INCIDENCE OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOURS AMONG UPPER BASIC IN SCHOOL ADOLESCENT IN CROSS RIVER STATE, NIGERIA: IMPLICATION ON COUNSELLING

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ABSTRACT

This paper examined incidence of deviant behaviours among upper basic in school adolescent in Cross River State, Nigeria: Implication on counseling. The study adopted the descriptive survey design with a population of 10 501 in school adolescent in Nigeria which is made of all upper basic three students in the study area drawn from 76 schools were randomly selected from each school selected. stratified and Simple random sampling technique were used to select 1430 students out of 10,501 upper basic students in the zone. A questionnaire tagged "Incidence of Deviant Behaviours Among Upper Basic Adolescent Questionnaire (IDBAUBAQ) was adapted for the study to collect data from the respondents. The one-way Analysis of Variance was used to test null hypotheses formulated at 0.05 alpha level. Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that the school management should explicitly spelt out the rules and regulations of the school to students and punish any deviant behaviour act. Also, schools should utilize counsellors who can help to enlighten the teachers, parents and the community on the causes of deviant behaviours among adolescents.

KEYWORDS: *Incidence of Deviant Behaviours, Upper Basic, Adolescent and Implication on Counselling*

INTRODUCTION

Students at the upper basic are generally regarded as teenagers (adolescents), this period that falls between childhood and adulthood. To this end, adolescence period is a period of time in which individuals experience physical and cognitive changes and they start making decisions. The growing demands on decision-making have implications for the engagement in perilous behaviours. Adolescence has been described as a time of storm and stress to exemplify that it is a principally knotty period for the adolescents as well as for those around them. The storm and stress adolescent syndrome is characterized among others by mood disruptions, conflict with parents and risk taking behaviours. Arnett (1999) observes that most adolescents face the problem of ambivalence which coupled with series of uncertainties and issue with decision making. As such they face series of life challenging problems in terms of how to take concrete decision in life.

To this end, incidence of deviant behaviours among in school adolescent in Cross River State, Nigeria has been on the rise of recent times such behaviours as such, incidence of deviant behaviours among secondary school students include sexual activities, smoking, stealing from friends or parents, bullying, examination malpractice, abortion, rape, cultism, loitering, lateness and rudeness. Also, such

behaviours may sometimes constitute a violation of legal codes, and it is often accomplished by disturbances of thought or emotion (Kimberly & Jacobs, 2002). This is because it has caused most parents, teachers, law enforcement agents to question the integrity of our youth as leader of tomorrow in the society. little wonder Etudayo, Ajonu and Salami (2008) informed that this is particularly important in relationship where adolescent's behavioural problems seem to be on the increase the extent to which peers are involved in some antisocial behavours such as drug abuse, sexual offences, willful destruction of lives and properties and of recent, armed robbery, and so forth has attracted series of attention within and outside the country. These behaviours are contrary to the students and those in their environment.

Kimberly and Jacob (2002) define deviant behaviour as any physical or psychological act that imposes lasting harm on other people or their property. According to the authors, lying, stealing, assaulting others, being cruel to others and being sexually promiscuous are all examples of deviant behaviour. Such behaviours may sometimes constitute a violation of legal codes, and it is often accomplished by disturbances of thought or emotion. Clare (2006) defined deviant behaviours as destructive acts characterized by covert and overt hostility and intentional aggression towards others. To the authors, high risk factors in the family setting can cause deviant behaviour in the child. These factors include: parental history of deviant behaviours, parental alcohol and drug abuse, chaotic and unstable home life, absence of good parenting skills, use of coercive and corporal punishment, parental disruption due to divorce, death or other separation, parental psychiatric disorders, especially maternal depression and economic distress due to poverty and unemployment.

Clare (2006) posited that engaging in deviant behaviours poses great risk to an individual's mental and physical health. It puts one at increased risk for alcoholism, cigarette smoking, illegal drug use, high risk of sexual behaviour, depression and engaging in violent acts towards others and self. In other words, the high risks of interpersonal and intrapersonal implications of deviant behaviours are readily apparent. In various institutions including secondary schools, the problems of different cases of deviant behavior are being repeatedly reported especially by school administrators as they are always solving one disciplinary problem or the other. For instance, Monu (2008) pointed out that police records indicated that there is hardly any week without having to attend to cases of youth behavioural problem. This implies that most adolescents are found to be involved in deviant behaviors.

