
ATTAINING IDEAL NATIONAL VALUES IN NIGERIAN
SOCIETY: SOCIALIZATION AGENTS REAR VIEWS

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Abstract

It is no longer a novelty that Nigeria as a country is being faced with challenges of value system. Nigerian youth are seen with the demonstration of different social vices ranging from examination malpractices, cultism, cybercrime, disrespect for elders and those in the position of authorities, corruptions, drug abuse among others. This paper therefore focuses on the role of socialization agents in maximising efforts in the inculcation of right type of values among Nigerian youths to promote good national values. The paper emphasized on those ethics/values inherent in the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The study adopted descriptive research design, the scope of the study was Oyo Federal Constituency where four secondary schools were selected from each of the four local government areas that exist in the constituency. The sample consist of 260 undergraduates' students from the three public higher institutions within the federal constituency while 660 that comprises of Secondary School Teachers, Academic and Non-Academic staff of the three selected public higher institutions, this make the total number of

respondents to be (920). The respondents were selected using stratified random sampling technique. Five research questions were raised, two for the undergraduates' students to answer and three for Teachers, academic and non-academic staff of the selected schools. Two structured type questionnaires were used to collect data, the questionnaires were validated with reliability index of 0.75 and 0.72. The data from the study was analysed using simple percentage statistics, the result shows that a good number of Nigerian youth do not know that the 1999 Constitution spelt out some ethics/values to be adopted, while most parents do not have enough time to inculcate necessary values in their children due to their nature of job, western lifestyle and modernization. It was recommended among others that, government should put in place strict measure to compel and sanction each family that fail to impact good values in their children. It was also recommended that government should sensor activities and programs that youths are exposed to on mass/social media platform.

Key words: *National values, Socialization, Agents of Socializations*

Introduction

Nigeria is a country bless with abundant natural resources through which her socio-economic and political life could be improved to give her citizen good standard of living. A critical examination of the reality on ground indicates a negative response to the above submission. Simple reason that can be advanced for this is that, there exist a very wide gap between what we can described as national values and what people of Nigeria exhibit as a positive behavior in their day-to-day activities. The Nigerian society is faced with value system crises, one can then begin to ask whether Nigeria as a country has values or value system that guides the conduct of her citizens? answer to this question is affirmative in the sense that, Nigeria as a country officially incorporate certain values/ethics into her constitution to promote a stable and productive society. Example

of such values/ethics are integrity, dignity of labour, social justice, tolerance, self-reliance, patriotism and discipline (Constitution of the Federal Republic, 2019). The highlighted ethics can be referred to as national values i.e. what the people of Nigeria agreed to uphold, internalized for their positive manifestation of such in their day-to-day activities.

National values according to Yinka (2011) could be defined as summation of all acts, behavior, and attitude that people collectively consider worthy and strictly adhere to in order to promote socio-economic development of the entire nation. National values system is the philosophy, principle, standard of behavior and objective judgement of what is acceptable to all within a particular nation for the benefit of all. Yinka (2011) defines national value as a representation of what the generality of the citizen considers as worthy and adhere strictly to with the belief that it is an indicator to its national growth and development. The Kenya Directorate of National Cohesion and National Values (2019) defined national values in its executive summary, as fundamental principles, belief or ideals that form the basic block which determines the choice, action and behavior of an individual in a particular nation. He further explicates it to mean the way and manner by which individual citizen, communities interact with one another and how individual citizen relates to attain peace, national unity and cohesion. National values are major elements and tools in successive handling the challenges of diversity and the process by which a nation could build national social capital that stand above ethnic, racial, class and religious limitation to promote social and cultural coherence which find their roots in national norms and belief (Marlon, 2019).

