



**SOCIAL VICES AND STUDENTS' DROP OUT IN ODUKAPNI LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREA OF CROSS RIVER STATE**

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Abstract

This study is on influence of social vices secondary schools' students drop out in Odukpani local government area of Cross River State. The Ex-post facto design was adopted for this study. The population of this study consisted of all senior secondary school students in public secondary schools in Odukpani Local Government Area of Cross River State. The population of this study consisted of all senior secondary school students in public secondary schools in Odukpani Local Government Area of Cross River State. The sample for this study consisted of two hundred and seventy-three (273) senior secondary school two students being about 20% of the population of the study, that was randomly selected from public secondary schools in Odukpani local government areas in Cross River State. A 40 items structured questionnaire titled: "Social Vices as a Cause of Senior Secondary School Dropout Amongst Public Secondary Schools Questionnaire" (SVCSSDAPSSQ) was used for data collection in the study. The two questions and two hypotheses formulated for the study were analyzed using One Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and tested at 0.5 level of significance. The finding revealed that there is a significant influence of drug addiction and illicit sex/early pregnancy on senior school dropout in Odukpani LGA of Cross River State. Two recommendations were made by the researcher based on the findings of the study that further research may seek to explore more specifically the role of girl-child protection and other girl-child interventions. In addition to having general moral values instilled into the children generally to prevent indulging with bad friends that may introduce them to drug use. And much efforts will add up to produce more friendly homes and hence the nation and advancement of the girl-child education which will prevent illicit sex and early marriage that usually result to school dropout.

Keywords: Social Vices, bias, drug addiction, illicit sex, early pregnancy school, drop out, secondary school, students.

1.0 Introduction

Social vices are deviant behaviors such as illicit sex, drug addiction, evil or immoral behavior such as murder, examination malpractice, thuggery and such other criminal tendencies. Restiveness on the other hand is a condition where one is unable to stay still, or unwilling to be controlled most especially because one feels bored or unsatisfied with the state of affairs. Youth restiveness is therefore a condition in which youths are seemingly uncontrollable because the state of affairs in a nation or society are unsatisfactory. Incidence of social vices and youth restiveness are linked to inadequate education service delivery. In Sierra Leone, the cause of insurgency and youth restiveness is linked to denial of education to a section of the country (Education International, 2010).

Ogbonnaya (2017) stated that youth that abuses drug such as marijuana are usually characterized by restiveness which is typified by political assassinations, ethnic militia, armed robbery, sexual assault or rape, kidnappings among other vices. Cultism is an extension of violence in the Nigerian society. Gimba (2017) equally stated that university students and graduates that take drugs earn much money by taking part in crime-related services and contracts. Thomas (2016) observed that campus cult groups enjoy subtle supports and patronage from both government and school authorities. To eliminate or reduce cult activities on campuses and Nigerian streets, educational planners and policy makers should consider in its planning Nigeria's philosophy of education which is based on: (a) The development of the individual into a sound and effective citizen; (b) The full integration of the individual into the community and

(c) The provision of equal access to educational opportunities for all citizens of the country at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels both inside and outside the formal school system (Federal government of Nigeria, 2014)

Dunne and Leach (2005) who stated that the dropout rate of girls is higher than the dropout rate of boys and the foremost cause for girls to drop out is pregnancy as a result of illicit sex. According to the authors, it is common to see on the streets and campuses half-clad boys and girls or wears that show the contours of all vital statistics of their bodies inviting illicit sexual arousal with opposite sex. For quality education in a globally depressed economy, Nigeria and other nations must plan education to cater for the decadent society. Education should be planned to correct the ills in the society. Education should be planned to cater for the need of both the rich and the poor, in this way prostitution may also be reduced. It is in this respect that the classical economists do not often regard education strictly as an economic but a social good, a luxury consumption good.

Genyi and Euginia (2013) state that peace and security of Nigeria has been seriously compromised because of the inability of government and other relevant stakeholders to provide quality education to some sections of the country. Human restiveness occasioned by Boko Haram, Fulani herdsmen clashes with sedentary farmers, kidnappings, targeted assassinations, arson and such other social vices are stretching the nation beyond its elastic limit. Without good education for all and sundry, the nation may be dragged to the precipice beyond which there could be chaos in the country. Education is therefore

the only instrument that can be used to bring about national cohesion and integration that will lead to national development.

According to Federal Republic of Nigeria (FRN) (2014), in her National Policy on Education, education represents the totality of the institutional structures and processes that determine both learning and teaching as the means for the transmission and improvement of a society and repertoire of knowledge, ideas, skills and culture from generation to generation. Okhawere (2015) explained that nations and their people are what they are because of the nature and type of education they have been exposed to from primary to tertiary institutions, especially public schools.

