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COMBATING THE MENACE OF SEXUAL IMMORALITIES IN THE NIGERIA'S HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING: THE SOCIAL & LEGAL OUTLOOKS.

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Introduction

A universally accepted outlet for healthy sexual desire without promiscuity is the institution of marriage which also provides foundational family unit for raising children and perpetuating the human race. But it is no longer a story that sexual immorality has extremely occupied large segments of the Nigeria's higher institutions to such extent that it has now become shameless. This aberrant act has become very difficult to eradicate by any amount of pressure as its dominance has escalated from homes, clubs, markets and even places of worship to educational institutions of learning. It evolved from fading traditional values, poor parenting, peer group, demonic influence, and wrong use of the internet, indecent dressing and the

Abstract

This article: "Combating the Menace of Sexual Immoralities in the Nigeria's Higher Institutions of Learning: the Social and Legal Outlooks" is aimed at proffering socio-legal ways of curtailing or completely curbing the alarmingly rampant rate of illicit sex among the opposite genders that comprise students, lecturers, administrative staff and general public, particularly in connection with the Nigeria's tertiary institutions of learning. The term sexual immorality is not explicitly defined by the Nigerian laws despite numerous occurrences; hence, it is only left for judicial interpretations to determine its scope. The term can also amount to the offence of adultery under the Nigerian Penal

Laws, as it is also ordained a religious sin by both Nigeria's major religions of Islam and Christianity. In the latter religion, it is one of the cardinal sins in the ten (10) commandments. Islam also considers what is in Arabic called "Zina" –which comprises both adultery (by a married couple) and fornication (involving an unmarried person) as forming part of the major sins (Al-kaba'ir) alongside associating a partner with Allah (Shirk), committing unjustified murder, brigandage, deliberate alcohol drinking or related intoxicants, etc. Nevertheless, sexual immorality will have to be tackled and curbed, both socially and legally, in order to uphold the dignity of women and men in all walks of life, particularly in Nigeria's higher institutions of learning. To address this topic, rules, cases and relevant literature were as well as religious ordinations examined. It is gathered from numerous researchers that, it is one of the dimensions of workplace and tertiary institutions' insecurities faced by employees, students and administrative staff, who suffer one form of sexual violence and harassment or another as condition of employment or study benefits, ranging from unwanted sexual remarks or related sex gestures, fondling/grabbing sensitive body parts, sex favour, unwilling sexual intercourse and rape occasioned by money enticement and intimidation using the position of power and force to import sexual requirements and contend with sexual demands. The study concludes that comprehensive legislation is wanting in Nigeria with attendant policies proscribing with punitive measures the instances of immoralities and adequate implementation mechanisms. Societal enlightenment campaigns and preaching by religious clergymen against sexual immoralities will also help in no small measure. To these effects, even if the implementation of the laws and societal re-orientation may not totally resolve the problem of sexual immoralities in the higher institutions, it will definitely keep it in check.

Keywords: Sex, immorality, higher institutions, Nigeria, solutions and legal perspectives.

Society at large. The Nigeria's major religious faithful of Islam and Christianity both consider the enormity of immoral sexual intercourse with dire consequences affecting individuals, families and societies. It is obvious that when institutions of learning where moral discipline and character are meant to be acquired become dabbling grounds for exhibiting

all forms of immoralities without fear of retribution, such a society is at the verge of doom spelt decadence, God forbid. That is why combating sexual immorality becomes a collective and generational endeavor that requires bold and wise inputs from all and sundry. Though, it is on records that many educationists in Nigeria like their counterparts world over (including religious clerics) had extensively conducted researches and advocated in many quotas on several occasions on the subject “sexual immoralities”, yet, much is still needed to be done on the topic as it is being perpetrated by days. It decays our societal co-values and its cherished ideals, hence, the need to stage corresponding measures to combat and curtail it. These measures range from strengthening and enforcing legislations with stiff punishments, parents to complement (if not initiate) guidance of good morals, provision of enough accommodation to make living on campus a must to students, ensuring oversight of workforce, proscribing financial interactions among students and lecturers; and the lecturers, securities and administrative staff to collectively serve as watch dogs against indecency in the school environments. Religious leaders and Orientation Agencies have to also embark on ceaseless sermons against sexual immoralities.

