

**SEX FOR SUSTENANCE; AN EXPLORATION OF PAWNING SELF FOR  
SURVIVAL AMONG FEMALE UNDERGRADUATES IN SELECTED  
UNIVERSITIES IN EKITI STATE**

**SAMUEL OLUWATOBI EMMANUEL**

**MATRIC NUMBER: SOC/14/2096**

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**BY**

**SAMUEL OLUWATOBI EMMANUEL**

**MATRIC NUMBER: SOC/14/2096**

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, FACULTY  
OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE EKITI, EKITI STATE**

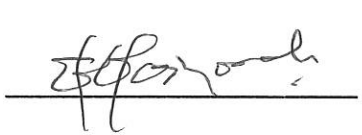
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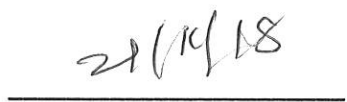
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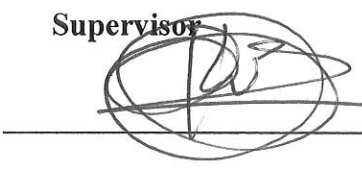
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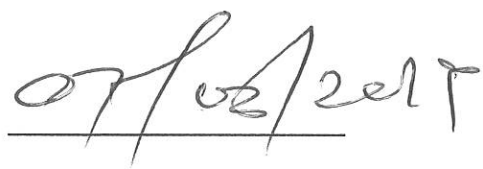
**Prof. O.O Fazoranti**



**DATE**

**Supervisor**  


**Dr. Kolawole Taiwo**



**DATE**

**Head of Department of Sociology**

**Federal University Oye-Ekiti**

\_\_\_\_\_

**External Examiner**

\_\_\_\_\_

**DATE**

## **DEDICATION**

This project work is dedicated to Almighty God who has seen me through with this project work in all the good and hard times I have experienced in the course of carrying out this research work. I also want to dedicate this work to my parents, my loving mother and to the family of Olatunji.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Above all, I give thanks to Almighty God, who gave me the grace, strength and enablement to complete this work. He is the reason why I am still alive, the backbone of my life, the beginning and the end, the all sufficient one and whom I give all my dedications and adorations to.

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## ABSTRACT

The issue of pawning self for sustenance has been a major concern for social analysts, law enforcement agencies across the country. It is pertinent to note that the major victims are ladies who indulge in sex for pecuniary benefits or as an alternative to money not received from home. The major objective of this research is to discover the find the causes, the extent and implications of pawning self for survival among undergraduates, using two universities in Ekiti state namely Federal University Oye-Ekiti and Ekiti state university as case studies. Data collection was solely based on primary means through the use of questionnaire administered to [200] students from both Federal University Oye-Ekiti and Ekiti state University. Accidental sampling technique was adopted so as to aid easy accessibility. Data generated from the data collection through questionnaire was analyzed and interpreted quantitatively to bring out required results. Furthermore, from the results, majority gave reasons and opinions such as neglect by parents, peer influence etc, on the issue of students indulging in sex for their sustenance in school and also proffers solutions which would be beneficial to all and sundry. In conclusion, based on the results of the hypothesis testing, there is a significant relationship between father's income and means of sustenance of students due to the fact that the amount your parents own may influence the level of pawning for other means to survive. The study also gave other areas students can look into or paying attention to instead of pawning self for self sustenance.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background to the study**

Prostitution has become rampant in our society today among growing teens and youths. These young people see selling of their bodies used as the fastest way of getting income for their keeps. In the past those engaged in prostitution used to be women of low self esteem, joblessness and strangers in a community that were selling their bodies. However, today men have joined the trade of selling their bodies for different reasons including drugs, jobs or contracts and also good grades in exams. This is because sex consumers include politicians, bosses in offices, lecturers who find pleasure in exploiting the lower class by offering mouth-watering opportunities in exchange for sex. (Alufohai, 2007). She further stated that some of the causes of prostitution are high level of poverty due to unemployment rate in the society, bribery and corruption. Family expectations and other problems are factors why men and women get involved in prostitution. Women most especially are pressured into the business to be able to cater for family and siblings education.

The word prostitution is the act or practice of providing sexual services to another person in return for payment. The person who receives payment for sexual services is called a prostitute and the person who receives such services is known by a multitude of terms including “John” prostitution is one of the branches of sex industry. The legal status of prostitution varies from country to country, from being a punishable crime to a regulated profession. Estimates place the annual revenue generated from the global prostitution industry to be over 100 billion. Prostitution is sometimes referred to as “the world’s oldest profession. Prostitution occurs in a variety of forms. Brothels are establishments specifically dedicated to prostitution. In escort

prostitution, the act may take place at the customers' residence or hotel room (referred to as out-call) or at the escort' residence (called in-call). Another form is street prostitution. Sex tourism refers to traveling, typically from developed to under-developed nations of one type of human trafficking is defined as using coercion or force to transport an unwilling person into prostitution or other sexual exploitation.

Prostitution leads to the spread of STDs (sexually transmitted diseases), AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), HPV (human papiloma virus), herpes amongst others. Some women suffer trauma and pelvic pains, in most cases these women are subjected to drinking and smoking to ease off the pain and this habit could cause cancer which puts their lives in more jeopardy and increases mortality rate of the country. (Alufohai, 2007)

According to Alfred Obiora Uzokwe (2008) Prostitution is said to be one of the oldest professions in the world. It is alluded to in the Bible and ancient civilizations, like Rome and Greece, had to contend with it. In spite of the penalties entrenched in the laws of most nations, against this illicit trade, it still flourishes. In most cases, though, those who engage in the trade are independent women, old enough to make decisions for themselves and willing to bear attendant repercussions. What happens, however, when prostitution becomes a pastime for young girls still dependent on their parents for subsistence? More specifically, what happens when the act of prostitution shifts from the cigarette smoke-filled rooms of brothels and the dark alleyways of major cities, to the esteemed halls of citadels of higher learning? Essentially, some of our young girls, sent to universities to acquire knowledge and become productive citizens in the nation, have found a vocation in prostitution.

According to Punch Online (June 10, 2008) they now ply the trade right inside the university campuses. By day, they masquerade as students, attending classes and going to the

libraries like other students but by night, they shed their academic garbs and don that of the oldest profession in the world. The Punch Online story sent cold chills down one's spine and one is certain that when parents of young girls in Nigerian universities read this story, they will find themselves scampering after their children to ask some poignant questions. It goes without saying that every aspect of this news is bad for the universities as well as for the nation. Our female undergraduates are not only exposing themselves to danger, they are also mortgaging their future on the altar of quick money and instant sensual gratification. Furthermore, Nigerian universities that used to be the source of pride to those of us that passed through them, no longer bear any resemblance to the institutions we once knew. Standard of education has fallen; armed robbers and cultists have moved in and now the campuses are deluged by students-turned prostitutes. With this view above, we would be looking at prostitution as a tool by which university undergraduates tend to survive, seeing it as a means of sustenance for themselves and for which they can satisfy their wants and needs in school.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Statistically, prostitution has been an alarming problem to the human society. Prostitution is a form of violence against women; it is violation of human rights. Prostitution has created a kind of means whereby youth and students of nowadays see it as a means to survive. Many girls in higher institution today has termed the word Prostitution to be a profession or as a part-time job even though it is being practiced mostly at night.

The issue of sex for sustenance has gradually been seen as a norm, in fact it is even been seen as a major concern, the rate at which students survive in school is something to be discussed on, especially the ladies who now see prostitution as a way of livelihood to live on campus and to also progress in their studies as a result of them having affairs with their lecturers. We have

often seen the situation of girls who through peer influence indulge in sex as a matter of fact when they see the expensive lives their friends are living and it is a pity to see that many girls today lose their virginity in place of money, some are even been used and dumped and later die as a result of them been used as ritual by senators or big men in the society.

Furthermore, this issue for pawning self for survival has also been a major concern for parents, who as a result of the fact that some parents are not economically stable to cater for the needs of their children makes them indulge in this sexual acts to foot their bills. Some parents do not even know the kind of children they have again due to the expensive life they live in campus in sustaining themselves.

In addition, the issue of prostitution has really painted a new picture for sustenance for the ladies in the society, it is now seen as a norm that as long as one is beautiful and endowed, you can cater for your needs and also sustain yourself. So conclusively, the issue of pawning self for survival has to be studied so as through this, research, solutions to the issue of prostitution can be brought out which would be beneficial to the victims themselves, their parents and the society at large.

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

The main objectives of this study is to explore pawning self for survival among female undergraduates in selected universities in Ekiti state.

- i To find out the causes for the act of pawning self for sustenance
- ii To examine the extent to which pawning self for sustenance is widely spread
- iii To investigate the effects or implications of pawning self for survival among undergraduates

iv To ascertain the diverse means of sustenance by university undergraduates

v To identify the solutions to pawning self for survival or sustenance among University undergraduates.