Adegbite (2005) stated that adolescents need for identification involves an integration of what they will do with their bodies, sexuality, mind and morality. This is in relation with what the society want to know about the socially prescribed set of behaviours that will be adopted. According to Uba (2009), to resolve this identify crisis, there is need to attain a complex synthesis between psychological process and societal goals and direction. Failure to achieve this there may be high rate of deviant behaviour such as the one been witnessed now. Deviant behaviour is an act of indiscipline or behaviour disorder which served as a major is of great source of some social vices in Nigeria society, which is of great concern to the parents, government and teachers. Source of these social vices are increased rate of dropout in school drug abuse among youths, gambling, stealing, pick pocket and they also constitute nuisance of the society. There is an adage which says that idle mind is the devils workshop. This denotes since deviant behaviour has made student to involve in bad habit they move about not staying in school to learn and they move about the streets and alleges without sense of direction, they are likely to meet with bad friends who are corrupt and learn all form of bad act from there they are likely to be tempted to engage in deviant behaviours' such as stealing drunkenness, committing abortion, absenteeism from school and others.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The issue of deviant behaviours among adolescents has been a major problem to all and sundry. This is because; the consequences could be seen in students' violent demonstration and destruction of schools and government's properties. Recently, there has been significant increase in youth antisocial behaviours perhaps because of the increasing economic hardship and recession experienced in many parts of the region. In Nigeria for example minor samples of the envisioned problems are already being encountered in the nation's economic front. Many indeed believe that current economic woes arising from corruption, robbery, assassination, smuggling and pipeline vandalisation are progenies of school indiscipline.

There have been several studies on deviant behaviours the government and most community leaders has enacted disciplinar measured to students who are found wonting on the basis of deviant behaviours. These policies have not yielded positive results as there still exists failure of community leaders to institute policies that will instill discipline in children, lack of parental responsibility, lack of family contribution in matters related to children development in school, and children exposure to aggression in the mass and social media. This study addressed this gap by examining the incidence of deviant behaviours among upper basic in school adolescent in Cross River State, Nigeria and its implication on counseling

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study was to examine incidence of deviant behaviours among upper basic in school adolescent in Cross River State, Nigeria: implication on counselling. Specifically, the study intends to:

1. Determine the influence of social media on deviant behavior of students.
3. Established the influence of parenting style on deviant behavior of students.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions are raised to direct the study:

1. To what extent do social media influence deviant behavior among students
2. What is the influence of parenting style on deviant behavior of students?

STATEMENT OF HYPOTHESES

The following null hypotheses are formulated to direct the study

1. Social media does not significantly influence deviant behavior of students.
2. Parenting style does not significantly influence deviant behavior of students.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature for this study was reviewed under; social media and deviant behavior of students, parenting style and deviant behavior of students

Social media and deviant behavior of students

The use of online media such as facebook has prompted youths to become self-derogatory as they seek the acceptance of other users online. This social derogatory has led to increasing negative social consequences such as posting of nude photos. The plight teenagers have on social media of being ridiculed due to their complexions, body shapes and weight which has led to growth of violent tendencies among children. Patton (2014) observed that the frequent sharing of pro-school shooting videos on platforms such as instagram and whatsapp have prompted increased violence among youths. The author further acknowledged that the sharing of negative comments online has led to increase in online mentions and interests which may end up provoking negative actions among users. Den Hamer, Konijn, and Keijer, (2014) also state that antisocial behaviour has become common among teenagers as a result of the wider accessibility of social media networks.

The youth represents majority of the population (Omolo, 2014). This youth population is often a good target in social media sites. According to Todd (2009) the youth are bombarded with videos, shows, advertisements, and movies with sexual messages. In terms of body image, the social media floods the young girls' minds with images of skinny models. This makes them feel that if they are a few pounds heavier than these images on the websites, then they are unacceptable to the society. This leads to the young girls going into far lengths in order to have better fitting bodies. With regard to sex, three out of four teenagers say that the social media content make it seem normal for youngsters their age to engage in sexual relations. Being open about sex and how they talk to their girlfriends or boyfriends about it is largely because of what they see and hear (M 'Imaita, 2011).