According to Estevao and Alvares (2014) school dropout rate has been identified as a major wastage factor in the educational system of the Nation. At any rate, those who stay away between the limits are worth mentioning too. Moreover, there are categories of school dropout which are experienced around the world. According to Nema (2017) it was exhibited in United States; that school dropout did not form a homogeneous group. He identified three categories of school dropouts. The first type is involuntary dropouts that are those who leave school as a consequence of personal crisis. Also, retarded dropouts are those who lacked sufficient ability to handle academic pressure and as a result retarded in their grade placement and are poor readers. Finally, capable dropouts are those who terminate their education prior to high school graduation despite the fact that they had the ability to do the required academic work. Most at times, children or young people within 10 and 17 years become victims of school dropout. School dropouts exert or pose threat to communities because such

communities experience high crime rates (Thornberry, Terence, Melanie, Moore & Christenson., 1985). This however shows that; school dropout affects the youth who are supposed to take over from the elderly people (generation). The fact is that, education gives enlightenment and knowledge which will help the youth to develop the society. Also, it is said that, the youth is the future of every nation and without the youth experiencing good education the future of the nation is doom. Social vices could be link to the cause of school dropout amongst public schools. The study attempts to incorporate the issue in the context of public schools and rural societies.

2.0 Statement of the problem

Dropouts contribute to higher rates of admission to mental hospitals, higher rates of single parenthood, higher rates of suicide, higher rates of criminal offenses and higher rates of incarceration. It has been identified that many factors contribute to students' dropout among whom institutional factors have been found to be consequential to students' achievement in schools.

Despite the effort of government in education for the citizens, the school system is still faced with problems of school indiscipline which encompasses such phenomena as truancy, absenteeism, late coming and school dropouts. The dropout rate for both male and female children is relatively high, around 10% to 15% between 1990 and 1994; for each level of education only 64% of students in primary school completed grade 5, and only 43.5% continued on to junior public school. (UNICEF, 2016). Meanwhile, both the Federal and State governments spend heavily on the education of youths every year in order to produce individuals with good moral values in the society. If youths drop out of

school the society may not benefit from the education of such individual and also, the individual student who drops out may not be able to benefit from his education, instead, he or she could in turn become a nuisance to the society where he resides. Dropouts contribute to higher rates of admission to mental hospitals, higher rates of single parenthood, higher rates of suicide, higher rates of criminal offenses and higher rates of incarceration. It has been identified that many factors contribute to students' dropout among whom institutional factors have been found to be consequential to students' achievement in schools. Sequel to the aforementioned, the researcher was poised to asked, is there any significant influence of drug addiction and illicit sex/early pregnancy on senior secondary school dropout amongst public schools. a case study of Odukpani local government area of Cross River State?

3.0 Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are:

1. Determining the extent to which drug addiction influence the cause of students' dropout in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State.
2. Identifying the extent to which the above influence illicit sex/early pregnancy the cause of students' dropout in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State.

4.0 Research Questions

The following research questions will guide this study:

1. To what extent does drug addiction influence students' dropout in

Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State?

2. How does illicit sex/early pregnancy influence students' dropout in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State?

5.0 Statement of Hypotheses

1. There is no significant influence of drug addiction on senior secondary school student's dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State.
2. Illicit sex/early pregnancy has no significant influence on senior secondary school student's dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State.

6.0 Methodology

The ex-post facto research design was adopted for the study. The aim was to determine the extent to which a number of variables influence the independent variable. The instrument used for data collection in is a 40 items structured questionnaire titled: "Social Vices as a Cause of Senior Secondary School Dropout Amongst Public Secondary Schools Questionnaire" (SVCSSDAPSSQ) developed by the researcher was used for data collection. Data obtained through the use of questionnaire designed for data collection was coded and assigned numerical values to each response in the instrument. For positively worded items, Strongly Agree was assigned 4, Agree 3, Disagree 2 and Strongly Disagree 1. The reverse was the case for negatively worded items. The scores obtained for interest, drug addiction, illicit sex/early pregnancy as it relates to secondary school dropout were categorized into low

medium and high. The data collected were analyzed with One-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at 0.05 significance level 2 and 270 degree of freedom.

7.0 Results

7.1 Hypotheses One: There is no significant relationship between drug addiction and senior secondary school student’s dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State. The independent variable in this hypothesis was drug addiction, while the dependent variable was senior secondary school student’s dropout. The One-way Analysis of Variance was used in testing this hypothesis, and the result of the analysis was presented in Table 1. The result as presented in Table 1 revealed that the mean score obtained by the 88 response on low influence of low drug addiction was 17.03 which is less than the mean score of 18.09 obtained by the 90 subjects moderate in their level of drug addiction and this is also less than the mean score of 19.80 obtained by the 95 subjects whose response is on high level of drug addiction. This indicated that the higher the

level drug addiction among senior secondary school student’s the higher the level of dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State. The result further revealed that the calculated F-ratio of 4.444 obtained with a p-value of .012 at .05 level of significance with 2 and 270 degrees of freedom. With the obtained result, the F-ratio was statistically significant since the p-value was less than .05 and this implies that the hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between drug addiction and senior secondary school student’s dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State was rejected. Meaning that is there is a significant relationship between drug addiction and senior secondary school student’s dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State.

