

**FACTORS, CONSEQUENCES AND CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AMONG SENIOR  
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KANO STATE: IMPLICATIONS FOR GUIDANCE**

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**Abstract**

*This study examined the Factors, Consequences and Control of Juvenile Delinquency among Senior Secondary School Students in Kano State; Implication for Guidance. The research adopted a descriptive research design, the population of the study is 2,544 senior secondary school students spread across the six educational zone of Kano State. A sample of 254 students was selected for the study through a multi-stage sampling procedure. Three research questions were raised to guide the study. A questionnaire consisting 42 items was used as instrument for data collection. The reliability of the instrument was calculated using Split-half. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient (PPMC) was adopted to determine the reliability of the instrument. The result of the pilot test produced an index value of 0.78. Percentages, frequency counts, mean scores and standard deviation were used to analyze demographical data and research questions, while t-test was employed in testing the hypotheses at 0.05 level of significance. The research discovered that, peer group influence and environmental factors among others are the major factors responsible for juvenile delinquency among secondary school students. Lack of respect for elders and poor students' academic performance among others are the major consequences of juvenile delinquency on students. Provision of professional teachers and creation of conducive learning environment among others are the control measures of juvenile delinquency in senior secondary schools in Kano State. The study concluded among others that, the problem of juvenile delinquency among students can be resolved through proper guidance of the students. Recommendations were made by the study which includes: students that do not get involved in juvenile delinquency acts should be commended while those caught misbehaving should be given appropriate punishment to serve as deterrence to others.*

**Key words:** - Factors, Consequences, Control of Juvenile Delinquency and Implications for Guidance

**INTRODUCTION**

For quite a long time, the issue of juvenile delinquency has become a great concern to Nigerian Secondary Schools, especially in Kano State. Studies have shown that juvenile delinquency is rampant among Secondary School Students due to a number of causes. According to Solomon (2014) such causes include; parents' attitudes towards their children, the community, social class, frustration, peer group, foreign ideas, poverty, illiteracy, among others. Juvenile delinquency is a social problem in secondary schools which this research aims at finding out the factors, consequences and control measures. Juvenile Delinquency is considered as juvenile offences (Siegel & Brandon, 2011). Shoe-maker (2010) defined juvenile delinquency as illegal acts whether crime or status offences that are committed by youths under the ages of eighteen.

Crimes either by juvenile or adults constitute threat to the collective wellbeing of society. Juvenile infraction is a contemporary social problem in Nigeria society that adversely affects the norms and ethical value of our society with potential of making life uncomfortable for all and sundry. Juvenile delinquency places enormous burden in society in terms of lost in productivity in man hours trying to enforce discipline and the attendant increase that goes

with social services and law enforcement. To Dambazua (2007), juvenile delinquency will not augur well for Childs growth and development in Nigeria. Juvenile infraction if left unchecked will undermine the realization of the objectives of national policy of education in Nigeria that target accomplishing a united, strong and self-reliant nation, a great and dynamic economy with a just and egalitarian society, a land that is bright and full of opportunities for all citizens in a free and democratic society (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2014).

Delinquent acts fall under two categories according to Agbowuru, Oriade, Umen, and Solomon (2016). The first category of delinquent acts is considered a crime if committed by adults. In some jurisdiction offenders are tried as adults for crime like murder and armed robbery. The second category is acts that would normally not be classified as a crime. They are referred to as status offences such as runaway, truancy and keeping late hours. Juvenile infraction cut across all social-economic spectrum of society but differs in terms of rate. Some parents however are better in dealing with juvenile infraction than others. There was an incident when a male student harassed a female student by touching her breast, when the matter was reported to the school authorities; the male student was seriously punished. Apart from the punishment, other students view that particular student as someone who is sexually immoral and bad; this made that delinquent student to withdraw from other students for a while and of course, not many students wanted to be identified with a delinquent.