#### **1.4 Research questions**

i What is the causes for the act of pawning self for sustenance?

ii. What is the extent to which pawning self for sustenance is widely spread?

iii .What are the effects or implications of pawning self for survival among undergraduates

iv What are the diverse means of sustenance by university undergraduates

v What are the solutions to pawning self for survival or sustenance among University undergraduates?

#### **1.5 Significance of the study**

The study would provide a visual look on how pawning one's self for sustenance among undergraduates is not the only way a person can survive with in school. In this sense, this research helps to show that there are other options for survival such as minor jobs, self-employed, learning trades, etc.

The study would help students and the society at large to see entrepreneurship skills as a good weapon and platform whereby students can tend to be involved in all these activities even before entering school and during school. For example a student, a lady in particular who is plaiting hair or doing make up would bring money to the lady and make her survive than indulging in sex to get money.



The study/research has helped the society[youths] to see the negative effects of pawning one's self for sustenance in the situation whereby youths should be counselled even as part of life especially undergraduates who seeks for better survival. Thereby shedding more light on STD, HIV and other sexual diseases known.

A research like this would help open the eyes of undergraduates to not be covetous and will allow them to utilize their resources for their sustenance, and lastly would create a new perception for parents on the need to provide for their children in order to sustain them especially ladies in not looking elsewhere, indulging in Prostitution as a means of sustenance.

## **1.6 Definition of terms**

For the purpose of clarity in this research there is need for definition of various concepts which are:

**Prostitution:** The practice of engaging in relatively indiscriminate sexual activity in general with individual other than a spouse in exchange for immediate payment in cash or kind.

**Sex:** Physical activity in which people touch each other bodies,kiss each other,etc activity related to an often includes sexual intercourse

**Sustenance:** a means of support, maintenance and subsistence; something that gives support, help or strength

**Pawning:** it refers to a state of being pledged, one that can be used to further the purposes of another. It can also mean a person or thing that is held as security, condition of being so deposited. It is a process of looking for other means to achieve a purpose.

**Contraceptive:** A device, drug or chemical agent that is intended to prevent conception.

**Abortion:** It involves force termination of pregnancy by drugs or any other means

**AIDS:** Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

**HIV:** Human Immune Deficiency Virus.

### **1.7 Hypothesis**

i There is no significant relationship between family income and University undergraduates sustenance tendencies

ii There is no significant relationship between family socio-economic background and the causes of pawning self for survival among undergraduates.

### **1.8 Scope of the study**

The geographic scope of the study was limited to two universities in south-western Nigeria, precisely in Ekiti state. This zone was chosen due to the fact that students that landed in these universities would give a good explanation and understanding on this study.

This study in its context covered the extent to which socio-cultural and economic factors predispose university undergraduates to prostitution tendencies. It also ascertains the level of prevalence of prostitution tendencies among undergraduates in the area of study, determining how students tend to get their means, how they survive and how they sustain apart from assistance from their parents.

In addition to the above concern of the study, the study investigated the influence of family type on determining how students indulge in sex or prostitution for sustenance, ascertaining the influence of pawning self by students and solutions to the issue of pawning self for sustenance among university undergraduates.

## **1.9 Synopsis of the study**

This research work is embedded with five [5] chapters which has different understanding and application to the study.

Chapter one entails the introductory part, where we have the background to the study, an brief insight to the topic “sex for sustenance”. It also deals with having an understanding or statement on how it is been seen as a problem to be solved with the objectives of the study, research questions, expected contribution to the study of knowledge, and a brief history of the case study.

Chapter two deals with the literature review, giving scholarly contribution or understanding about sex or prostitution, causes, effects and consequences. It also deals with the theoretical framework, looking at different theories that tend to explain this research study.

Chapter three deals with the methodology , looks at the study area, research design , population, sample size, instrumentation, and also formulation administration of questionnaires.

Chapter four deals with the data presentation, coding , analysis and interpretation, data collected through questionnaires are now been analysed to bring out the results.

Chapter five deals with the summary, discussion of findings, conclusion and recommendations for the study.

## **1.10 Brief history of case study**

These research work was based on two higher institutions located in Ekiti state which are Ekiti state university located in iworoko ,Ekiti state and Federal university Oye ,Ekiti state.

## **Fuoye**

Federal University OyeEkiti is a government-owned and -operated Nigerian university . The university is in the ancient city of Oye-Ekiti , The university was founded in 2011 as the Federal University OyeEkiti by the federal government of Nigeria, led by President Good luck Jonathan. In academics, Federal University OyeEkiti offers undergraduate programmes in fields of specialization spanning agriculture arts, management sciences , the social sciences , engineering , education and sciences .

The university has 7 faculties and a school of postgraduate studies. The Federal University Oye-Ekiti is a Federal University of Nigeria, poised to take education to the next level not only in sub-saharan Africa but indeed to the rest of the world. Established in 2011, offers students from all backgrounds degrees in Agriculture, Engineering, Social Sciences and Sciences as well as Arts, Management sciences and Education . The school had their first graduating set in 2015, with maiden convocation in April, 2017

Federal University Oye-Ekiti (FUOYE) was one of the nine Federal Universities established by the Federal Government of Nigeria, pursuant to an executive order made by the former President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, His Excellency, Dr. GoodluckEbele Jonathan, GCFR. Federal University Oye-Ekiti, whose pioneer Vice Chancellor, was Professor ChineduOstadinma Nebo, OON, and the present Vice Chancellor Professor KayodeSoremekun who was appointed by the current President in 2016, has two campuses at Oye-Ekiti and Ikole-Ekiti and 7 Faculties with 53 Departments. The university is looking forward to the start of three more faculties in the next academic session, namely; Basic Medical Science, Pharmacy and Law with physical structures being put in place.

FUOYE started her postgraduate school in February 2018, with Professor BakareOjoRasaki as pioneer Dean. The first vice-chancellor of the new university was Prof. Chinedu Nebo and the current vice-chancellor is Professor KayodeSoremekun . Federal University OyeEkiti motto is “ INNOVATION AND CHARACTER FOR NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION” and the current population is about 11,800.

### **Eksu**

Ekiti State University Ado Ekiti (EKSU) was established as ObafemiAwolowo University, Ado-Ekiti on 30 March 1982 by the administration of late Chief Michael AdekunleAjasin , the first civilian governor of Ondo State . The university is a member of the Association of Commonwealth Universities. It is located about 12 minutes drive from the center of the city of Ado-Ekiti, Ekiti State in Western Nigeria .

Ekiti State University, Ado-Ekiti, as it is known today, was at inception in 1982 a pride to itself as a University sought after [ citation needed ] and as of today, the only university in Nigeria that has within a quarter of a century had its name changed four times. The name was changed to Ondo State University in 1985, University of Ado-Ekiti in November 1999, and to its present name Ekiti State University of Ado Ekiti in September 2011.

### **Brief history**

On 14 January 1981, Chief AdekunleAjasin led by the civilian government of the Ondo State, announced its intent to establish a Multi-Campus University in the state and a 16-member planning committee was set up. The outcome of the exercise led to the founding of the University in March 1982, when the State Government created a University named ObafemiAwolowo University, Ado-Ekiti and appointed Prof. I.O. Oladapo as the First Vice-

Chancellor of the University with the composition of the first council headed by Chief B.A. Ajayi on 28 March 1982.

The University started off in a modest way from an old catering rest house in Akure and moved to a temporary site in Ado-Ekiti where lectures started soon after with 136 students spread in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Social Sciences. During the 1983/84 session, new courses were established to strengthen the existing faculties; these included Geology, Biology, Chemistry, French, Yoruba Studies, Philosophy, Religious Studies, Political Science and Psychology. A fourth Faculty, the Faculty of Education, was established in 1983/84 session increasing the student population to 724 . In the 1985/86 session, the Faculty of Engineering (Civil, Mechanical and Electrical) and a Department of Banking and Finance were established. The Faculty of Law was established during the 1991/92 session and the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences was established in 2001, bringing the Faculties to 8 in total and a student population of 10,000. The student population is now in excess of 25,000 spread across the various academic programmes.

Today the University is running degree programmes in 66 fields of academic specialisation across the existing faculties and academic programmes, from the School of Postgraduate Studies, Directorate of Continuing Education, Directorate of Part Time Programme, Directorate of Sandwich Education Degree Programme, Affiliate Colleges, Institute of Education, Institute of Science Laboratory Technology, Directorate of Pre-Degree Programmes, General Studies Unit, Centre for Entrepreneurial Studies and the Centre for Research and Development, among others. The Faculties have increased from 8 in 2001 to 10 in 2010 with the creation of the College of Medicine which houses the Faculty of Basic Medical Sciences and Faculty of Clinical Sciences while making use of the Ekiti State Teaching Hospital Complex, Ado-Ekiti.

## CHAPTER TWO

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.0 Introduction

This chapter sheds more lights on past scholarly contributions to the concept, prostitution, the comprehensive definition of what prostitution is and reasons why undergraduates tend to be more involved in it. It deals with the review of related literature to the present study. This review was carried out under four major sub-headings: conceptual framework, theoretical framework, and summary of literature review.