TABLE 1 One-way Analysis of Variance for influence of drug addiction and senior secondary school student’s dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State

Drug addiction	N	Mean	SD
Low	88	17.03	10.70
Moderate	90	18.09	9.93
High	95	19.80	8.40
Total	273	18.40	9.69

Source of variance	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F-ratio	p-level
Between Groups	828.220	2	414.110	4.444*	.012
Within Groups	79481.537	270	93.179		
Total	80309.757	272			

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*Significant at .05 level of significance; $p < .05$.

7.2 Hypothesis four: Illicit sex/early pregnancy has no significant relationship with senior secondary school student's dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State. The independent variable in this hypothesis was Illicit sex/early pregnancy which was categorized into two (High, moderate and low) while the senior secondary school student's dropout. The result of the analysis is presented in table 2

The result as presented in Table 2 revealed that the mean score obtained by the 87

subjects whose response was on the low influence of illicit sex/early pregnancy was 17.03 which is lower than the mean score of 18.09 obtained by the 91 subjects whose response was on the moderate influence of illicit sex/early pregnancy and this is also greater than the mean score of 18.40 obtained by the 95 subjects whose response was on the high influence of illicit sex/early pregnancy. This indicated that the higher the level influence of illicit sex/early pregnancy, the higher the senior secondary school student's dropout amongst public schools.

TABLE1: One-way Analysis of Variance for influence of Illicit sex/early pregnancy has no senior secondary school student's dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State

Illicit sex/early pregnancy	N	Mean	SD
Low	87	15.04	9.34
Moderate	91	17.63	8.63
High	95	18.58	10.57
Total	273	18.40	9.69

Source of variance	Sum of squares	Df	Mean square	F-ratio	p-level
Between Groups	6538.891	2	3269.445	37.804*	.000
Within Groups	73770.866	270	86.484		
Total	80309.757	272			

*Significant at .05 level of significance; $p < .05$.

The result further revealed that the calculated F-ratio of 37.804 obtained with a p-value of .000 at .05 level of significance with 2 and 270 degrees of freedom. With the obtained result, the F-ratio was statistically significant since the p-value was less than .05 and this implies that the hypothesis which stated that Illicit sex/early pregnancy has no significant relationship with senior secondary school student's dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State was rejected. Meaning that Illicit sex/early pregnancy has a significant relationship with senior secondary school student's dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State

8.0 Discussion of findings

8.1 Drug addiction and senior secondary school student's dropout amongst public schools

The result of the third hypothesis study indicated that, there is a significant relationship between drug addiction and senior secondary school student's dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State. The result of this study is in line with Ogbonnaya (2017), who stated that youth that abuses drug such as marijuana are usually characterized by restiveness which is typified by political assassinations, ethnic militia, armed robbery, sexual assault or rape, kidnappings among other vices. Cultism is an extension of violence in the Nigerian society. Gimba (2017) equally stated that university students and graduates that take drugs earn much money by taking part in crime-related services and contracts. Thomas (2016) observed that campus cult groups enjoy

subtle supports and patronage from both government and school authorities. To eliminate or reduce cult activities on campuses and Nigerian streets, educational planners and policy makers should consider in its planning Nigeria's philosophy of education which is based on: (a) The development of the individual into a sound and effective citizen; (b) The full integration of the individual into the community and (c) The provision of equal access to educational opportunities for all citizens of the country at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels both inside and outside the formal school system (Federal government of Nigeria, 2014

Data in Table 2 determined influence of Girls' child labour and senior secondary school student's dropout amongst public schools

8.2 Illicit sex/early pregnancy and senior secondary school student's dropout amongst public schools

The result of the fourth hypothesis study indicated that, Illicit sex/early pregnancy has a significant relationship with senior secondary school student's dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State.

The finding of this study is in consensus with that of the study by Dunne and Leach (2005) who stated that the dropout rate of girls is higher than the dropout rate of boys and the foremost cause for girls to drop out is pregnancy as a result of illicit sex. According to the authors, it is common to see on the streets and campuses half-clad boys and girls or wears that show the contours of all vital statistics of their bodies inviting illicit sexual arousal with opposite sex. For quality

education in a globally depressed economy, Nigeria and other nations must plan education to cater for the decadent society. Education should be planned to correct the ills in the society. Education should be planned to cater for the need of both the rich and the poor, in this way prostitution may also be reduced. It is in this respect that the classical economists do not often regard education strictly as an economic but a social good, a luxury consumption good

9.0 Conclusion

In view of the findings of the study the researcher arrived at the conclusion that there is a significant influence of drug addiction on senior secondary school student's dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State. And illicit sex/early pregnancy significantly related to senior secondary school student's dropout amongst public schools in Odukapni Local Government Area of Cross River State

10.0 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Further research may seek to explore more specifically the role of girl-child protection and other girl-child interventions. In addition to having general moral values instilled into the children generally to prevent indulging with bad friends that may introduce them to drug use
2. Much efforts will add up to produce more friendly homes and hence the nation and advancement of the girl-child education which will prevent illicit sex and early marriage that usually result to school dropout

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