

Broken Home Effects on Academic Performance of Students: A Case Study Secondary Schools in Ilorin East of Kwara State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Family backgrounds have been highlighted as of great importance in the performance of children in schools worldwide. The author, therefore, investigates the effect of broken home on the academic performance of students of selected public Senior Secondary Schools in Ilorin East Local Government in Kwara State of Nigeria. She employs a descriptive research design. The target population is 500 broken home students' parents in Ilorin East Local Government of Kwara State and 500 parents. Data is collected through the use of questionnaire and analysed using frequencies, mean percentage and chi-square. The findings of the study show that broken home has a negative relationship with academic performance of students. It also indicates that student's up-bringing took the lead in influencing the performance of the students. The author concludes that home factors affect academic performance of students in schools. Living together makes parents stand better chance to support their children for better academic performance rather than living apart.

Key words: broken family, performance, intact family, intra-familial, marital status

Gender and Religious Affiliation as Determinants of Emotional Adjustment of Transfer Undergraduates in Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife

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Abstract

The authors examine the influence of religious affiliation on the emotional adjustment of transfer students of Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria. They also examine the influence gender and age on their emotional adjustment. The purposive sampling technique is used to select 164 undergraduates from the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria to participate in the study. Data is collected using a standardised psychological scale, the Emotional Adjustment Scale (EAS) and then subjected to the independent t-test as well as One-way Analysis of Variance (One-Way ANOVA). Results reveal that religion affiliation has a significant influence on the emotional adjustment of transfer students $\{t(162)=3.37, p<0.05\}$. It further shows that gender $\{t(162)=0.77, p>0.05\}$ and age $\{F(2,161)=0.297, p>0.05\}$ has no significant influence on emotional adjustment among transfer students. The study concludes that religious activities on campus has been able to provide a

cushioning effect to transfer students who have emotional difficulties coping with their new departments.

Key words: emotional adjustment; religious affiliation; gender and transfer students

Challenges of Education and Distance Learning in Nigeria

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Abstract

The author investigates how online instructional delivery could mitigate the challenges of education in Nigeria. He adopts an ex-post factor or causal comparative design and uses as sample instructors participating in open and distance learning at Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria. A self-designed but validated questionnaire is used to collect data from the participants. The questionnaire items are administered to participants who have participated in training sessions organised by the Centre for Distance Learning to prepare them for effective course design and delivery of e-learning platform. The findings reveal that instructors agree that e-learning would address problems of restricted admission in regular traditional institutions, non-flexibility of face-to-face delivery method for distance learning students and enhance personal and work management of instructors. The participants have a positive perception of the prospects of e-learning in Nigeria. The conclusion is that there is no significant difference across the age and gender towards their view of the prospects of e-learning in Nigeria.

Key words: challenges of education, E-learning, Distance Education

Gender Equality in Amilcar Cabral's Policy for Youth Education

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Abstract

The author deploys conceptual analysis, historical research and exegesis to argue that the reverse discrimination policy Cabral adopts by modifying, downwards, laid down criteria for school admission to favour girls against boys is contrary to enshrined principles of equality of all citizens, as participants in revolutionary praxis, anchored on combatants' avowal of Party ideology. He contends that this unsolicited favour shields women from competition with boys to prove their intellectual capability and connotes a wrong presumption of adequate knowledge of women's abilities by Cabral, thereby committing him, albeit unwittingly, to *reverse paternalism*, a hallmark of patriarchy. The justification for these arguments is that, basically, discrimination of any type based on natural endowments, commits naturalistic fallacy, especially as it was found out that women on their own, without revolutionary props can

successfully contend and compete intellectually with their male counterparts. The author concludes that Cabral's reverse discrimination policy is wrong from the vantage point of logic, fairness, morality, theoretical consistency, and fidelity to enshrined principles of natural and civic rights of all concerned. The best antidote to patriarchy and its traditional paternalism is an egalitarian society in which women demonstrate their abilities in competitive engagements with their male counterparts from which the females garner their deserved respect.

Key words: Amilcar Cabral, gender, rights, equality, paternalism, reverse discrimination

School Location, Facilities Utilisation and Students' Academic Performance in Osun State Public Secondary Schools, Nigeria

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Abstract

School location and utilisation of the available facilities are indispensable in students' learning outcomes. The authors investigate school location, facilities utilisation and students' academic performance in Osun State public secondary schools, using a correlational research design. Two hundred and fifty students and 250 teachers are selected as participants in the sampled schools through a systematic sampling technique. Three researcher-designed instruments entitled: "School Location Questionnaire" (SLQ), "School Facilities Utilisation Questionnaire" (SFUQ) and "Students' Academic Performance Checklist" (SAPC) are used to collect relevant data. Two research hypotheses are formulated to guide the study and the data collected are analysed using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. The results of the study reveal that a significant relationship exists between school location and students' academic performance in Osun State public secondary schools. Also, facility utilisation relates significantly to students' academic performance in the schools. The conclusion is that no matter how energetic, enthusiastic and committed a teacher might be, his effort and level of performance might not produce the required results in students secondary schools' students in Osun State will continue to perform poorly academically if there is no effort made to improve on the observed problems in the state.

