Impact of Social Welfare Administration on Broken Home

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Abstract
The study examined the role of social welfare administration on broken home in Emohua Local Government Area of Rivers State; it also discusses the cause and effects of broken homes on the family and communities. Four (4) research objective that include: To identify and examine the role of social work by churches in Emohua LGA are research questions that guided the study. This is borne out of the fact that the challenge of broken home has remained a recurrent issue in the Nigeria communities it becomes imperative to examine the cause, effects and resolution using Emohua LGA as a study area. The descriptive survey research design and the cluster sampling technique we adopted as method and framework for this study with the aim of educating the readers on the menace of this phenomenon and also to determine the role of social welfare administration as regards to broken homes in Emohua LGA of Rivers State. One hundred (100) people comprised mostly of senior and junior staffs are selected from five wards (Ogbakiri, Emohua). Obtained using a two-stage cluster sampling technique formed the sample size for this study. A self completion questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. Date collected were analyzed using tables, and mean. Result of the study show, among others that, the awareness among respondents of the role of social work practice is low, furthermore, it revealed that the role of social word practice in Emohua Local Government Area is not commendable or active enough. Based on the results of the findings the study will also make recommendation on how best the communities can assist in checking the continued occurrence of the incident in broken homes.

Keywords: *Broken Homes, Social Welfare, Administration, Conflict Resolution*

INTRODUCTION

In the communities today, issues of broken homes have become controversial and this constitute to social problem. The problem of broken homes and its effect both on the particular family and the communities have doubtlessly continued to place considerable burden on the individual, the family, the community and the communities at large, as they have seriously constituted clogs in the wheels of national development and survival.

The severity of the issues of broken homes in the Nigerian communities especially in recent times has continued to bug the minds of concerned Nigerians to the extent that successive theologian, social reformers, academicians, moralist and even the various levels and agencies to government have not relented in the concerted effort to variously find a lasting solution to the menace, but in spite of this, the problem has persisted. It is against this backdrop that this study intends to investigate the role of social welfare administration on broken homes.

Broken homes exist where children are left to their own ideas and solutions due to lack of fear, affection and care by their parents (omoruyi; 2014). Broken homes are thus, affected by divorce, separation death of one or both of the parents desertions or single parenthood. Researchers such as (Achinike 2017 and omoruyi 2014) have shown that broken homes are fertile breeding ground for children's stress, tension, lack of motivation, frustration and depression which are instrument to their academic, emotional and social adjustment. Social welfare can simply be defined as organized public or private social services for the assistance of disadvantaged groups. Social welfare refers to a wide range of activities and services by volunteers, non-profit organizations and governmental agencies providing help to the needy persons unable to care for themselves; activities and resource to enhance or promote the wellbeing of individuals, family and the larger communities. The efforts of individuals, religious groups, non-profit organizations and governments have strengthened the fabric of study and improved the quality of life for many. The social welfare administration, as they are known today, were established in 1952 and were originally consisted of a small group of 5 probation officers. These 5 probation officers were appointed in the mid 1940's to keep an eye on minor offenders and supervise the function of the Lampasas's reform school. The period between the mid 1940's up till the independence of the Republic of Nigeria in 1960, was the age of a gradual formation of a social service department. The main goal of the department was the provision of social services to needy families, children, the elderly, offenders, and generally to the vulnerable groups of the population. The creation of such department that would promote the organization, advancement and provision of social welfare administration, was considered as a novel ideal for the time. Basically, the need for creating a social service came from the lack of caring and nursing for children who were deprived of a normal family life. Those kids were deprived of a normal life, those kids were often led to antisocial behavior and most of them would end up at Lampasas's reform school or would become victims of exploitation and maltreatment.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

Ho-There is no significant benefit from the social welfare administration of the church to broken homes

H1-There is significant benefit from the social welfare administration of the church to broken homes

CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

Effect of broken homes on the family and the communities.

Polanen (1990) maintains that a broken home has a number of effects on the particular family involved. Some of these are immediate while the other only begin in manifest after a period of time.

