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### INDICES OF LOW ENROLMENT OF FEMALE STUDENTS IN SCIENCE SUBJECT IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA

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The study was triggered by the researcher's observation of female marginalization in the field of science and technology. This paper investigated the factors affecting low enrolment of female students in science subjects and the implication for counselling. Descriptive survey research was adopted for the study. A total of 150 respondents were randomly selected for the study from (ten) 10 secondary schools. The questionnaire tagged "Factors responsible for low enrolment of female students in science subjects Questionnaire (FRLEFSSQ)" was designed and used to collect the relevant data. Data were analysed using simple percentages frequency counts for the demographic data. While t-test and ANOVA statistical methods were used to test the generated null hypotheses. The study found out co-curricular activities and cultural beliefs were major factors affecting low enrolment of female students in science subjects. The study recommends legislation against bad cultural beliefs affecting low enrolment female students in science subjects. Also qualified teachers should be allowed to remain in the teaching profession. There is also the need for counselling services in schools to inoculate female children against negative cultural beliefs, bad parental attitudes and attitudes of "Cheaters" in the teaching profession. Counselling services should be compulsory for all female students in order to enlighten them and foster high rate of enrolment in science subjects.

### HOW YOUNG PEDESTRIANS DO EXPLAIN THEIR RISKY ROAD CROSSING BEHAVIORS? A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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**Statement of the Problem:** Pedestrians are one of the most victims of car accidents especially in countries with poor road traffic laws and policies to improve pedestrian safety. Although pedestrians are vulnerable and more at risk than other road, the illegal and unsafe road crossing behaviours of the pedestrians usually lead to the crashing accidents. There is limited evidence concerning the risky road crossing behaviours of pedestrians. This study was aimed at eliciting and exploring the reasons that can help explain why young pedestrians take risky road crossing behaviours.

**Methodology & Theoretical Orientation:** A qualitative content analysis approach was conducted on purposefully selected young individuals who had the experience of vehicle-collision accident. Data collected by in-depth, semi-structured interviews until data saturation and concurrently analysed, assisted by MAXQDA 10.

**Findings:** Three main categories emerged as social reasons for risky road crossing behaviours of the young pedestrians including 'conformity with the masses/crowds', 'lack of social cohesion and sense of belonging in social relations' and 'bypassing the law/ law evasion'.

**Conclusion & Significance:** The risky road crossing behaviours of young pedestrians are found influenced by the pedestrian attitudes towards the political, social, cultural and economic condition of the society. Moreover, popular culture and collective behaviours in crossing the roads influenced the risky behaviours. Hence, personal, cultural and social interventions could be effective in promoting the young pedestrians' behaviour.