

Home Factors Necessary for Laying of Foundational Values in Youths among Families in Ebonyi State, Nigeria

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Abstract: This study focused on home factors necessary for laying the foundational values in youths among families in Ebonyi State, Nigeria. The study specifically examined socio-economic factors, parental life-style, emotional climate and strategies in laying foundational values in youths among families. The study adopted descriptive survey design. The population of the study comprises all the households in the study area. A multi stage sampling technique was adopted in selecting 300 respondents. Research questions were answered on individual item basis using mean, standard deviation value and chi-square test of goodness fit. The findings of the study revealed that socio-economic status of parents, parental life styles and emotional climate of the family affects the laying of foundational values in youths. The findings shows that youth from poor socio-economic homes are less prepared in life for value and educational programmes. The researchers recommended that the government should provide for the youths from poor socio-economic families the basic resources and facilities for proper laying of foundational values, the parents should adopt democratic and supportive parenting styles in teaching the child about the society values.

Key words: Home factors, foundation, values, youths, families, life

INTRODUCTION

Hill (2011) defined values as the priorities individuals and societies attach to certain beliefs, experience and objects in detecting how they shall live and what they shall treasure in life. This shifts the focus of values from being merely cognitive state of mind to a whole person decision readiness or disposition to act in a certain way, given the opportunity. According to Sharam, values in its philosophical context are those standards or code for conducts contained by our cultural tenet guided by conscience according to which human being is supposed to conduct himself and shape his life patterns by integrating his beliefs, ideas and attitude to realize cherished ideas and aims of life.

This conforms with the argument of social scientist that values are very important it serves as guiding principles in people's life and also for understanding social psychological phenomena, hence there is a clear link between values and behavior (Ubom, 2007). Nwokolo (2007) observed that operative values are close to social norms and that the desirable ideal and important values are perhaps the cherished values that have universal structure.

In view of the above, values such as respect truth, appreciation, persistence and discipline are generally expected from any normal individual from within his or her immediate community/society. According to Ubom (2007) values are important ingredient of human co-existence which all humans must develop and conform to. And the fundamental concern of people is observance and substance of values. In this regard, James by Awake (2003) viewed that apart from unconditional love, values forms the greatest gift that parents can give to their children. These are sets of values that the parents live by and do not just lecture about without proper value inculcation. Values give meaning to life they establish priorities, set moral boundaries and define rules of behavior. Ubom (2007) asserts that irrespective of the cultural diversities in Nigeria there are common values which cuts across cultures these values includes hard work, honesty, humility, diligence, love towards others, industrious, maintenance of a standard of living within one's income, respect for elders and constituted authorities, regard for one another self-control among others. From the above definitions of values, it appears that one thread that links all the definitions of values is that values contains both personal universal judgment

element. That is they carry individual idea as to what is right, good or desirable and which should be accepted, cherished and sustained for mutual co-existence and the development of the people in the society and for posterity which the family should uphold at a very high esteem for total development of the child.

Murdock in Ikumba, defined family as a bio social group having both biological and social attributes, characterized by common residence, economic co-operation, maintenance and procreation. This implies that the family can be seen as a social institution, consisting at least two adults who maintain a socially approved sexual relationship with one or more children. The family ensures the transmission and enhancement of social and cultural values through the process of socialization. Hence, no society can function without the transmission of this social and cultural values. Bashadur and Dhawan (2008) were of the view that family is the basic and universal social structure of human society, it fulfills the needs and performs function which are indispensable for the continuity, integration and change in the social system. It appears that the family, consist of those factors which provides the universal need for the functional development of an individual in the society. Hence, laying offoundational values in youths among families deals with the provision of the basic principles to the understanding of what is important and of personally and socially preferable in the society. And as well as inscribe those factors that affects the process of value indoctrination and orientation in youths within the home. As the first place of contact to the individual, the home prepares an individual to the understanding of the societal norms it also provides the individual with the basic foundational values in the society.

Foundation in this view is referred to as an underlying basis or principle for some things or the action of establishing an institution or organization on a permanent bases, especially with an endowment. This simply means that foundation provides an individual with the basis of an action and what is important in life. It can be seen as the root at which things or actions are established, hence, the need for a solid foundational values for proper youth development.