The researcher conducted a literature study of of prostitution that involved a desk review of information related to prostitution.

#### 2.1 Prostitution

Prostitution is the provision of sexual favours for financial reward (Scott and Marshall 2005). Strong, Devault, Sayad and Yarber (2005) explained prostitution as the exchange of sexual behaviours such as intercourse, fellatio (the sexual stimulation of a man's genitals using the tongue and lips), anal intercourse, discipline and bondage, and obscene insults, for money and/or goods. They are of the view that both men and women, including transvestites and transsexuals, work as prostitutes. According to them the most common form of prostitution is women selling sex to men.. Encarta (2006) on the other hand sees prostitution as the performance of sexual acts solely for the purpose of material gain. Persons prostitute themselves when they grant sexual favours to others in exchange for money, gifts or other payment and in so doing use their bodies as commodities.

The West Africa Project to Combat AIDS (WAPCAS) (2005) defined a prostitute as one who for one reason or the other engages in sex regularly as economic activity to earn a living. UNAIDS (2002), defines a sex worker as female, a male and transgender adults and young people who receive money or goods in exchange for sexual services either regularly or occasionally, and who may or may not consciously define those activities as income generating. For them therefore prostitution is sex outside of marriage involving transaction of money or other form of material wealth. Zatz (1997) also stated that prostitution might be provisionally defined as attending to the sexual desires of a particular individual (or individuals) with bodily acts in exchange for payment of money.

According to Ojo (2007) prostitution is the act of performing or offering or agreeing to perform a sex act for hire; engaging in or agreeing or offering to engage in sexual conduct with other persons under a fee arrangement with that person or any other person. It includes also any lewd act between persons for money or other considerations. For Otite&Ogionwo (2006) prostitution refers to the granting of sexual intercourse to men in return for money. The amount involved maybe prefixed or prearranged or transacted after the act. Geis (2000) defined prostitution as the performance of sexual acts with another person in return for payment of fee. Persons who make a living or supplement their income from prostitution usually are willing to engage in sexual activity with most persons who can pay them. Prostitutes sometimes have also been known to impose hygienic, age, health, or racial and ethnic criteria on their acceptance of customers. Prostitution involves payment for a specific act. For example, a call girl responds to a telephone solicitation to engage in a sexual act with a client in his hotel room, and is paid for doing so. But some related kinds of behaviour are not as readily classifiable as prostitution. For instance, a person performing sexual acts in exchange for gifts or in the hope of future favours



generally is not classified by definition as a prostitute. Similarly, a woman who engages in sexual intercourse in front of a photographer for a mass circulation magazine is apt to regard herself as a model, not as a prostitute. According to Geis (2000) forms of traditional prostitution differ greatly. At the bottom of the hierarchy of prostitutes are streetwalkers, who solicit business from persons passing by. B girls or bar girls, who entertain male customers in a bar or night club and encourage them to spend money, are generally also available for sexual relations for a price. Call girls usually operate out of their own homes, often with a roster of regular customers. Many prostitutes, especially street walkers, are in partnership with pimps, who take much of what they can earn. In return, the pimp (somebody, usually a man, who finds customers for a prostitute in return for a portion of the prostitute's earnings) is a permanent figure the prostitute can love. The pimp often supplies customers and provides bail if the prostitute is arrested. Within categories, prostitutes further distinguish among themselves. Street walkers, who are called 'hos' (for —whores!; the word rhymes with —roses!); identify types such as the turn-out, who is a newcomer; the outlaw, a prostitute who works without a pimp; the rip-off artist, who steals from customers; and the flaky ho, a prostitute not totally committed to the —fast life! and one whose personal relationships are marked by instability and unreliability. At the top of the scale is the thoroughbred, or lady, the prostitute who has style and a respect for herself. Prostitutes are also known as hustlers and hookers, while their customers are referred to as johns, Geis further stressed.

Pateman (1988) believes that prostitution is both a practice in which gender and sexuality play important structuring roles and one that cannot simply be reduced to gender or sexuality.

In view of this, citing from all of the scholars contribution to the concept, prostitution among undergraduates is seen as a profession in which students especially the females tend to involve

themselves all in the hope of been rewarded after an intercourse through money and other goodies and packages.

## **2.2 Social And Cultural Factors Influencing Prostitution**

Socio-Cultural Factors in this study consist of those factors that have to do with the way of life of a group of people that may predispose them to prostitution. They include such factors as, peer-group influence, lack of sexuality education, low esteem, among others.

### **2.2.1 Dressing patterns of the undergraduate students**

Dressing patterns of undergraduate students may be a predisposing factor to prostitution. According to Olugbenga (2008) fashion has traditionally been considered as a form of collective behaviour because it constantly introduces something novel into the society. People wear clothing for protection and concealment of their bodies, but they also wear fashionable clothing to feel a part of a group and to differentiate themselves from others (Simmel, 1904; Veblen, 1953 in Anderson and Taylor 2002). In most tertiary institutions in Nigeria Olugbenga (2008) observed that the type of fashion being paraded by some students on campuses do not give the feeling of acceptance by other members of academic community. In recent past this has motivated authorities of these institutions to enact dressing code to curb the ugly incidence from becoming status symbols amongst the youths and eroding the societal values and virtues. Komolafe (2007) reported on how skimpy dressing could be controlled on campuses. According to her, skimpy dressing sends sensations down the spine of on-lookers. The disturbed persons may not be able to hold their emotions tight and thus may result to approaching the girls for sexual relationships which may attract payment of money or other material things in exchange, which is prostitution. She stressed further that skimpy dresses expose the nipples and bare-

bottom which are meant for privacy. The issue of indecent dressing was seen as a critical issue, describing it as de-sanitisation of the environment. Adejumo (2007) noted that there is a dress code that specifies that ladies should be dressed in a way that there would not be nudity, exposure of their chest (boobs), cleavages, back and middle thighs. He further opined that studies have proved that seeing a nude lady does not affect the psychic of a man as much as seeing a lady half nude. According to him the sight of such nudity sends sexual signals to the brain and a complex reaction takes place in the anatomy of the men, who, if not able to control themselves, resort to rape or prostitute such a lady. In the same vein;

### **2.2.2 Peer group influence**

One of the numerous reasons why teenagers and undergraduates are involved in commercial sex work is influence from peers. Proceedings of the first international workshop on child abuse in Africa, held at Enugu, Nigeria (1986) observed that girls are influenced by their peers to start moving around in bars and meeting men so that they should earn their living in town. During the first days of the newcomers, friends provide all necessary things like food, accommodation and clothing. Her friends may also tell her to get medicine from a healer to attract customers and also advice her to use \contraceptives.. Further, the excitement of an illegal endeavour, the night life, and the freedom from supervision attract some women and men to prostitution.

### **2.2.3 Family disorganization**

Divorce or home broken up by death of one or both of parents or by prolong illness or insanity, desertion or rejection may make it difficult for the children to have any parental affection, guidance and discipline. Girls raised under such families usually felt unhappy with home environment thus leading them into prostitution.

#### **2.2.4 Experience of Psychological trauma**

Psychologists and social scientists believe that many people in developed countries become prostitutes because they have been emotionally, physically or sexually abused as children or as adults which also goes so for undergraduates, the world book Encyclopedia (2004). Sunday Vanguard, Sept. 17, 2006 agree with the above assertion when it reported a story of how a young prostitute claimed it was early sexual intercourse with the father that turned her into a prostitute. Gagnon, (1969) opined that the conventional image of the first experience of prostitution has commonly been one of innocence betrayed or, to judge from the biographies of many former prostitutes, a severely traumatic experience. However, for the bulk of girls who enter prostitution from a background of premarital promiscuity, the transition is untraumatic, and for some, may even be an entry in a far more leisurely and less pressured way of life, (Young 1964). Women in prostitution were often assumed to have an underlying personality disorder. De Schamphelleire (1990) concluded that 61 prostituted women had emotional difficulties that resulted first in addictions, and later in prostitution, which was itself described as a diversion from other psychological problems. Significant unconventional sexual behaviours such as rape, sexual harassment, and paedophilia occur throughout Nigeria (Esiet, et al, 2001). Men are often the perpetrators of such acts. Most of these men go unchallenged, unreported, and unpunished owing to several constraints. All these can make a girl to become traumatic. Scholars have reported that childhood sexual abuse can be seen as a factor preceding entry into prostitution.

#### **2.2.5 Low self esteem**

The young adolescent girls or undergraduates fall into prostitution because of low self esteem.. They have negative self-image caused by various factors such as lack of education, dysfunctional family relationships, abusive family members, very poor social and economic

situation of the family and her staying in a stigmatized locality, namely the red-light area. The resultant low self-esteem is a principal contributory factor to their belief that they are not talented, cannot learn jobs that require skill, and that they are of no use to the family in times of need. The one thing that they have observed from their childhood that they believed requires no skill, qualification or learning is the act of prostitution. Further, in cases where the parents push a child who is unwilling, the lack of will and poor self-image causes the adolescent girl to succumb to the exploitation.

