JOURNAL OF GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING STUDIES

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INDECENT DRESSING AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS IN OKE-OGUN POLYTECHNIC, OYO STATE: IMPLICATIONS FOR SCHOOL COUNSELLING

[1]FADIPE, Rasaq Abimbola, [2] DAUDA, Taofeek Olalekan & [3]OKESINA, Falilat Anike

[1,2 & 3]Department of Counsellor Education, Faculty of Education, University of Ilorin, Nigeria

[1]fadiperasaqabimbola@gmail.com; [2]lekanorg2006@gmail.com; & [3]okesina.fa@unilorin.edu.ng

Abstract

This study examined the causes and consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Oyo state, Nigeria. Simple random sampling technique was used to select three hundred and sixty respondents in school. The instrument used was a researcher-designed scale, titled: "Causes and Consequences of Indecent Dressing Questionnaire (CCIDQ)." The findings of the study revealed that social media influence, lack of moral upbringing, and lack of parental supervision were the major causes of indecent dressing, while the finding also revealed that sexual harassment, low self-esteem and poor school grades were the major consequences of indecent dressing. Further findings showed no significant differences in the causes and consequences of indecent dressing among respondents based on religion. Also a significant difference was showed in the causes of indecent dressing among respondents based on age, while no significant difference was revealed in the consequences of indecent dressing among respondents based on age. It was recommended that school management, in collaboration with school counsellors, should use various media outlets such as television, radio, magazines, newspapers, and handbills to educate female students on the causes and consequences of indecent dressing in school.

Key words: Causes, Consequences, Indecent dressing, Female students, Oke-Ogun Polytechnic

Introduction

Africa has a very rich culture that it needs to be proud of and preserve for posterity; however, with the current situation, most cherished African values are fast fading due to neglect and modernisation or acculturation. Apart from being a means of cultural identity, dresses also serve ornamental or aesthetic purposes, provide protection for the body against harsh weather conditions, and cover the intimate parts of the body. Particularly in Nigerian cultures, people wear good clothes to keep sensitive parts of the body from being exposed to the outer world. Today, in keeping pace with the modern fashion of the developed world, ladies wear different kinds of dresses, simply to be fashionable, without considering whether their bodies are exposed or not.

Indecent dressing is increasingly becoming a serious challenge in Nigeria's Polytechnics and other tertiary institutions of learning. The menace of this problem is spreading fast, like the Covid-19 virus, with no end in sight (Foyoh & Martha, 2020). Indecent appearance tends to be the trend of dress pattern of many students in higher institutions. In Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, rules were made stipulating that any dress worn must cover intimate part of the body, and must not expose the breast, stomach, navel, or bare chest. However, it is quiet unfortunate that some female students still dress indecently on campus, compared to their male counterparts, despite the strict rules made by the institution. This behaviour has a hydra-headed origin. It is not just a behaviour that developed overnight, but an accumulated behavioural pattern that can be attributed to the home, due to neglect and/or poor parenting.

The effects of globalisation arising from wrong values of importation and exportation, reflection of high rates of moral decadence in the larger society, peer pressure and the desire to belong, as well as fading values and demonic influence, all contribute to the act of indecent dressing (Nwikpo, Anierobi, Eluemuno, Ezennaka & Ugochukwu, 2022). Kwanuba, Sababa and

Jacob (2020) reported that about 60% of female students in Nigerian institutions are battling with the wave of indecency and have dropped their traditional clothing styles to foreign styles. Indecent dressing is any form of dressing that does not conform to the acceptable moral standards of decent dressing (Oli, 2017; Olorunda, 2022). The dressing patterns of many female students have been viewed as anti-African and are invented. These dress patterns are morally offensive and reveal the high rate of moral decadence in the society. The modes of dressing of female students are determined by many factors such as mass media, peer pressure, religion and culture (Anierobi, Chukwuemeka, Eluemuno, & Nwikpo, 2021).

