IMPACT OF GSM REPAIR ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF YOUTH AT THE FARM CENTRE GSM GLOBAL VILLAGE, TARAUNI LOCAL GOVERNMENT, KANO STATE.

BY

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SPS/15/MAD/00035

BEING A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES, FACULTY OF EDUCATION, BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO. IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS DEGREE IN ADULT EDUCATION (ADULT AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION) BAYERO UNIVERSITY, KANO, NIGERIA.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research work titled "Impact of GSM Repair on the Livelihood of Youth at the Farm Centre GSM Global Village, Tarauni L.G.A. Kano State" was conducted, written and compiled by me, under the supervision of Associate Professor Bala Zakari. I also certify that to the best of my knowledge this work has never been presented wholly or partially for the award of any degree or publication elsewhere.

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that, this Dissertation titled "Impact of GSM Repair on the Livelihood of Youth at the Farm Centre GSM Global Village, Tarauni Local Government, Kano State" was written by Umar Ahmad Shuaib (SPS/15/MAD/00035) under my supervision.

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DEDICATION

This Dissertation is dedicated to the entire family of Alh. Ahmad P.Z. Bichi

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

DEC	Development Education Centree
ECONET	Ecological Network
GEM	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor
GRYLQ	GSM Repairing and Youth Livelihood Questionnaire
GSM	Global System Mobile
HND	Higher National Diploma
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
KNUPDA	Kano Urban Planning and Development Agency
KPPMC	Karl Pearson's Product Moment Correlation
MHZ	Megahertz
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
NCE	Nigeria Certificate in Education
NDE	National Directorate of Employment
NITEL	Nigerian Telecommunication Limited
NPE	National Policy on Education
OND	Ordinary National Diploma
POS	Point of Sale
PPMC	Pearson's Product Moment Correlation
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SMS	Short Message Services
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SSCE	Secondary School Certificate Examination
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNO	United Nation Organisation
YEVSD	Youth Employment and Vocational Skills Development

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ABSTRACT

This study assessed the impact of GSM Repairing on the livelihood of youths at the Farm Centre GSM Global Village, Tarauni. The study consists of four research objectives and four research questions. The objectives are to identify the GSM repairing activities; determine motivational factors leading youth into the GSM repairs practice; examine the impact of GSM repairing on youth livelihood and determine the challenges faced by youth in GSM repairs activities. Descriptive survey research design was adopted in the study, and a total population of the study is fifteen thousand one hundred and thirty eight (15,138) from which the sample of three hundred and seventy five subjects were selected for the study. Simple Random Sampling technique was used and a structured researcher made questionnaire was used as an instrument for data collection, named; GSM Repairing and Youth Livelihood Questionnaire (GRYLQ). The instrument was validated by supervisor and two other experts in test and measurement and Adult Education and community services department, faculty of Education, Bayero University, Kano. Test-retest methods was used to establish the reliability of the instrument and 0.67 reliability index was obtained using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). Frequency counts, percentage and mean of score were used in the analysis of the data using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS version 20.0). The study revealed that; the impact of GSM repairing on the livelihood of youth include among others; income generation, employment opportunities and economic growth of the community; the challenges facing GSM repairing were lack of modern tools, rampant cases of pickpocket, sales and purchase of stolen items, lack of formal training by government as well as poor leadership in the market (GSM village). The study recommended that; Wealthy people and other stake holders in Kano State should come into the sector of GSM repairs and makes their contributions, be it financially or by providing repairing tools, accessories and conducive environment. This will motivate the unemployed youth to join the practice and this will make the GSM village to be more attractive and promising to youth. Furthermore, Kano State government should invite experts from foreign countries to offer special training to the youth GSM repairers in order to make them perform as efficiently and diligently as possible, thereby going hand in hand with modern trend of technological activities related to GSM repairs practice which will help in yielding maximum benefits.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background to the Study

Vocational skills acquisition is seen as apprenticeship training in various trades such as fitting, hair weaving, welding, automobile, electrical/ electronics, health and safety, business skills, GSM repairs, upholstery and mechanical business skills. Cote (1980) opined that vocational skill acquisition is concerned with learning to work, a view supported by Kpanja (2003) who further defines vocational skill as the education, which addresses itself primarily to the performance aspect of work's role.

Olaitan (1985) conceives of vocational skill as a highly useful education as its occupational content is such that the trainee acquires skills, attitudes, interest and knowledge to perform socially and economically scientific knowledge. Okoro (1983) opined that vocational skill is all embracing since it prepares its recipient for a living.

The National Policy on Education (2014) defined vocational Education as an aspect of education, which leads to the acquisition of practical and applied skills as well as scientific knowledge.

The rationale behind the creation of vocational skills acquisition is creating more jobs for youths with a view to making them self-reliant. However, GSM repairing is an aspect of vocational skills acquisition, is seeing as an activity and a practice that makes its practitioners to learn and acquire enabling skills of fixing GSM phones when malfunction. There have been a vast number of people, who have engaged in GSM repairs practice in many countries, including Nigeria, and many among them are youths and they obtained their livelihoods from the practice.

Generally, youths are one of the greatest assets that any nation can have and therefore, need to be developed and empowered. Not only are they legitimately regarded as the future leaders, they are, potentially and actually the greatest investment for a country's development (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999). They serve as a good measure of the extent to which a country can reproduce as well as sustain itself.

According to Nigeria's National Youth Development Policy (2001), the youth comprises all young persons of ages 18 to 35, who are citizens of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. This category represents the most active, the most volatile and yet the most vulnerable segment of the population. The youth has also defined as the period in an individual's life which runs between the end of childhood and entry into the world of work. People in this age bracket definitely constitute a sizeable chunk of a nations population on which the burden of nation building falls. The youth also constitute the major resource base for any country that want to embark on any meaningful development. Investment in the youth is the only way to ensure the future growth and development of any country. But many youth living in many cities across the continents are faced with numerous challenges. Challenges regarding unemployment which has impacted negatively on their well-being. Considering the severity of the unemployment challenge confronting the youth, entrepreneurship has been identified by both academics and policy makers as a key area of focus for improving livelihood among the youth. The youth have therefore not just been passive; observing their living situation deteriorate, but rather, many have devised alternative ways of gaining a living. Many of the youth have in fact created their own diversified sources of income generation through entrepreneurship and petty trading activities.

Entrepreneurship in the context of this study refers to an individual's knowledge and ability to perform specific tasks successfully; while entrepreneurship according to Anerua and Obiazi (2009) is the process of perceiving business opportunities, mobilizing both human and material resources and initiating action(s) under an enterprise which is characterized by risk taking, innovation and creativity to meet individual, group or societal needs. Entrepreneurship skills therefore, are business skills which one acquires to function effectively in the turbulent business environment as an independent or self-employed person in order to improve one's economic status and the society at large. Isike Ikeme (2007) is of the view that, entrepreneurship of any kind will enable potential youths to create avenues for people to manage innovations and keep the youth to develop their potentials in a given field.

Several initiatives have been made by the Government with the specific aim of promoting Youth entrepreneurial skills in the country. A typical instance is the establishment of Farm centre GSM village in Kano State, which was by the then Kano State Governor Mal. Ibrahim Shekarau purposely to provide empowerment through vocational skills acquisition to youth for the development of their social and economic status. However, acquisition of vocational skills at farm centre is done through each one teach one model.

Farm centre is one among the largest Global System Mobile (GSM) villages in Kano State established in 2009 located along Zaria road in Tarauni local government, Kano State. There are many GSM villages in Kano State, such as: Global Village at Bata, Alfin GSM village at Ja'in, Aji GSM Market also at Ja'in, Gada GSM Village at Rijiyar Lemo, Alkhairat GSM village at

Kofar Mata and Farm Centre GSM Global Village at Tarauni. (Field survey, 2017). Farm Centre GSM Village was initially started at post – office road between 2004 and 2008 and later relocated to Farm Centre site with establishment of a well-structured modern GSM village for the group. It was the first GSM village established in Northern Nigeria in 2009 by Kano State Government, under a Public Private Partnership (PPP) with the Kano Urban Planning and Development Agency (KNUPDA). The village has (72) standard shops, (60) modern sheds, two master sheds, two restaurants, a mosque and a parking lot. (Gizago, 2009).

The main objectives of farm centre GSM village are to:

i) Provide enabling skills to youth for their empowerment;

ii) Reduce unemployment rate among the youth; and

iii) Motivate the youth to embrace entrepreneurship as a means of earning a living, by reducing over-dependence on government for white collar job.

At Farm Centre GSM Village, a large number of people obtain their livelihoods through GSM repairs activities. A question is raised here, what is livelihood? Because the focus of this study is on examining the impact of GSM repairing on the livelihood of youth practicing it. In simple words, livelihoods are 'means of making a living', the various activities and resources that allow people to live. A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from shock, maintain itself over time and provide the same or better opportunities for all, now and in the future. Young (2002) sees livelihoods as the "ways in which people access and mobilize resources that enable them to pursue goals necessary for their survival and longer-term well-being, and thereby reduce the vulnerability created and exacerbated by conflict".

Different people have different lifestyles and ways of meeting their needs. Understanding those lifestyles will help you when you look at food security and access to food. Livelihoods are similar for groups of people doing similar things. We call a "livelihood group" a group of people who access similar resources, share similar social and cultural values and have a comparable economic status. Moreover, people of the same livelihood group share the same risks and kinds of vulnerability.

In addition, the people living at the Farm Centre GSM Village are really obtaining their livelihoods from GSM repairing. However, the main concern of this study is to expose how people are obtaining a living from GSM repairing so as to motivate and encourage the unemployed youth to join the practice thereby reducing the gravity of their poverty level and also to empower them through such vocational skills acquisition. Furthermore, unlike some other types of vocational skills acquisition that are specifically for a particular gender such as hair weaving which majority sees it as women crafts and welding which mostly belongs to male gender, GSM repairing is found to be suitable for both genders (Male and Female). This is because the latest trend for women venturing into business is now on mobile phone repairs. The belief that technological venture was to be restricted to the male folks is fast changing as more women break ground in this business obtaining a livelihood. (Simon and Mercy 2018).

As Daily Trust surveyed some of the businesses around Abuja city, they located a woman who earns a living from GSM repairs. Mrs KemiYekeen runs a mobile phone shop who said, 'she has spent over six years on the business and because of the relative time she has spent selling mobile phones, she now does some aspects of servicing and repairs. (Daily Trust, 2018)
However, Mariam Al Subaei, provides mobile phone repair and maintenance services only for women in Saudi Arabia, at her centre in the capital Riyadh, and that she receives between 90 and

120 handsets for servicing every day. (Sabq, local newspaper 2018). The country of Saudi Arabia also seems to support this feat for women as over 10,000 Saudi women received mobile phone repairing training to improve the employment chances of females. (Al Riyadh newspaper reported in February 2017).

Having seeing that a large number of youth were living without doing anything as a work, and vocational skills acquisition will be enough for them to engage themselves in the world of work, this is the reason for the conduct of this study in order to highlight the youth on the benefit of GSM repairs as a source of obtaining the living. Therefore this study is specifically exposed the impact of GSM repairing on the livelihood of GSM repairers at Farm Centre GSM Global Village, Tarauni LGA, Kano State.

1.2   Statement of the Problem

Generally, the problems of rampant unemployment, idleness and lack of commitment by many youth, compared to the limited vacancies of jobs, are what encouraged the researcher to propose a solution for youths to embrace self-employed business in modern technical areas of gadgets repairs. Specifically however, this research wishes to discuss the issue of attacking unemployment surrounding the youths, to efficiently participate in the activities of GSM repairs with a view to become self-reliant and to contribute positively in the development of Nigerian economy.

There are several vocational skills acquisitions activities that are considered as employment opportunities, and lack of frequent motivation among the people is what makes them to have low or no interest to join such activities. There is a huge cry among the youth regarding unemployment, and many people were not aware that GSM repair activities remain an avenue of

solace to survival and employment opportunities, this is because many among the significant impact associated with GSM repairs were not been exposed to the people, which is why many people disregard GSM repair as a source for obtaining a living. This study therefore, specifically assessed the impact of GSM repairing on the livelihood of youths practicing it.

