



Extent of Achievement of the objectives of national youth service corps (NYSC) scheme by corps members in Anambra State, Nigeria

Cletus Ugochukwu Njiofor¹, Johnson Nnadi Ewelum^{2*}, Theodore Ifeanyi Ugwoegbu³

¹ Department of Adult and Continuing Education, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria

² Ph.D, Department of Adult and Continuing Education, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria

³ Professor, Department of Adult and Continuing Education, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study investigated the extent of achievement of the objectives of national youth service corps scheme by corps members in Anambra State, Nigeria. The study was conducted in order to know how far the scheme has successfully achieved its objectives in Anambra State. The study was guided by three research questions. The descriptive survey research design was employed in the study. Population of the study comprised all the 2,049 corps members for the 2019 Batch A service year within the 21 LGAs in Anambra State. The sample of the study consisted of 500 corps members selected within the 10 LGAs. The samples were selected using the multi-stage sampling technique. Instrument for data collection was a questionnaire personally developed by the researcher, containing 32 items and captioned: "Achievement of the Objectives of NYSC Questionnaire (AONYSCQ)". This instrument which was organized into three clusters was structured on a 4-point scale. The research instrument was properly validated by three expert from the Faculty of Education, Nnamdi Azikiwe University and the reliability determined through a pilot test yielded an overall internal consistency of 0.82. The data collected were analyzed using mean scores and standard deviation. The findings of the study revealed among others that corps members to a high extent are making positive impact in all the variables concerned except cooperation with other ethno-religious groups which is to a low extent in Anambra State. All other hypothetical results indicated that there was no significance difference in all the variables tested except in developing the spirit of self-reliance for self-employment which indicated that there was a significance difference. From the findings of this study recommendations were proffered. Among these recommendations included that the government and relevant stake holders should provide soft loans to corps members who have successfully acquired skills for Self-reliance. Corps members should orientate and enlighten immediate community members during rallies and sensitization programmes to stop campaigns of hatred as a result of religious diversity.

Keywords: achievement, objective, NYSC, corps members

Introduction

In the history of the world, several countries have the variants of the mandatory national service, with the objectives depending on the national context and needs. Many other western nations also have the compulsory civilian service. In African countries of the world, Nigeria is among the prominent African countries that has a mandatory civilian service (Alo, 2018) ^[3]. However, it has different ethnic groups and diverse cultures that need peaceful co-existence to work as a country at independence. The Nigerian independence in 1960 marked the beginning of self-rule. From that time, successful administrations have come up with various policies and schemes to put to rest the issue of political, economic and socio-cultural imbalance among the multiple cultures. In view of the overt disagreement over salient issues like the 1963 national headcount and the general elections, Nigeria was plunged into a civil strife which began on 6th July, 1967 (Uwechue, 2004) and lasted till 1970. After the Nigerian-Biafran civil war, several schemes and programmes were introduced in an effort to improve the different sectors of the country. One of such schemes is the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC).

According to Abbas (2012) ^[1], the NYSC scheme was created to rebuild Nigeria after the civil war. The scheme was formally confirmed by decree No. 24 on the 22nd of May 1973, under the

then administration of General Yakubu Gowon. The Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN, 2012) explained that the scheme was fundamentally aimed at inspiring the youths of Nigeria to selflessly serve the communities of the nation and express the spirit of unity and brotherhood, regardless of culture and social position. The NYSC vision is to develop a scheme that is dynamic enough to meet new challenges and become the leading light of youth organizations in Africa while the mission is to mobilize and groom graduate youths for the promotion of national unity, sustainable development, self-reliance and prepare them for the challenges of leadership (NYSC, 2018) ^[13]. To achieve the mission and vision of the NYSC, the objectives should be clearly stated.

