

**INDECENT DRESSING AMONG PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES' STUDENTS IN SOUTH EAST,
NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.**

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated indecent dressing in public universities in South East Nigeria: Implications for Educational Development. Descriptive survey design was adopted for this study. The study made use of three research objectives, three research questions, and also three hypotheses. The study was anchored on social learning theory. Sample size for the study was four (400) students, gotten from the total population of 188485 students, with the use of Taro Yamane formula due to the large population. A self prepared instrument titled INDECENT DRESSING AMONG PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES' STUDENTS IN SOUTH EAST NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (IDAPUSSEIED) was used to elicit information from the respondents. The reliability coefficient was 0.71. Findings showed among others that, types of indecent dressing include wearing of mini skirt, tight trousers, bathroom slippers, transparent dresses, clothing with attached symbol of sex, cult, death, violence, drug, alcohol among others. The study also showed that factors contributing to indecent dressing include; poor parenting, negative influence of the internet, peer pressure, the society and fading values. The study still showed that effects of indecent dressing include; disruption in teaching and learning, rape, ritual murder among others. The study therefore recommended that, there should be reinstitution of decent dress code which will be the proper dress code for all students, disciplinary measures for violators, emphasis on value/moral education in schools and professionalism of lecturers.

INTRODUCTION

Universities have long been believed to be institutions where people go to get their post-secondary education, thereby acquiring intellectual, practical virtuous learning and be refined in learning and character. This seems to be one of the reasons why universities groom their students both in character and learning. However, in Nigeria today, this believe seems not to be enjoying a solid stand as some students, particularly some of them who attend public universities in South Eastern Nigeria seem to have other agenda. Majority of these students focus more on appearance than intellectual excellence. What is worse is that what they consider fashion represents narcissism and vulgarity. They appear to have developed an addiction to dressing indecently to the point that they do so without regret. This attitude aids in demonstrating the high level of moral degradation in our public universities.

During my under graduate days in Imo State University, Owerri, a female student was raped by some suspected group of cult members due to the way she dressed. This student, who liked dressing indecently, was cautioned severally by some of her friends and roommates, but she refused to listen to those words of wisdom. So, on that fateful day, on her way to school, she was caught and raped mercilessly. She later found herself in the hospital. That experience made her drop out of school (Imo State University) and we never saw her again.

Another incident is the case of my course mate in IMSU who was coming to school to write one of his final year examinations. He wore crazy jeans and his hairs were unkempt. Due to how indecently he dressed, some police men who were chasing and arresting some alleged cult members in the school premises on that day, saw him, mistook him to be one of the cult members, arrested and detained him in their cell for one week before his innocence was proven. That incident made him not to sit for some of his final year examination. He had spill over and never graduated with us (his course mates).

Indecent dressing presents a disturbing threat to the educational development in Nigeria as it rears its ugly head in our environment as well as intellectual advancement of the future leaders of our dear country. It has caused so many problems in the Nigerian university system in general and in Public Universities in South East in particular. They have become subjects of symposium, conferences and workshops among academic scholars.

Statement of Problem:

It is becoming clearer that students in public universities in South East, Nigeria have continued to dress indecently. According to Auwal (2015), these indecent dressing patterns have a high likelihood of having a negative effect on educational development because, they divert student's attention during lectures and may even cause male lecturers in particular not to deliver their lectures effectively and efficiently when they focus on observing such provocative outfits. As it emerges in an environment designed for character building, development, skill acquisition and intellectual advancement of the nation's future leaders, indecent dressing sexual harassment in our public universities pose a worrying threat to educational development. The students are unable to reach their full intellectual, emotional and academic potential because of it. Most students these days spend lots of money on pointless outfits than they do on their academic work. They patronize night clubs, brothels and hotels where they can have what they refer to as fun at the expense of their studies.

Research on indecent dressing in our public universities seems to have been under investigated and largely played down on, by the society. Indecent dressing is now seen as a norm in most public universities with denial and dismissal employed by the public to hide the reality on ground. Due to how quickly fashion is evolving, there are so many different dressing styles available nowadays. There is barely any higher institution of learning in Nigeria that is not plagued by this sickening issue. The large gap between policy design and implementation, which is typical of most Nigerian administrators' problem, has not helped matters. There is still dearth of information on the implications of indecent dressing in public universities for educational development in South East, Nigeria. This study therefore seeks to fill this gap by analyzing Indecent Dressing among Public University Students in South East, Nigeria and its Implications for Educational Development.

