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***TOPIC:***

**ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AMONG UNIVERSITY  
STUDENT**

**A TERM PAPER  
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**BY**

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**TITLE PAGE**

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS:  
CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND SOLUTION

## **DEDICATION**

To my loving and caring mother Mrs Fidelia Obinwa.

## **PREFACE**

There has been a sudden up surge in Anti-social behavior among university students in the country. This world have brought about a decrease, death and loss of property of the citizens of the country but ironically it has led to increase in the decadence in Nigeria and good moral act of the students and individual in the society. The reason for the above in not for fetched from the fact that the anti-social behavior are considered clinical disorder. Young children may exhibit hostility toward authority, and be diagnosed with oppositional-defiant disorder.

The work is segregated into five succinct chapters. Chapter one and two dealt with introduction, the causes of anti-social behaviour. Chapter three consequences of anti-social behaviour while four and five. Solutions to the problem, centered in the summary and inclusion. I accept the responsibility for the limitations of the work.

Moreover, I want to use this medium to acknowledge my lecturer a who supervised this work, Mr, Darlington Okoeye and organization to numerous to mention for their help. Thank your all.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE.....	i
DEDICATION.....	ii
PREFACE.....	iii
<b>CHAPTER ONE.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Objective of the study.....	2
<b>1.2 Definition of terms.....</b>	<b>3</b>
(a) anti-social behavior	
(b) Drug abuse	
(c) Peer pressure	
<b>CHAPTER TWO: THE CAUSES OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR</b>	
<b>AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 Family background.....	5
2.2 Drug abuse.....	6
2.3 Peer pressure/influence.....	6
2.4 Cultism .....	6

<b>CHAPTER THREE: CONSEQUENCES OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 Conflicts and violence.....	9
3.2 Poor academic performance.....	9
3.3 Effects on university administration.....	10
3.4 Economic effects.....	10
3.5 Effects on the society.....	11
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM OF ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENT.....</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1 Role of the media.....	12
4.2 Role of the university administration.....	12
4.3 Role of the religious bodies. ....	13
4.4 Role of the individuals.....	13
<b>CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>14</b>
5.1 Summary.....	14
5.2 Conclusion.....	15

## **ENDNOTES**

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

There is an increasingly high emphasis is being placed by the government on anti-social behavior (ASB) and methods to tackle it. This is particularly evident through the setting up of anti-social behavior unit (ASBU) within the home office the launch of the anti-social behavior 'together' action plan and the introduction of the anti-social behavior act during 2003. Anti-social behavior is a key issue of public concord. A count of reports conducted by Asbu in England and Wales 'in September 2003 found that over 66,000 reports of anti social behavior were made to agencies on one day" the 2003/2004 British crime survey (BCS) shows that ever a further of the public perceive particular behavior behaviors such as vandalism, graffiti, litter and teenagers hanging around as a problem in their local area.]

In order to be able to tackle anti-social behavior effectively, it is important that practitioners with responsibility for addressing the problem have a deep knowledge and understanding of the behaviors locality in their locality.

### **1.1 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

This study has been carried out to achieve some goals- those goals can be simply summarized and explained as given below: the general objective of the study was to examine critically the effects of motivational factors on labour turnover among university in southwestern Nigeria. The specific objectives of the study were.

- Academic staff developments should be accorded priority in a possible growth and advancement on the job is a vital motivational factor.
- The issue of degenerating working environments and dearth of facilities should be addresses urgently.



- Development of a multiple-component intervention in middle schools designed to increase student-school bonding and prevent problem behavior.

## 1.2 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Before we proceed with this term paper, let us first of all define the terms we are going to use frequently in the work. Such terms are given below:

- i) Anti-social behavior: under the crime and disorder act 1998 is that it is 'behavior likely to cause alarm, harassment or distress to members of the public not have the same household as the perpetrator'.
- ii) Drug abuse: drug abuse are the relative roles of heavy episodic dinking (HED), drinking frequency and drawling volume in explaining alcohol-related aggression; which lead into drug loutish behavior, drug dealing.
- iii) Peer pressure: is a term describing the pressure exerted by a peer group in encouraging a person to change their attitude, behavior and/or morals.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **THE CAUSES OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

That there is anti-social behavior in Nigeria cannot be overemphasized. However, several students' vices that seem to be militating in realization of the desired qualitative education in Nigerian tertiary institutions. Some of the common ones (vices) include cultism, drug abuse examination malpractice, obscene dressing, peer pressure.