A critical look at the national ethics enshrined in the Nigerian constitution, one will believe that society will be a home of discipline, peace, equity and justice where patriotism and spirit of nationalism stand as the order of the day. Attempt to consider the submission of Prof. Scogness quoted by Yinka (2012), National value system are geared towards ensuring that individual citizen both the subjects and leaders are to be imbued with a strong sense of honesty and integrity which will curtail greed, corruption as well as attract discipline individual to act either in public or private while

discharging their obligations or duties to move the nation forward. The foregoing simply indicates that the value system of any country, determined the behavior and attitude of individual in such country. Kluckhohn (2005) as cited in Ifeanyichukwu (2012) opined that no society can be healthy, creative, developed in the area of socio-economic and political life except such society accommodates and demonstrate a set of common values that gives meaning and purpose to the life of its members.

However, Macionis (2005), define value as “a culturally define standard through which desirability, goodness, cooperation, understanding and tolerance are access by the people to form human personalities in a broader context, by implication, values remain the bedrock through which a nation attain greatness and development. Lending his voice to the foregoing, Okolo (1993) sees value system as a strong socio-cultural element that drives and positively direct a society. Consequent upon the foregoing, it is not an understatement to submit that a nation without a clear mission, standard and effective value system is bound to be threatened in the area of her socio-economic, political growth and development. Aligning with the above submission, the National Orientation Agency (NOA, 2009) concludes that every member or group in a nation deserve to have, as a matter of responsibility, a core values which serve as a driving engine for national growth and development.

The assessment of value system in the Nigeria context shows a great departure from an ideal society with standard core value system. Value system seems not to be, effective or reflecting in the attitude and behavior of Nigerians, both among the subject and the leaders, this in turn threaten the good image and legacy that our fore fathers uphold to make Nigeria a great country with good people. According to Okoroafor (2012) the constrain with value system in Nigeria is born out of the disintegration of the nation traditional value system due to poor parenting, abysmal process of socialization of Nigerian children and youth and the level at which Nigeria embrace western lifestyle as against the nation laudable traditional value system. It need to be mentioned that our present day value system is characterized by element of individualism and materialism which is counter-productive to any nations socio-

economic growth and development. Also, Utomi (2008) cited by Ameh (2008) contends that “of all the multi-faceted problem plaguing Nigeria, the crises of value is the country’s biggest problem”. Corroborating this Okoroafor and Njoku (2012) maintained that it is no longer strange to see Nigerian youth and children who lack respect for elders, and constituted authorities, and engages in indiscipline acts, immorality, corruption, cyber-crime, kidnapping, involving in secret cult and killings of members, violent act like terrorism, exam malpractices, rape among others. They therefore, concludes that value system has become a problem which threaten national interest and development, which in turn leads to rise in the level at which youth perpetuate in social vices to undermine our collective efforts and strength.

It is unfortunate that value system in Nigeria has been debase due to shift on traditional value setting to modernization. Nigerian society has a very good value system of Omoluabi which by all standard promote a stable society. Ella (1992) maintain that Nigerian traditional value system was super and perfect before the advent of colonialism and modernization, such values are: respect for elders, chastity among women folk, dignity of labour, patriotism, courage and self-reliance. Aligning with the foregoing, Nwabussi (2002) also submitted that dominant traditional values in the Nigerian context includes: honour and respect not for parents alone but to elders, filial piety, love and promotion for family and family name. all these beautiful value were turn down due to exposure of white men’s way of life and values.

It is against this backdrop that this paper attempt to look into where we got it wrong and what could be done to ensure the revitalization of value system in Nigeria. The re-orientation of values becomes imperative in the face of increase in crime, corruption, indiscipline, immorality, wickedness, raping, kidnapping, cyber-crime among other. We should note also, that the Nigerian society is largely responsible for the value crises that she is experiencing; parents, schools, mass media, religious organisations who are all agents of socialization are part of the system that must be held responsible for the current moral decay and value problems (Okoroafor and Njoku, 2012) hence the need for socialization agents

to wake up to their traditional race and responsibilities of impacting and promoting good individual values to our youths.