Aim and Objectives of the Study.

The aim of the study is to investigate indecent dressing among public universities' students in South East Nigeria and its effects on educational development.

In particular, it is set to:

- (i) examine the factors contributing to indecent dressing among public university students in South East, Nigeria.
- (ii) determine whether indecent dressing among public university students in South East, Nigeria has any effect on their academic development.
- (iii) put forth feasible measures to lessen the occurrence of this lewd behavior of indecent dressing among public university students in South East, Nigeria.

Research Questions

The following research questions guided the study:

- (i) What are the factors contributing to indecent dressing among public university students in South East, Nigeria?
- (ii) What are the effects of indecent dressing among public university students in South East, Nigeria on their academic development?
- (iii) What are the possible ways of curbing indecent dressing among public university students in South East Nigeria?

Hypotheses:

The hypotheses are stated as follow:

1: There is no significant difference in the mean scores of male and female students with regards to factors contributing to indecent dressing among public university students in South East, Nigeria.

2: There is no significant difference in the mean scores of male and female students with regards to the effects of indecent dressing among public university students in South East, Nigeria on educational development.

3 There is no significant difference in the mean scores of male and female students with regards to the ways of curbing indecent dressing among public university students in South East, Nigeria.

Conceptual Framework

The concept of Indecent Dressing:

Indecent Dressing is dressing that is typically insulting or against socially accepted standards or convention. This type of dressing is inappropriate, morally offensive or provocative and unacceptable to the society. It is also referred to as a deliberate exposure of one's body to the public. Indecent dressing is practiced by both male and female.

Egwim (2010) defined indecent dressing as the attitude of a person who clothes to display the body parts like the breast, buttock or even the under pants, especially, those of the women that should be covered. Indecent dressing is any style of clothing that the society disapproves of. These garments designs are immoral and expose the high level of moral degradation in contemporary society.

According to Owojaije and Afolabi (2013) dressing is the act of putting on clothing to hide our human nakedness, so any method of dressing that falls short of the primary goal of dressing is indecent dressing. Kwanuba, *etal* (2020) defined indecent dressing as inappropriate and provocative ways of dressing in relation to the students' community or culture. According to Oluwadare, *etal* (2020) indecent dressing includes any style of clothing that does not adhere to the socially accepted dress code in the specific community of reference.

Sadly, Ako and Igbo (2013) observed that indecent dressing is common in Nigeria's tertiary institutions. For instance, some female students dress in pants and very short clothes that, while squatting or bending, over reveal their underwear or even sensitive parts of their bodies.

Forms of Indecent Dressing:

The wearing of various forms of indecent dressing by university students to lectures and other social events on and off campus has been documented in literature. Anku, *et al.* (2018) listed halter-tops and bare midriffs, thigh under wear appearing above ultra-low-cut trousers, bum shorts, mini skirt and gowns, sagging of pants by both males and females and colorful bras gleaming through sheer shirts among the forms of indecent dressing. Yohonna, *etal* (2020) noted that the dresses that university students wear to display the vital or delicate body parts include: skimpy, tight fitting and transparent attire, shoulder off, short skirt, clothing with a slit over above the knees, jeans especially, crazy jeans, and T-shirts with immoral slogans. Sola (2018) noted that the manner of indecent dressing or appearance include: singlet, spaghetti blouses or gowns, low neck blouses that expose the breast, skirts with slit above the knees, transparent dresses, clothing printed with offensive or obscene wordings, revealing attires, mini- skirts, wearing of bangles on the ankle or wearing of earring on the nose.

Male students are not permitted to wear underwear on campus, shirts or other clothing that exposes the armpit, when not necessary. Short knickers that are above the knee, head sashes, earrings, crazy jeans, T-shirts with or polo with immoral slogan, caftan worn without pant, beads

and hairs that are long, bushy plaiting, Jerry curls, permed hairs and dread locks. Some of the dressing indicated above may not be considered indecent when worn in certain situations but it is not permitted to wear them on school grounds.