According to the FRN (2017), the objectives of the scheme as clearly spelt out in Decree No. 51 of 16th June 1993 are fifteen in number but only three were covered by the researcher which include; to acquire the spirit of self-reliance for self-employment; to contribute to the accelerated growth of the national economy; to develop common ties to promote unity and integration. Self-reliance is the personal initiative in the ability and effort to identify, harness and manage effectively and efficiently the personal and collective resources, human or natural in the

immediate surroundings in order to uplift one's or a people's life quality, standard and condition of existence (Olayiwola, 2012)^[17]. On the other hand, self-employment is a situation where an individual creates and takes control of a business decisions. It is defined as working for oneself (Abdulkarim, 2012)^[2]. Contribution to the growth of the national economy is usually done by corps members through community development service (CDS). CDS is defined by NYSC (2010)^[12] as a programme whereby corps members are organized outside their primary assignments to assist the rural communities to initiate, advance and implement development projects which make life easier or better for the host communities. Unity is the state of being undivided (Udende & Salau, 2012). On the other hand, national integration is the act of bringing together various communities using ways that make them one nation, irrespective of their diverse cultures and background (Mulu, 2017)^[11].

The objectives of the NYSC are designed to be mutually reinforcing to ensure systemic and institutional efficiency of the scheme and youth development in Nigeria. The mobilization of youths for economic and socio-cultural development is also driven by the need to prepare future leaders with positive ethos for national cohesion, development and self-reliance (ICP, 2003; Stroud, 2005; World Bank, 2005)^[8, 22]. In this regard, some studies consider the NYSC as a pathway and platform that improves youth transition into productive adulthood and effective citizenship (Obadare, 2010)^[14]. The expected outcomes of youth participation in the NYSC programme include but is not limited to psychosocial and character development (Bodley-Bond & Cronin, 2013; ICP Synthesis Report, 2013)^[4, 9] interethnic tolerance through enhanced cognitive and perceptual shifts that seeks to eliminate discriminatory practices and manage conflicts (Olaiya, 2014)^[16]; creation of platforms for youths to gain practical experience, reflexive learning and exit opportunities (Bodley-Bond & Cronin, 2013)^[4]; competence, skills (both soft and technical), and social capital development (Eberly & Gal, 2007)^[5]; improved levels of patriotism and citizenship through awareness, loyalty and sense of belonging (Obadare, 2010; Raimi & Alao, 2011)^[14, 19] entrepreneurship development through orientation programmes; as well as deployment and usage of youth capabilities solely for national interest and economic development needs (Raimi & Alao, 2011)^[19].

Despite all these expected outcomes of the scheme, corps members face challenges as they serve their fatherland which include, but not limited to rejection, attack by hoodlums, lack of accommodation, potable of water and cultural intolerance. Added to these is the fact that the effectiveness of the programme has been thwarted by activities of some corrupt civil servants and government cronies most of whom are incidentally employees of the scheme (Udende & Salau, 2012). Seyi (2009: 10)^[21] is apt about this that, "every year inflated contracts worth billions of naira are awarded to government cronies for the supply of clothing, food among others. While the value of contract has been increasing at an exponential rate, the quality and quantity of products supplied have been decreasing steadily". It is this unfortunate development that makes Nigerians to arguably consider the NYSC scheme journey in achieving national development as only half way made. Hence, the needs to reposition or even scrap the scheme.

In the same vein, Fadal (2004)^[7] opined that today, the NYSC has not only lost its purpose and values, it is a disaster as indicated

in the complete mismanagement of the entire process. It creates jobs for the highly connected citizens who use their positions as an enrichment opportunity and a chance to not only solicit outrageous bribes from poor students prior to posting, but solicit bribes to determine when and where one gets posted and post their relatives to the best corporations that are likely to retain them after their services. The NYSC also creates an environment for compounded problems such as illicit *quid-pro-quo* sex trades among the administrators and the female students getting posted, sometimes leading to the spread of HIV and other sexual diseases; punishment for the decent members of the country that are unwilling to trade their honour and body for favourable treatments; frustration and a long-lasting taste of disgust in the mind of honourable individuals who truly want to serve their country; unnecessary deaths through accidents on our poorly maintained roadways; painful disappearance of innocent children to "ritualists" prevalent all over the nation; undue hardship on parents, relatives and/or spouses who often have to borrow to pay for the expenses associated with ensuring that one meets their service requirements and unnecessary separation of families for no validated reason. More so, despite the huge financial and human resources to NYSC, there has been no return-on-investment on the part of a youth corps member or the nation within the last ten years except for the enrichment of the pockets of those hired to manage the NYSC scheme (Fadal, 2004)^[7].

