

**INFLUENCE OF HOME AND SCHOOL CLIMATE ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF  
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENT IN IDANRE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AREA OF ONDO  
STATE, NIGERIA.**

By  
**Olowolabi Segun, Ph.D.**  
**Department of Guidance and Counselling,**  
**Faculty of Education**  
**Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria**

**Abstract**

The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of home and school climate on academic achievement of secondary school students in Idanre Local Government Area in Ondo State. The research adopted a survey design and the population of the study comprised all secondary school students in Idanre local government area of Ondo state. A total number of 100 students were randomly selected from the five selected secondary schools in Idanre Local Government. Three hypotheses were tested for the research study, (the instrument used for the study is titled “Influence of Home and School Climate on academic Achievement of Secondary School Students”. T-test statistics was used to test the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. Findings revealed that Students from educated parents achieve more than those from uneducated parents in academics, students from high income Status parents enjoy considerable advantage in academic achievement than students of low income Status parents because their parents were able to afford necessary materials and equipment needed for effective learning in the school; parental level of motivation also influenced Students' academic achievement because motivation and reward served as a form of reinforcement for children's learning at school. Based on these findings, the study recommended that parents should diversify their sources of income to be able to provide fund for their children's schooling. Parents should equally realise the importance of using rewards and other measures to motivate their children. Also study recommended that teachers should strive to create a friendly classroom learning environment that is favourable for learning to take place, students should be encouraged to put their personal efforts in academic matters and the government should address teacher shortage and distribution in schools across all the local government area.

**Keywords;** School Climate, Home, Academic Achievement, Influence.

**EFFECT OF COGNITIVE RESTRUCTURING AND PROBLEM SOLVING STRATEGIES ON  
STUDY PERIOD PROCEDURE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENT IN ONDO STATE,  
NIGERIA.**

**By**

**Olowolabi Segun, Ph.D.**

**Department of Guidance and Counselling,**

**Faculty of Education**

**Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria**

**Abstract**

The recurring and declining performance of students at the secondary school level of education as a result of their study period procedure is the concern of the study. The study investigated the effects of cognitive restructuring and problem-solving strategies on study period procedure among secondary school students in Ondo State. One hundred and twenty subjects (120) were selected through purposive and stratified random sampling techniques from three secondary schools. The Instrument used for the study was Study Habit Inventory (SHI) adapted from Bakare's Study Habit Inventory (1977). Two hypotheses were tested at 0.05 alpha levels. Data collected were analyzed using analysis of co-variance (ANCOVA). Results of the study revealed that there was significant difference in the \_study period procedure of the experimental group and the control groups. The treatment strategies: Cognitive Restructuring and Problem-Solving techniques assisted in improving study period procedure of the respondents. Therefore, it was recommended that Teachers, Counsellors, Psychologist, and other stakeholders in education need to embark upon administering cognitive restructuring and problem-solving strategies to improve study period procedure among students.

**Keywords:** Cognitive restructuring, problem-solving, study period procedures, reading culture.

# **STUDENT UNREST IN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS IN NIGERIA: CAUSES AND REMEDIES**

**BY**

**DR. IGE AKINDELE**

**Department of Educational Studies and Management,  
University of Benin, Nigeria**

**&**

**Olowolabi Segun, Ph.D.**

**Department of Guidance and Counselling,  
Faculty of Education**

**Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria**

## **Abstract**

A frequent case of student unrest is now 'albatross' in tertiary education in Nigeria. The 'open and close syndrome, Which characterizes tertiary education, is making people to worry and feel uncomfortable about the future of tertiary education when all hopes are centred on it as the panacea to the nation's problems. This paper highlights some of the past cases of student unrest in Nigeria and examines the factors influencing it in the campuses. The paper further discusses its negative effects and suggests measures towards its control and the redeeming of the lost glory of tertiary education in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

# **A STUDY INTO AREAS OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN ADOLESCENTS AND THEIR PARENTS: IMPLICATION FOR GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING**

**By**  
**Olowolabi Segun, Ph.D.**  
**Department of Guidance and Counselling,**  
**Faculty of Education**  
**Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria**

## **ABSTRACT**

This study was designed to find out the areas of conflict between adolescents and their parents, to identify the provoking factors and the effects of such conflict, and suggest possible ways of eradicating or minimizing the rate of occurrence of such conflicts. Two research questions were asked, A total number of two hundred and fifty questionnaire copies were administered, one hundred and fifty (150) to adolescents and one hundred to the parents. All questionnaires were returned by parents and one hundred and forty-five (145) were returned by adolescents and five (5) were left foiled. Raw scores of the responses were converted to percentages which were used in data analysis. In view of the data analysis, some conclusions were drawn and the following recommendations were made. Parents and other moral educators should start in time to train children on the right attitude towards people. Campaign against illiteracy and every early marriage should be made more seriously. Parents should use authoritative approaches in dealing with their children t.e. they should combine the best features of both autocracy and democracy, - thus develop autonomy in adolescents within reasonable limits. This will enhance conflict-free relationship between adolescents and their parents.