According to Fadipe and Oluchukwu (1999), qualitative aspect of education should be viewed as a living and moving thing whose goodness resides not only in it's rebalance <sup>2</sup>. In this chapter, I have reviewed the various causes that lead to anti-social behavior among student in the university with specific instances.

## **2.1 FAMILY BACKGROUND**

The cause of anti-social behavior among students can also be caused by the family background in ways described below:

Parents can't advise their children or youths for engaging in these activities which form part of state and provincial legislatures should provide severe penalties for retailers that permit underage gambling. Going out with corrupt parents which teaches them more on alcohol and illicit drug use, which later in adult age when their well-being higher institution, lead them in such hope of attitudes like, examination malpractice, drug abuse, stealing, robbing, cultism, obscene dressing and prostitution.

## **2.2 DRUG ABUSE**

The drug abuse is also another factor which lead to cause of anti-social behavior among university students (such as death of a parent or a divorce) for a limited period of time, but this is not considered a psychiatric condition. The drug abuse exhibit antisocial behaviors will lead to early alcohol and substance use, suicide and criminal behavior. Bethany Jones of the RDS (CSCRG) whom have been developing good practice in tackling

anti drug abuse<sup>3</sup>. Drug abuse which has almost eaten deep in to the fabrics of the Nigerians and now to be searched and capture by the Nigerian police force<sup>4</sup>.

### **2.3 PEER PRESSURE/INFLUENCE**

Many Nigerians have been deceived by their colleagues and friends which in so me ways lead to conniption and disruption in the society and poor academic performances of the student.

A person attested by peer pressure may, or may not want to be long to moral regions group. They may also recognize dissolutive groups with which they would not wish to associate, and thus they behave adversely. Abnormal in some areas of specialization. I know of many of our Nigerians been afflicted by this peer pressure which lead them to smoking, cultism, bribing and corruption, armed robbery sexual promiscuity.

### **2.4 CULTISM**

Occultism or possession of mystical power is often associated with cults. However, because of their rather secret modus operandi, the veracity of this thinking is difficult to ascertain. Some of their clandestine activities

include nocturnal meetings in very odd places like cemeteries, abandoned buildings.

They usually engage themselves in gangster activities liking taking of cocaine, marijuana (Indian hemp) and even drink human blood, which brings about anti-social behavior will are still dealing about.

Cultism, like gangsterism, is a global social problem. In 1999, Britain witnessed the upsurge in the activities of satanic group members who were said to be having horrific fun in killing cats. The cats killed had their heads, tails and hind legs removed with cleaver (Sunday champion, 1999) <sup>5</sup>. Cultism was invented in Nigeria by Wole Soyinka in 1952 at the University of Ibadan who formed some group and was named formation of pirate confraternity. Wole Soyinka and members of his group mainly as a lobby group of students in order to score even with the university authorities nevertheless an esoteric gang whose members were highly steeped in ritualism and voodooism changed and turned it into killing and disruption of university activities.

According to Nwadike (2003), there are about 45 secret cults in Nigerian institutions of learning and are all equipped with an elaborate hierarchy, insignias and distinct a there. Some of those notable clubs are: black are, seadogs, Vikings and so on <sup>6</sup>.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **THE CONSEQUENCES OF ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVVOUR AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

Having r-rayed the causes that lead to this various anti social behavior in university is in the pervious chapter. It is now our task in this chapter to establish the consequences in the society or economic.

#### **3.1 CONFLICTS AND VIOLENCE**

Conflicts seem to be an order in the Nigerian society. Due to the distraction, cultism lead to out breaks of violence on campuses and it's attendant destruction of lives and property, the frequent out breaks of cult wars in some campuses have generated feedings of fear and social insecurity among students and lecheries.

#### **3.2 POOR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE**

The major derivate problems affecting students achieving their goals in their academic plans which lead to poor academic performance. Examination malpraçtice has eaten deep into the fabrics of the Nigeria education system our graduate with their various certificates can stands or

claims is results due to examination malpractices <sup>7</sup>. Also other effects like leaking with cult members, gambling, dealing with cocaine (drug abuse), smoking and so on all this can affects a student academic plans and leads to poor academic performances.