Socialization is a process of learning Kendall, A, Adler, P. A. and Adler, P. (2007). define socialization as a lifelong process which involve human interaction with the aim of inculcating in individual the skills and ability to acquire self-identity with those skills of and ability to acquire self-identity with those skills of physical, marital and social all of which are germane to live a successful life in the society. Socialization is the way we learn how to interact with others, what we should do and what we should not do at a particular time to a particular person. Through socialization, an individual learns the elements of culture which includes: cultural values, peoples' values, ideas of what is desirable and what is not.

However, it is not out of point to state that ineffective socialization process on the part of youths and children can negatively threaten those positive values that could promote stable and productive society. It is, therefore, necessary for agents of socializations such as family, schools, mass media, religious group, associations, workplace among others to stand on their toes to ensure proper inculcation of the right type of values in youth, children and even adults in Nigeria.

Olukoju (2011) maintains that to have a country where discipline, patriotism, justice, peace and equity reigns. Children must be taught these values needed to live a rightful life", he explained further that to bail a society out of crime, theft, kidnapping, corruption, cyber-crime, rape and other social vices, family, schools, mass media, religious organisation needed to be alive to their responsibilities. This is necessary because young one's are learning most of their negative attitudes right from home with poor parenting style, relating with bad peer groups, and inappropriate methods of teaching values in school, failure to allow experts of an integrated subject like Social Studies experts to handle the teaching of values in schools, composition of value content in the school curriculum, inability of government and management of mass media to sensors what to view or hear in their respective media outfits and the almighty socio-media. The failure of religious leaders to add the preaching of values to their sermons rather than encouraging

materialism and individualism among their adherents. This paper, therefore, attempt to examine the role being played by agents of socialization in promoting responsible individual through the inculcation of right type of values, which the society hold in high esteem for collective progress and what do be done to correct the wrong.

Every community across the globe has its standard that determine what is good and what is bad. The values system of a community largely determines its socio-economic and political development, hence no society can be healthy, creative, developed without the demonstration of a set of common values that gives you meaning and purpose to the life of her members. One of the constrain about value system is the shift in the nation traditional value system to foreign value system through the mechanism of globalization which has encouraged the spirit of individualism rather than communalism and materialism rather than the principle of integrity and quest for knowledge. The value system has been debasing to the extent that meritocracy is no longer meaningful to people in position of authorities, youth no longer respect adult, school children/student engage in examination malpractices, cybercrime known as yahoo yahoo, yahoo plus which is more of ritual act, the problem of ethnic tribalistic sentiment among others. In the recent time, Nigeria society exhibits symptoms of serious value crises characterised by the negligence or nonchalant attitude of how one acquires his/her wealth, the public measure individual based on the volume of their affluent and mindless of the sources of such wealth. Hence, increase in the belief in the spirit of materialism, selfishness, greed and un patriotic acts which has defaced our laudable value system and in turn create a society with little peace, progress and development.

The recent END SARS protest that was hijacked by Hoodlums and Miscreants that finally turned a peaceful protest to destruction of both public and private properties worth of millions of naira , the hoarding of palliative materials by the government agents ,the looting of multinational plaza and mall by youth are indication of bad values system .The inability of the government to be transparent and responsive are fall out of poor national value system .This paper,

therefore, call for value reorientation vis-a -viz the roles of different agents of socialization and how those agents could be alive to their responsibilities of promoting excellent national values that will reflect on both young and adult for a better Nigeria.

Objective of the Study

The major crux of this study is to contribute ideas towards addressing the challenges associated with the disintegration of value system among Nigerian youths and adults. This study aimed at examine the role of different agencies of socialization and how they could maximise efforts in the inculcating right type of values in Nigerian youths to promote good national values system. The study also attempts to examine deficiency on the part of each agents of socialization and to proffer necessary ideas through which those agents will live up to the expectation in ensuring that youth are exposed to positive values needed for personal and national development. In essence, the study is to promote responsible individual who will demonstrate positive values in both their private and public endeavour to have a better country with good socio-economic and political development.