**FOLK MEDIA: INDIGENOUS CHANNELS OF DISSEMINATING HEALTH INFORMATION  
TO RURAL COMMUNITIES IN NIGERIA.**

**DR. G.O. AYENIGBARA, DR. S. AMUSEGHAN, MR. J.S. ADEGBORO, & S.O. OLOWOLABI)**

**SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,  
ADEKUNLE AJASIN UNIVERSITY, AKUNGBA - AKOKO, ONDO STATE.**

**Abstract**

This paper examined the suitability of folkmedia, the indigenous channels of communication in disseminating health information to rural dwellers in Nigeria with emphasis on Western part of the country. Rural communities of Nigeria are characterized with poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, superstition, poor infrastructural development, health hazards etc. These problems predispose them to diseases and aggravate their health problems. Therefore they are in direct need of health education to enable them take appropriate actions on issues relating to their health. Folkmedia which are acceptable to rural dwellers, which are parts of their culture and so which are part of their life is considered by the paper as ideal. Also discussed in this paper are the characteristics of rural communities, and merits of indigenous methods of communication, on which basis, conclusions were drawn and recommendations were made.

**Key Words:** Folkmedia, Hypertension, Cancer, Exogenous, Indigenous, Malaria, Superstition

# **THE EFFECTS OF VOCATIONAL COUNSELLING ON THE CAREER CHOICES OF SOME ADOLESCENTS AT TERMINAL POINT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL IN NIGERIA**

**OLOWOLABI SEGUN**

## **Abstract**

The research was aimed at investigating the effects of vocational counseling on the career choice of some adolescent students. A total of 100 adolescent students from two co-educational institutions in Agege Local Government Area of Lagos State were used in the study, 50 of the subjects were males and while 50 were females. They were randomly selected into two groups: experimental and control groups. Two hypotheses were formulated and tested. The experimental group. (Group A) was exposed to counseling sessions while (Group B) served as control group without treatment. t-test statistical tool was used to analyze the result. The result revealed that adolescents would make more realistic occupational choices if given proper vocational counseling. Based on the finding some recommendations were made.

# **IMPERATIVE OF HEALTH PSYCHOLOGIST IN THE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT OF HIV/AIDS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

by

**DR. G.O. AYENIGBARA, DR. S. AMUSEGHAN, MR. J.S. ADEGBORO, & S.O. OLOWOLABI)**

**SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,**

**ADEKUNLE AJASIN UNIVERSITY, AKUNGBA - AKOKO, ONDO STATE.**

## **Abstract**

The paper studied the imperatives of health psychologists in the control and management of HIV/ AIDS. HIV/AIDS is a relatively new disease, but has caused more deaths than any other disease in human history, and there is no known cure yet. Even though, HIV/AIDS is a death sentence, experts agreed that early detection, and early commencement of treatment may prolong the life of the patients, and that early detection may prevent or reduce the transmission of the virus. Early detection, commencement of treatment, and compliance with medical advice are the responsibilities of the health psychologist. This paper therefore, concludes that health psychologist ts indispensable in effective control, and management of HIV/AIDS, and so recommends that awareness be created on the roles of health psychologists in this regard, through health education.

**Keywords:** HIV/AIDS, Health Psychologist, Chimpanzees, Monkeys, Management, Control, Antiretroviral, Bubonic Plague :

# **EFFECTS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CLIMATE ON TEACHERS' JOB INVOLVEMENT IN ONDO STATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS, NIGERIA.**

**By**  
**Olowolabi Segun, Ph.D**  
**Department of Guidance and Counselling,**  
**Faculty of Education,**  
**Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria**

## **Abstract**

The study investigated the effects of psychological climate, sex and age on teachers' job involvement in Ondo state secondary schools. The descriptive survey research design was adopted in the study. The population of the study comprised all secondary school teachers in Ondo State. A total of 180 teachers from four secondary schools were used as sample. The selection of the teachers was based on simple random sampling technique. 107 were male while 73 were females. A 31 item questionnaire was given to each respondent, 21 of the items measured the various dimensions of psychological climate and 10 items measured teachers' job involvement. Three hypotheses were proposed and tested. The 2x2x2 factorial design ANOVA was used to analyze the data. The findings revealed that teachers under a favourable psychological climate have higher job involvement than teachers under unfavourable psychological climate. There is no significant difference between the job involvement of male and female and between young and old teachers. School principals are advised to create favourable psychological climate 'that will enable teachers to perform better on their job. Government is also advised to put in place adequate package and incentives for teachers and amenities should also be provided. All these will to some extent motivate teachers for better job involvement and performance.

**Keywords:** Psychological climate, job involvement, teachers, job satisfaction, organizational commitment, psychological well-being.