Female students these days choose outfit that are intended to make them look attractive, appealing, and emphasise their natural beauty. However, many of these students who wear such dresses are often subject to sexual advances or negotiations for sexual intimacy, as they are frequently perceived as being unmarried and available. According to Ogechukwu and Uwalaka (2021), clothing that exposes intimate body parts, including the breast, buttocks, or underwear, especially in ladies, is considered indecent dressing, as these areas are typically expected to be covered. Therefore, indecent dressing that exposes the breast, buttocks and thighs can constitute a form of sexual harassment (Olorunda, 2022; Ndakwa, 2023). Also, most campus ladies that dress this way engage in prostitution and commercial sex to be able to sponsor and sustain these forms of dresses. The effects of this behaviour can lead to a range of negative outcomes, including unwanted pregnancies, low self-esteem, unrealistic goals, HIV/AIDs infections, and premature death.

The effect of indecent dressing can also lead to sexual abuse, loss of self-respect and erosion of dignity among female students. A female student who dresses in a way that may be perceived as indecent may be more likely to be targeted by male students who hold harm and

predatory attitudes towards women. Similarly, such students may also be more vulnerable to exploitation by lecturers who abuse their power and take advantage of students who are perceived as vulnerable. This accounted for the incessant rise in sexual harassment or sexual abuse among female students. Some ladies deliberately dress seductively to entice these lecturers for marks and good grades. Yohanna, Sababa and Filgona (2020) attributed the effects of indecent dressing to poor academic performance, lack of concentration in class, seduction of lecturers, victimisation of students by members of staff, and dropping out of school.

Essentially, a few studies had been conducted on nature of indecent dressing in Nigeria. For instance, Akpan (2018) investigated indecent dressing and its effect on the students of University of Uyo; Fareo and Jackson (2018) examined the effects of indecent dressing among students of tertiary educational institutions in Adamawa state, Nigeria; Bibire, Bibire, Yusuf and Ibrahim (2022) conducted a study on causes, effects and ways of curbing indecent dressing among students of Colleges of Education in Ilorin, Nigeria, while Olorunda (2022) examined indecent dressing pattern among youths in South-west Nigeria. To the best of the researchers' knowledge, a few studies had been conducted in Nigeria, but none had specifically investigated the causes and consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Oyo State. This gap in the literature was identified, and this present study aimed to fill it.

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of the study was to examine the causes and consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Oyo State. It was also examined whether religion and age would influence the causes and consequences of indecent dressing among female students.

Research Questions

1. What are the causes of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic?

2. What are the consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic?

Research Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference in the causes of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on religion

2. There is no significant difference in the causes of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age

3. There is no significant difference in the consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on religion

4. There is no significant difference in the consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age

Methodology

The descriptive survey design was adopted for this study because the researchers examined the causes and consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic. The samples of the population for this study were the female students in Oke-Ogun polytechnic; simple random sampling technique was applied to select three hundred and sixty participants in school. Face and content validity was done by five experts in the Department of Mass Communication, Polytechnic Ibadan, and all corrections and criticisms proffered by the experts were used to produce the final draft of the instrument. Reliability was done through a test re-test method; the instrument was administered twice on a group of students at the Polytechnic Ibadan, Department of Mass Communication, at an interval of two weeks. The correlation of the

two sets of scores, using Pearson Product Moment Correlation was considered and the reliability coefficient was 0.71. Therefore, the instrument for data collection was designed by the researchers adopting it from the literature review. The instrument was tagged: "Causes and Consequences of Indecent Dressing Questionnaire (CCIDQ)". The instrument has three parts i.e. sections A, B and C. Section A dealt with demographic data, section B sought for causes of indecent dressing, and section C focused on consequences of indecent dressing. Sections B and C were patterned in line with four (4) point Likert type rating scale format of: Strongly Agree; Agree; Disagree; and Strongly Disagree. Mean scores up to 2.5 and above were accepted as the causes and consequences indecent dressing while mean scores below 2.50 were regarded as not. The four null hypotheses were tested using t-test and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at the 0.05 level of significance.

