

COUNSELLING STRATEGIES FOR CURBING SEX ABUSE IN UNIVERSITIES IN ENUGU STATE.

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Abstract

This study investigated the counselling strategies for curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State. The study was guided by four research questions and four null hypotheses tested at .05 level of significance. The study adopted descriptive research design. The target population for the study comprised all the 55,992 undergraduates of University of Nigeria Nsukka (UNN) and Enugu State Universities of Science and Technology (ESUT). A sample of 560 respondents was drawn using proportionate stratified random sampling. A trial test was conducted and used for reliability testing using Cronbach Alpha reliability estimate which gave an overall reliability coefficient of .91. This, the researchers regarded to be high enough and so went ahead to use the instrument to collect the main data for the study. The researchers administered the self-structured questionnaire to the respondents while the data generated was analyzed using mean and standard deviation. Four point scale response format was used to measure the opinion of the respondents, such that after the statistical analysis, real

limit of members were used to determine the decision rule, while the four null hypotheses were tested using t-test statistics. The result obtained from the analysis showed that preventive counselling strategy, promotive counselling strategy, deterrence counselling strategy and rehabilitative counselling strategy will serve to a great extent in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State. The study revealed also that there is no significant difference on the extent preventive, promotive, deterrence and rehabilitative counselling strategies would serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State. Based on these findings the researchers recommended that school counsellors should adopt the preventive, promotive, deterrence and rehabilitative counselling strategies in curbing sex abuse in the Universities in Enugu State.

Keywords: Sex, Sex Abuse, Counselling Strategies, University Undergraduates, Enugu State.

INTRODUCTION

Sex abuse is one of the major public health crises that significantly hinder development and education of students especially in the Nigeria educational institutions where the practice is high.(Victoria,2018). The increasing rate of sex abuse in the Nigerian Universities would actually make one think that it is morally acceptable, but culture and religious beliefs maintain its stands in proving sex abuse as a form of indiscipline, moral decay and threat to students educational advancement, development and achievement in schools. According to Victoria (2018), sex abuse in any educational institution is an unwelcomed behaviour of sexual nature that interferes with student's ability to learn, study, work and participate in school activities. Victoria, further noted that sexual abuse in universities occur in various forms which include Male lecturers to female students, male students to female students, male staff to female academic and non academic staff, male non academic staff to female students and the female non-academic staff, female lecturers to male students, and homosexuality which includes gay and lesbianism. In the assertions of Holub (2017), Sex abuse in universities could be welcomed on the part of the abused, who probably, has no choice than to welcome it, students or a female staff and a superior officer who has the power to pass or fail her or to recommend her for promotions, considering the inequality of power in the relationship. Though there may seem to be mutual agreement between the two parties, the other may have welcomed the advances as a result of fear of the consequences of her refusal. This is why some professional ethics, including that of teaching, strongly prohibit sexual relation (abuse) between bosses and their subordinates.

Countless of reports have been given on the menace of sex abuse in universities especially abuse between the male academic staff and the female students. It is to this light and in a bid to prevent some of the major causes of sex abuse in the university that prompted the senate of the University of Lagos in July (2004) to introduce a dress code for her students. In the same vein, the authority of the Obafemi Awolowo University (OAU) also in April (2018) suspended a senior academic staff of the university for demanding sex from a postgraduate student in exchange for mark, the recorded audio conversion was presented as an evidence against the lecturer. According to the report on Information Nigeria (2012), over 2000 female students of cross River State University of Technology protested over alleged sexual abuse, molestation and extortion of female students by staff of the institution. They proceeded to the State Government House to register their grievance with some placards carrying inscriptions

such as; 'enough of sex abuse and molestation of students' and so on. According to the *Premium Times* report of August, (2018), a professor of Economics in the Lagos State University (LASU) was allegedly caught sexually assaulting a female undergraduate student of his department and was forced to face appropriate sanction. While a senior lecturer of Ebonyi State University was also suspended over involvement in sex abuse of students, according to the Sun News Paper report of 20th October, 2016. Reacting to the recent sex abuse issue of a lecturer in the University of Lagos who was caught on camera allegedly demanding sex from a lady 'seeking admission', a popular Nigerian musician and rapper Falz (2019), urged Nigerians to start speaking up against all forms of sex abuse in the Universities. According to the American psychological Association (2018) sex abuse is an unwanted activity with perpetrators using force, making threat or taking advantage of victims not able to give consent. Most victims of sex abuse in the universities were compelled to succumb to it, probably because their educational prospect is at stake and majority of these victims turn into lesbians, gay, prostitutes, sex huckster with issues as fear, disbelief, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and other psychological disorder as a result of the abuse which calls for counselling and intervention .