**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WORKING MOTHERS AND FULLTIME  
MOTHERS/HOUSEWIVES INFLUENCE ON THEIR CHILDREN ACADEMIC  
PERFORMANCE IN SELECTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN ONDO STATE**

**By**  
**Olowolabi Segun, Ph.D.**  
**Department of Guidance and Counselling,**  
**Faculty of Education**  
**Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria**

**Abstract**

This study investigated the comparative study of working mothers and full time housewives influence on the academic performance of their children in selected primary schools in Ondo state. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The population of the study comprised all primary school students in Ondo state. A total of 100 students were selected from five (5) primary school students in Ondo State. Two research instruments were used to collect data for the study. Two hypotheses were formulated and tested. T-test statistical technique was used to test the stated hypotheses at 0.05 level of significant. The study showed that there was a significant difference between the academic performance of children of working mothers and full-time housewives. The study also found that there was significant difference in the general adjustment to school activities of children of working mothers and those of full time housewives. It was also found in the study that there was significant difference in the children's' perception of working mothers and those of full-time housewives on their responsibility at home with regard to children's' welfare.

# **ENTREPRENEUR EDUCATION FOR PEACE AND SECURITY IN NIGERIA**

**Oluwatoyin Olusegun OLOWO, David Toyin ALADEJEBI**

**Department of Social Science Education, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko,  
Ondo State, Nigeria.**

**&**

**Oluwasegun OLOWOLABI**

**Department of Guidance and Counselling,  
Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba-Akoko,  
Ondo State, Nigeria,**

## **Abstract**

In this study, the researchers used the survey design to investigate the incorporation of "entrepreneurial education peace and security education in Ondo State, Nigeria". A total of 300 respondents were randomly selected as study sample. A 25 item questionnaire titled "Entrepreneurial Education Peace and Security in Nigeria" (EEPSN) was designed to gather information on the three research questions that were generated for the study. Findings revealed that the attitude of Secondary School Teachers towards Entrepreneurial, peace and Security Education is positive representing 97.7% of the respondents. Also, result of the study indicate that male teacher have higher level of awareness of peace and security education concepts than female teachers (crit-t= 1.96, cal. t=2.209, df= 259,  $p < .05$  level of significance). The paper recommends among others that entrepreneur education should be integrated into peace and security education in Nigeria Schools.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurial Education, Intergration, Peace and Security.

# **EFFECTS OF COGNITIVE RESTRUCTURING AND PROBLEM SOLVING STRATEGIES ON READING AND NOTE TAKING OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA**

**Olowolabi Segun (Ph.D.)**  
**Department of Guidance and Counselling Faculty of Education,**  
**Adekunle Ajasin University,**  
**Akungba-Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria**

## **ABSTRACT**

The recurring problem of low academic achievement among secondary school students has been attributed to many factors among which are poor reading skills and note taking behavior which are the concern of this study. The study investigated the effects of cognitive restructuring and problem-solving strategies in the treatment of poor reading skills and note taking among secondary school students in Ondo State. The study adopted quasi experimental pre-test, post-test and control group research design. One hundred and twenty subjects (120) were selected through purposive and stratified random sampling techniques from three secondary schools in Ondo state One school from each of three senatorial districts of Ondo State. Samples were assigned to three groups: cognitive restructuring, problem-solving and control groups. Each group consisted of forty subjects, Instrument used for the study was Study Habit Inventory (SHI) adapted from Bakare s Study Habit Inventory (1977}. Two hypotheses were tested at 0.05 alpha level. Data collected were analyzed using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA). Results of the study revealed that there was significant difference in the reading and note taking of experimental group and control group. The treatment strategies: Cognitive Restructuring and Problem-Solving techniques assisted in improving reading and note taking of the respondents. Based on the findings, it was concluded that application of Cognitive Restructuring and Problem-solving Strategies are capable of ameliorating poor reading skills and note taking of secondary school Students. Therefore, it was recommended that Teachers, Counsellors, Psychologists, and other stakeholders in education need to embark upon administering cognitive restructuring and problem-solving strategies by training of stakeholders on the two Strategies so as to improve reading skills and note-taking to enhance reading culture and good academic performance among students.

**Keywords:** cognitive restructuring problem solving strategy, note taking, reading skills

# **COGNITIVE RESTRUCTURING, PROBLEM SOLVING STRATEGIES AND POOR STUDY HABIT AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA**

Olowolabi Segun  
Department of Guidance and Counselling,  
Faculty of Education,  
AdekunleAjasin University,  
Akungba-Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria

## **Abstract**

The recurring problem of low academic achievement among secondary school students has been attributed to many factors among which is poor study habits. The study investigated the effects of cognitive restructuring and problemsolving strategies in the treatment of poor study habits among secondary school students in Ondo State. The study adapted quasi experimental pre-test, post-test control group research design. One hundred and twenty subjects (120) were selected through purposive and stratified random sampling techniques from three secondary schools. One school was selected from each of the three senatorial districts in Ondo State. Samples were assigned to three groups: cognitive restructuring, problem-solving and control groups. Each group consisted of forty subjects. Instrument used for the study was Study Habit Inventory (SHI) adapted from Bakare's Study Habit Inventory (1977). Three hypotheses were tested at 0.05 alpha level. Data collected were analyzed using analyses of co-variance (ANCOVA). Results of the study revealed that there was significant difference in the study habit of experimental group and control group. The treatment strategies: Cognitive Restructuring and Problem-Solving techniques assisted in improving study habits of the respondents. It also revealed that there was no significant difference in study habit of male and female students exposed to the treatment strategies. Based on the findings, it was concluded that application of Cognitive Restructuring and Problem-solving Strategies are capable of ameliorating poor study habits of secondary school students. Therefore, it was recommended that Teachers, Counsellors, Psychologists, and other stakeholders in education need to embark upon administering cognitive restructuring and problem-solving strategies by training and retraining of stakeholders on the two strategies so as to improve study habits and good academic performance among students.

