

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLES OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES ON
BROKEN HOMES IN OREDO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA. EDO
STATE**

BY

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**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN
BENIN CITY**

SEPTEMBER, 2023

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL WORK, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF
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IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD
OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.SC) DEGREE IN SOCIAL WORK**

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CERTIFICATION

We certify that this project was carried out by **Ochuko Annabel Egbikuadje** with matriculation number **SSC1810022**, in the Department of Social Work, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Benin, Benin City under my supervision.

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Date

Dr. Sunday Ofili Ibobor
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Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to Almighty God, my source of strength, wisdom and knowledge. He has been my sustainer from the beginning and the reason why this work was a success.

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I truly want to appreciate those who stood by me and contributed in one way or the other, to make this work a successful one. Before anything, I would like to appreciate the omniscient God, who is the real author of the work, for granting me wisdom and understanding that guided me through this work.

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the study of the roles of social welfare services on broken homes Oredo Local Government Area of Edo State. The idea of this investigation is to expose the form of social welfare services in the Local Government, the utilization of the available services and the awareness of the people on the available social welfare service in the Local Government. A total of one hundred (150) in Oredo Local Government Area of Edo State were used for the study. Questionnaires was the instrument used to collect data, the research instrument used for collecting the data were subjected to both reliability and validity test before it was administered to the residents. A self-completion questionnaire was used as instrument for data collection. Data collected were analyzed using tables, pie and bar charts.

From the findings of the study, it was discovered that when social welfare services is improved that is when it better meet the needs of the community and its members and that improved social welfare service can help people from broken home with support and access to necessary resources both financially and otherwise as it can influence the economic stability of individuals and families living in broken homes. Though many people are aware of social welfare services in Oredo Local Government Area, Edo State, they often encounter challenges while utilizing these services.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to Study

The cornerstone of society and the source of a person's social, emotional, and psychological growth is the family, which is commonly acknowledged as such. However, a number of variables lead to family disintegration or disrupted family structures, generally referred to as "broken homes," in today's complicated and shifting social context. According to Amato & Keith (1991), Aroche (2016), and Amato (2010), these issues can include divorce, separation, domestic violence, substance addiction, financial instability, and other situations that have a substantial impact on family stability and functioning. Similar to other nations, broken households are a major problem in Nigeria with significant effects on both the individual and the larger society. According to a 2013 study by Udoh, Asuzu, and Aniebue, divorce rates have been continuously rising in Nigeria, which has led to an increase in the number of broken houses.

According to plant. R.(1982): Social welfare services are required for the improvement in the society effort to attain the objectives of higher levels of social justices, social security, freedom and better quality of life as right of each individual social welfare services could therefore be define as the services designed to improved a lot of individual family ,groups and local communities to enable them cope effectively with the social problems affecting the constantly or rapidly changing society .the above definition was published by the ministry of home affairs and information in 1971.

Social welfare services play a vital role in addressing the multifaceted needs of individuals and families experiencing family breakdown. These services encompass a range of interventions, such as counseling, financial support, parenting programs, and mediation services, aimed at promoting well-being, enhancing social functioning, and mitigating the adverse effects of broken homes (Chen & Herringer, 2010; Clement & Schafer, 2013; Sow & Zhou, 2017). While social welfare services have been implemented in Oredo Local Government Area, there is a need to assess their effectiveness in addressing the unique circumstances of broken homes in this region. Existing research on the role of social welfare services in broken homes has primarily focused on Western contexts, and there is a paucity of studies specific to the Nigerian context, especially in Edo State.

Furthermore, this study will identify the challenges and barriers faced by social welfare services in effectively addressing the needs of broken homes in Oredo Local Government Area. It is crucial to understand these obstacles to improve service delivery and develop targeted interventions that consider the cultural, social, and economic factors influencing the utilization of social welfare services in this specific context (Mbaiwa, 2017; Udoh et al., 2013).

The findings of this research will contribute to the existing body of knowledge on social welfare services and broken homes. They will provide valuable insights into the specific challenges faced by families in Oredo Local Government Area and inform policymakers, social welfare agencies, and other stakeholders about strategies for improving service delivery and support mechanisms for families experiencing broken homes.

Overall, this study recognizes the significance of social welfare services in addressing the challenges faced by broken homes in Oredo Local Government Area. By investigating the effectiveness of these services, it aims to enhance the understanding of their role and contribute to the development of targeted interventions and policies that can better support and empower affected families. This study aims to fill this research gap by conducting an in-depth case study on the role of social welfare services in supporting broken homes in Oredo Local Government Area. By exploring the types of social welfare services available, their

accessibility, and their impact on individuals and families experiencing family breakdown, this research seeks to provide empirical evidence and insights into the specific context of Oredo Local Government Area.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Broken homes, characterized by family breakdown or disrupted family structures, pose significant challenges to individuals, families, and communities. The consequences of broken homes can be far-reaching, affecting various aspects of individuals' lives, including their emotional well-being, economic stability, social relationships, and educational outcomes (Amato & Keith, 1991; Aroche, 2016; McLanahan & Sandefur, 1994). In Nigeria, the prevalence of broken homes has been on the rise, with notable implications for individuals and society as a whole (Udoh et al., 2013).

Although there are social welfare services in the Oredo Local Government Area, it is unclear if they are useful or easily accessible for resolving the problems that broken homes face. There are few studies directly looking at the Nigerian context, notably in Edo State, and prior study has mostly focused on Western situations. Therefore, it is essential to carry out a thorough case study to investigate how social welfare services help unstable households in the Oredo Local Government Area. Additionally, in a household where polygamy is practiced, the husband tends to exhibit greater

affection for one wife without considering how the other wife or wives will respond. This action causes division within the family and may result in a fractured home.

Some people are suspicious of the services rendered by the social welfare agents and they see no reason why such people should interfere in their family problems. Some are not willing to co-operate at all because they felt that social welfare services are a mere waste ones time.

In course of this study we shall consider the role of social welfare services on broken homes.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The primary objective of this study is to examine the role of social welfare services in supporting broken homes in Oredo Local Government Area of Edo State, Nigeria.

The specific objectives include:

1. To identify the types of social welfare services available in Oredo Local Government Area to support broken homes.
2. To assess the accessibility of social welfare services for families experiencing family breakdown in Oredo Local Government Area.

3. To evaluate the impact of social welfare services on the emotional well-being, economic stability, social relationships, and educational outcomes of individuals and families in broken homes.
4. To explore the challenges and barriers faced by social welfare services in effectively addressing the needs of broken homes in Oredo Local Government Area.

1.4 Research Questions

The specific research questions to be addressed in this study include but not limited to the following:

1. What are the types of social welfare services available in Oredo Local Government Area to support broken homes?
2. How accessible are these social welfare services to families experiencing family breakdown in Oredo Local Government area?
3. What is the impact of social welfare services on individuals and families in terms of emotional well-being, economic stability, social relationships, and educational outcomes?
4. What are the challenges and barriers faced by social welfare services in effectively addressing the needs of broken homes in Oredo Local Government area?

1.5 Hypotheses of the Study

H₁ Social welfare services has a significant impact on the emotional well-being, economic stability, social relationships and educational outcomes of individuals experiencing family breakdown in Oredo Local Government Area.