One will be right to say that “sexual immorality” has not been codified or defined in our penal laws; however, Lagos State has been the first to enact legislation criminalizing “sexual harassment” which is also akin to sexual immorality. Even that is considered as encroaching on the powers of the National Assembly which has sole authority on matters relating to labour. Federal Capital Territory, Abuja also criminalizes some sexual violence in private and public spheres but restricted to only Abuja residents.

METHODOLOGY:

The authors adopted both doctrinal research and systematic review of literature: the research method is used to analyze the instances, expose the rules, cases and legal propositions surrounding sexual immoralities in Nigeria’s higher institutions of learning. It involves traditional study by extracting through the common law system by examination of cases, statutes and rules.

DEFINITION:

The two combined words “Sexual immorality” which form the crux of this article are adjectival and noun, the former qualifying the latter.

The adjective “sexual” means relating to the instincts, physiological processes, and activities connected with physical attraction or intimate physical contact between individuals. The word relates to the two sexes or to gender, with synonyms such as “carnal”, “erotic”, “venereal” or “sensual”.

In the Vocabulary.com Dictionary, “immorality” is defined as “evil, sinful, or otherwise wrong behavior.” According to the Bible Dictionary, “immorality is a general term for all unlawful sexual intercourse.” Cambridge Dictionary also defined immorality as “a behavior that is morally wrong or outside the society’s standard of what is acceptable.”

In the above regards, the two words “sexual” and an “immorality” if married together, they refer to immorality through sex. In other words, it means sex by way of moral deviations. In the context of this study, sexual immorality contemplates the instances of illicit, pre-marital or extra marital sexual intercourse (including cases of homosexuality) among students, between students and lecturers or other administrative staff and with the general public, particularly as they affect the Nigeria’s higher institutions of learning.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMMORALITY AND LAW:

Moralists in their wider approach to their definition of offence or crime, have considered same to be anything immoral, anti-social and deviation from the societies accepted morals. They have argued to the effect that law and morality are inseparable from one another. To this effect, Lord Denning submitted that:

“In order that an act should be punishable (as a crime), it must be morally blameworthy. It must be a sin.” Lord Coleridge also said in his decision in the case of R. V. Dudley and Stephen that “the absolute divorce of law from morality would be of fatal consequence.” Indian Institute of Legal Studies – IILS Blog, affiliated to the University of North Bengal, also opines that law and morality are two sides of the same coin, unless where it is however proved that unjust laws exist, as in social liberals currently seeking legal precedent to advance gay marriage – homosexual marriage (Left V. Right) just like they normalize abortion on demand.

Unlike law, morality is however relative from society to society and time to time. In other words, what is immorality in this environment may not be so immoral in another environment and it may change over time. For example, acts of abortion, homosexuality and attempted suicide are immoral and at the

same time criminal in Nigeria. But the same acts are neither being seen as immoral nor categorized as offences in England and North America. In any case, sexual immoralities are considered as offensive to all laws, religions and customs of Nigerian people and same is condemnable in the Nigeria's higher institutions of learning.

SEXUAL IMMORALITY AS A RELIGIOUS SIN:

Both in two (2) holy Books of Bible and Qur'an of Christians and Muslims respectively, which are considered as Nigerians' major religious inclined, sexual immorality outside the institution of marriage is considered either adultery or fornication which is unlawful and sinful. In the Bible, Ephesians 5:3 says: "Let fornication and uncleanness of every sort or greediness not even be mentioned among you." For one thing, the Bible also warns that "God will judge fornicators." (Hebrews 13:4.) The Bible also used the word "fornication" for some forms of sexual activity outside marriage. It is said: "For this is what God wills,--- that you abstain from fornication." (Thessalonians 4:3.) Fornication is also listed as a serious sin in the Bible, as are adultery, spiritism, drunkenness, idolatry, murder and thievery. (Corinthians 6: 9, 10 and Revelation 21: 8.)