**Keywords:** Cognitive restructuring, problem-solving strategy, poor study habit, reading culture.

**ATTITUDE OF PARENTS TOWARDS THE INTRODUCTION OF SEX EDUCATION IN  
SECONDARY SCHOOL IN AKOKO SOUTHWEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ONDO  
STATE, NIGERIA**

**Olowolabi Segun (Ph.D.)  
Department of Guidance and Counselling Faculty of Education,  
Adekunle Ajasin University,  
Ondo State, Nigeria.**

**Abstract:**

The purpose of the study was to examine parental attitude towards the introduction of sex education in secondary schools in Akoko Southwest, Ondo State. To achieve the purpose, ex-post facto research design was used. The instrument used for the study was a questionnaire, which contain statements on personal data of the respondents, and thirty (30) items with two sections. Copies of the questionnaire were administered on a total of one hundred and fifty (150) parents of students from the selected secondary schools in Akoko Southwest Local Government Area in Ondo state. The data collected were statistically analyzed by the researcher, using t-test to test the hypothesis on parents' attitude towards the introduction of sex education to secondary school students. Also, ANOVA' was used to examine the influence of the attitudes of parents of different age 'groups on the introduction of sex education. The finding showed a significant difference ' between parents' attitude towards the introduction of sex education. The results of the studies revealed that majority of the respondents support the introduction of sex education in secondary schools and that most of the respondents agreed that introduction of sex education is an important form of social service. On the basis of the findings, recommendations were made. These include the teaching of sex education at all levels of education, especially, at the secondary school level, Also that sex education should be used as a means or an opportunity for proper counselling in secondary schools.

**Keywords:** Parents' attitude, Sex education, Sexual relationship, Adolescents.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN READING HABIT AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AMONG  
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT OF ONDO  
STATE, NIGERIA.**

**Olowolabi Segun (Ph.D.)  
Department of Guidance and Counselling Faculty of Education,  
Adekunle Ajasin University,  
Ondo State, Nigeria.  
E-mail: Olowolabisegun@gmail.com  
Mobile: +2348033207709**

**Abstract**

This study investigated the relationship between secondary school students' reading habits and academic achievement in the North Senatorial District of Ondo State, Nigeria. The study adopted a descriptive research of the survey type and ex-post facto research design. The subjects were 332 SSI students selected by stratified and systematic random sampling techniques in Ondo north senatorial district. A self-constructed questionnaire titled 'Students' Reading Habit Questionnaire' was used to correct information on reading habits, while 2007 Junior School Certificate Examination scores in twelve subjects were used fo collect information on academic achievement. All the hypotheses were tested using Pearson ~ Product Moment Correlation at 0.05 level of significance. The result indicated that there was significant relationship between reading habits and academic achievement. In addition, there was a significant relationship between reading habit and academic achievement of female and male secondary school students. Based on the findings of this study, some recommendations were made: that guidance counselor should intensify counselling activities especially on students' study habits while senior secondary school students should cultivate viable reading habits for good academic achievement.

**Keywords:** Reading habit, academic achievement, reading culture.

# **SURVEY OF THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE IN SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN AKURE SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ONDO STATE, NIGERIA.**

**Olowolabi Segun Phd**

## **ABSTRACT**

This study examined the causes and consequences of examination malpractices in Akure South Local Government Area of Ondo State. Three research questions guided the study. A descriptive research design of the survey type was used. The population of the study comprises of all secondary schools in Akure South Local Government of Ondo State.

Samples were drawn from selected schools and questionnaire was used to elicit responses from the respondents. Based on the research findings some recommendations were made as follows: government should adopt strategies towards the eradication of examination malpractices; teachers must be adequately motivated to ensure maximum Productivity; leaders in the society should lead by examples; severe penalty should be meted out to culprits of examination malpractices; and Continuous assessment method should be adopted.

**Keywords:** Survey, causes, examination malpractice, secondary schools

**Peer pressure and it's psychological effects on the Academic performance of student in Akoko  
North East Local Government Area, Ondo State, Nigeria.**

**Olowolabi Segun (Ph.D.)  
Department of Guidance and Counselling Faculty of Education,  
Adekunle Ajasin University,  
Ondo State, Nigeria.**

**Abstract:**

This study investigated peer pressure and its psychological effect on the academic performance of students in Akoko North East local government area, Ondo State, Nigeria. The instrument used for data collection was a questionnaire, a simple random technique was used to draw a sample which consisted of 120 secondary school students from three public secondary school. The population consist of both male and female students, The data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics. Based on the findings, the researcher discovered that peer pressure does not necessarily means negative influence, it can also be positive influence, also the kind of peers a student keeps or move with can influence his attitude, learning and academic performance, The recommendations made include that parents should encourage their children to have friends that would have positive influence on their learning, both at home and in school. Teachers should also pay attention towards encouraging peer group activities in schools especially in the area of group discussion.