Counselling is a learning process in which individuals learn about themselves, their interpersonal relations and behaviour that advance their personal development (Egbo, 2010). The American Counselling Association (2018) defined counselling as a collaborative effort between the counsellor and the client with a goal of helping the client identify potential solutions to problems which cause emotional turmoil, strengthen self-esteem, and promote behaviour change and optimal mental health.

Curbing of sex abuse in universities is best achieved through the use of counselling strategies because counsellors are better equipped with behavioural, therapeutic, and psychological strength and knowledge to assist students out of their educational and socio personal problems and the staff members as well. Counselling strategies refers to a grouped set of actions, intended to tackle psychological issues in a particular manner or way. Through counseling, the counsellor employs some strategies which are useful to helping students out of their abuse experiences. These strategies according to Douglass and Strauss (2012) include: Preventive Counselling strategy, Promotive counselling strategy, Deterrence/punitive counselling strategy and Rehabilitative counselling strategy. These strategies may go a long way in ameliorating the menace of sex abuse in the universities if properly adopted.

Preventive Counselling Strategy

Douglass and Stauss (2012) noted that Preventive Counselling Strategy include steps necessary to avoid the occurrence of such abuse, this also involves avoidance of settings, conditions or circumstances that will lead to sex abuse.

Promotive Counselling Strategy,

Promotive Counselling Strategy teaches and encourages good behaviour in the school setting, such as encouraging students to be decent and modest in their dress sense, good seating habit and good character disposition.

Deterrent or Punitive Counselling Strategy

Deterrent or Punitive Counselling Strategy serves to beat arrant students back to line, some of these punitive measures exist to inflict some level of discomfort or pains to arrant students and even staff members.

Rehabilitative counselling strategy

Rehabilitative counselling strategy is necessary for students who are victims of sex abuse and are affected negatively as a result of sex abuse such as rape, sexual assault and

sexual exploitation, it requires devoted attention and strategic counselling techniques by the guidance counsellor to achieve the desired corrections in these set of students.

Statistics also shows that females are 1.53 times more likely to be abused than the males and that 15.1% of sex abuse in the school setting were done by teachers which include lecturers of universities. 51.1% of students are victims of sex abuse while 48.5% of the abuse occurred in assailant's house, hotel room or office. To this light, Victoria (2018), noted that the school authority has a great deal of role to play in assisting and equipping the school counsellor so as to tackle the menace of sex abuse in the educational institutions. Due to the negative impact of sex abuse in the universities in Enugu State, which affects students educational and social life, this study hopes to add to the existing knowledge about sex abuse and the behaviours that constitute sex abuse in universities in Enugu State. It is against this background that this study aims at identifying the Counselling Strategies for curbing sex abuse in the Universities in Enugu State.

Statement of the Problem

The school environment should be conducive, safe and void of any phenomenon that has the potentials to truncate the teaching and learning process. The staff and students are important people in the university environment and the relationship that exists between the two entities should be wholesome in order to accomplish the set educational goal and objectives of the university education, unfortunately the reverse seem to be the case as there is an increasing report of sex abuse in the universities recently. Sex is being demanded for grade, students of universities are being exposed to all forms of sex practices, such as prostitution, homosexuality and even pornography in bid to meet up with the demand of the opposite sex in the university. And yet this situation is neither unresearched nor reported as a result of cold reaction of government and the school authority in tackling this issue.

It is unfortunate to observe that emphasis are not laid on counselling strategies in curbing sex abuse, and to the best knowledge of the researchers, no study has been carried out on the counselling strategies for curbing sex abuse in Universities in Enugu State. These prevailing conditions motivated the researchers to carry out this study, thus, the problem of this study put in a question form, therefore is, what are the counselling strategies for curbing sex abuse in Universities in Enugu State?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to determine the counselling strategies for curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

Specifically, this study sought to;

1. Find out the extent to which preventive counselling strategy will serve in the curbing of sex abuse in universities.
2. Find out the extent to which promotive counselling strategy will serve in the curbing of sex abuse in universities.
3. Find out the extent to which deterrence counselling strategy will serve in the curbing of sex abuse in universities.
4. Find out the extent to which rehabilitative counselling strategy will serve in the management of sex abuse in universities.