EFFECTS OF BROKEN HOME ON THE FAMILY

Colcord (1919) states that chief among the effects of broken homes on the family are the effects on the children of such home. She maintains that there is a mountain of scientific evidence showing that when families disintegrate, children often end up with intellectual, physical and emotional scars that persist for life. All these ills trace back predommantly to the broken family. This position lends credence to the age-old adage that when two elephants fight, the grass beneath suffer saheed (1988) supports this view stating that children from broken home end up with a condition that is called attachment disorder. As the phrase suggests, it is the lack of attachment that brings about a package of illbehaviours.

A neglected and abused child of a broken home ends up with it, since no one cares for him or her. He lives in emotional pain all the time, thus hurting people comes naturally. The children may even with a reasonable allowance still indulge in stealing, drugs and other delinquent acts. He maintains that young-offender laws cannot undo the feeling of insecurity and low self-esteem that these children grow up with.

Mc Lanahan (1989) opines that the most significant consequences of a broken home is that it increases the propensity of children from such homes to experience marital instability in future men and women from divorced families are more likely to experience separation and divorce (Kobrine and waite, 1984). When a marriage breaks up, the parents are less able to invest as much time in their children as necessarily required. As a result, their children's human capital will not be as developed as supposed and they will experience inferior adult out comes. At times, the children are drawn into the conflict between their parents, and as a result, may not learn the skills needed for the appropriate resolution of differences and building of viable relationship Margaret (1918) suggests that the stability of a home is important for its income. Broken home posses harmful effects on the income of the family. For a mother with children, divorce increases her financial responsibilities and typically, correspondingly forces upward her hour of work outside the home. This additional work hour also disrupt her network of support for parenting her children. The breakup of the home ushers in a dramatic decline in the standard of living of its members. The worst hit is those belonging to the lower socio-economic groups since they experience greater hardships in event of a broken home.

Morgan et al (1987) supports this view, and maintains that after a home is broken, their asset and most times, the matrimonial home may be sold and the proceeds used to start off again. In conclusion, he states that evidence indicates that the income of broken household with children drops significantly, thereby lessening the likelihood of asset formation. The breakup of the home reduces its rating or ranking in the communities. Its social status most times is reduced to zero level. Members of such families are looked down on in the communities, scorned and disdained. Most times, they are deprived of certain societal benefits and privileges available to other stable homes. This typically applies in the Nigerian context where it is unthinkable that a divorced woman without re-marrying can stand for an elective position. Also, the consequence of broken family to the parent is caused by death and other reasons apart from divorce. When they lose their children, they develop grieve and anxiety. Their mental suffering adversely affects their health. There are some parents who lost their health and eventually died. There, the breaking of the family is great lost for each and every members of the family.

FFECTS OF BROKEN HOMES ON COMMUNITIES

Polanen (1990) argues that the ever-increasing rate of broken homes endangers the communities since it increase the number of juvenile delinquents and other social deviants. The group represented here takes to all sorts of crime and other social vices that undermine the effective and efficient functioning and continued existence of the communities. Saheed (1988). Suggest that the nation's economic difficulties are rooted not in technical economic forces (like exchange rate or capital formation); but in fundamental moral causes. He argues that there exists a deeply intuitive reasoning that the success of a market based economy greatly depends on a highly developed sense of social morality trustworthiness, honesty, concern for future generation, an ethic of service of others, a human communities that takes care of those in need, frugality instead of greed, high standard of quality and concern for community amongst others. These economically desirable social values, in turn are seen as rooted in family values. Thus, the link in public reasoning between

a healthy family and a robust economy, though indirect, is clear and firm. He states that when the rate of broke homes is on the increase, these desirable social values are taken away from the communities and this contingency in turn affects the economic condition of the communities adversely having outlined the general effects of broken homes on the family and communities, the study therefore outlines the following three consequences of children.

SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

Social welfare administration is simply laws enacted by the government with the aim of improving the livelihood of the people particularly, the disadvantaged members of the communities. Nevertheless, social welfare do varies depending on individual communities. The history of social welfare is an interdisciplinary study of the evolution of charitable works, organized activities related to social reform movements and non-profitable or public social services designed to protect or benefit individuals, families and citizens of the larger communities. Charitable efforts have often grown out of religion beliefs – beliefs that inspired reformers to deep compassion, firm ethical convictions, and a strong sense of justice.