**Keywords:** Peers, pressure, psychological effects, academic performance.



**AGE, SEX AND TEST ANXIETY AS PREDICTORS TO EXAMINATION MALPRACTICE  
AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN AKOKO SOUTH WEST LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT AREA IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA**

**By**

**Olowolabi Segun (Ph.D.)  
Department of Guidance and Counselling Faculty of Education,  
Adekunle Ajasin University,  
Ondo State, Nigeria.**

**Abstract:**

This study was carried out mainly on age, test and test anxiety as a predictor of examination malpractice among secondary school student. Questionnaire was used to obtain data. The sample consisted of 200 students from four Schools in AKOKO SOUTH WEST local Government area of Ondo State. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive and chi-square analysis. This was used purposely to test the relationship that exists between the variables. The result revealed that the predictive combined factors of age, sex and test anxiety influence students' participation in examination malpractice. Based on the findings, adequate counselling assistance should be given to students to shun examination malpractices, and further research should be carried out on the other predictive factors that make students to engage in examination malpractices aside age, sex and test anxiety.

**Keywords;** Age, sex, test, anxiety, examination, malpractices,

**SELECTED PARENTAL'S DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AND ACADEMIC  
PERFORMANCE IN SELECTED SCHOOLS IN IDANRE LOCAL GOVERN AREA OF ONDO  
STATE**

**Olowolabi Segun (Ph.D.)  
Department of Guidance and Counselling Faculty of Education,  
Adekunle Ajasin University,  
Ondo State, Nigeria.  
Email: Olowolabisegun@gmail.com**

**Abstract**

This study investigated the influence of parental demographic variables on academic performance of secondary school students in Idanre Local Government Area of Ondo State. A descriptive research design of the survey type was used for this study. The population of the study consist of secondary school students in Ondo State, sample were drawn from three (3) secondary schools in Idanre Local Government Area of Ondo State. Data were collected through separate research instrument such as questionnaire and the result of the last \_ examination were used for the study. The data collected for the study were analysed using mean, standard deviation and t-test. The hypotheses were tested at 0.05level of significance. The findings of the study revealed that parental demographic variables have Significant Influence on students' academic performance. Based on the findings, some recommendations were made.

**Keywords:** Patents, demographic variables, academic performance.

**STAFF, FACILITY ISSUES AND GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING SERVICES IN S STAFF,  
IN AKOKO SOUTH WEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN AREA OF  
ONDO STATE.**

**Olowolabi Segun (Ph.D.)  
Department of Guidance and Counselling Faculty of Education,  
Adekunle Ajasin University,  
Ondo State, Nigeria.**

**Abstract**

This study is aimed at investigating staff, facility issues and Guidance and Counselling in Secondary Schools in Akoko Southwest Local Government Area of Ondo State. The design for the study involved the descriptive research design of the survey type. Sixty (60) 'respondents formed the sample for the study. The researcher constructed a questionnaire of twenty-two (22) items to draw, responses from the principals and the Guidance Counsellors in the sampled schools in the area of study. Deducting from the available data collected confirms that guidance and counselling services in secondary schools in Akoko South West Local Government Area of Ondo State are faced with a number of problems ranging from staffing, funding, facilities were too inadequate to facilitate effective implementation of guidance and counselling services in most schools in Akoko South West Local Government. It was therefore recommended that the government provide should support and give necessary encouragement to the profession by providing enough fund for the provision of necessary facilities, organize seminars, workshops, as well as. accord the school counsellors the necessary recognition that they deserve, as it will enable them to render guidance and counselling services in schools and achieve the set objectives of school guidance and counselling program in schools.

**Keywords:** Career, counsellor, counsellor, guidance, institution, school administrator.

# **HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING IN THE ANCIENTS TIME**

**OlowolabiSegun (Ph.D)**  
**Email: olowolabisegun@gmail.com,**  
**08033207709 ,**  
**Department of Guidance and Counselling**  
**Faculty of Education**  
**Adekunle Ajasin University, Ondo State, Nigeria**

## **Abstract**

The study reviewed the historical development of guidance and counselling in the ancient time. In an average traditional setting, the concept of guidance and counselling is as old as man. Wherever there are two people, friends, husband and wife, parents and children who live in close proximity, there is a need for guidance and counselling. Gibson and Mitchell (1981) reported that 'perhaps the earliest search by man for a counsellor was when Eve reaped the consequences of ~ eating the forbidden fruit in the garden of Eden. Since then man has gone in search of assistance from beings adjusted to be "superior" whenever confronted with the unknown. From the earliest civilizations, fortune tellers (palmistry, astrology, crystal, gazing, graphology, etc.) Philosophers, Priests, diviners and other representatives of the gods and religions have flourished in their role of advising and counselling their adherents. The historical origin of guidance have also been identified in the thoughts and works of the Greek philosopher like Plato and Aristotle. Another Major impetus in the development of guidance between the 16th and 19th Centuries was the Publication of many books which attempted to provide comprehensive information on the Professions and how to gain entry into them. The Swiss educator Johann Pestalozzi (1746-1827) also contributed to the growth of guidance by persistently advocating that society could be reformed Only to the extent that the individual in that society was helped to help himself develop.