Research Questions

The following research questions were raised to guide the study:

1. To what extent will preventive counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.
2. To what extent will promotive counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.
3. To what extent will deterrence counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.
4. To what extent will rehabilitative counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

Hypotheses

The following null hypotheses were formulated and tested at .05 level of significance.

- HO₁:** There is no significant difference in the mean response scores of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which preventive counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.
- HO₂:** There is no significant difference in the mean response scores of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which promotive counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.
- HO₃:** There is no significant difference in the mean response scores of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which deterrence counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.
- HO₄:** There is no significant difference between the mean response scores of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which rehabilitative counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities Enugu in State.

Method

Descriptive survey research design was utilized for this study. The descriptive survey research design is considered suitable since the study solicited information from the respondents directly and afford all the respondents equal chance of being chosen for the study (Idoko,2011). The population for the study comprised all the 55992 undergraduate students of University of Nigeria Nsukka (UNN) and Enugu State University of Science and Technology (ESUT) Enugu. The sample size for this study is 560 undergraduate students of University of UNN and ESUT. The sample is made up of 282 male and 278 female undergraduate students. The researchers used Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling technique to draw 1% of male and female students from each of the 17 and 11 Faculties in UNN and ESUT respectively. A self-structured instrument named Counselling Strategy for Curbing of Sex Abuse Scale (CSCSAS) was used for data collection. The instrument has two sections, A and B. Section A contains the respondents bio-data with two items. While section B is divided into four parts with 32 items structured to assist the researchers in providing clues to the research questions that guided the study. The response format for the instrument was a 4 point scale of Very Great Extent (VGE) = 4points.Great Extent (GE) = 3 points. Little Extent (LE) = 2 points. Very Little Extent (VLE)=1 point. The instrument was validated by three experts, Cronbach Alpha reliability estimate was used to test the reliability of the instrument. The overall reliability index stood at .91, indicating that the instrument is highly reliable and suitable for the study

The researchers administered the instrument directly to the 560 respondents using two briefed research assistants. The research assistants were briefed by the researcher on the conduct of the exercise in a one-day consultative meeting. Mean and standard deviation were used to answer the research questions that guided the study, while t-test statistic was used to analyze the data collected at 0.05 level of significance and a degree of freedom of n_1+n_2-2 was used to test the null hypotheses formulated to guide the study. Real limits of numbers were applied on the decision rule,

Results

Research Question 1: To what extent will preventive counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State?

Table 1: Mean Responses and Standard Deviation of the Respondents on the Extent to which Preventive Counselling Strategy will serve in Curbing Sex Abuse in Universities in Enugu State

		N=520				$\bar{X}$	SD	DEC
S/N	Extent to which Preventive counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities.	VGE	GE	LE	VLE			
1.	Assist individuals to be morally conscious on Campus.	149	140	145	86	2.68	1.06	GE
2.	Control of indecent dressing on campus.	165	175	176	4	2.96	0.83	GE
3.	Provision of moral support to individuals with maladaptive behaviours on campus.	135	160	145	80	2.67	1.02	GE
4.	Utilization of functional Closed Circuit Television on campus	129	146	147	78	2.59	1.06	GE
5.	Encourage individuals to avail themselves of health care service on campus.	149	164	159	48	2.80	0.96	GE
6.	Ensuring regular screening of individuals on campus.	153	148	124	95	2.69	1.08	GE
7.	Ensure individuals attend sex education counselling session on campus.	128	133	143	116	2.52	1.09	GE
8.	Provide intensive counselling services to individuals on Campus.	115	144	133	128	2.47	1.09	LE
GRAND MEAN						2.67	1.02	GE

From Table 1 above, the results of data analysis for research question 1 indicated that items (1,2,3,4,6,7,) had mean responses that were higher than the cut-off point as indicated in the real limit of number. The standard deviation for the items raised is small indicating that the respondents' responses for the items raised are homogenous and closely clustered around the Mean. The value of the grand mean was also high 2.67. Going by the decision rule for interpreting the respondents' mean score, the answer to research question 1, is that preventive counselling strategy will serve to a great extent in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

Research Question 2: To what extent will promotive counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State?