Results

This deals with the data collected. It represents the results of the study with relevant interpretation. Three hundred and sixty respondents were involved in this study. The study revealed the causes and consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, Oyo State. Four hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents by Religion and Age

Variable		**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Religion	Christianity	207	57.5
	Muslim	153	42.5
	Total	**360**	**100.0**
Age	17-23years	67	18.6
	24-30years	172	47.8
	31years and above	121	33.6
	Total	**360**	**100.0**

Table 1 shows the distribution of demographic data of the respondents. The table also shows that 207(57.5%) of the respondents were practising Christians while 153 (42.5%) of the respondents were Muslims. The table also reveals that 67 (18.6%) of the respondents were between

17-23 years, 172 (47.8%) of the respondents were between 24-30 years, and 121 (33.6%) were 31 years of age and above.

Table 2: Mean and Rank Order of Causes of Indecent dressing among Female Students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic

N	In my own opinion, indecent dressing is caused by:	Mean	Rank
10	Social media influence	3.89	1st
2	Lack of moral upbringing	3.85	2nd
3	Lack of parental supervision	3.83	3rd
8	Influence of drug abuse or alcohol	3.81	4th
6	Negative peer group influence	3.79	5th
9	Lack of guidance and counselling	3.77	6th
4	Lack of religious training	3.72	7th
5	Lack of discipline	3.66	8th
1	Covetousness	3.51	9th
7	Overexposure to foreign cultures	3.45	10th

Table 2 presents the mean and rank order of causes of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic. The table shows that all items were identified as the causes of indecent dressing, because all the items were ranked above the mid-mean score of 2.50, then it can be said that female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic all agreed with the causes of indecent dressing listed on the table. Therefore, items with mean values of 3.89, 3.85 and 3.83 respectively preceded others and were ranked 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. The items indicated social media influence, lack of moral upbringing, and lack of parental supervision. In addition, items 5, 1 and 7 with mean values of 3.66, 3.51 and 3.45 were the least ranked items, that is, 8th, 9th, and 10th. They indicated lack of discipline, covetousness, and overexposure to foreign cultures.

Table 3: Mean and Rank Order of Consequences of Indecent dressing among Female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic

N	In my own opinion, indecent dressing can lead to:	Mean	Rank
1	Sexual harassment	3.89	1st
2	Low self-esteem	3.87	2nd
8	Poor school grades	3.85	3rd
3	Sexual coercion/rape	3.83	4th
6	Kidnapping	3.81	5th
9	Dent the image of the family/school	3.77	6th
4	Ritual killings	3.72	7th
5	Unwanted pregnancies	3.62	8th
10	Sexually transmitted diseases	3.56	9th
7	School dropout	3.51	10th

Table 3 presents the mean and rank order of consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic**.** The table shows that all items were identified as the consequences of indecent dressing, because all the items were ranked above the mid-mean score of 2.50, then it can be said that female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic agreed with the consequences of indecent dressing listed on the table. Therefore, items with mean values of 3.89, 3.87 and 3.85 respectively preceded others and were ranked 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. The items indicated sexual harassment, low self-esteem and poor school grades. In addition, items 5, 10 and 7 with mean values of 3.62, 3.56 and 3.51 were the least ranked items, that is, 8th, 9th, and 10th. They indicated unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, and school dropout.

Hypothesis One: *There is no significant difference in the causes of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on religion*

Table 4: Mean, Standard Deviation and t-test showing the Causes of Indecent Dressing among Female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on religion

Religion	N	Mean	SD	df	Cal. t-values	Crit. t-value
Muslim	153	44.35	5.42	358	0.24	1.96
Christian	207	44.49	4.98			

* Not significant at 0.05 alpha level

Table 4 shows the calculated t-value of 0.24 and critical t-value of 1.96. The table revealed that the calculated t-value was less than the critical t-value; hence, the hypothesis was accepted. Therefore, no significant difference was revealed in the causes of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on religion.