Research Questions

1. Are the Nigerian youth aware of the values/ethics inherent in the Nigerian Constitution?
2. To what extent are the agents of socialization positively discharge their traditional role of socializing youths.
3. Does the family as agent of socialization take time to inculcate positive values in their children as it happened in the recent past
4. To what extent is mass media promoting the inculcation of positive values among youth in Nigeria.
5. To what extent is the School contributing to inculcation of national values among youths in Nigeria

Methodology

This study adopted descriptive research design, the method was adopted in order to enable the study to cover a large number of respondents and also to collect enough data to answer the research questions. The scope of the study is Oyo Federal Constituency in Oyo state, which comprises of four (4) Local government areas (Atiba, Oyo East, Oyo West and Afijio Local Government areas). Nine hundred and twenty (920) respondents were selected through stratified sampling technique. In each of the four local governments, four (4) Secondary Schools were randomly selected ($4 \times 4 = 16$) Ten (10) Teachers which includes Social Studies teachers were randomly selected from each of the sixteen selected Secondary Schools. ($10 \times 16 = 160$) Teachers. The three public higher institutions in the Oyo Federal Constituency are Emanuel Alayande College of Education, Federal College of Education (Special) and Federal School of Surveying, Oyo). From each of the two Colleges of Education, 100 academic staff, 100 non-academic staff and 100 students were also randomly selected ($300 \times 2 = 600$) respondents. In the FSS which is a mono-technique, 50 academic staff, 50 non-academic staff and 60 students were randomly selected to give us 160 respondents. The total number of the whole respondents, therefore, was nine hundred and twenty (920). The study employ two different questionnaires one for student, one for the parents who are staff of the selected Schools. The questionnaires were tagged roles of socialization agents in the promotion of national values and were designed to collect information. Each of the questionnaire were divided into two sections. Section A and B. Section A dealt with demographics characteristics of the respondents. While section B contained items on roles of social agents in promoting national values, the questions items were based on four Likert scale of Strongly Agree. (S) (4), Agree (A) (3) Disagree (2) Strongly Disagree (SD) (D). To validates the instruments, copies of the two questionnaires were given to experts in Test-construction in the Department of Curriculum and Evaluation of the School of Education, Emmanuel Alayande College of Education, Oyo to ensure its content and face validity. Its reliability index was established using test-retest technique while its reliability index was 0.75 and 0.72. The researcher administered the

questionnaire on the respondents with the help of staff in each of the selected Schools. The Nine hundred and twenty copies of the questionnaire that were distributed were returned. simple percentage method of Analysis was used to analysed the data collected.

Results

Research Question 1: Are the Nigeria youth aware of the values/ethics inherent in the Nigeria Constitution.

Table 1: The awareness of Nigerian youth about the values/ethics inherent in the Nigerian Constitution

S/N	Items	SA	A	%	D	SD	%
1.	I have never laid my hands on the Nigerian Constitution.	121	60	69.6	50	29	30.4
2.	I am aware of those values inherent in the Constitution	40	39	30.4	31	150	69.6
3.	We have been taught concepts like patriotism, discipline, tolerant, cooperation, hardwork in General Studies Class	89	46	51.9	95	30	48.1
4.	I have good knowledge of what those values are all about.	60	40	38.5	70	90	61.5

Table 1 shows that 181 respondents representing 69.6% agreed and are of the opinion that they have never laid their hands on the Nigerian constitution while 79 respondents representing 30.4% disagreed with the statement. Also, 181 respondents representing 69.6% disagreed with the statement, i.e they are not aware of those values that were inherent in the Nigerian constitution while 79 respondents representing 30.4% agreed with the statement to mean that they are aware of the values/ethics. 135 respondents 51.9% agreed that they have been taught concepts like patriotism, discipline, tolerant, cooperation, hard work in General studies classes, while 125 respondents represent 48.1% disagreed with the statement. Also 160 respondents representing 61.5% disagreed with the opinion that they do not have good knowledge of what values are all about.