The reformers faith backgrounds were the foundations of movements such as abolition, temperance and the establishment of settlement houses. And forms the nation's earliest days, religious groups and individuals have provided significant labour and financial support for social reform and humanitarian aid.

Social welfare is actually one of the governments polices, aimed at providing assistance to members of the social particularly are needy and the less privilege families in the communities this includes essential services, such as provision of financial assistance to the aged members of the communities, who could not work and the unemployed youth in an organized communities who could not gain or secure themselves employment. Social services like, provision of health care for the sick in the communities and provision of education to those members of the communities who could not afford themselves education are also inclusive. For the purpose of this study, the activities of social welfare administration as related to broken homes will be critically looked into.

CAUSES OF BROKEN HOMES:

From the definition of a broken home as given by Colcord (1919), it is imperative that a home may be broken in any of the following five ways, Viz' death, divorce, desertion, separation or prolonged absence of either or both parents. These induce will be analyzed seriatim:-

i.   **DEATH:** The death of a parent(s) may lead to a broken home. This is usually the case where the deceased member is the backbone of the home. Bosanquet (1906) contends that the death of the breadwinner of the home usually ushers in a plethora of problems and difficulties which if not promptly and properly addressed may fear the home apart. Supporting this view Colcord (1919) contends that such a member of the home being the fulcrum on which the functionality and continuity of the family as a homogenous and integrated unit revolves the family will cease to function continuously and continually on the demise of such a person.

ii. **DIVORCE:-** Garner (2005) define divorce as "the legal dissolution of a marriage." This implies that the concept of divorce comes into play when the mechanism and machinery of the law is set in motion towards the dissolution of the legally recognized union of a man and woman, otherwise called marriage. This lends credence to the fact that most times, it is referred to as marital dissolution or dissolution of marriage. Hornby (2006) sees it as the legal ending of a marriage the implication of divorce on a marriage is that legally, it cease to

exist and since the institution of marriage is the backbone on which the home is built and sustained, there is no gainsaying the fact that on its dissolution, the home breaks apart.

iii. **POVERTY AND MONEY TROUBLES:** Saheed (1988) maintains that poverty on the part of the husband has been identified as a prime factor responsible for broken homes. Gone are the days when employment opportunities were apparent in our communities. Today the reverse is the case as millions of school graduates with certificates remain floating in the already saturated labor market. A good member of families thus lives from hand to mouth as a result of quagmire of poverty and penury. This leads to inability of the husband to provide adequately for the family, hence there is breakup. This view is supported by the position of Mclanahan (1989), stating that in general, the greater a man's income relative to his spouse's, the higher the marriage rate and the lower the divorce rate.

iv. **DESERTION:-** The desertion of the home by either parents may lead to its breakup. Implicates in the definition of desertion as given by hornby (2006) is the fact that it refers to an abandonment of the home without help or support since desertion involved the jettison my or abandonment of the home and/ or duties and obligations to the family by a member of such family, this invariably wears out the bond of confidence, dedication and faithfulness that ordinarily should exist between the members of the family and this, brings about the breakup of the homes.

v. **PROLONGED ABSENCE:-** Colcord (1919) maintains that the prolonged absence of a member of the family invariably leads to broken homes . This is predicated on the fact that such a member, one way or the other ceases to contribute is quota toward the economic, psychological, social, intellectual and moral development of the family due to prolong absence. The vaccum created by the absence of such a person lays the foundation for the intrusion of several vices and problems into the home which if unchecked, will on the long run disintegrate the home.

vi.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

According to Wikipedia, functionalism, also called structural functionalism theory, is "a framework for building theory that sees communities as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability". Fundamentalism address communities as a whole terms of the function of its constituent element; namely norms, custom, tradition, and institutions. Structural functionalism also took on Malinowski's argument that the basic building block of communities is the nuclear family, and the clan is an outgrowth not vice versa (perey, Amiod 2005). Functionalism sees communities as a structure with interrelated parts designed to meet the biological and social needs of the individuals in the communities. Functionalism grew out of the writing of English philosopher and biologist, Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), who saw similarity between communities and the human body; he argued that as the various that Spencer referred to were the social institutions, or patterns beliefs and behaviors focused on meeting social needs, such as government, education, family, healthcare, religion, and the economy