### **Statement of the problem**

At the secondary school level the youths seems to be indulging in truancy behaviour, examination misconduct, fighting, kidnapping, killing, rapping and so many social vices which if not properly handled will ruin the reputation of the State and Nigeria at large. In 2019 governorship election in Kano State which was marred with crises among the youths as a result of ballot box snatching and other forms of electoral malpractices which led to loss of so many lives out of which majority of them were youths. Adikwu, Oguche, Usman and Olabode (2023) asserted that the increasing number of students and out of school children hawking and selling goods around the streets, traffics and school premises in Nigeria is alarming. Some of these children look so malnourished and sick, others in the pain of beating and assault by gangsters. These behaviours in turn affect their academic performance in schools and may lead to their dropout from school. It is in view of this that the necessitated the choice to study “the factors, consequences and control of juvenile delinquency among Secondary School Students in Kano State: Implications for Guidance.

### **Objectives of the study**

The purpose of this study is to find out the factors, consequences and control of juvenile delinquency among Senior Secondary School Students in Kano State: Implications for guidance. The specific objectives of the study are to: -

1. Examine the factors of juvenile delinquency among senior secondary school students in Kano State.
2. Determine the consequences of juvenile delinquency among senior secondary school students in Kano State.
3. Find out the control measures of juvenile delinquency among senior secondary school students in Kano State.

### **Research Questions**

The following research questions were raised to guide the study:

1. What are the factors of juvenile delinquency among senior secondary school students in Kano State?
2. What are the consequences of juvenile delinquency among senior secondary school students in Kano State?
3. What are the control measures of juvenile delinquency among senior secondary school students in Kano State?

### **Hypotheses of the study**

Based on the research questions, the following null hypotheses were developed and tested at 0.05 level of significance.

- 1: There is no significant difference between the mean ratings of male and female students on the consequences of juvenile delinquency among senior secondary school students in Kano State.
- 2: There is no significant difference between the mean ratings of rural and urban students on the consequences of juvenile delinquency among senior secondary school students in Kano State.

### **Conceptual Framework**

In this section, concepts used in this study were explained as follows:

### **Juvenile Delinquency**

The issue of delinquency is observed to be as old as humanity itself. There is no gainsaying of the fact that, a proportion of adult criminals have a background of early delinquency. Juvenile delinquency is an intractable problem worldwide and has been increasing phenomenally by as much as 30 percent since the 1990s (World Youth Report, 2008). Antisocial behaviours of young people have been posing a lot of problems to the wellbeing of the people in Nigeria. Citizens, researchers and public officials perceive juvenile delinquency as a major social contemporary concern in Nigeria. Juvenile crimes witnessed in Nigeria include: Drug abuse, cultism, bullying, truancy, examination malpractices, prostitution and theft (Ugwuoke, 2010 **Forms of Juvenile Delinquency** Realizing this lack of awareness, Secure Teen (2017) decided to outline the most common types of juvenile crimes that kids could get involved.

- 1. Larceny:** Larceny is the legal term for the unlawful taking and carrying away of someone else's personal property with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of it. Essentially, a formal word for stealing physical items without using force or breaking in (like burglary).
- 2. Assault:** When youngsters become overconfident of their ability to get away with anything, they fearlessly assault defenseless people. They bully students at school and beat them up at every chance they get. Pushing or shoving people out of the way becomes almost a habit for them. If the other party stubbornly stands its ground, then they get a beat down.
- 3. Truancy:** National Policy on Education (2004) stated that the broad goal of the Secondary School education is to prepare the students for "useful living within the society and to help them obtain higher education". To achieve this objective, the curriculum designed for secondary schools is made comprehensive and broad based, aimed at broadening students' knowledge and outlook, for this goal to be achieved in education truancy is one of the barriers which must be tackled.
- 4. Examination Malpractice:** Students' have designed diverse strategies for cheating, some of these tendencies may include; impersonation, taking in materials suspected to be relevant to the examination into examination hall, and copying from fellow examinees (Oguche, Yusuf, & Usman, 2023). Duze (2011) identified forms of cheating by students to include, sharing of, information among test takers, or the use of copied notes, script sheets, obtaining the questions or answers to a test ahead of time, and working on behalf of other students on essay, assignments or term papers.