H₁ Social welfare services face significant challenges in effectively addressing the needs of broken homes in Oredo Local Government Area.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The purpose of this study is to inform the public about the effects of social welfare programs on dysfunctional families. For the many parties involved in resolving the problems of damaged homes in the Oredo Local Government Area, this study has several important implications. By offering insights into the function and efficiency of social welfare services peculiar to the Nigerian environment, particularly in Edo State, the findings will add to the body of existing research. Policymakers, social welfare organizations, and other key stakeholders will learn from this research how to improve service delivery and support systems for families in Oredo Local Government Area who are dealing with broken homes.

Additionally, the study's outcomes will contribute to the development of evidence-based interventions and policies tailored to the unique circumstances of broken homes in Oredo Local Government Area. By identifying the challenges and barriers faced by social welfare services, this research will help in developing targeted

approaches to enhance service accessibility and effectiveness. Ultimately, the study aims to empower affected families and improve their overall well-being.

1.7 Scope and Limitations

This study focuses specifically on Oredo Local Government Area in Edo State, Nigeria. By conducting a detailed case study, the research aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the role of social welfare services in supporting broken homes within this specific context. The study will involve collecting data from relevant social welfare agencies, families experiencing broken homes, and key informants involved in providing social welfare services.

1.8 Definition of Terms

Social Welfare: This is defined as an act of attention directed to training, education, up keeping and enlightening of the men and women that is, human resources on whom the continuous development of any country depend.

Service: It can be defined as the purposively designed activities rendered to specific group, target population or individual to improve or develop their skill attitude and knowledge not only their work but also in their daily living.

Social Welfare service is defined as the services rendered to individuals families groups and communities to enable them to cope effectively in work daily living and with social problems in their changing societies.

Home background: This is the family scene and circumstances from which an individual relates with and function in relation to the higher society

Polygamy: It is a system of having more than one wife at a time.

Broken Home: A home or family in which one or both parents is absent due to divorce or separation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 The Concept of Social Welfare Services

Social welfare services encompass a wide range of programs, policies, and interventions that aim to support individuals and families in need. These services are designed to enhance the well-being, social functioning, and overall quality of life for

vulnerable populations, including those affected by broken homes. By providing various forms of assistance and resources, social welfare services play a crucial role in addressing the challenges faced by individuals and families in these situations.

Social welfare services related to broken homes typically include counseling, financial assistance, legal aid, child support services, access to educational resources, and healthcare support. These services are often provided by government agencies, non-profit organizations, community-based initiatives, and social workers.

2.1.2 Services Rendered by Social Welfare Services

Counseling services: Counseling services are fundamental in helping individuals and families navigate the emotional and psychological challenges that arise from broken homes. Professional counselors and therapists provide a supportive environment for individuals to express their feelings, process their experiences, and develop coping strategies. Counseling can assist children in understanding and adapting to changes in their family structure, while also helping parents manage their own emotions and establish effective co-parenting arrangements (Kelly, 2000).

Financial assistance: Financial assistance is another crucial aspect of social welfare services for families affected by broken homes. Single-parent households may face economic hardships due to the loss of a second income or increased expenses associated with raising children alone. Social welfare programs provide financial aid, such as cash benefits, child support enforcement, and subsidies for housing, food,

and healthcare. These resources help alleviate financial stress and ensure that basic needs are met for the children in broken homes (Duncan & Chase-Lansdale, 2001).

Legal aid service: Legal aid services are essential for individuals navigating the legal processes associated with separation, divorce, child custody, and visitation rights. Legal aid organizations provide legal representation, advice, and support to individuals who may not have the financial means to hire private attorneys. These services help ensure that individuals are aware of their legal rights, can access fair legal processes, and make informed decisions that protect the best interests of themselves and their children (Emery, 1999).

Child support services: Child support services play a critical role in assisting custodial parents in obtaining financial support from the non-custodial parent. These services help establish, enforce, and modify child support orders, ensuring that non-custodial parents fulfill their financial responsibilities towards their children. By ensuring adequate financial support, child support services contribute to the economic stability of single-parent households and promote the well-being of children in broken homes (Sorensen & Zibman, 2000).

Access to educational resources: Access to educational resources is vital for children in broken homes to thrive academically and develop their full potential. Social welfare services provide support such as tutoring programs, scholarships, after-school activities, and mentoring opportunities. These initiatives aim to enhance

educational outcomes, promote skill development, and improve the future prospects of children growing up in broken homes (Moore & Caldwell, 2007).

Healthcare support: Healthcare support is another critical aspect of social welfare services for families affected by broken homes. Access to affordable and quality healthcare services is essential for the well-being of both parents and children. Social welfare programs provide healthcare assistance, including health insurance coverage, preventive care services, mental health support, and referrals to specialized medical professionals. By addressing the healthcare needs of individuals and families, social welfare services contribute to their overall health and resilience (Chandler & Maldonado, 2012).

In summary, social welfare services encompass a range of programs and interventions designed to support individuals and families affected by broken homes. These services provide counseling, financial assistance, legal aid, child support services, access to educational resources, and healthcare support. By addressing the various challenges faced by individuals and families in these situations, social welfare services play a vital role in promoting family stability, enhancing well-being, and improving the outcomes of children growing up in broken homes.

2.1.3 Purpose of Social Welfare Services

Social welfare services have been in existence for long in Nigeria; Traditional social welfare services are provided by the family, elders, head of family, title holders, age

grades, religious leaders, traditional rulers, etc. these institutions were responsible for the settlement of disputes, maintenance of discipline and education the children. All those make the community to be well structured. Formal social welfare service started in Nigeria around (1946) after the second world war. The main components of social welfare service includes the following

- Family and child welfare
- Rehabilitation
- Counseling and correction
- Care of elderly
- Social security for the unemployed, single parents and the orphans
- Lifelong care for the seriously disabled person.

It is one of the cardinal provisions of the Nigerian constitution of 1976 that the security and welfare of the people shall be fundamental; social objective which stands out clearly in the Nigeria constitution is the protection and advancement of the rights, security, dignity and welfare of the people. Through the social welfare services, the people, stability of families and stability of the society are maintain.

2.1.4 The Concept of Broken Homes

The term "broken homes" is often used to describe the outcome of family breakdown, highlighting the fractured nature of the family unit. The concept of broken homes refers to a family structure in which the parents are separated or divorced, resulting

in children living with only one parent or in the care of other relatives or foster homes. This term gained prominence in the field of sociology and psychology as researchers began to study the effects of family structure on child development and well-being.

One of the seminal studies on broken homes was conducted by sociologist Emile Durkheim in the late 19th century. Durkheim explored the correlation between family disruptions, such as parental divorce or death, and the increased likelihood of deviant behavior in children. His work highlighted the importance of family stability for the healthy socialization and development of children.

Subsequent research has further examined the concept of broken homes and its impact on children. Amato and Keith (1991) conducted a meta-analysis of 92 studies and found that children from broken homes experienced more negative outcomes in areas such as academic achievement, emotional well-being, and behavior compared to children from intact families. These findings have been supported by numerous studies conducted in different cultural and socio-economic contexts (e.g., McLanahan & Sandefur, 1994; Amato, 2000).

The impact of broken homes on children can manifest in various ways. Emotional distress is one common consequence, as children may experience feelings of sadness, anxiety, anger, and confusion due to the loss of the intact family unit. The absence of one parent can also affect the child's self-esteem and identity formation

(Hetherington, 1993). Additionally, children from broken homes may face challenges in their relationships and social interactions, as they may struggle with trust issues or have difficulty forming secure attachments (Kelly, 2000).