METHODOLOGY

Descriptive survey design was adopted for this study. The design entails the collection and use of data systematic from a given population to describe certain characteristic features of the population the design is considered appropriate for this study being that work is intended to collect data from small group with view to describing the entire population. The study is a survey research investigating the residents of the Okporowo Ogbakiri, Ahia Ogbakiri, Oduoha Ogbakiri,

Rumuokani Ogbakiri and Rumuoro Ogbakiri in Emohua local government Area, through selection sample respondents to investigation the hole of social welfare administration on broken homes. The target population for this study consist of all adults, male and female and victims of broken homes resident in Emohua Local government Area of Rivers state. The sample for this study comprise 100 respondents selected from five wards (okporoworo, Ahai, Oduoha, Rumuokani and Rumuoro). The sampling techniques of this study is sample random techniques where 100 staffs made up 50 junior and 50 senior staff in Emohua Local Government Area is selected in the entire population. After collecting the via questionnaire the responses were collected and analyzed. First the responses were counted and present with tables, pie and bar chart. The frequency of each response was converted to simple percentage and used to analyze the distribution of the response. Table and charts are generally useful when showing percentage or proportional data.

DATA PRESENTATION

The chapter presents data and discusses the finding on the role of social welfare on broken homes in Emohua Local Government Area. This section displays in tabular forms all the variable analyzed in the course of the study. Questionnaires were presented to various respondents and their responses are here under presented, beginning with a demography data of the respondents. The relevant data of the discussion are presented.

S/N	Table	Number of causes	Percentage
1.	Copies of questionnaire Administered	100	100%
2.	Copies of questionnaire Retrieved /Returned	100	100%

From table, it is observed that 100 copies of questionnaire were administered to respondent and 100 copies of questionnaire representing 100 percent were returned.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table1: socio-demographic characteristics of the Respondents

Characteristic	Respondent profile	Frequency	Percentage%
Gender	Males	50	50
	Females	50	50
	Total	100	100
Age range	31-40	45	45
	41-above	55	55
	Total	100	100
Religious	Christian	80	80
	Muslim	15	15
	Others	5	5
	Total	100	100
Level of Education	Primary	10	10
	Secondary	33	33
	Tertiary	57	57
	Total	100	100

RESEARCH QUESTION ONE
To what extent are broken homes prevalent in Emohua local government, Area, River State.
Table2:

S/N	Prevalent level of Broken homes in Emohua	SA	A	SD	D
1	The rate of failed marriages and divorce in Emohua is high	35	55	0	10
2	Most homes in Emohua consist of separated parents	45	26	20	9
3	Most homes in Emohua are bereaved of some members due to death	60	30	2	8
4	Most homes in Emohua are facing the desertion of any parents or family members	52	10	20	18
5	Most homes in Emohua consist of divorced parents	32	20	25	23
	MEAN	44.8	28.2	13.4	13.6

The research data in Table 2. Showed that 35 respondent (35%) strongly agreed that the rate of failed marriages in Emohua is high, while 55 respondents (55%) agreed, and 10 respondents (10%) disagreed. Also, 45 respondents (45%) strongly agreed that most homes in Emohua consist of separated parents, while 26 respondents (26%) agreed, 20 respondents (20%) strongly disagreed and 9 respondents (9%) disagreed. Similarly, 60 respondents (60%) strongly agreed that most homes in Emohua are bereaved of some members due to death, 30 respondents (30%) agreed, 2 respondents (20%) strongly disagreed, and 8 respondents (8%) disagreed. Additionally, 52 respondents (52%) strongly agreed that most homes in Emohua are facing desertion of any parents or family members.10 respondents (10%) Agreed, 20 respondents (20%) strongly disagreed and 18 respondents (18%) Disagreed. Lastly, 32 respondents (32%) strongly agreed that most homes in Emohua consist of divorced parents, while 20 respondents (20%) Agreed, 25 respondents (25%) strongly disagreed and 23 respondents (23%) disagreed. In conclusion, the mean of respondents that agreed was 448, the means of responds that agreed was 28.2, the mean of responds that strongly disagreed was 13.4, the mean of respondents that disagreed was 13.6