**Keywords:** astrology, crystal, counselling, counsellor, guidance, palmistry

# **PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT AND PEER GROUP INFLUENCE ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, ONDO STATE, NIGERIA**

**Olowolabi Segun, (Ph.D) Department of Guidance and Counselling,  
Adekunle Ajasin University,  
Akungba Akoko Ondo State Nigeria.  
segunolowolabi4@gmail.com  
+234 08033207709**

## **Abstract**

This study investigated the influence of parental involvement and peer group on the academic performance of students in Ondo state. Four research questions and two hypotheses guided the study. A descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. The population for the study consisted of entire students and parents (teachers) of all schools in Ondo State, while the sample consisted of five secondary schools, randomly selected out of the existing public secondary schools in Ondo State. A self-developed questionnaire titled “parental involvement and peer group on the academic performance of students” questionnaire (PIPGAPSQ) was used to collect data from the respondents. The data collected were analysed using inferential statistics. The findings of the study indicated that there was significant difference between parental involvement and academic performance of students in secondary school. There was significant difference between peer group and academic performance. There was significant difference between parental involvement and peer group in the academic performance of students. Based on the findings it was concluded that parents that motivated and involved in their children education will help such child or children to perform academically and students who relate with peer group that have academic goal to excel will also perform better academically. It was also recommended that Parents are encouraged to involve in their children education by stimulating environment that will enhance academic performance. Students are advised to have peer group that will improve their academic performance and add to their moral values in the society.

**Keywords:** Parental involvement, peer group, academic performance.

**PSYCHO-SOCIO EFFECT OF SINGLE PARENTHOOD AND COHABITATION ON  
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN ONDO STATE,  
NIGERIA**

By  
**OLOWOLA.BI SEGUN Ph.D.**  
**Department of Guidance and Counselling**  
**Adekunle Ajasin University,**  
**Akungba Akoko Ondo State Nigeria.**  
**Email: segunolowolabi4@gmail.com**  
**+234 08033207709**

**Abstract**

The study examined the psycho-socio effect of single parenthood and cohabitation on secondary school students' academic performance in Ondo State, Nigeria. The study adopted descriptive design of the survey type. The population of this study comprised of all secondary school students in Ondo State, Nigeria. The sample of the study consisted of two hundred (200) students randomly selected. Structured questionnaire which had two (4) sections and duly validated ( $r = 0.63$ ) was used for data collection. The data collected through the research instruments were analyzed using descriptive statistics in which frequency count, mean and percentages were used to answer the research questions. The result of the findings revealed that single Parenthood and cohabitation have negative effect on academic performance of students. In conclusion the results indicate that single parenting and cohabitation have significant psycho-socio effects on academic Performance of students. Consequent upon the findings, the following recommendations were made among others; Educational programs should be designed to create awareness on the negative impact of single Parenthood and cohabitation on the academic performance of secondary school students.

**Keywords:** Psycho-socio effect, single parenthood, cohabitation, students' and academic performance.

# **SINGLE PARENTING AND PEER INFLUENCE AS CORRELATES OF ACADEMIC, ACHIEVEMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA**

**By**

**OLOWOLABI, SEGUN, Ph.D.**

**+2348033207709;**

**Email: segunolowolabi4@gmail.com**

**Department Of Guidance And Counselling**

**Adekunle Ajasin University,**

**Akungba Akoko Ondo State Nigeria**

## **Abstract**

The study examined single parenting and peer influence on the academic achievement of secondary school students in Akoko North-East Local Government Area of Ondo State. Two research questions and two hypotheses were answered and tested to guide respectively. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. The population consisted of all students in all public secondary schools in Akoko North-East Local Government Area of Ondo State. The sample for the study consisted of two hundred secondary school students. A proforma and a structured questionnaire which had two (2) sections and duly validated ( $r = 0.70$ ) was used for data collection. The data collected through the research instruments were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. All hypotheses raised were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

The findings revealed that peer influence has effect on academic achievement of students. Single Parenting plays a significant role in determining a student's academic success. There is a significant difference between the academic achievement of students from single parent homes and those from two parent homes. In conclusion, both peer influence and single parenting have significant effects on academic achievement of students. Consequent upon the findings, the following recommendations were made; Students are encouraged to make friends with peer 'influence that can impact positively on their life. Parents should be educated on the importance of owing their children peer influence and how they can impact their social and academic development. Support should be provided for children from single parent home through mentoring Programmed, counseling and academic support services recognizing that, there may be unique Challenges that can affect their academic achievement. It is also important to provide a loving and Supportive environment for children to promote their academic achievement.