### **Factors Responsible for Juvenile Delinquency among Students**

- a. Financial Hardship:** Committing small crimes is one thing and becoming a full-fledged criminal is another. It is natural for teens to compare themselves with others and when they feel that their friends are richer and financially more stable than them, they ultimately start looking for wrong ways to bridge the gap. Teens usually start off with small crimes like theft to fulfil their daily expenses, but with the passage of time, they keep falling deeper and deeper into the life of crime.
- b. Peer Pressure:** Peer pressure is yet another common reason behind an increase in the rate of juvenile delinquency. The surveys conducted on teen crimes have revealed that teens who are friends with criminals are more likely to end up becoming a criminal themselves. They generally spend most of their time with their friends, so it is quite natural for them to become influenced by the latter. Juvenile delinquency is mostly a team game.
- c. Lack of Affection from Family:** Teens need your love, affection and care more than anything else. Neglected teens are more prone to become criminals, as the lack of love and affection they feel they deserved from the family, and rightly so, make them angry and violent. They channelize their negative energy in committing crimes.
- d. Bullying:** Several studies have proved that teens who bully others have a tendency to become criminals in later stages of their lives. Abusive behaviour opens doors for crimes. In some cases, the victims of bullying become criminal just to take revenge from the society.
- e. Drug and Alcohol Abuse:** There is a reason drugs and alcohol are prohibited for teens. Taking drugs or drinking alcohol as a minor is itself a crime, but it also leads to various other crimes. Drug and alcohol abuse affect the judgment of teens, increasing the probability of

committing crimes like theft or vandalism. There is multitude of risk factors that exposes youths into juvenile infraction in the society. Delinquency is seen as extreme consequences of a child unsuccessful interaction with elements in his or her environment (American Psychological Association cited in Nwachukwu (2018)

- f. Harmful Widowhood Practices:** Widowhood practices are observed by almost all the ethnic groups in Nigeria, particularly among the Yoruba, Igbo and Hausas. The culture of widowhood has been in existence from time immemorial and transmitted from generation to generation (Oguche, Afu & Osagie, 2024). This harmful widowhood practices tend to affect the upbringing of the child.
- g. Insecurity:** Afu, Oguche, Usman and Gimba (2023) asserted that success in learning can only be achieved in the atmosphere of peace and tranquillity, and this can never be negotiated if educational goals and objectives must be achieved. Moreover, a restful academic environment is the determinant of academic success, and it is also the prerequisite of the progress and development of education.

### **Consequences of Juvenile Delinquency**

Factors contributing to delinquency are thus to be found not only in the mental and physical make-up of the individual, but also in his present and past environments. Unwholesome influences and difficult situations encountered in early childhood are probably as important causal factors of delinquency as are present conditions.

### **Control Measures of Juvenile Delinquency among Secondary School Students 1. Involve Parents in all Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Activities**

According to this element, parents play a fundamental role in the education of their children. Nobody else commands greater influence in getting young persons to go to school every day and recognizing how a good education can define his future than the parents.

- 2. Establish on-going Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programmes in School** Research findings has reviewed that juvenile delinquency is a symptom of a much larger problem. In order to curb this ugly incidence, schools should address underlying needs of each child to ensure that truancy is not a re-occurring behaviour. Also, students' basic educational needs such as conducive teaching and learning environment, adequate instructional materials and other academic facilities like library, laboratory and technical workshops and so on should be provided for students so as to help attract their regular school attendance (Michael et al, 2005).
- 3. Ensure that Students Face Firm Sanctions for Juvenile Delinquency behavior**  
For effective reduction of juvenile delinquency, schools must communicate to students and families that juvenile delinquency act will not be tolerated from any student and that any student found in this act must face severe and firm punishment from related school authorities.
- 4. Involvement of Law Enforcement Agency in Juvenile Delinquency Reduction** In order to enforce regular school attendance policies, school officials should establish close linkage with law enforcement agents like police, Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), female squad officer, Juvenile and family court officials sop on to help prosecute any student caught in any act of juvenile delinquent behaviour (Michael et al, 2005).

