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## **Influence of menstrual hygiene on agency of girls in secondary schools in Ile-Ife, Osun state**

Influence of menstrual hygiene on agency of girls in secondary schools in Ile-Ife, Osun state

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### **Abstract**

This study examines the level of menstrual hygiene, attitude and practice among young girls in selected secondary schools in Ile-Ife. Using a multi-stage sampling technique, three secondary schools were selected in Ile-Ife, of which 347 students were interviewed. Data from the study were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study shows that majority of the students belong to nuclear family (68.4%), understand the meaning of menstruation (92.3%), have started menstruation (95%) and use sanitary pad (85.7%). Also, about a third (37.5%) do not have access to water during menstruation in school, while about 67% did not have support for pain relief during menstruation. In addition, the study assesses the influence of menstrual hygiene practice on girl's agency using the multiple linear regression technique. Agency

is measured using self-esteem and gender social interaction. The study found that father and mother education status as well as the profession are important determinant of good menstrual hygiene and higher agency. Family type is also an important factor to the menstrual hygiene and ultimately the agency of the adolescence girls. This study concludes that education is very important as it has ripple effect in the health and well-being of the family. It, therefore, reaffirms the belief that

education is an important tool for closing global inequality and ensuring sustainable development.

**Keywords:** Child upbringing, academic performance, family instability.

## **Associated factors of stress and suicidal ideation among Nigerian undergraduate students**

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## **EthnoCultural Relations and Emerging Identity The Case of Nomadic Youth Settlers in the Yoruba Communities of Southwestern Nigeria**

**Ethno-Cultural Relations and Emerging Identity:**

# **The Case of Nomadic Youth Settlers in the Yoruba Communities of Southwestern Nigeria**

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## **Abstract**

The study captures the changing relationship between the nomadic Fulani youth settlers and their host communities in the southwestern Nigeria. Multistage selection technique was employed in selecting 200 respondents. Also, unstructured interviews were conducted for the head of Fulani community in the State. Findings of the paper revealed that the mean age of the Fulani youth and host youth was very close, 24.19 and 24.18 years respectively. All the Fulani respondents were found to be practicing only Islamic religion while it was not so among the host youth. Over 80.00 percent of the Fulani youth had no formal education while the literacy level of their counterparts in the host communities was found to be higher (61.00%). Besides, this study revealed that 71.00 percent of the host communities' youth perceived nomads as primitive and crude people, and 60.00 percent perceived them to be aggressive. There is high participation of Fulani youth in activities like environmental clean-up (70.00%) and giving of alms (70.00%) The study argues that political and social accommodation by the host communities and a reciprocal behavior by the settlers have engendered cordial inter-group relations and identity construction of biculturalism between the two groups. The study concluded that interaction between the two communities (the sedentary and the host) through their participation in socio-economic, religious and political activities could bring about ethno-cultural

relations that would foster transformation of the youth's nomadic identity.

**Keywords:** Nomadic youth, rural communities, identity, ethno-cultural relations.

## **Causes and effect of youths' seasonal migration on rural livelihoods in South-East, Nigeria.**

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### **Abstract**

This study identified causes of youths' seasonal migration, ascertained the effects of this migration on rural livelihoods and ascertained the factors influencing seasonal migration in the study area. Multi-stage sampling procedure was used to select 450 migrant youths' households. Data for the study were collected using structured questionnaire, key informant interviews, Focus Group Discussion and household case studies. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics like frequency, percentages as well inferential statistics involving multiple regression analysis. Results on causes of migration indicated that the desire to earn additional income (100%), lack of viable non-farm activities (91.6%), and increased competition (70.6%) were identified as the causes of youths' seasonal migration.

From the result, the major effects of seasonal migration were improved family members education/medication ( = 4.67), able to purchase improved agricultural inputs ( = 4.11), makes the

individuals less involved in leasing and working on owned lands ( $t = 3.64$ ), and less pressure on land ( $t = 3.2$ ) and the regression result showed that age ( $t = 4.083^{***}$

$<0.01$ ), extended family network ( $t = 1.828^{*}<0.1$ ), household size ( $t = 3.892^{***} < 0.01$ ), perceived poverty situation ( $t = 3.435^{***}<0.01$ ), marital status ( $t = 9.441^{***} <0.01$ ), education ( $t = 2.170^{**} <0.05$ ) were all positive and significantly related to causes and effects of youths' seasonal migration. Therefore, the study concluded that migration can ease the pressure on local labour market, reduce household liquidity constraints foster capital investment and assistance from remittance receiving household and increase local human capital through transfer of skills, technology know-how and by means of social network. The paper therefore recommends that investing in agriculture and rural development in rural areas to create productive employment opportunities and upgrade the quality of existing ones, particularly for youths, is one of the most effective means of reducing seasonal migration.

