the non-availability of job

especially for the youths as earlier highlighted. Ogun State Employment Generation Programme (OGEGEP) remains Otunba Gbenga Daniels' main instrument in combating poverty that is prevalent in the land. The enthusiasm shown by the youths was unprecedented. They bombarded the various council secretariats to register for the programme which has since picked up in the State. Prospective unemployed youths of the Gateway State were given leverage under the OGEGEP to choose various vocational programmes of their choice for self-sustenance.

The study of the OGEGEP programme for the youth in Ogun State carried out, reveals that the M.K.O Abiola trade fair complex is used for the youth that enrolled for the OGEGEP Programme in carrying out their various trainings in Tie and Die, Paint Making, Brick Laying and Moulding, Fashion Designing, Shoe Making etc. The level of youth response for the programme is very impressive. The M.K.O Abiola Trade Fair Complex is an open field without any provision of shelter and inadequate facility; youths carries out their trainings under uncondusive condition, which might not bring the much-needed attention of the youth and subsequent withdrawal from training regarding their turn out for the programmes.

To this end, THE PROPOSED OGUN STATE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE is to comprise all the functions of a standard training complex with a youth friendly environment.



PLATE 2.1 YOUTHS OF OGUN STATE EMPLOYMENT
GENERATION PROGRAMME (OGESEP) AT THEIR
TEMPORARY CENTRE.



PLATE 2.2 OGESEP YOUTHS AT M.K. O. ABIOLA
TRADE FAIR COMPLEX.

2.4 FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRE.

The Centre Shall,

- (a) Formulate policies and guidelines for the Development of the youth of the state in particular. Producing highly skilled labours.
- (b) Conceive, plan and implement in accordance with set rules, regulate project and programmes for the youth development of the Gateway State in the areas of education, agriculture, vocational skill development, electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Computer Training.
- (c) Carry out a survey of the youth problems in the areas in order to ascertain increase which are necessary to promote its physical development
- (d) Prepare schemes designed to promote the physical developments of the youth in the area and estimate the cost of implementing such schemes,
- (e) Implement all measures approved for the development youth rights by the Federal Government.
- (f) Identify factor inhibiting the youth development of the State and assist States in the formation and implementation of the resource sound and efficient management of the youth of the Gateway State.
- (g) Tackle youth problem that arise from social disorder of the town and advise state Government on the prevention and Control of social hazards in future,
- (h) Execute such other work and perform such other functions which in the opinion of the centre are required for the youth development of the Gateway State and their people, and
- (i) Carry out such other functions as the State Governor may from time to time direct.

2.5 STRUCTURE OF THE CENTRE.

The CENTRE shall be made up of four departments; the departments shall be headed by directors. The directorates are;

- a) Directorate of Administration and Personnel Management;
- b) Directorate of training;
- c) Directorate of Finance and Supplies;
- c) Directorate of Planning, Research and Statistics.

2.6 EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM.

1. CENTRE DIRECTOR / CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.
2. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (FINANCE & ADMIN.)
3. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (TRAINING AND COUNSELLING)
4. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (TECHNICAL PLANNING, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS).

2.7 DEDUCTIONS.

Various circumstances, such as economic problems, social problems, broken homes etc have led to problems of deviance in the youth with particular study of youth in Abeokuta, Ogun State. There is an increase number of crimes by the youth from armed robbery, rape assault, pick pocketing etc. this as also arouse as the prevailing poverty in the state and the non-availability of job for the youth. OGE GEP remains Daniels' main instrument in combating poverty that is prevalent in the land. Several youths are being trained to become farmers, while other form of vocational training are going on to equip thousands of youths and women functional skill for self-sustenance.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH AREA

3.0 REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENT YOUTHS.

3.1 INTRODUCTION.

In today's world, education is viewed as a necessity that prepares youth for responsible citizenship and creates nation of informed person who can serve as leaders and forces of power in a modern society. Therefore, any young man or woman who is not successful in meeting the demands our educational institutions and who drops out of school at the first opportunity is considered to be launching into adulthood with a serious handicap. It is difficult for the school dropout to obtain employment that is challenging and within his scope of interest and that affords him sufficient earnings to live independently.

The school dropout is a problem in development for several reasons that deserve consideration.

Reasons for teen-agers dropping out of school are variable and include financial crisis, health, marriage, inability to make friends or to engage in meaningful activity, pregnancy, and low academic achievement. Family attitudes about education are often cited as at least a contributory cause.

Without a high school diploma it is impossible to get into most colleges or even some vocational schools. Employment opportunities are limited, and financial problems are likely. Perhaps more important are the alterations in the quantity and quality of peer groups relationships, so important to the adolescent. Organized activity such as sports,

clubs and parties may be limited to student, and thus he becomes excluded from his previous sources of relationships and must form new friends. Often these new friends are older, employed, and experiencing a similar feeling of being shut out of both school and the adult world. Alcoholism, drug abuse, smoking, illicit sexual relationships and various forms of delinquency provide amusement, pleasure and socialization.

All persons who leave school do not become liabilities to society. Some are fortunate in finding meaningful employment that provides adequate social and mental stimulation as well as financial reward. It seems, however, that opportunities for the person who has not complete high school are indeed limited. In addition to coping with the typical developmental adjustments of adolescence, he is facing a number of additional odds imposed by our contemporary society.

3.2 TYPE OF SOCIALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR.

People who behave in socially deviant ways are responding to and trying to cope with tension and conflict. However, the techniques they use for reducing tension and conflict are usually socially unacceptable. This situation results in growing opposite from society. We will examine three categories of aberrant behavior that represent major social problem: antisocial behaviour, addictive behaviour and sexually deviant behaviour.

3.2.1 ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR.

Delinquency and criminal activity are the most common types of antisocial behaviour. People who display antisocial behaviour are estranged from the society and its predominant cultural themes. Juvenile delinquents and criminals often have grown up in

environments in which socially approved role models and societal values, purposes, and goals are weak or absent. This is not to say that antisocial individuals have no standards or values, Quite to the contrary, antisocial persons usually belong to a counter-society- a society that runs counter to or against the established society in which it exists. This counter-society has its own role models, goals and system of values and norms (Lerman, 1968; Halliday, 1976).

Emerging from and reinforcing a counter-society is an anti-language. An anti-language contains special words that refer to the central activities of the counter-society- for example, words for "police" and "bomb". These anti-language words express meanings and values that are not shared with established society (Halliday, 1971).

While antisocial behaviour can be engaged in alone, it is usually engaged in with at least one other person. Antisocial behaviour is essentially group activity (Barron 1960). It has a tradition. Antisocial persons are the bearers of tradition, and anti-language is a major vehicle for socializing persons into the tradition. By conveying special "secret" meaning during verbal interaction, individuals establish ties of strong effective identification with significant others in the counter-society. These significant other serve as role models. Participants in a counter society learn and pass on to others the rules, regulations and *modi operandi* governing anti social behaviour. They learn how to engage in antisocial activities and how to avoid getting caught. They also learn about the social hierarchy of the counter society and the rules governing loyalty to member of the counter-society (Barron, 1960; Yablonsky, 1963; Halliday, 1976).

In a sense, then, antisocial behaviour can be viewed as adaptive. It helps a person obtain a positive self-concept and a sense of belonging and relatedness. It is an attempt to deal with frustrations, deprivations, and inadequacies. Antisocial behaviour is adopted as a

coping response when socially acceptable coping behaviour has been thwarted (Shibano, 1961).

3.2.2 ADDICTIVE BEHAVIOUR.

Some people compulsively use a substance or practice to cope with the stresses of daily living and to obtain a sense of well-being. The term "addiction" and dependence are often used interchangeably, but they have distinct meanings. Dependence also referred to as "having situation" is marked by emotional withdrawal symptom when a practice or the ingestion of a substance is abruptly terminated. Addiction is marked by physical withdrawal symptoms in such a situation. Common types of addiction include compulsive gambling, compulsive eating, and compulsive use of a substance (alcoholism, drug addiction, tobacco smoking), and compulsive working.

Drugs, alcohol, and delinquency.

The hazards of adolescence are tragically interrelated. Losing interest in school, facing stress of unemployment, the boredom of a dull life, and a hunger for companionship and excitement are the forerunners of delinquent acts..

Delinquency takes on many forms including stealing, vandalism, destructiveness, sexual preoccupation, and risk taking, particularly in speeding automobiles. One of our current problems among adolescents and young adults.

Drug abuse is the persistent self-administration of a drug without regard to its medical purpose. Drug dependence is the continued desire to take the drug to experience its effect or avoid the discomfort associated with not taking it. Drug taking leads to a physiological tolerance, a psychic craving, and in some cases a physical dependence. Although almost

any drug can be abused or misused, several have received rather widespread attention: tobacco, alcohol, LSD, marijuana, amphetamines, heroin, and barbiturates.

Teen-agers use drugs for the same reasons adults do-to produce feelings and moods, to dull or enhance perception, to promote relaxation or the feeling of wellness, and to create an aura of safety and comfort, particularly in social settings.

The teen-age years are filled with admixtures of joys, fears, disappointments, frustrations, conflict, anxieties, group pressures, restlessness, and omnipotence. Many persons with a healthy childhood and stable home and family life can resist the temptation of experimentation with drugs. Others, however, are eager to 'try something different.' Two or three decades ago it was a daring feat to smoke a cigarette or drink a beer with friends before being legally old enough to indulge in such activities. In one way, today's teen-agers are the same except that their field of options is considerably more sophisticated. Parent-models not only smoke and drink, but they also take drugs to avoid any conceived discomfort. There is almost a belief that life should be chemically controlled, if necessary, to assure a constant state of pleasurable feelings. These and many other arguments or reasons are offered to explain the acceleration of drug abuse in our society, particularly among our youth.

Not many years ago drug abuse was generally confined to the urban areas where derelicts, street gangs, and characters from the underworld mingled for evil purposes. Little concern was widespread then, except perhaps among law enforcement officers. However, there is now considerable interest regarding drug abuse because it reaches into all segments of society and is becoming a compound problem. Law enforcement, dangers to the health and safety of our youth, economics of the habits, and interferences with school and family life are real consideration with far-reaching effects.

The following are some of the chemical substances on which people become dependent:

Narcotics. The term narcotics refer to opium and its derivates. Users commonly call these drugs "hard stuff" Included in this group are heroin ("horse," "smack"), morphine ("white stuff," morpho"), and codeine ("pop," "school boy").

Sedatives and depressants. These drugs have a quieting and sometimes sleep-producing effect. Bromides and barbiturates are frequently used. Alcohol, which is a central nervous system depressant, is so widely used and abused that it will be discussed separately. Users refer to barbiturates as "goof balls," "barbs," or "birds".

Tranquilizers. These drug reduce anxiety without producing sleep. Valium and Librium have become increasingly abused, and there is growing evidence of tolerance and habituation.

Stimulants. These drugs produce mood elevation and a feeling of boundless energy. Included in this group are cocaine ("seed," "coke") and amphetamines ("pep pills," "bennies," "cart wheels").

Hallucinogens or psychedelics. The effect obtained from these drugs is frequently referred to as "tripping," A sense of unreality is experienced, and distortion in time, hearing, vision, and distance perception is produced. Actual hallucinations and delusions may occur. LSD flashbacks may happen days, weeks or months after a dose. Included in this group are d-lysergic acid diethyl amide ("LSD," "acid," "cubes," "royal blue").

Mescaline ("mesc"), psilocybin ("God's flesh," "mushrooms"), and marijuana ("Mary Jane," "tea," "grass").

Solvents. Solvents include such substances as glue, gasoline, paint thinner and lighter fluid. Their fumes are inhaled. The immediate effects that are produced are similar to those of alcohol intoxication. Thirty to forty-five minutes later, drowsiness, stupor, and sometimes unconsciousness occur. The user retains no memory of the episode. The majority of solvent inhalers are children between the ages of 10 and 15.

Because substance abusers do not necessarily restrict themselves to one category of drug, cross addiction is common. For instance, someone taking amphetamines during the day may take sedatives at night. Someone who drinks to "steady his nerves" may take turn to tranquilizers when he is not ingesting alcohol. The substances that are most commonly used in combination are as follows: opiates and barbiturates; amines; barbiturates and alcohol; marijuana, amphetamines, and hallucinogens; and tranquilizers and alcohol. These combinations are dangerous. Because they are both central nervous system depressants, alcohol and barbiturates used together may be life threatening.

3.2.3 SEXUALLY DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR.

Some people engage in sexual behaviour that differs significantly from society's norms. Underlying aberrant sexual behaviour are overt or covert hostility and aggression. Prostitution and rape are two types of sexually deviant behaviour that are of increasing social concern.

Prostitution. Persons who engage in coital or extracoital sex in return for money are engaged in prostitution and are referred to as prostitutes. Although much of the general public considers prostitution to be strictly an adult female activity, prostitutes may be children or adults, men or women, heterosexuals, or bisexuals (Masters, 1962; Anslinger and Ousler, 1962; Cheser, 1971). Today many prostitutes are youngsters (16 years of age and younger) who have run away from home in an attempt to escape from intolerable home situations that often include alcoholism or drug addiction on the part of parents (Morgan, 1975; Thomas, 1977).

People engage in prostitution for many reasons. Broken homes, parental promiscuity, and a social network that accepts prostitution may predispose people to prostitution. Economic incentives, opportunity for diverse types of sexual activity, and the expectation of a more leisurely and exciting life may attract people to prostitution. Economic difficulties, inducement by a pimp or by other prostitutes, or ready opportunity may precipitate entry into prostitution. By examining the reasons why people become prostitutes, Benjamin and Masters (1964) have divided prostitutes into two types: voluntary and compulsive prostitutes freely select prostitution as a way to support themselves, because of the advantage associated with it. Compulsive prostitutes enter prostitution because of a strong impulse to engage in sex for money. The classifications of voluntary and compulsive prostitutes are based on the *predominant* reasons people become prostitutes. These categories are not mutually exclusive, and most prostitutes have a combination of reasons. The attractive features of prostitution play an important role in the case of voluntary prostitutes. Predisposing elements play an important role in the case of compulsive prostitutes. A precipitating event or events usually increases the strength of attractive and predisposing factors (Benjamin and Masters, 1964; Gregg 1976).

Prostitution, by definition, is an activity that necessitates the involvement of at least one other person, the client. Much of the research on prostitution has focused on female prostitutes and male clients. The Kinsey report, *Sexual Behaviour in the Human Male* (1948), found that 69% of the White American men have had some type of experience with prostitutes.

Clients, like prostitutes, can be divided into voluntary and compulsive categories. Voluntary clients engage in sex with prostitutes for such utilitarian reasons as sexual unavailability of a mate due to distance or illness, limited opportunity (or no opportunity) to find a mate, and desire to prove one's "maleness" to male friend. Some such clients engage in sex with prostitutes as an alternative to birth control; if one's mate refuses to use contraceptives, intercourse with the mate may be avoided and a prostitute may be sought instead.

Compulsive clients engage in sex with prostitutes for such psycho-physiological reasons as inability to compete with others for a mate because of age or physical handicap; need for variety; sadomasochism or fetishism; and desire to avoid interpersonal relationships (Ellis, 1959; Kirkendall, 1961; Benjamin and Masters, 1964; Donaldson 1977).

An important aspect of prostitution is the prostitutes-pimp relationship. Mutual exploitation is a predominant theme. Prostitutes turn their earnings over to their pimps and usually take their pimps as lovers. Pimps act as intermediaries between prostitutes and clients, drug dealers, police and/or crime syndicate members. Pimps handle payoffs and protection money. From their relationship with pimps, prostitutes extract protection, the illusion of a caring figure, and a defence against loneliness. From their relationship with prostitutes, pimps extract money and the status symbols that money can buy. These status symbols plus the awareness of being a lover to a woman who has sexual relationship with

many men increase the self-esteem of many pimps (Choisy, 1960; Benjamin and Masters, 1964; Donaldson, 1977).

In addition to the utilitarian nature of pimp-prostitute relationships; sadomasochism is a common theme. Pimps often viciously beat their prostitutes. The prostitutes, who in most cases have isolated themselves from family and friends, tend to interpret these beatings as evidence that their pimps "care" about them. Sexual intercourse between pimp and prostitutes frequently follows beatings (Choisy, 1960; Benjamin and Amasters; 1964; Chessser, 1971).

Most prostitutes have antisocial tendencies that are developed and reinforced by their experiences in jail and by society's attitudes toward prostitutes. Risk taking is engaged in daily. They face the risk of arrest, the risk of bodily harm, and the risk of encountering clients who will make bizarre demands. Prostitutes display hostility toward society by being contemptuous of any work that society sanctions. Most prostitutes do not perceive prostitution as work. Instead they believe that by engaging in prostitution they are violating the work ethic-living of the workers of society and thereby outsmarting society (Benjamin and Masters, 1964; Chessser, 1971; Donaldson, 1977). "Sex for sale" is more than the sale of sex. By breaking with sexual mores and engaging in prostitution, prostitutes display their hostility toward society.

Rape. Men who engage in forcible intercourse with an unwilling partner are committing rape. Rapists not only act out their tensions and conflicts through sexually unacceptable behaviour but also commit a crime. Rape is not an act of passion; it is an act of aggression. Rape serves the nonsexual purposes of venting anger and hostility and exercising control and power. These themes—anger, hostility, control, power- are present

in every rape, but in any given rape one theme or combination of themes may predominate (Brownmueller, 1975; Burgess and Holstrom, 1974).

Burgess and Holstrom 1974 identify three types of rapists. The "anger rapist" displaces his anger toward a significant woman or women onto the rape victim. He uses more physical force than is needed to subdue his victim. He brutalizes her. This type of rapist may also degrade his victim by forcing her to engage in oral sex, by masturbating on her, or by urinating on her. The victim selected by such a rapist is usually old or in some other way vulnerable.

The "power rapist" is the most common type of rapist. He uses only the amount of force necessary to subdue his victim. His aim is to get his victim into his power. He wants to gain control, demonstrate his power, and thereby "prove" himself as a man. Intimidation rather than physical force is used to gain control over his victim. Often, this type of rapist fantasizes that his victim will be sexually attracted to him because of the sexual powers he will show during the rape. He will frequently ask his victim, while raping her, if she is enjoying the experience. This is type of rapist who may ask his victim for a date at the conclusion of the rape.

The third type of rapist, the sadistic rapist, seeks gratification and an outlet for aggression through rape. Sexuality and aggression are blended together. This type of rapist receives his ultimate exotic excitement from the death of his victim. Instead of penetrating his victim with his penis, he may use an instrument. He may ejaculate at the moment of the victim's death, or he may have intercourse with the victim's body. In addition, there may be a ritualistic aspect to such a rape. The Boston Strangler and the Hillside Rapist are examples of sadistic rapists. Fortunately, this type of rapist is rare.

Selkin (1975) suggests that most rapists follow an identifiable pattern. First, a rapist selects a woman who is perceived as vulnerable (for example, old, living alone, or

hitchhiking). Then he tests his potential victim. For example, a rapist may approach a woman, ask her for a match, make insinuating remarks, and then direct her to remove her clothes or tell her not to scream. In this way, he determines whether she can be intimidated. Next, he threatens her. He tells her what he wants her to do, that he will harm her if she does not submit, and that she will be spared if she cooperates.

3.3 RATE OF YOUTH DEVIANT IN OGUN STATE.

The population of the youth in Ogun State as at the 1991 population census was computed as follows;

Male	119,333
Female	115,276
Total	234,609

The growth rate was put at 2.83% for every year, while the rate of youth deviant is minimal in the State as 40% shows interest in education, 20% are into different trades, 30% are into vocational jobs or manual jobs and the remaining 10% into various youth crimes in the State and neighbouring towns. With the 1991 youth population value the following is achieved to arrive at the present youth population in the State

YEAR	YOUTH POPULATION (2.83% GROWTH RATE)	DEVIANT YOUTH (10%)
1991	234,609	23,460
1992	241,248	24,124
1993	248,075	24,807
1994	255,095	25,509
1995	262,314	26,231
1996	269,737	26,973
1997	277,370	27,737
1998	285,219	28,521
1999	293,290	29,329
2000	301,590	30,159
2001	310,125	31,012
2002	318,901	31,890
2003	327,925	32,792
2004	337,205	33,720

TABLE 3.1: Table showing the population of youth and deviant youth in Ogun State since 1991.

