

## Empirical Verification of Youth Socialization on Sexuality in Nigeria

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### ABSTRACT

A completely factorial experimental design was undertaken to verify and proffer solutions to the effect of socialization on sexuality of Nigerian youths. Though, Man's interaction with his environment and other systems around him model his character. This research investigated the effect of family background, religion and educational status with all allowances for interactive effect of these social units in modeling the sexual behavior of youths. The interaction effects were not significant. Recommendations were made to correct the menaces'.

**Keywords :** Factorial design, Youth, Education, Interaction, STDs.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Factorial experimental design is widely used in research and other experimental analyses because of its robust nature in accommodating experiments in which the effects of different factors and their interactions are being investigated [1]. It determines which factors have important effects on a response as well as how the effect of one factor varies with the level of the other factors. The number of experimental runs at two levels is  $2^k$ , where  $k$  is the number of factors. Today, the most widely used kind of experimental design, to estimate main effects, as well as interaction effects, is the  $2^k$  factorial design in which each variable is investigated at two levels [2]. The factors considered in this research were family, religion and education.

Previous researchers used the traditional 'one variable at a time' experiments to determine the individual effects of various factors on one effect. However, factorial experiment design can be used to provide a large amount of information and reduce the number of experiments, time and total research costs. The most important advantages of this technique are that

the effects of individual parameters as well as their relative importance are obtained and that the interaction of two or more factors can be ascertained [2] [3].

Youths in developing countries are being confronted with rapidly changing social and economic conditions. The cause could be traced to the collapsed of the age-long traditional social systems that supported the growing child during the rather difficult years of adolescence. It is sequel to the cultural interaction between these countries and West', an aftermath of the colonial era which had brought about a one-way cultural diffusion from the 'West' to these countries. This led to the collapse of the pre-existing traditional systems. The result has been desperation and pressures, which have heightened up normal national processes and has catapulted into a number of social vices such as corruption, sexual proximity to mention but a few little wonder, the deadly disease Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) that has its origin traced to the United States is prevalent in this part of the world. Nigeria, the acclaimed giant of Africa, cannot be excused from this syndrome as

moral decadence and juvenile delinquency are the order of the day in the society.

William Jefferson Clinton, ex-President of USA on his visit to Nigeria in the year 2000 said "I would encourage Nigerians to fight the spread of the social menace with same courage and determination with which they fought for democracy which is capable of destroying the economy of any country particularly, Nigeria youth have a high rate of promiscuity and active sex life, being generally immature and incapable of exercising self control. This level of degeneration of sexual morals amongst youths accounts for the alarming increase in the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (such as HIV/AIDS) and mortality resulting from abortion related cases due to increase in unwanted pregnancies.

The need to launch a massive battle against this menace can therefore not be overemphasized. However, in championing this course, it should be noted that this is a problem that arises from the violation of natural phenomena and can only be best combated through natural means. The countless campaign on the use of condoms and other family planning methods will never solve this problem but rather aggravate by promoting promiscuity. Thus only adequate information can control the incidence of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancies. This can only be implemented via a careful investigation into the effects of the present social interaction on our youths. The present research was undertaken to investigate and proffer solutions to the effect of socialization on sexuality of Nigerian youth using a complete factorial experiment.

Man by nature possesses some behaviours that are similar across all social frameworks all over the world while some other behaviours are only peculiar to people which belong to the same social framework. How then can we account for these uniformities and situations in social behaviour within and among societies? The problem is to discover how biological

and social forces interplay, sometimes in such a way to produce similarities in behaviour, and sometimes to produce variations.

The target population is the youths among various ethno-geographical as well as social structural divisions of the Nigerian society. This target population is studied for its family background, family size, religion, education, etc, in order to explain the variations in terms of how these factors affect their sexual behaviours. The information sought is meant to assist in procuring a national remedy to the dwindling social system.

Man is basically an animal. He could neither be born nor stay alive without meeting the conditions necessary for biological nature, ingest food, rest, excrete, talk and so on. These behaviours necessary for survival may be referred to as biological imperatives. Man's biological nature also provides him at any of development with biological capacities to certain limits. Some of these are common to all human beings. Some are declined by the stage of growth which appearance has reached and others are governed by people's endowment. Thus, no child can be sexually active, sensitive except his sexual hormones have been fully developed.

Man, by necessity and condition, becomes social from the moment he is born because that moment he is dependent both for his physical and development. His interaction makes him get his wants supplies and attains a healthy development. It is also through these interactions that man develops his social behaviour that distinguishes him from other men, such as the use of language, religion, ethnic and moral practices. Social interaction is the basic process in the organization of all behavioural systems. Socialization is when interaction takes place through communication which the new born child is inducted into the society and forges his personality in the process. Social interaction takes place when two or

more people come in contact and there is mutual stimulation and modification of behavioural results.