Likewise in Islam, fornication (by a non-married person) and adultery (involving a married couple) are both considered as "Zina" – an Arabic word entailing voluntary sexual intercourse between persons not married to each other. In Qur'an Chapter 17 Verse 32 Allah says: "And do not come near adultery (or fornication), as it is immoral and an evil way." This verse forbids Muslims not only from fornication but also from any step that may encourage a Muslim faithful to practice fornication, as gazing at the opposite gender sexy parts, speaking sexually to him or her, staying together in an isolated area away from people and hidden from them, etc. It is considered such an abhorrent act that is mentioned immediately after "shirk" – ascribing a partner with Allah. "Zina – immoral sexual intercourse" attracts punishments that vary from 100 strokes of lashes (in case of fornication by a non-married person) to stoning to death (in case of adultery by a married spouse.) It also entails infidelity that erodes the trust and tranquility that are the foundations of a fulfilling family life as the first agent of socialization before one can attend schools up to the higher institutions. It also dissipates one's energies, undermines the peace at home, corrodes the purity of one's soul, and hence,

destroys one's faith. Finally, it exposes the person to the wrath of Allah, thus, resulting in eternal damnation. It is no wonder then that Allah and His messenger (the prophet of Islam) have sounded dire warnings against adultery in so many ways. To list only a few instances:

The prophet (PBUH) said: "whoever guarantees me that he will guard his chastity, I will guarantee him paradise." (Al-Bukhaari.) In another narration, Abu Hurairah also reported that the messenger of Allah said: "No one commits adultery while still remaining a believer, for faith is more precious unto Allah than such an evil act!" in another narration that portrays how heinous a sin adultery (sexual immorality) is, Abd-Allah ibn Masood (may Allah be pleased with him) said: **I asked the messenger of Allah (peace and blessing be upon him), which sin is the worst in the sight of Allah?** He (peace and blessing be upon him) said, **"To make any rival to Allah, when He has created you"**. I asked, Then what? He (peace and blessing be upon him) said, **"To kill for fear that he will eat with you"**. I asked, Then what? He (peace and blessing be upon him) said, **"To commit zina (adultery) with the wife of your neighbor"**. (Reported in Sahih Al-Bukhaari, Hadith number 492 and in Sahih Muslim Hadith number 90.)

The above religious stances are considerable pointers that faithful of Islam and Christianity are forbidden from engaging in sexual immoralities. Apart from religion, African culture that includes Nigeria also disallows illicit sexualities that now become order of the day in our societies.

CAUSES AND INSTANCES OF SEXUAL IMMORALITY:

Sexual immorality is perpetrated and displayed in a variety of ways as it is caused as a result of numerous instances as follows:-

Poor parenting and fading traditional values:-

Charity, as the wise and right saying goes, begins at home. All children that grow to become adults in the society are expected to have been borne out of family lineages, and parents as the first contact persons to any child, bear the responsibility of training and discipline of their wards through exhibition of good moral values approved by their immediate society and the constituted authorities which the children formally learn and tacitly imitate virtuous or immoral culture as they grow, hence, they translate same in their way of living. Therefore, by taking cognizance of this undisputable fact, a student or

any person that lacks parents moral upbringing from his parent is prone to showcasing or adapting from others and likely to proliferate such immorality among his colleagues on campus.