1.3   Research Objectives

The study was guided by the following objectives:

(i)   To identify the GSM repair activities in Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni L.G.A, Kano State.

(ii)   To determine the motivational factors that drive Youth into GSM repair activities in Farm Centre GSM Global village, Tarauni L.G.A, Kano State.

(iii)   To examine the impact of GSM repair on the livelihood of Youth in Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni L.G.A, Kano State.

(iv)   To determine the challenges faced by Youth in GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni L.G.A, Kano State.

1.4   Research Questions

The Study had answered these Research Questions.

(i)   What are the GSM repair activities in Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni L.G.A, Kano State?

(ii)   What are the motivational factors that drive the youth into GSM repair activities in Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni L.G.A, Kano State?

(iii)   What is the impact of GSM repair on the livelihood of youth in Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni L.G.A, Kano State.

(iv)   What are the challenges faced by Youth in GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni L.G.A, Kano State?

1.5   Significance of the study

Generally, this study would be of benefit to a large segment of Nigerians. But specifically, the study would be of benefit to; the Youths who are already engaged in GSM repairing activities, the Ministry of Youth and Community Development Agencies, the Policy Makers, the three tiers of government and the researchers in the field of adult education and community development.

However, when government has access to this document, it will contribute in reducing poverty rate with a visible increment of employment opportunities among the youths. This is to say that when considering the recommendations offered in this study, many among the people would be motivated especially when they are aware of the impact to be driven from the practices.

Furthermore, when this study was uploaded on the internet, the researchers in the field of Adult education and community development or any other field whom were undertaking the research on vocational skills acquisition, they would find this study useful and relevant.

1.6 Scope and Delimitation of the study

This study is limited to farm centre GSM Global village, and covered GSM repairs only in Farm Centre GSM Global Village. The study specifically addressed the impacts of GSM repairing on the livelihood of Youth repairing GSM, by identifying the activities in GSM repairing, determining motivational factors leading Youth into the practice, examining the impact of GSM repairing on the lives of youth and determine challenges faced by the Youth in GSM repairing activities. However, the study excluded other GSM Villages in Kano State, such as; Alfin GSM village at Ja'in, Aji GSM Market also at Ja'in, Gada GSM Village at Rijiyar Lemo, Alkhairat

GSM village at Kofar Mata and many others which were not mention here, and only concerned with Farm Centre GSM village in the study.

1.7   Operational Definition of terms

The following terms were defined as used in this study:

GSM Repairing

This is the act or practice of fixing (repairing) of GSM phone when malfunction at Farm Centre GSM Village.

Livelihood

This is a way in which people are securing the necessities of their daily life at Farm Centre GSM Village.

Skills

These are the abilities of youth in Farm Centre GSM village, to do something well by use of brain and hands.

Youth

Youth in the context of this study, refers to the GSM repairers at Farm Centre GSM Village Tarauni LGA, Kano State.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter deals with the review of the related literature and dwells around the following list; conceptual framework, where the concept of youth, entrepreneurship, skills acquisition, youth empowerment as well as livelihood concept was fully discussed. The review proceeded with discussion on Historical Development of GSM in Nigeria, Impact of GSM phones on Nigerians, Challenges facing small scale business and GSM repairing. However, the chapter was concluded with Review of empirical studies as well as Summary of Literature Review and Uniqueness of the Study.

2.1. Conceptual Framework

2.1.1. Concept of Youths

The concept of youths has various definitions, but the statistical definition usually ranges from 10 years to as high as 34 years. The National Population Commission (NPC, 2013) states about half of the population is made up of youth, defined as individuals between 15 and 34 years of age. Nigeria's population is said to have reached about 167 million people in 2012, and more than fifty percent were youth (National Bureau of Statistics). The United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), for instance, defines the youth to include the population within the age group 15-24 years (World Bank, 2009).

In Nigeria and Bangladesh, the concept 'youth' is defined as the age group between 18 and 35 years while Uganda defines the 'youth' to comprise the age group from 12 to 30 years (ILO, 2005). In Ghana, the National Youth Policy, which is informed by the United

Nations Organisation (UNO) and the Common wealth Secretariat definitions, defines the 'youth' as constituting "persons who are within the age bracket of fifteen (15) and thirty-five (35)" (Ministry of Youth and Sports, 2010: 5).

The term 'youth' is also defined within a sociological context to refer to the transition stage between childhood and adulthood (ILO, 2005). This definition varies from one society to another, in the sense that while the transition stage lasts a relatively short time in some societies, for some, it takes much longer and is usually influenced by psycho-social, economic and political factors such as marriage, employment, voting rights, land rights, criminal offences, eligibility for military service or consent for medical service (ILO, 2005).

2.1.2. The Concept of Entrepreneurship

Conceptually, this research adopts Naude's (2008) occupational definition of entrepreneurship, which focuses on self-employment, but also borrows aspects of the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) definition of entrepreneurship with emphasis on self-employment and owner-managed businesses.

'Entrepreneurship' for this research involves self-employed business activities, as well as owner-managed businesses or other small businesses located both within the informal as well as the formal sector and run as a means of livelihood. Accordingly, the entrepreneur is the self-employed or the owner of a business entity that is run as a means of livelihood. Thus, entrepreneurial or enterprise activity and livelihoods refer to the same thing, meaning business activity that engages the youth to earn income.

This is as a result of the different disciplines from which 'entrepreneurship' as a field of study has been researched. Mainly from economics and development studies points of view, Naude (2008) provided three distinct approaches to defining 'entrepreneurship'. These approaches include occupational, behavioural and outcome definitions. The occupational definition defines 'entrepreneurship' in terms of self-employment. Thus, 'entrepreneurship' is equated with self-employment and 'entrepreneurs' are seeing as the self-employed. The basic assumption underlying the occupational definition is based on the notion that a person can either be unemployed, self-employed or employed in wage employment. According to Wennekers & Thurik (1990), 'entrepreneurship' through the occupational definitional spectrum is measured either statistically through the number of self-employed or dynamically through the rate of business start-ups.

The behavioural definition defines 'entrepreneurship' from the point of view of the perceived function performed by the 'entrepreneur' (Naude, 2008). Within the behavioural field, Schumpeter (1950) defines the 'entrepreneur' as the person who coordinates the production process and an agent of change, and hence, the 'entrepreneur' is seeing as an innovator. Kirzner (1973) built upon Schumpeter's definition by embracing the 'entrepreneur' as the one who is able to identify opportunities to profit and therefore, facilitates adjustment processes to change. In a similar line of thought, Shultz (1975), introduced the re-allocative function of the entrepreneur into the discussion by defining the 'entrepreneur' as a person who reallocates productive resources. Still within the behavioural definition, Hart (2003) defined 'entrepreneurship' as a process of starting and continuing to expand new businesses. In more recent times, the behavioural definition has been broadened to incorporate corporate entrepreneurship/strategic entrepreneurship and 'intrapreneurship'. Corporate entrepreneurship

and 'intrapreneurship' are defined as pursuing creative solutions to challenges confronting firms or business entities and various motives on non-market entrepreneurship (Antoncic& Hisrich, 2001; Acs & Kallas 2007, both cited in Naude, 2008).

'Entrepreneurship', according to the outcomes perspectives of Naude (2008) is defined by looking at the different outcomes that entrepreneurial activities can have on an economy. By way of entrepreneurial outcomes, entrepreneurship can be seen as being productive (contributing positively to growth processes of an economy, region, or society), unproductive (due to the rent-seeking behaviour of entrepreneurs), and destructive (due to the illegality of some entrepreneurial activities).

The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM, 2010) defines entrepreneurship as 'any attempt at new business or new venture creation, such as self-employment, a new business organisation, or the expansion of an existing business, by an individual, teams of individuals, or established businesses (Coduras, Litovsky & Seaman, 2012,). Although the definition appears narrow, it is not restricted to newly registered businesses, but covers existing business establishments including self-employed businesses.

2.1.3 'Skills Acquisition Concept

According to Bontecher (1992), skills acquisition is the process of facilitating the development of practitioners from novice to expert stage. It is the ability to bring about some end result with maximum outlay of energy or time (Gultere, 1982).

Skills acquisition is an instrument that seeks to provide the people with skills, vocation and entrepreneurial and It involves the training of people in different fields of trade under a legal agreement between the trainers and the trainees for certain duration and under certain conditions.

Ronald (1995) also point out that, Skill acquisition is the form of training by individuals or group of individuals that leads to acquisition of knowledge for self sustenance. It involves the training of people in different fields of trade under a legal agreement between the trainers and the trainees for certain duration and under certain conditions. He added that, skill acquisition is result oriented. Bayode (1994) also stated that, skills acquisition is geared towards the production of the educated man who can effectively work with his head, heart and hands. This is to conclude that, Skill acquisition is the acquisition of skills and techniques in a chosen occupation or profession to enable an individual earn a living.

The National Policy on Education (NPE, 2014) viewed skills acquisition as training or retraining programme, which is given in schools or classes under public supervision and control. Skill acquisition is a system of education, which is predicated upon the teaching of skills as formal sector existed in two types of institution initially, established in the state, these are technical colleges and trade centres. Skills acquisition programme is a continuous process of adoption of the worker's training towards acquiring the minimum knowledge required.

Ochiagha (1995), defined skill acquisition as the process of demonstrating the habit of active thinking or behaviour in a specific activity. He further stated that skill acquisition is seeing as the ability to do or perform an activity that is related to some meaningful exercise, work or job. Ochiagha (1995) also maintains that, for skill to be acquired, appropriate knowledge, attitudes, habits of thought and qualities of character are learnt to enable the acquirer develop intellectual, emotional and moral character which prepare him or her for a brighter future.

Similarly, Donli (2004) is of the view that, skill acquisition is the manifestation of idea and knowledge through training which is geared towards instilling in individuals, the spirit of

entrepreneurship needed for meaningful development. He stressed that if individuals are given the opportunity to acquire relevant skills needed for self-sustenance in the economy, it will promote their charisma in any working environment. Donli (2002) further maintains that, skill acquisition increases competition and cooperation among people.

Accordingly, Magbagbeola (2004) posited that, skills acquisition requires the accumulation of different skills that enhances task performance through the integration of both theoretical and practical forms of knowledge. He enumerated some guidelines for the sustenance of skill acquisition programme to include the followings:

1) Provision of training that gives the trainees the opportunities to acquire skills that are appropriate for preparation in a field of trade for gainful employment.

2) Provision of definite skills that relate to each trade that makes one a professional in one field instead of the other.

3) That training has to be done by competent, experienced and qualified instructors. Skill acquisition requires much practice, patience, interest, ability, aptitude and personality traits.

4) Skill acquisition requires conducive environment.

5) Training requires constructive human relationship, business skills, imitation and constructive ideas.

6) The principles guiding training in a particular field in terms of attitude, customer-relationship, productivity, efficiency, supply and demand needs to be appreciated.

As a matter of fact, skills acquisition programme is aimed at developing not only practical skills, but also attitudes and habits that makes the recipient a creative, innovative and resourceful

person to the community. The skill acquisition programmes instituted in Nigeria over the years according to Douli (2002) include the following:

1) The green revolution programme which was in response to the programme of operation feed the nation in 1976.

2) The school-to-land programme and skill acquisition programme of 1978.

3) The youth employment and vocational skill development scheme of National Directorate of Employment (NDE) in 1986.

4) The small-scale industrial and graduate farmers programme of NDE in 1988.

5) The national open apprenticeship scheme of 1988.

Prominent among the reasons for the growth and expansion of skills acquisition programmes in Nigeria was the need for the survival of the youths through self reliance programmes.

2.1.3.1   Forms of Skills Acquisition:

According to Development Education Centre (DEC, 2015) skills acquisition is of different forms. "Skilled person can survive in any environment." As water is very essential to human life, so is skill training and acquisition needed in the life of every serious minded human society. Skills can do a lot of great work in the life of every living soul. Lack of entrepreneurial skills is one of major causes of corruption and underdevelopment. Some forms of skills acquisition programmes practiced include the following:

i)   GSM repairing
ii)   Computer Literacy
iii)   Fashion & Designing
iv)   Bag/Shoe making

v)   Hair Dressing

vi)   Bead making. E.t.c.