Going further, most public institutions in Nigeria abuse the NYSC scheme. Some graduates simply report at the camp in obedience to the call up letter, make fraudulent arrangement with officials and then disappear. At the end of every month, the allowance of the corps member is shared between him and his host at the primary assignment post. At the end of the service year, a discharge certificate is issued. This unhealthy and fraudulent practice is common in schools and local government secretariats (The Guardian Newspaper, 2006). All these create gap that invites questions from masses on whether NYSC has lost its focus in achieving its objectives.

NYSC scheme was established for the Nigeria graduates to serve the nation for one year and gain experience based on the objectives. This implies that, in areas of primary assignment, the perceptions of the corps members are important to determine their opinions in this study. Based on this background, the current study will determine the extent of achievement of the objectives of National Youth Service Corps Scheme by corps members in Anambra State.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of the study is to determine the extent of achievement of the objectives of National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Scheme by corps members in Anambra State. Specifically, the study seeks to determine the extent to which corps members:

1. Develop the spirit of self-reliance for self-employment in Anambra state;
2. Contribute to the accelerated growth of the national economy in Anambra state;
3. Develop common ties to promote unity and integration in Anambra state;

Research Questions

The following research questions were formulated to guide the study:

1. To what extent do corps members develop the spirit of self-reliance for self-employment in Anambra state?
2. To what extent do corps members contribute to the accelerated growth of the national economy in Anambra state?
3. To what extent do corps members develop common ties to promote unity and integration in Anambra state?

Materials and Methods

The design adopted for this study was the descriptive survey research design. The population of the study comprised of all the 2,049 corps members for the 2019 Batch A service year in Anambra State. The sample consisted of 500 corps members drawn from the population through multi stage sampling technique. A self-structured questionnaire titled 'Achievement of the Objectives of NYSC Questionnaire AONYSCQ' was used for data collection. The instrument was subjected to face validity by three experts, two from the Department of Adult and continuing

Education and the other one in Measurement and Evaluation from the Department of Educational Foundations, all from Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka. Comments and recommendations of the experts were effected in the final construction of the instrument by the researcher. The reliability coefficient of the instrument was ascertained using Cronbach alpha and the overall coefficient value 0.82 was obtained for the three clusters of the instrument and considered adequate for the study. The data collected was analyzed with mean and standard deviation. Decision rule was based on 4-point numerical values on the response modes assigned; Very High Extent (VHE) – 4 points, High Extent (HE) – 3 points, Low Extent (LE) – 2 points, and Very Low Extent (VLE) – 1 point. A criterion mean of 2.5 was adopted. This means that any mean score of 2.5 and above was regarded as high extent and any mean score lower than 2.5 was regarded as low extent.

Results

Research Question 1

To what extent do corps members develop the spirit of self-reliance for self-employment in Anambra State?

Table 1: Mean scores and standard deviation of the respondents ratings on the extent they develop the spirit of self-reliance for self-employment in Anambra State (N = 477)