RESEARCH QUESTION TWO
What are the common causes of Broken homes in Emohua L.G.A, Rivers State
Table 3:

S/N	Common causes of broken homes in Emohua	SA	A	SD	D
1	Poverty and money challenges contribute to the spate of broken homes in Emohua	60	40	0	0
2	Divorce of separation of parent, or desertion of family is a leading cause of broken homes in Emohua	80	20	0	0
3	Difference in background and wrong basis for marriage contributes to broken homes in Emohua	55	20	15	10
4	Death or either or both parent (S)is a major cause of broken homes in Emohua	55	45	0	0
	MEAN	62.5	31.25	3.75	2.5

The research data in Table 3 showed that 60 respondents (60%) strongly agreed that poverty and money challenges contribute to the spate of broken homes in Emohua, while 40 respondents (40%) agreed, and the others totally disagreed. Also 80 respondents (80%) strongly agreed that Divorce of separation of parent, or desertion of family is a leading cause of broken homes in Emohua, while 20 respondents (20%) agreed, the other disagreed. And also 55 respondents (55%) strongly agreed that difference in background and wrong basis for marriage contributes to broken homes in Emohua, 20 respondents (20%) agreed, 15 respondents (15%) strongly disagreed, and 10 respondent (10%) disagreed. Additionally, 55 respondents (55%) strongly agreed that Death or either or both parents is a major cause of broken homes in Emohua. 45 respondents (45%) Agreed while the others totally disagreed.

In conclusion, the mean of respondents that strongly agreed was 62.5, the mean of respondent that agreed was 31.25, the mean of responds that strongly disagreed was 3.75, the mean of responds that disagreed was 2.5

RESEARCH QUESTION THREE
What kind of social service are provided by the church to broken homes

Table 4:

S/N		SA	A	SD	D
1	Most broken homes are mend by church.	65	15	10	10
2	The church provides free medical services to homes in Emohua.	30	57	5	8
3	The church provides poverty alleviation programs to homes in Emohua	40	45	12	3
4	The church provided, free food for the poor in Emohua	70	20	5	5
	MEAN	51.25	34.25	8	6.5

The research data in table 4 showed that 65 respondents (65%) strongly agreed that most broken home are mend by the church while 15 respondents(15%) agreed, 10 respondents(10%) strongly disagreed, 10 respondents(10%) disagreed. Similarly 30 respondents (30%) strongly agreed that the church provides free medical services to homes in Emohua, 57 respondents (57%) agreed, 5 respondents (5%) strongly disagreed, and 8 respondents (8%) disagreed. Also 40 respondents (40%) strongly agreed that the church provides poverty alleviation programmes to home in Emohua, 45 respondents (45%) agreed, while 12 respondents (12%) strongly disagreed and 3 respondents (3%) disagreed. lastly 70 respondents (70%) strongly agreed that church provides free food for the poor in Emohua, while 20 respondents (20%) agreed, 5 respondents (5%) strongly disagreed and 5 respondents (5%) totally disagreed.

In conclusion, the mean of respondents that strongly agreed was 51.25, the mean of respondents that agreed was 34.25, the mean of respondents that strongly disagreed was 8, and the mean of responds that disagreed was 6.5.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS FOUR:
(4) What has been the impact of social provision by the church in broken homes.
Table 5:

		SA	A	SD	D
1.	The rate of broken homes in Emohua has reduce	15	10	50	20
2.	Most homes in Emohua benefit from free medical service provided by the church	15	5	60	20
3.	Children from broken homes benefits from free education programs provided by the church	30	10	30	30
4.	Children from broken homes benefit from youth empowerment programs provided by the church	25	10	50	15
	MEAN	21.25	8.75	4.75	21.25

