Adolescence-Parent Relationship as a Correlates of Academic Performance on Agricultural Science in Ibadan North Local Government Area

Adeniyi, O. A.[1], Adio, M. O.[2]

Department of Agricultural Economics, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, P. M. B 4000, Ogbomoso, Nigeria

Abstract: *Adolescence-parent relationship is very vital at the stage when the duo have conflict on adolescence level of freedom. Therefore, this paper analyzed adolescence parent-relationship as a correlates of academic performance on agricultural science in Ibadan North Local Government Area. Multistage sampling procedure was employed for sampling of respondents for the study. Primary data were obtained from 150 respondents. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMC). Mean age of the respondents was 15 years, 56.7% were females while 43.3% were males. The results of student performance revealed that, the mean score was 58.61% for agricultural science. The coefficient of parent's income was positive and significant at 5% level of significance. This implies that children of rich parents perform better in agricultural science.*

Keywords: Adolescence, agricultural science, intimacy and parents

1. Introduction

The importance of agriculture science can not be over emphasized. Agricultural products are foods, fibers, fuels, raw materials for drugs and many assortments of products. The economy of most developing countries with Nigeria inclusive, depends on agriculture. For instance, Nigeria in the early 1960's before the 'oil boom' depended on agriculture for her economic sustenance. The importance of agriculture to the nation prompt our educationists and government to make provisions in the National Policy on Education for Practical Agriculture in the curriculum of the junior secondary school and Agricultural Science in the senior secondary school curriculum as core subjects (Ogunleye, 1999). Despite efforts to promote agriculture in this wise, its impact is yet to be felt.

Nigeria's adolescents has been defined as the age group between the ages of 10 and 24 years, this spans from the inception of puberty and ends in adulthood (Weyman, Watson, and Wetzel, 2004; Tripovic, 2004). This stage in human development has been recognized as having a unique bio-psychosocial impact on the individual (Weynan *et al.*, 2004; Inem, Ayankogbe, Obazee, Ladipo, Udonwa and Odusote,, 2004). The adolescent population is increasing worldwide. They constitutes about 1.8 billion out of which 1.5 billion are in developing countries (Patton *et al.*, 2012). In Nigeria, adolescents constitute about 30% of the total population, according to estimates made in 2006 (National Population Commission, 2006).

There was strong and consistent evidence that quality of parent-child relationship had a significant relationship with parental communications (Ogunsanmi, Olusanya and Olusanya, 2014). Ogwo (2013) observed that early adolescents were more positive in their relationship with their parents than older ones. Adolescence have more emotional and social problems than personal problems (Ayanwu, 2010).

The objectives of this study are to;
(i) examine adolescence- parent relationship of the respondents in the study area
(ii) analyze the correlate between adolescence-parent relationship and their academic performance in agricultural science in the study area
Hypothesis of the Study:
H_{o1}: Adolescence- parent relationship of the respondents, do not have any significant effect on their academic performance in agricultural science.

Table 1: Definitions of Abbreviation Used in the Analysis

Variables Abbreviations	Definitions
AGE	Age of respondents
GEND	Sex of respondents
PARENT_INCOM	Parents income
DISTANC_FATH	Distance of student from father's place of work
DISTANC_MOTH	Distance of student from mother's place of work
PARENT_INTIMAC	Students intimacy to parents

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

2. Methodology

The study was conducted in Ibadan North Local Government of Oyo State, Nigeria. It is one of the Local Government Areas (LGA) in the urban areas of Ibadan Metropolis. It was founded by the Federal Military Government of Nigeria on 27th September 1991. It lies within longitude 8°5' East of the Greenwich meridian and latitude 7°23' North of equators (Ibor, Anjorin, Ita, Out and Bassey, 2011). According to the National Population Census (2006), it has a proportion of 306,763. The male population is given as 153,039 and female population as 153,756. It is the largest local government in Ibadan with a land area of 145.58km^2 which is approximately 4.66% of the total land area of the city (Adenugha and Ijagbone, 2012). This area is a host to many educational centres in Nigeria. It has over 100 secondary school, more than 300 primary school, a polytechnics which is owned by Oyo State, and the

University of Ibadan which is owned by Federal Government. This advantage puts Ibadan North Local Government Area ahead of other Local Government Areas in the aspect of educational facilities.

The data used were mainly primary: these were obtained through the use of a well-structured questionnaire and interview schedule. This was employed to make enquiries on socio-economic and adolescence-parent relationship of the respondents. Multistage sampling procedure was employed for sampling of respondents for the study. The first stage involved the random sampling of three (3) secondary schools in Ibadan North Local Government Area of Oyo State. The second stage was the purposive sampling of Senior Secondary (SS) one and two classes. While, the third stage involved random sampling of students in these classes. Primary data were obtained from 150 respondents.

Descriptive statistics and Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient were employed. These were used as tools to analyze preferential characteristics and socioeconomic information of the individual and household selected for the survey. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient (PPMC) computed the association between the independent variables [adolescence-parent relationship and socio-economic characteristics (X_n)] and dependent variable [student performance in agricultural science (Y)].