S/N	To what extent do you as a corps member		SD	Remarks
1	Participate in entrepreneurship workshops on how to make confectionaries e.g. cakes, meat-pie, chin-chin, beverages, orange drinks etc for self-employment	2.98	1.09	High extent
2	Have the ability to create profitable business ventures from different activities	2.72	1.08	High extent
3	Make use of any occupational opportunities that come your way for self-dependence	2.66	0.96	High extent
4	Easily assess any SAED programmes for support needed to become self-reliant	2.09	1.03	Low extent
5	Attend training programmes in order to acquire skills for self-sustenance	2.54	1.08	High extent
6	Establish small scale agro enterprises e.g. snail and grass cutter farming, banana sucker multiplication and fish farming	2.06	0.92	Low extent
7	Attend workshops on how to produce Vaseline, hair creams and shampoos, nail polish remover, glycerin creams, weave-on oils	2.77	0.91	High extent
8	Participate in trainings on banner/billboard production, printing of T-shirts, umbrellas, towels, mat and basket weaving	2.60	1.09	High extent
9	Participate in ICT training to learn skills for self-employment	2.54	0.95	High extent
	Cluster Mean	2.55		High extent

The result in table 1 revealed that items 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 8 and 9 with mean scores 2.98, 2.72, 2.66, 2.54, 2.77, 2.60 and 2.54 respectively are rated to a high extent by corps members. Also, items 4 and 6 with mean scores 2.09 and 2.06 revealed that these items were responded to a low extent. This means that corps members to a low extent assessed any SAED programmes for support needed; established small scale agro enterprises. The cluster mean of 2.55 means that corps members to a high extent

developed the spirit of self-reliance for self-employment in Anambra State. The standard deviation scores of 0.92 – 1.09 means that the difference in the scores are not too much, thus, the respondents' mean scores are closely related.

Research Question 2

To what extent do corps members contribute to the accelerated growth of the national economy in Anambra State?

Table 2: Mean scores and standard deviation of the respondents ratings on the extent they contribute to the accelerated growth of the national economy in Anambra State (N = 477)

S/N	To what extent do you as a corps member		SD	Remarks
10	Participate in medical services provision during NYSC community development service	2.67	0.94	High extent
11	Engage in sensitization of the public on fundamental human rights	2.59	0.95	High extent
12	Enhance the education standard of the host community	2.82	1.06	High extent
13	Promote arts and culture of the host community through NYSC activities	2.69	1.07	High extent
14	Participate in agro-allied activities during NYSC community development service	2.10	0.90	Low extent
15	Participate in creating a sustainable environment during NYSC community development service	2.82	1.13	High extent
16	Participate in clearing and draining of drainages	2.70	0.95	High extent
17	Contribute to the public safety of the roads	2.62	1.00	High extent
18	Help during disaster such as outbreak of fire, flooding of the host community	2.13	0.98	Low extent

19	Participate in eradicating corrupt behaviour through anti-corruption campaign	2.62	1.02	High extent
20	Educate the rural community on the use of improved seeds through the community development programmes	2.65	1.05	High extent
21	Participate in assisting less privileged in the society such as donating items to motherless babies homes, health centres, prisons, schools etc	2.85	0.91	High extent
	Cluster Mean	2.61		High extent

The result analysis in table 2 revealed that all the items 10 – 21 except items 14 and 18 were rated to a high extent because their means are greater than the criterion mean. Items 14 and 18 with mean scores 2.10 and 2.13 respectively were rated to a low extent. This means that corps members to a low extent participated in agro-allied activities during NYSC community development service and helped during disasters such as outbreak of fire, flooding of the host community. Summarily, the cluster mean of 2.61 means that corps members to a high extent contributed to the

growth of the national economy in Anambra State. The standard deviation scores of 0.90 – 1.13 means that the difference in the scores are not too much, thus, the respondents' mean scores are closely related.

Research Question 3

To what extent do corps members develop common ties to promote unity and integration in Anambra State?