3.4 FACILITIES FOR DEVIANT YOUTHS.

Having identified the programmes and causes of youth's delinquent in our society. It is indeed imperative and necessary in providing and equipping them with the facilities in redeeming and reforming their image and providing a source of succour or avenue to keeping them away from continued criminal activities. The percentage of youth crime should be eradicated and if not, reduced to a better percentage, as it is a fight against crime in our society cannot be total avoided but reduced.

The proposed OGUN STATE YOUTHS TRAINING CENTRE, would be provided amongst other thing with the following;

- 1) Training School.
- 2) Administrative and Library.
- 3) Technical Workshops.
- 4) Indoor And Outdoor Games Facilities.

1) TRAINING SCHOOL.

This would provide the adequate training and lecture rooms for the twelve (12) vocational training programmes to be undertaken at the centre. Each classroom would accommodate a maximum of thirty (30) students per classrooms. The vocational programmes to be run at the centre would include lucrative ventures which are known to be of primary importance in the State and the Country as a whole, these are; Computer Programmes, Tie and Die, soap Making, fashion Designing, Paint Making, Arts and Crafts (Leather Works), Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Vulcanising, Steel and Aluminium Constructions, and Catering Services. The training school shall also be provided with a Multi-purpose Hall and a Canteen.

2) **ADMINISTRATIVE / LIBRARY.**

This shall provide accommodation for the four (4) various departments of the centre in carrying out the day-to-day running of the centre. The departments are;

- a) Directorate of Administration and Personnel Management;
- d) Directorate of Training and Counselling;
- c) Directorate of Finance and Supplies;
- e) Directorate of Planning, Research and Statistics.

This facility shall also house the reference and reading library of the centre for the pupils to carry out their reading and researches, as these are also known to be of vital importance in youths education.

3) **TECHNICAL WORKSHOPS.**

This facility shall have the major technical programmes which are the; Mechanical and Electrical engineering, Steel and Aluminium Construction (Civil Engineering), and the Vulcanising. This workshop shall also be provided with its own separate Lecture rooms and Library because of its technical and professionalism nature.

4) **INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES.**

As a saying goes "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy".

For mutual and gender interaction between the youths of the State in general, sports is regarded as a unique tool in bringing different and like minds together for greater physical and psychological developments especially in the youths. The centre shall be provided with different sports facilities for the youths to participate in various games of their likes. These games would include; Football, Basketball, Lawn Tennis, Track Events, Table Tennis, Hockey and Handball.

3.9 DEDUCTIONS.

The training of the youth is a very important issue in our society. Proper bringing up of the youth will amount to a peaceful homes and society. Youth learnt various anti-social vices from bad companies they keep, family imitation (as the saying goes "it is easy for the children to imitate the bad acts of their parent").

This design shall provide a youth friendly environment for youths to interact positively with their peer group, provides good counselling avenues for the youths, encourage the youths to build their personality, and discourage pregnancy and reduces the spread of HIV/AIDS amongst the youths.

This research is fundamentally premised on investigating the causes and consequences of the increasing rate of youth delinquencies in Nigeria. The research has shown among other things that crime rate among Nigerian youths is nearing a crisis point. And that steps should be taken to redress the crime problem in Nigeria. The fight against crime is not an easy one but with collective will of Nigerians it is believed that the fight against crime will be a successful one.

This research is not exhaustive as to provide the panacea for the total eradication of youth crime in Nigeria, but it is the fervent belief or hope of this research that this study would act as a background or foundation for further investigation into the problem of youth crime in Nigeria.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 CASE STUDIES.

Case studies are carried out with the intension of examining the technicalities and things to be provided and ideal for the project at hand. Secondly, to propose solutions to problems encountered in such existing designs, trying to eliminate / reduce the demerits and improve upon on the merits of such designs. Such problems may include materials used for construction, functional relationship of the spaces provided, space requirements, provision of facilities, external works among others.

As a result, the researcher carried out the following case studies: -

- (1) ABDUSALAMI ABUBAKAR YOUTH CENTRE. YOUTH EMPOWERMENT SCHEME (PROJECT YES), PAIKO ROAD, TUNGA, MINNA, NIGER STATE.
- (2) SOUTHWEST RESOURCE CENTRE, SHAGAMU ROAD, OKE-MOSAN, ABEOKUTA, OGUN STATE.
- (3) KADUNA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, RACE COURSE ROAD, KADUNA, KADUNA STATE.

4.1 CASE STUDY 1: - ABDUSALAMI ABUBAKAR YOUTH CENTRE. YOUTH EMPOWERMENT SCHEME (PROJECT YES), PAIKO ROAD, TUNGA, MINNA, NIGER STATE.

4.1.1 INTRODUCTION.

Since it was commissioned on the 31st of January, 2000, by the president Olusegun Obasanjo, the center had since been put into use by the pet programme of the wife of the state Governor, Hadjia Fathia Kure. The programme (YOUTH EMPOWERING SCHEME, PROJECT – YES), is aimed at empowering the youth of the state in various vocational skills which include; soap making, computer training, Catering Services and Fashion Designing. The programme had since graduated well over four thousand youth since inception in these skills.

PROJECTED STARTED: - 1999.

PROJECTED COMPLETED: - 2000.

DURATION OF PROJECT: - 2 Years.

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT: - N200m.

THE CONTRACTOR: - Julius Berger Nigeria PLC.

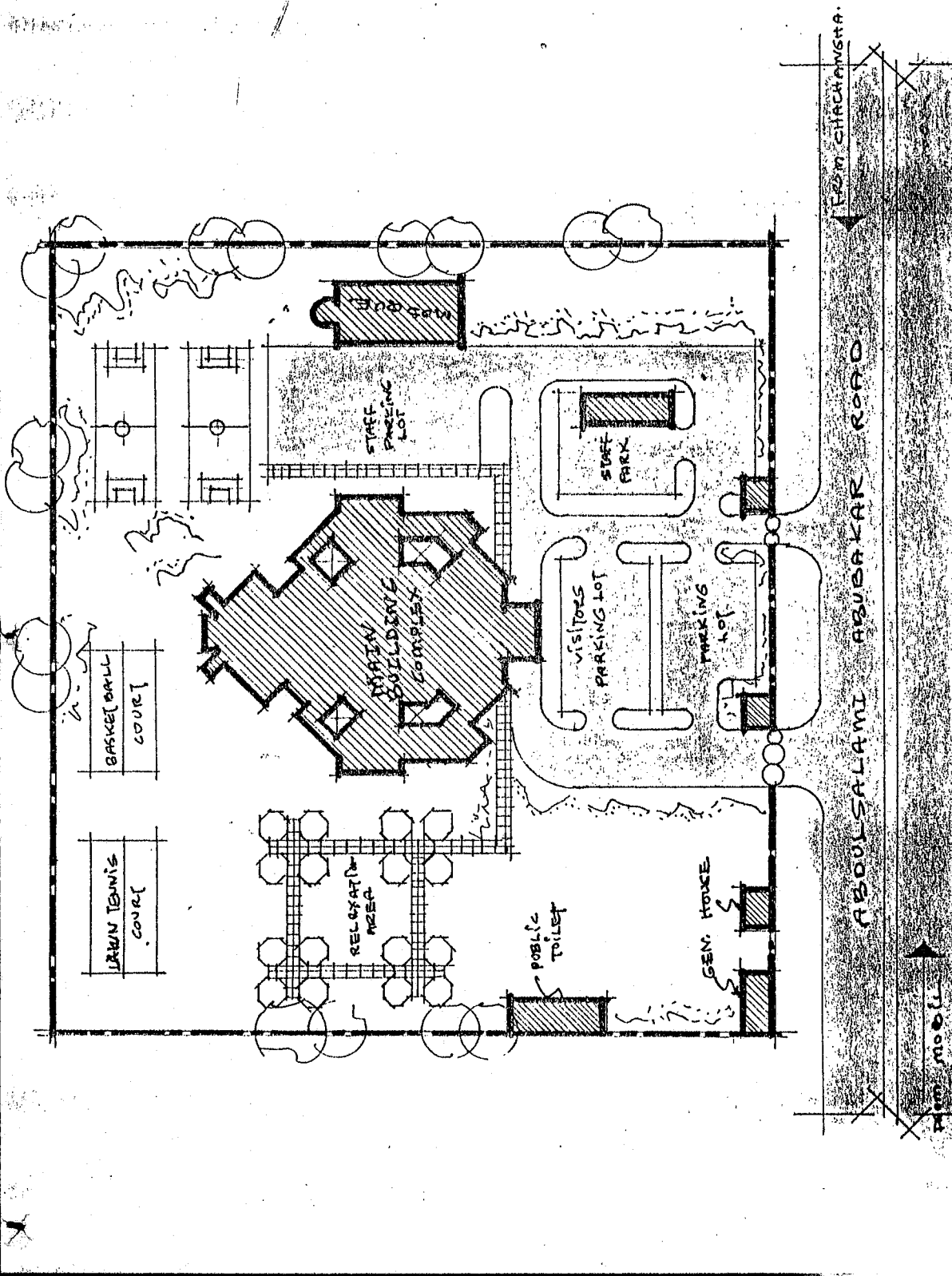
ARCHITECT: - Not known.

CLIENT: - Niger State Government of Nigeria.

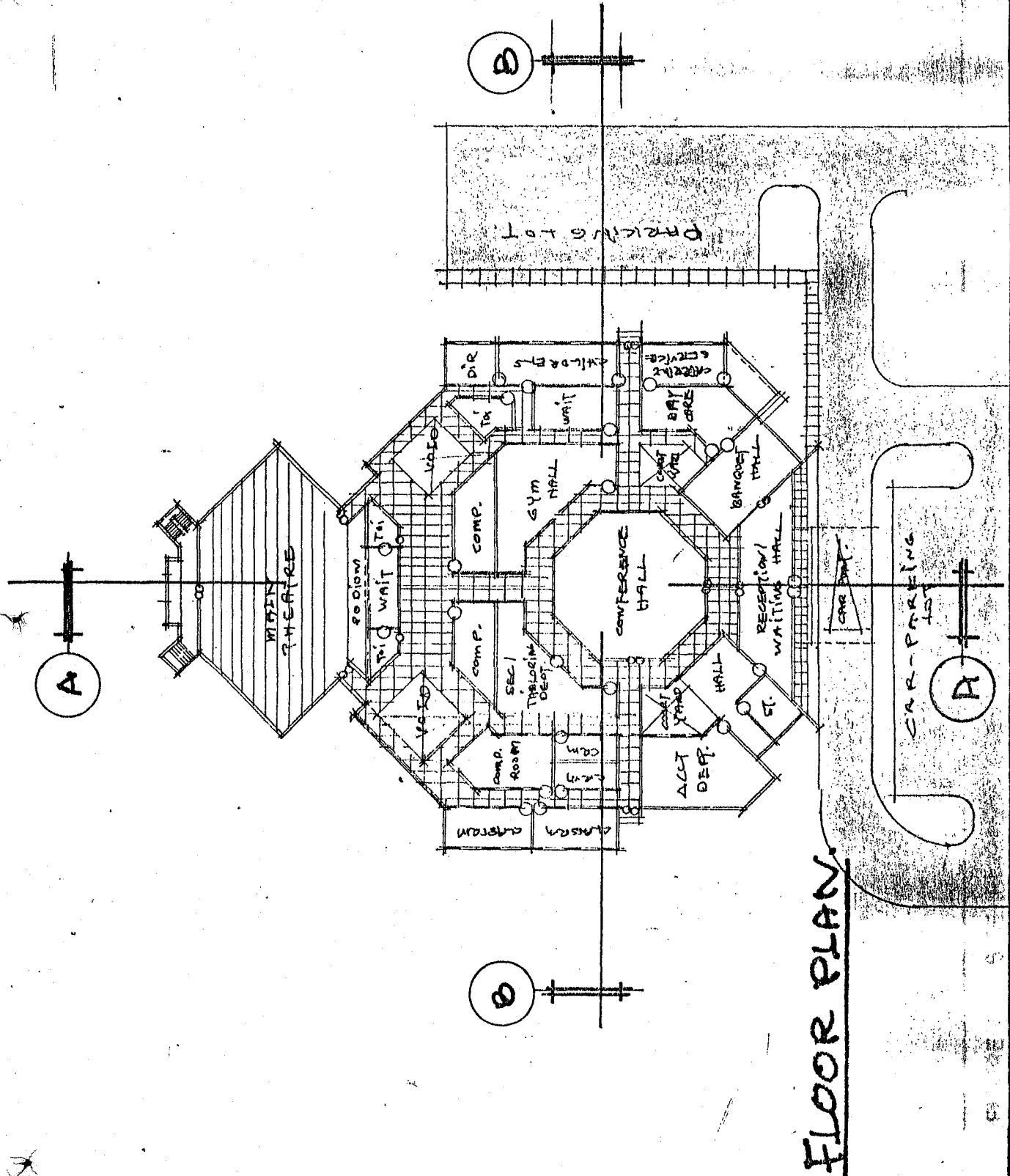
SPONSOR: -. Niger State Government of Nigeria

USER:- Youth Empowerment Scheme (Project YES)

The Centre is located along Paiko Road, Tunga, Minna, in Niger State. The site covers an area of about 18,200 square meters.



4.1. SITE PLAN OF ABDULSALAMI ABUBAKAR YOUTH CENTRE. - PROJECT YES. TUNGA, MINWA.



FLOOR PLAN

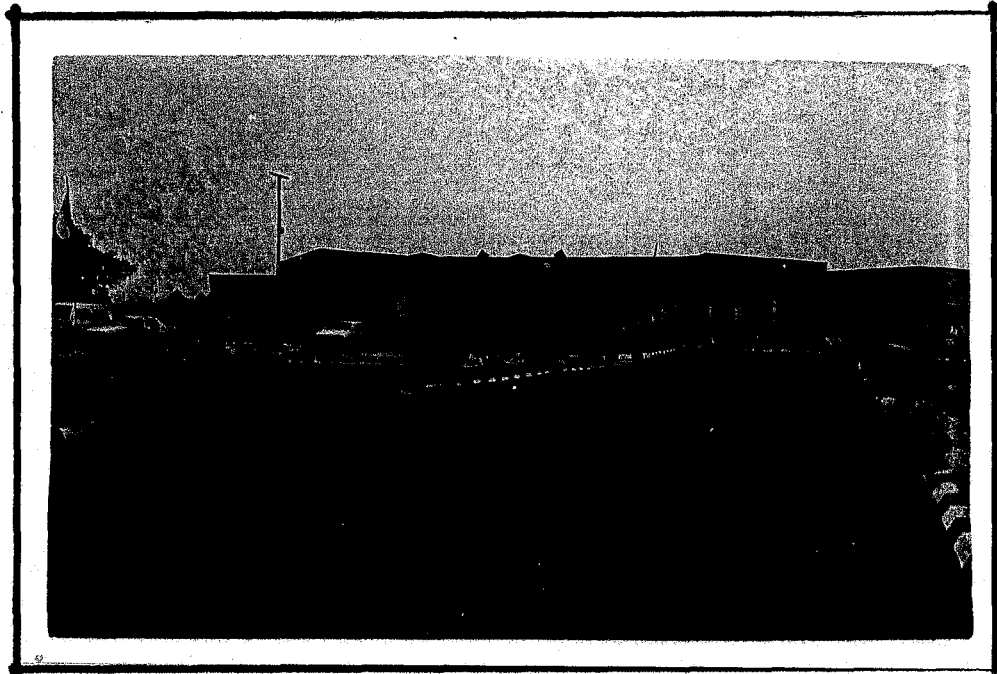


PLATE 4.1: APPROACH VIEW OF ABDUSALAMI YOUTH
CENTRE, MINNA, NIGER STATE.

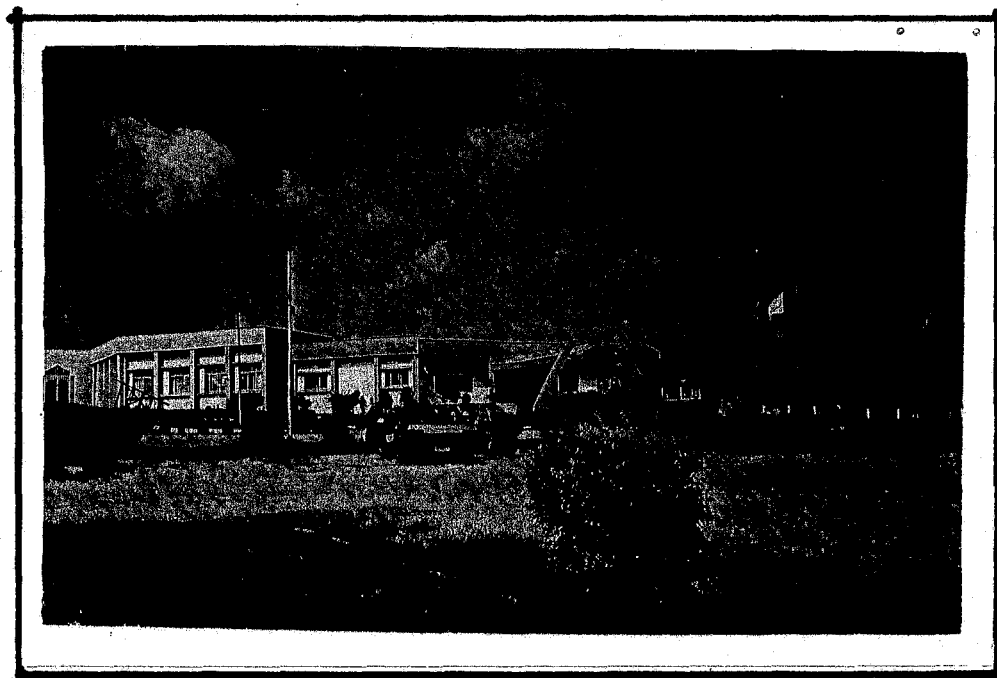


PLATE 4.2 PICTORIAL VIEW OF THE CENTRE.

4.1.2 DESIGN AND PLANNING.

The centre is bounded to the North by an undeveloped land, to the West by the IBB Pen House to the East by the Niger State House Of Assembly, Secretariat and to the South by The Abdulsalami Abubakar Dual Carriage Expressway, which is also the only link to the centre.

The building consists of a single unit of building on single floor (the ground floor). The building is well planned with changes in floor levels serving both as training and administrative purpose of the centre. The centre is provided with good supporting facilities to complement the centre and they include; games area (both outdoor and indoor), relaxation areas, mosque, parking lots, gatehouse, generator house and the public toilets.

Circulation within the building is provided through the common lobbies from the reception hall.

FORM: - hexagonal shaped design.

FUNCTION: - Each wing of the building is of the same space in area. The functionality depends on each of the occupier of the building, partitioning the space into required space/ units at their own peril.

GENERAL PLANNING: -

Accessing the building from the main gate, parking spaces for visitors are provided close to the building while parking spaces for staff are provided inwards, at the rear of the building. A V.I.P park is provided from where there is direct entrance via the escalators to the reception hall. The reception hall distributes circulation to each wing of the building and upper floor via the common stairs and lifts.

4.1.3 MATERIALS AND FINISHES.

FOUNDATION: -normal strip foundation.

