



Perceived Impact of Prostitution among Femal Secondary Schools Students in Bauchi Metropolis: Counselling Implications

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ABSTRACT

The study examines the impact of prostitution on female students' academic achievement among secondary schools in the Bauchi metropolis and its counselling implications. The study formulated five research questions based on the aim and specific objectives of the study. The study made use of social structure and anomie theory. A sectional survey design was adopted for the study. The population for this study consisted of selected students in various senior secondary schools in the Bauchi metropolis. The total population of the study is 7,084. Also, simple random sampling was adopted, and the instrument used for data collection in the study was a questionnaire. The data was analyzed using descriptive or inferential methods. The study revealed that prostitution has effects on female students in secondary schools in the Bauchi metropolis. The study recommended that: parents should control students' access to pornographic sites and films; students should not be carried away by peer pressure to belong to a clique or gang by joining prostitution; parents who are not economically balanced should take their children to schools they can afford; school management should always have a routine check-ins with their students to avoid students sneaking; and parents should always send reports to their parents about their children's academic performance. The government should employ more counsellors in schools; school counsellors should professionally mediate between parents and children on issues relating to prostitution. It was concluded that prostitution has a negative impact on their academic achievement, and in the end, it cripples them from attaining good grades in school. Poor economic situations in many developing countries can often lead to poor socioeconomic situations for parents, which have implications for a child's upbringing.

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INTRODUCTION

Prostitution is a form of violence against women and a violation of human rights that may be regarded as an evil wind that does no good to human society. Every society sets out some norms that are expected of the citizens to faithfully follow for the welfare of the people, and any conduct that violates these norms is referred to as deviance. These norms, values, and conduct vary from society to society. For example, gay marriage is liberalized in most Western countries but criminalized in most African countries. The practice of prostitution has gained prominence

in various nations across the globe, even though some nations, especially in the Arab countries, condemn the act in totality. In sub-Saharan Africa, the prevalence ranges between 0.7% and 4.3%. Prostitution is the act of providing sexual services to another person in return for payment. The person who receives payment for sexual services is called a prostitute. Globally, there are about 40 million prostitutes at work in different places at this moment, and 80% of the world's population of prostitutes is female. Their age range is 13–35 years. 1 in 10 men in the world has purchased a prostitute, and men between 35 and 44 years

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old are the most common demographic customers. The murder rate for an American prostitute is 204 for every 100,000. According to literature, female prostitutes are more likely to get murdered because they move out with unknown clients who might be ritual killers and kidnappers.

Furthermore, because the prostitute has collected money for sex, she has conferred on the man's authority and power to decide what kind of sex he will have. Prostitutes are at greater risk of cervical cancer caused by the human papillomavirus contracted through sex. They are prone to having unwanted pregnancies, which makes them indulge in unsafe abortions that result in pelvic inflammatory diseases.

In the study by Misi (2020), the influence of poverty among female students showed a significant relationship with the practice of sexual intercourse in return for payment. It was observed that poverty, which predisposes female students to the practice of prostitution, could be caused by unemployment, laziness at work, and inadequate payment. These students cannot find part-time jobs to sustain themselves. More so, even when there are menial jobs, some students are too lazy to work, and some who do part-time jobs are inadequately paid. The findings of the research showed that prostitution is influenced by peer pressure. These students mingle with bad peers and succumb to their pressure because they have poor family upbringings and lack self-control. As indicated in the study of Ori, Oparaocha, Ede, Nwaokoro, and Nzeh (2020), parents derailed in the role of counselling, adequate monitoring of their children in school, and financial support.

Moreover, the school authority failed to strike the right balance between ensuring students' liberty and the enforcement of the existing campus code of conduct, which was similar to what was observed in the studies in secondary schools. Female students use the practice of sexual intercourse with male teachers to obtain academic favours, as strongly shown in the study. Certain practices, such as female students engaging in sexual intercourse with the opposite sex in return for payment, Students exhibiting maximum body exposure at night to lure men into sex for favour

and female students sleeping with male teachers for academic favour were perceived as bad practices that led to prostitution among students. Nigerian youth today see prostitution as an easy business that generates fast money. The kind of payment students prefer for engaging in sexual intercourse with the opposite sex is money. This agrees with the idea of Misi (2020), who defines prostitution as the gratification of sexual intercourse by men in return for money. Female students exhibit maximum exposure at night to lure men into sex for a favour, and they could be seen outside hostels, at hot sports, or in nearby cities. This agrees with the idea of Misi (2020), who opined that sexual promiscuity is rampant in Nigerian schools and that the average campus has several networks. Most of these students stand outside their hostels and halls to solicit for business.