Table 3: Mean scores and standard deviation of the respondents ratings on the extent they develop common ties to promote unity and integration in Anambra State (N = 477)

S/N	To what extent do you as a corps member		SD	Remarks
22	Feel willing to accept employment in the area of your place of primary assignment	2.13	1.03	Low extent
23	Have a strong tie to the community you reside in	2.19	0.98	Low extent
24	Become more aware of the similarities and common bonds among Nigerian citizens	2.91	0.91	High extent
25	Make effort to learn the language of the community of your deployment	1.99	0.94	Low extent
26	Feel Nigeria should still remain united	2.73	0.98	High extent
27	Feel Willing to marry outside your ethnic group	2.09	0.93	Low extent
28	Greet the elders in the community with their local language	2.80	1.06	High extent
29	Feel people from other tribes should vote candidate of our own ethnic group into political power	2.39	0.84	Low extent
30	Feel Nigerian society would be better off if ethnic groups work cooperatively as a country	2.81	1.00	High extent
31	Feel every youth should serve in Nigeria even if NYSC was not compulsory	3.13	0.94	High extent
32	Feel free to interact among different levels of people in the community you are posted to	2.87	0.89	High extent
	Cluster Mean	2.55		High extent

The result analysis in table 3 revealed that items 24, 26, 28, 30, 31 and 32 with mean scores of 2.91, 2.73, 2.80, 2.81, 3.13 and 2.87 respectively are rated to a high extent by corps members. Also, items 22, 23, 25, 27 and 29 with mean scores 2.13, 2.19, 1.99, 2.09 and 2.39 revealed that these item statements were rated to a low extent. This means that corps members to a low extent were willing to accept employment in the area of their place of primary assignment; have a strong tie to the community they reside and ethnic grouping; feel comfortable being taught the language of the state of their deployment; willing to marry outside their ethnic group; feel they should vote candidate of their own ethnic group into political power. Summarily, the cluster mean of 2.55 indicated that corps members to a high extent developed common ties to promote unity and integration in Anambra State. The standard deviation scores of 0.84 – 1.06 means that the scores are not far from one another, therefore the mean responses of the respondents are homogenous in nature.

Discussion

The findings from research question one revealed that corps members to a high extent developed the spirit of self-reliance for self-employment. The finding therefore, revealed among others that corps members to a high extent participated in entrepreneurship workshops on how to make confectionaries; have the ability to create profitable business ventures from different activities; make use of any occupational opportunities that comes your way for self-dependence; attend training programmes in order to acquire skills for self-sustenance; attend workshops on how to produce Vaseline, hair creams and

shampoos, nail polish remover, glycerin creams, weave-on oils; participate in trainings on banner/billboard production, printing of T-shirts, umbrellas, towels, mat and basket weaving; participate in ICT training to learn skills for self-employment. The findings concur with the finding of Lamidi (2017) that corps members are not exempted in skill acquisition programmes for self-reliance. Such skills include- ability to be creative and be multi-tasking, participated in different entrepreneurial skills. This finding expatiates the need for skills acquisition programmes for corps members in order to facilitate self-sustainability after this post oil boom period. The findings also corroborate with European Employment Observatory Review (2010) which says that self-employment provides the following occupational opportunities: sales occupations; executive, administrative and managerial occupations; production, craft and repair occupations; service occupations; and technicians and related support occupations. Going further, job creation through self-employment is also a key feature of labour market policies in Bulgaria, France, Austria and Iceland. Thus, a man who is self-employed is that person who owns, controls and takes responsibilities for the actions concerning the business. For a business to flourish well, it requires that one possess divergent thinking, possession of skills in creativity and innovative strategies in order to sustain such a business. It is not enough to possess knowledge to be self-reliant from reputable higher institutions of learning as is the case with corps members without acquiring the desired skills necessary for self-employment. In the same vein, self-reliance skill be self-reliant. It is on this that Osinem and Nwoji (2010) ^[18] explained that skill is a well-

established habit of doing something, it involves the acquisition of performance capabilities through repetitive performance of an operation. Skill therefore, is the ability and capacity acquired through deliberate, systematic and sustained effort to smoothly and adaptively carryout complex activities or job functions involving ideas (cognitive skills), things (technical skills), and/or people (interpersonal skills). The authors also posited that skill varies with the nature, complexity and the type of activity to be carried out. People who opt for skill training should among other things, possess qualities such as interest, ability, aptitude, patience, personality characteristics and other human or physical qualities that will enable them succeed in it. It therefore means that skills acquisition requires intelligent humans who will intelligently integrate practical and theoretical fields in order to achieve proficiency.