Factors that Influence Indecent Dressing in School:

According to Obets, *etal*/ (2015), who examined the factors influencing female students' indecent dressing pattern, dress patterns are heavily influenced by imitating western dress style, film actresses and current fashion trends, peer pressure, social group pressure, mass media, eroding moral values, and demonic influence as well as the high rate of moral decadence in the society (corruption and high rate of indiscipline among leaders and the led) and poor parenting.

Effects of Indecent Dressing among Public University Students in Imo State on their Academic Performance:

Indecent dressing has many negative effects on the academic performance of public university students. Indecent dressing makes a person more susceptible to risky sexual behaviors such as rape and sexual harassment, HIV/AIDS infection, prostitution, ritual Slaughter, unwanted pregnancy and more. Okafor and Uwalaka (2021) asserted that this unholy way of dressing has unfavorable effects on the students like ; contraction of HIV/AIDS and other venereal diseases/infection, armed robbery, lying, subpar academic performance and prostitution. Other effects according to Oloranda (2022) others include; the decreased productivity of male lecturers, diversion, lack of academic attention, sexual harassment, cultism, loss of integrity and subpar academic performance.

The majority of public university students who dress indecently get distracted in their academic affairs. These students become more concerned with how they appear than their academic performance. Instead of investing their time and money in their academic work, they are more concerned with how to look provocative, sexy and how they will dress to kill. They prefer to spend their money on dressing indecently to buying books and other materials they need for their study. Some of them prefer dressing indecently to lecturers' offices with bad intention of seducing the lecturers and getting cheap favor from them to attending lectures, workshops and seminars that will equip them academically to be able to perform well and fit in properly where ever they may find themselves.

Indecent dressing of students to lectures can influence how lecturers deliver their lectures. It can cause a lecturer to lose focus on what he or she is teaching and end up not impacting efficiently and effectively the right knowledge to the students. This affects the academic performance of students because one cannot give what he or she does not have. When students are not well taught, they will not perform well academically, except on rare occasions, where they serious ones go extra miles to consults text books, internet and even do serious group reading to help themselves.

Due to some students inviting and appealing attire, some lecturers may succumb to an unethical sexual life. This most times leads both the lecturers and the students into troubles they would have avoided. They students or the lecturers may end up contracting deadly infections, such students stand the risk of becoming pregnant, and being suspended or expelled when exposed which is capable of ending such student's dream of becoming graduates. Such lectures may end up being sacked from work. This is also capable of tarn aging the good image of universities where such cases exist if not properly handled. This issue of indecent dressing also tarnages the image of our educational sector.

Most students who dress indecently are distracted from their academics. This is so because indecent dressing attracts unnecessary attention from same sex and opposite sex which might result to rape or sexual harassment which can affect the victim psychologically, hinders him or her

from concentrating in class and interfere in with the student's academic progress or even makes him or her to drop out of school.

Most times, students who dress indecently on campus pay for crime perpetrated by other students. Some of them end up being arrested and detained in police cell for days, months as the case may be while serious academic work will be going on in school. This is capable of making some of them not graduating with their course mates. Some may even dropout completely. Some Public University students have been murdered for ritual purpose as a result of indecent dressing. Many of these young students steal engage in arm robbery and event using up their school fees in order to fit into the trend of event and appear modern.

Some of these students may not engage in prostitution, theft, or armed robbery due to their upbringing but may engage in lying (the lesser sin), in order to get the money, they want from their parent to stay afloat and in the know. Many of them struggle with carry over which lead to their staying in school longer than necessary and resulting to a very low grade at graduation or at worst not graduating at all.

Theoretical Framework:

This study is anchored on social learning theory. Social learning theory was propounded by Albert Bandura from the work of Miller and Dollard in 1941. The theory posits that people pick up knowledge from one another through modeling, imitation and observation. To him, people learn through seeing others behavior, attitude and outcome. Through these observations, one can develop an understanding of how new behaviors are carried out, and this coded information later on can be as a guide for action. This theory states that environmental, behavioral and cognitive variables interact continuously to shape human behavior. It is a theory of learning and social behavior that contends that people learn new behaviors by mimicking and observing others around them. It is commonly referred to as the social cognitive theory and it holds that human mental process are crucial to comprehending personality and that people learn by observing what others do. In relating this theory to the study, students who dress indecently, learn the behavior from their peers, most movie stars through observation, imitation and modeling.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a descriptive survey design. The population of the study was made up of 188,485 students from all the public universities in South East, Nigeria.

