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Introduction to the issue – David Adewuyi, Ph.D., Managing Editor**

There are eleven approved articles in this issue that were reviewed and recommended for publication by at least two of three reviewers of each article. **Okhakhume Aide Sylvester** and **Okoro Don Chinwendum**, both of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, investigated the relationship between the risk factors of depression and impulsivity, and suicidal behavior among students in Ibadan. Three scales were used in eliciting information from students: Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale (ZSRDS), Barrat Impulsiveness Scale (BIS) and Suicidal Ideation Scale (SIS). Results showed that high depressive and impulsive students had greater likelihood of engaging in suicidal behavior than low depressive and impulsive ones. Consequently, the study suggested that students who were depressed as well as those who were impulsive must be closely monitored and assisted since they were at a higher risk of engaging in suicidal behavior than those who were not.

Mohammed Ademilokun of Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria, attempted a linguistic appraisal analysis of President Mohammed Buhari's inaugural speech with a view to showing how the President construed attitudinal meanings. The theoretical framework employed for data analysis in the study was the appraisal theory of Martin and White (2005). The analysis revealed that President Buhari expressed different kinds of attitudinal meaning in the speech as he deployed affectual meanings, judgements and appreciations in order to achieve his aim of connecting effectively with his audience.

Deborah Adenihun Adeyemi, University of Botswana, discussed pre-service teachers' perceptions of teacher attributes important in teaching. The study identified those qualities the students believed teachers should have in order to be effective at their jobs. A mixed method of the qualitative and quantitative design was used. The study also employed the use of the review of documents pertaining to teacher development and attributes. It was discovered that apart from subject matter competency, issues of personal disposition were regarded as very important teacher attributes. This has implications for bridging the gap between the competency-based and the humanistic-based teacher education debate and the important role of disposition in teacher education and development.

Adedunni Adegun and **Oyesoji Aremu** from University of Ibadan, examined the effectiveness of Career Development (CD) and Cognitive Reframe (CR) therapy in reducing irrational career thoughts of secondary school students. CD and CR were found to be effective in reducing irrational career thoughts of secondary school students. Implications of these on career development in Nigeria were discussed.

Joel Oluwafunmilade Adeyanju (Obafemi Awolowo University, **Olayinka Anthony Ojo** (Osun State College of Education, Ilesa) and **Oluwatayo Mobayo Alawiye** (Osun State College of Education, Ila-Orangun) investigated the effects of instructional mobile technology packages on students' academic performance in introduction to computer science in colleges of education in Osun State. Collected data were analyzed using Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) statistics. Findings revealed that students taught introduction to computer science using instructional mobile technology packages performed academically better than those that were taught using traditional lecture method. Also, there was significant difference in the academic performance of students that were taught using different modes of the package. The study concluded that the use of instructional mobile technology packages can serve as viable alternative or supplement to traditional lecture method of teaching.

Idara Esimaje Thomas, University of Uyo, Nigeria, investigated language use by focusing on metaphor in Soyinka's Interventions III in order to determine the "expressive" value of metaphor in the language and discourse of social change in Nigeria. The study adopted Critical Metaphor Analysis and Cognitive Semantics by Charteris-Black, as the theoretical framework in identifying, interpreting and explaining how metaphors are used in Intervention III. Soyinka's Intervention III constituted the source of the data, and was purposively chosen for its content as a commentary on social issues and advocated for social change in Nigeria. Metaphor analysis of Soyinka's use of language provoked a deeper understanding of the confluence of language and social reality; thus providing a better understanding of how public discourse shaped and was equally shaped by the use of language in context-specific ways.

Blessing Oyindamola Ogunlade (Howard University, Washington DC, United States of America), **Abdulganiyu Alasela Amosa** (University of Ilorin, Nigeria), and **Oyeronke Olufunmilola Ogunlade** (University of Ilorin, Nigeria), investigated the influence of health information system (HIS) on health security and medical research. Data were gathered through a researchers-designed questionnaire titled *Perceptions of Kwara State Medical Personnel on the influence of Health Information Systems for Health Security and Medical Researches in Nigeria* administered on 150 (71 males and 79 females) health education sandwich undergraduates in the University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria. Findings revealed among others that: the influence of HIS on health security and medical researches was positive and there was a significant difference in the opinion of health workers as to the influence of HIS based on gender.

The article by **Christopher Olumuyiwa Ola** and **Adebayo Muritala Adegboire**, both of University of Ibadan, aimed at documenting the efforts of the university at acquiring, preserving, conserving, processing and creating access to valuable cultural library materials in the Institute of African Studies and other sites. The study recommended that the university should harmonize several available cultural resources; provide funds to rehabilitate, digitize, and organize them by creating access parameters through classificatory models, thereby ensuring their identity and longevity.

Kolawole Olanrewaju Ayodele and **Rita Nkiruka Ezeokoli**, both of Babcock University, Nigeria, examined the combined and relative effects of performance appraisal system, training and reward management on work efficiency of two hundred and forty randomly-selected non-academic staff from three universities in Ogun State, Nigeria. Results indicated that the predictor variables when combined accounted for 40.3% of the variation in employees' work efficiency. Based on the findings of the study, recommendations were made.

Muhinat Bolanle Bello, Dorcas Shola Daramola, AbdulRaheem Yusuf, and Ismali Oteikwu Amali, all of University of Ilorin, Nigeria, investigated some of the barriers to effective utilization of research findings for innovation in the society and strategies that would facilitate effective utilization of research findings for innovation in the society. Two hundred and twenty (220) Lecturers (from the rank of lecturer one to professor) of the University of Ilorin were randomly selected for their study. Findings showed that inaccessibility of research findings, organizational factors and research funding were the major barriers to effective utilization of research findings for innovation in the society. Based on the findings, collaboration between researchers and end users as well as development of a good network to disseminate research findings was recommended.

And finally, **Shola Ajiboye**, Executive Director of The African Center, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA, employed three dimensions of variables: (a) cultural orientation, (b) racial orientation, and (c) value orientation and worldviews to measure differences and similarities between Black Africans and African Americans. The result was that most values were shared and differences measured were small.

Please note: The next AERN summit will be hosted by Ohio University, Athens, OH from Monday, June 27th – Friday, July 1st, 2016. More information can be found at www.africanresearch.org.

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