Research Question 2: To what extent are the agents of socialization positively discharge their traditional role of socializing youths

Table 2: Extent to which youths of socialization positively discharge their traditional role of socialization

S/N	Items	SA	A	%	D	SD	%
1.	My parents do not have time for the impactation of values in our home	67	95	62.3	08	90	37.7
2.	My teachers made us to believe that only sense of discipline and hard work make someone to be self-reliant and good citizens	96	57	58.8	80	27	41.2
3.	Youth learn a lot of bad attitude from social media, television, radio and peer groups.	80	95	67.3	60	25	32.7
4.	My parents do encourage us to exhibit, discipline, cooperation, tolerance, hard work, patriotism anywhere we are	27	53	30.8	30	150	69.2

Table 2 shows that 162 respondents representing 62.3% agreed that their parents do not have enough time to impact values on their children while 98 respondents representing 37.7% disagreed with the statement. Also, 153 respondents representing 58.8% agreed that their teachers made them to believe that only sense of discipline and hard work can make someone to be self-reliant and good citizens while 107 respondents representing 41.2% disagreed with the statement. Also, 175 respondents representing 67.3% agreed that youth learn a lot of bad attitude from social media, television, radio and peer groups while 85 respondents representing 32.7% disagreed with the statement. Also 180 respondents representing 69.2% disagreed with the statement that their parents do encourage them to exhibit, discipline, cooperation, tolerance, hard work, patriotism anywhere they found themselves.

Research Question 3: Does the family in the recent time take the role of socialising their children serious like before

Table 4: Family role of socialising their children serious like before

S/N	Items	SA	A	%	D	SD	%
1.	Total acceptability of western life style has prevented many families from inculcating proper values in their children.	301	119	63.6	94	156	36.4
2.	The nature of job of family/ mothers in the recent time does not allow it to have enough time to positively impact values in their younger once.	250	142	59.4	75	193	40.6
3.	Family is less important in socialization process when compare to institution of school in the area of impacting positive values in youth	97	162	39.2	96	305	60.8
4.	A decent family is more capable of inculcating right type of values in youth than the mass media and the school	95	180	41.7	115	270	58.3

Table 3 shows that 420 respondents representing 63.6% agreed with the statement that the student that accommodation of western life style has prevented many Families heads from inculcating proper values in their children while 240 respondents representing 59.4 % disagreed with the statement. Also, 392 respondents representing 59.4 % agreed that attempt to survive and the nature of job of family head does not in any way afford them to create enough time to impact positive values in their younger one while 268 respondents representing 40.6% disagreed with the statement. Another 275 respondents representing 41.7% agreed with the statement that modernisation and western lifestyle has assisted families to socialize their children while 385 respondents representing 58.3% agreed with the statement. Also 157 respondents represent 60.4% disagree with the statement that Family as an institution is less support in socialization process when compare to institution of school on the

area of impacting positive values in youth while 103 respondent represent 39.6% agreed with the statement.

Research Question 4: To what extent is mass media promote the inculcation of positive values among youth in Nigeria.

Table 4: Mass media and the inculcation of positive values among youth

S/N	Items	SA	A	%	D	SD	%
1.	Mass media is one of the effective way of socializing youth.	203	187	59.1	90	180	40.9
2.	Nigerian youths learn significant percentage of bad acts through social Media	102	308	62.1	110	140	37.9
3.	Youth are to be given absolute freedom to extensively explore social media platform to develop good values.	121	90	32.0	189	260	68.0
4.	Inability of government to strictly sensor activities and information on media goes a long way to promote good values among youth.	82	58	21.2	370	150	78.8

Table 4 shows that 390 respondents representing 59.1 % agreed with the statement that mass media is one of the effective way of socializing youth while 270 respondents representing 40.9% disagreed with the statement. Also, 410 respondents representing 62.1% agreed that Nigerian youths learn significant percentage of bad acts through social media while 250 respondents representing 37.9% disagreed with the statement. Another 211 respondents representing 32.0% agreed with the statement that youth are to be given absolute freedom to extensively explore social media platform to develop good values while 449 respondents representing 68.0% disagreed with the statement. Also 140 respondents representing 21.2 % agreed with the statement that inability of government to strictly sensor activities and information on media goes a long way to promote good values among youth while 520 respondent representing 78.8% disagreed with the statement.