The findings in research question two revealed that corps members to a high extent contributed to the accelerated growth of the national economy in Anambra State. This therefore means that corps members rated the following statements to high extent-participate in medical services provision during NYSC community development service; engage in sensitization of the public on fundamental human rights; enhance the education standard of the host community; promote arts and culture of the host community through NYSC activities; participate in creating a sustainable environment during NYSC community development service; participate in clearing and draining of drainages; contribute to the public safety of the roads; participate in eradicating corrupt behaviour through anti-corruption campaign; educating the rural community on the use of improved seeds through the community development programmes; participate in assisting less privileged in the society such as donating items to motherless babies homes, health centres, prisons, schools. This finding agrees with the finding of Udumenbrayen (2010) ^[24] that the NYSC promotes national integration and unity through interactions with other Nigerians; participate in medical outreaches, promoting culture of the community they find themselves, educating community members on the importance of education and public campaign programmes on safety health tips. It is important to note that the NYSC scheme is an avenue to bring about national integration among corps members contributing to the immediate community they find themselves through sensitization, enlightenment programmes, donations to less privileged and motherless children. One of the ways in which corps members contribute to the national growth and development is through Community Development Service (CDS). CDS is one of the cardinal programmes of the National Youth Service Corps (NYSC) Scheme. The finding agrees with the assertion of NYSC (2010) that CDS is a programme whereby corps members are organized outside their primary assignments to assist the rural communities to initiate, advance and implement development projects which make life easier or better for the host communities. It is a process or a body of activities by which the combined or individual efforts of corps members as agents of government are combined with those of their host communities to enhance the conditions of such Communities socio-economic and cultural development. The finding is also in line with the Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN, 2012) that described Community Development Service (CDS) as an annual programme of the NYSC scheme whereby corps members are mobilized to embark on developmental projects for the betterment of their host communities.

The findings in research question three revealed that corps members to a high extent developed common ties to promote unity and integration in Anambra State. This means that corps members to a high extent became more aware of the similarities and common bounds among Nigerian citizens; felt Nigeria should remain united; greet elders in the community with their local language; felt Nigerian society would be better off if ethnic groups are kept to themselves as much as possible; felt every youth should serve in Nigeria even if NYSC was not compulsory; felt free to interact among different levels of people in the community they are posted to. This finding agreed with the finding of Ogebeide (2017) ^[15] that the impact of NYSC significantly promoted unity and integration among corps members and the immediate community they found themselves by acclimatizing with the culture of the community; learning and greeting community members in their local languages; have a strong tie with the immediate community; be aware of the similarities and common bonds among corps members and the community members. The finding agrees with Roy (2017) who describes national integration as the togetherness and oneness felt by the citizens (even after having differences in caste, creed, religion, culture, languages, region etc) of any country to maintain the national unity and integrity as well as build a strong and prosperous nation. If the citizens have no inbuilt understanding of oneness irrespective of the differences, all other attempts at enforcing national integration will amount to efforts in futility. In the same vein, Mulu (2017) ^[11] corroborates with the finding by saying that national integration is “the act of bringing together various communities using ways that make them one nation irrespective of their diverse cultures and background”. It is a useful concept to instill the feelings of oneness among varied areas of society. It is not the sameness of all religions, dress and food habits etc, it means conservation of different cultures and at the same time living, respecting and working in harmony with each other for the overall prosperity of the nation.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, the study concluded that corps members to a high extent have developed the spirit of self-reliance for self-employment, contributed to the accelerated growth of the national economy, and developed common ties to promote unity and integration in Anambra State. NYSC is a scheme that integrates Nigerian graduate youths and exposes them to a number of useful skills that will help them in their individual communities when they are discharged, hence, the continuation of its existence.