Bakers (2013) research sought to determine the influence of social media on deviant behavior among secondary school students in Langata Sub-County in Nairobi. The total sample size for the research was 384 respondents comprising of 336 students and 48 teachers. Data for the research was collected using a semi-structured questionnaire. The collected data was edited and coded into SPSS 22 for descriptive analysis in the form of frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations. Results from the research showed that use of social media among secondary school students was prevalent and especially WhatsApp with 90% and 98% usage among Form One and Form Three students respectively. Furthermore, analysis from research data also indicated that social media strongly influenced sexual practices of secondary school students with 23.8% and 43.8% agreement among Form One and Form Three students respectively. Further data indicated a strong agreement that social media contributed to drug and substance abuse due to peer pressure with 63.2% and 64.4% agreement among Form One and Form Three students respectively. The results of the research can be harnessed for policy formulation among school administrators and guardians as well. The findings will also be of importance to the body of knowledge on deviant behavior among secondary school students and the association to social media usage.

Similarly, studies by Patricia and Ndung'u (2014) and Omolo (2014) that focused on immorality among children as young as 15 years old in estates such as Karen and Runda respectively found out that youths were engaged in drug abuse and sexual orgies. The above cited research findings have associated particular anti-social behaviour to social media. As exposed by most of these research findings, children from rich families often communicate with other youths through social media and organize parties without the knowledge of their parents. In these parties the young minors are known to engage in sex orgies and rampant drug abuses

The privacy accorded by these social media accounts contributes to their popularity among teenagers as avenues of sharing explicit content. This, study however, did not establish the association between the social media usage and sexual behavioral practices on secondary students specifically. Earlier King and Stones (2013) posited that the nudity and sharing of pornographic material has been on the rise

in schools as a result of the availability of social media channels that young adults are exposed to. The authors further noted that sexual orgies are arranged among friends in the social media hence the rise in immorality among college and middle school students. This study adopted an ethnographic survey, unlike the current study the will be descriptive in nature.

Hundreds of studies have been conducted in recent years evaluating the effects of violence in the media. The results are at best, daunting and somewhat alarming. Some have raised enough questions about the effects of media violence to cause researchers to claim the results are inconclusive. However, others prove strongly enough that media violence can lead to criminal behaviour and many sociologists have concluded that violence in television media impacts viewers in a negative manner. Steven (2010) says that a study of country music has demonstrated the presence of suicidogenic themes such as lost loves, lost jobs, financial strain, and use of alcohol as a coping mechanism. Participants in the subculture, such as radio listeners, may identify with these themes, thereby increasing suicide risk. This in essence brings out the media effect on deviant behaviour among the youth. Televised violence impacts on the youths and adolescents much more. Human behaviour is the product of internal influences, such as a person's biological pre-disposition or genetic make-up, as well as external factors such as the environment.

King and Stones (2013) studied the use of social media by middle school students and college students make sharing of information about use of drugs among students more readily available. Another study done by Okombe and Ondiek, (2013) on pattern of deviant behaviour among urban primary school children in Nigeria highlighted that drug abuse among teenagers has been on the rise in the recent years as a result of the advent of internet usage. The authors argue that drug users have created groups in social media networks that show partaking in drug abuse as a "cool" thing among teenagers hence increasing intake of drugs. However, the study sampled only primary school children in urban areas. However, the current study sampled secondary school students whether there may be high risk of being predisposed to deviant behavior.

If a child bludgeons another child to death with a wrench or shoots a classmate, it is the violent televised programs that they watch which are to blame. Andrea (1992) says that an individual's desire to strike out is justified by media images in which both the hero and the villain use violence to seek revenge, often without consequences. In this case the parents or the supervisors who are supposed to be there to make sure their kids do the right thing cannot be blamed for any occurrence. Todd (2009) has it that heavy metal and some types of rock music have also been associated with an increased risk of suicide, depression, delinquency risk behaviour, smoking, and conduct problems. There has been concern whether it is true that the media is responsible for trivializing death and violence, thus causing the children of America to go out on shooting rampages, or kids in Britain to murder innocent toddlers.