Recently, there has been a great interest in estimating HIV dynamic parameters in order to acquire a greater understanding of the pathogenesis of HIV infection. HIV dynamic models can also provide theoretical principles to guide the development of treatment strategies for HIV infected patients [4] [5] [6]. [7] have also proposed using viral dynamics to evaluate the efficacy of anti-HIV therapies. There are a good estimate of viral dynamic parameters (such as plasma viral decay rates) that have a very important impact on scientific and clinical AIDS research since the estimate of these parameters may be used to determine the lifetime of HIV irons and infected cells and how long the patient needs to be treated [4] [8]. Also, these parameters are good potency markers for anti-HIV drugs and can be used to evaluate antiviral therapies [7]. Therefore, this paper is to verify Nigerian’s youth socialization on their sexual activities.

## II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

This paper evaluated the proposed factorial design model assumptions to see how the parameters can minimize the spread of the virus. The data were collected from Society for family Health, Ibadan.

**2.1. Model used :**  $Y_{ijk} = \mu + F_i + R_j + (FR)_{ij} + ED_k + (FED)_{ik} + (RED)_{jk} + (FRED)_{ijk} + \epsilon_{ijk}$ ,  
 $i = 1, 2, 3, 4; j = 1, 2, 3; k = 1, 2, 3, 4 \dots$   
 (Equation 1)

$Y_{ijk}$  is the observation in (ijk)th cell, ‘ $\mu$ ’ the overall mean effect,  $F_i$  is the family effect,  $R_j$  the  $j^{th}$  religion effect,  $(FR)_{ij}$  the interaction between family and religion,  $ED_k$  the  $k^{th}$  education effect,  $(FED)_{ik}$  the interaction family and education,  $(RED)_{jk}$  the interaction between religion and education, and  $(FRED)_{ijk}$  is the interaction between family, religion and education.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data were subjected to Statistical analysis and the ANOVA table is given below:

**Table I :** Analysis of Variance

Source of Variation	Degree of Freedom	Sum of Squares.	Measure of squares.	F-ratio.	F-tab 0.01	F-tab. 0.05
Family(F)	3	165.72	55.24	3.96	4.09	2.72
Religion (R)	2	544.79	272.4	19.51	4.94	3.11
FR	6	34.49	5.75	0.41	3.08	2.21
Education (ED)	3	337	112.33	8.04	4.09	2.72
FED	9	93.17	10.35	0.74	2.68	2.00
RED	6	124.21	20.70	1.48	3.08	2.21
FRED	18	110.96	6.16	0.44	2.35	1.75
Random error	96	1340.67	13.97			
Total	143	2751				

It was observed in Table 1 that family background is significant at 5% because it’s F-ratio >  $F_{0.05, 3, 96}$ . At 1% level, the family is non-significant. Religion

is significant at both 1% and 5% levels. Also, it shows that educational attainment is significant at both 1% and 5% levels. This is an indication that family background, religion, and educational status play a great part in sexual ability of youths. It was also

shown in Table 1 that the entire first order interactions, that is, interactions between family and religion (FR); family and educational attainment (FED); and religion and education (RED) have no effect on the youth's sexual ability. This was confirmed by their F-ratios that are less than their corresponding F-table values both at 1% and 5% levels. Similarly, the second order interaction, between family, religion and education (FRED) has no or little effect on the sexual ability of youths.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

If two people meet and they leave each other the same way they met, then they have never met. This philosophical saying explicitly emphasizes social interaction as the major determinant of man's behavior. The equity of the fact that a newly born baby's mind is similar to a clean slate with no marks shows from the analysis that the baby's interaction with other members of the society has a lot of effect on him. The sexual ability of our youths, the religion and educational status has a great role to play in the youth's sexual ability. It was also discovered that family background cum religion, religion cum education, and family cum education contributed insignificantly to the youths' sexual ability.

#### V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Parents and guardians should come of their world of mere fancy to the realization that if they do not brace up to save their children from the clutches of sexual promiscuity by encouraging charity, then the society will only take advantage of them.

Adolescent should be made to see sexual activeness as a morally condemned act until wedlock by the parents and every act or behavior that could on a short term or long term lead to arousing the sexuality of the adolescent should be vehemently discouraged. Such acts include watching or reading anything

pornographic, indiscriminate mingling of opposite sex after puberty, seclusion of opposite sex and the likes. Religion activities should be encouraged with every religion stressing fundamentally the fear of the God rather than acquisition of worldly gains in the name of religion. It should be emphatically proclaimed in all religion sectors that sexual incidence as well as obscenity is grievously wrong doing before God.

Ignorance is the worst of all diseases while education is aimed at liberating the mind. Education should be encouraged as a means of enlightening the populace on the sexual effect of promiscuity in the society.

Also, moral talks, symposia, local movies and likes should be frequently put in place in Nigerian schools to promote chastity and dissuade acts that could 'probably' lead to sexual indecency.

Stricter measure should be put especially in tertiary institutions to ensure moral and sexual uprightness amongst students who now feel they possess sort of freedom which they indiscriminately abuse.

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**Cite this article as :**

Yusuff A. Q., Akanbi O. A., Adams O. T., Aremu Z. O., "Empirical Verification of Youth Socialization on Sexuality in Nigeria", *International Journal of Scientific Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJSRSET)*, Online ISSN : 2394-4099, Print ISSN : 2395-1990, Volume 6 Issue 5, pp. 115-119, September-October 2019. Available at doi : <https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRSET19655>  
Journal URL : <http://ijsrset.com/IJSRSET19655>