Youths in Nigeria includes citizens of Federal Republic of Nigeria aged 18-35 years. Obasanjo asserted that identifying and addressing issues that would enhance the lives of the youths would as well improve the overall national development. He stated that "youth constitute Nigeria only hope for a real future. The above assertion confirms with the general notion about youths as the future hope of every society. Since, the success of

any nation aspiring for a sound and sustained value system depends on the nature of the factors affecting youth development. These factors appear to consist of the socio economic status of the family, the parenting styles, emotional climate of the home, peer pressure, educational background of the parents. Cultural heritage, relative occupation, neighborhood occupation, location of the home among others (Dimitra, 2011). All these invariably affects and shapes the child's super-ego ad future personality and aspiration which forms the bases of the individual perception of the value system of the society.

Okioga (2013) said that socio economic status is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual or family's economic and social position relative to others based on income, education and occupation. It appears that socio-economic status of a family cuts across the nature and kind of occupation undertaken by the individual family members their income or financial position which shows their place in the society. Socio economic status, states and streamlines an individual worth or value as perceived by the members of the society. In line with this Matalaka (2014) asserted that parents is one of the most important and influential elements in the lives of their children they have the power, ability to shape, sustain and develop their children who will be interested, creative and tolerant, through their positive involvement in the learning process and educational activities. On the other hand parents who do not involve in their children educational activities are also considered to be capable of repressing and destroying the motivation and ability of their children through neglect and indifference to their achievements. This appears to explain that, parent's action and decision on child's desire and aspirations in life has influence on the child's total ability to achieve any desired goal as approved by the society and as well explores the expected child perception about the societal value system.

Since, the parents involvement is to encourage the child to uphold the good norms and values of the society this takes different forms, ranging from good parental style, provision of secured and stable environment, intellectual stimulation, parents child discussion, good modeling of instructive social and educational values and high aspiration relating to the personal fulfillment and good citizenship and contact with schools to school information and participation in school program. (Desforges and Abouchaar, 2003). It therefore, helps the parents to acquire the skills and the knowledge to guide and design the future of a child and as well to develop good aspiration on the value system. This is

substantiated by Vellymalay (2012) who stated that a child's capability to succeed in school depends on how successfully the child is managed by his/her parents in the home. The home is an environment where the child learns the skills attitude and behavior which could mould them into a productive and responsible individuals, some homes usually lack the necessary educational resources needed for sound educational program of the their children. In accordance with that, parent socio-economic status plays an important role in providing these educational resources and it appears to impose the greatest impact on the individual educational outcome. From the above assertion it can be argued that the socio economic status of the parents has influence on foundational values on the youth and influence the individual socio psychological reasoning on the societal value system. Also, parent's life style plays an important role in laying foundational values in youth among families. The type of parenting style given to a child provides the individual with the bases for value attachment and orientation later in life.

Farzana *et al.* (2013) stated that, parents basically mould and shape their children into adult through their word of influence. And a way of reflection between parent and child relationship is parenting. It is a complete activity that includes many specific attitudes and behaviour that work separately but collectively to influence child outcomes and generate an emotional band in which the parent's behaviour are expressed. Farzans also stated that positive parent's behaviour and child relationship is the foundation of healthy home environment and school environment. Parents have influence on the whole life of youths from birth to adulthood. Children spend most of their time at home, parent's attitudinal behaviour and communication with the youths has great impact on child's future life style. If the parents are too much strict or too much submissive it has worse impact on their life. But supportive caring and flexible attitudes of parents produces psychological mentally stable youths. In view of the above (Fernando and Enrique, 2009) observed that indulgent parenting style characterized by the combination of high level of warmth and low level of strictness appears to be in the Spanish cultural context, the option parents style while adolescents of authoritative families, performs equally and in some cases worse than those from indulgent families. They argued that both indulgent and authoritative parents style (high level of parents warmth and involvement) are associated with better outcomes than authoritarian and neglectful parents style and the key to effective socialization is parents warmth and involvement all parenting style with low level of parental warmth tends to perform worse and suggest

that strictness is either unnecessary or of little importance in bringing up a child. This implies that parental style influences and affects the general behaviour of a child and provides the child with the knowledge and the attitude towards issues and values later in life by providing the foundations of values in the society. More so, the emotional climate of the family could be considered as another factor that affects foundational values in youths among families, Marc and Brakett suggested that children from a family whereboth parents are in peace are usually conscious in observing the societal laws as a result of contributive effort of the two in preparing the child for future task. Uzochukwu also observed that the social behaviour of single parented child varies to some extent. They most at times, feel intimidated and dull among their peers during social gathering. He stated that a child trained by only a mother is likely to steal eggs being laid by a hen. The belief follows the adage that mothers treats children with soft hands and because of this the children spoils easily. From the above statement it seems to mean that absence of any of the parents in the family causes emotional maladjustment and imbalance on a child. Since, it deals with the feeling of an individual, it goes a long way in establishing the individuals overall value perception.