It is significant to remember that not all children from dysfunctional families suffer bad consequences. Researchers have discovered a number of variables that can reduce the negative effects that family dissolution has on children's wellbeing. For instance, the strength of the relationship between parents and children, the existence of social support networks, and access to opportunities and resources can lessen some of the negative effects (Amato, 2000; Hetherington & Kelly, 2002). In addition, the child's unique features and the timing of the family disruption (e.g., early childhood versus adolescent) can both affect how well they adjust to the new family structure (Demo & Acock, 1988).

Understanding the factors contributing to broken homes is essential for developing effective social welfare interventions. Marital conflicts, domestic violence, economic instability, substance abuse, and infidelity have been identified as common factors that can lead to relationship breakdowns and subsequent broken homes (Amato & Keith, 1991; McLanahan & Sandefur, 1994). Addressing these underlying issues and providing support to families in crisis is crucial for promoting family stability and improving the well-being of children. Extensive research has shown that children from broken homes are more likely to experience negative outcomes in various

domains of their lives. However, the effects can be moderated by factors such as the quality of relationships, social support, and access to resources. Understanding the factors contributing to broken homes is vital for developing effective social welfare interventions that address the unique challenges faced by families in these situations.

2.1.5 Causes of Broken Homes

According to Oghenekaro (1994) broken home can be caused by women not wanting to be associated with difficulties. To him, women only want to accept the little Mrs when the man is financially competent to meet their demand without bothering to find out the sources of their husbands wealth. He went further to say that broken home can also result from a miss match in the educational standard between the two parties leading to development of inferiority in both parties. He stressed that most broken homes are caused by women since most of them are fickle minded and easily persuaded on manipulated like babies by men when given them empty promises to make heaven on earth if they agree to befriend or marry them.

W.F. Kumuyi (1985) in his book “marriage and family life” stated that love of money can have adverse effect on family life. According to him, money occupies a decisive position in the family. Therefore, it is one of the strongest dependent factor of radiant marriages. Scripturally, experience has confirmed that money assumed a great proportion and important in marriage, primarily because of its pivotal position,

many husbands and wives have been diverted that the love of money is the root of all evil, because it has led many to foolish and hurtful lusts.

Some other causes of broken home can be attributed to having a single sex, such as having girls only or boys only, mostly in have female, this seems to create fear in the life of the family because they may not have a successor according to African content. Lack of patience, tolerance unwillingness to adjust to new situations, lack of respect for each other (pride) lacks of commitment and above all lack of mutual devotion to God. Other causes of broken homes are:

Divorce: Divorce has been identified as one of the factors responsible for broken homes in our society today, in fact, divorce has been identified as the major cause of broken homes today. Divorce can be said to a situation where a marriage or marital union is terminated. Divorce is the complete break-up or dissolution of marriage through legal means (Mirror, 2003). It is also a situation that involves cancelling or re-organization of the legal duties and responsibilities of marriage, thus dissolving the bonds of matrimony between a married couple under the rule of law of the particular country. Some of the remote causes of divorce are: (a) Infidelity (b) Financial Incapability (c) Incompatibility (d) Misconduct (e) Health Challenges Divorce has been both the husband and the wife to abandon their marital vows and go separate ways. Divorce has inflicted a major injury on the upbringing of the children in such family especially the education. Both formal and informal education

has been the primary function of the family and what happens to us from the day we were born till the day we leave this world. Divorce effects are economically, mentally, emotionally, physically and it exhibits depression and anxiety (Kurdeck, 1991; Amato, 1994). Divorce may likely bring economic stress on the single father or the single mother, especially in a situation where the income of either of them is low and cannot cater to the needs of the family. Children from divorced families have elevated risks of problems such as physical disorder, (Aghajanian et.al, 1996). In another development, children from divorced families are likely to have lower academic achievement than the children from the families where the couple is living together.

Death: Death is one of the causes of broken homes in our society. This is the necessary end of man on earth. This is when everything about man ceases to exist. Death can also refer to the termination of life when everything about man ceases to function (Psalms 104 vs 29). The death of a partner in marriage at any age is one of the most challenging events in the marriage. The major causes of death in the developing world include accidents, illness, childbirth, and recently, the scourge of HIV/AIDS. Hunter & Williamson (2000) believed that one in ten African children under the age of 15 years has lost one or both parents. How the other partner in the marriage takes the grieve depends on the length of the relationship, whether the death is sudden or expected, the support such partner enjoys from each other, the financial situation of another partner, and most importantly, whether, over time, the

other partner can make a life out of what that has happened. There is no doubt that the death of a partner in a marriage will affect the running of such a home, especially if such a dead partner is the breadwinner of the family and this will have a multiplier effect on the education of the children in such homes. This can be a devastated and most traumatic event in a child's life especially in the developing world where no arrangement and/or provision is made by the government to take care of children from such families. Parents are expected to be role models to the children and also expose the children to education (formal & informal) in life. Children whose exposure to parental role modelling is limited due to parental death may lack those skills and as a consequence may be less successful in school and have other issues (Steele, Sigle-Rushton & Kravdal, 2009).

Unexpected Pregnancy: Unexpected pregnancy can also lead to Broken Homes. This is a situation in which a woman conceived when it is not expected, not intended and mistimed. It is more common among the youth to engage in premarital sex and this can lead to unwanted pregnancy if necessary precautionary measures (contraceptives) are not put in place. Every year, almost one million girls become pregnant in Nigeria and many of these pregnancies are unintended and unplanned (Amobi & Igwegbe, 2001). Most of the time, unwanted pregnancies started as unplanned pregnancies but occasionally the planned pregnancy may end up being unwanted pregnancies (Baginsk, 2007). Unwanted pregnancy has become an important issue in society because of its negative association with the social and

health outcomes for both mothers and children. Unwanted pregnancy has had a major negative on the well-being of the affected family especially the woman. Unwanted pregnancy can be a major source of dispute in homes, especially where there had been a previous agreement between a man and woman on the number of children the family will have during courtship.

2.1.6 Effects of Broken Homes on Family and Society

Delinquency: Researches correlated with the structure of the family and delinquent activities in the children. It was observed that children from a Broken Home are likely to be delinquent than children from a family where the husband and the wife are living together. Family is the foundation of human society; children who are rejected by their parents, who grow up in homes with considerable conflict, or who are inadequately supervised are at the greatest risk of becoming delinquent (Wright & Wright, 1994). Children from Broken Homes will have less level of family supervision and control than the children from families where the husband and the wife are living together. When one parent is living in the house as opposed to two, it is more difficult to supervise children all the time (Dogget, 2004). The level of affection and emotionally bond in the Broken Homes is always less than that of the full family and this will harm the attitude and behavior of such a child. In this case, there are tendencies for children who did not have the necessary and required family bound to be vulnerable to training from the peer group and this can lead to

delinquency. Lack of parental control contributes not only directly to children's anti-social behavior, but also indirectly as it contributes to exposing them to associate with deviant peers, which is predictive of higher levels of deviant acts (Okorodudu, 2010). It has been revealed that children from a Broken Homes or stepfamily may have lower levels of control placed on them than children from biological households (Hagan, 1990). Empirical evidence has shown that children from intact homes will be well taken care of a better socialized, this is because the process of socialization depends on both parents playing complementary roles in raising such children (Azuka-Obieke, 2013). Also, children from Broken Homes may not have the wherewithal to make ends meet financially and may subsequently force such child/children to indulge in stealing to fend for themselves. Broken Homes are often financially vulnerable as compared to two-parent families. This unfortunate economic circumstance can draw these families to disorganize neighborhood where crime and delinquency are rampant (Alfrey, 2010).