Most female or male infertility, he added, can be attributed to husbands and wives who patronize sex hawkers and bring home infections and sexually transmitted diseases. All prostitutes are at risk and are also sometimes the target of serial killers, who may consider them easy targets or use the religious and social stigma associated with prostitutes as justification for their murder. Also, drugs like cocaine, marijuana, and alcohol are used most frequently by these girls at the expense of their health. They are also mostly under the influence of "psychotropic drugs" that put them in a state of fearlessness and shamelessness (Janice, 2018).

Guidance and counselling in secondary schools are riddled with several problems, which are attitudinal, structural, human, and cultural. These include the failure to engage in careful analysis of organizational problems that guidance and counselling were intended to resolve. There has been a lack of trained school counsellors in secondary schools and colleges and a lack of sufficient time, facilities, and orientation materials for use by counsellors. It was against this background that this study was designed to undertake an analysis of effective guidance and counselling programs in science senior secondary schools to examine their issues and roles in students' career decision-making.

The prevalence of prostitution among

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female students has become a serious social problem for secondary schools in the country, the government, and society in general. Prostitution is riddled with a lot of risks, which include health, physical, emotional, psychological, and sociological risks. There is a high health risk in prostitution because commercial sex workers (CSW) are considered to be the prime source of sexually transmitted diseases such as syphilis, gonorrhoea, and the dreaded HIV/AIDS. Many of these diseases are incurable and may lead to death or permanent health disorders. It has also resulted in gender-based violence, unwanted pregnancies, and abortions.

Many commercial sex workers (CSW) have been victims of ritual murders, violent rape, and other physical injuries. Some of them become emotionally wrecked for life even after they leave the trade.

Evidence on the ground points to the fact that prostitution has become a serious problem among female students in secondary schools. Several reasons have been adduced for the rise of this phenomenon, among which are: lack of education on the part of parents; family breakdown; greed; peer group pressure; improper parental upbringing; bad influence from the environment; ignorance; poverty; and cultural and economic factors. A preliminary investigation by the researcher has shown that often some female students in boarding schools leave their hostels and classes and move to the streets and hotels in search of clients. This has become a major cause of the high rate of truancy and the associated poor academic performance among these secondary students. Consequently, serious questions have been raised as to whether these students are still the future leaders of this great country, Nigeria, or not.

It is, therefore, the above ugly situation and its negative consequences for the educational system, which have reached alarming proportions, that have given impetus to the present study, which asks: What are the perceived impacts of prostitution that promote female students' academic achievement in secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis? Hence, the researcher is interested in looking at the impacts of prostitution on female students' academic achievement in secondary schools in

the Bauchi metropolis: implications for counselling.

Objectives of the Study

Generally, the study aims to investigate the impacts of prostitution that predispose female students' academic achievement in secondary schools in the Bauchi metropolis. Specifically, the study seeks to:

1. determine the perceived impacts of prostitution on female students' academic achievement in secondary schools in the Bauchi metropolis.
2. determine the causes of prostitution among female students in secondary schools in the Bauchi metropolis.
3. determine the effects of prostitution among female students in secondary schools in the Bauchi metropolis

Research Questions

1. Based on the aforementioned objectives, the following research questions are formulated to guide the conduct of this study;
 1. What are the perceived impacts of prostitution on female students' academic achievement in secondary schools in the Bauchi metropolis?
 2. What are the perceived causes of prostitution among female students in secondary schools in the Bauchi metropolis?
 3. What are the perceived effects of prostitution among female students in secondary schools in the Bauchi metropolis?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a cross-sectional survey design as used by Engida and Baisa (2014) and Marti (2020), among others. Area of study. The population used for this study consists of selected students in various senior secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis. The total population of the study is 7,084. The sample size of the study is determined by Yamani's (1967) formula. By this formula, the

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sample size is computed approximately as the sample size constituted approximately 400 respondents. Government Comprehensive Day Secondary School Bauchi; Government Day Secondary School Army Barrack, Bauchi; Government Day Secondary School federal lowcost, Bauchi; Government Comprehensive Day Secondary School, Bakari Dukku, Bauchi 1946; and Government Day Secondary School, Game Village, Bauchi; were selected using simple random sampling, and four hundred (400) questionnaires were administered. The formula below is used to determine the sample size.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

$$1 + N(e)^2$$

Where n = sample size

N = population

e = sample error

The main instrument used for data collection in the study of questionnaire items is to source the information and responses of the respondents. Four hundred (400) questionnaire items are skillfully distributed to the four hundred (400) respondents with vivid explanations on how to fill the questionnaire items. The instrument was validated by two

experts in education, These experts were required to check whether the content of the instrument was relevant to the purpose and also to suggest ways of improving it. The researcher obtained an introductory letter from the Department to the respective schools selected for the study. This is to enable the researcher as well to carry out his research work bearing in mind, the need to get the approval of school administrators.