It includes: Federal University Owerri; 23,120 students (males 16,765 and females 6,355), Nnamdi Azikiwe University; 29,970 students (males 14,165 and females 15,805) UNN; 29,903 (male 15,241 and female 14,662), MOUA; 19,366 (male 10,741 and female 8,625), AEU; 8,555 (male 4,312 and female 4,243), IMSU; 22,154 (male 9,567 and female 12,587), ABSU 11,128 (male 6,002 and female 5,126), ESUST; 16,212 (male 8,720 and female 7,492), EBSU; 14,726 (male 7,120 and female 7,606), COOU; 13,115 (male 6,488 and female 6,627), EPU; 236 (male 125 and female 111). (Source: Federal Ministry of Education, Abuja, Nigeria, 2023).

This study employed a sample size of 400 students. It was gotten from the total population above with the use of Taro Yamane Formula. Taro Yamane Formula ($n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$) was used due to the large population. Taro Yamane Formula is a statistical formula for calculating the sample size in relation to the population under study, so that inferences and conclusions reached after the survey will be generalized to the entire population from which the sample is gotten. The instrument employed for the collection of data was questionnaire tagged "Indecent Dressing among Public University Students in South East, Nigeria: Implications for Academic Development. (IDPUISEIFED).

The validity of this instrument was carried out by the researcher's supervisor and two other experts from Department of Educational Foundations. The reliability was determined through the test-retest method and a correlation of 0.71 was obtained. This was considered adequate for the study. 400 copies of the instrument were administered and retrieved on the spot by the researcher and two other research assistants. However, in the end, only 380 copies of questionnaire were properly filled, representing 95%, while 20 (5%) were poorly filled. Hence, 380 copies of questionnaire duly filled were used for analysis

Method of Data Analysis:

The data collected from the respondents were properly organized in tables and analyzed using SPSS statistics, mean ($\bar{x}$) and standard deviation (SD) with the rank order to answer the research questions while Z-test was used to test the hypotheses.

Results and Discussion.

The 380 copies of the questionnaire representing 95% were thus used in this study to analyze the data.

Questionnaire distributed	Questionnaire returned and used	%
400	380	95

Analysis of Data

Objective one: Identify the factors contributing to indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria.

Table 1: Mean scores and standard deviation of respondents on the factors contributing to indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria.

S/N	Items	Male students (180)		Female students (200)		Mean Set $\left(\frac{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2}{2}\right)$	Decision
		$\bar{x}$	SD	$\bar{x}$	SD		
1	One of the factors causing indecent dressing is poor parenting	3.0	1.0	3.2	0.9	3.1	Agree
2	Another factor is negative influence of internet	3.4	0.9	3.2	0.9	3.3	Agree
3	Peer pressure is one of the factors contributing to indecent dressing	3.4	0.9	3.2	0.8	3.3	Agree
4	Another factor is the society.	3.3	0.9	3.3	0.9	3.3	Agree
5	Another factor is fading values	3.3	0.8	3.1	0.8	3.2	Agree
		3.3	0.8	3.2	0.9	3.3	Agree

Source: Authors Computation, 2024

Data on Table 1. present the mean and standard deviation scores of male and female students with regard to the factors contributing to indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria. Their mean scores revealed that all the respondents agreed to items 1-5 with mean scores of 3.1, 3.3, 3.3, 3.3 and 3.2, resulting to a cumulative mean score of 3.3.

This implies that the aggregate mean scores of 3.3 is greater than the criterion mean of 2.5 while the mean score of 3.3 for male students and 3.2 for female students construe that the respondents accept the items on the table.

Objective 2: Determine whether indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria has any effect on academic development.

Table 2: Mean scores and standard deviation of respondents on the effect of indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria.