**Keywords:** Single Parenting, Peer Influence, Academic Achievement, Family structure.

# **COGNITIVE RESTRUCTURING AS A REDUCING AGENT OF POOR READING CULTURE AND POOR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

**BY**

**SEGUN OLOWOLABI, Ph.D**

**DEPARTMENT OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING EDUCATION**

**ADEKUNLE AJASIN UNIVERSITY, AKUNGBA-AKOKO**

**Email: olowolabisegun123@gmail.com**

**08033207709**

## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of the study was to find out the effect of cognitive restructuring therapy on the reduction of poor reading culture and poor academic performance of students. The study, which was an experimental, was conducted in two secondary schools in Akoko North West Local Government Area of Ondo State. Forty students in JSS3 with poor reading culture and poor academic performance among those who performed poorly during their promotional examinations in English and social studies were randomly selected and assigned to the experimental and control groups. Two hypotheses were formulated and tested. The experimental group (Group A ) was exposed to six therapy sessions, while Group B served as control without treatment. T-test statistical tool was used to analyze the result. The result revealed that there was significant difference in the performance of students exposed to cognitive restructuring therapy and those in the control. This indicated that the treatment consequently reduced poor reading culture and poor academic performance of the students. Based on the result obtained, recommendations were made.

Keywords: academic performance, cognitive restructuring, control group, experimental group, reading culture, therapy



# **ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION AS DETERMINANTS OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA**

**Olowolabi Segun, Ph.D**  
**Department Of Guidance And Counselling,**  
**Adekunle Ajasin University,**  
**Akungba Akoko, Ondo State Nigeria.**

## **Abstract**

Academic performance of learners in the classroom is extremely important as this is an indicator whether the learner is doing well or not. Parents, teachers and school administrators attach a deal of importance to learners' academic performance. Student's academic performance is measured by the extent to which he has reached the educational goals he set for himself. The study examined the effect of mental health on academic performance of secondary school students in Ondo State Nigeria. The study adopted descriptive research design of a survey type. The population of the study comprised all secondary school students in Ondo State Nigeria. The sample of the study consisted of hundred (100) respondents, using simple random sampling techniques structure questionnaire which have two sections duly validated was for data collection. The data collected through research instrument were analysed using descriptive statistics. The findings revealed that anxiety and depression have negative effects on the academic performance of students. Based on the findings, some recommendations were made. Parents and guidance should provide adequate financial support for their children. Educational Programme should be designed to create awareness on the negative impact of anxiety and depression. Both the school management and government should reduce the stress level of students. Effort should be made by teachers to increase academic motivation of students. Counselling services should be made available to students on the negative impact of social relationships. The study is a great option.

**Keywords:** Academic performance, depression, mental health, anxiety, Educational goals.

**PERCEIVED INFLUENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ON FAMILY RELATIONSHIP  
AMONG COUPLES IN ONDO STATE**

**Olowolabi Segun, Ph.D**  
**segunolowolabi@aaua.edu.ng**  
**Sunday Jacob Okiti**  
**pastorsokiti@gmail.com**  
**Department of Guidance and Counselling**  
**Adekunle Ajasin University, Ondo State, Nigeria**

**Abstract**

The study examined the perceived influence of domestic violence on family relationship among couples in Ondo State. It was guided by two research questions and two hypotheses. The total sample for the study was one hundred and twenty (120) couples who were randomly selected from all the couples in Akoko South West Local Government Area of Ondo State. The instrument used for data collection was a self-structured questionnaire which was developed by the researcher. Survey research design was adopted for this study. The data collected were presented in tables and analyzed using frequency counts and mean. The hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance. The results of the study showed that cultural disparities ( $\bar{x}$  =2.65), alcoholic involvement by couples ( $\bar{x}$  =2.94), lack of faith and trust ( $\bar{x}$  =2.87), financial difficulties ( $\bar{x}$  =3.08), use of hard drugs ( $\bar{x}$  =3.27) were some of the causes of domestic violence among couples in Ondo State. The result also revealed, among others, that there is a significant influence of domestic violence on family relationship among couples.

The study concluded that there is a significant on domestic violence on children and family relationship among couples, it was therefore recommended among others that couples are encourage to desist from engaging in infidelity behavior and imbibe the virtue of faithfulness to their partners. The government are encourage to make and implement strict law that would prevent couples from abusing each other or their children. It was therefore recommended among others that marriage counselling should be made compulsory for all intending couples as this would help reduce domestic violence.

**Keywords:** domestic, violence, family, couples, relationship

# **THE NEED FOR GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING SERVICES AMONG ADEKUNLE AJASIN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

**BY**

**Olowolabi Segun Ph.D**  
**Department of Guidance and Counselling**  
**Adekunle Ajasin University, Ondo State, Nigeria**  
**Email: segunolowolabi@aaua.edu.ng**  
**+234 08033207709**

**&**

**Dr AKINTOKE VICTOR AKIN**  
**Department of Guidance and Counselling**  
**Adekunle Ajasin University, Ondo State, Nigeria**  
**Email: victor.akintoke@aaua.edu.ng**  
**+123 08038106497**

## **ABSTRACT**

This research work empirically explored the need for guidance and counseling services among Nigeria University students. The purpose of this study is to ascertain the level of provision of guidance and counselling services among Nigeria Universities. The research design used for this study is survey, the population for this study consisted of students and staff of Adekunle Ajasin University, a total of 300 student and staff was used as sample size, questionnaires were administered to students and staffs and cluster sampling technique was applied. Instrument used for this study is the questionnaire. Data were collected from primary sources. From the analysis of the data, the findings showed that the level of provision of guidance and counselling services Adekunle Ajasin University is minimal, also students perceived the effectiveness of guidance and counseling. Following the findings, it was recommended that the level of provision of guidance and counselling service in Adekunle Ajasin University should be raised, various strategies that will help improve the level of guidance services in schools should be adopted. The study concluded that improving the level of provision of guidance and counselling services in schools has a positive impact on Nigeria's educational system in particular and Nigeria in general.