Furthermore, these home factors affect the value perception of the youths in various ways including their academic achievement. According to Yusuf and Ahmad (2013) the level of educational background of the parents influences their knowledge, belief, values, goals about child rearing, so that a variety of parental behaviour are indirectly related to child school performance. He observed that family's socio-economic status correlates with academic achievement of their siblings at the school. It is therefore a task in the home to harmonize these factors and ensure a solid foundation for values in youths in the family in building a better society.

Consequently, the adverse effects of these factors are that it has led, to decay and loss of values among the youths in the society as a result, cultural, moral, social and educational values are no more a thing of serious concern to the youths. All these values has been seriously ignored and neglected and it is drastically fading away. Many Nigerian youths are busy chasing shadows, engaging in all sorts of criminal activities such as cultism, kidnapping, thuggery, internet fraud nick named "Yahoo business". All these have graduated the society to morally disintegrated society with a death value system. Things are no longer perceived the way they are. Hence, the need to identify and formulate the best possible to improve and inculcate in youths by addressing the home factors necessary for laying

foundational values among the youths among families in Ebonyi State, Nigeria in Ebonyi State. The problem of this study therefore is what are the home factors necessary for laying of foundational values in youths among families in Ebonyi State, Nigeria.

Purpose of the study: The main purpose of this study is to determine the home factors necessary for laying foundational values in youths among families in Ebonyi State, Nigeria. Specifically the study is determined to:

- Investigate the influence of socio-economic status of the parents in laying foundational values in youths within families in Ebonyi State, Nigeria
- Examine the influence of parental life style in laying foundational values in youths within families in Ebonyi State, Nigeria
- Find out the effect of the emotional climate of the families in laying foundational values in youths in Ebonyi State, Nigeria
- Find out the strategies for laying foundational values in youths among families in Ebonyi State, Nigeria

Significance of the study: It is clear that the structure, nature and composition of values in every society is functionally dependent on the moral value judgments and ethical standard of the people that are learned to the individual, by the family. However, the families are often limited by many factors in preparing the youth for effective and efficient development. The findings of this study will be of great importance to the government, the curriculum planners, the youths, school administrators and the entire society. To the government, the findings of this study will guide the Government on decision making and the need to make provision for early child educational materials especially for those coming from poor background.

To the curriculum planners the findings and recommendations of the study will guide the curriculum planners on the need to incorporate the welfare of the youths in consideration of their different home background. That could lay a proper foundational value in youths. The school administrators will also find the recommendations of this study in understanding reasons behind divergent behaviour of the youths as a result of different home background.

To the entire society, the findings of this study will be of a great benefit to anybody who has interest in knowing the problems and strategies in laying the foundations of values in youths among families.

Research questions: The following research questions were formulated to guild the study.

- What is the influence of socio-economic status of parents in laying foundational values in youths within families in Ebonyi State, Nigeria?
- How does the influence of parental life style affect in laying foundational values in youths among families in Ebonyi State, Nigeria?
- How does the emotional climate of family affect foundational values in youths in Ebonyi State, Nigeria?
- What are the strategies for laying foundational values in youths in within families in Ebonyi State, Nigeria?

Hypotheses: The following null hypotheses were tested at 0.05% level of significance using chi square test of goodness fit:

- H_{01} : there is no significant difference in the mean response of members from urban and rural areas on the influence of socio economic status of the family in laying foundational values in youths within families
- H_{02} : there is no significant difference in the mean rating of male and female on the influence of parental life styles in laying of foundational values in youths within families
- H_{03} : there is no significant difference in the mean response of literate and illiterate members on the influence of emotional climate of families on youths

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research design adopted for this study is descriptive survey research. This is to allow for an in depth investigation of the problem there in. According to Abonyi *et al.* (2005), it is defined as the quick way of obtaining facts and figures from a systematically selected segment of a population with the purpose of ascertaining the general characteristics of the population. Hence, the data collected was used to represent the opinion of the population, from which generalization was made.