However, some studies have revealed contradicting observation about media effect on deviant behaviours. Aimee (2003) posited that there was not a difference between children that were exposed to violent media and those who were exposed to non-violent media. Ivory (2001) observed that the emotional drive evoked by violent video game play reduces the chance of a child actually exhibiting violent behaviour; the child's fantasy play and imagined actions because the child to have reduced urges to act out aggression in actual behaviour. On a similar note, the media can as well act as a discouragement to sexual deviance. Rebecca et al., (2004) observe that televised sexual portrayals can theoretically inhibit sexual activity when they include depictions of sexual risks such as the possibility of contracting Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), becoming pregnant, abstinence or the need for sexual safety.

Laura (2006) pointed out that young people have not been well-integrated in the society. People consider adolescence to be an inherently marginal one, a time when individuals may possess the requisite competence for adult work but denied access to these roles. Ann-Hellen (2002) noted that unemployed youth express less confidence in politics, they talk less about politics and they more frequently support revolutionary political ideas, compared with employed youth. Thomas (2003) notes that long-term unemployed youths are at high risk of social exclusion, feel socially isolated and economically excluded. Unemployment threatens the overall integration of the youth into society that may lead to criminal offence. Chester (2006) observes that crime among the youth is associated with the current level of youth unemployment and the annual changes in the rate of youth unemployment.

Parenting style and deviant behavior of students

A parent is a model towards their children. This is because, when parents are held in high esteem by the family members most especially when parent are the bread winner in the family they are very likely to be modeled by their children. If a parent acts in a negative way, the child is more likely to follow their parent's negative attitude. They are also more likely to generalize this attitude to the rest of society. Thus, parents have much influence over their child's behavior. From birth, a parent will mold and shape

behaviors suitable to the norms of society through childrearing. However, there are certain parenting techniques that have a greater impact on a child's behaviors. The largest is parental support (Barnes, 2006). Parental support is behavior toward the child, such as praising, encouraging, and giving affection. They show the child that he or she is valued and loved. In multiple studies, it has been found that support from parents bonds the adolescent to institutions and builds their self-control (Barnes, 2006). This building of self-control will hinder deviant behaviors from forming.

To prevent deviant behaviors from appearing, parents must use effective discipline, monitoring, and problem solving techniques (Crosswhite & Kerpelman 2008). Effective discipline is recognizing deviant behaviors and keeping track of when they occur. Consistent discipline must be insured at the sighting of these behaviors in order to prevent the development. However, overly harsh punishments will not stop the behavior; it will enhance it (Simons et al 1991). The child may view the punishment as unfair and unjust and this can cause them to act out. Monitoring involves the awareness of where their child is, who their friends are, and what they do in their free time. In a study performed by Barnes et al in 2006, it was found that monitoring is a strong predictor for adolescent's deviant behavior, after peer deviance was controlled for. This illustrates how important parents are in a child's life and how their involvement can make a difference on deviant behavior. Problem solving skills are important in a child's development of communication (Crosswhite & Kerpelman 2008). A lack of communication can cause a child to be defensive, reject their responsibilities, and increase their anger. These traits can influence delinquent behaviors and the association with deviant peers.

Findings from a descriptive study conducted by Gikonyo (2005) on drug abusers and parental knowledge on factors predisposing the youth to drugs and substance abuse in Nairobi, Kenya showed that people who smoke are portrayed as being either great sportsmen or socially successful, wealthy or important people. He also adds that social pressure from media and friends is a universal risk factor for substance abuse among adolescents in developed and developing countries. This research, failed to take into consideration social media aspects owing to the time differences.

Ajayi (2002) who analyse two age cohorts the presence of mediation effects of parenting practices (i.e., parental knowledge, parental support, parent-adolescent conflict) through deviant peers on youth antisocial behaviour (i.e., nonviolent antisocial behaviour, violent behaviour). The final sample was subdivided in a younger group ($n = 377$), aged 14 to 16 ($M = 15.27$, $SD = 0.72$), 45.9% males, and an older group ($n = 206$), aged 17 to 19 ($M = 17.30$, $SD = 0.54$),

48.5% males. The structural equation modelling results indicated significant mediation effects for both age cohorts. Family factors presented more influence for younger adolescents, whereas deviant peers showed more influence for older adolescents. The findings also indicated the reciprocal influence of selection and socialisation processes suggesting the need of early interventions for preventing the development of antisocial behaviour.