The research assistants were trained on the procedure of distribution and retrieval of the questionnaires to fast-track the process in save time and cost. A descriptive statistic analysis was carried out. Descriptive statistics deals with the method and technique of summarizing and describing data but inferential statistics is concerned with gaining knowledge of a population characteristic from information collected from a simple random sampling of the population. The items on the questionnaire were summarized and subsequently computed into percentages.

RESULTS PRESENTATION

The socio-demographic information of respondents was analyzed as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Demographic Information of Respondents

Variables	Frequency	percentage
Gender		
female	210	60.0%
Male	140	40.0%
Age		
Below 25	147	42.0%
26-30	10	2.9%
31-35	99	28.3%
36-40	68	19.4%
41 and Above	26	7.4%
Qualification		
OND/nice	133	38.0%
HND/BSC	128	36.6%
MBA/MSC	78	22.3%
PhD	11	3.1%
Others	-	-

From Table 1 the result shows that out of 350 respondents, 210 representing 60.0% are females and 140 representing 40% are males; also in the same table, 147 representing 42.0% are below 25, 10 representing 2.9% are below the ages of 26 –

30, 99 representing 28.3 are between the ages of 31 – 35, 68 representing 19.4% are between the ages of 36 – 40 and 26 representing 7.4% are 41 and above.

Also in the same table, on qualification, 133 representing 38.0% are OND/NCE holders, 128

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representing 36.6% are HND/BSC holders, 78 representing 22.3% are MBA/MSC holders and 11 representing 3.1% are PhD holders.

Perceived Impacts Of Prostitution On Female Students Academic Achievement In Secondary Schools In Bauchi Metropolis?

Research Question One: What Are The

Table 2: Summary of perceived impacts of prostitution on female student's academic achievement in secondary school

S/N	Items	VLE (%)	LE (%)	NS (%)	SE (%)	NA (%)
1.	To make money	167 (47.7%)	88 (25.1%)	20 (5.7%)	45 (12.9%)	30 (8.6%)
2.	To pass examination	156 (44.6%)	129 (36.9%)	10 (2.8%)	35 (10.0%)	20 (5.7%)
3.	To Belong to the class of people that matter	77 (22.0%)	185 (52.9%)	10 (2.8%)	45 (12.9%)	33 (9.4%)
4.	To Buy materials that are in vogue like; dresses, shoes, cell phones, etc	156 (44.6%)	184 (52.6%)	-	7 (2.0%)	3 (0.8%)
5.	To Get money from sugar daddies or mummies	182 (52.0%)	123 (35.1%)	17 (4.9%)	13 (3.7%)	15 (4.3%)
6.	To sponsor me in school	160 (45.7%)	180 (51.4%)	-	4 (1.1%)	6 (1.8%)

In Table 2 above, responding to item 1, the results showed that 167 representing 47.7% responded to "a very large extent, 88 representing 25.1% responded to "large extent, 20 representing 5.7% responded to "not sure, 45 representing 12.9% responded to "small extend," and 30 representing 8.6% responded to "not at all. In the same table, responding to item 2, the result showed that 156 representing 44.6% responded to "a very large extent, 129 representing 36.9% responded to "large extend, 10 representing 2.8% responded to "not sure, 35 representing 10.0% responded to "small extend," and 20 representing 5.7% responded to "not at all.

Also in the same table, responding to item 3, the result showed that 77 representing 22.% responded to "a very large extend, 185 representing 52.9% responded to "large extent, 10 representing 2.8% responded to "not sure, 45 representing 12.9% responded to "small extend," and 33 representing 9.4% responded to "not at all. Furthermore, responding to item 4, the result showed that 156, representing 44.6%,

responded to "a very large extent, 184, representing 52.6%, responded to "a large extent, 7 representing 2.0% responded to "a small extent," and 3 representing 0.8% responded to "not at all.

Also, in the same table responding to item 5, the result showed that 182 representing 52.0% responded to "a very large extend, 123 representing 35.1% responded to "large extent," and 17 representing 4.9% responded to "not sure."13 representing 3.7% responded to "small extend," and 15 representing 4.3% responded to "not at all. In the same table, responding to item 6, the result showed that 160 representing 45.7% responded to "a very large extend, 180 representing 51.4% responded to "large extend, 4 representing 1.1% responded to "small extend," and 6 representing 1.8% responded to "not at all.