FLOOR: - 150mm thick reinforced concrete floor slab laid on insitu, with various floor finishes depending on the usage of the areas. Ceramic and terrazzo floor tiles are also used in some specified areas like the lobbies, entrance halls, toilets, auditorium etc. all laid in thin bed mortar on cement screed with a 5mm soft board finish at the joint sealing points on cavity floors.

CEILING: - With cellotex ceiling tiles nailed to 600 x 600 mm ceiling noggings, suspended ceiling is used in the main theatre hall suspended from aluminium members. All electrical wiring runs within the ceiling.

ROOF: -heavy gauge aluminium longspan corrugated roofing sheets laid on hardwood timber roof members. Roof slab is also employed in some areas and are well treated for proper roof water drainage.

WALL: - 225 x 225 x 450mm sand Crete blockwalls for load bearing walls and 150 x 150 x450 mm sand Crete blockwalls for non-load bearing walls. All rendered on both sides with good gloss paint finishes of complementary colours.

COLUMNS/ BEAMS: - Columns and beams are reinforced concrete insitu casted where necessary.

DOORS AND WINDOWS: - Varieties of doors and windows are extensively used in the building; they include steel doors in steel frames, aluminium doors and windows in aluminium frames and wooden panel doors.

4.1.4 APPRAISALS

4.1.4(a) MERITS.

- 1) The centre is youth-friendly, provided with facilities to help in reshaping and building them both in body and soul. Facilities provided include vocational training rooms, games area (both indoor and outdoor), theatres, common rooms, canteen etc.
- 2) Provision of good vocational programmes like Fashion Designing, Soap Making, and Computer Studies to help at empowering the youth in the town.
- 3) Materials used in the construction are readily available in the country and easily to maintain. The construction reflects the technology of the 21st century architecture.
- 4) The site could be easily accessed from any part of the town.
- 5) There is provision of staff and visitors parking area and are very adequate.
- 6) The centre is well planned and landscaped.

4.1.4(b) DEMERITS.

- 1) The number of vocational programmes provided or run at the centre is very inadequate for the youth of the town.
- 2) The plan shape of the centre brings about wastage in spaces and improperly planning of some facilities provided especially in the training rooms.
- 3) No good natural lighting and ventilation in some facilities in the centre because of the size of the courtyard provided.

4.2 CASE-STUDY 2: - THE SOUTHWEST RESOURCE CENTRE, ABEOKUTA, OGUN STATE.

4.2.1 INTRODUCTION.

The southwest resource centre is one of the Education for Development and Democratic Initiative (EDDI) projects launch in 1998 as a US commitment to strengthen African education and technology systems; to provide access to education and technology; to provide greater citizens' involvement in governance and to facilitate Africa's integration into the world's community of free market democracies. This project, built into existing institutions, consists of six (6) Internet based centres; one in each of Nigeria's Geo-political zones. They are multi-faceted and equipped with up-to-date hardware, software, networks as well as access to the Internet.

Five of the resource Centres are already commissioned and open to the public, while the Abeokuta Resource Centre, which is designed to serve the entire South West region, has just begun activities.

4.2.2 DESIGN AND PLANNING.

The office and the training complex of the Centre is located at along Shagamu road, Oke-Mosan Abeokuta in Ogun State. The site covers an area of about 16000sq meters bounded by residential areas.

The complex consists of a single building of two floors (ground and the first floors). The complex is used for both administrative offices occupied by various departments and the training rooms for the training of pupils. Also provided are 2 big theatres for conferences. Movements in the building are distributed through the reception hall with provision of stairs for vertical movement, the internal lobbies provides access into the various offices

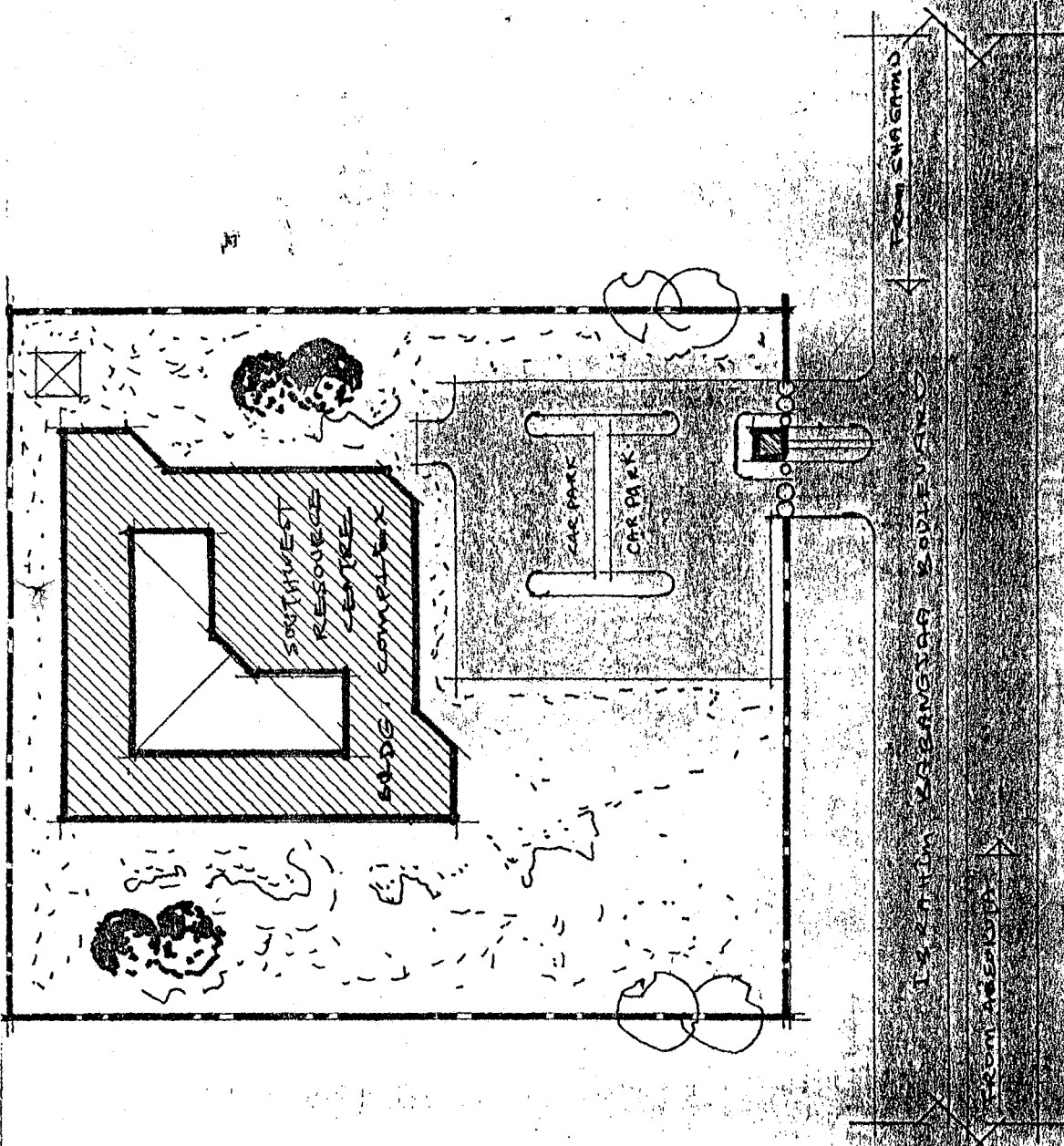
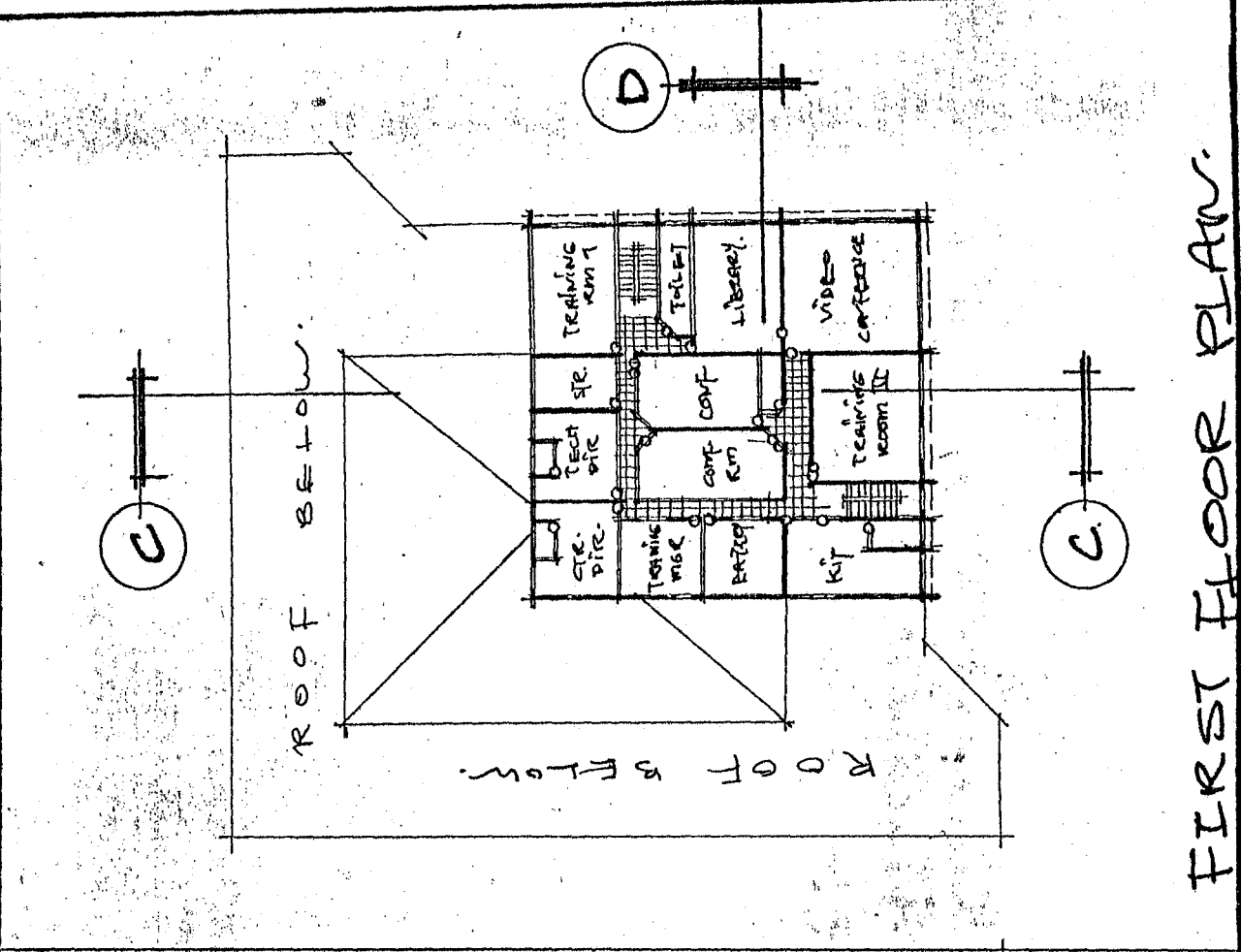
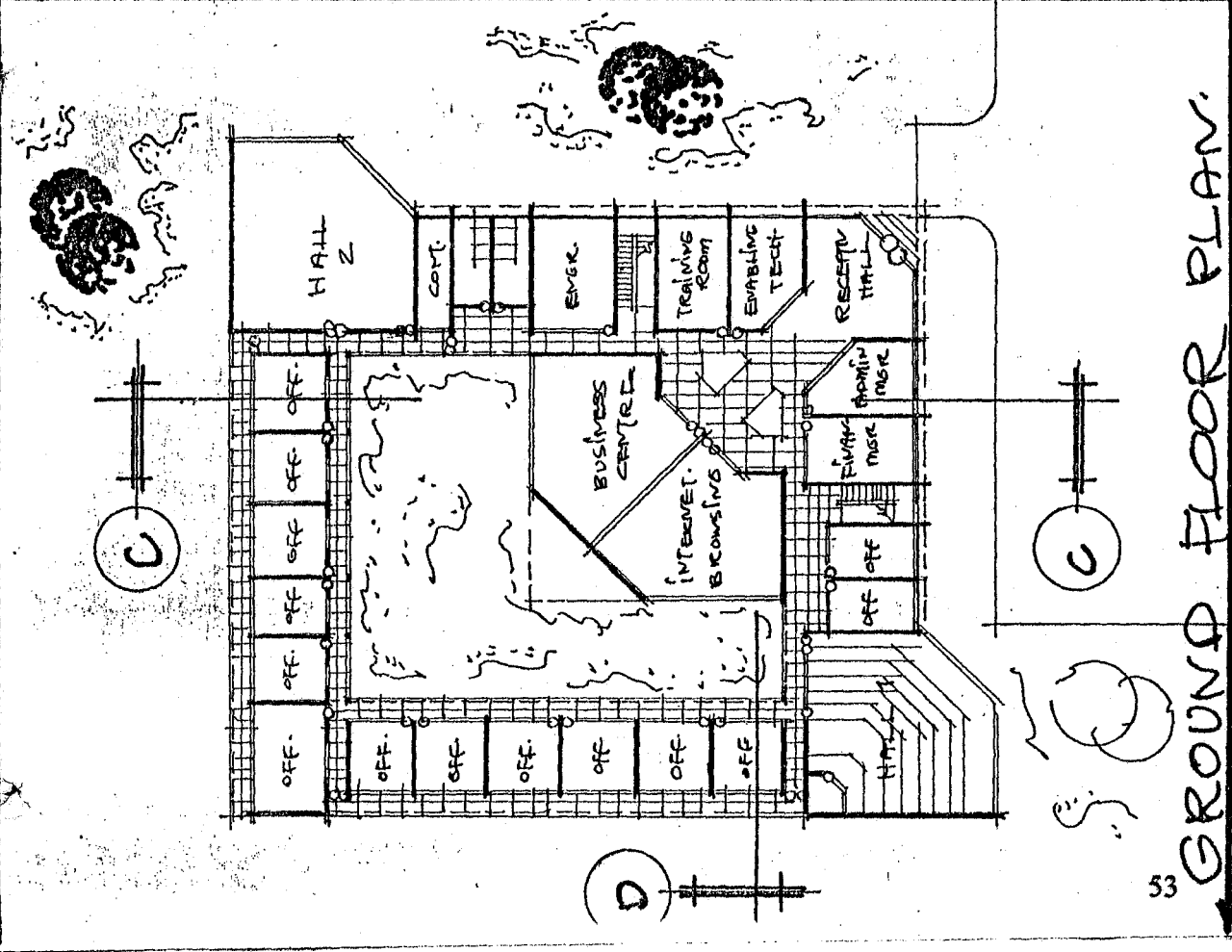


FIG. 4.3
 SITE PLAN OF SOUTHWEST RESOURCE
 CENTRE, ABEOKUTA, OGUN STATE.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



PLATE 4.3 APPROACH VIEW OF SOUTHWEST RESOURCE CENTRE, ABEOKUTA, OGUN STATE.



PLATE 4.4 PICTORIAL SIDE VIEW OF THE CENTRE.

and the training rooms. Visitor's cars are parked outside and approach the complex via the reception hall.

FORM: - Rectangular shaped building with voids at strategic spots.

FUNCTION: - Good functionality of space provided.

GENERAL PLANNING: -The visitors and staff car park is outside the complex from where the complex is approached through the reception hall. The two rear wings of the complex are single floor while the central space is allowed to go up to a floor building. The two rear buildings houses various offices of the centre with the provision of a common lobby along the frontage of the offices, providing access to the offices.

4.2.3 MATERIALS AND FINISHES.

FOUNDATION:- Normal strip foundation as soil bearing is normal.

FLOOR:- 150 mm reinforced concrete slab floor with various floor finishes e.g. ceramic and terrazzo floor finishes.

CEILING: - Nigelite asbestos ceiling flat sheets nailed to hardwood timber ceiling noggings at regular intervals.

ROOF: - Heavy gauge aluminium corrugated roofing sheets laid on hardwood timber members at regular intervals.

COLUMNS / BEAMS: - Reinforced concrete columns and beams.

WINDOWS / DOORS :- steel / aluminium fabricated glazed windows and doors and hardwood timber doors are extensively used.

4.2.4 APPRAISALS

4.2.4(a) MERITS.

- 1) The complex is well equipped and conducive for the acquisition of training and good gender interaction.
- 2) Easy accessibility from within and around the town, the complex is linked with the dual carriage road of the IBB Boulevard.
- 3) Provision of well planned and enough parking spaces for both the visitors and staff.
- 4) Good maintenance of buildings.
- 5) The complex is well landscape both soft and hard landscaping elements are complimentarily used.

4.2.4(b) DEMERITS

- 1) The training rooms provided are not spacious and enough for the pupils.
- 2) The structures provided are not enough to accommodate the staff of the commission.
- 3) Solid block walls (load bearing and non load-bearing walls) of construction is employed which does not allow for flexibility of design.
- 4) No provision of adequate support / auxiliary facilities.
- 4) No provision of sporting facilities to help pupils in exercising or relax at their leisure time, as the belief in the saying; All work and no play makes jack a dull boy.

4.3 CASE STUDY 3: - KADUNA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTRE.

RACE COURSE ROAD, KADUNA, KADUNA STATE.

4.3.1 INTRODUCTION.

KADUNA STATE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (KSYDC), is a parastatal of the State Ministry of Youth Development charged with the responsibility for the developmental skills acquisition in youth and to guide against youth restiveness in the riot prone town.

The temporary secretariat of the centre is located close the State Ministry Of Youth Development Authority on a secondary School Site along Race Course road, off Independence Way, Kaduna, in Kaduna State. The site covers an extensive area of about 100,000 square metres

4.3.2 DESIGN AND PLANNING.

The centre makes do of the Federal Secondary School, consist of two units building of rectangular shaped design, each of single floor linked with a common corridor. The complex runs various skill acquisition centres within the town.

The corridor provides effective circulation distribution within and around the buildings. There are no stair halls provided, no vertical circulation, as the building is only on single floors. The main entrance to the complex distributes circulation to the buildings.

FORM: -Rectangular shaped designs.

FUNCTION: -The buildings are very functional, as there exists good relationships between each building and the various departments in term of spaces provided and cordial good relationships. There is adequate use of natural lighting and ventilation in each office through the spacious courtyard within the building.

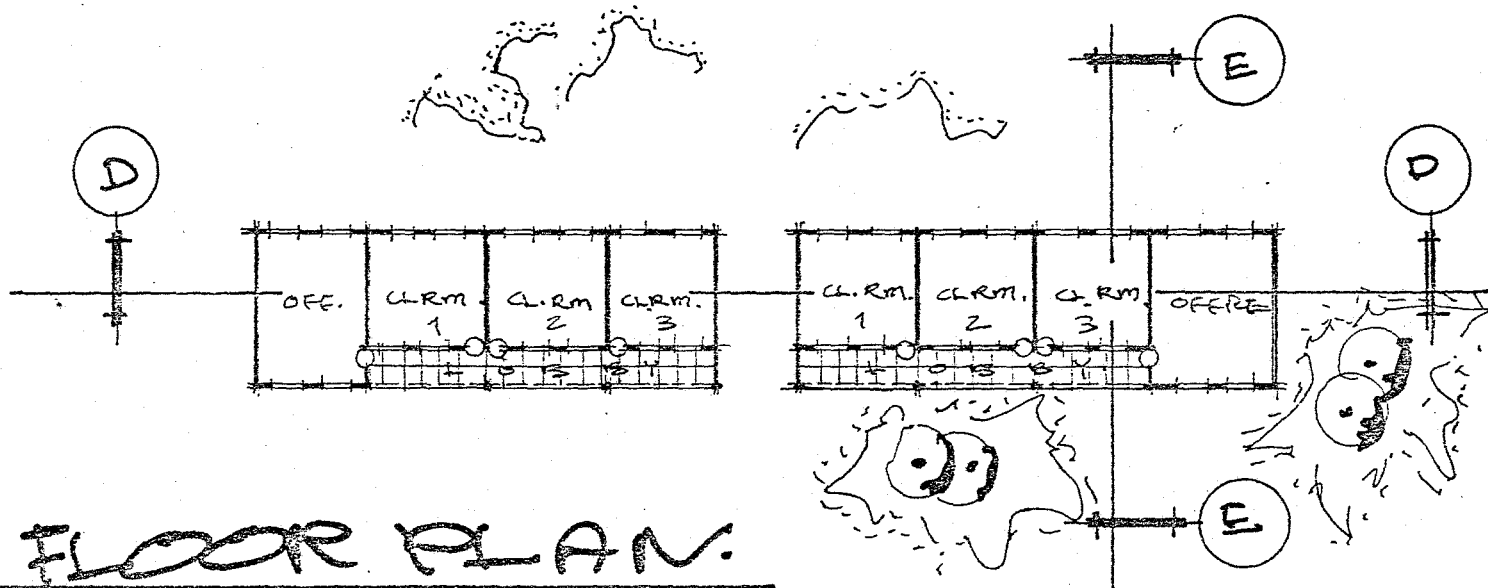


FIGURE 4.5 FLOOR PLAN OF KADUNA STATE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, RACE COURSE, ROAD KADUNA STATE.