### **Theoretical Framework**

For the purpose of this study, one theory will be adopted. This theory include operant conditioning theory. These theory, aim to ascertain reasons behind what makes people engage in certain acts.

### **Operant Conditioning Theory**

The operant conditioning theory propounded by American psychologist Skinner (1938) can be used to curb the menace of examination malpractices, this can be done by making sure that, students who don't get involved in examination malpractices should be rewarded in order to sustain such behaviour why those students who are found guilty of examination malpractices should be allow to face stiff punishment in order to discourage such behaviour in our society.

**Research Design**

The design adopted for this study is descriptive survey research design. This is a research method that describes a given state of affairs at a particular time (Olayiwola; Afu, Oguiche, Usman and Gimba, 2023). This research design was considered suitable since it would solicit for information or responses from the respondents on the problem under investigation.

**Population and Sample Size of the Study**

The population for this study comprises of SS 1 students attending Public Senior Secondary Schools in Kano State. The data obtained from Educational Zonal Office, Statistical Department, Kano State, (2025) show the total number of SS1 students in the six selected secondary schools stands at 2,573. Therefore, the sampling of 254 was based on the recommendations of Krejice and Morgan (1976) Table for demining sample sizes of a specific populations.

**Instrumentation**

The instrument used in data collection for this study was a self-structured Students Instrument on Juvenile Delinquency Questionnaire (SIJDQ) constructed by the researcher. The instrument consisted of two sections A and B. Section A ‘comprised bio- data of the respondents while section B ‘consisted of 42 items on the Factors, Consequences and Control of Juvenile Delinquency among Secondary School Students. The instrument was designed along the four-point scale of Strongly Agree (SA - 4), Agree (A - 3), Disagree (D - 2), Strongly Disagree (SD - 1) where the respondents indicated their options on the items of the instrument.

**Validity and Reliability of the Instrument**

To ensure the validity of the instrument. The questionnaire was subjected to face, content and construct validity by the researcher’s supervisors to ensure that the items of the questionnaire adequately covered the research questions for the study and also to ensure language appropriateness. A pilot test was carried out using 20 students in Government secondary school Bagwai, Kano State which were not part of the main sample for study. The reliability of the instrument was calculated using test-retest. PPMC was adopted to determine the reliability of the instrument. The result of the pilot test produced an index of 0.78 which was adequate to make the instrument reliable for the study.

**Data Collection Procedure**

The copies of the questionnaire were taken to the various schools and administered to students by the researcher, with the help of two research assistants. The researcher and the research assistants explained the relevance of the study to the respondents and to ensure they give their maximum cooperation by providing responses to the questionnaire. All the responses were collected by the researcher and tabulated ready for statistical analysis.

**Method of Data Analysis**

The data collected was subjected to statistical analysis, interpretation and discussion. Simple percentages, frequency count and mean score were used for demographic data and the research questions. The research questions were graded on a score of 2.50. Any item with a mean score of 2.50 and above was considered as “Agree” while those scores below the mean score of 2.50 were considered “Disagree”. All the hypotheses of this study were tested using ttest. T-test was considered suitable for testing all the hypotheses because it is a statistical tool that allows for the determination of the differences between the means of two variables. All the hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

**Data Presentation**

The data presented and analyzed in this chapter deals with the demographic data, answering of research questions, testing of hypotheses and summary of findings. The data presented is based on a sample size of 254.