Indecent dressing:-

A dress is said to be indecent when it is morally offensive by exposing vital and sensitive parts of the body that are meant to be covered. It goes the fantastic adage that “the way you dress is the way you will be addressed”. Before now, decency in dressing had been identified as a vital feature of Nigeria and African culture by having so much to do with acceptable moral values and qualities of appearance of an individual or group of persons. Conversely, alarming number of students, especially the females, now opt for vulgarity and nudity in their dressing on campuses which are no longer considered as abominable. Such types of appearances in female students’ dressing exposing vital parts of the body as they exhibit passion of dress to kill syndrome with the aim of looking extremely sensory rather than responsible and radiant are considered morally offensive due to the danger associated with them that are capable of fascinating and appealing to fornication and sexual assault or harassment which can also degenerate into highest level of immorality in the school environment. The ladies unashamedly appear in obscene clothes in the guise of modern fashion by wearing skimpy “low waist”, “ass down” trousers, fitted “strapless shirts” and short blouses in addition to “off shoulder” wears. These types of indecent dressing, naturally and unfortunately make the opposite genders who are weak-hearted fall prey and follow array of illicit sexual immorality and they constitute major percentage of cases of rape, sexual harassment and other instances of sexual assaults recorded among males and female students in higher institutions.

Wrong use of the internet and indulgence in pornography:-

This is an addictive habit that perverts the individuals’ morals, reduces women to sexual objects and often acts as a catalyst in motivating the individuals towards sexual crimes. There have been multiple studies of science and research on how pornography is considered as physiological and behavioral addiction that is characterized by an overwhelming compulsion with quite alarming findings that reveal negative effects on the individuals’ health, their relationships and the society at large. Pornography diminishes

one's self-confidence, it causes feeling of loneliness and kids learn unhealthy education. Above all, pornography affects studies, concentration and grades. German researchers found out in April, 2018 that viewing pornography substantially hinders college students' academic performances.

Exertion of undue influence by lecturers and administrative staff on female students:-

Lecturers and other academic staff, are expected to maintain a fiduciary relationship towards their students, like parents and guardians are to their wards, conversely however, we have come to an age where the former betray their trusts and choose to molest their students by taking undue advantage of them to demand for sex in lieu of unmerited marks and grades. And where the students in question refuse to cooperate, their denial cause them victimization or even expulsion from school on fictitious grounds. A case of reported sexual immorality (harassment) against one Monica Osagie by a lecturer was reported by the CNN on the 23 May, 2018, where the lecturer was taped in a voice records demanding for five (5) rounds of sex in order to improve the grades of the affected student. Additionally, case of illicit sexual immorality – rape, sexual assault and harassment – are on the alarming rise and call for concern, even though they are mostly untold or unreported, especially where a lecturer or other staff are involved. This caused the Nigerian Feminist Forum (NFF – an NGO) in September, 2015 to cry out about the increasing incidence of sexual harassment of female students and the failure of school authorities to deal with the problem or sanction the perpetrators. In a statement issued, the NFF said it was “dismayed and alarmed by what appears to be overwhelming rise in reported cases of sexual assault and rape of female University students by male members of the academic staff and students across university campuses in Nigeria”, calling for strongest action to stem the tide. The organization's report emphasized “it is pertinent to state here that the vast majority of cases of sexual violence against female university students in Nigeria go unreported for various reasons associated with victim shaming, stigma, character assassination, public backlash and limited access to justice by victims. In many cases, female students who have reported such cases have been subsequently targeted for reprisal attacks by thugs, cultists or university teachers,” the NFF stated. A decided Court that exemplifies this scenario is that of Professor Enefiok

Essien, a then Commercial Law lecturer with University of Uyo, who was indicted in 1995 for victimizing one Lynda Onyebuchi Essell, a law student of the institution who denied his sexual overtures as a result of which she was expelled for framed exam malpractice. When Essell challenged her expulsion in the Federal High Court, Calabar, she won in the Court and in the appeal filed by the University and her expulsion was set aside on the ground that her sexual accusations against the lecturer was a “serious indictment.” Despite this, the same lecturer was recently appointed as the Vice Chancellor of the University. Nevertheless, reported case of rape of an 18 year old female admission seeker in the University of Lagos by a Lecturer, Akin Baruwa, who is a friend to the victim’s father was filed before a Lagos Magistrate Court in July, 2015. In August of the same year, a Dean of the Faculty of Law University of Calabar, Professor Cyril Ndifon allegedly raped a 21 year old 400 Level Law student of the institution and nothing is known to have been done till date.