PLATE 4.5 APPROACH ENTRANCE GATE TO THE
KADUNA STATE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT
CENTRE, KADUNA STATE.

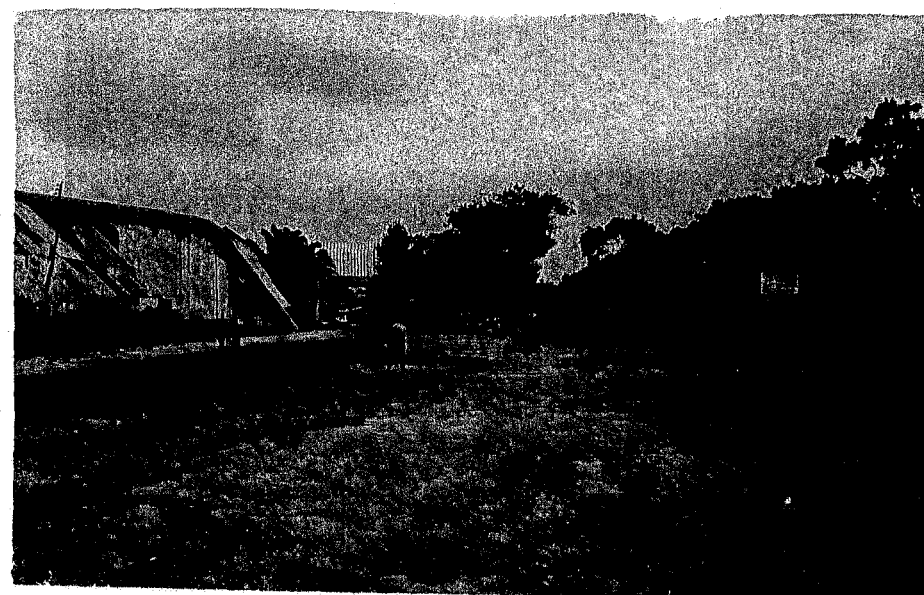


PLATE 4.6 SIDE VIEW OF THE CENTRE.

Accessing the complex from the entrance gate, parking spaces are segmented to reflect the organizational function of the Authority. Parking for visitors located close to the entrance while parking for staffs is positioned inwards. The complex is horizontally spread in terms of functional spaces. The complex is planned with easy access to all buildings. Support/Auxiliary facilities such as police post, canteen, bus stop, staff housing etc all linked with good road network from the main entrance gate.

The centre makes do with the public utilities proved for the youth ministry, which include electricity, water supply, telecommunications etc. The provision of private borehole and generating set are also available.

4.3.3 MATERIALS AND FINISHES.

FOUNDATION: -Normal strip foundation.

FLOOR: - 150mm thick reinforced concrete slab floor with 25mm thick cement/sand screed floor finish.

ROOF: -Galvanized Iron corrugated roofing sheets laid on hard wood timber roof member.

WALL: - 225 x 225x 450mm sand Crete block wall for load bearing walls and 150 x 150 x 450mm sand Crete block wall for non-load bearing walls.

COLUMNS/ BEAMS: - 200mm square reinforced concrete beams.

WINDOWS/ DOORS: - Louvers windows in hardwood timber frame and timber frame doors.

4.3.4 APPRAISALS.

4.3.4(a) MERITS

- 1) Youths are provided with good practical experience in an organized industry with adequate facilities.
- 2) The Secretariate provides adequate counselling for the youths at regular intervals and also have the opportunity to interact with the authority in charge.
- 3) The building is very close to the State Ministry Of Youth Development, which allows for proper monitoring of the youth against any social vices.
- 4) There are enough support/auxiliary facilities.
- 5) The centre is located within the heart of the town, which allows for easy location.
- 6) Good location of the centre.

4.3.4(b) DEMERITS.

- 1) No good co-ordination of activities of the youth, as the youth are distributed to various companies to acquire skills. They only converge on occasions to rub minds with the ministry.
- 2) No proper planning of the centre, the current place is a temporary one.
- 3) No good aesthetic value of buildings.
- 4) Materials mostly involved in the construction are local sourced materials.
- 5) The service road into the complex is not paved.
- 6) The parking spaces are not well defined and are over grown with weeds

4.5 DEDUCTIONS.

The centres under studied had since graduated thousands of youth of their various towns, empowering them through the skills acquired and giving them some grant to start off their own small-scale businesses. The centres has no doubt brought about rededication of youth and focus since its inception coupled with the turn out of youth at acquiring skills at the centres. The sustenance of the programme will bring about the much economical growth and job availability for the youth, making them self-reliance and useful to themselves and the country at large.

The researcher would incorporate other fields of skill acquisition in his design for youth to have varieties of trainings. The training to be provided would include Shoe making, Tie and die, Soap making, Paint manufacturing, electronics / mechanical and catering services.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DATA COLLECTION

5.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION.

Ogun State lies within the tropics. It is bounded in the West by the Benin Republic; in the South by Lagos State and the Atlantic Ocean; in the East by Ondo State; and in the North by Oyo and Osun States. Ogun State occupies a total area of 16,409.26 square kilometres. Ogun State has Abeokuta as the capital and largest the urban centre situated about 100 kilometres from Lagos.

5.2 NATURAL SETTING OF THE TOWN.

MINERAL RESOURCES: Extensive Limestone deposits, chalk, phosphate, high quality stones, gravels, gypsum and tar abound in the state. These of geology are necessary for foundation design of structures and landscaping.

5.3 CLIMATE AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

CLIMATE: This follows tropical pattern with the rainy season starting about March and ending in November, followed by the dry season.

5.4 RAINFALL.

The area is associated with long rainy season (March – October). The mean monthly record is between 230 mm to 280 mm. The mean annual rainfall is around 1350 mm with about 80 % of it being concentrated within the months of April and October.

The temperature condition also points to the need to consider provision of shades with planting, the use of suitable materials of low reflectivity to reduce glare, optimisation of winds through rational orientation of buildings and the positioning of window openings at the planning and design stages of the centre development.

5.7 WIND.

The site experiences two alternating wind systems – the cool South-West winds (Tropical maritime) and the dry and dusty North-East winds (Tropical Continental air masses).

Winds are predominantly north-westerly to easterly (3300 – 090 from true north) during the dry season and southerly to westerly (1800 – 2700 from the true north). Mean wind speed during the dry season is 2 – 5 knots (1 – 2 m/s) but when the harmattan is prevalent, it could be persistently high at 5 – 10 knots (2.5 – 5 m/s) from the north to east. Night times are usually light calm in the rains season, wind are usually light with speeds of less than 5 knots at all times at onset of experienced. At such time wind speed of 15 – 40 knots are common.

5.8 DRY SEASON.

The dry season dominates the period between November and March. The pattern of rainfall has the following landscape implications;

- i) Rapid growth of plants will be prompted and this will help to achieve quick visual effect in low landscape developments and in the agricultural projects of the Centre.
- ii) The high intensity of the rainfall will promote soil erosion, which dictates that land surfaces should not be exposed without adequate protection or appropriate landscape treatment.

5.9 RAIN SEASON.

The rainy season is characterized at the start by windstorms and slight drizzles, which tilation. Landscaping element among other things would be use to achieve temperature balance.

5.10 SOLAR DATA.

The period of November and April experiences the annual variations sunshine, which follows a general trend, which is 214 hours in the state. The approach of rainy season increases the trend in cloudiness. The hours of sunshine experiences a major decline as the rains reaches it's lowest value in August.

5.11 SOIL.

Extensive fertile soil suitable for agriculture, savannah land in the north western part suitable for castle raising, vast forest reserves, rivers, a lagoon, rocks, mineral deposits and an ocean Iron.

The proposed site's soil is a human soil deposit that does facilitate the growth of plants. The bearing capacity of the soil will therefore adequately receive the design structures, which will be making use of the combination of strip and pad foundation type.

5.12 VEGETATION.

The proposed site is presently a virgin site as was initially proposed for the construction of this Centre. The site is characterized with adequate grass cover, medium height Trees and quite a number of shrubs scattered all over the site typically of the savannah vegetation zone with some no buildings.

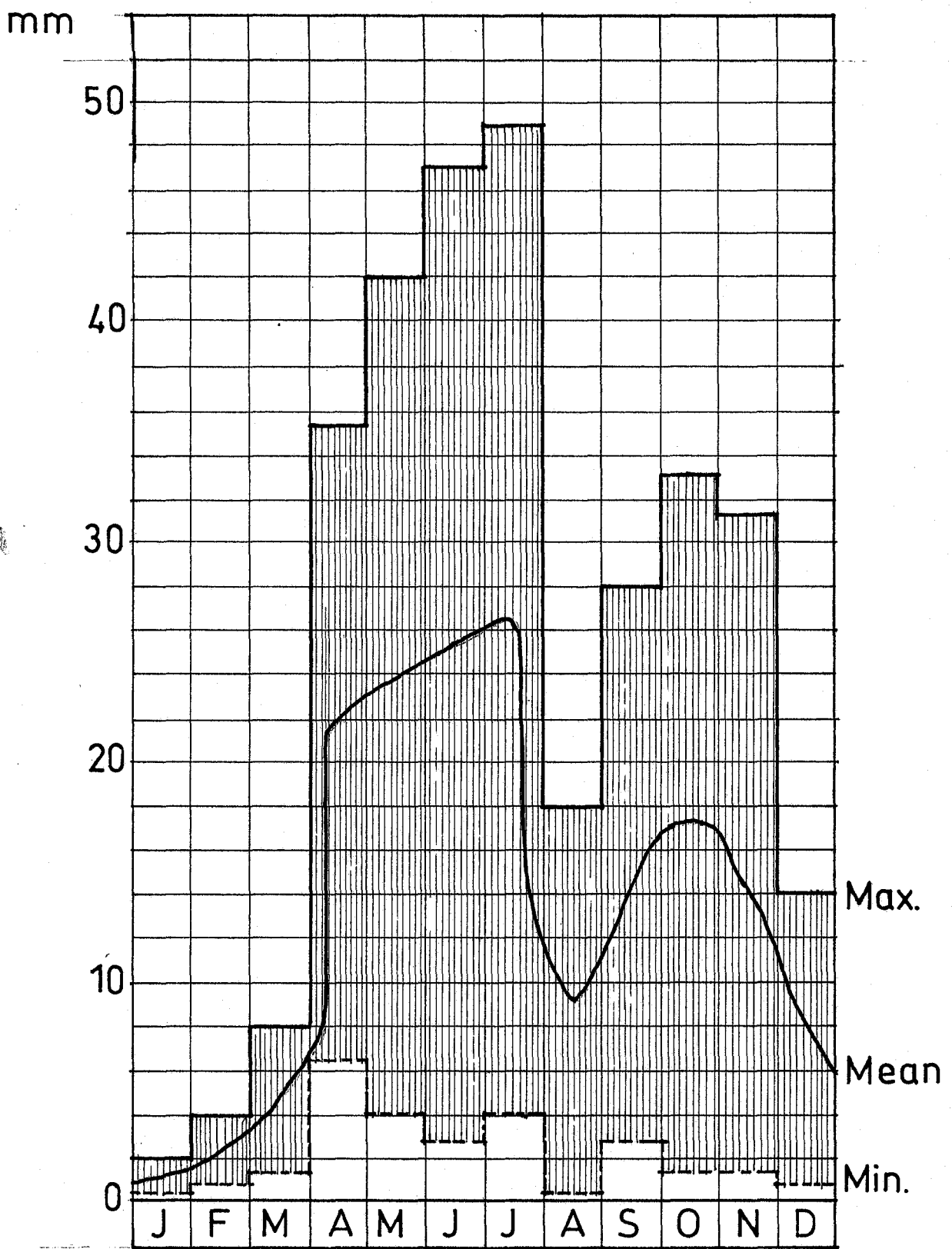
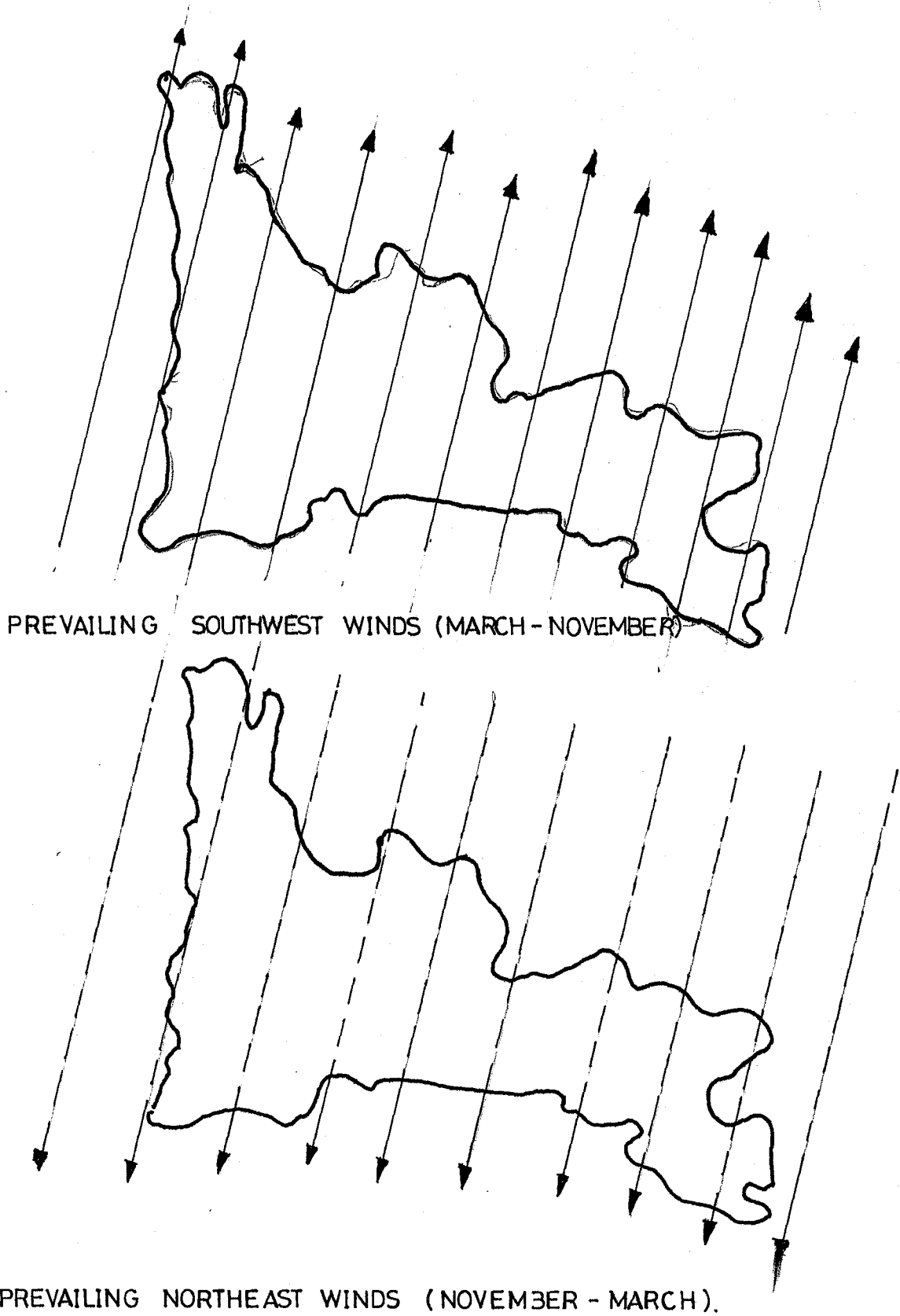


Fig.5. RAINFALL GRAPH.

Source: Abeokuta Meteorological Department.

Fig. 5. WIND CURRENTS IN OGUN STATE.

—————> SOUTHWEST TRADE WINDS.
-----> NORTHEAST TRADE WINDS.



PREVAILING SOUTHWEST WINDS (MARCH - NOVEMBER)

PREVAILING NORTHEAST WINDS (NOVEMBER - MARCH).

metres
/ sec.

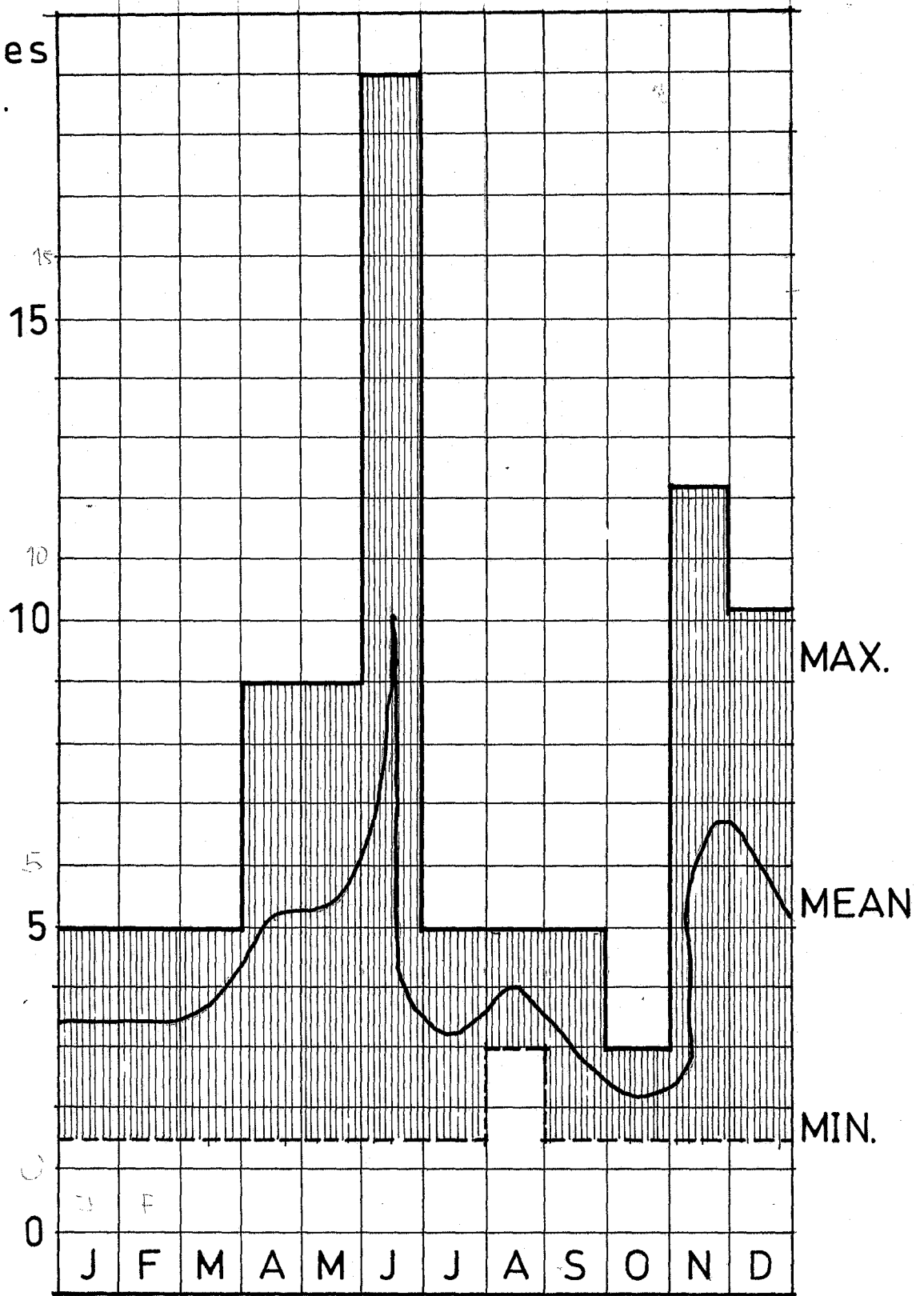


Fig. 5. WIND SPEED GRAPH.