Poor Education Performance: This is another side effect of Broken Homes in our society today. There is no doubt that the education of a child will suffer and experience retardation in a Broken Impact of Broken Homes on Education of Children: A Sociological Perspective International Journal of Criminology and Sociology, 2021, Vol. 10 1345 Homes family structure; this is because parent plays a very vital role in the academic development of the children. When living in a divorced single-parent household, children tend to disengage from school at an early

age (Astone & McLanahan, 1991). A child's academic performance improves when both parents are actively involved in the education of such a child (Fadeye, 1985, Nyarko, 2007, Nyarko & Vorgelet, 2007). The overall effect of family structure on a child's academic performance cannot be underestimated. The success of a child in the school depends on both parents playing their various parts in the upbringing of such child, two good heads are better than one. Fadeiye (1985) found that in two parents' homes, both parents have roles to play in child education. The father is to give the necessary tools for educational advancement, while the mother is to supplement the father's efforts in return. Children who grow up in a Single Parenthood household are more likely to demonstrate emotional and behavioral problems to live in poverty and do poorly in school compared to children who live with both biological parents (Remez, 1992).

Impact of Social welfare services on the following:

- Emotional Wellbeing
- Economic Stability
- Social Relationships
- Educational Outcomes

Social welfare services can have a significant impact on the emotional well-being of individuals and families in broken homes. These services are designed to provide support, resources, and interventions to individuals and families facing various

challenges, including those associated with broken homes, such as divorce, separation, or the absence of one or both parents. Social welfare services can positively influence emotional well-being of individuals and families through emotional support: Counseling and therapy offer individuals in broken homes a safe and non-judgmental environment to express their emotions. It provides them with an opportunity to discuss their feelings of grief, anger, confusion, or loss associated with the breakdown of their family structure. By providing empathetic listening and understanding counselors can validate these emotions, helping individuals feel heard, acknowledged, and supported in their struggles. Therapy equips individuals with effective coping strategies to manage the emotional challenges that arise from broken homes. It can help them develop healthy ways to process their emotions, reduce stress, and enhance their resilience. Therapists may teach techniques such as relaxation exercises, cognitive restructuring, or mindfulness practices, enabling individuals to navigate their emotional landscape and build emotional strength. Counseling and therapy can assist individuals in understanding and addressing the complex dynamics of their broken home. For example, in cases of divorce or separation, therapy can help individuals cope with co-parenting challenges and navigate issues related to custody arrangements. By working through these issues with a therapist, individuals can learn healthier communication skills, boundary-setting, and conflict resolution strategies, which contribute to more positive and stable relationships within the broken home. Healing and personal growth: Therapy

provides individuals with a space to heal from emotional wounds, find closure, and embark on a journey of personal growth. It helps individuals gain insights into themselves, their patterns, and their strengths. Through the therapeutic process, individuals can work towards rebuilding their lives, establishing new identities, and fostering a sense of hope and resilience in the face of adversity.

Many social welfare organizations offer job training programs and employment services to assist people from broken homes in gaining new skills or finding permanent jobs. These services are designed to enhance their economic prospects and give them the tools they need to care for their families and themselves. The significance of employment and job training in achieving economic stability is acknowledged by social welfare organizations. They frequently provide a variety of employment services, including help with job placement, programs for vocational training, and workshops for skill development. With the help of these programs, people will be given the tools and resources they need to find steady job and get out of debt. Additionally, social welfare organizations frequently provide financial assistance to people and families to meet their basic requirements. This assistance includes cash assistance, food stamps, and housing subsidies. This may offer often administer cash assistance programs aimed at providing financial aid to individuals and families in need. These programs typically offer regular cash benefits to help cover essential expenses, such as food, clothing, and housing. Examples of cash assistance programs include: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF):

TANF is a federal assistance program in the United States that provides cash assistance to low-income families, including those affected by family breakup or divorce.

Social relationships play a crucial role in the lives of individuals, including children from broken homes. The impact of social welfare services on social relationships can be twofold:

1. Peer Interaction and Social Integration: Children from broken homes may experience social challenges and feelings of isolation due to their family circumstances. Social welfare services that offer educational support, mentoring programs, or extracurricular activities can provide opportunities for peer interaction and social integration. Engaging in such activities allows children to form new friendships, develop social skills, and feel a sense of belonging within their school or community. These social relationships can contribute to their overall happiness and emotional well-being.
2. Social welfare services can help broken homes by connecting them with support networks and community resources. These networks may include counseling services, support groups, or community centers that provide a supportive environment for children and their families. By fostering positive social relationships and offering a sense of belonging, these services can

contribute to the overall well-being and resilience of children in broken homes.

It is significant to note that the impact of social welfare services on social relationships can also depend on individual factors, such as the child's temperament, social skills, and previous experiences. Additionally, the availability and accessibility of community resources and programs may vary depending on the region or local context. However, social welfare services that prioritize social support and community engagement can help mitigate the negative impacts of broken homes on social relationships and facilitate positive social development for children.

It's important to note that the impact of social welfare services on educational outcomes in broken homes can vary depending on the specific programs, resources, and community factors. Moreover, the involvement and commitment of parents/guardians in utilizing these services also influence their effectiveness. Nonetheless, by addressing various challenges and providing essential support, social welfare services can significantly contribute to improving the educational outcomes of children from broken homes. Both Government and various schools/colleges should make provision for the services of guidance and counselling units in the various schools. This Unit plays an important role in the development of children and contributes a lot to the future success of the children. This Unit is capable of

transforming and helping children who are downcast to find the correct rhythm for success. The Guidance and Counselling Unit can shape the orientation in a child from the negative idea that is planted in the child as a result of the family structure. It is in this vein that the guidance and counselling unit will be needed to help such children from the Broken Homes to mold their future through therapy. The Counsellors by their training are expected to be friends with the school child, listen to the child's complaints, shortcomings and proffer guidance to the child in a quest of molding the child in the right path to take in their life pursuit (Ebizie, Enajedu & Nkechi, 2016).

2.1.7 Problems of Social Welfare Services in Supporting Broken Home

Limited resources: Social welfare services often face limited funding and resources, which can restrict their ability to provide comprehensive support to broken homes. The demand for assistance may outweigh the available resources, leading to long waiting lists and inadequate support. Furthermore, limited resources can result in a scarcity of specialized services and professionals with the expertise to address the complex needs of broken families. This can lead to gaps in service provision, where families do not receive the tailored support required to address their unique circumstances effectively.

To address the problem of limited resources, it is crucial for policymakers to prioritize adequate funding for social welfare services. Increasing financial

allocations to these services can help reduce waiting lists, improve the availability of support programs, and enhance the quality of services provided to broken families. Additionally, exploring innovative funding models, such as public-private partnerships or social impact bonds, may help alleviate the resource constraints faced by social welfare services (Blank & Haskins, 2016).

In conclusion, the problem of limited resources significantly hampers social welfare services in their efforts to support broken homes. Adequate funding and resource allocation are imperative to ensure that these services can effectively address the needs of families experiencing breakdowns, offering them the necessary assistance and support to rebuild their lives.

Lack of coordination: This can lead to duplication of efforts, miscommunication, and gaps in service provision. Families may receive assistance from multiple sources, but the lack of coordination can undermine the effectiveness and efficiency of support. Social welfare services often struggle with a lack of coordination among different agencies and organizations involved in supporting broken homes. This lack of coordination can result in duplication of efforts, miscommunication, and gaps in service provision, ultimately hindering the effectiveness and efficiency of support services. One example of the lack of coordination is the case of a family experiencing a breakdown that requires assistance from multiple sectors, such as child protection, mental health, and housing. Without effective coordination, each

sector may operate independently, leading to fragmented and disconnected services. For instance, the child protection agency may be unaware of the mental health services the family is receiving, or the housing agency may not consider the specific needs of the children in the family. As a result, the family may not receive the comprehensive and integrated support necessary for their well-being.