Coercive parenting exacerbates the negative traits influencing delinquency. This type of parenting is characterized by explosiveness and threats that are normally coupled with little consistency or follow-through (Simons, 1991). Parents should instead engage in positive parenting by continually supporting their child's pro-social behaviors. Parents who do not reinforce positive behaviors and who do not effectively punish deviance are more likely to experience weak bonds with their child (Crosswhite and Kerpelman 2008). It is through these weak bonds that a child is more likely to participate in deviant behaviors.

Weak bonds between a parent and their child can also be explained through strain theory. Strain theory suggests that individuals become deviant because of their inability to achieve, "positively valued goals" (Hollist, 2009). The valued goals for a child are the feeling of being loved and supported. This is their expectation from the parent. When the child does not experience these expectations, they are likely to experience anger and frustration, which can lead into deviant behaviors.

The quality of parenting affects peer associations. Parents have the ability to directly influence whom their child associates with. Through effective monitoring and discipline, a youth's access to an affiliation with deviant peers is affected (Simons, 1991). Through effective monitoring, a parent keeps track of their child's whereabouts. In doing this a parent can limit where the child goes and who they associate with. Along with monitoring and disciplining, a strong parent-child bond is also influential. An adolescent who is closer to their parents is more likely to care about their parent's opinions regarding their friends. Coercive parenting can weaken this bond. When this bond is weakened through parental conflict, there are higher levels of the youth externalizing their problems (Buehler 2006). A youth externalizing a problem may occur after a parent's divorce, in which the child causes a fight at school because of the anger they feel from their parents. Externalizing troubles leads the adolescent down a path of deviant behavior, beginning with parenting.

Finally, Glueck and Glueck performed a study in 2014 and found that juvenile offenders were more likely to come from homes where parents used coercive parenting, where they did not feel love or support. This study was supported by that by Hollist

(2016) on coercive parenting that consists of low monitoring and support and ineffective discipline with overly harsh punishments, influences deviant behavior among adolescents.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research design adopted for this study was the survey design. Survey research is a method which involves a structured questionnaire given to respondents in order to sample their different opinions regarding their behaviour, intentions, attitudes, awareness and motivations pertaining to the phenomena at hand. According to Kerlinger (2007) survey means sampling opinion of people who have had practical experience with the problem to be studied. The objective of such a survey is to obtain insight into the relationships among variables and new ideas relating to the research problem, with a population of 15,003 upper basic students in Cross River State, Nigeria. Stratified and simple random sampling technique was used to select subjects to participate in the study. The first stage involves the stratification of the population into states. The second stage was the stratification based on the local government level, 20% of schools were randomly selected to constitute the sample of schools that participated in the study. A sample of one thousand four hundred and fifty (1450) was drawn for the study. However, 1430 questionnaires were retrieved for the final analysis. The instrument for data collection was a researchers' developed instrument entitled Incidence of Deviant Behaviours Among Upper Basic Adolescent Questionnaire (IDBAUBAQ) *was adapted for the study to collect data from the respondents*. The instrument was designed respectively for students to respond on their opinion of the prevalence and factors of deviant behaviours. The instrument was validated by three exerts two in Measurement and Evaluation and one in Guidance and counselling. Some copies of the instruments were administered to 40 students in the population that were not part of the final study. After the administration, the co-efficient of internal consistency was calculated using Cronbach alpha reliability and the co-efficient obtained ranged from 0.76 to 0.93. The hypotheses of this study were tested using one way-ANOVA.

RESULTS

The results of the data collected are presented hypothesis-by-hypothesis as shown below.

Hypothesis one

Social media does not significantly influence deviant behavior of students. The independent variable in this hypothesis is social media categorized facebook, twitter, WhatsApp and instigram, while the dependent variable is deviant behavior. To test this hypothesis one way ANOVA was employed as presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Descriptive and inferential statistics with social media and deviant behavior of students.