References

1. Abbas F. NYSC: Service or servitude, 2012. Retrieved from <http://thenationonline.net/nysc-service-or-servitude/>
2. Abdulkarim J. Entrepreneurship in technical and vocational education 3: Practical entrepreneurship and self-employment. Dgood konceptz, Umuahia, 2012.
3. Alo F. Retooling Nigeria's Youth Service Corps to drive national transformation, Retrieved, 2018. from www.gga.org/retooling-nigerias-youth-service-corps-to-drive-national-transformation
4. Bodley-Bond C, Cronin K. National youth service, employability, entrepreneurship and sustainable livelihoods:

- Overview of the national youth service landscape in Sub-Saharan Africa. Washington DC: Innovation in Civic Participation, Washington DC,2013.
5. Eberly DJ, Gal R. A role for young people in building post-conflict civil society. *International Journal of Not-for-Profit Law*,2007:9(4):73-83.
 6. European Employment Observatory Review Self-employment in Europe, 2010. Retrieved from <http://ec.europa.eu/social/e-leeter>
 7. Fadal S. Why the NYSC should be abolished now. San Jose, CA, California, 2004.
 8. ICP. The impact of national service on social issues: Getting *things done*. Innovation in Civic Participation, Washington DC, 2003.
 9. ICP. National youth service project on employability, entrepreneurship and sustainable livelihoods in Sub-sahara Africa: Synthesis report. Innovation in Civic Participation, Washington DC,2013.
 10. Lamidi KO. An examination of the key components of NYSC community development service in south western Nigeria (1999 – 2014). *International Journal of Community Research*,2017:6(3):93-101.
 11. Mulu J. What is the importance of national integration, 2017. Retrieved from <https://www.kenyaplx.com/questions/1873-what-is-the-importance-of-national-integration.aspx>.
 12. NYSC. Community development service (CDS) Lecture for NYSC orientation/induction course National Youth Service Corps, Community Development Service Department, Rivers State,2010.
 13. NYSC. NYSC Anambra State orientation guide. Anambra: HELtech Services, Anambra, 2018.
 14. Obadare E. Statism, youth and civic imagination: A critical study of the national youth service programme in Nigeria, CODESRIA. Monograph series, Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa. 2010. Dakar: CODESRIA.
 15. Ogbeide DR. Evaluation of public policies: The case of national youth service corps in Nigeria. *Journal of Political Science and Leadership Research*,2017:3(3):14-26.
 16. Olaiya TA. Youth and ethnic movements and their impacts on party politics in ECOWAS member states, *Sage Open*,2014:5(1):1-12.
 17. Olayiwola AO. Social science education for self-reliance. *Journal of Education and Leadership Development*,2012:4:13-18.
 18. Osinem EC, Nwoji UC. Students industrial work experience in Nigeria: Concepts, principles and practice. Enigi: Cheston Agency Ltd, Enugu,2010.
 19. Raimi L, Alao O. Evaluation of the economics (cost and benefits) of national youth service corps for sustainable development in Nigeria. *Humanomics*,2011:27(4):270-281.
 20. Roy S. What is national integration – Quora, 2017. Retrieved from <https://www.quora.com>what-is-national-integration>.
 21. Seyi. The national youth service programme, 2009. Retrieved from healnigeria.blogspot.com/2009/07
 22. Stroud S. A global perspective. In W. Marshal & MP. Magee. *The Americorps experiment and the future of national service*. Washington DC: Progress Policy Institute, Washington DC,2005.
 23. Udende P Salau AA. National youth service corps scheme and the quest for national unity and development: A public relations perspective, 2014. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/293976288_National_Youth_Service_Corps_Scheme_and_the_Quest_f_or_National_Unity_and_Development_:A_Public_Relations_Perspective
 24. Udumenbrayen HC. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the national youth service corps scheme as an instrument for promoting national integration in Nigeria. An unpublished thesis submitted to the Post-graduate school, Ahmadu, 2010. Bello University, Zaria.
 25. Uwechue R. Reflections on the Nigerian civil war: Facing the future. Africana Publishing Corporation, New York, 2004.
 26. World Population Prospects. The 2015 revision key findings and advance tables. United Nations: Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division,2015.