2.1.3.2   Impact of Skills Acquisition

According to Development Education Centre (DEC, 2015) the implication of skills acquisition can be viewed from three perspectives:

i.   **Psychological Implication:** Skills acquisition can bridge the gap between people without job and without hope, if one is able to acquire training in one form of skills acquisition, employment is guaranteed. On the other hand, a state without enough manpower in vocational and technical education, will continually suffer the problems of employment.

ii. **Sociological Implication:** Skills acquisition is a social safety measure to many social problems. Unemployment is a serious ill, with its numerous remote consequences like hooliganism, unstable homes and other anti social vices. Skills acquisition helps to eliminate all these vices through the production of youths that are easily employable.

iii. **Economic Implication:** Skills acquisition is designed to meet the employment needs of youths in particular areas of the economy. The training provided is closely matched with specific job requirement so as to foster immediate production performance by the trainees. Trainees can become wage earners, thereby becoming more useful and productive citizens who will be assets to the community not liabilities.

2.1.3.3   Skills Acquisition and Non-formal Education

There are several definitions of Non-formal education that sometimes overlap or contradict with each other. Such definitions stem from the area of focus each thought to emphasize in the

definition. Kriauciunas (2009) attributes the challenge of defining non-formal education to lack of academic work and the huge variety of forms and ways of practice.

Rogers (2005) opined that non-formal education represents a solution to the deficiencies of formal education as a panacea to the developmental needs of the communities. He added that, Non-formal education is "any organized educational activity outside the established formal system - whether operating separately or as an important feature of some broader activity - that is intended to serve identified learning clienteles and learning objectives". To him, Non-formal education includes many types of learning experiences.

In relation to the above study, Non-formal education is seen as any organized systematic educational activity carried on outside the framework of the formal school system to provide selected type of learning to particular sub-group in the population, adults as well as children. This is relevant to the type of skills acquisition training existing at Farm Centre GSM Global Village which is entirely non-formal in nature, and the process of acquisition of skills by the practitioners is completely practice in non-formal settings.

Rogers (2005) classified non-formal education into the following categories:

1) **As a System:** Non-Formal Education is a collection of organizations and programs different from the formal education system.

2) **As a Process:** Non-Formal Education is having different teaching-learning relationships than those in formal education, a less hierarchical format.

3) **As a Concept**: Non-Formal Education is a subject worthy of study and writing about.

4) **As a Practice**: Non-Formal Education is a professional activity undertaken by people separate from formal education professionals.

5) **As an Activity:** Non-Formal Education is a set of educational activities distinguished from formal education by having different goals or purposes or even separated from formal schooling by being socially purposeful, usually seen as a part of the radical social transformation movement.

Fordham (1993) added that, Non-formal education, is mainly received through workshops, seminars, correspondences education, television and radio programs, and the like. In the case of workshop and seminars, non – formal education is used to equip the individual with some basic skills, attitudes and intelligence required for human and societal growth at one particular time or the other. In correspondence case, the learning process is spread over the years but, it lacks the regular person to person interaction. However, it is a complementary form of education. It helps to up-date knowledge as in the case of workshop and seminars. To Fordham, the following were some of the roles of non-formal education:

1) It facilitates access to more gainful self employment
2) It plays vital roles in the lives of individuals
3) It provides new skills and attitudes.
4) It is a remedy of inadequacies of the formal school system.
5) It is used for manpower development through functional skills acquisition programme.

Non-formal education plays a great role by equipping the practitioners with enabling skills for their survival. However, at Farm Centre GSM village, the learning process is cyclical in nature, it is just seen as each one teach one (EOTO) model. Therefore, in view of this, its concluded that Farm Centre GSM Village is also considered as non-formal institution, this is in line with the opinion of Kriauciunas (2009), who stated that non-formal education lacks of academic work, and Fordham also added that it is education used to equip the individual with some basic skills.

2.1.4. Youths Empowerment Concept

According to Jimba (2007) youth empowerment, involves different ways the youths can be facilitated to cause changes in their life style. He maintained that, youth empowerment means a way of inculcating into the youth the spirit of transformation of ideas into creativeness. Jimba (2007) added that, youths empowerment can also be seen as a means of exposing the youths into skills or training that makes them productive and it encompasses different ways in which youths can be exposed to different trades that may help them to engage in sustainable paid and self-employment.

The purpose of skill acquisition programme as a means of youth empowerment according to Ogundowolo (1998) is to prepare and equip the youths with appropriate skills that can be beneficial to them in future. He maintained that, ideal skill acquisition is capable of ensuring value re-orientation among the youths and transforming them into creators of wealth and employment instead of seekers. Basically, the creation of wealth and employment will lead to poverty reduction and increase of welfare status of individuals in the country.

In line with the above view point, Ogbe (1996) stated that, wealth creation acquired through youth empowerment is expected to reverse the structural weakness and imbalances in the economy by providing strategic focus and direction and inculcating in the youths the right ethics, discipline, values, hard work, honesty, respect and humility among others. To meet up with these challenges facing the youths, different skill acquisition programmers were initiated and put in place by the Federal and State governments throughout the country to instill in them the habit of acting through repetition and practice. Initially, the efforts of the government towards youths empowerment was in agricultural production but as time gone by, the idea was diversified into

agricultural, industrial and handcrafts production that can yield income and make the youths viable. In recent years, in order to achieve the desired goal, different training programmes were introduced by the Federal and State government to imbibe in the youths the culture of creativity and entrepreneurship. These training programmes are:

(1) National Directorate of Employment: The national directorate of employment is an organization set up by the federal government in 1986 to assist the youths to ensure a base in life. This according to Idachaba (2006) is achieved through workshops, seminars, industrial loan scheme and a host of others. To make this scheme a reality venture, there were diversity of training by the directorate to make the youths more viable. The training programmes among other things include:

i) **Workshop and Seminars:** In this case, the directorate organizes workshops and seminars on different trades and invites the youths to participate in such exercises. Papers are invited from both private and public sectors to enable the trainees acquire skills and knowledge that will be relevant to them in future.

ii) **On the-Job Training:** New employees of the directorate are usually assigned to specific jobs or work in shops, offices and mechanics workshops, to enhance their creative ability. Effective on-the-job training depends primarily on qualified and competent hands employed to train the youths. This type of training according to Ochiagha (1995) is helpful because it makes the trainees to master the job easily.

iii) **Off-the-Job-Training:** This type of training enables the trainees to leave their job and obtain an additional training which enable them to be acquainted with new ideas in the working environment.

The training programme according to Magbagbeola (2004) was initiated by the directorate because of the intensiveness of the training. It is believed that, after the training, the trainees get accustomed to their work easily because of past experience on the job.

(2) Programmed Instruction: Programmed instruction is the method of training which uses teaching machines, programmed books or filmstrip in training. The youths are recruited and posted to these training grounds to equip them with new training techniques that will better their future. This type of training differs from conventional training because it is mounted with information and communication technology (ICT).

(3) National Open Apprenticeship Scheme: National Open Apprenticeship Scheme according to Douli (2002) is the type of skill acquisition programme designed to help in training of unemployed youths such as school drop out to acquire marketable skills that will help them to find meaningful employment on completion of training. In the operation of National Open Apprenticeship Scheme, applicants are given forms to complete by indicating their vocational interest, location and educational background. This implies that to a large extent each applicant has a choice as to what trade he or she wants to learn. The forms according to Ochiagha (1995) are processed in Youth Employment and Vocational Skill Development (YEVSD) department at NDE headquarters. Decision to admit or reject an applicant is arrived at, after weighting the individual factors, the quota and other relevant requirements. The trainings are mostly conducted by self-employed master-craft-men and women in different trades where training is offered. Trainers are found in government owned or privately owned institutions and workshops. The training programme according to Ozoga (1985) has two components: *Theory and Practice*. Practical training is conducted five days in each week representing 80 percent of the training. Saturday is designed for theoretical training which represents 20 percent of the training. Training

according to him is by direct on-the-job apprenticeship attachment. The trainer holds the success or the failure of the scheme since he or she is responsible for imparting the required skills to the trainee and supervising all the training activities.

The most striking issue in the programme is that, the monitoring officers make periodic visits to the training establishments to evaluate training activities. These visits are needed to encourage interaction between trainers and trainees and to find out problems encountered in the course of training. Through the interactions, solutions are proffered. The trainees are evaluated at the end of the training period to ascertain the reliability of such training so as to assist in the provision of necessary instrument needed for starting the business or trade. (Ochiagha, 1995)

The unique advantage of such training is that, it exposes the trainees to various skills that can make them self-reliant and self-dependent in their area of trade. From the above explanations, it is important to note that out of the whole skill acquisition programmes initiated by the federal government over the years, the National Open Apprenticeship Scheme is the most prominent. This is because of its numerous objectives. The objectives according to Ochiagha (1995) include the following:

a) The placement of unemployed youths as apprentices in private and government establishments for a period of one to three years, depending on their chosen trade and experience.

b) It equips individual youths with skills that can make them employable.

c) It ensures that after apprenticeship registration, youths are given an orientation course that matches both their attitude and aptitude.

d) It ensures balanced and all round learning which is based on 20 percent theory and 80 percent on the job training.

e) It ensures that at all stages of training the youths are monitored and given counseling where necessary.

f) It ensures that the youths who exhibit entrepreneurial skills are given small scale business loans.

g) It provides participants with basic kits and working capital to start a self employment venture.

The open apprenticeship scheme enables many participants to set up productive business ventures which empower them economically.

(4) Subsidy Reinvestment and Empowerment Programme (SURE-P): The SURE-P was introduced in February 2012 and focuses on management and investment of federal government savings derived from proceeds accruing from the partial removal of the subsidy on petroleum products. The SURE-P is the flagship of recent efforts to provide job opportunities to graduates of tertiary institutions. It is more or less a whole range of activities and programmatic schemes, including the Graduate Internship Scheme (GIS), Community Services Scheme (CSS), Vocational Training Scheme (VTS), and Community Services, Women and Youth Empowerment (CSWYE), among others.

One of the more successful schemes of the SURE-P is the GIS, which offers unemployed graduates the opportunity to undergo a one-year internship in firms, banks, ministries, government departments and agencies, as well as in small and medium enterprises (SMEs), relevant to beneficiaries' disciplines. The purpose of GIS is to help beneficiaries acquire the

appropriate skills and practical knowledge that will make them more suitable for the job market. About 50,000 graduates were selected for the first phase of the scheme out of some 85,000 applicants. Even though around 2000 firms expressed interest in hosting graduates, only 293 firms were approved.

(5) Youth Enterprise with Innovation in Nigeria (YOU-WIN): The YOU-WIN program was designed to create job opportunities specifically, again, for graduates of tertiary institutions that elect to go into business as entrepreneurs. Simply put, participants are required to develop and execute their own business ideas that will provide jobs for themselves and other unemployed youths who may or not be graduates. By 2015, the program is expected to have provided 40,000 to 50,000 new jobs, encouraged expansion, specialization and job spinoffs of existing businesses, and enabled young entrepreneurs to have a broad professional and business network (NPC, 2013).

(6) Osun Youth Empowerment Scheme (OYES): At the state level, the government established various forms of employment-creating programs. The most prominent one is the Osun Youth Empowerment Scheme (OYES) established by the state of Osun. The scheme provides a series of employment opportunities for participants as traffic controllers, sanitation and environmental officials, security personnel, and other works and services. The World Bank has singled out the OYES scheme for its success in promoting youth employment in Nigeria and has recommended the scheme for replication by the federal and other state governments.

2.1.4.1   Types of Empowerment

Empowerment according to Kogi State Government (2004) is a way of changing the attitude and potentials of individuals to positively re-direct them to gain control over their life or situation they are in. This involves making individuals to create and produce goods and services that will help them economically. The various youths empowerment programmes so far discussed can be classified into the four main types namely, economic empowerment, productive empowerment, marketing empowerment, and skill acquisition empowerment.