Where; $X_n = age, parents\ monthly\ income, distance$
$to\ the\ father, distance\ to\ the\ mother, intimacy\ to$
$the\ parents$

$Y = Student\ performance\ in\ Agricultural\ Science$

3. Results and Discussions

Table 2 revealed the personal characteristics of respondents. Sixty percent of the respondents were within the range of age 12 – 15 (years): while the minority were older older and they accounted for 40% of the respondents. The mean age of respondents was 15 years. This confirms the fact that, adolescence was interviewed in the study. It also indicates that pupils starts school early. Over 55% have 13 years schooling. This is an indication that over 55% of the respondents were still in SS (Senior Schools) 1. Majorities (56.7%) of the respondents were females: while the remaining 44.3% were males. About 65% of the respondents were Christians: while the rest were Muslims.

Table 2: Personal Characteristics of the Adolescence

Personal Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Age (years)		
<12	0	0.0
12 – 15	90	60
16 – 19	60	40
Mean = 15 years		
Number of Years Spent in School		
13	83	55.3
14	67	44.7
Sex		
Male	65	43.3
Female	85	56.7
Religion		
Christianity	97	64.7
Islamic	53	35.3

Source: Field survey, 2013.

Table 3 revealed the adolescence-parent relationship characteristics of respondents. The mean income of students' parents was ₦ 90 613. This is averagely enough for family up-keeps. The minimum parents income was ₦ 25 000, while the maximum income was ₦ 500, 000. This shows great disparity and inequality in the standard of living of Nigerians. Majority (66%) of the father's place of work was near to the student. This could encourage the discipline of the children by the fathers. Over 79% of the respondents were near to their mother's place of work. This result could aid the good care of the respondents by their mother. Majority (86%) of the respondents had intimacy with their mother. It is well known that mothers nurture off-spring from conception to adulthood, this enhances strong intimacy between the child and the mother.

Table 3: Adolescence-Parent Relationship Characteristics

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Parents Income (₦)		
<25000	4	2.7
26000 - 55000	74	49.3
56000 – 85000	36	24
86000 – 105000	12	8
106000 – 135000	0	0.00
136000 – 165000	0	0.00
166000 – 195000	0	0.00
≥196000	20	13.3
Mean = 90 613, Maximum = 500 000, Minimum = 25 000		
Distance to Father's Place of Work		
Near	99	66
Far	51	34
Distance to Mother's Place of Work		
Near	119	79.3
Far	31	20.7
Intimacy to Parents		
Father	21	14
Mother	129	86

Source: Field survey, 2013.

Table 4 revealed the Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) between adolescence-parent relationship and student performance in agricultural science. The coefficients of distance from father and mother [(DISTANC_FATH) & (DISTANC_MOTH]) are negative and significant at 1% level of significance. However, the coefficient of parents income was positive and significant at 5% level of significance. This implies that children of rich parents perform better in agricultural science. This could be because their parents were able to buy textbooks and give other incentive that could aid learning to their children. However, student that are closer to their parents place of work perform poorly in agricultural science. This is probably because students that are closer to their parents are often pampered and may thereby loose full concentrations to their studies.

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Thus, the hypothesis that adolescence-parent relationship do not significantly affect student performance in agricultural science is hereby rejected.

Table 4: Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Between Adolescence Characteristics and Student Performance in Agricultural Science

Variables	Sum of Squares	r - value	p - value	Remarks
AGE	-303.473	-0.113	0.167	NS
PARENT_INCOM	-4420346.756	0.163*	0.046	S
DISTANC_FATH	-203.940	-0.226**	0.005	S
DISTANC_MOTH	-352.807	-0.458**	0.00	S
PARENT_INTIMAC	60.740	0.092	0.263	NS

** 1% level of significance, * 5% level of significance
Source: Field survey, 2013.

4. Conclusions

The maximum parents income was ₦ 500,000 monthly: while the minimum was ₦ 25,000. This result revealed that, there was very large gap between the poor and the rich, in the study. The results of student performance revealed that, the mean scores were 58.61%, 55.52%, 54.61% for agricultural science, biology and mathematics respectively. Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) between adolescence-parent relationship and student performance in agricultural science. The coefficients of distance from father and mother [(DISTANC_FATH) & (DISTANC_MOTH)] are negative and significant at 1% level of significance. However, the coefficient of parents income was positive and significant at 5% level of significance. This implies that children of rich parents perform better in agricultural science. This could be because their parents were able to buy textbook and give other incentive that could aid learning to their children. However, student that are closer to their parents place of work perform poorly in agricultural science. This is probably because students that are closer to their parents are often pampered and may thereby loose full concentrations to their studies. Therefore, the null hypothesis that adolescence-parent relationship do not significantly affect student performance in agricultural science was thereby rejected. Policy makers should employ counselors in all public secondary schools and mandate private secondary schools to do likewise. Government should enhance the economic level of the populace so that parent will be able to buy textbook and other educational incentives to their children.

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