The study was carried out among families in Ebonyi State, Nigeria, in Ebonyi State. It is one of the 13 local governments In Ebonyi state .It was created in 1996 out of the former Ishielu local government council. Presently it is made up of 8 development centers which includes Ngbo North Development Center, Ngbo central, Ohaukwu North, Ngbo East, Ngbo West, Ohaukwu, Effium South and Effium Development Center. Based on the topic of study, this Ebonyi State, Nigeria was chosen by the researchers because they are conversant with the environmental variables in the area. Also, the area was

chosen by the researcher because of the problems been fermented by the youths in Ebonyi State, Nigeria. For the purpose of efficiency the population of this study comprised all the households in the local government, totally 116885. Multistage sampling technique was adopted; firstly a simple random sampling technique was used in selecting 5 development centers from the 8 development centers in the local government, households in urban and rural areas were randomly selected. Subsequently, 60 (30 male and 30 female) respondents were randomly selected from each of the development centers to make up the 300 respondents for the study. To establish the validity of the instruments, the item developed were vetted by two specialist in art and social science education and one specialist from measurement and evaluation, ebonyi state university. The instruments were assessed for reliability using Cronbach alpha which yielded 0.75 indicating high reliability. Data collected was analyzed using mean and standard deviation. Any item that scored the average mean of 2.49 and below were rejected while any item that scored the average mean of 2.50 and above were accepted as the decision rule. The null hypothesis was tested using the Chi-square (χ^2) at 0.05% level of significance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From Table 1, items 1, 3 and 8 are not the influence of socio-economic status of parent in laying

foundational values in youths. While items 2-10 are the influence of socio-economic status of parent in laying foundational values in youths.

Figure 1 shows that items 1, 3 and 8 are not the influence of socio-economic status in laying foundational values in youths while items 2-10 are the factors that affect the laying of foundational values in youths in Ebonyi state, Nigeria.

Table 2 shows the items 15, 17 and 20 are not the impact of parental life style in laying the foundations of values in youths. While items 11-19 are the impact of parental life style in laying the foundations of values in Youths.

Figure 2 reveals that items, 15 and 20 are not the parental life-styles in laying foundational values in youths while items 11-19 are the factors that influence parental life-style in laying foundational value in youths.

Table 3 shows the items 21, 23, 24, 25 and 31 are not the impact of the emotional climate of the families in laying the foundations of values in youth. While items 22-30 are the impact of the emotional climate of the families in laying the foundations of values in youth. This simply mean that the emotional climate of the family actually affects the foundational values in youths within the families.

Figure 3 indicates, items 21, 23, 24, 25 and 31 are not the factors that influence emotional climate of families in laying foundational value in youths while item 22-30 are the factors that influence the laying of foundational values in youths.

Table 1: Mean response on how socio economic status of parents affects the laying of foundational values

Item No.	Influence of socio-economic status of parent in laying foundational values	\bar{x}	SD	Decision
1	Youths from rich homes are not aware of values of the society	2.40	1.10	Rejected
2	Youths from low income families lack resources for foundational values	3.50	1.55	Accepted
3	Youths from poor families are more responsible	2.30	1.42	Rejected
4	Youths from rich homes are more honest	2.67	1.61	Accepted
5	Poor value perception is as a result of the parents poor economic status	2.61	0.61	Accepted
6	Poor educational background of the parents affects the youths desire for educational activities	3.03	1.29	Accepted
7	Youths perception of values depends on socio status of parents	2.76	0.31	Accepted
8	Youths from rich homes are more dedicated to church activities	2.10	1.76	Rejected
9	Foundational values depend on the parent's socio economic status	2.84	0.72	Accepted
10	Youths from educated parents performs better in a school	2.93	1.34	Accepted

Ground mean = 2.64

Table 2: Mean response on how parental life style affects value inculcation in youths among families