### **2.2.6 Lack of sexuality education**

Another reason for commercial sex work is lack of knowledge about sexuality particularly among adolescents. The young adolescents are at the stage of development when their curiosity regarding their own body, the opposite sex, the nature of sexual relationships is high. Sexuality education according to Ofordile (2008) is a process of acquiring information and forming attitudes and beliefs about sex, sexual identity, relationships and intimacy. It is universally accepted that young people have a right to sex education partly because it is a means by which they are helped to protect themselves against abuse, exploitation, unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS (United Nations, 2002). However, young people may lack knowledge about sexuality due to either absence of proper role models, lack of parental guidance, absence of persons they can trust or confide in, or cultural inhibition to discuss sexual needs and behaviour. Nigerian cultures frown at the open discussion of sexual matters and desires. A great deal of the pressure to remain quiet about sex matters in Nigerian cultures is rooted in socio-cultural values, customs, expectations, beliefs, and ideas about what constitutes good and bad behaviour (Izugbara, 2004). Words commonly used to depict sexual desires, parts of the body, sex, masturbation, and menstruation in many Nigerian cultures are often ambiguous

and indirect, reflecting the cultural quietude expected on sexual matters. These conditions create situations of high risk when the young girl is involved in situations of interaction in the prostitution market or interaction with the opposite sex of her age. Any negative incidences have a direct impact on her route into prostitution market, remarked Izugbara (2004).

### **2.3 Effect Of Prostitution**

Clinard[1968:678] had his emphasis on looking at prostitution from two angles implying that it performs both the negative and positive functions, namely

#### **Positive Effects**

1. Prostitution serves as a sexual outlet for some men and therefore protects the society from more rapes, perversions and broken marriages
2. Prostitution has achieved certain dominant values in the society such as success and supports others who are dependent on them
3. Prostitution satisfies the need of some men who are temporarily separated from their normal regular sexual partners and lovers
- 4.. Prostitutes help provide sexual variety and the opportunity to experience new methods of sexual intercourse

#### **Negative Effects**

1. Prostitution is a necessary evil that constitutes a threat to the moral standards of the society
2. Prostitution is illegal and is punishable by law. A greater percentage of women serving in jails are prostitutes

3. Because of the stigma attached to prostitution, prostitutes have very few non-deviant friends in whom to confide
4. Prostitution results into severe outbreak of venereal diseases as well as in other female criminalities such as theft/stealing, armed robbery, drug trafficking, murder, child abandonment, abortion etc
5. Prostitutes exploit customers especially if they know that the customer will not report the crime for fear of public exposure.

## **2.4 Theoretical Framework**

### **2.4.1 Anomie theory**

This theory was propounded by Merton in 1968. Social structure and Anomie theory was proposed to analyse the relationship between culture, structure and anomie. According to Merton, —culture refers to the organised set of normative values governing behaviour which is common to members of a particular society or group and social structure as —that organised set of social relationships in which members of the society or group are variously involved (Ritzer 2008: 256). Social structure and anomie theory states that anomie occurs —when there is an acute disjunction or disagreement between the cultural norms and goals and the socially structured capacities of members of the group to act in accord with them (Merton, 1968: 216). In other words this theory proposes that all members of the society share the same values. However, since members of society are placed in different positions in the social structure (for example, they differ in terms of class position), they do not have the same opportunity of realizing the shared values. This situation can generate deviance. For instance, because of the position of individuals in the social structure of the society, some people or individuals are unable or

incapacitated to act in accordance with the norms and values that guide the society; but the culture states some type of behaviour that the social structure prevents or stops from occurring (Ritzer, 2008). For example, the culture places much emphasis on material success in American society; and some people or individuals are prevented from achieving such success by their position within the social structure. Anyone who is born into the lower socio-economic classes and as a result is able to acquire, at best, only a secondary school certificate, one's chances of achieving economic success in the generally accepted way (conventional world of work) are very slim or non-existent. Under such circumstances anomie can be said to exist, and as a result there is a tendency toward deviant behaviour (Ritzer, 2008: 256). In the context of this study, deviant behaviour often takes the form of alternative, unacceptable and illegal means of achieving economic success. Thus, becoming a drug dealer or a prostitute in order to achieve economic success is an example of deviant behaviour generated as a result of the disagreement between cultural norms and values and social structural means of attaining those values. Social structure and anomie theory is appropriate and related to the study because in a society where there is accepted social and cultural structure, members of the society who cannot cope with the institutionalised means and norms of that society tend to deviate to perceived alternative or easier means of achieving success. Some may find prostitution, fraud, robbery and other anti-social activities as alternatives to hard work and as ways of fending for their livelihood. The desire to achieve success and climb the social ladder may be the driving force propelling such individuals into seeking easier means of survival. The desire to overcome poverty and become successful without matching it with hard work and creativity can only heighten the tendency for a cheaper and easier means for survival. This leads to the individual mortgaging his or her body for the purpose of receiving financial rewards from his or her patrons. In this circumstance, Merton's



social structure and anomie theory comes into play as the individual begins to deviate from the acceptable norms and means of his or her society.

#### **2.4.2 Social Learning Theory**

Social learning theory was propounded by several theorists but prominent among them was Albert Bandura (1925). It is Bandura's view that the learner plays a prominent role in cognitively selecting, organizing, and transforming stimuli from the environment in which he is found. Bandura (1973) further stated that aggression is not an innate drive like hunger in search of gratification. People learn aggressive behaviours by direct experience and by observing others. In social learning theory, the shift is from internal causes to external ones. When people observe and copy the behaviour of others, this is called modelling. Modelling can weaken or strengthen aggressive responding. If the model is rewarded for behaving aggressively, further aggression (both by the model and the observer) becomes more likely. If the model is punished for behaving aggressively, aggression becomes less likely. Accordingly people learn by watching the events of the environment. By watching other people they naturally learn new responses without first having had the opportunity to make the responses by themselves (Vanderzanden, 1978). Basic premise of the theory is that behaviour results from a continuous interaction between significant factors. The factors include imitation, vicarious learning and symbolic learning (Wittig and Williams III, 1984). In other words, social learning theory focuses on the learning that occurs within a social context (Ormond, 1999). It considers that people learn from one another, including such concepts as observational learning, imitation and modelling. By implication therefore, social learning theory demonstrates that prostitution may be a learned behaviour. For instance, if a growing child is exposed to an environment (red light area) where people practice prostitution; this may increase the tendency of the child becoming a prostitute during adulthood.

Social learning theory is a theory developed to give account for how people learn by imitation. Children model grown-ups and adultmembers of the society, do what they do and copy them, observed Nnachi (2007). This modelling becomes more serious when the children feel that the adults are rewarded for what they do. In this case a woman who is a prostitute may be exposing her children to such dangerous act without knowing because they are watching her behaviour, observed Nnachi (2007).

## **2.5 Application Of Theories To Study**

### **2.5.1 Anomie**

Anomie emphasizes on the goals and means in the society in which to attain a particular goal, one must follow the required means and some substitute the means for another as far they attain that particular goal. Looking at this study, every individual in the university want to survive in order to achieve the desired program for which they are in school and for the females who venture into prostitution to sustain themselves, it is as a result of achieving that particular goal when they are in school makes them indulge in sexual activities. Instead of sustaining themselves with the little they receive at home or engaging in business that would profit them for their sustainability, they involve in prostitution as the required means to survive.

Also this theory also explains further the issue of pawning self for survival among undergraduates. We see many graduates today especially females who receive their degree or have better result meeting the goals but it through them engaging in prostitution with lecturers to receive those rewards instead of following the required means[studying].

### **2.5.2 Social learning**

Social learning theory is appropriate and related to this study because during childhood socialisation exposure to an environment where prostitution is practiced, the child may be observing the people that are engaged in the act and gradually starts to admire their behaviour and will even see it as a way of life. Without knowing it, through imitation and modelling, the behaviour may be learned and practiced during adolescent and adulthood stages of life. People can learn by observing the behaviour of others and the outcomes of such behaviour. In this case parents or adults around the children who do not check the of peer or friends their children keep, check their own attitude being exhibited before the children, mind the type of film children watch, check the type of adults that interact with the children may expose them to the dangers of deviant behaviours such as stealing, cultism, prostitution, among others.

This theory also has its justification on this study because as we know that social learning is all about imitation, modelling, as a female, when your peer friends are indulging in prostitution to survive and make ends meet in school, such a person would also follow suit in order to enjoy the luxurious life and goodies by partaking in it. Also like what is paramount in our universities today, when other people are failing, other may follow suit as it would make them get such result too.