S/N	Items	Male Students (200)		Female students (180)		Mean Set $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)$	Decision
		$\bar{x}$	SD	$\bar{x}$	SD		
1	One of the effects of indecent dressing is disruption in teaching.	3.3	0.9	3.2	0.8	3.3	Agree
2	Another effect of indecent dressing is low academic performance on the students' part.	3.3	0.7	3.4	0.8	3.3	Agree
3	Another effect of indecent dressing is rape.	3.0	0.9	3.3	0.8	3.3	Agree
4	Another effect of indecent dressing is ritual murder.	3.3	0.7	3.2	0.9	3.3	Agree
5	Another effect of indecent dressing is unwanted pregnancy	3.3	0.9	3.3	0.8	3.3	Agree
Aggregate mean scores & SD		3.3	0.8	3.3	0.8	3.3	Agree

Source: Authors Computation, 2024

Data on Table 2 present the mean and standard deviation scores of male and female students with regard to the effect of indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria. Their mean scores revealed that all the respondents agreed to items 1-5 with mean scores of 3.3, 3.3, 3.3, 3.3 and 3.3, resulting to a cumulative mean score of 3.3.

This implies that the aggregate mean scores of 3.3 is greater than the criterion mean of 2.5 while the mean score of 3.3 for male students and 3.3 for female students construe that the respondents accept the items on the table.

Objective Three: Put forth feasible measures to lessen the occurrences of lewd behavior of indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria.

Table 3: Mean scores and standard deviation of respondents on the measures to lessen the occurrences of lewd behavior of indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria.

S/N	Items	Male students (180)		Female students (200)		Mean Set $\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)$	Decision
		$\bar{x}$	SD	$\bar{x}$	SD		
1	A major way of curbing indecent dressing in schools is having dress codes.	3.0	1.0	3.2	0.9	3.1	Agree
2	Another way of curbing indecent dressing in schools in meting penalties to violators of dressing codes.	3.4	0.9	3.2	0.9	3.3	Agree
3	Another way of curbing indecent dressing is proper parenting.	3.4	0.9	3.2	0.8	3.3	Agree
4	Another way of curbing indecent dressing is moral education in schools.	3.3	0.9	3.3	0.9	3.3	Agree

5	Another way of curbing indecent dressing is moderating what people watch on television and internet.	3.3	0.8	3.1	0.8	3.2	Agree
		3.3	0.8	3.2	0.9	3.3	Agree

Source: Authors Computation, 2024

Data on Table 3 present the mean and standard deviation scores of male and female students with regard to measures to lessen the occurrences of lewd behavior of indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria. Their mean scores revealed that all the respondents agreed to items 1-5 with mean scores of 3.1, 3.3, 3.3, 3.3 and 3.2, resulting to a cumulative mean score of 3.3.

This connotes that the aggregate mean scores of 3.3 is greater than the criterion mean of 2.5 while the mean score of 3.3 for male students and 3.2 for female students construe that the respondents accept the items on the table.

Test of Hypotheses

Ho₁: There is no significant difference on the mean scores of male and female students with regard to the factors contributing to indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria.

Table4: Summary of the analysis of z-test indicating the factors contributing to indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria.

Category	N	Mean $\bar{x}$	SD	Df	z-calculated Value	p-value	Decision
Male students	180	3.3	0.8	378	13.888	.000	AG
Female students	200	3.2	0.9				

Data on Table 4 indicate the summary of the analysis of z-test showing the factors contributing to indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria. The analysis presented in the table above showed that, the z-calculated value of 13.888 with a p-value of .000 at 378 degree of freedom is far more than the threshold value of 0.05 level of significance. This implies that both male and female students significantly agreed on the causes of indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria. This connotes that the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean scores of male and female students with regard to the causes of indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria is accepted.

Ho₂: There is no significant difference on the mean scores of male and female students with regard to the effect of indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria.

Table 5: Summary of the analysis of z-test indicating the effect of indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria.