Item No.	Influence of parental life style in laying the foundations of values in youths	\bar{x}	SD	Decision
11	Authoritative parenting style affects value inculcation in youths	2.84	0.75	Accepted
12	Democratic parenting style promotes values in youth	2.61	1.86	Accepted
13	Good parents/Youths relationship promotes foundational values among youths	2.94	1.07	Accepted
14	There is a direct relationship between the parental life style and youths perception on values	2.85	0.79	Accepted
15	Parents of warmth and strict life style contributes positively to the youths moral behavior	2.23	1.59	Rejected
16	Parents involvements in the youths school activities promotes their intellectual stimulation	3.50	2.18	Accepted
17	Parents involvement does not promote the youths right perception on values	2.40	1.32	Rejected
18	Submissive parenting style inculcates good values in youths	2.93	2.16	Accepted
19	Submissive parenting style does not inculcate values in youths	2.88	0.89	Accepted
20	Future aspiration of the youths depends on their parent behavior	1.56	2.25	Rejected

Ground mean = 2.7

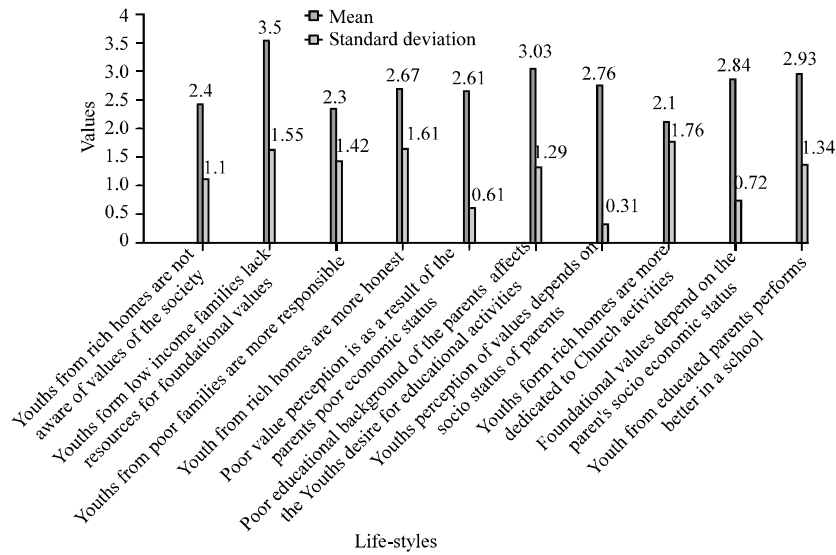


Fig. 1: Influence of socio-economic status of parent in laying foundational values

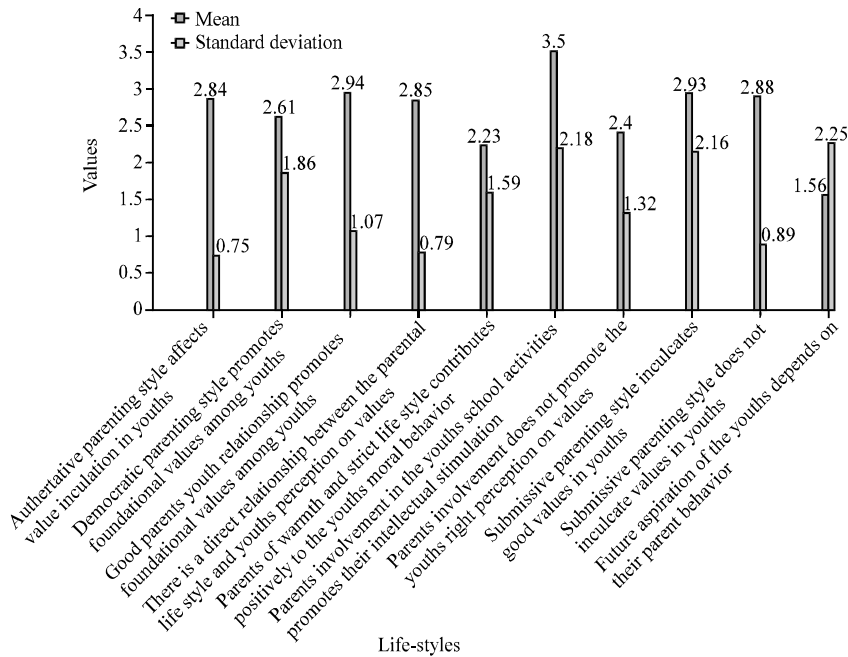


Fig. 2: Influence of parental life style in laying the foundations of values in youths

Table 4 items 35, 36 and 37 are not the strategies for improving the laying of foundational values in youths. While items 32-41 are the strategies for improving the laying of foundational values in youths (Fig. 4).