## **2.6 Summary Of Literature Review**

The literature review has been done under such broad headings as conceptual framework, theoretical framework, and empirical studies. Prostitution has been defined as the provision of sexual favours for financial or material reward while a prostitute is a person who engages in sex for money or for material benefits. Males and females engage in prostitution however, in most cases the buyer of a prostitute is a man. The forms of prostitution were examined. These include: street walkers in brothels, in massage parlours and different categories of call girls. Street

walking is usually the first type of prostitution in which adolescents become involved. Many street walkers advertise 74 themselves by dressing provocatively and hanging out at areas noted for prostitution. Street walkers make their contacts through public solicitation as a result they are more visible and more likely to be arrested. Massage parlours try to disguise their intent. Most massage parlours provide only massages while some massage parlours offer customers any type of sexual service they wish for a fee. Call girls operate through contacts and referrals; or they use telephones to arrange on how to meet their customers. Male prostitutes operate as street hustlers which is the male equivalent of streetwalkers, call boys, masseurs. Existing literature in the western world shows that reasons why teenagers and adults engage in commercial sex work include: peer group influence, economic hardship, drug addiction, low self-esteem, lack of knowledge/awareness of the consequences and extended family pressure. Other factors relating to youth prostitution are lack of sexuality education, poor socialisation process, male-child preference, dressing pattern of the undergraduates among other things. Prostitution has some negative impact on people and nation at large. It gives rise to HIV/AIDS/Public health hazards, violence against women and human trafficking among others.

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.0 Introduction

Methodology is used in discussing the method used in gathering data and information. It is concerned with both the detailed research methods through which data are collected and the general philosophy upon which the collected data are analyzed [Ahonsi and Soyombo, 1996]. Therefore this chapter describes the methodology of the research under the following sub-headings;

- [a] Research design
- [b] Population
- [c] Source of data
- [d] Sample size
- [e] Sampling technique
- [f] Instrument of the study
- [g] Description of questionnaire
- [h] Identification of variables
- [i] Measurement of variables
- [j] Reliability and validity
- [k] Data analysis

[l] Location of the study

[m] Ethical consideration

### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design for this study was an exploratory design. Exploratory design is used to obtain some background information where little or absolutely nothing is known about the problem area. Research design entails the structuring of investigation aimed at identifying variables and their relationship to another. It is the program that guides the researcher in the process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting data. The purpose of this research is to investigate, analyze “sex for sustenance, an exploration of pawning self for survival among undergraduates in Ekiti state”. The method used in gathering data and information is quantitative method and analysis.

### **3.2 The Population Of The Study**

The population of this study is made up of students picked at random from different higher institutions situated in Ekiti state, Federal university Oye Ekiti located in Oye and also Ekiti state University, located in Iworoko, Ekiti state.

### **3.3 Sources Of Data**

Both primary and secondary sources of data collection were used in this study. The secondary data will be any form of past works related to this study from different scholars while the primary source of data collection will be collection of data from the respondents of the population for this study. However, questionnaires will be distributed to people in order to get information on the subject matter.

### **3.4 Sample Size**

A sample size is a smaller representation of the larger population. The sample size for this study is 200 drawn from students at random in these two universities located in Ekiti state, Federal University Oye Ekiti and Ekiti state University. The researcher as a matter of fact that is a student of one of these Universities would have a good answer and research for this study based on the fact that these research is one that most students especially females are victims of this and would have a good response to it. The reason behind the sample size was due to the ability to reach all the respondents within the limited time frame within which the study was carried out.

### **3.5 Sampling Techniques**

For the quantitative collection of data, the accidental sampling technique was used to draw the sample from different institutions,(FUOYE AND EKSU) were represented in the study to avoid unequal in the sample size.

### **3.6 Instrument Of The Study**

The instrument that was used for data collection in this study is structured questionnaire on the study Sex for sustenance , an exploration of pawning self for survival among undergraduates in Ekiti state. Some of the questions were close ended while others were open ended due to the nature of the research. The instrument covered all issues in the objectives and research questions of the study.

### 3.7 Description Of Questionnaire

The questionnaire consists of two sections, section A and section B, section A includes the personal bio data of the respondents such as name of university, sex, level, religion, father's occupation, mother's occupation, father's and mother's income. Also it includes the family background of each respondent such as father's educational level, mother's educational level, how many children do their parents have, income of both father and mother and other close ended questions.

Section B covers both open ended and close ended questions, such as how do students meet their needs, categories of people who depend on their parents who are not their blood relations for survival, qualifications for one to be able to get assistance from people to survive, awareness of ladies who involve in prostitution, causes of prostitution, what they receive in exchange for sex, other avenues students can indulge in instead of pawning for self survival and suggesting solutions to the issue of pawning for survival by University undergraduates.

### 3.8 Identification Of Variables

The study includes independent and dependent variables that would help the researcher identify and carry out this study to get the desired results. The **independent variables** includes demographic characteristics such as the age, sex, Family background of respondents , while the **dependent variable** for this study is pawning self. Other intervening variables are variables such as socio economic or environmental factors, personal needs such as cloths, peer influence, other relatives etc.



### **3.9 Measurement Of Variables**

In this research, both independent and dependent variables can be measured respectively as a result of the relationship between the demographic characteristics such as family background, sex, age etc and the pawning self.

Independent variable can be measured by knowing the demographic characteristics of each respondent such as sex, age, level etc, family background, occupation and income because it has a relationship with the dependent variable.

Dependent variable which is pawning self itself can be measured through each respondent means of sustenance, knowing how they meet their needs, categories of people involved in pawning, causes, effects and solutions to the problem of pawning..

### **3.10 Reliability And Validity**

There is a need for the validity and reliability of the study. For the validity and reliability of this study, the designed questionnaire was submitted to my project supervisor for critical evaluation and suggestion in order to reshape the questionnaire and also the approval for administration.

### **3.11 Data Analysis**

In this study, the data generated were analyzed by using the statistical package for social science (SPSS). The data was presented in tables, frequency and percentages, charts were used where necessary and Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) test of hypothesis was used to test the formulated hypothesis generated from the research study.

### **3.12 Location Of The Study**

The location of this study was Federal University Oye-Ekiti and Ekiti State University, both located in Ekiti state in which questionnaires were distributed to the students of the above institutions to get necessary information about pawning self for survival among undergraduates.

### **3.13 Ethical Consideration**

The collection of data for this study did not tamper with the fundamental right of the respondents and it does not look into the privacy of the respondents. The researcher did not force anybody to give information for this research because it is mainly for academic purpose.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

#### **4.0. Introduction**

This section presents the data analysis for this study. It includes descriptive statistics of some variables measured in percentage and frequencies. Also, inferential statistics such as Chi-Square test for association was also employed to test the hypothesis of the study on Sex for sustenance: an Exploration of pawning self-survival among female undergraduates in selected universities in Ekiti State.

#### **4.1 Background Characteristics Of Sampled Respondents**

The table below shows the background characteristics of sampled undergraduate respondents such as age, university of study and gender. The studied sample a total of 185 respondents comprises of 100(54.1%) from FUOYE and (45.9%) from EKSU. The average age of sampled undergraduate was 21years with Standard Deviation (SD)=2.81 while the minimum age was 15years and maximum age is 30years. The sampled female was 100(54.1%) which is not different from male sample 85(45.9%). Majority of the sampled undergraduates were in 200level and 300level having approximately (32%)each while 23.2% were in 100level and 12.4% were in 400level. While the religion affiliation of sampled respondents revealed that majority were Christianity (81%) and Islam (14.1%) while Traditional (4.9%). This implies that the sampled population were those undergraduates who were not fresh students but those who had spent more than 2 semesters in the university environment which justifies a representative population to explore the full opportunity available on campus.

Table 1: Background Characteristics

<b>Background Characteristics</b>	Frequency	Percentage
<b>University</b>		
FOUYE	100	54.1
EKSU	85	45.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
Mean-Age	20.9135	
Std. Deviation	2.80974	
Minimum	15.00	
Maximum	30.00	
<b>Gender of Respondents</b>	Frequency	Percent
Male	85	45.9
Female	100	54.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
100 Level	43	23.2
200Level	59	31.9
300 Level	60	32.4
400 Level	23	12.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Religion of Respondents</b>		
Christianity	150	81.0
Islam	26	14.1
Traditional	9	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>

Also, the table 2 here display the family background of the undergraduates selected for this study; The average study monthly income respondents' mother were #18,000-#30,000(26.4%) and #31,000-#49.999 (26.4%) while mother's respondents who earn 50,000+ were 47.3%. On

the other hands, majority of the respondents' fathers who earn #50,000+ were (52.2%) while those who earn #18,000-#30,000 per month were 25.8% and #31,000-49,999 were just 22%. Majority of sampled undergraduates were from family with more than four children (65.9%) while those with 2-4 children size were 22.2% and those who were the only child were approximately (12%). This indeed shows a typical example of developing countries with preference for large family size.