**Table 1: Distribution of Respondents by Gender**

Gender	Frequency	Percentage %
Males	161	63.4
Females	93	36.6

<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100.0</b>
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**Source: Field Survey 2025**

In the above demographic data of the respondent’s gender, it shows that 161 representing (63.4 %) are males while 93 representing (36.6 %) are females. This implies that the number of male respondents exceeded that of the female respondents.

**Table 2: Distribution of Respondents by their Location**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
Urban	90	35.4
Rural	164	64.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Field Survey 2025**

Table 3 shows that out of the total number of 254 respondents, 90 representing (35.4%) were from the urban schools. The remaining 164 representing (64.6%) are from the rural schools. This implies that the number of students from rural schools exceeded that of the urban schools.

**Answers to Research Questions**

This section contains data of the research questions raised to guide this study.

**Research Question One:** What are the Factors Responsible for Juvenile Delinquency among Secondary School Students in Kano State?

**Table 4: Various Factors Responsible Juvenile Delinquency among Secondary School Students in Kano State.**

**N = 254**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Decision</b>
1	Parental attitudes toward their children are one of the factors causing juvenile delinquency	2.96	0.6	Agreed
2	Inadequate supervision arising from family structure causes juvenile delinquency among students	3.35	0.8	Agreed
3	Peer group influence	3.45	0.6	Agreed
4	Environmental factors	2.56	0.8	Agreed
5	Poverty and unemployment are also one of major the causes of juvenile delinquency among students	3.26	0/8	Agreed
6	Physical factor such speech defect and deformity causes juvenile delinquency among students	2.41	0.7	Disagree
7	Lack of cordial relationship between students and teachers causes juvenile delinquencies	2.69	0.8	Agreed
8	Inadequate school building and equipment causes of juvenile delinquency among students	2.60	0.7	Agreed

9	Congested neighborhood and slums causes juvenile delinquency	3.23	0.7	Agreed
10.	Social media and technological advancement leads to juvenile delinquency	2.51	0.7	Agreed
11.	Incompetent and unprofessional teacher contributed to juvenile delinquency among students	2.89	0.8	Agreed
12.	Poor parent-children communication lead children to find comfort outside home	3.15	0.8	Agreed
13.	Lack social and moral training	3.14	0.7	Agreed
14.	Poor class management	3.47	0.8	Disagree
15.	Drug and alcoholic abuse	3.20	0.6	Agreed
	<b>Over all Mean</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>Agreed</b>

Table 4 above with the overall mean score of 2.92 presents the various factors of Juvenile Delinquency among secondary school students in Kano State. From the analysis, it was discovered that over average of the respondents agreed all the items in table 3 as the major factors of juvenile delinquencies among Secondary School Students in Kano State, Nigeria except item 6 and 14 which has mean scores of 2.41 and 2.47 that were less than the criterion value of 2.50.

**Research Question Two:** What are the Consequences of Juvenile Delinquency among Secondary School Students in Kano State?

**Table 5: Frequency and mean scores of respondents on the Consequences of Juvenile Delinquency among Secondary School Students in Kano State, Nigeria:**

N = 254

S/N	Statements	Mean	SD	Decision
16	Juvenile delinquency has constituted a problem that has led to student' attrition	3.28	0.72	Agreed
17	Destruction of school property	3.24	0.76	Agreed
18	Poor student' academic performance	3.21	0.78	Agreed
19	Truancy and lateness of students to school	2.89	0.71	Agreed
20	Rudeness and sexual harassment	3.26	0/8	Agreed
21	Raping of fellow students	3.07	0.69	Disagree
22	Fighting and killing of fellow students	2.99	0.84	Agreed
23	Juvenile delinquency contribute to students' involvement in army robbery	3.26	0.71	Agreed

24	Students becoming a drug addict	3.29	0.77	Agreed
25.	Juvenile delinquency constitutes serious impediment to development	3.06	0.69	Agreed
26.	Lack of respect for elders	3.34	0.67	Agreed
27	Lack of respect for constituted authority	3.16	0.79	Agreed
	<b>Overall Mean</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>Agreed</b>

Items in table 5 above which has overall mean score of 3.17 elicited responses on the consequences of juvenile delinquency among secondary school students in Kano State. From the analysis, it was discovered that over average of the respondents agreed to all the items in Table 5 as the major consequences of juvenile delinquency among Secondary School Students in Kano State which is in line with the decision rule that 2.50 and above be agreed and below be disagreed.