Hypothesis Two: *There is no significant difference in the causes of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age*

Table 5: ANOVA showing the Causes of Indecent Dressing among Female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age

Source	df	SS	Mean Squares	Cal. F-value	Crit. F-value
Between Groups	2	320.832	160.41	6.17*	3.00
Within Groups	357	9281.699	25.99		
Total	359	9602.531			

* Significant at 0.05 alpha level

Table 5 shows the calculated t-value of 6.17 and critical t-value of 3.00. The table revealed that the calculated t-value was greater than the critical t-value; hence, the hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, a significant difference was revealed in the causes of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age.

In order to determine the mean value(s) that led to the significant difference observed in the ANOVA results of Table 5, the Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) was used as a post-hoc test. The results of the DMRT procedure are displayed in Table 6.

Table 6: Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) Results comparing Means of Causes of Indecent Dressing among Female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age

Duncan Groupings	N	Means	Group	Age
A	121	45.76	3	31 years and above
B	67	43.88	1	17-23 years
B	172	43.72	2	24 – 30 years

Table 6 shows the Duncan Multiple Range Test results indicating the significant difference noted in the ANOVA on Table 5. Group 3 (31 years and above) with a mean score of 45.76 differed significantly from Group 1 (17 – 23 years) and Group 2 (24 – 30 years) with mean scores of 43.88 and 43.72 respectively. Hence, the significant difference noted in the ANOVA results of Table 5 was caused by the significant difference between the mean of Group 3 and the means of the other two groups.

Hypothesis Three: *There is no significant difference in the consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on religion*

Table 7: Mean, Standard Deviation and t-test showing the Consequences of Indecent Dressing among Female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on religion

Religion	N	Mean	SD	df	Cal. t-value	Crit. t-value
Muslim	153	41.03	5.13	358	1.12	1.96
Christian	207	40.36	5.91			

* Not significant at 0.05 alpha level

Table 7 shows the calculated t-value of 1.12 and critical t-value of 1.96. The table revealed that the calculated t-value was less than the critical t-value; hence, the hypothesis was accepted. Therefore, no significant difference was revealed in the consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on religion.

Hypothesis Four: *There is no significant difference in the consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age*

Table 8: ANOVA showing the Consequences of Indecent Dressing among Female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age

Source	df	SS	Mean Squares	Cal. F-value	Crit. F-value
Between Groups	2	81.784	40.89	1.53	3.00
Within Groups	357	9520.746	26.66		
Total	359	9602.531			

* Not significant at 0.05 alpha level

Table 8 shows the calculated t-value of 1.53 and critical t-value of 3.00. The table revealed that the calculated t-value was less than the critical t-value; hence, the hypothesis was accepted. Therefore, no significant difference was revealed in the consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age.

Discussion

The findings of this study revealed that the major causes of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic were social media influence, lack of moral upbringing, and lack of parental supervision. Most of the female students are exposed to some of these immoral practices that are relayed through videos, pornography, music, and advertisement. This is in line with the work of Muraiwo and Ugwumba (2014) who revealed that lack of parental care, wrong use of the internet, lack of moral upbringing and negative peer influence causes anti-social behaviours in schools. The reason for this finding might be that the causes of indecent dressing among female students are influenced by societal norms, cultural expectations, and shared experiences. Common factors like peer influence, medial portrayal and societal standards can create a shared perspective among female students regarding what is considered indecent dressing. In addition, the educational environment within the polytechnic often contributes to a sense of

uniformity in understanding and interpreting social norms related to dress, leading to similar perceptions among female students.