Table 2: Mean Responses and Standard Deviation of the Respondents on the Extent to which Promotive Counselling Strategy will serve in Curbing Sex Abuse in Universities in Enugu State?

N=520								
S/N	Extent to which Promotive counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities.	VGE	GE	LE	VLE	$\bar{X}$	SD	DEC
9.	Help individuals to be assertive at the instance of sex abuse.	148	144	125	103	2.65	1.09	GE
10.	Encourage individuals to join school academic clubs that emphasis good morals on campus.	209	218	52	41	3.14	0.89	GE
11.	Encourage individual to model after eminent individuals in the society that a morally sound.	211	249	29	31	3.23	0.80	GE
12.	Change individuals' perception towards involvement in unacceptable sex behaviour on Campus.	232	255	31	2	3.38	0.62	GE
13.	Diversion of individuals' interest from unacceptable behaviour through sport activities.	236	248	34	2	3.38	0.63	GE
14.	Organization of seminars on the menace of sex abuse	154	169	98	99	2.73	1.08	GE
15.	Reinforcement of good behaviour on Campus by issuance of award during convocation.	140	150	112	118	2.60	1.11	GE
16.	Using audio visual materials to teach individuals in on campus the possible effects of sex abuse.	151	174	104	91	2.74	1.06	GE
17.	Providing individuals with Practical examples of those who ruined their lives from abuse of sex.	202	235	68	15	3.20	0.77	GE
GRAND MEAN						3.00	0.89	GE

The results of data analysis in Table 2 indicated that items (9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17) had high mean responses. The standard deviation for the items raised is small indicating that the respondents' responses for the items raised are homogenous and closely clustered around the Mean. The grand mean (3.00) was also high. The mean response on item 15 and 25 was particularly less than others. Going by the decision rule for interpreting the respondents mean score, the answer to research question 2, is that promotive counselling strategy will serve to a great extent in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

Research Question 3: To what extent will deterrence/punitive counselling strategy serve in the curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State?

Table 3: Mean Responses and Standard Deviation on the Extent to which Deterrence/Punitive Counselling Strategy will serve in the Curbing Sex Abuse in Universities in Enugu State?

N=520								
S/N	Extent to which deterrence/Punitive Counselling strategy serve in curbing of sex abuse in universities.	VGE	GE	LE	VLE	$\bar{X}$	SD	DEC
18.	expulsion of sex abusers from Campus	187	196	134	3	3.09	0.80	GE
19.	reporting of unwanted sex advance to the disciplinary committee on campus	203	229	48	40	3.14	0.88	GE
20.	Prohibition of unofficial visit to hostel rooms by members of opposite sex within campus.	144	164	118	94	2.69	1.06	GE
21.	Improve academic performance of students through increase of academic work load to reduce students' leisure time.	170	169	174	7	2.97	0.85	GE
22.	Provision of effective guidance and counselling services on Campus.	130	138	138	114	2.55	1.09	GE
23.	use of negative re-enforcement to aver sex abuse on campus	165	174	180	1	2.97	0.82	GE
24.	Use of confrontation on individual with Maladaptive behaviour that are sex related.	130	134	148	108	2.55	1.08	GE
GRAND MEAN						2.85	0.94	GE

Table 3 above presents the results of data analyses for research question 3. Items (27-34) had mean responses that were higher than the cut-off point as indicated in the real limit of number. The standard deviation for the items raised is small indicating that the respondents' responses for the items raised are homogenous and closely clustered around the Mean. The grand mean (2.85) was also high. Going by the decision rule for interpreting the respondents mean score, the answer to research question 3, is that deterrence/punitive counselling strategy will serve to a great extent in the curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

Research Question 4: To what extent will rehabilitative counselling strategy serve in the curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State?

Table 4: Mean Responses and Standard Deviation on the extent to which Rehabilitative Counselling Strategy that will serve in Curbing Sex Abuse in Universities in Enugu State.