The research data in table 5 shows that 15 respondents (15%) strongly agreed that the rate of broken homes in Emohua has reduced, 10 respondents (10%) agreed, while 50 respondents (50%) strongly disagreed, 20 respondents (20%) disagreed, 15 respondents (15%) strongly agreed that most homes in Emohua benefit from free medical service provided by the church, 5 respondents (5%) agreed, while 60 respondents (60%) strongly disagreed, 20 respondents (20%) disagreed, and 30 respondents (30%) strongly agreed that children from broken homes benefits from free education programs provided by the church, 10 respondents (10%) agreed, 30 respondents (30%) strongly disagreed, while 30 respondents (30%) disagreed, Additionally 25 respondents (25%) strongly agreed that children from broken homes benefit from youth empowerment programs provided by the church, 10 respondents (10%) agreed, 50 respondents (50%) strongly disagreed; and 15 respondents (15%) disagreed.
In conclusion, the mean of respondents that strongly agreed was 21.25, the mean of respondents that agreed was 8.75, the mean of respondents that strongly disagreed was 47.5, the mean of responds that disagreed was 21.25

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS
The main objective of this study was to investigate the role of social welfare on broken home. The data to provide answers for the main and specific objective of this study were gathered through questionnaires. The respondents involved in the study showed good co-operation and responded amiably to the study guiding questions. The research study questionnaires provided to them were returned timely to the researcher. The written research data relate to the views and suggestion of the respondents with regards to guiding question provided to them. Generally, the findings of the research study has shed some light as to the roles assumed by the social welfare in Emohua in regards to alleviating the occurrence of broken homes and the effects on the victims. The study points out the majority of the respondents tell that the social welfare in Emohua has been below bar and needs to improve if it is to stem in increasing trend that is broken home. From the study finding, social welfare administration in the form of making provisions for the assistance to victims of broken homes in Emohua have not been good enough and broken homes victims in Emohua are not sufficiently helped to acquire skills that would help them live a normal life.
Also, other major challenges identified in the study involved the lack of awareness about the dangers of broken homes and the knowledge of the case which may require social work intervention. The study revealed that the majority of the respondents were not aware of the role of

the social welfare as regards to helping mitigate the cancerous growth of broken homes. Consequently, this has led to underutilization of social welfare administration.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION
This chapter deals with summary of finding of the roles of welfare service on broken homes in Emohua Local government area of River states.

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY
Result of the study shows that the case of broken home is death, divorce, poverty, desertion; prolonged absence- the finding falls in line with bosenquet (1956) which state that the death of the breadwinner of the home usually ushers in a plethora of problem of difficulties that can tear the home apart. Horn by (2006) which states that divorce is a legally ending of marriage and on its dissolution the home breaks apart. Saheed (1988) which maintain that poverty in the part of the husband has been identified as a prime factor responsible for broken homes. Homby (2006). Which also maintain that abandonment of the home by either of the parents and it may lead to breakup and finally Colcord (1919) which states that prolonged absence of a member of the family leads to broken homes.

Social welfare administration informs of making provisions for assistances to victims and broken homes in Emohua have been good enough. It has been below par and needs to improve if it is to stem the increasing trend of broken homes

CONCLUSION
The family is undoubtedly the basic unit of the communities. It is the fulcrum on which the communities revolves. The extents of well-being of the individual families constitutes to the communities from the yardstick with which the success or failure of the communities is measured. It is therefore not rhetoric to state that once the family system collapses, the communities concerned on donned to fail. The Nigerian Situation lends credence to the above position. The average Nigerian family wallows in abject poverty, no wonder Nigeria has been infamously tagged the poverty capital of the world. The issue of the high and ever increasing rate of broken homes is not an exception to the above position. When average family that constitutes the communities is intact and continually and continuously functions as an integrated unit, the communities in turn is integrated, orderly and peaceful. The individual members of the communities thus have the opportunity of bringing the various values gotten from their homes to bear towards the development of every sector of the communities. However, where the rate of break-up of homes in on the increase, the reverse is the case. The family members are intellectually, morally, emotionally, psychologically, economically, physically and socially deprived in the communities, they can neither function nor deliver their quota towards the development necessary for same, and which only a stable home can offer. No wonder corruption and embezzlement of public funds is on the increase, while unemployment and inflation have defiled all known control measures.