Findings showed that the major consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic were indicated as sexual harassment, low self-esteem and poor school grades. Female students who dress indecently or provocatively are prone to sexual harassment, poor performance in school work, and low self-esteem. Therefore, this study agreed with the findings of Bibire, Bibire, Yusuf and Ibrahim (2022), who traced the negative consequences of dressing indecently to rape, prostitution, HIV/AIDS and other venerable diseases as well as armed robbery, lying and poor school grades. Chukwudi and Gbakorun (2011) averred that indecent dressing is a major factor that influences sexual harassment among female students. The reason for this finding could be that the consequences of indecent dressing among female students were influenced by social norms, cultural expectations, and shared experiences. Peer influence, educational environment, and social expectations within the polytechnic might contribute to a collective understanding of the consequences associated with indecent dressing, creating a common perspective among the female students.

Finding revealed that there was no significant difference in the causes of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on religion. This implied that both Muslim and Christian female students were not significantly different on the causes of indecent dressing in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic. Ojewola and Akinduyo (2019) found no significant difference in the causes of indecent dressing among students on the basis of religion. Chukwudi and Gbakorun (2011) also observed from the religious point of view that youths are required to dress decently particularly ladies. The reason for this is to avoid attracting unnecessary attention to oneself which could stimulate arousal from the opposite sex. Another reason for the shared perception of female

students of Oke-Ogun Polytechnic regarding causes of indecent dressing could be influenced by cultural factors, societal norms, or institutional guidelines that transcend individual religious beliefs.

Another finding showed that there was a significant difference in the causes of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age. This implied that both young and old female students were significantly different on the causes of indecent dressing in Oke-Ogun polytechnic. This finding is in support of Anyakoha and Eluwa (2018) who found that females between 18 and 23years engaged more in indecent and provocative dressing than their counterparts above 25 years. The desire to belong and to be identified as fashionable makes many female students to dress indecently. Age differences among female students at Oke-Ogun Polytechnic may lead to varied perspectives on the causes of indecent dressing. Older students, aged 31 and above, might attribute such behaviour to factors like changing societal values, peer pressure, or personal choices. Younger students, aged 17-23, might focused on trends, influence of media, and social acceptance. Those in the 24-30 age range might have a blend of these views. Diverse life experiences and social influences contribute to the differences in their understanding of the causes.

Findings revealed that there was no significant difference in the consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on religion. This implied that both Muslim and Christian female students were not significantly different on the consequences of indecent dressing in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic. Ojewola and Akinduyo (2019) found no significant difference in the effect of indecent dressing between Muslim and Christian respondents. The reason could be that both Islam and Christianity often emphasise modesty and appropriate attire. The influence of religious teachings on moral conduct and societal expectations might contribute

to a common understanding of the consequences associated with indecent dressing among female students belonging to different faiths.

Findings also showed that there was no significant difference in the consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age. This implied that both young and old female students were not significantly different on the consequences of indecent dressing in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic. The issue of age did not contribute to the consequences of indecent dressing among female students. The shared perception among female students at Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, despite age differences, on the consequences of indecent dressing might result from a strong institutional culture, consistent messaging on the importance of modesty, or a collective response to societal norms. The Polytechnic's policies, educational programmes, or community values might create a common understanding among female students, transcending age variations and fostering a unified perspective on the consequences of indecent dressing.

Conclusion

The findings revealed that many factors contributed to indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, including social media influence, negative peer group influence, and a lack of parental supervision. So there is need for urgent attention to address the menace, since it could lead to sexual harassment, low self-esteem and poor school grades in the higher institutions. The findings revealed that there was no significant difference in the causes and consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on religion. The findings revealed that there was a significant difference in the causes of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age, while no significant

difference was revealed in the consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age.

Implications for School Counselling

The findings revealed that social media influence, negative peer group influence, lack of moral upbringing, and lack of parental supervision were among the causes that contributed to indecent dressing. Guidance and counselling is the way out towards helping the students abstain from socially undesirable behaviours, particularly indecent dressing. Behavioural change is the ultimate goal of counselling. Counselling includes developmental, preventive and remedial roles at every stage of individual life. The school counsellors should organise individual and group counselling sessions to help prevent female students from the dangers and possible consequences of indecent dressing on campus.