**Research Question Three:** What are the Control Measures of Juvenile Delinquency among Secondary School Students in Kano State?

**Table 6: Frequency and mean scores of respondents on the Control Measures of Juvenile Delinquency among Secondary School Students in Kano State, Nigeria.**

N = 254

S/N	Statements	Mean	SD	Decision
28	Provision of professional teachers	3.20	0.79	Agreed
29	Adoption of proper teaching methodology	3.11	0.76	Agreed
30	Creation of conducive learning environment	3.43	0.72	Agreed
31	Provision of teaching materials	3.00	0.79	Agreed
32	Paying of teachers' salary as at when due	3.07	0.74	Agreed
33	Cordial relationship between the teachers and students	3.22	0.73	Disagree
34	Cordial relationship between the parents and their students	3.16	0.74	Agreed
35	Effective between the parents and their students	3.20	0.86	Agreed
36	Provision of professional counselor in school	3.21	0.6	Agreed
37	Creation of juvenile courts	3.19	0.82	Agreed
38	Parents should monitor the kind of people their children associate with	3.12	0.69	Agreed

39	Children should not be giving too much idle time	2.57	0.98	Agreed
40	Necessary sanction should be applied without favour on any students who commit any form of juvenile delinquency	3.14	0.80	Agreed
41	Teachers should be good role model to their students	3.04	0.78	Disagree
42	Involvement of law enforcement agency in juvenile delinquency	2.96	0.91	Agreed
	<b>Over all Mean</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>Agreed</b>

Table 6 above which have overall mean score of 3.11 presented the control measures of juvenile delinquency among secondary school students in Kano State. From the analysis, it was discovered that over average of the respondents agreed that all the above items mentioned in table 6 are some of the control measures of juvenile delinquency among secondary school students in Kano State which is in line with the decision rule that 2.50 and above be agreed and below be disagreed.

#### Testing of Hypotheses

The null hypotheses were tested using t-test statistics. All tests were conducted at  $P > 0.05$  level of significance.

**Ho1:** There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of male and female students regarding the consequences of juvenile delinquency among secondary school students in Kano State.

**Table 7: t-test results on the mean ratings of male and female students regarding the consequences of juvenile delinquency**

Variable	N	X	SD	Df	t-value	sig. (P)	Decision
Males	161	2.61	1.50				
				252	9.833	<0.001	Rejected
Females	93	2.56	1.69				

Significance at 0.05 level ( $P < 0.05$ ).

The analysis on table 7 was carried out to determine whether there is any significant difference in the mean rating of male and female students on the consequences of juvenile delinquency among secondary school students in Kano State. A significant value of  $< 0.001$  (less than the 0.05 level of significance) was recorded. This shows that there was a significant difference. The null hypothesis was therefore rejected in favour of the alternative hypothesis. This implies that there is a significant difference between male and female students as regards to the consequences of juvenile delinquency among secondary school students in Kano State.

**Ho2:** There is no significant difference in the mean ratings of rural and urban students regarding the consequences of juvenile delinquency among secondary school students in Kano State.

**Table 8: t-test results on the mean ratings of rural and urban students regarding the consequences of juvenile delinquency**

Variable	N	X	SD	Df	t-value	sig. (P)	Decision
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Urban	90	2.61	1.08			
				252	4.754	.002
						Rejected
Rural	164	2.56	1.10			

Significance at 0.05 level ( $P < 0.05$ ).