1) **Economic Empowerment:** Economic empowerment according to Ogbe (1996) is the way of motivating individuals in the society to be productive and self dependent by inculcating into the individuals entrepreneurship skills such as personal business initiatives and basic skills in business development. In fact, the best foundation for any business success is to have several possibilities for creating profits. However, profit creation is determined by the choice of the business, self-concept, interest, resources, and aspirations which in turn would enable the person to achieve self-development, self-actualization and self-fulfillment.

2) **Productive Empowerment:** Productive empowerment to Idachaba (2006) said is a basic focus of entrepreneurship initiatives. It is determined by what the person trained wants to produce, how to produce and to whom those goods are produced. Personal trait and initiative will instinct in the person on what to produce which depends on the resource available. How to produce, the goods depends on the factors of production available to him. Finally, for whom such goods are produced depends on the market. Knowledge of the factors of production which determine how the goods are to be produced and to

whom they are to be produced can be imbibed mostly through training and marketing strategies.

3) **Marketing Empowerment**: Marketing of goods and services produced in any economy according to Magbagbeola (2004) is one of the crucial attributes of a businessman. This is because it creates in a businessmen or women the ability to convince a customer that what have been producing is the best. Acquisition of adequate marketing skill through training enables the entrepreneurs to market their product(s) easily. Usually, different marketing strategies are learnt and are applied to convince the customers of the need to purchase the products. The marketing strategies include effective communication, self-confidence and self-esteem.

4) **Skill Development Empowerment**: Skills are acquired as ability for individual or group of individuals to acquire more skills for the resolution of a particular situation. Youth empowerment as an act of skill development therefore signifies different creative measures of developing basic ideas through training in skills that are relevant to the social and economic survival of the nation. (Ochiagha, 1995).

The above empowerment strategies are expected to imbibe in the youths the spirit of craftsmanship and entrepreneurship which makes them job creators instead of job seekers. However, most youths in the country fall short of this empowerment either because they fail to participate in the youth empowerment schemes or because of the flaws in the implementation of the empowerment schemes which may include the followings:

i) Location of Skill Acquisitions Workshop: Ochiagha (1995) stated that most of the skill acquisition workshops are located in the   major cities of the country which may be far from the house of abode of most unemployed youths. This means that most of them who are not residence

of that environment or location are expected to rent rooms to live alone. Living alone and living far way from homes may constitute a lot of problem for the youths and the scheme all over the country.

ii) Problems of Instructors: Lack of trained and competent instructors to handle the workshops is another problem that might constitute a lot of threat to the smooth running of the scheme. According to Ogundowolo (1988) most instructors recruited for the scheme are neither experienced nor well trained to handle the scheme. Consequently, most of them cannot competently handle the programme.

iii) Lack of Money and Start-up-kits: Lack of money according to Ozoga (1985) is one of the major problems confronting the youths in the scheme. This is because most of the youths may lack pocket money and that reduce their interests in the scheme. Also provision of money and start-up-kits for take-off among the graduating apprentices might be problematic to many homes and that may militate against the youths joining the scheme.

iv) Interest of the Youths: One thing about a project is who and who are, interested and who will benefit what? To be able to ascertain who among the youths is interested in the scheme, actual census of the youths who are unemployed and who are interested in the scheme is expected to be conducted annually to make sure that the benefiting youths are those who are interested. But, from experience and available statistics, most of the youths in the rural areas are discriminated against in the recruitment of participants. Ochiagha (1995)

Youth empowerment is a process in which children and young people are encouraged to take charge of their lives. They do this by addressing their situation and then take action in order to

improve their access to resources and transform their consciousness through their beliefs, values, and attitudes. Youth empowerment aims to improve quality of life of the citizenry.

2.1.5 Livelihoods Concept

Conceptually, 'livelihoods' for this research incorporate the various entrepreneurial activities or businesses in the GSM village that engage the youth and which serve as their way of earning a living.

Chambers (1995) defines livelihoods as *'the means of gaining a living'*, while Scoones (2009) defined livelihoods, as *'combination of the resources used and the activities undertaken in order to live'*. In their paper on *Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century,* Chambers and Conway defined livelihoods as comprising *'Capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living'* (Chambers & Conway, 1992:6).

A livelihood is said to be sustainable when that particular livelihood is able to cope with and recover from stress and shocks as well as able to maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets in providing sustainable livelihoods for future generations. The concept therefore expands on how assets and capabilities, either at the community, individual or household level are utilized, maintained and improved upon in order to preserve livelihoods.

However, with regards to this study, livelihood is seen as the process through which the teeming youth are obtaining a means of living at Farm Centre GSM village, this is to say that all the people engaging in several activities at GSM village were securing their livelihood as long as they are generating income for their survival.

In simple words, livelihoods are 'means of making a living', the various activities and resources that allow people to live. Different people have different lifestyles and different ways of meeting their needs.

2.1.5.1 Motivation for Establishing Livelihood Activities

Several efforts were made by government in the process of establishing livelihood activities for the unemployed youth. Among such effort which was seen as the strategy for motivation towards establishing livelihood by government is that; the federal government of Nigeria has recently initiated the programme for reducing unemployment rate among the youths all over the country in 2018 through National Directorate of Employment (NDE). "The programme is called '76,000 Job Creation Scheme', and it was a nationwide programme used by NDE to create jobs for the teeming population of unemployed youths in Nigeria through skill acquisition. NDE outlined various skill acquisitions which they want to train the unemployed youths, so that they can become useful citizens to themselves and their families." "One of the major skills used by NDE in this regard is the production of cosmetology products; under this scheme every state is required to train 1400 unemployed youths in the production of these cosmetology products leaving a balance of 600 youths who will also be trained in other vocational skills; those other skills are under short duration such as hair dressing, bead making, computer operation, GSM repairs, sewing and fashion designing. (Vanguard, 2018).

Another effort towards establishing livelihood activities to the unemployed youths in the state is that; Kano State Government has re-stated its commitment towards completing the two vocational training centres at Rumfa College and Dawakin Tofa Local Government Area of the state. Alhaji Shehu Haruna, the Commissioner for Works, Housing, Land and Regional Planning, stated this when he led government delegation to inspect the ongoing construction

work on the two projects. He added that, the centres were being constructed with a view to establish a livelihood generating activities by empowering the teeming youth, motivate them and make them self-reliant in the state. He further explained that, Kano state government would provide two additional vocational centres in the state in order to accommodate more youth so as to empower them on various vocational skills. (The Nation newspaper, 2018).

Emeka Aginam (2010) explained that, efforts to engage a Nigerian youth in both GSM software and hardware repairs as a strategy towards establishing livelihood activities, appears to be yielding, the expected results as over 2000 Nigerian entrepreneurs engage in GSM handsets repairing at Computer Village, GSM Village and the Tinubu Computer Market in Lagos. The activities in the three villages according to him includes unlocking phones, flashing, changing GSM damaged parts and many more. Most of the young entrepreneurs in the three villages who are engaging in GSM handsets repairing, it was learnt are graduates of computer science, drop outs, school leavers and many more. He concluded that, repairing of GSM phones by these young entrepreneurs if given extra-training and tools will go a long way in not only make them self-reliance but also preparing them in global competitiveness in GSM engineering.

The Sokoto GSM village which is situated at the popular Hajiya Halima Estate in the metropolis, has remained a major source created by government as a strategy for establishing livelihood activities to the teeming youth in the state. The coming of GSM phone in Sokoto about 15 years ago has provided the opportunity for some youths to start business of their own through activities such as sales of GSM phones, GSM repairing, lamination of phones as well as trade in accessories and recharge cards. The GSM village was established in 2011 and is always a beehive of activities as hundreds of people – old, young, male and female – troop there for reasons connected to phones and their services. (Daily trust, 2017).

Another effort made by government towards establishing livelihood activities was in Enugu, where there is a bourgeoning neighborhood popularly called "GSM Village" along New Haven Market Road. It is a single lane road with multiple shops along both sides. The area has been turned into another "American Silicon Valley" or Lagos "Computer Village" of sorts, the Enugu version. It is a cluster, habouring more than 1,000 shops, specializing on sales of phones of different types, parts/accessories, and phone repairs. (Kenneth Ofoma, 2016)

Vanguardngr, (2016) reported that, when our reporter visited the GSM Village, the place was indeed, a beehive of activities, as so many residents of Enugu, including students, civil servants, businessmen, bankers and others patronized the market. The services range from phone repairs to unlocking of codes, installation of apps, and changing of original casings to different designer casings. What is amazing however, is the large number of young people, who ply the trade and majority of them university graduates! And then of course, there are those with secondary school certificates who could not continue with tertiary education due to financial constraints, and others who dropped out of either secondary school or tertiary institution for the same reason.

2.2   Historical Development of G.S.M in Nigeria

In 2001, the former president Olusagun Obasanjo introduced the Global System for Mobile (GSM) communications in Nigeria. When a person may stand at a busy Lagos street corner for 10 minutes, but cannot count the number of commuters and pedestrians both making or receiving calls and those engaging in retailing recharge cards. Mobile telephony is one of the Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) that is reshaping and revolutionizing communication in an increasingly global village. The former United Nations Secretary general Kofi Annan, points out that, "If harnessed properly, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)

have the potential to improve all aspects of our social, economic and cultural life, ICT can serve as an engine for development in the twenty-first century" Asouzu (1995).

Before the advent of Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM), the Nigeria Telecommunication Limited was saddled with the responsibility of providing means of communication basically the Landline which was bedeviled by gross inefficiency and corruption. Ekuma (2012) stated that, its sixteen years since GSM was introduced to Nigeria, the launch of GSM in 2001 liberated Nigerians from the shackles of the once powerful, but now virtually insignificant, national telecoms monopoly NITEL. NITEL insulted and humiliated Nigerians for many years with their 'wicked' style of service. So Nigerians must have breathe a sigh of relief when Econet (now Airtel) and MTN Nigeria launched their GSM mobile services in 2001.

The first GSM network provider that came on board was ECONET (now Airtel) formally launched on the 6/08/2001 and MTN Nigeria followed suit almost immediately. They were launched under the 900 and 1800 MHZ spectrum. Making a call cost N50 per minute, there was no per second billing. It was when Globacom Nigeria Limited came on board that for the first time introduced per second billing and other packages that brought healthy competition. (Stephen, 2012)

The introduction of affordable GSM Phone (Global System Mobile) into Nigeria undoubtedly has brought lots of economic benefits to the ordinary people. The usage of GSM phones has indeed opened up income generation opportunities for Nigerians ranging from the printing of recharge cards, SMS short code business, sales and repairs of GSM phones. With an estimated 80 million users of mobile phone lines in Nigeria, interested entrepreneurs can venture and make money from any of the GSM related business. This is an avenue that provides self employment for Nigerian Youths. (Stephen, 2012)

According to Asouzu (1995) the reasons behind the introduction of GSM phones in Nigeria are stipulated below:

1) **To generate employment:** GSM aids in creating employment opportunity in the country in different angles or ways such as GSM dealer i.e, those that sell GSM phone, GSM accessories, GSM repairs, those selling card, those making calls etc. In Nigeria GSM has helped to reduce the level of unemployment in the nation and thereby helping the government to develop the Nigerian economy.

2) **To create a means of efficient communication:** Today people can stay in Lagos or any other part of the world to communicate unlike in the older days of NITEL cable, when the means of communication is somehow restricted and not every individual can afford to buy NITEL phones.

3) **To reduce congestion of vehicles on the road:** Before the introduction of GSM, people travel daily on the road trying to deliver information or messages here and there and individuals spend their time and money in transportation for the purpose of delivering information. However, the issue of GSM has helped to reduce such congestion on the high way thereby enabling individual to stay at home and deliver information from one place to another.

4) **For the reduction of road accident:** Since individuals can stay at home and deliver information without being on the road, the issue of accident is reduced.

5) **To serve as a source of revenue to the government:** Taxes are paid by company owners, operators and all employees who are employed either directly or indirectly to the state and federal government. To enhance banking services. The introduction of GSM also increased the volume of services rendered by banks. Recharge cards are stored and

sold in bulk by banks thereby enabling them to charge commission and also invest the money and make little profit before submission or making returns for sales. To reduce fraud in the banking industry one can use GSM to monitor his/her account.

6) **To promote global marketing:** GSM also help to promote Global marketing. This is done by transacting business Globally or with other foreign countries through GSM phone call.