Source: Abeokuta Meteorological Department.

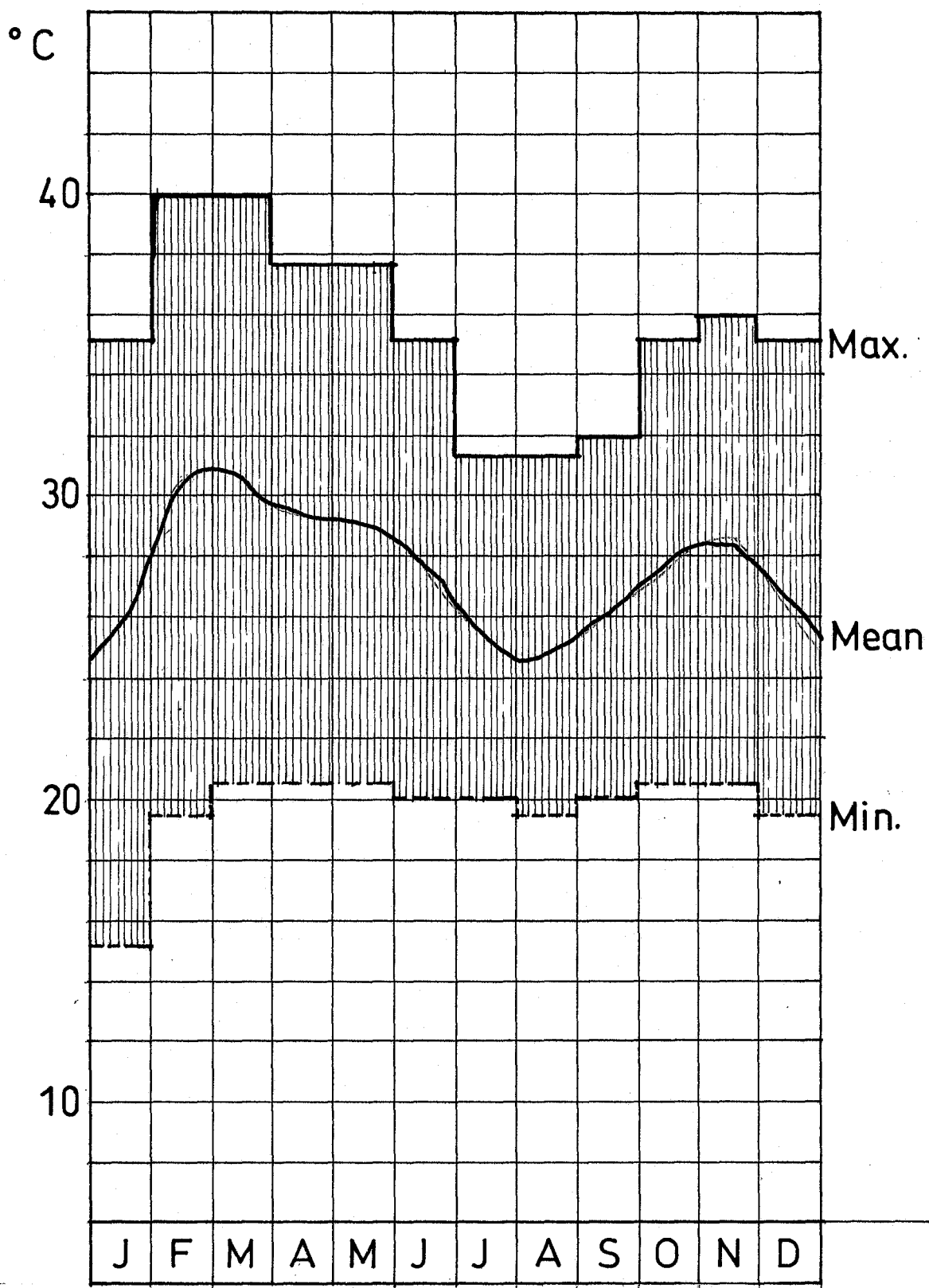


Fig. 5. TEMPERATURE GRAPH.

Source: Abeokuta Meteorological Department.

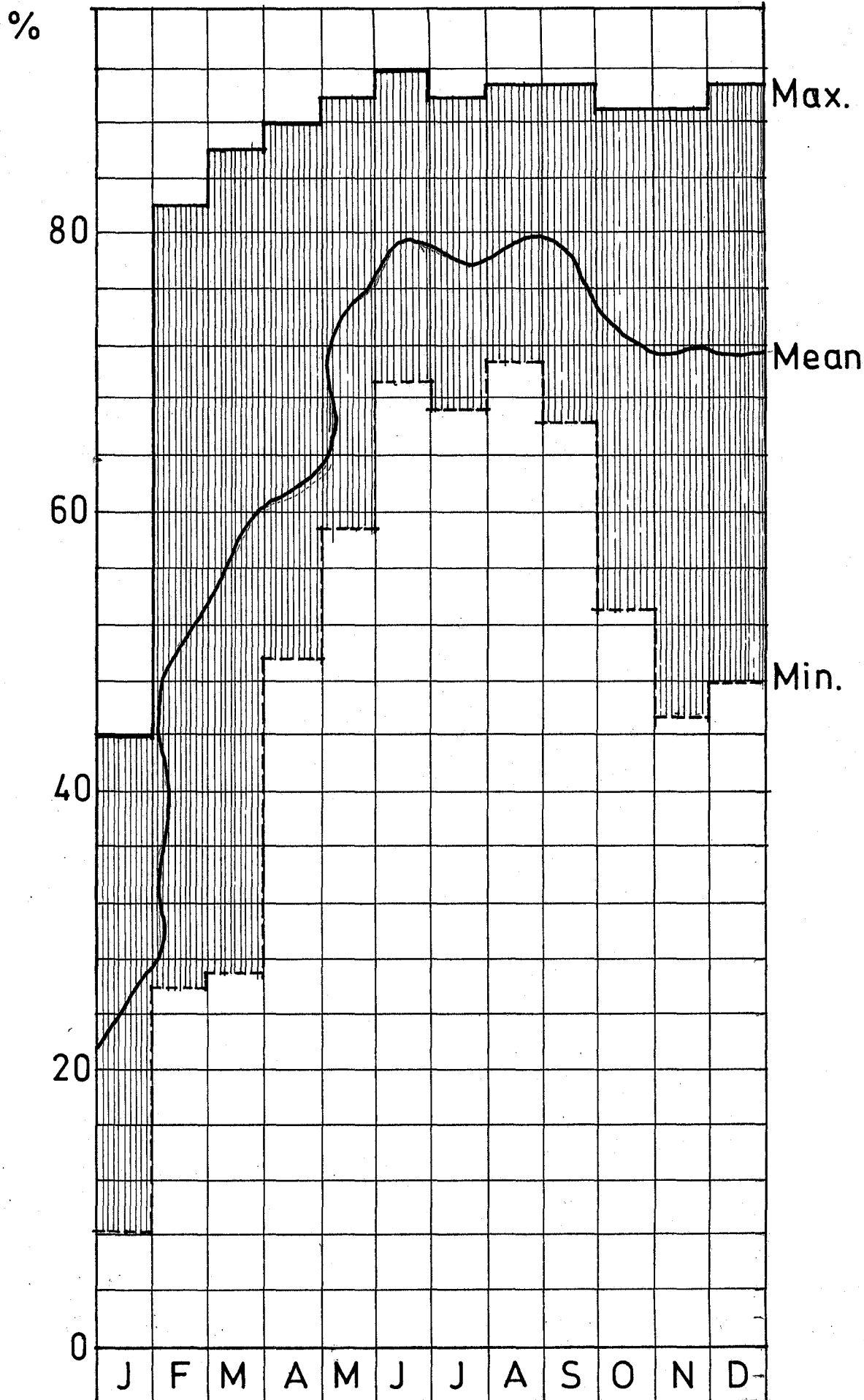


Fig. 5. Relative Humidity Graph.

Source: Abeokuta Meteorological Department.

5.13 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND SOCIO -

POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF OGUN STATE.

OGUN STATE, otherwise known as the Gateway State, was carved out of the defunct Western State on 3rd February 1976 by the then Federal Military Government of Late General Muritala Muhammed.

5.13.1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There are 20 Local Governments. The headquarters are Ake Abeokuta (Abeokuta south); Akomoje – Abeokuta (Abeokuta North); Ota (Ado-odo Ota); Ifo (Yewa South); Aiyetoro (Yewa North); Ilaro (Yewa South); Ifo (Ifo); Ogbere (Ijebu East); Ijebu-Igbo (Ijebu North); Ijebu-ode (Ijebu-Ode); Ikenne (Ikenne); Owode (Obafemi/owode); Odeda (Odeda); Odogbolu (Odogbolu); Abigi (Ogun Waterside); and sagamu (Sagamu); Imeko (Imeko/Afon); Ipokia (Ipokia); Atan (Ijebu North East); Ewekoro (Itori); Isara (Remo North).

5.13.2 LANGUAGE.

The language spoken are mainly Yoruba (Language of the predominant majority) and English (official language). There are several dialects including Ijebu, Remo, Egba, Yewa Awori, Egun, Ikale and Ilaje.

5.13.4 TOURISM.

There are many tourist centers in the state with numerous tourist potentials. The centers including Olumo Rock at Abeokuta, the State Capital, Birikisu Sungbo Shrine at Oke-Eri via Ijebu-Ode, Yemoji Natural Swimming Pool at Ijebu Ode and Ebute Oni in Ogun

Waterside. All the centers except Ebute-Oni (due to water hyacinth) have interesting tourist attractions and are well maintained. Other tourist potentials that have been identified by the State Government include Madam Tinubu Shrine, Abeokuta; Oronna Shrine, Ilaro; Area J4 Forest Reserve; Tongeji Island, Ipokia; Old Manse at Ogbe, Abeokuta; St. James Anglican School, Ota; and Ijamido River shrine, Ota.

5.13.5 ETHNIC GROUPINGS.

A homogenous State peopled predominantly by the Egbas, Yewas, Aworis, Eguns, Ijebus and Remos, they belong in the main to the Yoruba ethnic group. Nigerians from other parts of the country as well as expatriates also live in the state. Some of the leading traditional festivals that can be found in the State are Olumo, Ogun, Igunnuko, Osun, Orisa-Oko, Obalufon, Egungun, Obinrin Ojowu, Gelede, Oro, Agemo, New Yam, and Sango.

5.13.6 RELIGION.

The inhabitants of the Ogun State are either Christians or Muslims with few traditionalists.

5.14 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA.

Demographic surveys carried out the united nation agencies (1988) and national Population Commission (1986) has show that there has increase in the mortality rate estimates based on 1991 population census.

The 1991 census figure shows that Ogun state had a population of 2,338,570, an annual growth rate 5 % for local government headquarters and 2.5% for other towns and Village.

The population density as at 1963 was estimated at 16 persons per square kilometer with percentage growth in population. The figure was nearly doubled in 1995 with an average density of 31 persons per square kilometer.

The 1995 figure show that Ogun State population has increased to 4,239,225 which show about 92% increase against the 1993 figures.

5.15 POPULATION.

The population of the state was estimated at a figure of two million three hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy (2,338,570) as at 1991 census. The population of the youth in the State is put at a figure of about two hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and nine (234,609) of the same year census i.e. Male 119,333 and the Female 115,276 with a growth rate of 2.83 % for every year.

5.16 ECONOMY AND COMMERCE.

The state has been described as a low commercial activity area presumably because of the closeness of large-scale industries. However, the government is doing everything possible within its power to attract investors, both local and foreign to trap the rich agricultural and mineral that are abundance in the state.

Whether the interest in agriculture or industry, the potentials are numerous. The even climate, rich annual rainfall and availability of wide variety of minerals and agricultural resources are evidence of its capital to sustain a broad spectrum of industries. In addition infrastructure necessary for the establishment of viable industries like good roads,

electricity, water, communication facilities are constantly being put in place to enhance the socio-economic activities of the state. Thus, the major commercial centers in the state are the Kuto, Lafenwa, Shagamu, Ijebu-Ode, Ayetoro, Ilaro, Ita-Elega, Oke -Ilewo, Onikolobo, Adatan and Ita-oshin markets, all in the heart of the town.

5.17 TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC FLOW.

There are several arteries road running across the town from Ita - Oshin to Lafenwa, Lafenwa to Adatan, Adatan To Obantoko, Brewery to Onikolobo (the most lively area in the town), Ibara to Oke - Ilewo (the city central business district area) Other minor roads branch off this major road, like the Abiola Way, Lantoro Road, Kuto Road, Sabon-Gari, Asero Road, Osiele Road, Itoku, Elewe Eran and Olorunsogo roads to mention but a few.

A great percentage of the traffic flow is along the Oke-Ilewo Road because of its business district nature, which is a single - lane way.

Another, is the congestion experienced along the one-way road from the Omida market and the hold-up experienced at the Ibara roundabout in the morning and evening hours. The amount of parking along this road reduces its performance below the specified capacities.

5.18 LAND USE FUTURE TRENDS

5.18.1 HOUSING:

The major housing areas are: the Government Reserved Area (GRA) Ibara and Olomoore and Asero Low- cost Housing, Ita-Elega Estate, the newly open-up millionaires Estate and others. Mixed-use residential places like Obantoko, Onikolobo, Ita-Eko, Oke-Ilewo,

Car Wash, etc. It is interesting to note that each of these is easily accessible due to good network

However, housing problems with the town is increasing with present changes in population and status of individuals. Thus private developers are enjoying a time of development extension. The most important reason for accommodation shortages is the closeness of the town to Lagos State.

5.18.2 SCHOOL

There are several existing government and private owned schools within Abeokuta. Several of them are located within two hundred meters of each other both side of Town Road just north of the high-density area

The town also has the University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (UNNAB), Federal College Of Education, Osiele (FCE), the Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Ojere (MAPOLY) and several other private institution of learning ranging from skill acquisition center to computer training outlets

5.18.3 OCCUPATION

Farming is the preoccupation of the 55% of the state population because of the fertile soil available in the town, while only 45% are engaged in other vocations such as white-collar jobs, Business, Crafts And Arts. Ogun state has a large population of business because of the closeness to the former federal capital city of Lagos State.

5.19 DEDUCTION.

No doubt the establishment of THE PROPOSED OGUN STATE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE, in the State capital of Abeokuta is very timely and will go a long way in combating youth involvement in criminal activities by providing facilities for the rehabilitation of the deviant youths and adding to the unique land feature of the city.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 SITE ANALYSIS.

6.1 CRITERIA FOR SITE SELECTION.

The proposed site for the Ogun State Youth Training Centre should be easily accessible from outside and within the town, since it is expected to serve not only Abeokuta, but also the neighbouring towns of the State.

The location should be at a point that it can easily cut off the traffic congestion in town when carrying out its activities.

Furthermore, where proximity to other government parastatals and also where close interaction to the city can be enhanced either via telecommunication, personal / community interaction seeing that artisans require this interaction for better exposure.

And finally, should be a quite free environment void of violent activities.

6.2 SITE LOCATION.

The proposed site location for the **OGUN STATE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE** in Abeokuta, the Ogun State Capital is sited on the site earmark for its development. Bounded at the Eastern side by a virgin land (undeveloped land), an arterial road called the Ibrahim Badamoshi Babangida Boulevard the Western side of the site, and the Federal Inland Revenue Building at the Northern Side. It lies on the same side with the Southwest Resource Centre that is on the Southern Side of the site, opposite the site is the Government Secretariate. The site covers an area of about 18,956 m² (2.13 Hectares).

6.3 SITE CHARACTERISTIC.

The site study was conducted with a view to identifying the site characteristics and features. Prior to this, production of detailed perimeter and topographical maps of the site was made. In the course of the planning and design, the site was observed to have been overgrown with trees, shrubs and grasses, because of the geographical location of the site.

In the site study, which is one of the most important stages, the most suitable land use effect and best views are reflected. It helps to determine the suitable entry points and service entrance to the site. This is achieved as a result of the site visit and by using the detailed perimeter and topographical survey work.

6.3.1 TOPOGRAPHY.

The site topography slopes gently to South unto the Southwest Resource Centre Building. However, at about a 350 meter from the Western Bye - pass northwards lies the tableland, which fairly spread across the vast land.

6.3.2 SOIL.

The proposed site's soil is a human soil deposit that does facilitate the growth of plants. The bearing capacity of the soil will therefore adequately receive the design structures, which will be making use of the combination of strip and pad foundation type.

6.3.3 VEGETATION.

The proposed site is presently a virgin site as was initially proposed for the construction of this Centre. The site is characterized with adequate grass cover, medium height Trees

and quite a number of shrubs scattered all over the site typically of the savannah vegetation zone with some no buildings.

6.3.4 WIND.

The site experiences two alternating wind systems – the cool South-West winds (Tropical maritime) and the dry and dusty North-East winds (Tropical Continental air masses).

A THE TROPICAL CONTINENTAL (NORTH WEST TRADE WIND)

This is associated with dry season and brings about harmattan. The duration and intensity of each wind over an area is a function of the interface between the two air masses

B THE TROPICAL MARITIME (SOUTH-WEST TRADE WIND).

This dominates over the Atlantic ocean of the country, thereby making it warm and moist. It flows inland from the southwest to the north-west. It brings about wet season.

Therefore, the orientation of structures, use of landscaping elements as screen against wind is influenced together with the type, sizes and positions of windows and also the roofing materials.

6.3.5 TEMPERATURE.

The temperature of the area ranges between 27 oC and 29 oC and this low range accounts for its constantly high temperature. The mean annual sunshine recorded for the area is between 1,800 – 2,000 hours and the mean monthly record is between 100 – 200 hours.

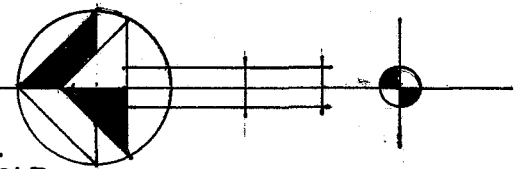
The mean net radiation record is 70 kg1/cm2/year.

• NORTH-EAST TRADE WIND.

THE WIND IS DOMINANT AIR MASSES BETWEEN NOVEMBER AND MARCH. IT BRINGS HOT CLOUDY DAYS AND VERY LOW HUMIDITY. DUST LADEN HARMATTAN WIND BREAKERS SHALL BE EMPLOYED TO KEEP AWAY THE UNWANTED WIND.

• EAST.

SUNRISES IN THE EAST AT 6:00 HRS GMT. THE SUN INTENSITY IS LOW AND DESIRABLE.