Female students’ – lecturers’ enticement and seduction:-

To entice, means to lure, to tempt, to induce, to cajole or seduce (as it relates to this context of sexual immorality). Seduction is the process of deliberately enticing a person, to lead astray, as from duty, rectitude, to corrupt to persuade or induce to engage in sexual behavior. Seen negatively, seduction involves temptation and enticement, often sexual in nature, to lead someone astray into a behavioral choice they would not have made if they were not in a state of sexual arousal. Female students have on many occasions been the ones sexually subduing the moral integrity of the lecturers and other administrative staff for what the former want; and in some cases, they even set them up and hold them to ransom until they forcefully bow to the female students demands. It becomes obvious that there is a sub-theme to the issue of lecturers’ sexual harassment of female students, for, alas, many people also believe that female students do also harass their lecturers sexually, or at least, entice or seduce them in order to earn good marks and other academic favors. In fact, it was discovered that many male lecturers of tertiary institutions are silently grappling with the dilemma of being harassed by their female students to curry favours which even leads to blackmail against the male lecturers, when they refuse their advances. Like the female students, male lecturers also rarely report such incidences, may be because they feel they are “matured enough” to handle such issues. An example is a case of Olunifesi

Suraj, a lecturer with the School of Communication, Lagos State University, who narrated his hard experience when interviewed by ogalecturer.com that he was harassed by his female student and he emphasized that the subject of sexual harassment in tertiary institutions is a complex issue. To this effect, both parties (lecturers, staff and students) can be guilty or victims of sexual immorality.

Alcoholism, intoxication and demonic influence:-

Alcohol consumption to stupor and taking related intoxicants leading one to soberness is now the order of the day among our youths that comprise both male and females in the tertiary institutions across Nigeria. This in turn has led to sexual assault and rape among students who fall as either perpetrators or culprits and victims. Through multiple pathways resulting from the evidence of prevalence of rape, attempted rape, sexual assault and harassment among students of tertiary institutions in Nigeria, even though under-reported, have been based on sources from police reports and hospital treatment cases. Alcohol consumption places female students at increased risk of sexual molestation and this tends to occur in bars or at parties. Since male perpetrators also get intoxicated simply to gather Dutch courage to engage in sexual immorality with a pre-determined victim. When a person is intoxicated, he is likely to become aggressive which causes physiological effects and influences on his sexual behavior. Like intoxication leads one to state of soberness and temporary insanity, demonic influence which has to do with demon possession, a condition in which evil spirits take control of human being and make him to lose control over what one says and does, and what he thinks and feels as well. Some perpetrators engage in rape scandals for ritual purposes and on projection of a distinct personality. This has also added to the unfortunate escalation of sexual immoralities and Nigeria's higher institutions of learning, hence the need to combat the peril.

CONSEQUENTIAL EFFECTS OF SEXUAL IMMORALITY:

Despite the fact that sexual deviations may be temporarily gratifying, they have disruptive effects on not only the individuals involved but also their families, the immediate community and the society at large.

Consequences of indecent dressing lead to sexual immorality by rendering female students to fall victims of rape, they become lured into prostitution by

friends, influenced to join bad gangs and ultimately affects their academic performance to finally become unproductive, if not even menace to the society.

Sexual immorality also causes emotional betrayal in such a way that if a true partner of the person involved notices, the other becomes disappointed, heart-broken, and even separated.

It leads to change in the population charts by falling birth rate of the nation because, most of the perpetrators of sexual immorality do not encourage marriage institution, pregnancy and consequent child birth, rather, they resort to contraceptives and fertility control or abortion where conception becomes accidentally inevitable.