Research by Schoech and Horejsi (2016) highlighted the importance of coordination and collaboration in supporting broken homes. The study examined a multi-agency collaboration model that brought together child welfare, mental health, and substance abuse treatment services. The findings indicated that improved coordination and collaboration among agencies led to better outcomes for families, such as increased housing stability and reduced child welfare involvement. To address the lack of coordination, various strategies can be implemented. One approach is the establishment of formal mechanisms for interagency collaboration, such as joint planning meetings, case conferences, or shared protocols. These mechanisms facilitate communication, information sharing, and decision-making among different agencies, enabling a more coordinated and holistic approach to support (Huxtable, 2017).

Stigmatization and social prejudice: Families experiencing a breakdown face social stigma and prejudice, which can impede their access to support services. Negative stereotypes associated with broken homes can lead to discrimination,

isolation, and judgment from others. This can discourage families from seeking help or fully engaging with available services. Research by Pinderhughes and Davis (2015) highlighted the impact of stigma on families in the child welfare system. They found that families facing child welfare involvement experienced high levels of stigma due to the negative perceptions attached to being involved with the system. This stigma resulted in families feeling judged, devalued, and reluctant to seek help. Stigmatization can also manifest in various ways, such as labeling parents as "irresponsible" or blaming them for the breakdown of their family. This can create barriers to accessing support services as families may fear judgment or be hesitant to disclose their situation due to the fear of being stigmatized (Flatau et al., 2019).

Community-based initiatives can play a vital role in reducing stigma and promoting inclusivity. For example, establishing support groups or community centers where families can come together, share their experiences, and receive support without fear of judgment can help create a safe and accepting environment (Phelan et al., 2015).

Additionally, training for social welfare professionals and service providers is crucial to ensure they have a non-judgmental and empathetic approach when working with families experiencing breakdowns.

2.2 Empirical Review

Sara McLanahan, a sociologist, has conducted extensive research on family structure and its implications for children. Her work often touches on issues related to broken

homes, welfare services, and their impacts on child well-being. Sara McLanahan is a highly regarded scholar who has made significant contributions to the study of family structure and the impact of welfare services on broken homes. She is a professor of sociology and public affairs at Princeton University and has conducted extensive research on topics related to family formation, stability, and child well-being.

McLanahan's work often emphasizes the importance of understanding the consequences of family structure for children's outcomes. She has explored the challenges faced by children growing up in single-parent households and the potential effects of welfare policies on family dynamics. Her research sheds light on the complexities of family structure and the implications for child development.

One notable study by McLanahan is her research on the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. This longitudinal study followed a diverse sample of nearly 5,000 children born to unmarried parents in large U.S. cities. The study aimed to examine the impact of non-marital childbearing on family structure and child well-being over time. McLanahan and her colleagues found that children born to unmarried parents experienced higher levels of family instability compared to children born to married parents. They observed that factors such as low income, limited education, and limited social support contributed to the higher likelihood of relationship dissolution among unmarried parents.

In terms of the impact of welfare services, McLanahan's research suggests that while these programs can provide important support to families, they may not be sufficient to address the underlying challenges associated with family instability. She argues that a comprehensive approach that combines economic assistance, educational opportunities, and social support is necessary to promote stable family environments and enhance child well-being.

Kathryn Edin, a sociologist, has focused on the experiences of low-income families and welfare policy. Her research often examines the challenges faced by single mothers, including those raising children in broken homes, and the role of welfare services in supporting these families. Kathryn Edin is a renowned sociologist who has made significant contributions to the field of poverty and welfare policy research. Throughout her career, she has delved into the experiences of low-income families, shedding light on the complex challenges they face and advocating for policy changes to improve their lives.

One of the primary areas of focus in Edin's research has been the experiences of single mothers, particularly those raising children in broken homes. She has conducted extensive qualitative studies, immersing herself in the lives of these women and their families to gain a comprehensive understanding of their daily struggles, aspirations, and resilience. By employing in-depth interviews and ethnographic methods, Edin has given voice to these often marginalized individuals

and provided a nuanced perspective on their experiences. Edin's work highlights the various factors that contribute to the difficulties faced by single mothers. She examines the intersection of poverty, limited educational opportunities, lack of affordable housing, and insufficient access to quality healthcare. Her research reveals how these interconnected challenges perpetuate cycles of poverty and impact the well-being of both the mothers and their children.

In addition to illuminating the struggles, Edin also emphasizes the agency and resourcefulness displayed by many single mothers. She recognizes their efforts to provide for their families despite limited resources, the support networks they establish, and their determination to improve their circumstances. By highlighting these strengths, Edin counters stereotypes and challenges societal misconceptions about single mothers in poverty. A significant aspect of Edin's research revolves around the role of welfare services in supporting low-income families. She critically examines the efficacy and limitations of existing welfare policies and programs, providing valuable insights into their impact on the lives of those they are intended to help. Edin's work has been influential in shaping discussions around welfare reform and advocating for policy changes that promote economic mobility, access to quality education and healthcare, and affordable housing for low-income families.

Paul R. Amato, a leading researcher in family studies, has investigated the consequences of family instability, such as divorce and separation, on children's

well-being. While his work may not specifically focus on welfare services, it contributes to the broader understanding of broken homes and their effects. Paul R. Amato is a distinguished researcher in the field of family studies, known for his significant contributions to understanding the consequences of family instability on children's well-being. Although his work does not specifically focus on welfare services, it provides valuable insights into the challenges faced by children growing up in broken homes and their long-term outcomes. Amato's research has extensively examined the effects of divorce, separation, and other forms of family instability on children's development, mental health, and overall well-being. He has conducted numerous empirical studies, utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methods, to explore the complex dynamics within families experiencing disruption.

One seminal study by Amato, titled "The Consequences of Divorce for Adults and Children," published in the *Journal of Marriage and Family* in 2000, has had a profound impact on the field. This research synthesized findings from various studies to present a comprehensive overview of the short-term and long-term consequences of divorce on children. It highlighted that while divorce can have negative effects on children, such as emotional distress, academic difficulties, and behavioral problems, these outcomes are not inevitable and can be mitigated by supportive factors, such as parental cooperation and positive post-divorce relationships.

Amato's work emphasizes the importance of understanding the nuanced factors that influence the well-being of children in broken homes. He recognizes that family instability is a multifaceted phenomenon, influenced by individual, familial, and societal factors. His research has explored the role of parental conflict, co-parenting relationships, economic resources, and access to support networks in shaping children's adjustment to family disruption.

Moreover, Amato's studies have also examined the long-term consequences of family instability on children as they transition into adulthood. His research demonstrates that individuals who experienced parental divorce or separation during childhood are more likely to face challenges in their own romantic relationships, have lower levels of educational attainment, experience economic disadvantages, and have increased risk of mental health issues compared to individuals from intact families.

In conclusion, Paul R. Amato's research in family studies has significantly contributed to our understanding of the consequences of family instability on children's well-being. Through his empirical investigations, he has provided valuable insights into the complexities of divorce, separation, and broken homes, and their long-term effects on children's development. Amato's work serves as a foundation for policy discussions, interventions, and support services aimed at helping children and families navigate the challenges associated with family disruption.