Social media	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Facebook	475	16.3705	4.34794
Twitter	279	16.1828	3.31970
WhatsApp	138	19.5145	14.22306
Instigram	539	18.0928	3.31532
Total	1431	17.2858	5.75892

Sources of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p-value.
Between Groups	1773.804	3	591.268	18.482	.000
Within Groups	45652.298	1427	31.992		
Total	47426.102	1430			

*P<.05

It is evident in Table 1 that with the hypothesis that states social media does not significantly influence deviant behavior of students. The p-value was found to be .000 which was less than the chosen alpha level of 0.05. Thus the null hypothesis was rejected. This implies that social media does significantly influence deviant behavior of students.

Hypothesis Two

Parenting style does not significantly influence deviant behavior of students. The independent variable in this hypothesis is parenting style categorized into autocratic, authoritarian and lesser fair, while the dependent variable is deviant behavior. To test this hypothesis one way ANOVA was employed as presented in Table 2

Table 2: Descriptive and inferential statistics with parenting style
and deviant behavior of adolescents

Parenting style	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Maximum
Autocratic	599	16.3356	4.13355	.16889	81.00
Authoritarian	290	17.6966	10.23484	.60101	178.00
Lesser fair	542	18.1162	3.32238	.14271	24.00
Total	1431	17.2858	5.75892	.15224	178.00

Sources of variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p-value.
Between Groups	963.576	2	481.788	14.807	.000
Within Groups	46462.526	1428	32.537		
Total	47426.102	1430			

*p<.05

It is evident from the result in table 3 that the p-value was found to be .000 which is less than the chosen alpha of 0.05. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. This implies that parenting style has a significantly influenced the deviant behavior of students.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The findings of this study is discussed hypothesis-by-hypothesis as presented below

Hypothesis one revealed that social media has a significant influence on deviant behavior of students. The use of online media such as facebook has prompted youths to become self-derogatory as they seek the acceptance of other users online. The finding agrees with Bakers (2013) whose results from the research showed that use of social media among secondary school students was prevalent and especially WhatsApp with 90% and 98% usage among Form One and Form Three students respectively. Furthermore, analysis from research data also indicated that social media strongly influenced sexual practices of secondary school students with 23.8% and 43.8% agreement among Form One and Form Three students respectively. Further data indicated a strong agreement that social media contributed to drug and substance abuse due to peer pressure with 63.2% and 64.4%. Similarly, studies by Patricia and Ndung'u (2014) and Omolo (2014) have associated particular anti-social behaviour to social media. As exposed by most of these research findings, children from rich families often communicate with other youths through social media and organize parties without the knowledge of their parents. In these parties the young minors are known to engage in sex orgies and rampant drug abuses

Hypothesis two revealed that parenting style has a significant influence on deviant behavior of students. Thus, a parent is a model towards their children. This is because, when parents are held in high esteem by the family members most especially when parent are the bread winner in the family they are very likely to be modeled by their children. the preset study agrees with the study conducted by Gikonyo (2005) which revealed that social pressure from media and friends is a universal risk factor for substance abuse among adolescents in developed and developing countries. This research, failed to take into consideration social media aspects owing to the time differences. Again, Ajayi (2002) results which indicate a significant mediation effects for both age cohorts. Family factors presented more influence for younger adolescents, whereas deviant peers showed more influence for older adolescents. The findings also indicated the reciprocal influence of selection and socialisation processes suggesting the need of early interventions for preventing the development of antisocial behaviour. Also, Glueck and Glueck found that juvenile offenders were more likely to come from homes where parents used coercive parenting, where they did not feel love or support.

SUMMARY

There is need for students to be advised on how to utilize be explicit in the right way and avoid being lured into deviant behaviours. The study revealed that students get involved in deviant behaviour due to high involvement on social Media activities and negligence of parental involvement on their children schooling among others. The study also revealed that common incidence of deviant behaviour in secondary school students in Cross River State are attributed to students engage in smoking, disrespect for elders, fighting taking drugs that can affect their behavior. The children may end up in indulging into bad companies in schools which may result is truncating their bright career. In most cases result in poor academic achievement among the students and may end them in dropping out of school.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, it was recommended that:
1. School counselors should be actively involved in enlightening students, teachers, parents and the

community on the causes of deviant behaviours among adolescents and the possible ways to harass such practices.

2. Parents should be actively involved in the schooling of their children at home. Most times the students spent quality time browsing their phones at the expense of the academic work especially when they are aware that their parents are not at home.

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