• TEMPERATURE

THE MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE IS HIGHEST IN MARCH AT 30°C (86°F) AND LOWEST IN AUGUST AT 15°C (70°F) SEE TEMPERATURE GRAPH.



• SOUTH

SUN IS OVERHEAD IN THE SOUTH AT NOON. THE INTENSITY IS HIGH AND GOOD FOR NATURAL LIGHTING IN DESIGN.

• SERVICES

PUBLIC SERVICES AVAILABLE INCLUDE; ELECTRICITY, TELECOMMUNICATION LINES, FIRE-SOAK WATER.

• GOOD DYNAMIC VIEW TOWARDS VIRGINLAND

• GOOD DYNAMIC VIEW TOWARDS FEDERAL INLAND REVENUE.

• GOOD DYNAMIC VIEW TOWARDS SOUTHWEST RESOURCE CENTRE.

• VEGETATION.

THE SITE IS CHARACTERIZED BY DENSELY DISTRIBUTED TREES, SHRUBS AND GRASSES.

• TOPOGRAPHY

SITE IS RELATIVELY FLAT. HIGHEST POINT IS 150mm AND LOWEST IS 50mm.

• RAINFALL.

EGUN HAS A MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL OF ABOUT 18000mm (60 INCH).

From Koto. → ISRAELIM BABANGIDA BOULEVARD.

• WEST.

SUNRISES AT THE WEST AT 18:00 HOURS GMT.

• SOUTH-WEST TRADE WIND.

MONSOON WIND THAT BRINGS RAIN, CLOUD DOMINANT BETWEEN THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND OCTOBER. IT ALSO BRINGS HUMIDITY. THE WIND IS VERY GOOD AND SHOULD BE ADEQUATELY UTILIZED IN PROJECTS.

FIG. 6.2 SITE ANALYSIS.

All these are indicators of a hot environment which makes it imperative that enough attention should be given to means of reducing heat production and radiation gain on the site through careful design of the centre and adjoining spaces.

The temperature condition also points to the need to consider provision of shades with planting, the use of suitable materials of low reflectivity to reduce glare, optimisation of winds through rational orientation of buildings and the positioning of window openings at the planning and design stages of the centre development.

6.3.6 OTHER INVENTORY.

The proposed site has electrical power supply transmission lines, and telecommunication cable running along the road. Furthermore, there is a well tarred and dual-carriage expressway along the site, where access could easily be gained into the site.

6.4 ACCESS AND CIRCULATION.

The site for the project can be easily accessed from outside the town through the Ibrahim Badamshi Babangida Boulevard (a Dual-carriage expressway) when completed and from the heart of the town. The allowable point of entry into the site is through this road. Commercial vehicles can easily be boarded to the project site within and around town. In other words the site could easily be accessed from anywhere around the town.

6.5 UTILITIES.

The earlier mentioned electricity and telecommunication cable running along the road can be utilized with minimal cost. And water pipelines laid within a reasonable distance from the site can be extended to service the site.

6.6 SCENERY AND MAN-MADE FEATURE.

The site is a virgin land around the government secretariat with the Ibrahim Badamoshi Babangida Boulevard Expressway as the only access road to the site. The site has beautiful sceneries from the surrounding structures. The nature of the site makes it attractive for such a project.

6.7 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS.

These include Air Pollution, Noise Pollution, and Land Pollution. Land Pollution include drainage system around the site and the proposed ones in the design while the only Noise Pollution would arise from the heavy traffic noise from the busy IBB Boulevard Expressway which bye passes the site. Therefore, serious consideration must be put in place for the comfortability of the users in the design. Noise screening effects shall be employed through the use of trees planting as breakers to reduce undesirable noise from the traffic as well as the zoning of quite areas away from the noisy zones to enhance human comfort.

Due to the nature of the site, which slopes gently towards the IBB Expressway, the drainage system shall be designed to follow suit to enhance the effective drainage system being provided in the design.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 THE DESIGN.

7.1 DESIGN BRIEF.

It is to be noted that prior to this submission, the organizational structure and the guidelines issued was thoroughly studied in terms of student strength per department with a view to formulating spaces for site planning and design brief (CHAPTER 2). The planning and design brief calls for the provision of adequate training rooms (classrooms & workshops), office accommodation for the entire administrative staff and the auxiliary / support facilities such as the indoor sports hall, games areas and sports pavilions.

The design concept for the proposed OGUN STATE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE is inspired from the idea of optimal use of shape in designs i.e. use of rectangular and square shapes for maximum utilization of spaces in designs.

7:2 SPACE REQUIREMENTS

In allocating spaces for various units, one has to know the functional organizational structures to be able to plan adequately. The relationship of each functions to each other should be in mind.

OGUN STATE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE, ABEOKUTA, OGUN STATE.

SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION.

7.3.1 TRAINING SCHOOL BUILDING.

GROUND FLOOR (SERVICES / WORKSHOPS).

<u>SPACE</u>	<u>NO OF STAFF</u>	<u>USABLE AREA</u>	<u>NO REQUIRED</u>
		(m ²)	
Eating area	20pers	120	1
Cloak Room	5pers	10	2
Kitchen	5pers	16	1
Preparatory room	5pers	16	1
Conveniences	2pers/1	52	12
Servery	4	24	2
Project Supervisor	2	22	1
Store/Cleaners	2	22	2
Workshops	30	96	3
Staff restroom	1	72	1
Offices	2	24	3
Reception / Waiting	4	16	1

FIRST FLOOR

CLASSROOMS.

<u>SPACE</u>	<u>NO OF USERS</u>	<u>USABLE AREA</u>	<u>NO REQUIRED</u>
		(m ²)	
Waiting area	5pers	22	2
Supervisor's Offices	2pers	30	5
Classrooms	30	50	1
Open Halls	2	36	2
Computer Room	6	86	1
Multi-purpose Hall	4	86	1
Conveniences	2/1	16	8

SECOND FLOOR.

CLASSROOMS.

<u>SPACE</u>	<u>NO OF STAFF</u>	<u>USABLE AREA</u>	<u>NO REQUIRED</u>
		(m ²)	
Waiting area	5pers	22	2
Supervisor's Offices	2pers	30	5
Classrooms	30	50	1
Open Halls	2	36	2
Computer Room	6	86	1
Conveniences	2/1	16	8

THIRD FLOOR

CLASSROOMS

<u>SPACE</u>	<u>NO. OF STAFF</u>	<u>USABLE AREA</u>	<u>NO. REQUIRED</u>
		(m ²)	
Waiting area	5pers	22	2
Supervisor's Offices	2pers	30	5
Classrooms	30	50	1
Open Halls	2	36	2
Computer Room	6	86	1
Conveniences	2/1	16	8

7.3.2 ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING / LIBRARY.

GROUND FLOOR.

<u>SPACE</u>	<u>NO OF USERS</u>	<u>USABLE AREA</u> (m ²)	<u>NO REQUIRED</u>
Centre Director	1	58	2
Waiting	5pers	22	2
Confidential secretary	3	10	3
Kitchenette	2	11	2
General Office	5pers	20	3
Directors	3	50	2
General waiting	10pers	30	1
Security/control	4	22	2
Exhibition space	10pers	40	1
Reception / Waiting Hall	10pers	40	1

FIRST FLOOR.

Reference Library	50 pupils	120	1
Reading Library	50 pupils	120	1
Reception / Waiting Hall	10pers	40	1
Chief librarian	1	20	1
Offices	2	20	2
Store	2	20	1

7.3.3 WORKSHOP / SKILL ACQUISITION CENTRE.

<u>SPACE</u>	<u>NO OF USERS</u>	<u>USABLE AREA</u>	<u>NO REQUIRED</u>
		(m ²)	
Mechanical Workshop	10 Pupils	112	1
Electrical Workshop	10 Pupils	72	1
Civil Workshop	10 Pupils	64	1
Tools Room	4	24	1
Warehouse/store	4	41	1
Store keeper	1	10	1
Spraying Room	4	24	1
Body Repairs Workshop	10	112	1
Maintenance Officer	1	30	1
Foreman's	1	24	1
First Aid	2	11	1
Rest Room	4	24	1
Reception	10pers	20	1
Control	2	5	1
Changing Rooms	8	42	2
Classrooms	20pers	70	2
Instructors	4	27	1
Kitchenette	2	15	1
Computer Room	6	42	1
Manager Office	1	30	1
Secretary.	1	20	1

Meeting Room	10pers	48	1
Library	20pers.	60	1

7.3.4 INDOOR SPORTS HALL.

<u>SPACE</u>	<u>NO OF STAFF</u>	<u>USABLE AREA</u>	<u>NO REQUIRED</u>
		(m ²)	
Games area	6	36	1
Waiting	5pers	13.5	1
Cloak Room	5pers.	12	1
Store	1	12	1
Wash-up/Toilet	4	18	4

7.3 DESIGN CONSIDERATION.

Summarily, the design consideration shall include the followings: -

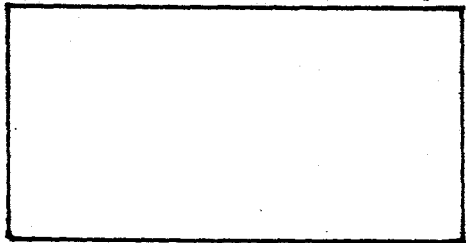
- 1) An excellent site planning concept that considers land use, land take, and suitable area within the site proposed for the centre.
- 2) Workable site developments plan solution as an integral part of the district.
- 3) Effective zoning concept of the site to isolate quiet, neutral and noisy areas.
- 4) Effective horizontal placement of functions to cover to buildable areas.
- 5) Incorporating the proposed services with the existing road link, water supply, electricity and telephone services.
- 7) An imposing design solution that provides adequate office accommodation for the Centre Director, the Executive Directors, the Department and auxiliary / support facilities.

- 8) Design solutions that conform with the planning and development guidelines by the Ogun State Development Authority.
- 9) Design solution that act as an entity and identify to TRAINING CENTRES.
- 10) Design solution that considers the peculiarities of the centre.
- 11) Design concept that takes cognisance of the climatic condition of the location with sufficient shading, cross ventilation and natural lighting without glare.
- 12) Design concept that consider the necessary service i.e. sewage, water and electricity, fire alarm and fighting equipment.
- 13) Design solution that is in harmony with the environment.
- 14) Design solution that reflects modern state of architectural values.
- 15) Design concept that allows a befitting architecture for OGUN STATE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRES in Ogun State.
- 16) Design that beautifully blends with the topography and tamed the surroundings.
- 17) A prestigious design solution that gives a unique character of the centres in Abeokuta, Ogun state.

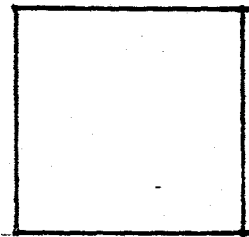
7.4 CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES.

To achieve effective functionality of the project, a careful selection of materials and method of construction deserves an in-dept study. The levels of available technology, availability of materials, economy, cost, durability and ease of maintenance, aesthetics, reactions of these materials to the prevailing local climate and general aims and objectives of the project are factors put into consideration in the choice of right type of materials for this project.

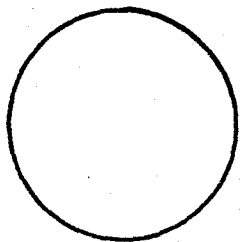
FORMS/SHAPES.



1. RECTANGLE.



2. SQUARE.



3. CIRCLE.

MERITS.

- OPTIMUM USE OF SPACE.
- MAXIMUM ACCESSIBILITY.
- EASY EXPANSION.
- EASY SERVICING.

DEMERITS.

- CIRCULATION COULD BE BORING.
- DIFFICULT CROSS VENTILATION.

MERITS.

- OPTIMA USE OF SPACE.
- ACCESS TO SERVICE EASIER
- GIVES SECURITY.

DEMERITS.

- CIRCULATION COULD BE BORING
- DIFFICULT CROSS VENTILATION.

MERITS.

- EFFICIENT SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECT.
- GIVES SECURITY

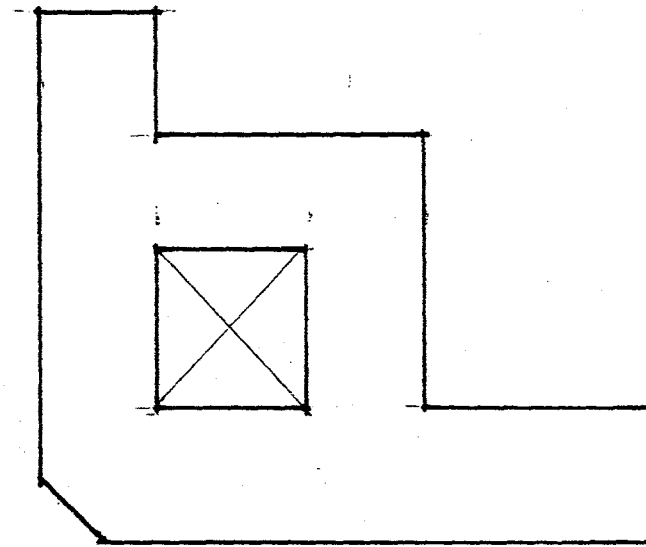
DEMERITS.

- DIFFICULT IN CONSTRUCTION
- WASTAGE OF SPACE.
- INVOLVES HIGH COST IN CONST.
- POSE DIFFICULT MAINTENANCE.

95

FINAL STAGE DESIGN.

COMBINATION OF RECTAGULAR AND SQUARE SHAPES.



COMBINATION OF RECTANGLE AND SQUARE FOR OPTIMA USE OF SPACE, EASY SERVICING, MAXIMUM ACCESSIBILITY, EASY TO EXPAND AND INTRODUCTION OF COURTYARD TO SOLVE CROSS VENTILATION PROBLEM.

Figure 7.1 DESIGN CONCEPT.

To achieve stability, strength and durability in a building project, the structural system should be well constructed and advice from structural engineers critical areas of construction would be sought.

The components of this structural system are: -

- 1 Foundation.
1. Floor and finishes.
3. Wall and finishes.
- 4 Column and beams.
- 5 Roofs.

7.5 MATERIALS AND FINISHES.

7.5.1 FOUNDATION.

Foundation is a very essential part of the building that transmits the live and dead loads of the structure to the subsoil. It is believed that any fault from the foundation would definitely affects the whole building itself. In order to choose a good foundation system for the building, soil analysis was carried out and it was observed that the sub-soil on the site is a mixture of fine gravel and sandy red soil clay, in nature with a good bearing capacity. Due to good nature of the site, strip foundation is recommended as this will adequately carry the load that may occurred from the design. The foundation is expected to be constructed of reinforced concrete and to the specification of Engineers.

7.5.2 FLOORS AND FINISHES.

Floors are the buildings primary horizontal planes, which support the loads. The floor system transmits loads laterally to beams and columns for onward transmission to the foundation below. The ground floor shall be constructed of mass concrete slab laid on 600mm consolidated hardcore minimum of ground levels. The suspended floor would be 150mm in-situ reinforced concrete slab with minor and major beams. The main floor finished to be employed in this project varies from ceramic tiles to terrazzo floor finishes, depending on expected usage of the area in the building.

7.5.3 WALLS AND FINISHES.

Wall construction shall be made possible with the extensive use of sandcrete blockwalls and clean trim aluminum-supporting frameworks (ALUCOBOND) in some specified areas. The components of these aluminum and glass facades were capable of being manufactured to relatively precise tolerances in the factory, easily transported to the job site, and rapidly installed on the building structure. This favorable feature combined to produce not only an attractive and economical wall system but also a system which permitted faster enclosure and earlier occupancy of the building than was obtainable by wall systems which required a great deal of on-site block work. The recommended wall finishes is Marble wall tiles, fine texcote paint finish on the sandcrete blockwalls for good façade and Fine-coloured texcote paint on the inside for aesthetic purpose.

7.5.4 ROOFS.

Roof is one of the most important building element of a structure. A good and functional roof must drain water quickly, provide shade, serve as insulation against heat and noise

strong enough to carry itself and imposed loads, durable, fire & weather resistance, and make building look beautiful (aesthetics)

The choice of roof system depends on the span and shape of the area. For shorter span area timber roofing system is recommended while steel roofing system is recommended for long span area with heavy gauge aluminium longspan corrugated roofing sheets.

Possibility of concrete roof cannot be ruled out especially where require to serve a purpose. Concrete roof slab finished with layers of bituminous felt and screeded to fall towards drainage point for effective drainage, would be employed in this project. The aesthetic value of the use of the roof type is of good intent, which would be treated properly to avoid problem associated with such type of roof finish.

Transparent fibre cement glass would be employed over the courtyard and entrance port with steel roof truss for aesthetics reason.

7:5:5 WINDOWS AND DOORS.

Windows and doors should be carefully selected as they offer protection and security, lighting and ventilation. The choice however depends on their durability, weather resistance and the kind of people the building is meant for.

7.5.5(a) WINDOWS.

Aluminum glazed sliding and projected windows in aluminum frames shall extensively be used in this design. This choice is made on the basis of letting itself to admittance at much ventilation and lighting.

7.5.5(b) DOORS.

Aluminum glazed swing and sliding doors and hardwood timber flush doors shall be predominantly used in designated area of this project steel framed doors shall be used in alternative to aluminum framed doors where necessary especially in sensitive areas where security is of almost importance

CHAPTER EIGHT

SERVICES

8.0 DESIGN SERVICES

This chapter shall deal with the provision of building services for the general comfortability of the users.

8.1 ELECTRICITY AND LIGHTING.

As 24 hours power supply cannot be granted due to the erratic power supply to both public and private users. All the local governments are connected to the national grid, Abeokuta inclusive. The Abeokuta sub-station shall provide the power supply needed to the site.

Due to the erratic power supply, an alternative power supply shall be provided through a power generating plant to be provided within the site in case of power failure.

The use of artificial lighting shall be maximized through simplicity of form, good orientation, production of courtyards, as well as the provision of large window openings to the outside.

8.2 HEATING, COOLING AND VENTILATION.

For the occupant comfort, heating, cooling and air-conditioning is very important internal wise, positioning of door and windows opening shape of the building would be considered for effective heating, cooling and ventilation within the complex.

8.3 WATER SUPPLY.

Water supply within a building especially in public places like office complex is very important for hygiene purposes. Water supply to the complex would be tapped from the public mains around the site (Ibrahim Badamoshi Babangida Boulevard). An alternative borehole and water reservoir plant shall be provided to take care of the incessant water shortage from the public mains on the proposed site.

8.4 DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Effective drainage sewage disposal within and around the complex for hygiene purpose. The provision of surface drainage enhanced and sewage drainage by means of sewage duct shall be linked to that provided to the environs. This will enhance the look of the compound and improve on the health status of the users when treated accordingly.

8.5 REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Refuse disposal containers shall be provided at specific location within the complex from where it can easily be collected and disposed off easily by disposal van. This is to check the inherent lack of refuse dump.

8.6 ACOUSTICS.

The control of noise and sound within and around buildings is very important, the way sound moves within space, how it affect the outside etc should be well planned to ensure comfort within the building.

Acoustics element shall be used to effectively control noise e.g. planting trees buffer zones, on inside, the use of acoustic ceiling to control noise.

8.7 FIRE SAFETY.

It is generally acknowledged that it is impossible to construct absolutely fireproof building, as all material are detrimentally affected in some way or the other if they subjected to a sufficiently high temperature degree. However, this project will seek to provide adequate fire protection throughout the complex by way of providing lasting fire resistance materials takes longer time to burn off, fire safety equipment in and around the site, fire control unit in case of any fire outbreak and control of it. The project also tries to control the flow of people around the complex.

Adjoining buildings are at considerable distance from each other for prevention of any possible fire outbreak, and courtyards are provided for good air spaces.