Sandra L. Hofferth, a sociologist, has conducted research on child well-being and family dynamics. Her work includes examining the relationship between welfare programs, poverty, and family structure, shedding light on how welfare services interact with broken homes. Sandra L. Hofferth, a prominent sociologist, has made substantial contributions to the field of child well-being and family dynamics through her extensive research. Her work encompasses various aspects, including the examination of the relationship between welfare programs, poverty, and family structure, providing valuable insights into how welfare services intersect with broken homes.

One of Hofferth's notable research areas revolves around understanding the impact of welfare programs on family dynamics and child well-being. She has conducted empirical studies to explore how welfare policies and services influence the economic stability and overall functioning of families, particularly those experiencing broken homes. Her research sheds light on the complex interactions between welfare services and family structures, considering factors such as poverty, parental employment, and access to social support. Hofferth's work highlights the crucial role of welfare programs in alleviating poverty and providing essential support to families in need. Her research demonstrates that effective welfare policies and targeted interventions can have a positive impact on family well-being, potentially mitigating the challenges faced by families in broken homes. By examining the relationship between welfare programs and family structure, Hofferth

provides valuable insights into how social policies can support families undergoing transitions and enhance child outcomes.

In her research, Hofferth has also explored the implications of family structure, including broken homes, on child development and well-being. She has examined the effects of parental separation, divorce, and single parenthood on children's outcomes, taking into account socio-economic factors and the availability of welfare services. Her work contributes to our understanding of how family structure influences children's cognitive, emotional, and behavioral development, providing evidence that can inform interventions and support services for families experiencing disruption.

Additionally, Hofferth's research highlights the importance of considering the diverse experiences within broken homes. She recognizes that not all children in broken homes face the same challenges or exhibit similar outcomes. Her studies explore factors such as parental conflict, co-parenting relationships, and the presence of social support networks in understanding the differential impact of broken homes on children's well-being. By identifying protective factors and risk factors within these contexts, Hofferth's research informs policies and interventions that can better support children in broken homes. It is worth noting that while Hofferth's research addresses the relationship between welfare programs, poverty, and family structure, her work contributes to a broader understanding of broken homes and their effects.

By examining the complex dynamics between welfare services and family structures, Hofferth's research highlights the potential for social policies to mitigate the challenges faced by families experiencing disruptions, including broken homes.

In conclusion, Sandra L. Hofferth's research in the field of child well-being and family dynamics has significantly advanced our understanding of the relationship between welfare programs, poverty, and family structure. Her work provides valuable insights into how welfare services interact with broken homes and highlights the potential for social policies to support families and enhance child outcomes. Hofferth's research informs discussions on welfare reform, poverty alleviation, and the development of targeted interventions that can positively impact families experiencing disruptions.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Social Support Theory:

According to Barrera (1986), social support theory emphasizes the importance of social networks and support systems in helping individuals and families navigate challenging circumstances. It suggests that social welfare services can play a crucial role in providing tangible and emotional support to broken homes, such as counseling, financial assistance, housing support, and access to community resources. Social support theory posits that these services can help alleviate stressors and enhance coping mechanisms, ultimately improving the well-being and stability of

broken families. Social Support Theory is a widely recognized and influential framework that emphasizes the significance of social networks and support systems in promoting individuals' well-being, resilience, and ability to cope with various challenges. It highlights the role of social relationships, resources, and assistance in buffering the negative effects of stress and enhancing overall functioning. In the context of broken homes, where families experience significant disruptions and difficulties, social support theory provides a valuable lens for understanding the roles of social welfare services in providing crucial support to these families. At its core, social support theory recognizes that individuals are embedded within social systems and are influenced by the quality and availability of their social connections. These connections can provide different types of support, including emotional, informational, instrumental, and appraisal support. Social support is viewed as a resource that can facilitate coping, enhance self-esteem, reduce feelings of isolation, and contribute to better mental and physical health outcomes.

Social welfare services play a vital role in providing social support to individuals and families, particularly in the context of broken homes. These services encompass a wide range of interventions, including counseling, financial assistance, housing support, access to community resources, and educational programs. By offering these services, social welfare agencies aim to address the unique needs and challenges faced by families experiencing family breakdown, divorce, separation, or other forms of family disruption.

One important aspect of social support theory is the recognition of the different sources of support. These sources can be categorized into different levels:

Emotional support: This type of support involves the provision of empathy, understanding, and reassurance. Social welfare services can provide counseling, therapy, and support groups that offer emotional support to individuals and families in broken homes. By creating a safe and supportive environment, these services can help family members express their emotions, gain insights into their experiences, and develop healthy coping strategies.

Instrumental support: Instrumental support refers to tangible assistance, such as financial aid, housing support, childcare services, and access to essential resources. Social welfare agencies can provide practical assistance to families in broken homes, helping them meet their basic needs, secure stable housing, and access necessary resources to navigate the challenges they face.

Informational support: Informational support involves the provision of advice, guidance, and information. Social welfare services can offer educational programs, workshops, and access to resources that provide families with information on parenting skills, legal rights, financial management, and other relevant topics. By equipping families with knowledge and information, these services empower them to make informed decisions and navigate the complexities of their circumstances.

Appraisal support: Appraisal support entails feedback, affirmation, and guidance in evaluating and interpreting stressful situations. Social welfare services can provide objective perspectives and help families assess their strengths, weaknesses, and available options. This can foster a sense of agency, self-efficacy, and resilience within families facing broken homes. It is important to note that social support can come from various sources, including formal support systems (such as social welfare services, community organizations, and government agencies) as well as informal networks (such as friends, relatives, and neighbors). Effective social welfare services recognize the value of both formal and informal support systems and work to integrate and strengthen these networks for the benefit of families in need.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the procedures employed by the researcher in data collection used in determining the role of social welfare services on broken home in Oredo Local Government Area of Edo State which includes: Research Design, Population, Sample and Sampling Technique, Research Instrument, Validity and Reliability, Method of Data Collection and Method of Data Analysis.

3.2 Research Design

The research design to be used for this study is survey research design. The design is deemed appropriate since data was collected from the elements or subjects without imposing any condition or treatment on them. More importantly this design would allow the researcher to use the questionnaire methods to collect data. Since the main objective of the study is to examine the role of social welfare services on broken homes. A case study of Oredo Local Government Area.

3.3 Area of the Study

This research covered the residents in Oredo Local Government Area of Edo State. Oredo is a Local Government Area of Edo State, Nigeria. Its headquarters is Benin

City, which also is the capital city of Edo State, Nigeria. Benin City is also the capital city of the Benin Empire. It has an area of 249km² and a population of 374,671 at the 2006 census. The urbanized LGA consists of Gra, Etete, Ibiwe, Iwegie, Ugbague, Ihogbe, Isekhere, Oreoghene, Ibiwe, Ikpema, Eguadase, New Benin I, New Benin II, Ogbe, Ogbelaka

3.4 Population of the Study

The population is the totality of the objects or elements being studied and to which the conclusions or generalization of our results was applied. The population of study in Oredo Local government area are the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of social welfare services in Oredo Local Government area. In the study, the target population has 553,300 residents living in Oredo Local Government area of Edo State as at 21st of March, 2021.

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Technique

For the purpose of this study, the purposive sampling technique which involved the selection of participants in such a way that it would follow the purpose of the study was employed. For this study, 150 respondents was selected from Oredo Local Government Area of Edo State. The sample comprised of residents living in Oredo Local Government Area.