Research Question Four: What Are The Perceived Causes Of Prostitution Among Female Students In Secondary Schools In Bauchi Metropolis?

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Table 3: Summary of the perceived causes of prostitution among female students in secondary schools in the Bauchi metropolis

Items	VLE (%)	LE (%)	NS (%)	SE (%)	NA (%)
1. Not to attend classes regularly	250 (71.4%)	100(28.6%)	-	-	-
2. Miss examinations	160 (45.7%)	180 (51.4%)	-	4 (1.1%)	6 (1.8%)
3. Dropout of school	212 (60.5%)	118 (33.7%)	-	10 (2.9%)	10 (2.9%)
4. Overstay, thereby not graduating on time	156 (44.6%)	184 (52.6%)	-	7 (2.0%)	3 (0.8%)
5. Getting information about sex from their friends	160 (45.7%)	180 (51.4%)	-	4 (1.1%)	6 (1.8%)
6. Students follow the example of their friends to have a sense of belonging	212 (60.5%)	118 (33.7%)	-	10 (2.9%)	10 (2.9%)

In Table 3 above, responding to item 1, the results showed that 250 representing 71.4% responded to “a very large extent and 100 representing 28.6% responded to “large extent”. responding to item 2, the result showed that 160 representing 45.7% responded to “a very large extent, 180 representing 51.4% responded to “large extent”, 4 representing 1.1% responded to “small extent” and 6 representing 1.8% responded to “not at all.

Also in response to item 3, the result showed that 212 representing 60.5% responded to “a very large extent, 118 representing 33.7% responded to “large extent”, 10 representing 2.9% responded to “small extent” and 10 representing 2.9% responded to “not at all. In the same table, responding to item 4, the result showed that 156 representing 44.5% responded to “a very large extent, 184 representing 52.6% responded to “large extent”, 7 representing

2.0% responded to “small extent” and 3 representing 0.8% responded to “not at all.

Furthermore, in response to item 5, the result showed that 160 representing 45.7% responded to “a very large extent, 180 representing 51.4% responded to “large extent”, 4 representing 1.1% responded to “small extent” and 6 representing 1.8% responded to “not at all. In responding to item 6, the result showed that 212 representing 60.5% responded to “a very large extent, 118 representing 33.7% responded to “large extent”, 10 representing 2.9% responded to “small extent” and 10 representing 2.9% responded to “not at all.

Research question five: What are the perceived effects of prostitution among female students in secondary schools in the Bauchi metropolis?

Table 4: Summary of the perceived effects of prostitution among female students in secondary schools in the Bauchi metropolis

Items	VLE (%)	LE (%)	NS (%)	SE (%)	NA (%)
1. Not to pass their examinations	280 (80.0%)	70 (20.0%)	-	-	-
2. Have carry-over courses	250 (71.4%)	100 (28.6%)	-	-	-
3. Be involved in examination malpractice	280 (80.0%)	70 (20.0%)	-	-	-
4. Repeat a class	250 (71.4%)	100 (28.6%)	-	-	-

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5.	Not to take part in class assignments/group work	250 (71.4%)	100 (28.6%)	-	-	-
6.	Lose concentration	250 (71.4%)	100 (28.6%)	-	-	-

In Table 4 above, responding to item 1, the results showed that 280, representing 80.0%, responded to "a very large extend and 70, representing 20.0%, responded to "a large extend." Responding to item 2, the result showed that 250, representing 71.4%, responded to "a very large extend and 100, representing 28.6%, responded to "a large extend." Also in response to item 3, the results showed that 280, representing 80.0%, responded to "a very large extend and 70, representing 20.0%, responded to "a large extend." In the same table, responding to item 4, the result showed that 250, representing 71.4%, responded to "a very large extend and 100, representing 28.6%, responded to "a large extend." Furthermore, in response to item 5, the result showed that 250, representing 71.4%, responded to "a very large extend and 100, representing 28.6%, responded to "a large extend." Responding to item 6, the result showed that 250, representing 71.4%, responded to "a very large extend and 100, representing 28.6%, responded to "a large extend.

FINDINGS OF STUDY

The following findings were made in the study;

1. The study revealed that, prostitution has effects female students among secondary schools in Bauchi metropolis.
2. The study also revealed that, parents controlled students access to pornographic sites and films.
3. The study ascertained that, students not allowed to carry away by peer pressure in order to belong to a clique or gang by joining prostitution.
4. The study stated that parents who are not economically balanced can take their children to schools they can afford.
5. The study freely opined that school management always has routine checks on their students to avoid

students sneaking and always sends reports to their parents about their children's academic performance.