RECOMMENDATIONS
The possible solutions of the problems of broken home in the communities may be classified into preventive and corrective measures of control. The preventive measures refers to those under taken inhibit the possible collapse of the family structure while the corrective measures, conversely refers to those undertaken as panacea to help ameliorate the condition of an already broken home. The following recommend are made that:

1.Since poverty appears to be one of the primary causes of broken home, the government at all levels to step up efforts to improve the economy. As a matter of urgency. This can be done by steaming the tide of unemployment, improving the remuneration of workers, improving infrastructure

Creating job opportunities, and empowering the messes in various conceivable ways. This would go a long way to raise the socio-condition of the most families thus reducing the poverty rate in the country

2. As it has already been pointed out, illiteracy is also a major factor causing marital instability and the breakup of homes. Policies and projects at aim eradication of illiteracy should be initiated and embarked by the government. The government at all level should not only provide free basic education but also take practical steps to ensure that the education they give in truly and completely free, qualitative, and necessary compulsory. Legislative and effective punitive measures on educating stake holder that default will enhance success in this direction.

3. The church has a religious institution should improve on how welfare services. The church should contribute to changing deplorable condition of the people through poverty alleviation, youth and woman empowerment rendering free medical services for the poor, free education for the poor and social justice in the regard the voice of the church will be loud and her action felt in contributing to a better communities free of broken homes.

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APPENDIX I: The Questionnaire
Dear Respondent,
RESEARCH WORK ON THE ROLE OF SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION IN BROKEN HOMES IN EMOHUA LGA, RIVERS STATE, NIGERIA QUESTIONNAIRE
Objective 1: Socio-economic Characteristics

1. Gender: Male [   ]   Female [   ]

2. Age: 18-24 yrs [   ] -31 yrs [   ] 32-37 yrs [   ]

   38-44 yrs [   ] years   above [   ]

3. Educational Qualification: Primary [   ]

   Secondary [   ]   Tertiary [   ]   No Education [   ]

4. For how long have you been resident is thishospital?1-5 [   ]
   6-10, [   ]   11-15 [   ]   16above [   ]
5. How long have you been a patience: less than 2years [   ]
   2-4years [   ]   5-7years [   ]   7years above [   ]
6. Occupation: Employed [   ]   Applicant [   ]   Student [   ]
7. Family Size: 1-3 persons [   ]   4-7persons [   ]   above 7years [   ]

Objective 2: The frequency rate
Please state the extent of broken home

S/N	Items	Responses			
		SA (4)	A (3)	D (2)	SD (1)
8	Our status are basically on social needs enhancement on the less privilege and destitute				
9	My parent are not caring				
10	Broken home is on child abuse and domestics violence				
11	We have broken homes because of HIV and epidemic diseases				
12	The Children experience guidance and counseling to schools, healthcare and families				

Tick the most appropriate column
Keys: SA=strong agree; A = agree; D=disagree; SD=strong disagree

Objective 3: The type of social work advocacy available in Obio-AkporLGA

S/N	ITEMS	Responses			
		SA (4)	A (3)	D (2)	SD (1)
13	We are expert on Pycho-pathology on Post Trauma Stress Disorder (PTSD)				
14	We indulge in Social Development and Case Work Management				
15	We have specialist on gerontology & geriatrics rehabilitation				
16	We provides Ocupational Theraphy services				
17	We practices psychosocial/psychiatric social works services				

Tick the most appropriate column
Keys: SA=strong agree; A = agree; D=disagree; SD=strong disagree

Objective 4: The strategies for implementing social work advocacy in Obio-AkporLGA

S/N	ITEMS	Responses			
		SA (4)	A (3)	D (2)	SD (1)
18	We receive support from the federal, state and local government to execute our programmes				
19	We have strategies alliance with NGO and multi-national for intervention support				
20	We trained our staff quarterly to be updated in knowledge gap				
21	We decentralized our Rehabilitation centre				
22	We liase with private reformation centre to assist on our works				

Tick the most appropriate column
Keys: SA=strong agree; A = agree; D=disagree; SD=strong disagree

Objective 5: The constraint to social work advocacy in Obio-AkporLGA

S/N	ITEMS	Responses			
		SA (4)	A (3)	D (2)	SD (1)
23	Poor government support				

24	Lack of competent personal on case management				
25	Inadequate compensation scheme and Poor working environment				
26	Poor NGOs and United Nation interventions				
27	Lack of well trained professional social workers				

Tick the most appropriate column
Keys: SA=strong agree; A = agree; D=disagree; SD=strong disagree
Thank you