Research Question 5: To what extent is the school contributing to inculcation of national values among youths

Table 5: School and the inculcation of national values among youth

S/N	Items	SA	A	%	D	SD	%
1.	The teaching of social media and civic education are capable of promoting national values among youth.	315	135	68.2	30	180	31.8
2.	Do you really feel the impact of the teaching of those subjects in the behavior and attitude of the youth.	201	193	59.7	140	126	40.3
3.	Involvement of students in club and association such as boys scout, civil liberty organization, religious organization and among others do not have positive impact on the development of good national values among youth	118	302	63.6	50	190	36.4
4.	The teaching of values and ethics should not be limited to just general studies, social studies and civic education courses but to be incorporated in sciences and commercial classes.	147	360	76.8	90	63	23.2

Table 5 shows that 450 respondents representing 68.2% agreed with the statement that the teaching of social media and civic education are capable of promoting national values among youth while 210 respondents represent 31.8% disagreed with the statement. Also, 394 respondents representing 59.7% agreed that they felt the impact of the teaching of those subjects in the behavior and attitude of the youth while 266 respondents representing 40.3% disagreed with the statement. Another 420 respondents representing 63.6% agreed with the statement that involvement of students in club and association such as boys scout, civil liberty organization, religious organization and do not have positive impact on the development of good national values among youth while 240 respondents representing 36.4% disagreed with the statement. Also

507 respondents representing 76.8 % agree with the statement that other school subject in arts science and commercial subjects should incorporate content of values education into their curriculum to promote the attainment of National values rather than social studies and civic education alone while 153 respondents representing 23.2 % disagreed with the statement.

Discussions

One can conclude from the above analysis that majority of Nigerian youth are far from having sound knowledge of the Nigeria constitution let alone the values highlighted in it. Though, they have been taught those values in their General studies classes but they do not know that the values are spelt out in the constitution and at the same time could not relates those values taught with what operates in their day to day activities in order to promote socio-economic enhancement of the nation and the promotion of stable and peaceful society for all. In a nutshell, most Nigerian youth are not really aware that the constitution spelt out some values/ethics to be used as guiding principle in their dealings either in public or private.

One can infer from the analysis that just few families/ parents do have time to expose and encourage their children to understand, internalized and exhibit those values cherished by the society, while a good number of parent/family do not have enough time to positively socialize their children as a result of the nature of their job. Consequent upon this, the mass media/social media has taken over the responsibilities of negatively socializing children without, little or no check from either the parents or the governments on what youth are doing on their social media, or watching on Television, this goes a long way to expose youth to many wrong acts. The school being another agents of socialization through the teacher are trying their best to let the students know that discipline and hard work are premise upon which someone can become a good citizen that will be self-reliant. however, the schools only have influence on students while they are in the classroom or within the School premises. One can, therefore, concludes that less care is given to youth values development by the agents of socialisation except the school that has formal and well organized system.

It was also observed from the analysis that family is the most important agents when it comes to socialization process but unfortunately the nature of job of parents and the passion for adopting western in life style has seriously defeated the efforts of family in impacting positive values on their children. Exposure to western lifestyle is becoming inimical to the efforts of the family. So the nature of job and western lifestyle on the part of parents threaten their ability to properly socialize their children as families in the resent past does. This result is in line with Okorafor (2012) submission that the extent to which parents can stand to the challenges of given proper upbringing of their children which lies on the premises to which he/she is writing and able to take up the challenges of parenthood and the result on the child or children afterwards.