6. The study maintained that the government had to employ more counsellors in schools across the state.
7. Based on the result of this, that it is widely revealed prostitution has a negative impact on their academic achievement.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The results showed that 167, representing 47.7%, responded to "a very large extent, 88, representing 25.1%, responded to "a large extent, 20 representing 5.7% responded to "not sure, 45 representing 12.9% responded "a small extent," and 30 representing 8.6% responded to "not at all. In the same table, responding to item 2, the result showed that 156 representing 44.6% responded to "a very large extent, 129 representing 36.9% responded to "large extent, 10 representing 2.8% responded to "not sure, 35 representing 10.0% responded to "small extend," and 20 representing 5.7% responded to "not at all. Also in the same table, responding to item 3, the result showed that 77 representing 22.% responded to "a very large extent, 185 representing 52.9% responded to "large extent, 10 representing 2.8% responded to "not sure, 45 representing 12.9% responded to "small extend," and 33 representing 9.4% responded to "not at all.

Furthermore, responding to item 4, the result showed that 156, representing 44.6%, responded to "a very large extent, 184, representing 52.6%, responded to "a large extent, 7 representing 2.0% responded to "a small extent," and 3 representing 0.8% responded to "not at all. prostitution as whoredom, whoring, street-working, etc. This attests to the fact that prostitution has been prevalent over time, and secondary school students have practiced it either for money or pleasure. Furthermore, students are often forced by social structures and individual agents

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into situations in which adults take advantage of their vulnerability and sexually exploit and abuse them by selling them or selling their bodies.

Also, most of the victimized children (students) who face prostitution are vulnerable children who are exploited. Many predators target runaways, sexual assault victims, and children who have been harshly neglected by their biological parents or parents who have nonchalant attitudes towards their children. Not only have they faced traumatic violence that affects their physical being, but they have also become intertwined with the violent life of prostitution. In accordance, teenage Survival sex occurs when a child engages in sex acts in order to obtain money, food, shelter, clothing, or other items needed to survive. Poor economic situations in many developing countries can often lead to poor socioeconomic situations for parents, which have implications for a child's upbringing.

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CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that prostitution is one of the social ill that threatens man's existence because of its accompanied effects like disease, traumatization of the prostitutes themselves stigma suffered by their family members etc. The study focuses on teenage prostitution in secondary schools in Bauchi State. Prostitution has been with the world for so long that no one can lay claim as to how long. prostitution as whoredom, whoring, street-working, etc. This attests to the fact that prostitution has been prevalent over time, and secondary school students have practised it either for money or pleasure. Furthermore, students are often forced by social structures and individual agents into situations in which adults take advantage of their vulnerability and sexually exploit and abuse them by selling them or selling their bodies. Also, most of the victimized children (students) who face prostitution are vulnerable children who are exploited. Many predators target runaways, sexual assault victims, and children who have been harshly neglected by their biological parents or parents who have nonchalant attitudes towards their children. Not only have they faced traumatic violence that affects their physical being, but they have also become intertwined with the violent life of prostitution. In accordance, teenage Survival sex occurs when a child engages in sex acts in order to obtain money, food, shelter, clothing, or other items

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needed to survive. Poor economic situations in many developing countries can often lead to poor socioeconomic situations for parents, which have implications for a child's upbringing. Often, this creates circumstances in which children need to economically support their families. This study has made it clear that female secondary school students engage in prostitution in order to achieve a specific aim and related objectives.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the negative impact prostitution poses on female students' academic achievement in secondary schools in the Bauchi metropolis, the following are recommended

1. Parents should control Students' access to pornographic sites and films
2. students not be carried away by peer pressure to belong to a clique or gang by joining prostitution
3. Parents who are not economically balanced should take their children to schools they can afford.
4. Parents should always visit their children in their admitted schools to know about their well-being and observe their ways in school.
5. Parents should caution their children when they accept gifts from unknown sources.
6. Teachers should pay attention to their students to understand their moods
7. The government should Endeavour to revive the economy of Nigeria to help reduce prostitution among teenage girls who may want to support their families economically.
8. The government should create a good schooling atmosphere for students to enable them in their academic achievements.
9. The school management should always have routine checks on their students to avoid students sneaking and always send reports to their parents about their children's academic performance.
10. The government should employ more

counsellors in schools.

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