Counselling at the tertiary institution level should serve as a preventive measure, helping students make wise and informed decision about their mode of dressing. The mass media is a very strong agent of socialisation; school management, in collaboration with school counsellors, should use various media outlets such as television, radio, magazines, newspapers, and handbills to educate female students on the causes and consequences of indecent dressing in school. The wrong use of internet should be dealt with through proper monitoring of internet activities by appropriate authorities set up by the government. Government should legislate against indecent dressing and have the appropriate dress code in schools. They should equally legislate and empower any of its agencies to monitor and filter internet contents that flow into the Nigerian web. With this method, the rate of indecent dressing will be reduced to a minimal level.

Counselling services should be provided to support female students in making positive choices about dress and overall well-being in school. The mode of dressing speaks much about

one's moral, personality and physical wellbeing; the way one dresses is how one will be addressed in society. It is widely believed in society that education produces students who are morally, mentally and physically sound. Higher institutions should be the highest level of learning which should prepare students for leadership and professional roles in the larger society. Students should be made to understand the implications of indecent dressing. Some graduates had missed job opportunities due to improper dressing. This is therefore an issue that must not be taken for granted; it must be given proper consideration in schools.

School counsellors should collaborate with parents to address the problem and work together to guide students toward more appropriate dressing. Parents should ensure that their children and wards dress decently. Parents should ensure that they do not fail in their responsibilities to instill moral and religious values in their children, and should also monitor the kind of things their children do that can affect their moral behaviour negatively. Proper parental upbringing is very important to prevent children from succumbing quickly to pressure from peers. Parents should make sure that they buy good dresses and wears for their children, especially females. There should be careful supervision of what their children are bringing as clothes to the school. Parents should endeavor to visit their children and wards in their school without them being aware of such visits. This will go a long way to curb the menace of indecent dressing in school.

School counsellors should collaborate with religious organisations in order to provide education on the dress code and guidelines set by religious organisation in school. There should be a serious campaign against indecent dressing among female students, because the consequences of indecent dressing can lead to sexual harassment, sexual abuse, unwanted pregnancy, victims of rituals, poor academic performance, and kidnapping. Students involved in dressing indecently could also become victims of various crimes. Thus, these students should be encouraged to dress

neatly and decently without being extravagant. Any student caught on campus dressed indecently in contravention to the code should be rusticated from the school. This will serve as a deterrent to others.

Counsellors should also work together with the school authority to create awareness on the side-effect of dressing indecent. Posters, lectures and seminars could be organised to address this serious issue which has turned so many students to prostitutes while some are experiencing low academic performance (poor school grades). The Guidance and Counselling Unit of the school should be resourced to educate students on indecent dressing and its negative effects on their academic studies. The polytechnic's disciplinary committee should take cases of indecent dressing among students, particularly female students, seriously and not handle them lightly. By these measures, indecent dressing will be minimised.

The findings also showed that there were no significant differences in the causes and consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on religion. This implied that female students should embrace their religious values and practices by adopting decent and modesty dressing, and promote a culture of respect and dignity on campus. Another finding revealed a significant difference in the causes of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age; this implied that the causes of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic were varied by age, and female students are expected to adhere to the institution's dress code policy, which is guided by its religious tenets and promotes a culture of modesty, safety, respect, and inclusivity. While no significant difference was revealed in the consequences of indecent dressing among female students in Oke-Ogun Polytechnic based on age; this implied that female students at Oke-Ogun Polytechnic, regardless

of age, will face the same consequences for indecent dressing and are expected to dress in a manner that upholds the school's values and promotes a positive and respectful learning environment.

References

Akpan, G. E. (2018). Effects of indecent dressing on undergraduate students of university of Uyo, Uyo, Nigeria. *International Journal of Physical Education, Sports & Health, 5*(2), 359-365.