7) **To Promote International Trade:** GSM also enhances ordering of goods and services through making GSM phone calls.

8) **To enhance security:** Police can easily be contacted at any point in time in case of any problem of robbery or other related cases which may arise. To improve the services of fire services/brigade through GSM communication, the fire brigade and other agencies involved would be timely informed about any fire accident which may arise at any point in time.

9) To contribute to the development of rural areas thereby making it possible and easy for those who are in rural areas to communicate immediately with those in urban areas,in other words aid the development of rural areas.

2.3   The Impact of GSM phone and GSM Repairing on Nigerians

The use of cell phone has rapidly become an integral part of our lives and has become the source of economic growth and employment opportunities at the country level (Bakare and Gold, 2010). The concept, impact, importance and economic implication of GSM have been discussed severally and widely. Balogun, (2008) opined that the advent of GSM facilitates economic development as it provides easy and effective communication needed to stimulate and promote trade between Nigerians and its foreign patners in the world.

According to Tella (2007), GSM has emerged as an integral and essential part of the culture and life of Nigerians. It had played and is playing a significant role in communication and also helps in encouraging investment.

Okerecha (2008) opined that, the telecommunication sector has become a major tool for empowering Nigerians and with the continued inflow of massive investment and the doggedness of the industry regulator, the future looks bright. Okereocha (2008) found that over 1,000,000 Nigerians have been directly and indirectly employed by the operators. While supportive enterprise and service organization like banking, consultancies, insurance e.t.c. have themselves blossomed.

According to Soyinka (2008) mobile phone has continued to empower the poor by opening up veritable windows of wealth generation for them to get out of the scourge of poverty. He added that in many countries, mobile phones are often people's only way of telecommunication. They are addressing their specific needs and encouraging the use of mobile technology as a force of positive social and environmental changes.

Soyinka (2008) and Ndukwe (2008) reported that, the GSM business has contributed to the economy in the area of GSM repairs and recharge card printing. This has had the effect of saving Nigeria of about $150 million monthly while providing employment and new skills to the practitioners.

Omeruo (2009) stated that, looking back to what life used to be for Nigerians before the GSM evolution will give one a clear understanding of the positive impact GSM has on Nigerians. The way we used to communicate and do businesses have changed tremendously, the life of the common people has also been touched and modified in different ways. He added that, some of

the blessings of mobile communication in Nigeria have been directly or indirectly on the populace, the corporate world, business world, and the society at large.

Ekuma (2012) stated that; GSM has contributed positively in boosting economic activities in Nigeria. It has also improved the quality of living of Nigerians. Nigerians now enjoy services like mobile TV, POS (electronic payment) affordable internet services, mobile tracking services, cheaper international calls, internet banking, and mobile banking. With more people now accessing the internet, it is now making sense for businesses to go online, creating more opportunities for web developers, application developers, graphics designers, and consultants. Shops are also going online for this reason creating more business for the financial services and logistics industries.

In a report by Nura, the Chairman of Sokoto United GSM Village, he stated that, "From the revolving fund system we adopted, we finance the training of new entrants and give them takeoff grants as soft loans to enable them start their own businesses. Others are sponsored to further their studies. Among our members are holders of the National Certificate in Education (NCE) and diploma, whose studies were financed through our association's revolving fund. We encourage members to go to school, and after graduation, they continue with their GSM business. "Many of our members got married, acquired valuable assets and are conveniently looking after their families despite the economic downturn in the country," he disclosed. (Daily Trust Sunday, 2017)

Yanda Adamu Zubair is one of the beneficiaries sponsored for NCE programme at the Shehu Shagari College of Education, Sokoto by the association. When interviewed by Daily Trust correspondent, Zubair stated that, "After graduation I continued with my GSM repair services

since there is no other job for me. I decided to remain at the GSM Village where there is a daily uninterrupted business. "I have trained boys who are now independent and have gotten the association's support to operate on their own. "I got married and take very good care of my family. I also purchased a piece of land. My family is living fine. 'He called on the government to provide a modern GSM phone repair centre where youths can receive training and become self-employed. He also urged youths to come to the GSM Village and receive training even if they are in school, so that they can have something to fall back on. (Daily Trust Sunday, May 20, 2017)

In the opinion of Mike Okeke, another GSM technician at the Saka Tinubu where GSM phones and computer accessories are also sold, repairing GSM phones have been engaging a lot of young Nigerians who have made living worthy. For now, there is no special school before one can really begin this business. What is required is just training from those who are already doing. But, 'we need more international exposure and more tools to really enable us do it more better, he said, adding that, foreign GSM phone brands who are already in the Nigerian market can engage majority of us who are experts in the work. We have the capacity to compete favorably with our counterparts abroad or working for Nokia or other brands, he said. It would be recalled that the Ikeja computer village makes Ikeja itself stand out from other towns in Lagos. Like other well known IT markets in Lagos including GSM Village, it is unique in that it is home to the major dealers of mobile phones and computers vendors as well as their accessories. (Vanguard, 2010)

For Sunday Okolie, a GSM technician at the GSM Village, engage in GSM handsets repairing is the best thing that has happened in his life after graduating from the University of Lagos years

back. Look, it is not compulsory that one is employed by a company. One can be independent through IT which has empowered a lot young Nigerians and the rest of the world. You do not have to go any special school to learn it. You can learn it through on the job training like most boys do in this market which is very popular in GSM phones. The creative job is engaging and enterprising. I am proud of doing it. I do what my mates working in the banking and oil industry are doing, Okolie said with optimism.

In a comprehensive review of the contributions of telecommunications to development, Wojuade (2005) argued that, telecommunications can contribute to economic development in the following ways: better market information; improved transport efficiency and more distributed economic development; reduction of isolation and increase in security for villages, organizations, and people; increased connectivity to and coordination with international economic activity. It is expected that the diffusion of mobiles throughout the population of a developing nation would enable each of these factors, just as landlines have done. Mobile phones have reduced travel needs, provided better access to business information, easy contact with family members and friends. That is why the phone gets used for a wide variety of purposes, such as staying in touch with families and getting commodity prices.

Similarly, Jagun (2008) remarked that, mobile phones enable farmers to check prices in different markets before selling produce, and eventually allowing the quick and easy transfer of funds. Mobile phones seemed particularly to be valued because they were seen to substitute for unproductive travel. Examples given by Jagun, were journeys by weavers to an intermediary only to find that there were no orders available, or by an intermediary/weaver in search of a particular color of thread that proved out of stock, or other journeys where the intended visitee was absent from home. Jagun stated that, "mobile phones were seen to have reduced some of the

risks inherent in commerce. Mobile phones had reduced the number of journeys required, journeys that were seen as sources of physical risk."

This is to say that, telecommunications services boost traders contact with farmers/suppliers, reduced the need to travel, improve trade, and create informed society. His study established the fact that even those who do not own mobile phones make use of it, as they patronize pay-phone-centres to make their contact and reach others. In conclusion, both poverty and lack of information are mutually interrelated. Deployment of mobile phones does have a multi-dimensional positive impact on sustainable poverty reduction. The dissemination of information together with serving rural areas has double anti-poverty imperative. It can raise positive aspects as levels of education, efficiency, health, sense of security, and improves family and social cohesion. Mobile telephony is highly valued by the poor as a tool for strengthening social ties and for increased personal security, and that it is beginning to prove useful for enhancing business and employment opportunities.

Some of the benefits of the telecom sector as enumerated by Nwokoro (2005) includes: a narrowing of the rural–urban divide, improvement of family and social relationships, as well as a significant improvement in the security situation and corporate social responsibilities that have brought smiles to a segment of the Nigerian society. Asouzu (1995) enumerated the benefits to include communicating with distant family members, making it easier to find employment opportunities, having more options during emergency situations. Asouzu (1995), point out that there are ways in which costs and risks are being reduced and time is saved, often by substitution of journeys. Jamais (2006) asserted that, "the villager may not need a phone to live her day-today life, but if it allows ongoing contacts with her son in a city hundreds of miles away, that phone will be something she will treasure."

2.4 Challenges Facing Small Scale Business and GSM Repairing

Iwayemi (2013) stated that, despite the efforts of creating small business development agencies in Nigeria, small business continued to face the challenges that threatened their survival. He enumerated some challenges of skills acquisition, which include; lack of modern facilities and materials for training, widespread concern about poor quality training and negative public attitudes and perceptions regarding vocational education and training. He added that, the absence of the right leaders in a small business is a challenge to the success of the business. Small business owners and managers must strategize and employ the right leaders to mitigate the challenges associated with the leadership.

Nura (2017) reported that in their GSM village, some phone thieves sometimes hide under the umbrellas of their members to sell stolen items to unsuspecting buyers, especially when the owners of such spots did not come to the market. He further disclosed that undercover security agents monitor activities at the village, adding that there is a cordial relationship between the association and law enforcement agents in the state.

Chris Eze (2017) opined that GSM village was associated with theft and pickpockets individuals. He stated that no fewer than 40 people have been arrested and handed over to the police for phone theft between June 2017 and February 2018 at the GSM Technology village, Abuja.

2.5 Review of Empirical Study

Several studies or researches have been conducted on vocational skills, entrepreneurship and skills acquisition in the world. Some of which were found relevant to this study. For instance, in a research study conducted by Adofu Ocheja (2009) titled: The Conduct of Skill Acquisition and Training in Alleviating Poverty and Unemployment in Kogi State, Nigeria. Survey design was

used and the population comprised 50000 respondents from seven local government with sample of 389 respondents, descriptive statistics was adopted, and a chi-square test was employed to test the validity or otherwise of the effect of skills acquisition. The findings showed that lack of skills acquisition among youth is responsible for the high rate of unemployment in Nigeria. The findings also revealed that people who have benefitted from the skills acquisition programme can now afford the basic necessity of life. The study therefore recommended that since most of the people that benefited from the programme could afford the basic necessity of life, the government should begin to think of the way of developing the programme to the status of unemployment eradication programme.

In a study conducted by Alabi Moshood Kolawole (2012) title: Impact of the Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) on employment generation in Ilorin, Kwara State. The study made use of primary data obtained from 345 respondents from selected communities in Ilorin East, West and South Local Governments respectively in Kwara State through the copies of questionnaire administered. The data collected was analysed using descriptive statistics and a linear regression model. The outcome of the empirical investigations showed that the Global System for Mobile Communication indeed contributed immensely in providing several jobs, especially in the informal sector, and income for the individual household members who were either unemployed or underpaid in their former jobs. The study suggests that if Government could replicate the deregulation policy of the telecommunication sector in other sectors of the economy, it would go a long way in providing more employment opportunities.

In another research study conducted by Ogundele (2005) titled: The Model of Entrepreneurship for National Development, showed that, entrepreneurship can result in positive changes which can lead to a great and dynamic economy in Nigeria in 21st century. The model showed the

process for the education, training and development programme that are expected to produce the desired changes in the individuals and groups behaviour, which will in turn lead to positive improvement in the economy of the society. At the micro level of the model, focus is on the personality of the individual or entrepreneur. The issues of focus at this level are the fundamental characteristics of the individual. They are based partly on the physical make-up of the individuals and the mental capacity which will set some limits as to the types of the opportunities that could be exploited by him/her. Others are the individual's attitudes, motivations and needs as a member of a family and the general society. Training and development are expected to positively help in reducing areas of shortcomings which will lead to improved performance in entrepreneurship practice. The intermediate level relates to supportive institutions and agencies that could further mould the entrepreneurs or individuals, by equipping them with more practically oriented skills and competencies for improve performance. The assumptions are that existing or practicing entrepreneurs could perform better when exposed to relevant education, training and development and non- entrepreneurs could be developed to become active entrepreneurs or self-employed.