Figure 4 reveals that items 35-37 are not the strategies for laying of foundational values in youth while items 32-40 are the strategies for laying foundational values in youths.

Hypothesis 1:

- H_{01} : there is no significant difference in the mean response of parents from urban and rural areas on the influence of socio economic status of families in laying foundational values in youths within the families (Table 5)

From the above table, $\chi^2\text{-cal} = 21.16$ and $\chi^2\text{-tab } 0.05 = 7.81$. Since, $\chi^2\text{-cal}$ is greater than $\chi^2\text{-tab}$ ($\chi^2\text{-cal} > \chi^2\text{-tab}$).

Table 3: Mean response of parents on the impact of the emotional climate of the families in laying foundational values in youths.

Items No.	Influence of emotional climate of families in laying foundational values in youths	\bar{x}	SD	Decision
21	Youths from divorced homes are more responsible	2.20	1.63	Rejected
22	Presence of mother in the families promotes educational values among youths	3.24	1.73	Accepted
23	Absence of mothers in the family increases educational achievement of youth	1.96	1.91	Rejected
24	Families of a single parents promotes the youths emotional balance	2.12	1.73	Rejected
25	Youths trained by single parent understands and observes the societal values better	1.97	2.02	Rejected
26	Youths from intact families are more truthful	3.41	2.03	Accepted
27	Youths from non-intact families lacks value for education	2.82	0.67	Accepted
28	Families lack the recourses for laying a foundational values in Youths	3.52	1.82	Accepted
29	Fracas in the families affects value for education	3.0	1.23	Accepted
30	Youths trained in a peaceful families have more respect for elders and constituted authorities	3.26	1.77	Accepted
31	Youths trained in a peaceful families lack respect for elders and constituted authorities	1.52	2.28	Rejected

Ground mean = 2.6

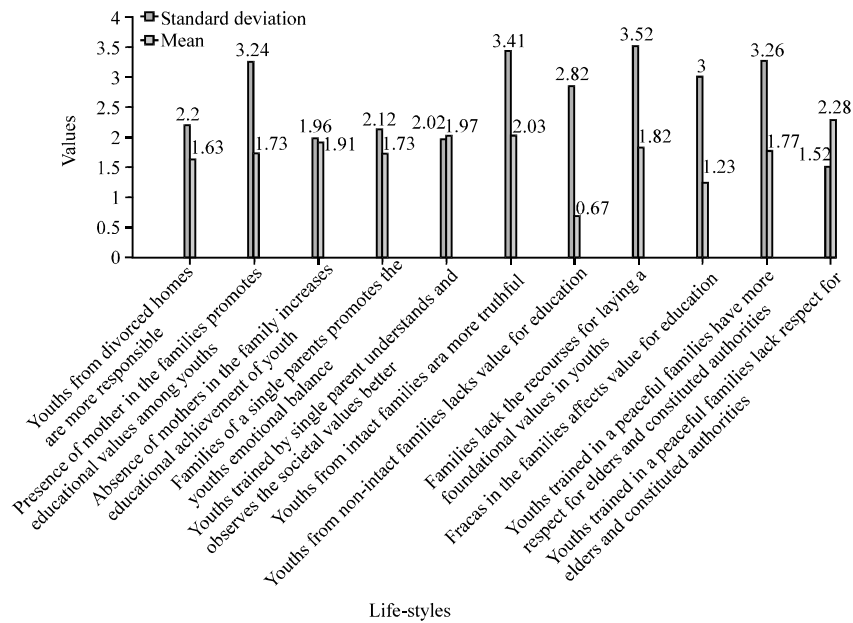


Fig. 3: Influence of emotional climate of families in laying foundational values in youths