### **3.3 EFFECT ON UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION**

Cultism has combined to destroy and kill innocent people in cold blood, loss of property, which effect the university administration. Like wise, whenever their member is expelled from school an grounds of poor academic performance or anti-social behavior, they generate and cause troubles that usually lead innocent students into rests and destruction of college or university property.

### **3.4 ECONOMIC EFFECTS**

Youths are easily lured into cults as a result of their threats or bad association or company, fear, dangerous rum cur poor upbringing, poverty frustration broken home in which some of the student came out of the school to became an armed robbery or drug blusher. The rate of armed robbery recently raise to a very alarming rate. In the year 2006 almost all the banks



in Aba, Abia state were robbed <sup>9</sup>. All of these lead to the effects of the economic.

### **3.5 EFFECTS ON THE SOCIETY**

In our quest to acquire wealth and due to our love for money, most of our leaders corrupts the university student mostly the once in some cult activities use them in other to go after their enemies in political aspects. Due to that some of them came to join in assassination and murder <sup>10</sup>.

Igbokwe, C. 2003 the political relevance of cultism beyond frontiers all these are effects on the society.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENT**

Now our task in this chapter is to establish the role on how they can develop and bring up this solution into existence. (Social behaviors).

#### **4.1 ROLE OF THE MEDIA**

In this section, we shall be making a comparison of the rate in which anti social behavior among university student will be developed the role of the media like radio, television mobile phones which passes some words of repentances and moral religious. This role also make it easily t reach to every one in campus.

#### **4.2 ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION**

Through we have said above the university administration in the university, which the role possibly led to the increase in moral decadence. The university administration have some of their rules so you has a student need to bind to their rules. The university administration should provide the vacillate\*groups to mentors the activities of secret cults in their localities.

The more would help to sanitize the campus and the neighbouring communities.

#### **4.3 ROLE OF THE RELIGIOUS BODIES**

Churches should preach against this vice and its relative effects on the society. It should attract a severe public condemnation. And through search to ascertain church members and elders whose children are culprits should also be conducted. This aligns with the view of Joel Nwamuo who stated, "the few churches that came into Nigeria in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century did their best to uplift Nigerians and their leaders morally".

#### **4.4 ROLE OF THE INDIVIDUALS**

This is another powerful tool like immediate expulsion for discouraging cultism when cultists are found, they should be made to face immediate expulsion from the institution.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

In this paper, we have been able to critically analysis the causes, consequences that result to what they called anti-social behavior among university student and ways to handle it. In this chapter, we shall give the summary and conclusion.

#### **5.1 SUMMARY**

This paper looked at the anti-social behavior among university student. In have tried to show that doctrinal changes in anti-social behavior directly or indirectly encouraged student in various university. Drug abuse, cultism peer pressure will brings about anti-social behavior must be misconduct. Religious bodies have proliferated to an alarming state in the country for social behavior. However, though that religious propitiation in the country today has been unequivocally linked to moral decadence. It has also contributed positive in unemployment; cultism activities, sexual promiscuity, arm robbery etc.

## 5.2 CONCLUSION

It is imperative to give the following recommendations, which are solution based for the subject treated in this paper.

1. Nigerians developmental challenges demand that universities should stand up as one leading place to prepare the nation for the expected leap forward.
2. The university administration should invent scanty and vigilante group in there for the secure of the campus premises for the safety of the student.
3. That emergent religious organization should revisit their hasty doctrines, which have promoted moral decadence.

In conclusion, we state that responsibility if preventing or curbing general students vies in Nigerian tertiary institutions be a collative one resting on parents, teachers, religious leaders, a authorities of the institutions as well as government. This can be done through appropriate upbringing, counseling and necessary sanction.

## ENDNOTES

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<sup>2</sup> Oluchukwu Fadipe, "Qualitative Aspect of Education" Daily Sun JANUARY 18, 2003, 17-20.

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<sup>8</sup> Greenberg, J, Behaviour in Organization 6<sup>th</sup> Edition (New Jersey: Prentice, 1997) p. 29.

<sup>9</sup> Uzochi Nwanunu, "High Wave of Armed Robbery in Aba" Guardian March 30, 2006 10-11.

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