It also degenerate into terminal illnesses causing early demise such as HIV/AIDS, chronic hepatitis and other deadly sexual infections.

MEASURES OF PREVENTION, SOLUTIONS AND WAY FORWARD:

Sexual immorality, like other social and legal anomalies can be amenable to preventive measures. Constituted authorities and both the victims or culprits of sexual immoralities (students, lecturers and administrative staff) and the society at large are stakeholders in combating its damning scourge. Some of these notable solutions are found in the following:-

PARENTS/GUARDIANS' STAKE:-

As earlier pointed out in this article, charity is said to begin at home. Parents and guardians should guard and guide their wards by example of good morals. An unequalled moral home training is therefore needed from all Nigerian homes, poor or rich, in cities and villages, so as to have a generation of morally sound breed of youths to occupy our tertiary institutions free of sexual immoralities. This is only tenable when the institution of marriage is encouraged and strengthened without attendant hike in cost marital co-habitation. Parents are to also complement, if not initiate, the guidance of good morals by regulating and monitoring the films, television and satellite stations their wards watch at homes so as to boycott those audio visual media through which wrong values are traded across cultures and nations.

THE RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND CLERGYMEN'S STAKE:-

Role of religious leaders and clergymen in curtailing the menace of sexual immorality among our higher institutions' youths is almost indispensable in this regard. The clerics in our mosques and men of God at various churches and other places of worship should direct their preaching concentrations on the infidelity and eternal wraths associated with perpetrators of sexual immorality being one of the heinous sins considered by both religions. These teachings and sermons should equally be extended to all Nigerian homes, schools and places of public gatherings such as markets and ceremony centers.

GOVERNMENT STAKE:-

Our governments, particularly the Federal and States governments that operate and maintain tertiary institutions should make and strengthened regulations on codes of conducts and disciplinary measures that specifically cater for prohibition and sanctions of indecent dressing and other incidents leading to identified instances of sexual immoralities.

Approved private institutions that operate within the Federal or states spheres are to be compelled to also extend the tempos, otherwise, they risk the consequences of losing their licenses, thereby leading to the ultimate shutting down of the institutions in question. Governments at all levels have to provide enough hostel accommodations and make living inside schools a necessity to all students.

Other philanthropists and wealthy men can also complement this giant stride by building hostels, even if for profit making purpose. This will prevent instances of sexual immoralities among students who leave off campuses and turn their rooms to brothel by not only lecturers and their male student colleagues, but live as casual sex workers with other men for money.

SCHOOL AUTHORITIES' STAKE:-

To complement the Governments' efforts, Governing Boards of tertiary institutions must also adopt comprehensive policies aimed at eradicating sexual immoralities on campuses and setup mechanisms for reporting, investigating and prosecuting the culprits involved. The laws against sexual immorality be strengthened with stiff punishment and the school authorities must enforce such laws because, without enforcement, laws are ineffectual.

The Dress Code Regulation currently employed by almost all the tertiary institutions is commendable. The regulations must however be observed more, stating clearly in the Schools' students' Hand Books, rules, sanctions and their implementation strategies. To this end, instances of overtures leading to sexual immorality where both lecturers and students (who volunteer themselves for sex to the lecturers) are indicted, they must both be dealt with. Lecturers have to be made to also persistently send out of lecture rooms every students that dress indecently. So also, the schools security personnel and administrative officials must serve as watch dogs in ensuring modesty and chastity in students' dressing; and it should be extended to any person that mingles around the school environment indecently.

THE MASS MEDIA STAKE:-

The mass media being part and parcel and one of the most viable agents of socialization in the present day world that include radio, television, magazine, newspaper and other online social media links, should as a matter of responsibility, discourage indecent dressing and prevent pornographic scenes in their publications, sensual advertisements and transmission of obscene fashion shows as well as unregulated music; and rather promote values that can help change the beliefs of our youths from immoralities to the sanctity of chastity. The mass media should help expose people of all caliber involved in cases of sexual immoralities. This can also make their likes refrain, at least for fear of unnecessary publicity and shaming.