Anierobi, E. I., Chukwuemeka, E. E., Eluemuno, A. & Nwikpo, M. N. (2021). Body image and self-esteem as predictors of indecent dressing among female undergraduates in universities in Anambra State, Nigeria. *European Journal of Humanities & Social Sciences, 1*(4), 80-84.

Anyakoha, E. U. & Eluwa, M. A. (2018). *Home management for schools and colleges*. Onitsha, Nigeria, Africana Fep. Pub. Ltd.

Bibire, H. A., Bibire, S. A., Yusuf, A. A. & Ibrahim, S. N. (2022). An investigation of causes, effects and ways of curbing indecent dressing among students of Colleges of Education in Ilorin, Nigeria. *Attarbawiy: Malaysian Online Journal of Education, 6*(1), 47-56.

Chukwudi. F. & Gbakorun, A. A. (2011). Indecent dressing and sexual harassment among undergraduates of Nasarawa State University, *Keffi. Journal of Sociology, Psychology in Practice, 3*(2), 25-31.

Fareo, D. O. & Jackson, J. (2018). Indecent dressing among students of tertiary educational institutions in Adamawa state, Nigeria. *International Journal of Education & Social Science Research, 1(*4), 123-135.

Foyoh, E. K. M. & Martha, F. M. (2020). Assessing the impacts of indecent dress codes on students in Sierra Leone (Case Study: Eastern Polytechnic Kenema Campus). *International Journal of Scientific Engineering & Science, 4(8) 19-23.*

Gbadegbe, R. S. & Quashie, M. (2013). The impact of indecent dressing on the academic performance of students in tertiary institutions, a case study of HO Polytechnic in Ghana. *Journal of Education and Practice, 4*(18), 165-172.

Kwanuba, Y., Sababa, L. K. & Jacob, F. (2020). Students' perception of indecent dressing in Adamawa State citadel of higher learning. *Research Inventy: International Journal of Engineering & Science, 10*(10), 31-43.

Muraiwo, M. B.&Ugwumba, U. E. (2014). *Moral Misconduct among Students of Higher Institutions in Nigeria: A Case of Elected Higher Institutions in Imo State, Nigeria*. Owerri: Oasis Publishers.

Ndakwa, D. (2023). A simplified guide: The making of a new student. Nairobi: Pavement Publishers.

Nwikpo, M. N., Anierobi, E. I., Eluemuno, A. I., Ezennaka, A. O. & Ugochukwu, Z. (2022). Indecent dressing among female undergraduates on sexual conduct and study engagement of their male counterparts in universities in the Southeast Nigeria. *European Journal of Education & Pedagody, 3*(6), 36-44.

Obeta, A. &Uwah, B. (2015). Determinants of dressing patterns of female undergraduate students in tertiary institutions in Abia state. Nigeria.*Rural Environment, Education & personality, 15,* 245-251.

Ogechukwu, J. O. & Uwalaka, E. (2021). Indecent dressing among undergraduate students in Nigerian tertiary institutions: Implications for Counseling. *Unizik Journal of Educational Research & Policy Studies, 4*, 22-36.

Ojewola, F. O. & Akinduyo, T. E. (2019). Prevalence of indecent dressing among university undergraduates in Southwest, Nigeria. *Journal of Counselling and School Psychology, 2*(1), 1-18.

Oli, N. P. (2017). Theoretical reflective on social determinants and effects of indecent dressing among female undergraduates in higher institution of learning in Nigeria. *International Journal of Health & Social Inquiry, 3*(1), 115-129.

Olorunda, S. E. (2022). Indecent dressing among youth in South-west, Nigeria. *International Journal of Academic Multidisciplinary Research, 6*(6), 172-180.

Yohanna, K., Sababa, L. K. & Filgona, J. (2020). Student's perception of indecent dressing in Adamawa State citadel of higher learning. *Research Inventory: International Journal of Engineering & Science, 10*, 31-43.