The result found that the fathers are the major financial source for children's school fee (81.6%) of the sampled respondents while only (17.4%) said mothers provides for children's school fee. The mother in the household were identified as the major individual responsible for children's upkeep as respondents said mother(54.6%) father(44.9%) other relatives(0.5). It was also found that the father took care of the food for the family as 65.9% said father, 31.9% said mother while only 2.2% said relatives. Majority of the sampled respondents spent their holidays off school with their parents at home(82.2%) while those who spend their vacations at friend's place (6.5%) vacations off (5.9%) and others (5.4%).

**TABLE 2: FAMILY BACKGROUND**

<b>Average income of your Mother</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
18,000-30,000	48	26.4
31,000-49,999	48	26.4
50,000+	86	47.3
No response	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Average income of your Father</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
18,000-30,000	47	25.8
31,000-49,999	40	22.0
50,000+	95	52.2
No response	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>How many children do your parent have(specify)</b>	Frequency	Percent
Only Child	22	11.9
2-4children	41	22.2
4 Above	122	65.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Who takes care of the school fees of the children?</b>	Frequency	Percent
Father	151	81.6
Mother	32	17.3
Other relatives	2	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Who takes care of the upkeep of the children?</b>	Frequency	Percent
Father	83	44.9
Mother	101	54.6
Other relatives	1	.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Who takes care of the food for the family?</b>	Frequency	Percent
Father	122	65.9
Mother	59	31.9
Other relatives	4	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Where do your siblings spend their holidays off school periods</b>	Frequency	Percent
At home	152	82.2
Friend's place	12	6.5
Vacation off	11	5.9
Others (Specify)	10	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>

From Table 3, The study reveals that majority of the fathers are business men (43.8%) followed by civil servants(36.8) while 7% were retired and 1.6% were unemployed. In the same vein, the occupation of mothers were dominated with civil servant (41.6%) followed by petty traders(26.5%) while (5.4%) were unemployed and 4.3% were retired. Moreso, majority of the

fathers level of education were BSC&MSC(24.2%) while 22.5% were having elementary education and 12.1% were illiterate.

The educational attainment of majority of mother of sampled respondents disclosed that they were having higher school diploma(25.8%) and BSC(24.2%) while 22.5% were having elementary school certificate and 10.4% were illiterate. Majority of the fathers who were government sector worker(40.7%) and (25.3%) were self-employed while mothers who worked in government sector were(36.5%) and (31.5%) were self-employed.

**TABLE 3: Parental Economic Status**

<b>Father's occupation</b>	Frequency	Percent
Business man	81	43.8
Civil Servant	68	36.8
Artisanal/petty trader	14	7.6
Unemployed	3	1.6
Retired	13	7.0
Others Specify	6	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Mother's occupation</b>	Frequency	Percent
Business woman	32	17.3
Civil servant	77	41.6
Artisanal/petty trader	49	26.5
Unemployment	10	5.4
Retired	8	4.3
Others Specify	9	4.9

<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Father's education level</b>	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	22	12.1
Elementary school	41	22.5
High school diploma	31	17.0
Bachelor's Degree	44	24.2
Master's degree	44	24.2
Others	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Mother's education level</b>	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	19	10.4
Elementary school	41	22.5
High school diploma	47	25.8
Bachelor's Degree	44	24.2
Master's degree	31	17.0
Others	3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Where do your Father work (specify)</b>	Frequency	Percent
Govt sector	74	40.7
private sector	49	26.9
self employed	46	25.3
Trader	12	6.6
Unemployed	1	.5
Others	3	



<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Where do your Mother work (specify)</b>	Frequency	Percent
Govt sector	66	36.5
private sector	48	26.5
self employed	57	31.5
Trader	10	5.5
Others	4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.2 Means Of Survival Among Undergraduates In Ekiti State

The cost of living on campus has led many to seeking pawning as a means for self-survival. The rate at which undergraduates seek for other means of survival has been recently found to increase apart from their parental source, other means of survival were provision of clothing, house rents, purchases of handout, foodstuff and the likes from boyfriends, girlfriends, self-income, other relatives. This study revealed that more than half(59.5%) of the sampled respondents had no other means of survival while(40.5%) had other means of survival. On the average, majority of the students said they only manage #6,000-#10,000 to meet their monthly pressing needs(33.5%) while (30.3%) said on the average they can only manage #11,000-#20,000 and (13%) do not specify any amount. Although majority reported that their parents provide school fee but about (15%) said they pay their school fee themselves and (6.5%) reported that their school fee was provided by their boyfriends. The rate at which undergraduates seek for other means of survival increases apart from parental source which reduces source of provision of clothing from boyfriends (16.8%) , self (27%) and girlfriends (3.2%), in provision of books was mostly source from self (38%), boyfriends (11.9%) and girlfriends(2.2%) . It was

also reported that (20%) spend their holidays in friends place and (11.4%) do not disclose where they spend their vacation while (61%) said with parents.

**TABLE 4: Means Of Survival Among Undergraduates In Ekiti State**

MEANS OF SUSTAINANCE		
<b>How do you meet your need?</b>	Frequency	Percent
Self	71	38.8
Boyfriend	12	6.6
Girlfriend	12	6.6
Parent	87	47.5
Other relations	1	.5
Others	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Do you have a part time means of survival?</b>	Frequency	Percent
Yes	75	40.5
No	110	59.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>How much is the average amount that takes you to survive per month?</b>	Frequency	Percent
1000-5000	43	23.2
6000-10000	62	33.5
11000-20000	56	30.3
Others Specify	24	13.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Who provide:payment of school fees</b>	Frequency	Percent
Self	27	14.6
Boyfriend	12	6.5
Girlfriend	5	2.7
Parent	140	75.7
Other relations	1	.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Who provide:buying of cloths and others</b>	Frequency	Percent
Self	50	27.0
Boyfriend	31	16.8

Girlfriend	6	3.2
Parent	95	51.4
Other relations	3	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Who provide:payment of rent</b>	Frequency	Percent
Self	37	20.0
Boyfriend	18	9.7
Girlfriend	4	2.2
Parent	126	68.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Who provide:buying of books and handouts</b>	Frequency	Percent
Self	71	38.4
Boyfriend	22	11.9
Girlfriend	4	2.2
Parent	88	47.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Where do you spend your holiday off school period</b>	Frequency	Percent
At home	113	61.1
Friend's place	37	20.0
Vacation off	14	7.6
Others (Specify)	21	11.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **4.3 Perception And Knowledge Of Pawning Self For Survival Among Undergraduates In Ekiti State**

This section discloses the knowledge and perception of undergraduates on pawning self-survival on campus. More than 22% believed that students generally meet their needs by personal effort while 74.1% said their parent were expected to meet their needs and 3.2% said uncle/relatives can help out in time of needs.

On knowledge of self-survival among sampled undergraduates, 90.3% believed that students depend upon other people who are not their blood relations for survival on campus. It was reported that such person could be anybody (57%) while (37.8%) said it could be ladies and (4.9%) said it could be it could be guys on campus. Smartness (30%) and beauty (20%) was identified as prerequisite to get support from such individuals who is not ones blood relations. While brilliancy was reported by 29.7% and 4.9% said religion position can create that opportunity for student to get help. (86.5%) of the sampled respondents were aware that some ladies exchange their bodies in order to have a means of sustenance on campus.

**TABLE 5: PERCEPTION AND KNOWLEDGE OF PAWNING SELF-SURVIVAL AMONG UNDERGRADUATES IN EKITI STATE**

<b>How do students generally meet their needs?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Parent	137	74.1
Uncles	3	1.6
Personal effort	42	22.7
Others (specify)	3	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>To the best of your knowledge, are there people who depend upon other people who are not their blood relations for survival?</b>		
Yes	167	90.3
No	18	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Can you please identify such categories of people</b>		
Ladies	70	37.8
Guys	9	4.9
Anybody	106	57.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Are there qualifications somebody must have to be able to get assistance from people who are not their blood relations</b>		
There must be beautiful	37	20.0
There must be smart	56	30.3

There must be cunny	28	15.1
There must be brilliant	55	29.7
There must be religious	9	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Specifically, are you aware some ladies who exchange their body in order to have a means of sustenance</b>	Frequency	Percent
Yes	160	86.5
No	25	13.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>What do you think is responsible for this?</b>	Frequency	Percent
Neglect by parent	52	28.1
Covetousness	68	36.8
Peer influence	42	22.7
Sheer promiscuity	5	2.7
Just for fun	18	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>What do you think such people exchange for sex?</b>	Frequency	Percent
School fees	29	15.7
Upkeep	46	24.9
Exhortic trips	6	3.2
Make up and provisions	6	3.2
Shoes,bags and clothing	49	26.5
Regular pocket money	49	26.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Could these things listed above be sourced through other means other than pawning self?</b>	Frequency	Percent
Yes	130	70.3
No	55	29.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>If yes, through which means</b>		

It was quite surprising to find that the causes of this acts as reported by sampled respondents were neglected by parents (28.1%), covetousness (36.8%) and peer influence (22.7%) while (9.7%) said it's just a fun. It was reported that majority of such people exchange sex for their upkeep(24.9%), 26.5% said because of regular pocket money, also the need for shoes, bags and clothing (26.5%) while (15.7%) exchange sex for school fee and (3.2%) for exotic trips and makeups and provisions. Unfortunately, all these needs could be sources through other means other than pawning self as (70.3%) said yes and (29.7%) said no other means except pawning self.