We can infer from the analysis that though the mass media is one of the effective agents of socializing youth but it needs to be under a strict control or sensor to avoid situation where it exposes children to wrong acts. It is obvious that youth are becoming negatively influenced and as such they should not be given absolute freedom to explore all television programs or activities on social media. Also, government should put in place effective measures to control activities on social media and other television programs to reduce the level at which youth inculcate bad acts from the media. This conclusion is in line with the submission of Ogugua and Jude (2011) some aspect of Nigerian traditional and morality have been influenced by modernization, civilization that are passing through the African society, particularly Nigerian society via information communication technology. Also the failure of Nigerian government to enact a policy or law to sensors activities on her internet facilities band, is a major challenge to moral and values among Nigerians, hence the need to prevent youth from having access to many events and social life that are in vogue in the global village.

The analysis reflects the fact that the duo of Social Studies and Civic Education are capable of promoting national values among youth but efforts needs to be made to ensure the incorporation of elements of values education in School Subjects in arts, commercial and sciences. In addition, the encouragement of youth to involve in

activities of some socio-civic groups like Boy's Scouts, Red Cross, Civil Liberty Organization, religious groups among others will go a long way in promoting positive value system. However, the power and influence of social media will need to be contained to avoid exposure of youth to different kind of acts with negative impact in order not to defeat the golden efforts of the schools and the teachers in inculcating national values. Also only Social Studies teachers should be allowed to handle the teaching of Social Studies and civic education for a better result. This in line with the submission of Ayori (2005) that to develop adequate and appropriate value system on the part of the youth there is a need for an intellectual and educational foundation through which youth will be exposed to many concepts of human values. i.e the teaching of value laden subject that are vital tools for achieving the philosophy of education, national objectives and national interest.

Conclusion

This paper examines the values deterioration that Nigeria as a country faces which affects its socio-economic development and social stability. The role to be played by socialization agents to ensure the inculcation of the right type of values and attitude in order to bail the country out of the wound of different social vices confronting it was examined. Consequent upon the foregoing, one can attribute the exhibition of poor value system among youth to the fact that students do not understand the relationship between the teaching of values, internalisation of such values, exhibition of those values in their day to day activities and the effect of poor value system on the socioeconomic and political life of the nation. The family who is the fundamental primary agent of socialization has deviated from the primary roles of positively socializing and monitoring of its children's as a result of the accommodation of the western life style, and the nature of job which do not allow her to discharge her duty as expected, religion institution has also encouraged materialism as against the fear of God. Also, it is obvious that Social media has become a great monster that threaten the efforts of Family, School and Religious groups in the promotion of good value system among youth. However, despite the fact that Social Studies and Civic

Education are capable of promoting development of positive values among youth, methods of teaching the values needs to be looked into for a desired result. The content of values education should also be extended to the curriculum of other disciplines in higher institutions of learning, be it commercial and sciences subjects such that they will complement the efforts of Social Studies and Civic Education in promoting the inculcation of the right type of values and attitude in Nigerian youths.

Recommendations

Youth in Nigeria must be made to understand that constitution of the country should be understood the way they understood their Bible and Quran such that the values highlighted in the constitution would be strictly adhered to vis and viz the other codes and instructions in that constitution that promote societal values.

Government should put in place some measure to compel and sanctions parents'/family heads to be accountable for any wrong act done by their children such that, they will live up to the expectation of ensuring that children gets better value instructions or education. The government also need to evolve measures through which activities on mass/social media will be controlled such that only information that could promote exhibition of good behaviour among youths. Also, websites that can pollute children's mind should be removed from the nation internet link by those agents that deals with media information within the country. While, Parent should also be interested in the nature of programs their children watch on Television, and social media, they need to be concerned on the type of friends or groups their children relates with.

School should encourage the organization or establishment of different socio-civic groups that will help the youth to acquire and exhibit basic values among themselves, while the element of teaching of values education should be extended to other school subjects in the area of commercial, sciences and arts such that there will be connectivity and transfer of knowledge in exhibiting good behavior and attitudes.

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