The analysis on table 8 was carried out to determine whether there is any significant difference in the mean ratings of students in rural and urban schools regarding the consequences of juvenile delinquency among secondary school students in Kano State. A significant value of .002 (less than the 0.05 level of significance) was recorded. This shows that there was a significant difference. The null hypothesis was therefore rejected in favour of the alternative hypothesis. This implies that there is a significant difference in the mean ratings of students in rural and urban schools regarding the consequences of juvenile delinquency among secondary school students in Kano State.

### Findings for the study

The study revealed the following findings:

1. The findings of the study revealed that, parental attitudes toward their children such as inadequate supervision arising from family structure, peer group influence, environmental factors, poverty and unemployment, lack of cordial relationship between students and teachers, inadequate school building and equipment, congested neighborhood and slums, social media or technological advancement, incompetence and unprofessional teachers, poor parent-children communication leading children to find solace other than homes, lack of social and moral training and drugs and alcohol abuse are some of the major factors of juvenile delinquency among Secondary School Students in Kano State, Nigeria.
2. Students' attrition, destruction of school property, poor students' academic performance, truancy and lateness of student to school, rudeness and sexual harassment, raping of fellow students, fighting and killing of fellow students, armed robbery, drug addict, serious impediment to development, lack of respect for elders and lack of respect for constituted authority are some of the major consequences of juvenile delinquency among Secondary School Students in Kano State, Nigeria.
3. Provision of professional teachers, adoption of proper teaching methodology, creation of conducive learning environment, provision of teaching materials, paying of teachers salary, cordial relationship between the teachers and the students, cordial relationship between the parents and their children, effective communication between the parents and their children, provision of professional counsellors in school, creation of juvenile courts, parents should monitor the kind of people their children associate with, children should not be giving too much idle time, necessary sanction should be applied without favour on any students who commit any forms of juvenile delinquency, teachers should be good role model to their students and involvement of law enforcement agency in juvenile delinquency reduction are the major control of juvenile delinquency among secondary school students in Kano State.
4. The findings of the study also revealed that, there is a significant difference between male and female students as regards to the consequences of juvenile delinquencies among secondary school students in Kano State. The difference is that, male students are more aware of the consequences of juvenile delinquency among students than their female students.
5. The findings of the study revealed that, there is a significant difference in the mean ratings of students in rural and urban schools regarding the consequences of juvenile delinquencies among secondary school students in Kano State. The difference is that, students from urban areas are more aware of the consequences of juvenile delinquency among students than students' rural areas.

### Conclusion

Based on the above findings of the study, juvenile delinquency has negative consequences on students' academic performance; the respondents confirmed the negative aspect of juvenile delinquency and their long-term effects which include the production of corrupt and immoral citizens. Thus, if juvenile delinquency goes unchecked, our society would be stooped in endless immorality thus, efforts to curb juvenile delinquency among secondary school students should be supported by every well-meaning Nigerians. Therefore, we need to see to it that normalcy is restored to our education system by adhering to sustainable measures which would help all nations to move forward toward achieving zero tolerance on the issues of Juvenile delinquency.

### Recommendations

Based on the findings and the conclusion of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. In order to advert the consequence of juvenile delinquency has on students, the study recommended that, the teachers and parents should encourage students to cultivate good/positive study attitude to help reduce act of juvenile delinquency in secondary schools.
2. The possible ways of controlling juvenile delinquency among students as recommended by the study is that, students that do not get involved in juvenile delinquency acts should be commended while those caught misbehaving should be given appropriate punishment to serve as deterrence to others.
3. The study recommends that parents, teachers and counsellor should intensify efforts towards helping the students who are at the receiving ends overcome the consequences of juvenile delinquencies the effort should focused more on female students who are revealed by the study to be less aware of the consequences of juvenile delinquency.
4. The study further recommends that all the stakeholders in education should make more efforts towards helping the students in rural to overcome the consequences of juvenile delinquencies by creating more awareness on the consequences of juvenile delinquency.

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