Key words: school location, facilities utilisation, students' academic performance, public secondary schools

Marx Class Theory and Contract Employment in Nigeria: An Exploration of the Manifest Causes and Consequences

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Abstract

The authors explore the manifest causes and consequences of contract employment in Nigeria using Karl Marx's Class theory. They observe that both the government and employers are keen promoters of contract employment in Nigeria. This results from the high rate of unemployment, poor standard of employment regulations and obsession to make profit respectively. The consequences of these factors are poor social, economic and psychological benefits for contract workers. Though there are benefits attached to contract employment in Nigeria for workers such as an industrial training student, a married woman who does not want to work full-time or an unskilled or semi-skilled person, employers have shortchanged workers by employing university/higher institution graduates and owners of professional certificates as contract employees for profit motive. With a volatile labour market, there have been proliferations of many unscrupulous recruitment/employment agencies that take advantage of desperate unemployed persons, thereby promoting nonstandard employment relations such as contract jobs. Although, it is sometimes suggested that the benefits of contract jobs constitute the price of progress, identified with increased flexibility and presented as the precondition for economic progress, this reality is seemingly not the case in Nigeria as many contract employees face myriad of social, economic and psychological problems in both their place of work and the society as a whole.

Key words: contract employment, Karl Marx theory, contract workers, labour

The Imperative of Institutional and Policy Framework for Dissemination of Research Output in Nigeria

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Abstract

The author examines the role of research in national development with special emphasis on the essence of dissemination of research. As opposed to market mechanism, he raises some theoretical arguments to underpin the imperative of state intervention in the market for research information. He also discusses the fundamental problems of dissemination of research information in a developing African nation, like Nigeria. The approach of the discussion is conceptual and problem-solving, targeted at addressing the problems of dissemination of research findings with a view to promoting the development impact of research. The author observes that development impact of research in Nigeria is almost insignificant, circumscribed, not only by the volume of research output, but

much more constrained by the lack of mechanism and avenue for research dissemination. He then proposes that as the research process is never spontaneous, likewise the dissemination of research is a matter for a purposeful and concerted government intervention. The conclusion declares that the interventionist role of government is imperative, requiring an institution like Research Brokerage Agency (RBA) to bridge the communication gap between the research community (research institutes, universities and other) and practitioners as well as end-users. And to maximise development, impact, an explicit national research policy is needed upon which a robust institutional framework is expected to be driven in the path of development.

Key words: research output, research dissemination, national research policy, research brokerage and development impact.

Fighting Terrorism and Corruption in Nigeria: The Buhari Leadership Model

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Abstract

The terrorist activities of the *Boko Harām* and the menace of corruption are great challenges prevalent in Nigeria. The author examines how these challenges can be addressed using the Islamic concept of *Shūrā*. He adopts the historical and descriptive methods to interpret the available secondary data collected from historical reports, newspapers' sources, international sources and governments' accounts. The findings of the paper reveal among others, that decades of mismanagement of the national resources, failure to effectively address the problem of poverty and the inability of the government to prosecute alleged corrupt public officials and sponsors and actors in various political, ethnic and religious uprisings are responsible for the monsters of terrorism and corruption in the country today; whereas the *Shūrā* framework guarantees an all-inclusive federal and democratic polity. The author concludes that *Shūrā* guarantees an all-inclusive polity and the absence of it in addition to some other lapses in administration today in Nigeria is responsible for the monsters of terrorism and corruption in the country.

Key words: fighting terrorism, corruption, *Boko Harām*, *Shūrā*

Use of Teaching Method and Approach in the Nigerian University System: The Curriculum and Policy Implications for Change

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Abstract

Teaching method and approach are vital to the education delivery at the tertiary level. The Nigerian National Policy on Education influences the teaching/learning curriculum and method have been found to contribute to the

teaching/learning outcomes at the university level in Nigeria. The author surveys popular teaching methods at the undergraduate level in Universities within the South-West geo-political zone in Nigeria. A multistage sampling technique is adopted in which proportionate sampling is utilised to select two universities each from the Federal, State and Private sectors and stratified random sampling technique to select lecturers from those universities. The standardised test Principles of Adult Learning Scale (PALS) is adapted to suit the Nigerian situation in addition to a Sit-in-Observation/Interview schedule. The findings reveal that the popular method of teaching used by lecturers tend towards teacher-centred pedagogy. Thus, teaching methods and approach used in the Nigerian university system are not andragogy-compliant in most cases. This has dire consequences for the curriculum and policy statements and will ultimately hinder effective teaching/learning outcomes as well as best practices and positive change.

Key words: teaching methods, andragogy, adult learners, university lecturers, self-directedness

Ethical Dilemmas of Bank Marketers in Nigeria: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

The author examines Ethical Dilemma of Bank Marketers in Nigeria. He investigate the factors that constitute ethical dilemmas for bank marketers and how they resolve these ethical dilemmas in the workplace. The population of the study are of part time postgraduate students in the Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City who are bank marketers. He adopts the conclusive research design and thematic analysis for data analysis. The research findings show that non-disclosure of material facts, pressure selling tactics and other deceptive marketing manoeuvres are major issues that constitute ethical dilemmas to bank marketers. When confronted with such ethical dilemmas, the bank marketers mostly use negotiation and avoidance to resolve the problems.

Key words: ethical dilemma, bank marketers, unethical practices, marketing tactics