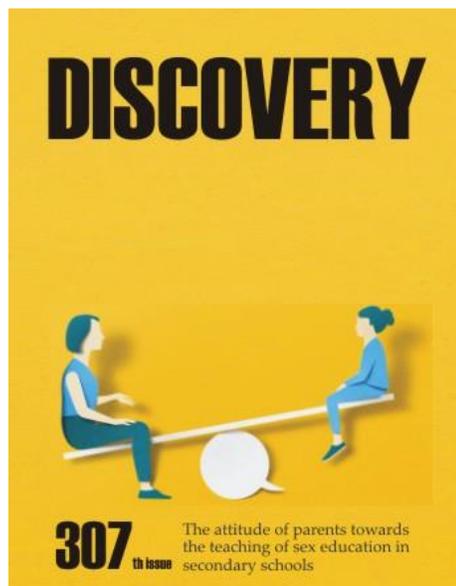


# DISCOVERY

## About the Cover



This research works investigated the attitude of parents towards the teaching of sex education in secondary schools. Ten secondary schools in Ondo West Local Government Area of Ondo State were used for the study. Questionnaire was used for data collection. Analyses of the research findings revealed that there is no significant difference in the attitude of parents towards teaching their children sex education; and that the education status of parents has significant impact on their attitude towards teaching their children sex education in secondary schools.

Recommendation given include that parents should understand that the period of adolescence is marked by increased sex drive and high level of inquisitiveness.

Sex education is needed at this stage to help them channel their sexual instinct to creative activities and parents should be made to understand that permissiveness in their parenting styles and peer influences can also expose their children to pre-marital sex. Therefore, they need to be given adequate education on the teaching of their children sex education. Inculcating the right conception in parents can change their beliefs traditionally and culturally (Ref: Sabejeje AJ, Bello IJ. The attitude of parents towards the teaching of sex education in secondary schools.

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## SOCIAL SCIENCE

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### **Providing safe learning environment through disaster preparedness in schools**

Bernard AE, Akinbile PO, Gbenro VO

When a natural disaster occurs, children are among the most vulnerable groups, especially those attending School in time of its occurrence. Therefore, preparedness for disaster becomes critical and imperative so as to provide adequate safe learning environment for our School children at all levels of learning. The authors examined among other things: the concept of disaster and types, disaster through ancient history, disaster preparedness, global perspective on disaster in Schools, perception on possibility of disaster occurrence in Schools and training for disaster preparedness in Schools. It was recommended that nation-wide disaster preparedness training and re-training programs for school administrators, teachers, students, and the likes, should be generated, implemented, evaluated, and continuously be renewed and improved. Especially the school administrators who are number one person for the realization of effective instruction and management of the schools should be trained to gain leadership qualities in dealing effectively and adequately with the issues on disaster mitigation, preparedness and management.

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### **The attitude of parents towards the teaching of sex education in secondary schools**

Sabejeje AJ, Bello IJ

This research works investigated the attitude of parents towards the teaching of sex education in secondary schools. Ten secondary schools in Ondo West Local Government Area of Ondo State were used for the study. Questionnaire was used for data collection. Analyses of the research findings revealed that there is no significant difference in the attitude of parents towards teaching their children sex education; and that the education status of parents has significant impact on their attitude towards teaching their children sex education in secondary schools. Recommendation given include that parents should understand that the period of adolescence is marked by increased sex drive and high level of inquisitiveness. Sex education is needed at this stage to help them channel their sexual instinct to creative activities and parents should be made to understand that permissiveness in their parenting styles and peer influences can also expose their children to pre-marital sex. Therefore, they need to be given adequate education on the teaching of their children sex education. Inculcating the right conception in parents can change their beliefs traditionally and culturally.

*Discovery*, 2021, 57(307), 536-544

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## ENGINEERING

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### **Software quality and software quality models Practical recommendations and research negotiation points**

Seyfali Mahini

Quality of software has great and important potential for a newly developed country like Iran. But it is also an enormous challenge at the same time. Quality models contribute to the consolidation and specification of the complex quality issues. As a result of the discussions of quality experts from research and practice, this paper shows which questions in the future must be dealt with most urgently in the field of software quality models to decisively improve the state of research and practice.