Category	N	Mean	SD	Df	z-calculated Value	p-value	Decision
Male students	180	3.3	0.8	378	14.427	.000	AG
Female students	200	3.3	0.8				

Data on Table 5 show the summary of the analysis of z-test indicating the effect of indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria. The analysis presented in

the table above showed that, the z-calculated value of 14.427 with a p-value of .000 at 378 degree of freedom is far more than the threshold value of 0.05 level of significance. This implies that both male and female students significantly agreed on the effect of indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria. This means that the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean scores of male and female students with regard to the effect of indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria is accepted. **Ho₆:** There is no significant difference on the mean scores of male and female students with regard to the ways of curbing indecent dressing students among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria.

Table 6: Summary of the analysis of z-test indicating the ways of curbing indecent dressing students and sexual harassment among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria.

Category	N	Mean $\bar{x}$	SD	Df	z-calculated Value	p-value	Decision
Male students	180	3.3	0.8	378	13.888	.000	AG
Female students	200	3.2	0.9				

Data on Table 6 indicate the summary of the analysis of z-test showing the ways of curbing indecent dressing student among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria. The analysis presented in the table above showed that, the z-calculated value of 13.888 with a p-value of .000 at 378 degree of freedom is far more than the threshold value of 0.05 level of significance. This implies that both male and female students significantly agreed on the ways of curbing indecent dressing students and sexual harassment among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria. This connotes that the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean scores of male and female teachers with regard to the ways of curbing indecent dressing students among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria is accepted.

Discussion of findings

Factors contributing to indecent dressing

Inference from the z-test statistics on the factors contributing to indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria reviewed that both the male and female students agreed that these factors include poor parenting, negative influence of internet, peer pressure, the society and fading values. The positive agreement among the respondents is statistically significant It is very obvious that the role of parenting is important in one's dressing pattern. It is the same with other factors outlined. There have been corroboration with Obeta and Oli (2017) who pointed out these factors are the causes of indecent dressing in schools. They equally averred that some of these culprits may think that what they are doing is right until they are corrected.

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Effect of indecent dressing

Inference from the z-test statistics on the effect of indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria indicate that both the male and female students agreed that the effect of indecent dressing in schools include disruption in teaching, low academic performance on the parts of students, rape, ritual murder and unwanted pregnancy among others. This show that putting on indecent dressing comes with high cost. The culprits are exposed to a lot of dangers both within the school and in the environment. In the opinion of scholars such as Obilo and Okujo (2013) and Ibrahim (2013), indecent dressing can lead to loss of concentration in

the class thus, affecting the students' academic performance. It can also make them suffer from crimes committed by other violators in the school which they might not have participated in.

Ways of curbing indecent dressing

Inference from the z-test statistics on the ways of curbing indecent dressing among students in public universities in South Eastern Nigeria implies that both male and female respondents averred that such ways include having dressing codes in schools, meting out penalties on violators of dress codes, proper parenting, moral education in schools and moderating what people watch on television and internet. This shows that indecent dressing in public universities can be managed. In line with this, scholars such as, Omonijo and Nnedum (2012) and Ejila (2014) suggested that institutors of learning should strengthen their dress code and mete out punishment to violators in order to instill discipline among learners.

CONCLUSIONS

Indecent dressing has eaten deep in public tertiary institutions and this is affecting the academic standards of these institutions of learning as well as the students' academic performance. From the students who are exposed to a lot of dangers such as sexual harassment, kidnapping, rape, among others, to the lecturers who can be easily distracted when teaching, indecent dressing has no major benefits but destructive tendencies. It is very surprising and alarming that indecent dressing is on the increase in these instituting of learning for many reasons. Also, it is obvious that dress codes have been relaxed or ignored in schools, that is why students now have the boldness to dress as they like. The more painful scenario is that the more this "error" is ignored or treated with levity 'in' schools, there will be more moral decadence, poor academic results; hence poor graduates as well as a values-weak society where anything thrives and the bad / corrupt / wicked are celebrated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are thus recommended;

1. Re-institution of proper dress codes for all students.
2. Disciplinary measures for violators
3. Emphasis of values / moral education in schools.
4. Professionalism of lecturers.
5. Dismissal of lecturers found to be involved in sexual harassment.
6. Incentives for best behaved students.
7. Proper reorientation of parents toward dressing patterns.
8. Creating awareness in the school and society in extension on the dangers of indecent dressing.

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