**Keywords:** Seasonal Migration, Rural Youths, Livelihoods.

## **Youth perception of agribusiness as a career and its implication for agricultural development among students in Ibadan metropolis, Oyo state**

### **Abstract**

The study was carried out to assess youth perception towards agribusiness among students in higher institutions in Ibadan. Three tertiary institutions were selected for the study and a multistage sampling technique was used to select a sample of

120 students for the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics were respectively used to summarise and make inferences from the data. Findings of the study showed that the mean age of the students was  $22.9 \pm 3.4$ , more than half (53.3%) of the respondents were female while majority (83.3%) were single. Concerning youths' perception towards agribusiness, 90.8 percent of the respondents agreed that knowledge in agriculture would make one a successful agricultural entrepreneur, 88.3 percent also agreed that agribusiness is lucrative, 88.7 percent agreed that engaging in agribusiness would bring reliable income, 83.3 percent also agreed that inadequate farming equipment will limit youth engagement in agribusiness. The youths identified erratic power supply ( $\bar{x}=1.93$ ), lack of loan and credit

facilities ( $\bar{x}=93.3\%$ ), lack of storage facilities ( $\bar{x}=1.92$ ) bad road to transport agricultural produce ( $\bar{x}=1.90$ ), and change in policies and politics ( $\bar{x}=1.82$ ) as main constraints affecting agribusiness. The study therefore recommends that government should make agriculture and agribusiness interesting so as to attract youths into taking up agriculture as a business venture.

**Keywords:** Youths, agribusiness, perception, development.

## **Analysis of Youth Participation in Agriprenuerial activities in Ilorin South Local Government Area, Kwara State, Nigeria**

### **Abstract**

The study analyzed youth participation in Agriprenuerial activities with a view to identifying critical factors that influence their contribution for policy formulation. A two stage simple random sampling was used to select one

hundred and fifty (150) respondents. Data were collected using a structured interview schedule and analyzed using descriptive statistics, Multiple Regression Analysis, and the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation. Results shows that the mean age of respondents was approximately 29 years with mean farm size as 2.94 hectares. The average annual income of about N463, 733.33. Poultry and livestock production ranked first among the Agriprenurial activities carried out by the

respondents. It was further showed that 84.0% had favorable attitude towards Agriprenuerial activities. Inadequate capital (mean = 2.35) and herdsman-farmers conflicts (mean = 2.08) were the identified significant constraints. Sex ( $\beta = 0.166$ ), farm size ( $\beta = 0.250$ ), contact with extension agents ( $\beta = 0.294$ ), and income ( $\beta = 1.989E$ ) significantly influenced participation. The study concluded that though youth in the study area had a commendable level of positive attitude towards Agriprenuerial activities, they are being constrained by the aforementioned factors. These factors among others had made Agriprenuerial activities to record low participation among youth in the study area. It advocates the availability of credit to youth Agriprenuerial by government, N.G.Os and other financial institution with little or no collateral. It also recommends increased extension agents contact in order to enhance capabilities for optimum participation in

Agriprenurial activities

**Keywords:** Youth, low participation, agripreneurs, positive attitude.

## **Effectiveness of Communication Methods Used in FADAMA Graduate**

# Unemployed Youth Agro-Preneur Support Programme in Osun State, Nigeria

## Abstract

The study assessed the effectiveness of communication methods used in FADAMA Graduate Unemployed Youth and Agro-preneur Support (FADAMA-GUYS) Programme in Osun State, Nigeria. Multi-Stage sampling procedure was used in selecting a total sample of 112 respondents for the study. Data were collected through the use of interview schedule.

Frequency counts, percentages, means, standard deviation were used to describe data while chi-square was used for data analyze. Results showed that the mean age of the respondents was approximately  $36.71 \pm 9.23$  years and the mean years of formal education was  $15.23 \pm 5.10$ . Respondents identified meetings, seminars and conferences (mean = 2.76),

WhatsApp (mean = 2.60) and group discussions (mean = 2.44) as the commonly used methods of communication. However, only group discussions (mean = 1.73), WhatsApp (mean = 1.60) and meetings, seminar and conferences (mean = 1.58) were effective methods used. In addition, it was observed that information from GUYS is useful in site

selection (mean = 4.14) and GUYS provide information on capital investment (mean = 4.13) ranked first and second, respectively as the statements with positive disposition among the respondents. Inadequate power supply (mean = 1.67) and lack of good browsing phone (mean = 1.67) were the major constraints to effective usage of these communication

methods. A positive and significant relationship existed between age ( $r = 0.348$ ,  $p \leq 0.01$ ) and the effectiveness of

communication methods. It was concluded that the communication methods used by FADAMA-GUYS Programme in Osun State were found to be moderately effective.

**Keywords: Effectiveness, Communication Methods Agro-preneur**