3.6 Research Instrument

Questionnaire was used for data collection. It was designed to elicit responses to questions from the respondents. The questionnaire has a message of introduction explaining the general purpose and the researcher assured the respondents all their responses would be kept confidential. The questionnaire was divided into two sections, the first section was for personal information. The second section has to do with the questions that answered the research questions.

3.7 Validity of Instrument

The research instrument was prepared and submitted to the project supervisor for vetting, advise and correction to make sure it contains adequate information and questions for the study.

3.8 Method of Data Collection

The questionnaire was distributed personally to the respondents. The respondents was able to answer the questions with honesty after administering the questionnaire to them. The researcher would guide the respondents with regards to filling the questionnaire. The respondents was informed that their responses would be treated with utmost confidentiality.

3.9 Method of Data Analysis

Simple percentages was used for analyzing and interpreting the responses of the respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS
INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the analysis of the data and the results of the study. Data analysis was conducted using bar chart and pie chart. The data presentation was organized according to the questions and hypothesis that guided the study.

4.1 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Variables	Frequency N = 150	Percentage %
Gender		
Male	70	46.7
Female	80	53.3
Age		
20-32	120	80.0
32-50	24	16.0
50-56	6	4.0
Marital Status		
Single	111	74.0
Married	39	26.0

A total of 150 respondents consisting of 70(46.7%) male and 80(53.3%) female. The age of the respondents ranges from 20-32 with a frequency of 120 as opposed to the age ranges of 32-50 and 50-56. Majority of the respondents were singles 111 (74%) compared to those married 39(26%).

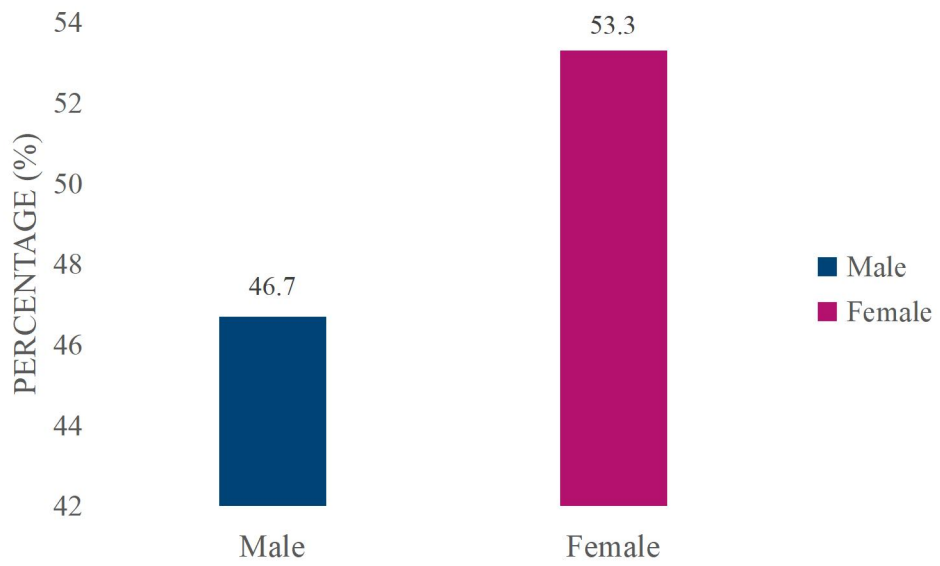


Figure 1:

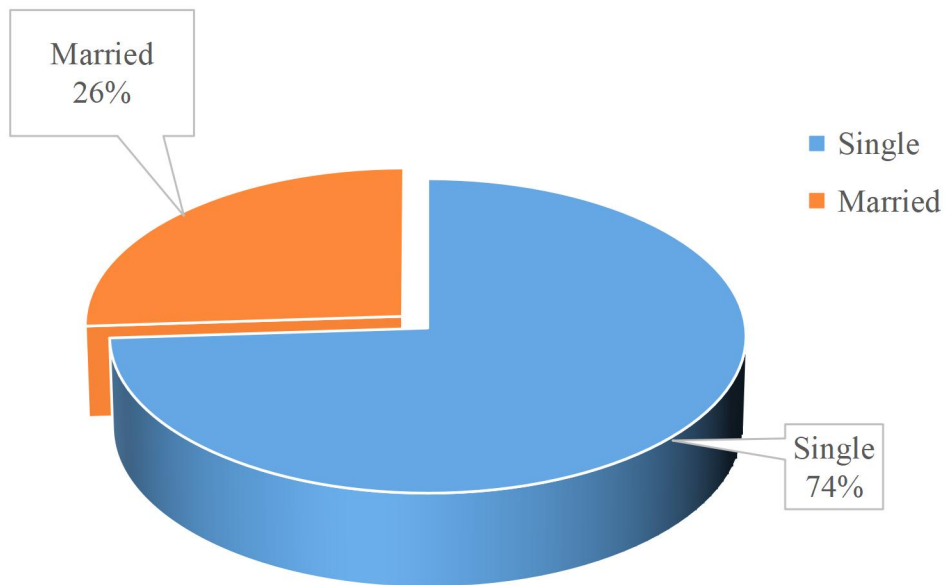


Figure 2: pie chart showing the percentages of single and married respondents

4.2 SECTION B

Variables	Yes	Not	No
	N (%)	Certain N (%)	N (%)
Identify the types of social welfare services available in Oredo Local Government Area to support broken homes.			
Improved social welfare services to better meet the needs of the community	147(98.0)	3(2.0)	0(0.0)
Social welfare services should primarily focus on providing financial assistance	70(46.7)	36(24.0)	44(29.3)
Social welfare service can help people from broken homes	113(75.3)	37(24.7)	0(0.0)
Social welfare service promote the welfare of the people	135(90.0)	0(0.0)	15(10.0)
Accessibility of social welfare services for families experiencing family background			
Have you or anyone you know utilized these services to support broken homes?	64(42.7)	36(24.0)	50(33.3)
How easy or difficult is it to access social welfare services in Oredo Local Government Area for broken homes?	52(34.7)	77(51.3)	21(14.0)
Were there any challenges encountered while accessing or utilizing these services?	76(50.7)	46(30.7)	28(18.7)
Are you aware of any social welfare services available in Oredo Local Government Area?	78(52.0)	24(16.0)	48(32.0)
Impact of social welfare services on emotional well-being, economic stability, social			

relationship and educational outcomes and families

Can external factors, such as funding constraints or societal attitudes, impact the ability of social welfare services to provide adequate support to broken homes? 129(86.0) 21((14.0) 0(0.0)

Has social welfare influence the economic stability of individuals and families living in broken homes? 83(55.3) 43(28.7) 24(16.0)

Social welfare services can help children from broken homes cope with their academic performance? 117(78.0) 21(14.0) 12(8.0)

Social welfare services can help individuals and families relate with the society? 110(73.3) 31((20.7) 9(6.0)

Challenges and barriers faced by social welfare services in effectively addressing the needs

Were there any challenges encountered while accessing or utilizing these services? 92(61.3) 49(32.7) 9(6.0)

Are there any particular social welfare services or areas where you feel there is a lack of adequate support or resources? 93(62.0) 33(22.0) 24(16.0)

Do social welfare service providers face problem in understanding and addressing the diverse needs of the community they serve? 111(74.0) 30(20.0) 9(6.0)

Does cultural and societal factors influence the effectiveness of social welfare services in supporting individuals and families in broken homes? 110(73.3) 25(16.7) 15(10.0)

It was observed that 147(98%) of the respondents agreed that improved social welfare services can better meet the needs of the community while 3(%) were not certain. Also, 46.7% of the respondents believed that social welfare services should primarily focus on providing financial assistance, 24% were uncertain while 29.3% does not believe this notion. A significant number of the respondents 75.3% supported that social welfare service can help people from broken homes.