8.8 MAINTENANCE.

Plants and tress are maintained by pruning and cutting. The grasses should be trimmed and well cut at regular intervals. The building should also be checked especially the roofs, slabs, the toilets and the kitchen water systems. The expansion joint area is also a critical point area that must be properly monitored.

8.8.1 MAINTENANCE INTERVALS OF BUILDING COMPONENTS.

i). FLOOR MATERIAL.

Maintenance intervals vary depending on effect of weather over time and the natural delay, normal wear and tear and the extent of vandalism or misuse by the occupants. The Nigerian Building Association (NBA) is a study outlined average maintenance intervals

for building components due to normal wear and tear. The life expectancies and maintenance intervals vary with materials as shown in the table below;

S/No.	MATERIALS	LIFE SPAN (Year)	MAINTENANCE INTERVALS (Years)
1	CARPET	10	3 - 4
2	P. V. C TILES	15 - 20	5
3	UNOLEUM	15 - 20	5
4	WOOD BLOCK	45 - 60	Polish yearly, re-saw and re-seal every 10 years.
5	WOOD STRIP	60 - 65	
6	TERRAZO	50 - 65	9 - 10
7	GRANOLITHIC	50	9 - 10
8	QUARRY TILES	50 - 65	6 - 7

TABLE 8.1 LIFE EXPECTANCIES OF FLOORING MATERIALS.

ii) ROOF

The NBA study recommends that all roofs should be inspected at one or two years intervals with a check list of potential defects flat roofs should be inspected annually. In areas of high pollution, inspection may need to be more frequent. The average life span or expectancies and maintenance cycles of some common roofing materials are below;

S/NO.	MATERIALS	LIFE SPAN (YEARS)	MAINTENANCE INTERVALS (YEARS)
1	BUILT-UP-FELT	15 - 20	3 - 4
2	ASPHALT	20 - 60	6 - 7
3	CLAY TILES	25 - 70	45
4	CONCRETE TILES	20 PLUS	VERY DURABLE
5	ASBESTOS	26 - 40	6 - 7 DEPENDING ON THE AIR POLLUTION
6	ZINC		= DITTO =
7	ALUMINIUM		= DITTO =

TABLE 8.2 TABLE SHOWING LIFE EXPECTANCIES OF SOME ROOFING MATERIALS

CONCLUSION.

This thesis has taken an in-depth study of youths delinquent in our society; the causes, consequences and recommendations; with a view of eradicating or reducing to the barest minimum the issue of youth involvement in crime. The execution of this timely project would no doubt go a long way in providing the necessary background and conducive environment for the skill acquisition of the teeming youths of the Gateway State and help combating / curbing the menace and the rate of increase of youths into criminality ventures in the State and the country Nigeria at large. The much Social and Economical Development would also be enhanced by the dream and aspiration of this project.

However, the objective of this work is been achieved through the provision of necessary facilities by providing adequate training programmes, good administrative and library facilities, technical workshops as well as provision of sporting facilities for the youths welfare.

Therefore it can be confidently stated here categorically that the training centre would go a long way in combating the youth restiveness and the reduction in unemployment been experienced in the State.

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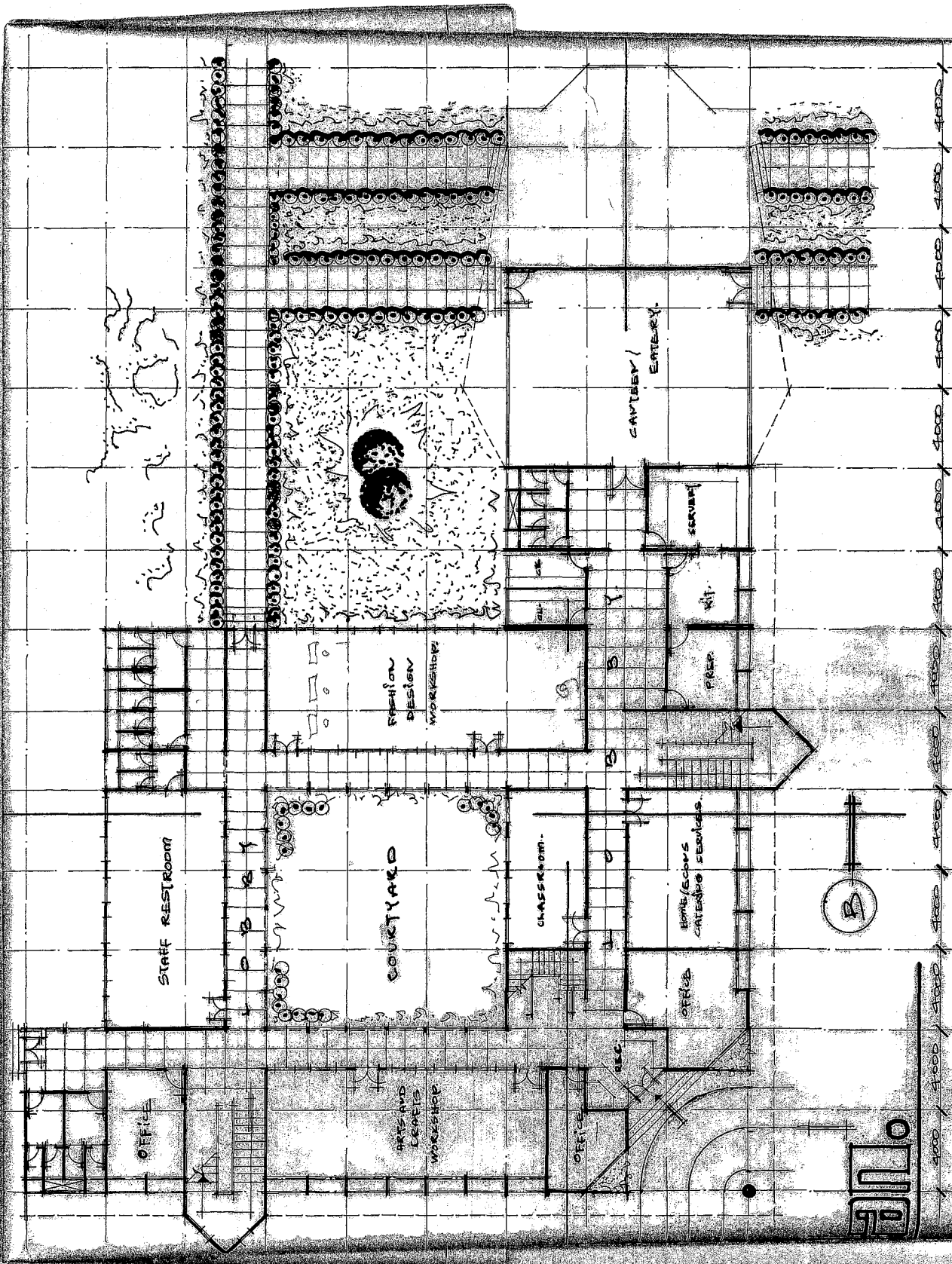
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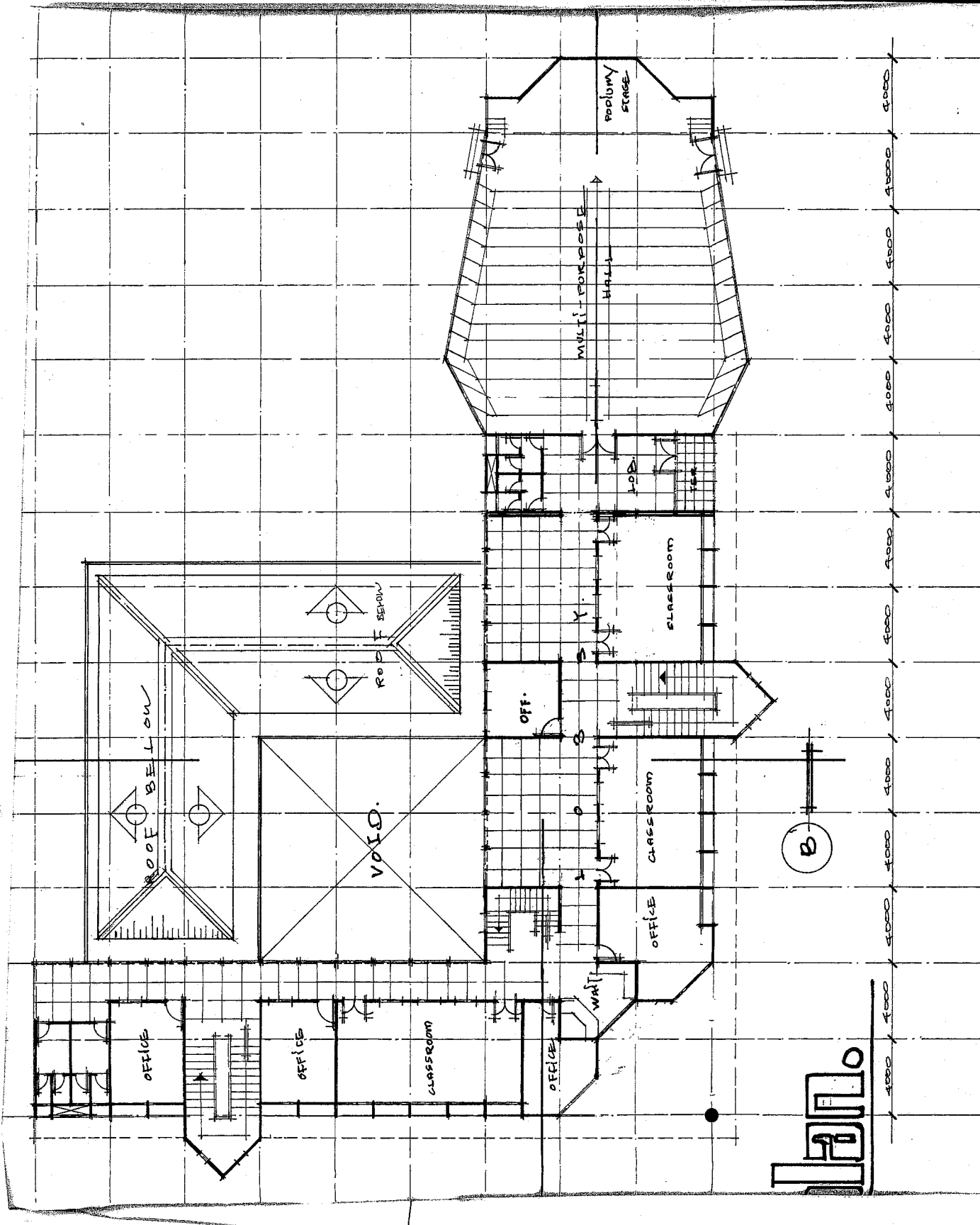
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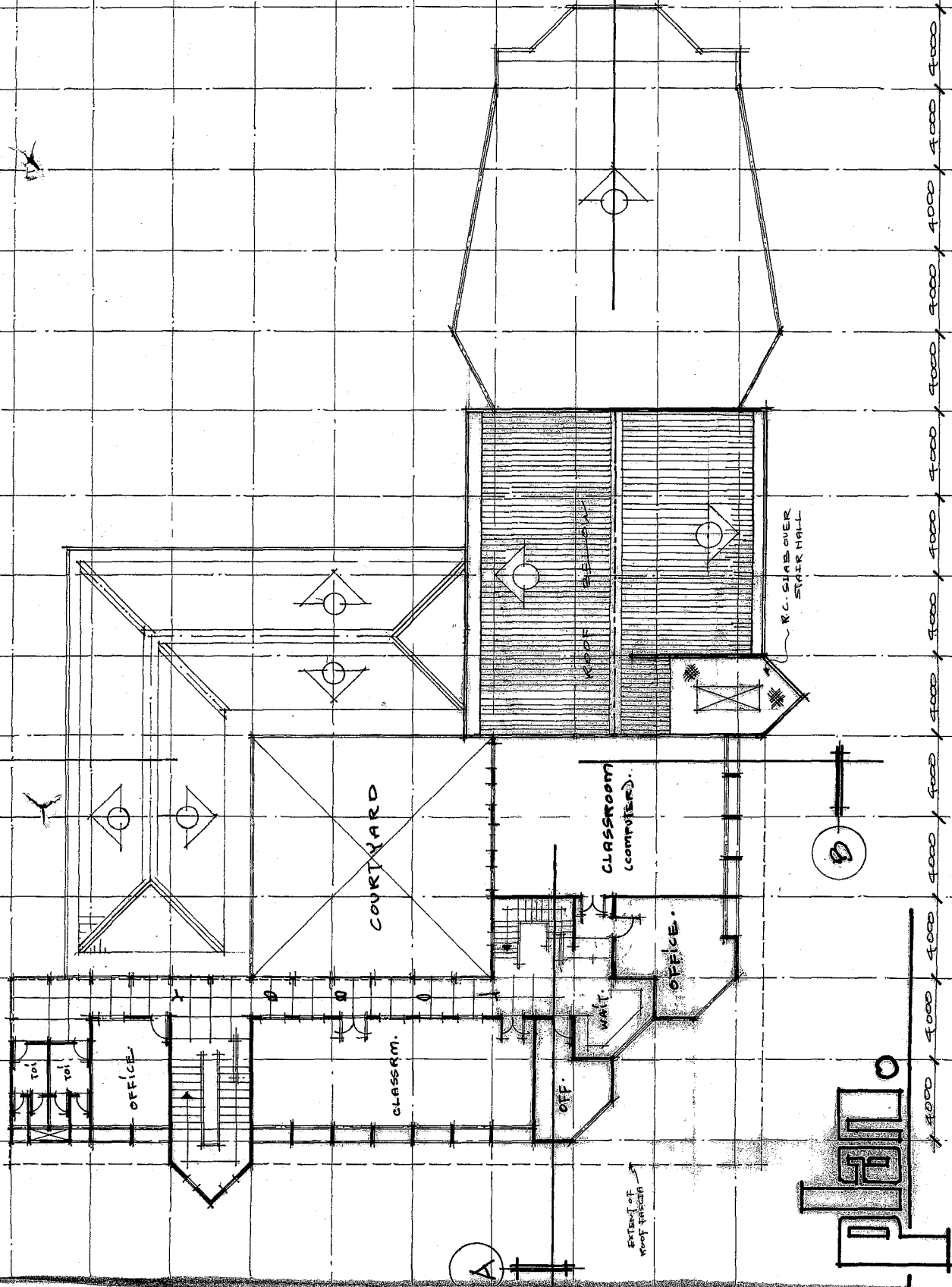
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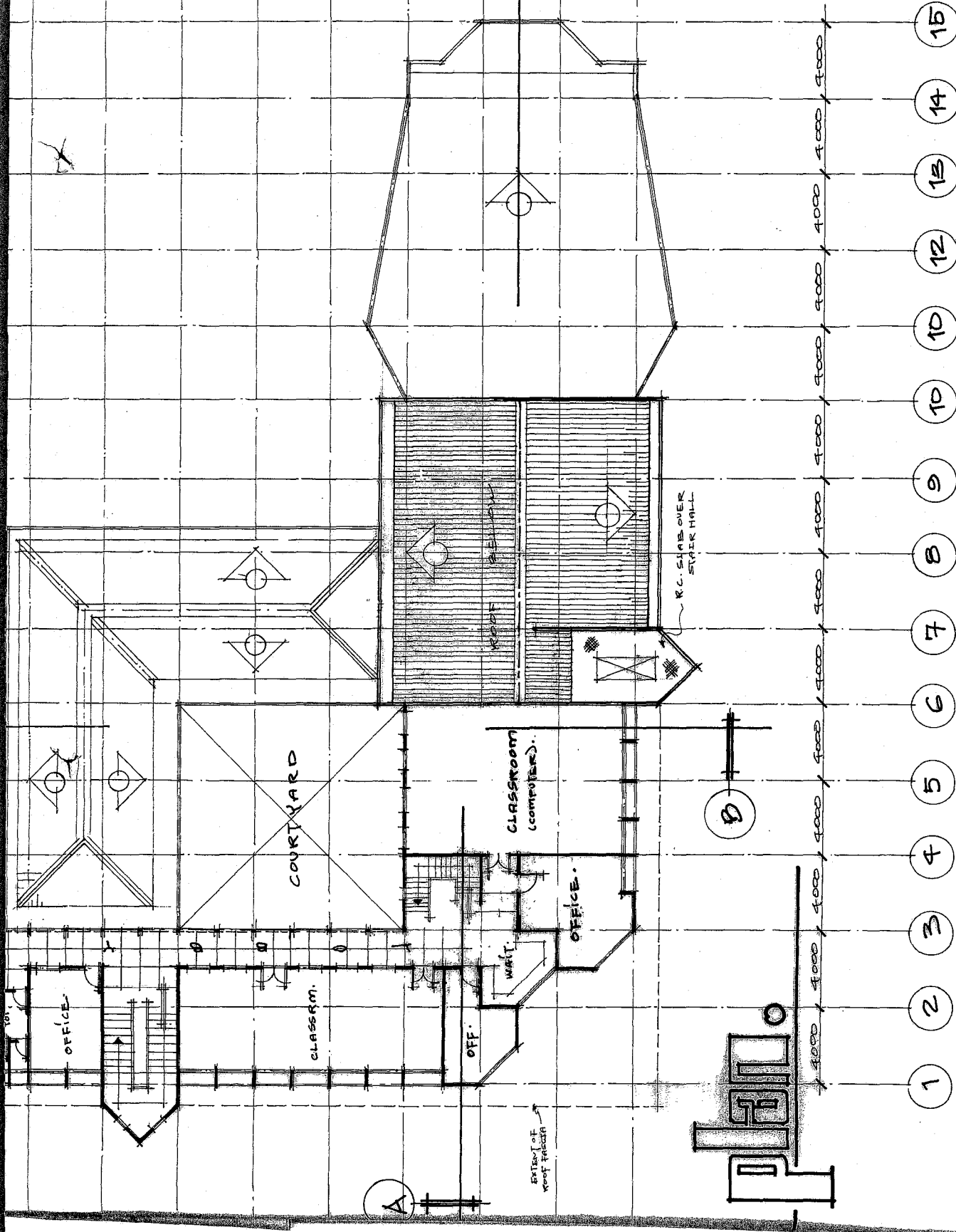