In a study conducted by Ebikabowei Benake (2013) title: The Effects of the GSM Phone on the Socio-economic Life of the Rural Dwellers in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. The study adopted a semi-structured interview method. The study covered nine villages selected from Delta and Bayelsa States in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. Convenience sampling technique was used to select 129 respondents who voluntarily agreed to participate in the study. The interview was tape recorded and the information collected from the tape recordings were transcribed and coded. Similar viewpoints toward the same question were put together for the analysis. The findings of the study revealed that the mobile phone has brought immerse socio-economic

impact on the rural dwellers in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. The study revealed that mobile phone use enable the rural dwellers to communicate with family members and friends in urban areas; relatives in urban areas send recharge cards for them to sell for money instead of travelling to meet them, and Call Center Operators become self-employed and through that make a living. The participants mentioned challenges such as stealing of mobile phones, and unskilled persons repairing phones in rural areas. The introduction of mobile phones has lead to reduction of rural–urban migration by many jobless youths.

In another study conducted by Enyogai O.S. (2012) title; Skills acquisition programmes and Economic Empowerment of Youths in Aniocha North L.G.A in Delta State. The population of the study cut across 12 communities that make up the L.G.A. and the Sample size comprised six communities from which 340 respondents was used for the study. Simple Random Sampling was adopted and the instrument for data collection was questionnaire and oral interview. The validity of the instrument was ascertained by subjecting it to experts in the department of psychology in Delta state Polytechnic and the reliability of the instrument was arrived at 0.60 reliability index using Crounch back alfa method. The data was analysed using simple percentage and frequency count. The findings revealed that majority of the youths have benefited from the programme. Based on the findings, the researcher recommended that, there is need to upgrade the various skills acquisition centres with modern equipments.

Furthermore, in a study conducted by Uduak (2016) titled: Skills Acquisition and Unemployment Reduction in Akwa Ibom, Nigeria. The study which had used 141 Sample Size and data was obtained from both primary and secondary sources. The findings showed how unemployment problem is tackled through Skills Acquistion in Akwa Ibom by recommending

more spread of National Directorate of Employment training centres to all local government in the state.

In addition, Ogundele, Akingbade, and Akinlabi (2012) stated that, the contribution of Skill Acquisition and training on unemployment reduction through youths empowerment and social welfare service improvement will be much significant if encouraged at all levels in the state especially at local and community level. This is closely related to the opinion held by Ohize and Muhammed (2009) who opined that, non-governmental organization can play a vital role in training and skills acquisition.

Akpama (2011) also observed that, acquisition of vocational skills lead to a significant reduction of poverty among young adults who participated in skills acquisition programmes. Entrepreneurial studies are inter-disciplinary training that focuses on the tools needed to start a new business or vocation. As Nigeria is fast becoming a predominantly youthful society with high rate of unemployment, it requires training the youths in entrepreneurship skills in technical vocational education and training to tackle unemployment which has reached alarming proportions.

2.6. Summary of Literature Review and Uniqueness of the Study

The review of related literature in this study started with conceptual framework for the study, where some concepts as related to the study were discussed. However, in the review of empirical study, the researcher was able to present some research studies conducted by some researchers related to this study in which the researcher was able to summarize the following findings and opinions made by the scholars.

Adofu and Oheja (2009) findings showed that lack of skills acquisition among youth is responsible for the high rate of unemployment in Nigeria. While Alabi (2012) findings revealed that GSM contributed immensely in providing several jobs, especially in the informal sector. Ogundele (2005) finding showed that entrepreneurship can result in positive changes which can lead to a great and dynamic economy in Nigeria in 21st century. Ebikabowei and Benake (2013) findings revealed how mobile phone has brought immerse socio-economic impact on the rural dwellers. While Enyogai (2012) findings showed how majority of youths have benefited from skills acquisition programme. Uduak (2016) findings showed how unemployment problem is tackled through Skills Acquisition.

Ogundele, Akingbade, and Akinlabi (2012) Opined that, Skill Acquisition will lead to the reduction of youth unemployment if encouraged at all the level in the state especially at local and community level. While, Ohize and Muhammed (2009) opined that, nongovernmental organization can play a vital role in training and skill acquisition. Akpama (2011) also observed that acquisition of vocational skills lead to a significant reduction of poverty among young adults.

Several scholarly works had been presented in the empirical review of this study on skills acquisition and entrepreneurship, which were found different from this study. The differences were found in the area of population of the study, sample size and instrument adopted to collect the data. The study adopted closed ended questionnaire instrument, and the sample size used was 375 selected out of a total population of 15, 138. However, the studies reviewed are found similar to this one because they are all aimed at promoting vocational skills acquisition of different types, whereas this study is specifically conducted on GSM repairers only. Based on this therefore, this study is said to be unique from all of the above ones been presented.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology used in conducting this research. It was concerned with demonstrating how the researcher went about in making the research. The chapter involve among others, the following subheadings: Research Design, Population and sample for the study, Sample Size and Sampling Procedure, Research instrument, Validity of the Instrument, Reliability of the Instrument, Procedure for Data Collection and Method of Data Analysis.

3.1   Research Design

In conducting this research, descriptive survey design was adopted by the researcher, because Survey research design is used as a method of collecting information about a large population and it is the research design in which few individuals or items from entire population are studied. Mbeza and Orodho (2006), affirm that, descriptive design is used to describe some aspects or characteristics of human population such as opinions, attitudes, beliefs or even knowledge of certain phenomenon. The design is useful in describing the characteristics of a large population and make use of large samples. Mugenda (2006) note that, descriptive design is probably the best method available to social scientists and other educators who are interested in collecting the original data for the purpose of describing certain phenomena or characteristics linked to a population or sample which may not be possible to observe directly. Therefore, the reason for selecting survey research design is to reach the target population and elicit information from the respondents so as to determine the impact of GSM repairing on the livelihood of youth at Farm Centre GSM Global Village, Kano.

3.2   Population and Sample for the study

3.2.1 Population of the study:

The population of this study consists of members of GSM repairs at Farm Centre GSM Global Village Tarauni LGA, Kano State. The total population stood at 15, 138 youth involved in various activities of GSM repairing in the whole village. (Source: A Document of membership registration)

3.2.2   Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Sample in this study was drawn using the table for determining sample size by Kreice and Morgan (2006). According to the table, a population of 15,138, a sample of 375 subjects will be adequate. This is because the researcher cannot cover all the total population, which is why there is need to adopt a simple number that can be controlled for adequate representation.

The sampling procedure used for this study was Simple Random Sampling (SRS), for effective representation. In the process, the researcher make used of table of random number.

3.3.   Research Instruments

The instrument used for this study was a questionnaire which was constructed based on the purpose of the study. The instrument is called "GSM Repairing and Youth Livelihood Questionnaire" (GRYLQ). It is the researcher made instrument which contained five sections, A,B,C,D and E. Section A provides detail on demographic data of the respondents, the section has three items; Age of the respondents, Marital Status and Qualification. The section B elicited information to answer the first research question comprising seven items, Section C answered research question two, which comprises nine items, while section D answered research question

three which contained eight items and Section E answered research question four, and the section comprised seven items. The instrument was two options; True and Not True.

3.4   Validation of the Research Instrument

3.4.1   Validity of the Instrument

The instrument was validated through content validity in relation to the research objectives by three experts including the supervisor, one from the area of test and measurement and two from Adult and Non-formal education at Faculty of Education, Bayero University, Kano.

In the process of validation, it was suggested by one of the experts that, the four options Likert scale adopted in this study has to be change as; True, Undecided and Untrue. He did some editorial work on the instrument and finally recommended that all items were corrected to enhance content validity.

In the second validation process, the expert suggested the merge of some question items that looks similar. He also did some editorial work as well and recasting of some sentences and removal of some question items to make the instrument valid enough. He recommended that, the instrument is good enough to generate the data that will answer research questions.

As for the third validation process, where the expert happen to be the supervisor, he suggested the removal of undecided option from the scale and changed the Untrue to Not True, therefore, the instrument appears with only two options. Finally, the comments from the validations led to some minor modifications before the instrument was put into the final use. The instrument was then re-structured on two point rating scales of True and Not True. The observations and comments by the three experts gave the work a better focus.

3.4.2 Reliability of the Instrument

The validated version of the instrument was trial tested to ascertain the reliability of the instrument using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) formula. Test – re – test method was employed to compute the correlation coefficient to establish the extent to which the contents of the questionnaire were consistent in eliciting the same responses every time the instrument is administered. In the process, the researcher administered fifty (50) copies of the instrument at Bata GSM village, and after two weeks, the same number of instruments was administered again at the same Bata GSM village. The two set of instruments collected from the respondents were coded into SPSS software and correlate to obtain the reliability index. Internal consistency of the correlation coefficient where (r) value of 0.67 was respectively obtained and considered high enough to judge the reliability of the instruments. In view of the reliability index obtained, the instrument was found reliable for this study.

3.5   Administration of Research Instrument

The researcher while administering the instrument employed and trained three research assistants on how to distribute the instrument and how to assist some respondents to understand the question items. These research assistants helped in the distribution and retrieval of information from the respondents. In the administration process, the researcher visited the Farm Centre GSM village for up to three times as a familiarization exercise and formal introduction via a written letter from the department indicating the purpose of the study and made it clear to the leaders of the market that there would be no compulsion to participate in the study and the gathering of data will not affect their daily activities in any way.

The visit helped the researcher to understand well the activities and the schedule of the Farm Centre GSM village. The researcher then made appropriate appointment with the leaders of the market and fixed appropriate time for conducting the exercise.

The administration of the instrument was done using table of random number, which was use for selecting the respondents. The data collection process lasted for three weeks, where on each day, eighteen instruments were administered, and while administering the instrument, the researcher and research assistants guide the respondents on the variables that were not so cleared to them and this also helped in not loosing single of the instrument being administered.

3.6   Method of Data Analysis:

The data collected in this study was analyzed using frequency counts, percentage and mean of score using statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 20. The options of the instrument which are True and Not True were given value of 2 and 1 respectively. Where the True is equal to 2 and Not True is equal to 1. Therefore, the overall mean of the responses is (1.5) that is 2+1 = 3, and 3/2 = (1.5). This is decided as; all research questions with mean score of 1.5 and above were regarded as accepted, while those with mean score below 1.5 was not accepted.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter deals with data analysis and discussion of the results findings. From the topic, the purpose of the study was to identify the impact of GSM repairs on the livelihood of the youth at Farm Centre GSM village. The results from the data collected and presented in accordance with the research questions and data were analyzed using frequency count, percentage and mean of scores using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.

4.1 Data Analysis

In this part, the demographic data of respondents collected contained about age, qualification and marital status. Each variable was presented and analyzed separately as shown in table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1 Demographic Data of Respondents

AGE OF RESPONDENTS			
VARIABLES	**F**	**%**	**Mean**
15-24	94	25.1	
25-34	163	43.5	
35-44	75	20.0	2.21
45-54	33	8.8	
55-Above	10	2.7	
TOTAL	**375**	**100**	
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION			
VARIABLES	**F**	**%**	**Mean**
Primary	35	9.3	
SSCE	133	35.5	
OND/HND	101	26.9	2.88
Degree/HND	54	14.4	
Others	52	13.9	
TOTAL	**375**	**100**	
MARITAL STATUS			
VRIABLES	**F**	**%**	**Mean**
Single	164	43.7	
Married	196	52.3	1.61
Separated	15	4.0	
TOTAL	**375**	**100**	

Source: Field Work (2018)

The table 4.1 above showed the demographic data of the respondents in which the age group of the respondents revealed that 25-34 years category has the highest number of respondents 163 (43.5%) this is followed by 15-24 years of age group 94 (25.1%) and 34-44 years 75 (20.0%). This shows that about (90%) of the respondents fall between 15-44 years of age.

The table also shows that majority of the respondents 133 (35.5%) obtained SSCE as their highest educational qualification, followed by OND/NCE 101 (26.9%) and Degree/HND 54 (14.4%), primary 52 (13.9%) while 35 (9.3%) of the respondents have selected other type of education not among the list provided by the researcher. Also the table revealed that majority among the respondents are married 196 (52.3%) and single are 164 (43.7%) only 15 (4.0%) are separated with their wives. This indicated that more than half of the respondents who are obtaining a living at farm centre are married.

4.2 Analysis of Research Questions

4.2.1 Research Question One: What are the GSM repair activities in Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni L.G.A. Kano State?