**The reasons given were listed below:**

- Acquisition of skills or sales of petty goods
- Applying for a scholarship
- Applying for financial assistance and scholarship
- Being dependent on some small scale business
- Being satisfied with one self
- Being satisfy with the little given
- Both sexes need to be involved in any hard work
- Business and creative business orientation and willingness
- By engaging in some business innovation
- By parent and relation
- By request from your parent, because they will do anything to make you happy
- By self-development like you must be hardworking have faith
- By starting up a business
- By using your taint to make money

- Engaging in business that would profit you
- Help from those who has the privilege
- If government may support and assist the less financially or less privilege ones
- Neglect of parent
- Neglection of upbringing
- Provide for their needs
- Request from family members or parent
- Running small scale business
- They can get involved into online business such as NNU
- Through business orientation and involvement
- Through hard work and development of profitable skills
- Through their hard work and effort to earn cash
- Through their parents or any relatives
- Working hard and self-employment

**The suggested solutions to the problems of the pawning self for sustenance were as follows:**

- He/She needs to be focus to whatsoever he/she is passing through must not fall involve with social life varies. If he/she can do all these things, he/she will be successful in life.

**Another respondents said**

- I don't think it is a problem, in fact it is due to how it has made people or ladies especially to be involved in this
- I think we should inculcate the habit of been self employed, Entrepreneur is the key

- Its a problem but getting more into business will help instead of getting involved in sex for sustenance
- Learning trade or establishing petty trade
- Make use of contraceptive, Avoid sex at early age, Be contented
- Maybe the parents should try their possible best to provide for their wards
- Money is a solution to problem, we have speculative notions, precautionary motives, so one has to use money with his/her initiative
- One should be contented with whatsoever one has. Covetousness is the main root of pawning
- Only parental upbringing can help this
- Parent should always give their time and effort to their ward and give the best upbringing
- Parent should always take care of their ward and always make regular visit on them especially if it's a girl
- Parent should always take full responsibility on their children
- Parent should always take responsibility for their children and not neglecting
- Parent should care and provide for their children financially and they should have time for their children at least once
- Parent should care for their children
- Parent should learn how to work and should not to a dependent on their parent or other people
- Parent should neglect their children
- Parent should not hesitate to visit their children or check on them.



- Parent should pay more attention to their children, Also try all they can to provide their needs
- Parent should provide for their children
- Parent should stop neglecting their children, Know the kind of friend you keep involved yourself any entrepreneur
- Parent should take full responsibility of their ward and visit them in school
- Parent should take intensive care on their children
- Parent should try to be their ward's first friend so that they can share things with them
- Parental guidance should be given as well as religion orientation
- Parents and guidance should concentrate more on their ward
- Provisions of adequate care to their children as well as parental blessings coupled with fasting and prayer
- Refraining from such attitudes and learning to depend on oneself and create productivity within oneself
- Research for a legal hustle with a steady income
- Retracing back local and going back to good ways learning skill that can generate even more than what an external body could generate
- Running a petty business can serve as a bail out and also by saving
- Saving up some amount to start a petty business<sup>2</sup>
- Some ladies need to be patient for their parents to provide for their needs.
- Starting off anything that could lead to unwanted pregnancy
- Student should be enlightened not to exchange their body for money and through the awareness of entrepreneur

- Students should hustle by themselves
- Such people should engage themselves in entrepreneur skills acquisition before enrolling for institutions
- The best solution is to be an entrepreneurial
- The government should render assistance and look into this
- The individual should cut her cloth according to her size and don't wish for things she can't afford and want for the right time
- The ladies should be satisfied with whatsoever she has
- The parent should try satisfy their children
- The state government need to provide empowerment for the youth
- There must always be a sacrifice of his/herself in order not to be wholly destroyed
- They can kindly get help from people to work and do something meaningful with their lives

#### **4.4 Hypothesis Test:**

**The hypothesis set for this study was established as follows:**

Ho<sub>i</sub>: There is significant relationship between University of study and means of sustenance among undergraduates in Ekiti State.

Hi<sub>i</sub>: There is significant relationship between University of study and means of sustenance among undergraduates in Ekiti State.

**The results of Chi-Square Tests=9.712, p=0.046** shows that there is significance relationship between university of studies and means of sustenance among undergraduates. As more than 45% of undergraduates in EKSU were on self-sponsors and reduced to (32.7%) in FUOYE while

means of sustenance from boyfriends/girlfriends in FOUYE was (19.4%) but was drastically reduced to (5.9%) in EKSU and those that depend on parent was not differs FOUYE (48%) and EKSU (47%).

University	How do you meet your need?				
	Self	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Parent	Other relations
FOUYE	32	9	10	47	0
	32.7%	9.2%	10.2%	48.0%	0.0%
EKSU	39	3	2	40	1
	45.9%	3.5%	2.4%	47.1%	1.2%
Total	71	12	12	87	1
	38.8%	6.6%	6.6%	47.5%	.5%
<b>Chi-Square Tests=9.712, p=0.046</b>					
Father Occupation Business man	41	5	0	34	1
	50.6%	6.2%	0.0%	42.0%	1.2%
Civil Servant	20	6	5	37	0
	29.4%	8.8%	7.4%	54.4%	0.0%
Artisanal/petty trader	3	0	3	8	0
	21.4%	0.0%	21.4%	57.1%	0.0%
Unemployed	1	0	0	2	0
	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%
Retired	4	1	0	6	0
	36.4%	9.1%	0.0%	54.5%	0.0%
Others Specify	2	0	4	0	0
	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	71	12	12	87	1
	38.8%	6.6%	6.6%	47.5%	.5%

		<b>Chi-Square Tests=57.809, p=0.000</b>				
<b>Mother Occupation</b>	14	3	0	14	1	
Business woman	43.8%	9.4%	0.0%	43.8%	3.1%	
Civil servant	27	2	8	40	0	
	35.1%	2.6%	10.4%	51.9%	0.0%	
Artisanal/petty trader	16	7	3	23	0	
	32.7%	14.3%	6.1%	46.9%	0.0%	
Unemployment	3	0	0	5	0	
	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	62.5%	0.0%	
Retired	6	0	0	2	0	
	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	
Others Specify	5	0	1	3	0	
	55.6%	0.0%	11.1%	33.3%	0.0%	
Total	71	12	12	87	1	
	38.8%	6.6%	6.6%	47.5%	.5%	
		<b>Chi-Square Tests=24.563, p=0.0219</b>				
<b>Mother Education</b>	8	0	0	11	0	
illiterate	42.1%	0.0%	0.0%	57.9%	0.0%	
Elementary school	17	3	4	17	0	
	41.5%	7.3%	9.8%	41.5%	0.0%	
High school diploma	17	6	0	24	0	
	36.2%	12.8%	0.0%	51.1%	0.0%	
Bachelor's Degree	11	2	4	26	1	
	25.0%	4.5%	9.1%	59.1%	2.3%	
Master's degree	18	1	4	8	0	
	58.1%	3.2%	12.9%	25.8%	0.0%	
Pearson Chi-Square test	<b>Chi-Square =25.732, p=0.048</b>					

Who takes care of the school fees of the children?	How do you meet your need?				
	Self	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Parent	Other relations
Father	56	11	7	74	1
	37.6%	7.4%	4.7%	49.7%	.7%

Mother	14	1	4	13	0
	43.8%	3.1%	12.5%	40.6%	0.0%
Other relatives	1	0	1	0	0
	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	71	12	12	87	1
	38.8%	6.6%	6.6%	47.5%	.5%
Chi-Square $X^2=11.092$ , $p=0.197$					
Where do your siblings spend their holidays off school periods	57	11	9	72	1
At home	38.0%	7.3%	6.0%	48.0%	.7%
Friend's place	3	1	3	5	0
	25.0%	8.3%	25.0%	41.7%	0.0%
Vacation off	6	0	0	5	0
	54.5%	0.0%	0.0%	45.5%	0.0%
Others (Specify)	5	0	0	5	0
	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Total	71	12	12	87	1
	38.8%	6.6%	6.6%	47.5%	.5%
Chi-Square=11.22, $p=0.510$					

Religion	How do you meet your need?				
	Self	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Parent	Other relations
Christianity	56	11	12	69	0
	37.8%	7.4%	8.1%	46.6%	0.0%
Islam	10	1	0	14	1
	38.5%	3.8%	0.0%	53.8%	3.8%
Traditional	5	0	0	4	0
	55.6%	0.0%	0.0%	44.4%	0.0%

Total	71	12	12	87	1
	38.8%	6.6%	6.6%	47.5%	.5%
Chi-Square Test= 10.880, p=0.0209					

Ho<sub>2</sub>: Family income (Father's occupation) cannot influence the means of sustenance among undergraduates in Ekiti State.