*Discovery*, 2021, 57(307), 545-550

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### **Predictive Model of Metal Corrosion in Trans-Amadi, Obio-Akpor Local Government Area, Port Harcourt**

Ukpaka CP, Ekperi NI

Steel is one of the major construction materials used in the industries. It has a young modulus of 200GNm<sup>-2</sup>. This research work focuses on the experimental study of predicting and determining the corrosion rate for carbon steel, cast iron and stainless steel in different media namely; underground (soil) and salt water environment sourced from Trans-Amadi Local Government area, Port Harcourt. The laboratory immersion test remains the best method of screening of metals. It remains the quickest and most economical means for providing a preliminary selection of best suited materials for engineering applications as there is no simple way to extrapolate the results obtained from this simple test to the predictions of systems service lifetime. The experimental period of three months, was considered for the determination of the weight loss, rate of corrosion for both calculated and a model for its prediction was developed. The exposure period was varied between 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63 and 70 days. From the study the corrosion behaviour of carbon steel, cast iron and stainless steel have been evaluated based on exposure location.

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## SCIENCE

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### **Rural transport and its influence on marketing of farm products in Kwara South Senatorial District, Nigeria**

Aboyeji Olurotimi Joseph, Akinola Samuel Aguda

Rural transportation is a major infrastructure issue facing food security in developing countries but its specific impacts are poorly documented in many sub-Saharan African countries. Specific objective of this study is to identify road types and assess the impacts of rural transport on marketing of selected crops in Kwara South Senatorial District in Kwara State, Nigeria. Data included information about the road networks, which was obtained through field observation and perception about the impacts of roads and transport services obtained through responses from 1,373 systematically (using a multi-stage approach) selected residents in the existing seven local government areas in the senatorial district. Results showed that only 44.4% of the settlements in the entire study area were connected by tarred roads, and these varied with local government areas; whereas majority of roads connecting Oke-Ero settlements were tarred, those in Ifelodun, Offa, Ekiti and Isin local government areas were largely untarred (< 60 were tarred). In terms of availability of market centers, 72.5% of the respondents reported presence of an organized market centre. Whereas at least 85% of respondents from settlements connected by tarred roads largely attributed patronage and gainful sale of farm produce to the condition of roads and transport services to their settlements, at least 9.7% of respondents in settlements connected by untarred roads claimed otherwise. The study observed significant variations in the impacts of rural transport on marketing between settlements connected by tarred roads and settlements connected by untarred roads ( $p < 0.05$ ). The study concluded that improvement in road quality is connected to better production, marketing and exchange of farm produce in the study area.

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### **Utilization of non-timber forest products in Panchamul-1, Andhikhola Rural Municipality, Syangja district, Nepal**

Suraj Sharma

The present paper documents the utilization of Non-Timber Forest Products in Panchamul-1, Andhikhola Rural Municipality, Syangja district of Nepal. It also determines the informant's knowledge and perception of medicinal plants, fodder plants, and wild edible plants utilized in the study area. The information regarding ethnobotany, fodder plants, and wild edible plants was collected through a pre-structured questionnaire survey, Key Informant Interview (KII), and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Data based on ethnobotany were analyzed through Informant Consensus Factor (ICF), Fidelity Level (FL %), and use value (UV). Quality of fodder and the parts used of different Wild Edible Plants (WEPs) were based on informant knowledge and perception. In this study, a total of 111 plant species under 90 genera belonging to 59 families were recorded in Panchamul. Of which 62 species were used treating 64 ailments, where Cough/Cold ailment category has the highest ICF value (0.67) with 38 use reports and 13 plant species. Whereas, the least agreement was seen in the ailment category of Cuts/Wounds which have the lowest ICF value (0.043) with 15 use reports, 9 plant species. *Asparagus racemosus* has the highest FL (100%) used for Gastrointestinal complaints followed by *Halenia elliptica* (91.67%) used for fever, and *Lindera neesiana* (45.61%) has the lowest FL to cure Skeleto-muscular system problems. 12 fodder plants were identified as best fodder among 31 plants *viz.* *Artocarpus lacucha*, *Arundinaria falcata*, *Bauhinia purpurea*, *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*, *Erythrina stricta*, *Ficus lacor*, *Ficus nemoralis*, *Ficus semicordata*, *Ficus subincisa*, *Premna bengalensis*, *Premna latifolia*, and *Quercus semecarpifolia*. Wild edible plants used in Panchamul-1 were mainly fruits (16) followed by leaves (11), tuber (06), etc. and these wild edible plants were mostly used for raw fruits (16), followed by vegetables (13), pickles (8) boil (5), spices (3), and jam (2). Based on ICF values, it is seen that there was a very high agreement in the usage of medicinal plants, which belongs to the cough/cold ailment category. Use value and fidelity level also indicate the most desired medicinal plant species used by the local inhabitants. Also, the informant's knowledge and perception regarding medicinal plants, fodder plants, and wild edible plants were well documented and it needs more in-depth research and conservation priority to those preferred plant, though these species were not seen harvested for trade in the study area.

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