NGOs AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS' STAKE:-

One of the measures in combating sexual immoralities in our higher institutions is embarking on a meaningful and continuous campaigns by orientation agencies, humanitarians and activists by enlightening the culprits involved, the constituted authorities and the generality of our youths in educational institutions of learning on the dangers inherent in the sexually immoral living. These organizations should liaise with the school authorities to create platforms for lecturers to be reminded of their responsibilities to themselves, their students and the society.

Human rights advocates and lawyers on pro bono (free basis) have to ensure that victims of sexual immoralities get the required legal remedies while the culprits are brought to justice, by pursuing their cases to the logical

conclusions against all odds. This will reduce immensely, the cases of rape, sexual assaults and harassments, because, they will serve as deterrent to prospective criminals with similar motives.

THE LARGER SOCIETY'S STAKE:-

All Nigeria's community leaders and persons are stakeholders in preventing immoralities as the menace is not perpetrated on the moon. It is undisputable that there must be other persons around areas where the sexual immorality transpires – ranging from offices, houses, hotel rooms, and all nooks and corners of our societies. The idea that “change begins with me” should be employed and adhered to, by all and sundry, then a changed person can guide and direct others unto the right path of moral living and prevent the occurrence of sexual immorality. No single individual should therefore see an act of sexual deviation and decide to remain indifferent or stand on the fence merely because it does not affect him or her directly or his/her sister, brother, daughter, mother or immediate relative. The fight against sexual immorality should be fought as a collective one and none should be left out.

CONCLUSION:

Today's Nigerian higher institutions of learning has become very subversive and tenacious with decaying moral values, particularly by the explosion of sexual immorality. As a matter of fact, the situation has become so unfortunate that, female students on campus in our higher institutions have turned the school environment to trading ground for bargaining their bodies under the guise of schooling while the lecturers and other administrative staff betray their trusts and abuse their fiduciary positions for illicit sexualities. This counteracts our national and religious laws as well as culture and traditional heritage that design moral ways of living and provide healthy and divine aides for protection of the society and individual from acts of sexual deviations.

Through prohibitions, rulings and recommendations, the sacred union of marriage is further protected, and its importance is emphasized as the essential legal unit which leads to healthy families, communities and nations. As intellectuals, so long as it always remains our proclamation that education means intelligence and attainment of wisdom, then we should understand that morality means character. And intelligence and wisdom plus character is

the goal of true education. It goes without saying that education solely without moral inclination is like a ship without compass.

Finally, Nigerian Governments at all levels, school authorities, religious and clergymen as well as community leaders, as stakeholders, must singly and collectively join hands on deck in curbing the menace of sexual immorality so that we live a life of sanity with morality as our society's co-values.

RECOMMENDATIONS:-

1. Parents and guardians should first exhibit by doing, good moral attitudes, and train their wards by inculcating in them the right morals so that they will not depart from it as they grow up.
2. There should be more emphasis on religious education at all levels from primary to tertiary institutions, thereby discouraging inappropriate sexual habits for students to begin to work in the path of moral rectitude.
3. Government should encourage and ensure proper education of women and men on how to control their sexual urge and emphasize their roles in nation-building.
4. Our governments at all levels should also provide job opportunities so that our youths go for lawful ways of meeting their sexual satisfactions and the ladies that resort to prostitution as a result of poverty and unemployment will stop it.
5. Sells of hand outs and all other financial interactions must be proscribed and monitored among lecturers and students; and results grading system by schools should also be subjected to oversight, in such a way that no individual lecturer reserves a final say over same.
6. The mass media should expose the names of all those caught fornicating or committing adultery in order to lampoon them and serve as deterrent to others.
7. Self-discipline should be advocated by all across all the communities through community policing and all media outlets so that sanity will be restored in the society.

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