There was no much difference between despondence that utilized social welfare service and those that doesn't to support broken home with percentage of 42.7% and 33.3% respectively. Majority of the respondents 77(51.3%) of the respondents were uncertain about how easy or difficult is it to access social welfare services in Oredo Local Government Area for broken homes. It is observed that 50.7% of the respondent encountered challenges while accessing social welfare services, 30.7% were uncertain and 18.7% doesn't encountered challenges utilizing these services. A significant proportion of the respondents 52% were aware of social welfare services available in Oredo Local Government Area.

A higher percentage of the respondents 86% agreed that external factors, such as funding constraints or societal attitudes, impact the ability of social welfare services to provide adequate support to broken homes. More than half of the respondents 83(55.3%) agreed that social welfare influence the economic stability of individuals and families living in broken home, 43(28.7%) were uncertain while 24(16.0%)

disagreed. A higher percentage of the respondents 78% agreed that social welfare services can help children from broken homes cope with their academic performance.

A significant proportion of respondents 110(73.3%) agreed that social welfare services can help individuals and families relate with the society, 31(20.7%) were uncertain and 9(6.0%) disagreed. 61.3%, 32.7% and 6% were agreed, uncertain and disagreed respectively that there were challenges encountered while accessing or utilizing social welfare services. A greater proportion of the respondents 62% agreed that there are areas where social welfare services lacked adequate support or resources. More than half of the respondents agreed that social welfare service providers face problem in understanding and addressing the diverse needs of the community they served. A significant proportion of the respondents 110(73.3%) agreed that societal factors influenced the effectiveness of social welfare services in supporting individuals and families in broken homes.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of Findings

From the findings of the study, it was discovered that when social welfare services is improved that is when it better meet the needs of the community and its members and that improved social welfare service can help people from broken home with support and access to necessary resources both financially and otherwise as it can influence the economic stability of individuals and families living in broken homes. Though many people are aware of social welfare services in Oredo Local Government Area, Edo State, they often encounter challenges while utilizing these services. Some of these challenges like funding constraints, societal attitudes can impact the ability of social welfare services to provide adequate support to broken homes. from the findings of this study it was also discovered that social welfare service lacked adequate support and resources, thus the service providers face problem in addressing the diverse needs of the community they served.

5.2 Conclusion

The study has revealed the roles of social welfare services on broken homes in Oredo Local Government Area. The findings show that social welfare services have been of great help to broken homes by providing counseling and therapy, financial assistance, and shelter to the victims. These services have helped to reduce the level of stress and depression among the victims and have provided them with the necessary

support to cope with the challenges they face. Social welfare services play a critical role in helping broken homes in Oredo Local Government Area. These services have been of great help to the victims and have provided them with the necessary support to cope with the challenges they face. However, more needs to be done to ensure that these services are accessible to all members of the community and that they are adequately funded to provide the necessary support to broken homes. The roles of social welfare services play a crucial part in addressing the challenges faced by broken homes in Oredo Local Government Area. These services provide support, resources, and assistance to families in crisis, helping them navigate through difficult circumstances and rebuild their lives.

One significant role of social welfare services is counseling and guidance. Trained professionals provide emotional support and guidance to individuals and families experiencing the aftermath of a broken home. Through counseling sessions, they help individuals cope with their emotions, manage stress, and develop strategies to move forward. Furthermore, they assist in placing children in foster care or other suitable living arrangements when necessary. Another vital aspect of their role is facilitating access to healthcare and other essential services. Social welfare services connect families with medical professionals, therapists, and other resources to address physical and mental health concerns. This support helps individuals heal and rebuild their lives after the breakdown of a family unit. Social welfare services

collaborate with other community organizations and stakeholders to create networks of support.

5.3 Recommendations

The researcher thus recommends:

1. Increase public awareness about the services offered by social welfare agencies to broken homes in Oredo Local Government Area. This can be done through community outreach programs, public service announcements, and educational campaigns.
2. Encourage more involvement from the community in supporting broken homes in Oredo Local Government Area. This can be done through volunteer programs, fundraising events, and donation drives.
3. Increase the funding for social welfare services in Oredo Local Government Area to ensure that they can provide adequate support to broken homes. This can be done through government funding, private donations, and grants.
4. Improve the coordination and collaboration between social welfare agencies and other relevant stakeholders in Oredo Local Government Area to ensure that services are delivered in a holistic and effective manner.
5. Provide more training and professional development opportunities for social workers and other staff members working with broken homes in Oredo Local Government Area to ensure that they have the necessary skills and knowledge to provide effective support.

6. Encourage more research and evaluation of the effectiveness of social welfare services for broken homes in Oredo Local Government Area to inform future service delivery and policy development.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN
BENIN CITY**

Dear Respondent,

**REQUEST FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN COMPLETING THIS
QUESTIONNAIRE**

I am an under-graduate student of the above named University. As part of the requirements for award of B.SC degree in social work. I am conducting a research to examine the **“the roles of Social Welfare services on broken homes in Oredo local government”** In this regard, you have been duly selected as a member of the sample. I also wish to assure you that your answers will be treated in strict confidence and used for the stated academic purpose only.

Thank you for your cooperation.

**Ochuko Annabel Egbikudje
(Researcher)**

Section A: Demographic Variables

Instruction: Please tick [] against your chosen response and record your view where necessary in the provided spaces.

- 1. Gender:** Male [] Female []
- 2. Age:** Age:20-22 years [], 23-50 years [], 50-56[], 57 and above []
- 3. What is your marital status?:** Single [] Married [] Divorced []

Section B

Instruction: Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following, you are to assess the following on a scale of ‘Yes, Not Certain and No’

S/N	Identify the types of social welfare services available in Oredo Local Government Area to support broken homes.	Yes	Not Certain	No
1	Can social welfare services be improved to better meet the needs of the community?			
2	Do you believe that social welfare services should primarily focus on providing financial assistance?			
3	Social welfare service can help people from broken homes?			
4	Can social welfare service promote the welfare of the people?			
	Accessibility of social welfare services for families experiencing family background?	Yes	Not Certain	No
5	Have you or anyone you know utilized these services to support broken homes?			
6	How easy or difficult is it to access social welfare services in Oredo Local Government Area for broken homes?			
7	Were there any challenges encountered while accessing or utilizing these services?			
8	Are you aware of any social welfare services available in Oredo Local Government Area?			
	Impact of social welfare services on emotional well-being, economic stability, social relationship and educational outcomes and families?	Yes	Not Certain	No
9	Can external factors, such as funding constraints or societal attitudes, impact the ability of social welfare services to provide adequate support to broken homes?			
10	Has social welfare services influence the economic stability of individuals and families living in broken homes?			

11	Social welfare services can help children from broken homes cope with their academic performance?			
12	Social welfare services can help individuals and families relate with the society			
	Challenges and barriers faced by social welfare services in effectively addressing the needs	Yes	Not Certain	No
13	Were there any challenges encountered while accessing or utilizing these services?			
14	Are there any particular social welfare services or areas where you feel there is a lack of adequate support or resources?			
15	Do social welfare service providers face problem in understanding and addressing the diverse needs of the community they serve?			
16	Does cultural and societal factors influence the effectiveness of social welfare services in supporting individuals and families in broken homes?			