Table 4.2 GSM Repairs Activities in Farm Centre GSM village

VARIABLES	TRUE		NOT TRUE		TOTAL	%	Mean
	F	%	F	%			
Hardware (GSM repair with hand) is among the GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM village.	272	72.5	103	27.5	375	100%	1.73
Software (GSM repair with computer) is among the GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM village.	281	74.9	94	25.1	375	100%	1.75
Phone lamination is among the GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM village.	272	72.5	103	27.5	375	100%	1.73
Phone re-casing is among the GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM village.	286	76.3	89	23.7	375	100%	1.76
Phone unlocking is among the GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM village.	288	76.8	87	23.2	375	100%	1.77
Flashing of phone is among the GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM village.	297	79.2	78	20.8	375	100%	1.79
Installation of application is among the GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM village.	313	83.5	62	16.5	375	100%	1.83
GRAND MEAN = 1.76							

The table 4.2 above showed the activities in Farm Centre GSM Global village in which majority of the respondents agreed with all the variables in table 4.2 above as being the activities of GSM villages. Where 272 (72.5%) of the respondents agreed that hardware is among GSM repair activities, 281 (74.9%) of the respondents agreed that software is among GSM repair activities, 272 (72.5%) of the respondents also agreed that phone lamination is among the activities. However, 286 (76.3%) of the respondents have agreed that phone re-casing is also among the activities, 288 (76.8%) of the respondents agreed that phone unlocking is among GSM repair activities, 297 (79.2%) have also agreed that flashing of phone is among GSM repair activities and lastly 313 (83.5%) of the respondents agreed that installation of application is also among GSM repair activities. This clearly shows that all the activities itemized in the table were really being practiced at Farm Centre GSM village and they are the activities of GSM repairs. This is to say that the decision was accepted because the mean score has reach 1.76 which is above 1.5

4.2.2 Research Question Two: What are the motivational factors that drive the youth into GSM repairs activities in Farm Centre GSM village Tarauni L.G.A, Kano State?

Table 4.3 Motivational Factors of GSM Repair

VARIABLES	TRUE		NOT TRUE		TOTAL	%	Mean
	F	%	F	%			
Fear of unemployment motivates youth to join GSM repairs.	310	82.7	62	16.5	375	100%	1.81
Desire for independence motivates youth to join GSM repairs.	295	78.7	77	20.5	375	100%	1.77
Peer Group influence makes youth to join GSM repairs.	276	73.6	99	26.4	375	100%	1.74
Frequent visit to GSM village motivates youth to join GSM repairs.	286	76.3	89	23.7	375	100%	1.76
Search of means of livelihood is a motivational factor for youth joining GSM repair practice.	321	85.6	54	14.4	375	100%	1.86
Government incentives motivate youth to join GSM repairs activity.	150	40.0	225	60.0	375	100%	1.29
Parent influence motivates their children to engage in GSM repairs.	137	36.5	238	63.5	375	100%	1.25
Females also get motivated to engage in GSM repair at Farm Centre GSM village.	47	12.5	328	87.5	375	100%	1.00
Non-Governmental Organisation motivates youth	50	13.3	325	86.7	375	100%	1.03

(GSM repairers) by giving them financial assistance at Farm Centre.							
GRAND MEAN = 1.50							

***Source:** Field Work (2018)*

The table 4.3 above showed that a significant number of the respondents 310 (82.7%) believed that fear of unemployment motivate the youth to join GSM repair practice. However, 295 (78.7%) of the respondents agreed with the statement that desire for independence is another motivating factor leading youth into GSM repair activities. The table 4.3 also revealed that 276 (73.6%) of the respondents believed that peer group influence motivate youth to join GSM repair practice. However, 286 (76.3%) of the respondents observed that frequent visit to the GSM village by some youth motivate them to join the practice. Lastly, the table 4.3 revealed that 321 (85.6%) of the respondents agreed that search of means of livelihood is also motivate the youth to join GSM repair practice. This indicated that the unemployment factor is really disturbing majority of the youth which is leading them joining GSM repair practices. However, a large number of youth need to have independence in the world of work, therefore their desire for that independence led them to embrace GSM repair, because they don't want wait for Government to provide them with white collar jobs. Some GSM repairers were influenced by their friends who are already in the practice, and some is because of their regular visitation to GSM market that's how they developed interest and join the practice. The table shows that parents do not play a significant role towards motivating their children to join the practice, and female were also not encouraged to partake in the practice of GSM repairs at Farm Centre. There is also low or no motivation on the part of NGO's based on the results on the table. However, despite the rejection on these three last variables on the table by the respondents, the mean score has still reached 1.50; therefore the decision was also accepted.

4.2.3 Research Question Three: What is the impact of GSM repair on the livelihood of youth in Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni L.G.A, Kano State?

Table 4.4 Impact of GSM Repair on the livelihood of youth

VARIABLES	TRUE		NOT TRUE		TOTAL	%	Mean
	F	%	F	%			
GSM repair at Farm Centre is a reliable source of income generation for youth.	247	65.9	128	34.1	375	100%	1.64
GSM phone repair is a source of employment opportunities for youth at Farm Centre GSM village.	221	58.9	154	41.1	375	100%	1.54
GSM phone repair at Farm Centre GSM village, contributes towards economic growth of the community.	320	85.3	55	14.7	375	100%	1.89
Many of the youth rely totally on GSM repair for their survival.	307	81.9	68	18.1	375	100%	1.79
Some youth become self-employed through GSM repairing activities at Farm Centre GSM global village.	245	65.3	130	34.7	375	100%	1.62
Some youth (GSM repairers) feed their family through GSM repairs.	258	68.8	117	31.2	375	100%	1.69
Some youth (GSM repairers) generate about 1000 to 2000 daily at Farm Centre GSM village.	307	81.9	68	18.1	375	100%	1.81
Some youth (GSM repairers) generate about 3000 and above daily at Farm Centre GSM village.	313	83.5	62	16.5	375	100%	1.83
GRAND MEAN = 1.72							

Source: *Field Work (2018)*

The table 4.4 above revealed that the respondents have agreed with all variables in the table as the impact of GSM repair. Where 247 (65.9%) of the respondents were of the view that GSM repair is a reliable source of income generation. 221 (58.9%) of the respondents agreed that GSM repair is a source of employment to the youth. However, a significant number of the respondents, 320 (85.3%) observed that GSM repair contribute significantly towards economic growth of the community. While 307 (81.9%) of the respondents believed that many among the youth GSM

repairers relies heavily on GSM repair for their survival. 245 (65.3%) of the respondents agreed that some youth become self-employed through GSM repair. However, 258 (68.8%) of the respondents were of the view that many among the GSM repairers feed their family from GSM repair practice. Lastly, on the issue of income generation, 307 (81.9%) of the respondents observed that some youth (GSM repairers) generate 1000 to 2000 daily and 313 (83.5%) of the respondents were of the view that some GSM repairs generate about 3000 and above daily. Having seeing that all the variables were accepted by the respondent, and the mean score has reached 1.72 which is above 1.5; with this, the decision was accepted, meaning that GSM repairs has a significant impact on the lives of youth practicing it.

4.2.4 Research Question Four: What are the challenges faced by youth in GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni L.G.A, Kano State?

Table 4.5 Challenges faced by Youth in GSM repairs

VARIABLES	TRUE		NOT TRUE		TOTAL	%	Mean
	F	%	F	%			
Lack of modern tools is a challenge faced by youth (GSM repairers) at Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni.	266	70.9	109	29.1	375	100%	1.69
Rampant pick pocket practiced by some people is a problem faced at Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni.	272	72.5	103	27.5	375	100%	1.73
The Sale and purchase of stolen GSM phone is among the challenges faced at Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni.	268	71.5	107	28.5	375	100%	1.70
Many among the thieves at Farm Centre disguise as GSM repairers.	92	24.5	283	75.5	375	100%	1.33
Lack of formal recognition by government is a factor preventing the development of GSM repairs activity.	297	79.2	77	20.5	375	100%	1.79
Lack of formal training programme by government is also a challenge to youth at Farm Centre GSM Village	290	77.3	85	22.7	375	100%	1.77
Leadership in the market association is not	273	72.	102	27.	375	100%	1.74

satisfactory.		8	2			
GRAND MEAN = 1.67						

Source: Field Work (2018)

From the table 4.5 above, 266 (70.9%) of the respondents observed that lack of modern tools constitute a challenge faced by GSM repairers at Farm Centre GSM village. However, the table revealed that 272 (72.5%) of the respondents were of the view that rampant pick-pocket by some people at Farm Centre GSM village is also a challenge being faced. That table shows that 268 (71.5%) of the respondents believed that sales and purchase of stolen GSM phones is among the challenges faced at Farm Centre GSM village. However, the table also showed that 297 (79.2%) of the respondent agreed that lack of formal recognition by government is a factor preventing the development of GSM repairs activity. While 290 (77.3%) of the respondents also agreed that lack of formal training programme organized by government is another challenge faced at the Farm Centre GSM village and lastly, 273 (72.8%) of the respondents observed that leadership in the market is not satisfactory, therefore it's also among the challenges at the GSM villages. As all the variables were accepted with rejection of only one which signifies that at Farm Centre GSM village, there are those challenges disturbing the practitioners. However, based on the average mean of score which has reached 1.67 the decision was accepted.

4.3   Summary of Findings

From the analysis of the data, the study has the following findings:

1. The activities of GSM repairs at Farm Centre GSM global village were hardware repair (GSM repair with hand), Software repair (using computer), lamination of phones, phone re-casing, phone unlocking, flashing of phone as well as installation of application on GSM phones.

2. Factors that motivate youth into GSM repair are, fear of unemployment, desire for independence, Peer group influence, frequent visit to GSM village and search of means of livelihood.

3. The impact of GSM repairing on the livelihood of youth a Farm Centre GSM village includes income generation, employment opportunities for youth, economic growth of the community, means of living, self-employed and feeding the family.

4. Among the challenges facing GSM repair practice at Farm Centre are lack of modern tools, rampant pick pocket, sales and purchase of stolen GSM phones.

4.4   Discussion of Findings

The first finding of this study which was on GSM repair activities in Farm Centre GSM village revealed that the activities were Hardware and Software repairs, lamination, re-casing, unlocking and flashing of phones as well as installation of application. However, all these were among the aspect of vocational skills acquisition in which the practitioners acquire the skills through informal interactions.

The finding however, is similar with the findings of Alabi (2012) which revealed that GSM contributed immensely in providing several jobs, especially in the informal sector. It is also similar with training and development for small business ownership as revealed in the study conducted by Ogundele (2005) on the model of entrepreneurship, which shows how training and development produce the desired changes in the individual and groups behavior. In addition, the finding is in line with the finding of Emeka (2010) who found out that at the computer village, GSM village and Tinibu computer market in Lagos the activities of GSM repairs includes Unlocking, flashing and Changing damaged parts and many more. This corresponded with the finding of Rakiya (2017), which said that, Sokoto GSM village is a beehive of activities such as

sales of GSM phones, GSM repairing, Lamination of phones as well as trade in accessories and recharge cards.

Therefore, the finding was accepted as seen that all the variables were agreed by the respondents to be the activities in Farm Centre GSM village and the scholarly works supported the findings in various ways. Emeka (2010) added that, effort to engage a Nigerian youth in both GSM software and hardware repair activities for job creation and global competitive manpower appears to be expanding. This is to say that the finding is really among the sources of obtaining a livelihood among the youth at Farm Centre GSM village, as Livelihood for this study incorporates the various skills acquisition activities in GSM village that engage the youth and which serve as their way of earning a living. Bayode (1994) stated that, skills acquisition is geared towards the production of the educated man who can effectively work with his head, heart and hands. GSM repair included a number of activities which can be referred to as skills acquisition activities that enable an individual to earn a lasting living. Based on this, the finding was therefore accepted.

Regarding the second finding of this study which is on motivational factors that drives the youth into GSM repairs activities. Majority of the respondents have agreed that the motivational factors of GSM repairs leading youth into the practice include; fear of unemployment, desire for independence, peer group influence, frequent visit to GSM village and search of means of livelihood.