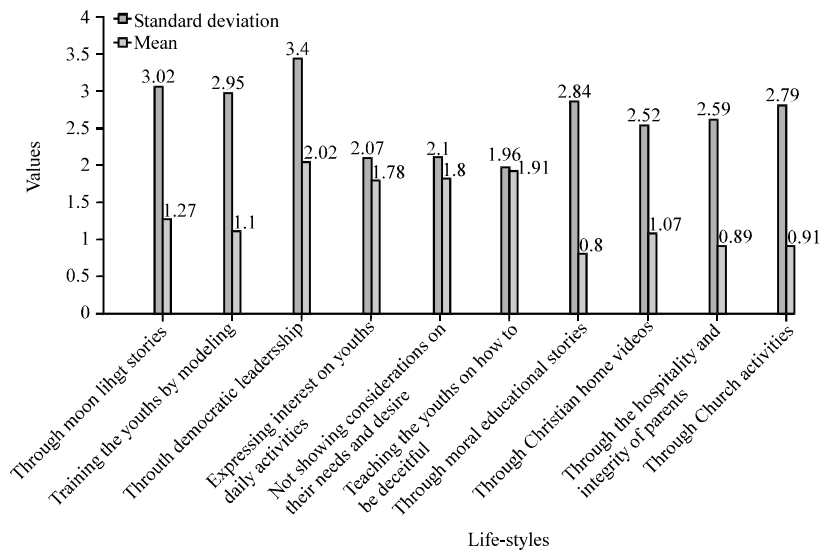


Fig. 4: Strategies for improving foundational values in youths

Table 4: Mean response of on the strategies for improving foundational values in youths within the families

Item No.	Strategies for improving foundational values in youths	\bar{x}	SD	Decision
32	Through moon light stories	3.02	1.27	Accepted
33	Training the youths by modeling	2.95	1.10	Accepted
34	Through democratic leadership	3.40	2.02	Accepted
35	Expressing interest on youths daily activities	2.07	1.78	Rejected
36	Not showing considerations on their needs and desire	2.10	1.80	Rejected
37	Teaching the youths on how to be deceitfu	1.96	1.91	Rejected
38	Through moral educational stories	2.84	0.80	Accepted
39	Through christian home videos	2.52	1.07	Accepted
40	Through the hospitality and integrity of parents	2.59	0.89	Accepted
41	Through church activities	2.79	0.91	Accepted

Grand mean = 2.6

Table 5: Chi-square analysis on the differences in the mean responds of parents from urban and rural areas on the impact of the socio economic status of parents in laying foundational values in youths

Location of home	N	χ^2	SD	df	χ^2 -cal	χ^2 -tab	Decision
Urban	186	3.15	1.56	Rural	84.00	2.56	0.97
Total			3.00	21.16	7.81		Significant

df = (R-1) C-1); (2-1) (4-1) = 3; (2-1) (4-1) = 3; level of significance = 0.05

Table 6: Chi-square analysis on the differences in the mean responses of male and female in the influence of parental life style in laying foundational values in youths within the families

Gender	N	χ^2	SD	df	F-cal	F-tab	Decision
Male	125	3.2	2.89				
Female	145	3.3	2.91				
Total				3	5.72	7.81	Not significant

df = (K-1) R-1); (4-1) 2-1) = 3; At 0.05 level of significance χ^2 -tab/0.05 = 7.81

Table 7: The chi-square analysis on the responses of educated and uneducated parents on how the emotional climate of the families affects foundational values in youths within the families

Educational background	N	χ^2	SD	df	F-cal	F-tab	Decision
Educated	218	2.84	0.75				
Uneducated	52	3.28	1.81				
Total				3	7.24	7.81	Significant

df = (K-1) (R-1); (4-1) (2-1) = 3; At 0.05 level of significance χ^2 -tab = 7.81

tab) we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis that there are significant difference in the mean responses of parents in urban and rural areas on the impact of socio economic status of the families in laying foundational values in youths within the families.

Hypothesis 2:

- H_{02} : there is no significant difference in the mean response of male and female on the influence of parental styles in the laying foundational values in youths within the families (Table 6)

From the above table χ^2 -cal = 5.72 and χ^2 -tab = 7.81. Since, χ^2 -cal < is less than χ^2 -tab, i.e., (χ^2 -cal < χ^2 -tab) we accept the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean response of male and female on the influence of parental life style in laying foundational values in youths within the families.

Hypothesis 3:

- H_{03} : there is no significant difference in the mean responds of educated and uneducated parents on how the emotional climate of the families affects the youth's foundational values ((Table 7)

From the table above the calculated chi-square (χ^2 -cal) = 7.24 while the tabulated chi-square value at 0.05% level of significance is χ^2 -tab is 7.81 since from the result χ^2 -cal is less than χ^2 -tab (χ^2 -cal < χ^2 -tab) (7.24 < 7.81) we accept the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference on the mean responds of educated and uneducated parents on the impact of emotional climate of the families on youths perception on the societal value system

The results analyzed in table one showed the mean response of parents on the impacts of socio-economic status. The result of the findings of the study based on the data collected and analyzed in this study.

