

Abstracts

ABSTRACTS

(1) Psychosocial Dimensions of Discriminatory Widowhood rites and Practices in South-Western Nigeria.

The study examined concepts of widowhood and widow's rites as well as discriminatory practices against widowhood rights. The study was carried out among the widows in Oyo, Ogun, Osun and Lagos States. The study established the various psychological and sociological implications of discriminatory widowhood rites and practices in South-Western Nigeria.

Co-researcher: Folaranmi, O.O.

(2) Socio-economic Factors as Determinants of Caring for the Elderly Retired Civil Servants in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria.

The study examined how socio-economic factors affect the care of the elderly retired civil servants in Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria. The study established that there was significant relationship between educational background, income and marital status of elderly retired civil servants and the level of caring after retirement.

(3) Socio-cultural Factors Influencing the use of Spiritual Healing Churches in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria.

The study examined how socio-cultural factors influence the use of spiritual healing churches in Ibadan. The study was carried out among 200 users of spiritual healing churches as a source of remedy for their problems. The study established that there was a significant relationship between educational background, income, and perception of illness of the patients and the use of spiritual healing churches.

(4) Formation and Development of Public Policy for Community Development in Nigeria.

The study investigated the formation and development of public policy for community development in Nigeria. The study looked into the various aspects of government policies, international organizations, and various national and international agencies for the community development in Nigeria. The study therefore, revealed the various aspects of government policies, and implementation of projects necessitates increased participation of private, international organization, voluntary organizations, villages and communities.

(5) Family Violence Variables Influencing the Psychosocial Well-being of Children of Abused Partners in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria.

The study examined the influence of family violence variables on the psychosocial well-being of children in the family of abused partners. The study sample was 500 randomly drawn from five local government areas of Ibadan metropolis. The result showed that there is a significant relationship between family violence variables such as promiscuity, infidelity and physical assault and psychosocial well-being of children in the family of abused partners. While religion and coercive sex of abused partners have no significant relationship with psychosocial well-being of children.

Co-researcher: Oladeji, D.

(6) Community Norms and Cultural Attitudes and Beliefs Factors Influencing Violence Against Women of Reproductive Age in Nigeria.

The study ascertained the influence of men's right to control their wives' behaviour, discipline their wives by force, how dowry can escalate threat and violence, how bridewealth is synonymous to purchasing a wife and how female, chastity and male honour serve to justify violence among women of reproductive age in Nigeria. A total of 250 men and women from different professions were drawn randomly in Ibadan constituted the sample for the study. The results indicated that significant relationships existed between, men's right to control their wives behavior, discipline their wives by force, that bridewealth is synonymous to purchasing a wife, and that, female chastity and male honour serve to justify violence but not with dowry demand.

Co-researcher: Oladeji, D.

(7) Effects of Parenting Styles on Autonomous Relationships among Adolescents from Selected Households in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria.

The study examined the effects of parenting styles on autonomous relationships among adolescents. The study adopted the descriptive survey type, using a sample of 285 adolescents randomly selected from households in five local government areas of the Ibadan metropolis. A questionnaire tagged "Parenting Styles and Effects on Autonomous Relationships (PSEAR)" was used to collect the requisite data. The data was analysed, using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) statistics. Results indicated that there were significant effects of parenting styles on emotional autonomy of adolescents ($F = 43.10, df = 1/284, p < .05$), household decision-making by adolescents ($F = 190.66, df = 1/284, P < .05$). Based on these findings, it was recommended that the adolescents should be carried along in household's decision-making, and be granted parental autonomy.

(8) Effects of Parenting Styles on Psychosocial Well-being of Adolescents in Selected Secondary Schools in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria.

The study examined the effects of parenting styles on psychosocial well-being of adolescents. The study adopted the descriptive survey, using a sample of 250 students randomly selected from five local government areas of Ibadan metropolis. A questionnaire tagged: "Parenting Styles and Effects on Adolescents' Psychosocial well-being Evaluative Questionnaire (PSEAPSWEQ)" was used to collect the requisite data. The data was analysed using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) statistics. Results obtained from this study showed that there are significant effects of parenting styles on emotional well-being of adolescents ($F = 47.05, df = 1:248, P < .05$), Interpersonal-interaction of adolescents ($F = 48.92, df = 1:248, p < .05$), and stress influence of adolescents ($F = 82.72, df = 1:248, p < .05$). Based on these findings, it was recommended that the schools or teachers should learn how to satisfy the emotional needs of children, using appropriate teaching techniques in the classroom.

9. Socio-cultural Factors as Determinants of Divorce Rates among Women of Reproductive Age in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria.

The study examined socio-cultural factors as determinants of divorce rates among women of reproductive age. The study adopted the descriptive survey design. The study sample was 226 randomly selected from five local government of Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria. A self-completed questionnaire tagged: "Divorce Rates and Women of Reproductive Age evaluating Questionnaire (DRWRAEQ)" was used to collect the requisite data. The data was analysed using multiple regression and chi-square statistics. The results obtained showed that there is relationship between the five cultural factors and childlessness within the first marriage support by family and relatives, age at marriage, couple's role obligation and couple's ethnic/cultural background and divorce rates among women of reproductive age. The results also showed that there is significant relationship between educational background of women of reproductive age and divorce rates ($\chi^2 = 53.67$, $df = 12$, $P < 0.05$), and between religious affiliation of women of reproductive age and divorce rates ($\chi^2 = 53.67$, $df = 12$, $P < 0.05$), and between religious affiliation of women of reproductive age and divorce rates ($\chi^2 = 53.67$, $df = 9$, $P < 0.05$). Based on these findings, it is recommended that family counsellors, social workers and other helping professionals will be helpful in providing positive strategies of reducing or solving the problems of divorce facing the families.

10 Psychosocial Risk Factors Influencing the Use and Abuse of Drugs among Adolescents of Abused Parents from Selected Households in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria.

This study examined the psychosocial risk factors influencing the use and abuse of drugs among adolescents of abused parents from selected households in Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria. The study adopted the descriptive survey, using 281 adolescents randomly selected from selected households in five local government areas of Ibadan metropolis. The two instruments used are author-constructed questionnaires with 0.78 and 0.74 reliability coefficients respectively. The data obtained were analyzed using chi-square (χ^2) analysis. Results obtained from this study showed that there are significant relationships between psychological risk factors ($\chi^2 = 121.5$, $df = 8$, $P < .05$), social risk factors ($\chi^2 = 40.7$, $df = 6$, $P < .05$) and the use and abuse of drugs among adolescents of abused parents. Based on these findings, it was recommended that: mental health centres and social agencies be established exclusively for drug abusers, where they may offer short or long term therapy, or offer group sessions for counseling the drug abusers.