**Keywords:** Guidance, Counselling, Educational system, counseling services, University students.

**INFLUENCE OF BEHAVIOURAL COUNSELLING ON DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR AMONG  
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA.**

**BY**  
**OLOWOLABI SEGUN, ph.D**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING**  
**ADEKUNLE AJASIN UNIVERSITY, AKUNGBA AKOKO**  
**ONDO STATE NIGERIA.**

**Email: segunolowolabi4@gmail.com**  
**+234 08033207709**

**And**  
**SUNDAY JACOB OKITI**  
**DEPARTMENT OF GUIDANCE AND COUSELLING**  
**ADEKUNLE AJASIN UNIVERSITY, ONDO STATE, NIGERIA**  
**E-MAIL: PASTORSOKITI@GMAIL.COM**

**ABSTRACT.**

This study investigated into the influence of behavioural counselling on deviant behaviour among secondary school students in Ondo State. The study adopted descriptive research design of the survey type with use of simple random sampling techniques to select 200 sample.

A Self-constructed questionnaire title influence of behavioural counselling on deviant behaviour questionnaire (**IBCDBQ**)” was used to gather information. Data were analyzed with the use of inferential statistics to analyze the data collected. Based on the findings, behavioural counselling can eliminate any act of deviant behaviour among students, students can be sensitised against their involvement in social vice such as absenteeism, cultism, truancy and stealing. Furthermore, cohabitation reduces the level of students, academic performance.

It was concluded that deviant behaviours have become a global challenge that is capable of destroying the world, however, through the assistance of behavioural counselling deviant behaviour among students can be eradicated.

Therefore the following recommendations were made; the government through relevant ministries and departments and other non-governmental organizations, should conduct guidance and counselling to the students in the study area on the dangers of engaging in deviant behaviors such as drug abuse and pre-marital which were found to be common in the area. Guidance and counselling should be made compulsory in schools for the students. On a final note, Government should enact laws against deviant behaviours in our secondary schools. This may deter students from getting involved in deviant behaviour that will ruin their academic pursuit.

**Keywords:** Influence, delinquency, behavioural counseling, and secondary school.

# **PARENTAL INTEREST, VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AS DETERMINANTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS CAREER CHOICE IN ONDO STATE.**

BY

OLOWOLABI SEGUN (Ph.d.)  
DEPARTMENT OF GUIDANCE AND COUSSELLING  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
ADEKUNLE AJASIN UNIVERSITY, ONDO STATE, NIGERIA  
EMAIL: segunolowolabi4@gmail.com

AND

FALADE FOLAKE ESTHER  
DEPARTMENT OF GUIDANCE AND COUSSELLING  
FACULTY OF EDUCATION  
ADEKUNLE AJASIN UNIVERSITY, ONDO STATE, NIGERIA  
folakefalade@gmail.com.

## **ABSTRACT**

It has been observed that guidance and counselling programmes in secondary schools are not given the proper attention they deserve. This study, therefore, investigated parental interest and vocational guidance as determinants of secondary school students' career choices in Ondo State.

The study adopted a descriptive survey design. The population of the study comprised all public Senior Secondary School (SS II) students in the North and Central Senatorial Districts of Ondo State. A multistage sampling technique was used to choose a sample of four hundred respondents. A structured questionnaire titled: "Parental Interest, Vocational Counselling, and Career Choice Questionnaire" (PIVCTQ) was used to gather data. The research questions raised were answered using descriptive statistics of frequency counts, mean, standard deviation and percentage while the research hypotheses generated were tested with inferential statistics such as Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Pearson Product Moment Correlation and Regression Analysis.

Findings revealed that parental interest ( $F_{3,396} = 25.58$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) and vocational guidance jointly and significantly predicted the career choice of students. In terms of the magnitude of contribution, vocational guidance made the more significant contribution ( $\beta = 0.125$ ,  $t = 2.521$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) to the career choice of students. However, parental interest did not make any significant contribution ( $\beta = 0.009$ ,  $t = 0.183$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) to the career choice of the students. In addition, no significant relationship was found between parental interest and career choice ( $r = 0.097$ ;  $p > 0.05$ ).

Based on the findings of this study, it was concluded that vocational guidance are major factors influencing career choice-making among secondary school students. It was recommended that parents should be made to understand the traits and abilities of their children to guide them in their desired career choices. The Ministry of Education should also employ more career counsellors to assist students in their career choice.

**Keywords:** Parental interest, vocational guidance, career choice.