Hi<sub>2</sub>: Family income (Father's occupation) can influence the means of sustenance among undergraduates in Ekiti State.

**The results of Chi-Square Tests=57.809, p=0.000** shows that there is significance relationship between father's occupation and means of sustenance among undergraduates. As majority of undergraduates whose father is a businessmen lived on self-sponsor (50.6%) while (54.4%) of those whose parents were living on their parents provisions. Those students whose parents were petty trader 21.4% lived on pawning (boyfriends/girlfriends and self-sponsor) while 57% lived on parental provision. Also 33% of undergraduates whose parents were unemployed lived on self-sponsor and 36.4% of those whose parents were retired lived on self-sponsors. Other factor found to be significantly related to means of sustenance among sampled related was mother level of education and occupation with Chi-Square=25.73, p=0.048 and  $X^2=24.56$ , p=0.0219 respectively while those factors that were not significant to means of sustenance among the sampled respondents who took care of children school fees in the family with  $X^2=11.092$ , p=0.197 and where do sibling spend their holiday off school period  $X^2=11.22$ , p=0.510.

In conclusion, this study found that choice of institution, religion affiliation, father's occupation and mother's level of education can influence the means of sustenance of undergraduates while other factors were considered to be statistically insignificance to pawning and self-survival among undergraduates.

## CHAPTER 5

### SUMMARY, DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion and recommendations based on the findings of this study.

#### 5.1 Summary

The general objective of this study is to examine sex for sustenance, an exploration of pawning self for survival among university undergraduates. To achieve this stated objective, chapter one provided and gave the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, significance of the study, operational definition of some terms and a brief history of case studies.

The research work dealt with the review of prior and existing literature and the theoretical framework on sex for sustenance, pawning self for sustenance among undergraduates. The theoretical framework for this study was based on Anomie theory, social learning, labeling etc. also, the method of data collection was discussed. The study administered questionnaire using random sampling to 200 students precisely undergraduates.

The project work focuses on the analysis and interpretation of the data gathered from the field which includes descriptive statistics of variables measured in percentage and frequencies, also inferential statistics such as chi-square test for association was also employed to test the hypothesis for the study.

#### 5.2 Discussion Of Findings

This section of this chapter provides the discussion of research findings as they relate to

research questions and objectives of the study;

Based on the study, students particularly undergraduates are of the assertion there is definitely an influence of family income on the university undergraduates because based on findings, the income of your parents may influence your sustenance tendencies.

Also based on the study findings, there are diverse means of sustenance by university undergraduates and at the course of this research, many respondents gave their opinions that their means of sustenance was by personal efforts, meaning themselves, some said it is through their parents, while others accrue their sustenance to their boyfriends and relatives.

The study also brought out different causes and effects of pawning self for survival, gave the reasons or causes such as neglect by parents, covetousness, peer influence and some just for fun. It is also known that those involved or looking for other means of sustenance are always ladies.

The research looks at the effects of indulging in sex for sustenance amongst undergraduates which results into loss of self-dignity, danger of loss of life, etc.

lastly, on the course of this study, the solutions to the problem of pawning self for sustenance was discussed and many respondents gave solutions such as learning a trade, entrepreneurship, being satisfied with one- self etc.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

The study looked at sex for sustenance, the exploration of pawning self for survival among university undergraduates. Based on the result of the findings and looking at the hypothesis testing, there is relationship between parent's income, what the students receives and its effects on their means of sustenance. Many ladies involve in prostitution due to not been satisfied with



what they have and they indulge in this form to sustain themselves. So conclusively, indulging in other means like acquisition of skills, self-employed etc. would help to make students have a better means of survival instead of pawning.

#### **5.4 Recommendation**

At the end of this research, it is required to note that students are always been disturbed about the issue of pawning for survival in school, especially ladies who indulge in sexual activities or prostitution to sustain themselves but based on this research work and often gathered the opinion and perception of students concerning sex for sustenance. It would be of great importance to bring out some recommendations that would guide students generally who are been involved in this problem.

Citing from the solutions to pawning self for sustenance, the recommendations are as follows;

1. Self-employment
2. Acquisition of skills
3. Parents taking full responsibility of their ward and visit in school
4. Entrepreneurship
5. Parents should satisfy their children
6. Involving in business that are profitable to avoid sex
7. Contentment
8. Research for a legal hustle with a steady income
9. My government should render assistance and look into this
10. Savings
11. Students should be more patient for their parents for provision

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## **APPENDIX**

### **FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OYE EKITI: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

#### **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STUDENT**

Dear respondent,

This questionnaire is part of an ongoing research which is been conducted by my humble self, a student of Federal University Oye Ekiti. This research was set out to ascertain “ Sex for Sustenance; an exploration of pawning self for survival among female undergraduates in selected universities in Ekiti State”. Your cooperation is very essential in filling this questionnaire, and your responses shall be treated as private and confidential.

Thank you,

Samuel Oluwatobi Emmanuel

## INSTRUCTIONS

This questionnaire consists of two sections; A and B. Please fill in the space provided for section A and also tick appropriately where required. Likewise in section B, Please fill in the spaces provided and also tick appropriately where necessary for this research is for academic purpose only.

### SECTION A

#### PERSONAL BIO DATA

1. Name of University .....
2. Sex [gender]  
Male [ ]  
Female [ ]
3. Level .....
4. Age as at last birthday .....
5. Religion  
Christianity [ ]  
Islam [ ]  
Traditional [ ]  
Others (specify) .....
6. Do you have part time means of survival

Yes [ ]

No [ ]

7. How much is the average amount range that takes you to survive per month

2000- 5000 [ ]

5000- 10000 [ ]

10000- 20000 [ ]

Others (specify) .....

8. Father's occupation

Business man [ ]

Civil servant [ ]

Artisan/petty trader [ ]

Unemployed [ ]

Retired [ ]

Others (specify) .....

9. Mother's occupation

Business woman [ ]

Civil servant [ ]

Artisan/petty trader [ ]

Unemployed [ ]

Retired [ ]

10. Father's income (specify) .....

11. Mother's income (specify) .....

12. Who provides the following things for you

Things	self	boyfriend	girlfriend	parents	other relations
Payment of school fees	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Buying clothes and others	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Payment of rent	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Buying of books	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

13. Where do you spend your holidays off school period

At home [ ]

Friend's place [ ]

Vacation off [ ]

Others (specify) .....

### **FAMILY BACKGROUND**

14. Father's educational level

Illiterate [ ]

Reading and writing [ ]

Elementary [ ]

High school diploma [ ]

Bachelor's degree [ ]

Master's degree [ ]

15. Mother's educational level



Illiterate [ ]

Reading and writing [ ]

Elementary [ ]

High school diploma [ ]

Bachelor's degree [ ]

Master's degree [ ]

16. Where does your father work .....

17. Where does your mother work .....

18. Average income of your father (specify) .....

19. Average income of your mother (specify) .....

20. How many children do your parent have (specify) .....

21. Who takes care of the following

Areas	father	mother	relatives
School fees of the children	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Upkeep of the children	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
Food for the family	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

22. Where do your siblings spend their holiday off school periods

At home [ ]

Friend's place [ ]

Vacation off [ ]

Others (specify) .....

## SECTION B

### MEANS OF SUSTENANCE

1. How do you meet your needs.....
2. How do students generally meet their needs
  - Parents [ ]
  - Uncles [ ]
  - Personal efforts [ ]
  - Others (specify) .....
3. To the best of your knowledge, are there people who depend upon other people who are not their blood relations for survival
  - Yes [ ]      No [ ]
4. Can you please identify such categories of people
  - Ladies [ ]
  - Guys [ ]
  - Anybody [ ]
5. Are there qualifications somebody must have to be able to get assistance from people who are not their blood relations
  - They must be beautiful [ ]
  - They must be smart [ ]
  - They must be cunny [ ]
  - They must be brilliant [ ]
  - They must be religious [ ]

6. Specifically, are you aware of some ladies who exchange their body in order to have a means of sustenance

Yes [ ] No [ ]

7. What do you think is responsible for this

Neglect by parents [ ]

Covetousness [ ]

Peer influence [ ]

Sheer promiscuity [ ]

Just for fun [ ]

8. What do you think such people receive in exchange for sex

School fees [ ]

Upkeep [ ]

Exotic trips [ ]

Make up and provisions [ ]

Shoes, bags and clothing [ ]

Regular pocket money [ ]

9. Could this things listed above be sourced through other means other than pawning self

Yes [ ] No [ ]

10. If yes, through which means?

.....

.....

.....

11. What do you think are the short run or long run effects of pawning self for sustenance

Loss of self dignity [ ]

Danger of gynecological damage [ ]

Danger of loss of life [ ]

Lucky escape [ ]

12. Kindly suggest solutions to the problem of pawning self for sustenance if you feel it is a problem.

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