All these variables were right because, the findings is in line with the finding of Adofu and Oheja (2009) which revealed that lack of skills acquisition among youth is responsible for the high rate of unemployment in Nigeria. The finding is also in line with finding of Uduak (2016) which showed how unemployment problem is tackle through skills acquisition. The result also reveals

that, the desire for independence which is personal attributes for individual is among motivational factors. This is also relevant to the opinion of Gartner (1989) who referred personal attributes as traits approach, which according to him, personal attributes drives individual in establishing business. Personal attribute places emphasis on desire for self achievement, risk taking behavior, ambition, desire for independence, and taking responsibility among others.

However, from the analysis, peer group influence frequent visit to GSM village and search for means of livelihood were generally accepted by the respondents as among factors motivating youth to join GSM repair practice. This finding is backed up with finding of Taorming and Lao (2007) who noted that ''pull factor'' are those driving forces that make the desire for startup attractive, such as the desire to have own time at work.

The findings also shows that many among the youth GSM repairers were attracted into the practice as a results of the influence of their friends and some is because of their regular visit to GSM village, makes them developed interest and join the practice. From the analysis, as revealed in the table, parents do not play significant roles towards motivating their children to join GSM repair practice, it is might be because they are not aware of the significant of GSM repairs and NGO's as well do not contribute towards motivating the youth in terms of GSM repair practice. Lastly, the table also revealed that females were not being encouraged to involve in GSM repairs at Farm Centre GSM village.

As for the third finding which revealed the impacts of GSM repairs to youth at Farm Centre GSM village, which include income generation, employment opportunities for youth, economic growth of the community, means of living, self-employment and feeding the family. GSM repair is believed to be a source of employment opportunities for youth and also contribute to economic growth and development of the nation. As being the aspect of skills acquisition, GSM repairs have significant

impact especially with regards to employment opportunities for the unemployed youth. In a study presented in the empirical review, conducted by Adofu and Ocheja (2009) it was revealed that people who have benefited from the skills acquisition programme can now afford the basic necessity of life. The findings of this study is supported with the findings of Ebikabowei and Benake (2013) which revealed how mobile phone has brought immerse socio-economic impact on the rural dwellers. It was also in line with the findings of Enyogai (2012) which shows how majority of youth have benefited from skills acquisition programme.

However, in another research study conducted by Chibueze (2009), the study showed that there is significant relationship between vocational skills acquisition and employment generation. This is to say that GSM repairers are self-reliant and self-employed people. Okereocha (2008) found out that over 1,000 000 Nigerians have been directly and indirectly employed by the operators. Soyinka (2008) stated that, mobile phone has continued to empower the poor by opening up veritable windows of wealth generation for them to get out of the scourge of poverty. Soyinka (2008) reported that the GSM business has contributed to the economy in the area of GSM repairs and recharge card printing. This has had the effect of saving Nigeria of about ($150) million dollars monthly while providing employment and new skills to the practitioners. This finding is right because it is observed that, GSM repairs has a significant impact on the livelihood of people practicing it, and many of the youth depends on the practice to survive and feed their family.

As for the fourth finding, which revealed the challenges facing the youth GSM repairs at Farm Centre GSM Village, the result on the table 4.5 have shown the general acceptance of all the variables by the respondents. The major challenges include; lack of modern tools, pick-pocketing which is practised by some people, sales and purchase of stolen items, and poor leadership at the GSM village. This finding is in line with the findings of Iwayemi (2013) who enumerated lack of modern facilities and materials as challenges facing skills acquisitions programmes in some places. However, the findings of Chris Eze (2017) revealed that GSM villages were associated with theft and pickpocket individuals. He added that, no fewer than 40 people have been arrested for phone theft between June 2017 and February, 2018 at Abuja GSM Technology.

In addition, Nura of Sokoto GSM village reported that some phone thieves use to hide under the umbrella of their members to sell stolen items. However, on leadership issue in the GSM village,

Obiwuru (2011) opined that, the absence of the right leaders in a small business is a challenge to the success of the business. This is to conclude that the Youth (GSM Repairers) are faced by a number of challenges in GSM repairing activities. The finding is right because all the variables were being accepted by the respondents and most of the challenges are obviously being found associated with many types of skills acquisition.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1   Summary

From the background to the study, it was clearly pointed out that many youth are faced with challenges regarding unemployment. However, the researcher while stating the problem highlighted how GSM repair was considered as a solution to unemployment issues surrounding the youths. The objectives of the study were clearly presented with corresponding research questions, the significance of the study, scope and delimitation of the study as well as operational definition of some terms. The review of related literature started with conceptual framework of the study, where the concept of youth, entrepreneurship, skills acquisition, youth empowerment as well as livelihood concept were fully discussed. The review proceeded with discussion on historical development of GSM in Nigeria, Impact of GSM phones on Nigerians, Challenges facing small scale businesses and GSM repairing. However, in the review of empirical study, five studies have been presented in relation to this research from which uniqueness of the study was developed.

Descriptive survey research design was adopted because of its suitability to this study, and a sample of 375 subjects out of the entire population of 15,138 were selected and used for this study. Data was collected using questionnaire instrument which was validated by experts and the reliability of the instrument was obtained before the instrument was put into the final use.

In the analysis of data, the researcher while making the analysis has used frequency count, percentage and mean of score, using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS, version 20). Some of the findings of the study revealed that; GSM repairs activities at Farm Centre includes

Hardware and Software repairs, Phone lamination and phone unlocking among others. The findings also revealed that income generations, self-employment and feeding the family were among the impact of GSM repairing. Finally, the researcher offered some recommendations which are all in line with the findings of this study.

5.2   Conclusion

Generally the finding of this study indicated that GSM repair is one of the skills acquisition activities in which the youth were being economically empowered. It was also discovered that GSM repairs contributes greatly towards nation's development. Specifically however, as revealed by the findings, several activities exist at Farm Centre GSM village ranging from hardware repair, software repair, phone lamination, unlocking and re-casing of mobile phone. However, fear of unemployment, desire for independence and peer group influence were the motivating factors driving the youths into GSM repairs. While regarding the impact of GSM repair, it was revealed from the findings that GSM repair is a reliable source of income generation, economic growth of the country. However, the study further identified the following as challenges faced by youth (GSM repairers) at Farm Centre, as; lack of modern tools, rampant pick pocketing by some bad elements among people as well as poor leadership. The challenges have slowed down the activities at the farm centre because many people are afraid of these delinquent behaviors. Finally, the findings reveal that GSM repairs has significant impact on the livelihood of youth practising it and it is reliable source of poverty reduction through which the youth are becoming self-employed.

5.3   Recommendations

In line with the findings of this research, the following recommendations were made:

1) Kano State Government should invite experts from foreign countries to offer special training to the youth GSM repairers in order to make them perform as efficiently and diligently as possible. Thereby going hand in hand with modern trend of technological activities related to GSM repairs practice which will help in yielding maximum benefits.

2) Wealthy people and other stake holders in Kano State should come into the sector of GSM repairs and makes their contributions, be it financially or by providing repairing tools, accessories and conducive environment. This will motivate the unemployed youth to join the practice and this will make the GSM village to be more attractive and promising to youth.

3) The leadership of the market (GSM village) should liaise with Kano State chamber of commerce to serve as avenues through which more revenue will accrue to the state. Therefore, more youth will become self employed and more additional impact will be realized.

4) Kano State Government should take part and assist in curtailing many socio-economic problems associated with GSM village and reducing crimes among youth in vocational centres. In this regard, the leaders of the markets should liaise with security agents of the state in controlling some identified challenges.

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APPENDIX I

<div align="right">

Department of Adult Education and
Community Services,
Faculty of Education,
Bayero University Kano.
Kano State.
22/11/2018

</div>

Dear Respondents,

GSM REPAIR AND YOUTH LIVELIHOOD QUESTIONNAIRE (GRYLQ)

I' am a postgraduate student from Bayero University, Kano, carrying out a research on the topic titled; *"Impact of GSM repair on the Livelihood of Youth at Farm Centre GSM Global Village, Tarauni: Implication for Non-Formal Education"*

This questionnaire was designed to serve as the instrument for data collection, from the respondents. Therefore, all information given by you will be used for research purpose and will be treated with confidentiality. You are required to indicate by ticking the appropriate alternatives from the options provided.

Thank You

<div align="right">

Yours faithfully,

</div>

Umar Ahmad Shuaib

SPS/15/MAD/00035

SECTION (A)

(Demographic Data of Respondents)

Please indicate by ticking [√] the appropriate alternative

1) **What is your Age?**
   (a) 15 – 24 [   ]   1
   (b) 25 – 34 [   ]   2
   (c) 35 – 44 [   ]   3
   (d) 45 – 54 [   ]   4
   (e) 55 and above [   ]   5

2) **What is your highest educational Qualification?**
   (a) Primary [   ]   1
   (b) SSCE [   ]   2
   (c) OND/NCE [   ]   3
   (d) Degree/HND [   ]   4
   (e) Others [   ]   5

3) **What is your Marital Status?**
   (a) Single [   ]   1
   (b) Married [   ]   2
   (c) Separated [   ]   3

SECTION (B)
GSM Repair Activities in Farm Centre GSM Village.

SN	VARIABLES	2 True	1 Not True
1.	Hardware (GSM repair with hand) is among the GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM village.		
2.	Software (GSM repair with computer) is among the GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM village.		

3.	Phone lamination is among the GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM village.		
4.	Phone re-casing is among the GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM village.		
5.	Phones unlocking is among the GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM village.		
6.	Flashing of phones is among the GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM village.		
7.	Installation of application is among the GSM repair activities at Farm Centre GSM village.		

SECTION C
Motivational Factors of GSM Repair.

SN	VARIABLES	2 True	1 Not True
8.	Fear of unemployment motivates youth to join GSM repairs.		
9.	Desire for independence motivates youth to join GSM repairs.		
10.	Peer group influence makes youth to join GSM repairs.		
11.	Frequent visit to GSM village motivates youth to join GSM repairs.		
12.	Search of means of livelihood is a motivational factor for youth joining GSM repair practice.		
13.	Government incentives motivate youth to join GSM repairs activity.		
14.	Parents influence motivates their children to engage in GSM repairs.		
15.	Females also get motivated to engage in GSM repair at Farm Centre GSM village.		
16.	Non-Governmental Organisation motivates youth (GSM repairers) by giving them financial assistance at Farm Centre.		

SECTION D
Impact of GSM Repair on the Livelihood of Youth at Farm Centre GSM Village.

SN	VARIABLES	2 True	1 Not True
17.	GSM repair at Farm Centre is a reliable source of income generation for youth.		

18.	GSM phone repair is a source of employment opportunities for youth at Farm Centre GSM village.		
19.	GSM phone repair at Farm centre GSM village, contributes towards economic growth of the community.		
20.	Many of the youth rely totally on GSM repair for their survival.		
21.	Some youth become self-employed through GSM repairing activities at Farm Centre GSM Global village.		
22.	Some youth (GSM repairers) feed their family through GSM repair.		
23.	Some youth (GSM repairers) generate about N1000 to N2000 daily at Farm Centre GSM village.		
24.	Some youth (GSM repairers) generate about N3000 to and above daily at Farm Centre GSM village.		

SECTION E
Challenges faced by Youth in GSM Repairs at Farm Centre GSM Village.

SN	VARIABLES	2 True	1 Not True
25.	Lack of modern tools is a challenge faced by youth (GSM repairers) at Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni		
26.	Rampant pick-pocket practiced by some people is a problem faced at Farm Centre GSM Global village Tarauni.		
27.	The sell and purchase of stolen GSM phones is among the challenges faced at Farm Centre GSM Global village.		
28.	Many among the thi eves at Farm Centre disguised as GSM repairers.		
29.	Lack of formal recognition by government is a factor preventing the development of GSM repairs activity.		
30.	Lack of formal training programme by government is also a challenge.		
31.	Leadership in the market association is not satisfactory.		

Appendix II

TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE FOR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

(Confidence level 95%; Margin of error + or -5%0)

(N= population, S= Sample)

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	241
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	223	136	480	214	1700	313	**15000**	**375**
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Source: Kreice, R.V & Morgan D.W (2006) Determining sample for Research Activities
Educational and Psychological Measurement obtained from http://www.fns.usda.gov
accessed on 13/8/2010