Of parents in laying foundational values in youths within the families. Base on the research question one, the results revealed that socio economic status of the family affects the laying foundational values in youths. This was justified in the analysis of the results in table one with the mean values of 2.68 which measures above the 2.5 acceptable mean. Also, the table revealed that 7 items (2-10) out of the ten items was accepted and agreed that

the socio-economic status of parent affects foundational values in youths within the families. This was noted by Yusuf and Ahmad (2013) that the families with low socioeconomic status often lack the financial, social and educational support that characterized families with high socio-economic status. And lower income families have inadequate and limited access to community resources that promote and support child development and school readiness. Also, Khurram observed that family socio economic status corrects with academic achievement of their siblings that families with high socio economic status often are more successful in preparing their young children for school. In the same vein Turney and Kao observed that low socio economic families are often working all of the time and have no time to take care and participate in their children education.

The analysis of the results in table two revealed that parental life styles affects value inculcation in youths within the families the table also spotted that items (11-19) out of ten items developed, were accepted, indicating that parental life styles to a great extent affects the inculcation of values in youths. This was aptly supported by the assertion of Desferges and Abouchaar (2013) that parent's involvements are to encourage the child to uphold the good norms and values of the society. Also Farzana *et al.* (2013) viewed that parents basically mould and shape their children into adult through their words of influence. Since, the grand mean (2.7) was above the acceptable mean score of 2.5, it therefore means that all the items affects value inculcation in youths within the families.

Similarly, the researcher in table three, discovered that items 22-30 were accepted on how the emotional climate of the families affects foundational values. These emotional conditions includes among others: the emotional condition of the parents and youths in divorced homes, the absence of mother in the family, non-intact families were all accepted as the emotional conditions of the home that affects the foundations of values in youths within the families. This was supported by Lucas that children from a family were the both parents (father and mother) are in peace are usually conscious in observing the societal laws as a result of contributive efforts of the both parents in preparing the child for future task. Also Uzochukwu, supported that the social behavior of single parented child varies to some extent, they most at times feel intimidated and dull among their peers.

The researcher in table four observed that items 32-41, consisting seven items out of the ten items was accepted to consist the strategies in laying the foundational values in youths within the families. Item 35 and 36 were rejected as the mean score was less than the

2.5 acceptable mean. While the grand mean score was 2.6 which is above the acceptable mean this approves the strategies as measure for laying foundational values in youths which includes, honesty modeling, early intervention on youths perception and value judgments, moral stories, Christian home videos among others.

CONCLUSION

The major findings were made: Youths from low income families lack resources for laying foundational values and youths from educated parents performs better in a school. Prents of warmth and strict life style do not contributes positively to the youths moral behavior, total imposition of prent's decisions on their children does not promote the youths right perception on values. Presence of mothers in the families promotes educational values among youths. Expressing interest on youths daily activities not showing considerations on their needs and desire and Teaching the youths on how to be deceitful among others are not the Strategies for laying of foundational values in youths.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the following recommendations were made. Youth-welfare curriculum should be introduced at the secondary school level to educate the youths who are the potential fathers and mothers on the need for a good parenting style this could lay a proper foundation for parenthood. Governments should provide for the youths from poor socio-economic families the basic resources and facilities for proper foundational values. The parents should adopt democratic and supportive parenting styles in teaching the child about the society values. The parent should avoid allowing their emotions to create problems in the family. Parents should also teach their children during the child's foundation age, the benefit of being honest, industrious, respectful, humble and diligent among others

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Poor social-economic status of families affects the laying of foundational values among youths. The implication is that, most youths from poor social-economic families misbehave in the society and this affects their academic achievement since their parents do not normally provide them with all that is needed for them to perform in school. Poor educational background of the parents affects the youths educational performance because they lacks involvement in the child school

programs. Poor emotional climate of the home affects the child's behavior in the society. Today there are cases of rape, armed robbery, kidnapping and other crime related cases in Nigeria as a result of poor emotional climate of the home. This affects the polity, the economy and the social life of individual lives in the society.

The teaching of values is encompassing it cuts across the total development of value perception in an individual including value for education and it related activities.

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