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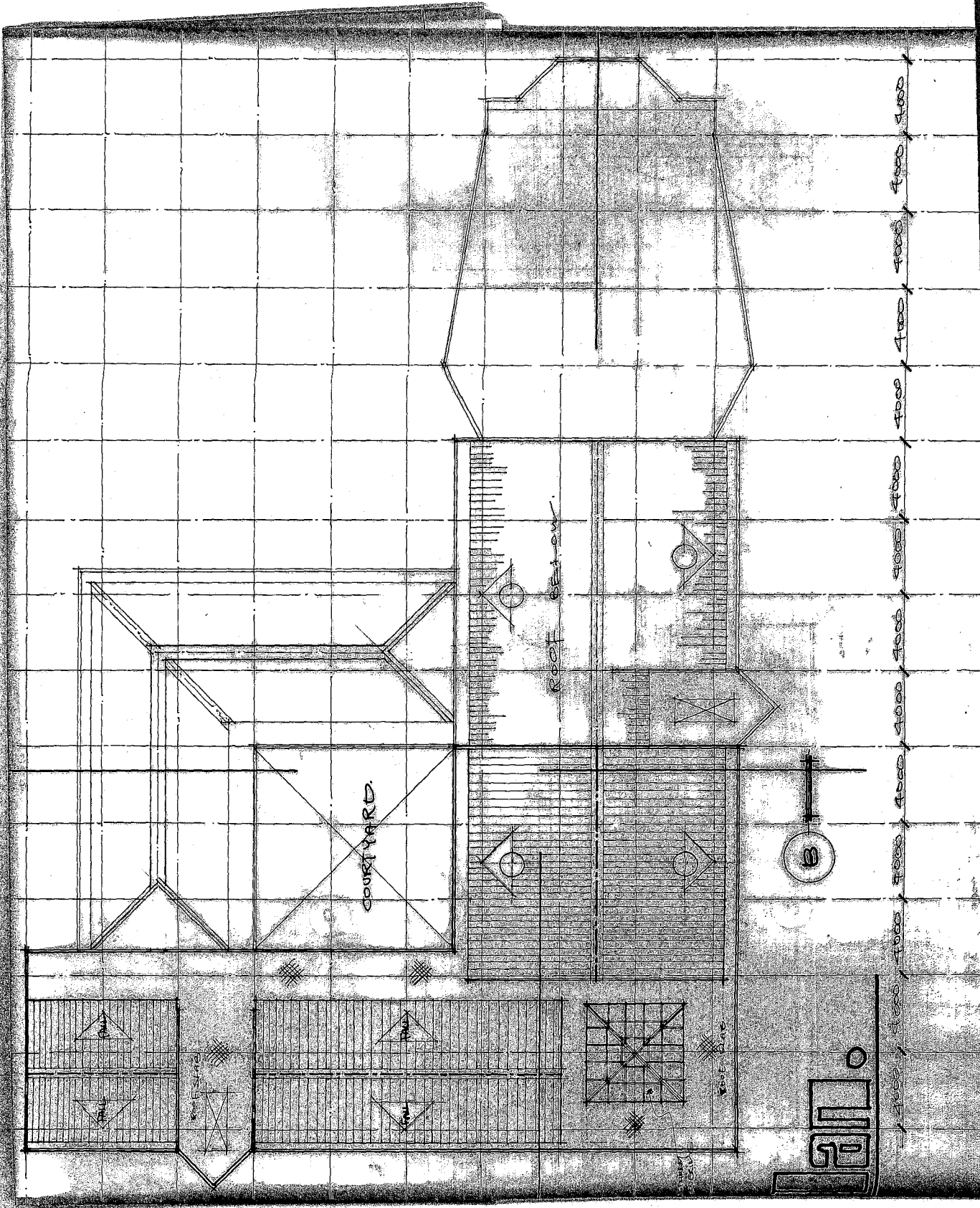


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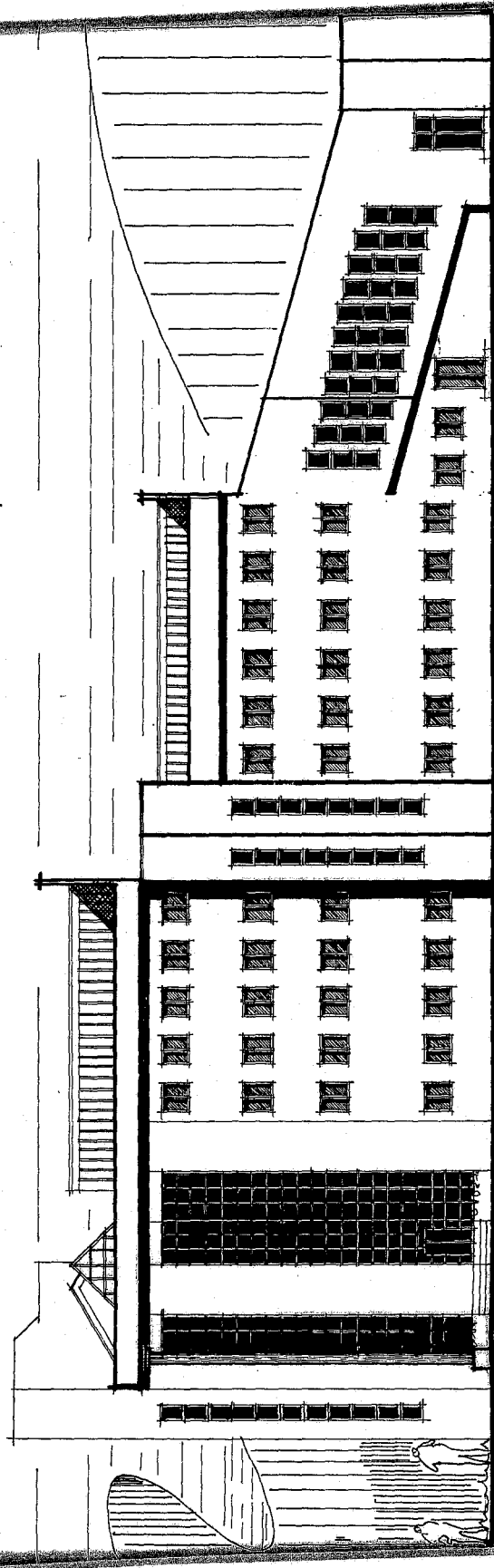
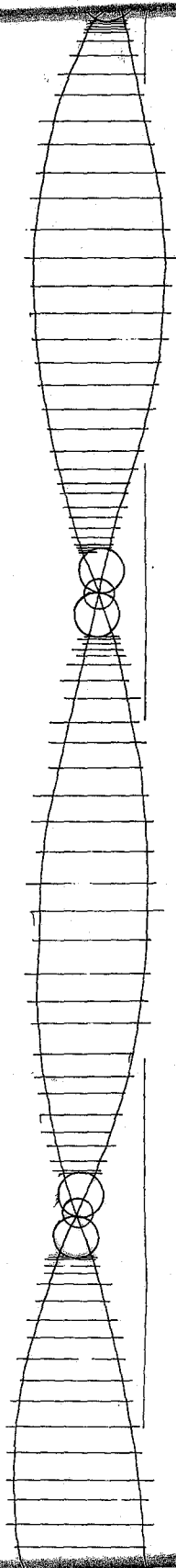
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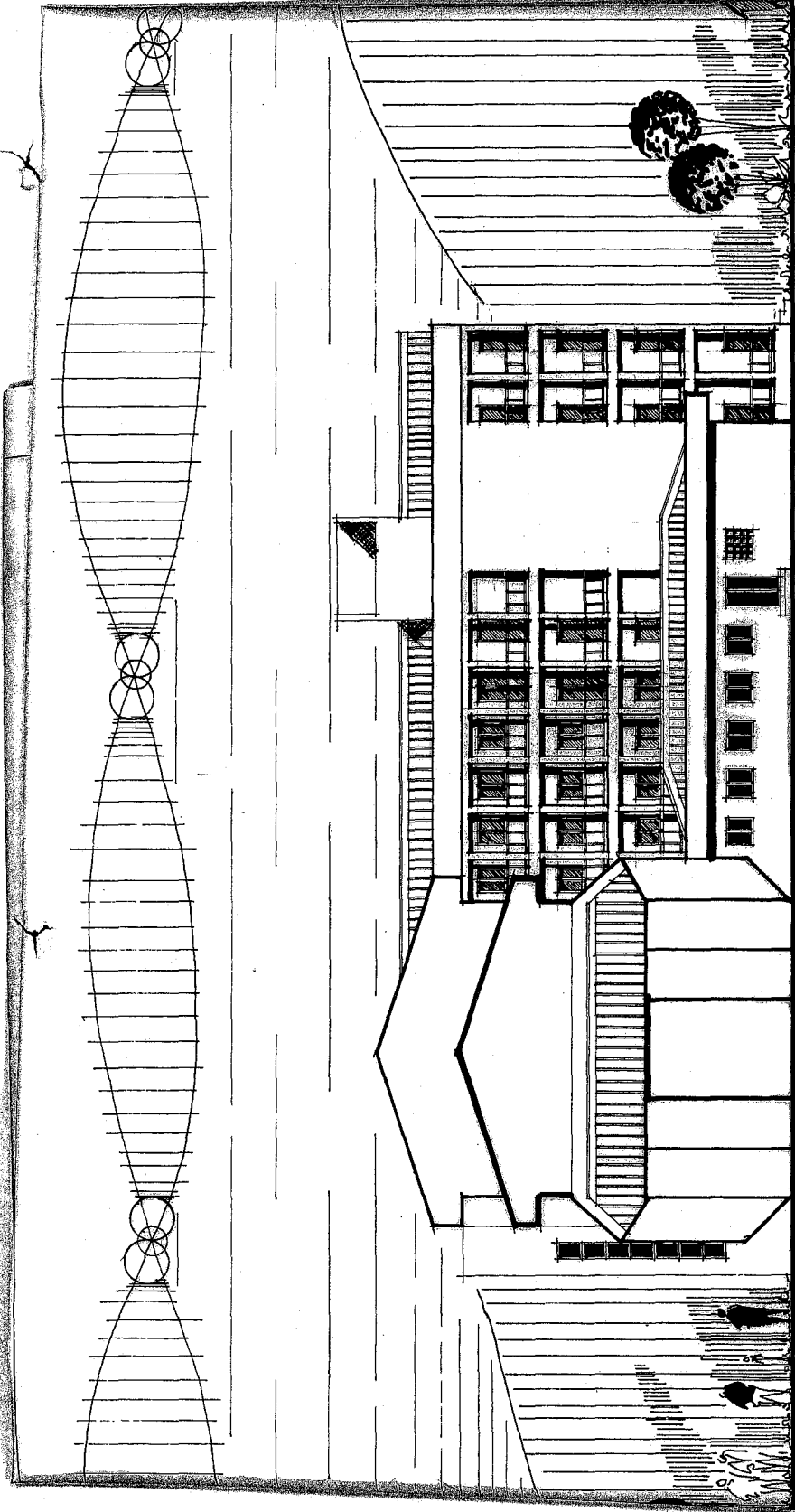
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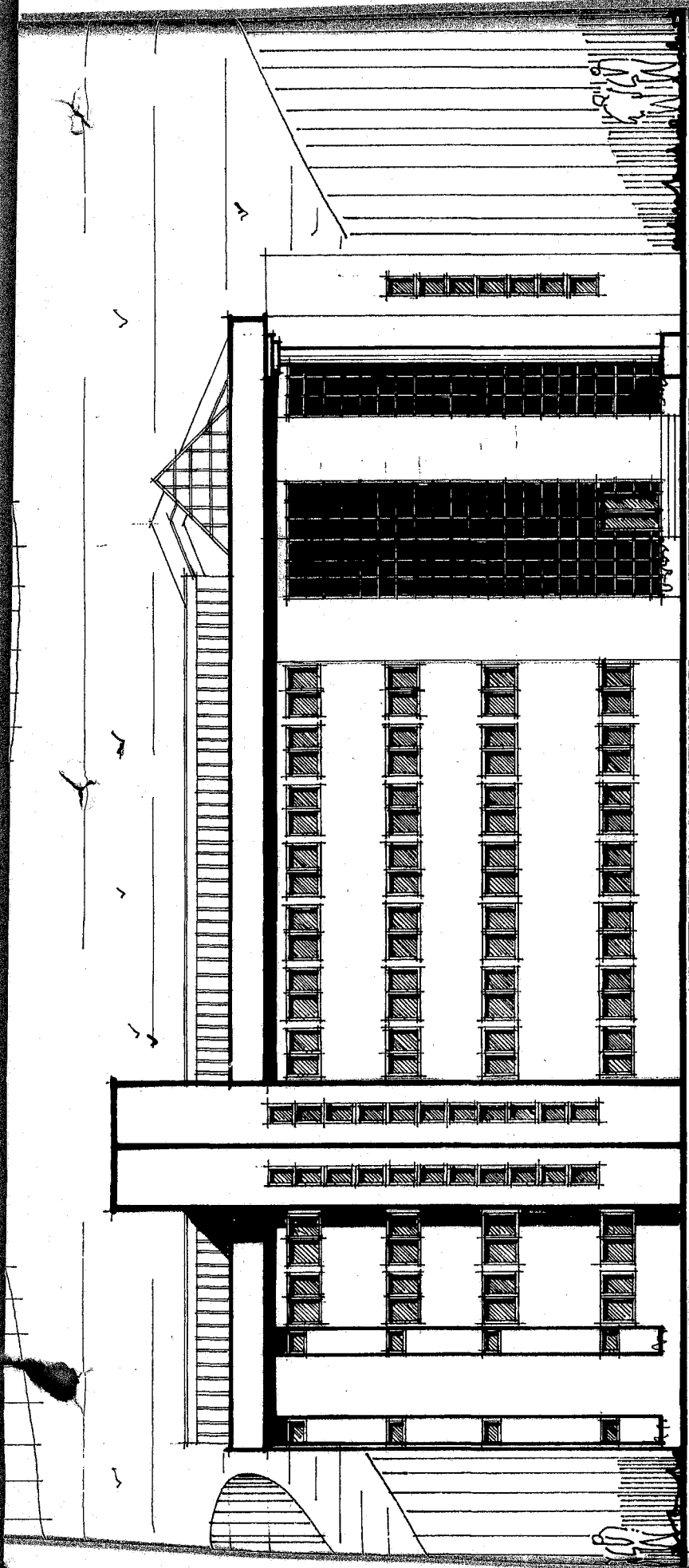


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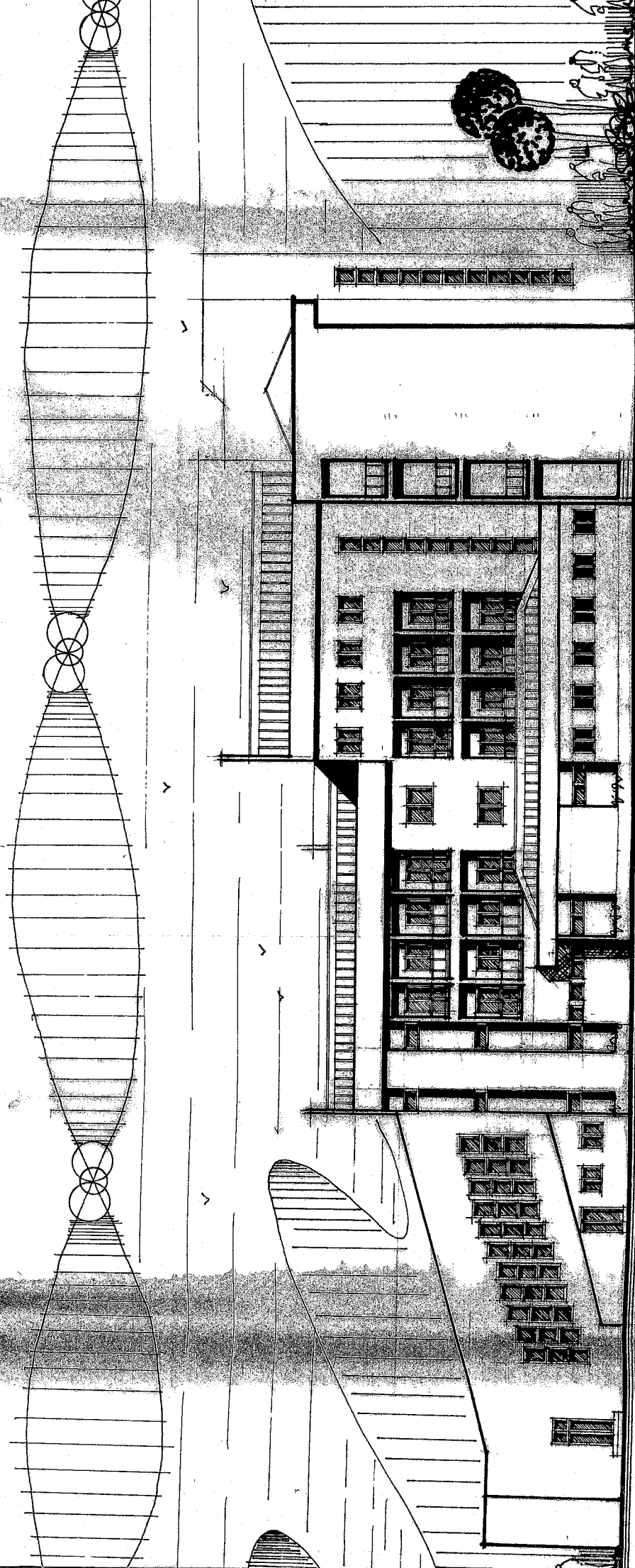


RIGHT-SIDE EDUCATION.

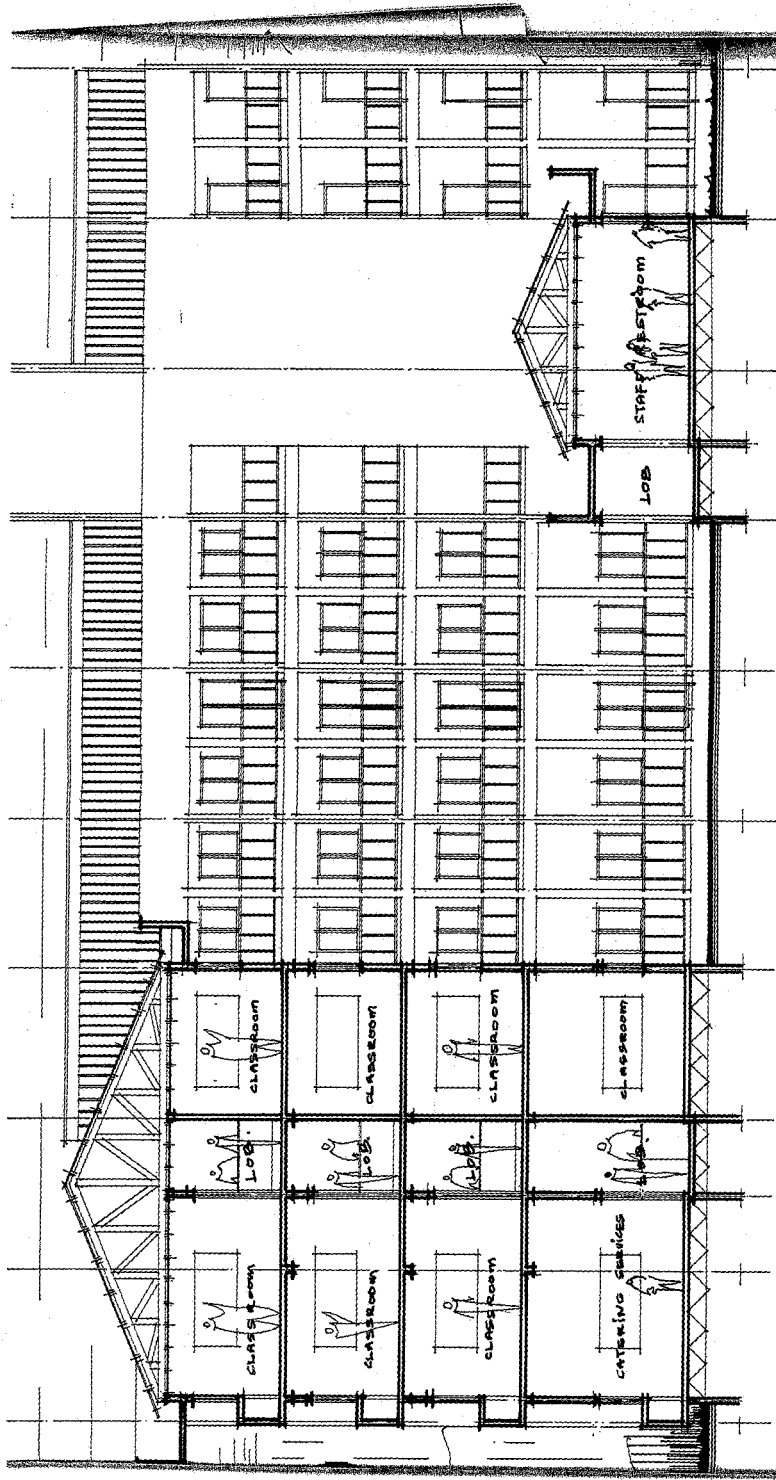
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A. WITH EMPHASIS ON FACILITIES FOR DELINQUENT



Летний сад



Back elevation.



DESIGN PROPOSAL FOR

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