N=520								
S/N	Extent to which rehabilitative counselling strategy will serve in curbing of sex abuse in the universities.	VGE	GE	LE	VLE	$\bar{X}$	SD	DEC
25.	Identification of client's maladaptive sex behavioural issues.	157	161	173	29	2.86	0.92	GE
26.	Explaining to the individual the dangers of engaging in gross sexual misconducts within Campus.	133	134	139	114	2.55	1.09	GE

27.	Assisting individuals out of their obsessive compulsive sex disorder.	175	162	176	7	2.97	0.85	GE
28.	Instilling confidence on sex abused individual so as to suppress his or her abusive experience.	161	174	170	15	2.93	0.87	GE
29.	Assist individuals out of their sex abuse experience through the use of systematic Desensitization.	133	131	165	91	2.59	1.05	GE
30.	Reinforcement of desirable behaviour on sex abused individuals on Campus.	159	149	183	29	2.84	0.93	GE
31.	Change of individuals' environment from the place of abuse to an entirely new area.	152	138	138	92	2.67	1.08	GE
32.	Assisting individuals out of the sex abuse experience through the use of biliotherapy.	173	159	181	7	2.96	0.86	GE
GRAND MEAN						2.80	0.96	GE

From Table 4 above, the mean responses to the items (25-32) were higher than the cut-off point as indicated in the real limit of number. The standard deviation for the items raised is small indicating that the respondents' responses for the items raised are homogenous and closely clustered around the Mean. The grand mean (2.80) was also high. Going by the decision rule for interpreting the respondents mean score, the answer to research question 4, is that rehabilitative counselling strategy will serve to a great extent in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference in the mean response scores of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which preventive counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

Table 5: t-test Analysis on the Mean Ratings of Male and Female Undergraduate Students on the Extent to which Preventive Counselling Strategy will serve in Curbing Sex Abuse in Universities in Enugu State.

GENDER	N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Df	t-cal	Sig. Dec.
MALE	250	2.68	1.00	518	.148	.882 Do not reject H01
FEMALE	270	2.67	1.05			

Table 5 shows that the t-calculated value for the difference in mean rating of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which preventive counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State is .15, significant at .89 level of significance, which is higher than .05 set for the study. Going by the decision rule, the null hypothesis of no significant difference is therefore not rejected. This means that there is no significant difference in the mean ratings of male and female undergraduate student on the extent to which preventive counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference in the mean response scores of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which promotive counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

Table 6: t-test Analysis on the Mean Ratings of Male and Female Undergraduate Students on the Extent to which Promotive Counselling Strategy will serve in Curbing Sex Abuse in Universities in Enugu State.

GENDER	N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Df	t-cal	Sig. Dec.
MALE	250	3.12	.877	518	-.69	.05 Do not reject H02
FEMALE	270	3.17	.909			

Table 6, shows that the t-calculated value for the difference in mean rating of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which promotive counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State is .69, significant at .05 level of significance, which equals .05 set for the study. Going by the decision rule, the null hypothesis is therefore not rejected. This means that there is no significant difference in the mean ratings of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which promotive counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

Hypothesis 3: There is no significant difference in the mean response scores of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which deterrence counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

Table 7: t-test Analysis on the Mean Ratings of Male and Female Undergraduate Students on the Extent to which Deterrence Counselling Strategy will serve in Curbing Sex Abuse in Universities in Enugu State.

GENDER	N	$\bar{X}$	SD	Df	t-cal	Sig. Dec.
MALE	250	2.91	.950	518	1.56	.12 Do not reject H03
FEMALE	270	2.78	.900			

Table 7 shows that the t-calculated value for the difference in mean rating of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which deterrence counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State is 1.56, significant at .12 level of significance, which is greater than .05 set for the study. Going by the decision rule, the null hypothesis of no significant difference is therefore not rejected. This means that there is no significant difference in the mean ratings of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which deterrence counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

Hypothesis 4: There is no significant difference between the mean response scores of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which rehabilitative counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities Enugu in State.

Table 8: t-test Analysis on the Mean Ratings of Male and Female Undergraduate Students on the Extent to which Rehabilitative Counselling Strategy will serve in Curbing Sex Abuse in Universities in Enugu State.

GENDER	N	$\bar{X}$	SD	df	t-cal	Sig. Dec.
MALE	250	2.59	1.08	518	-1.99	.17 Do not reject H04
FEMALE	270	2.78	1.04			

Table 8 shows that the t-calculated value for the difference in mean rating of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which rehabilitative counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State is -1.99, significant at .17 level of significance, which is higher than .05 set for the study. Going by the decision rule, the null hypothesis of no significant difference is therefore not rejected. This means that there is no significant difference in the mean ratings of male and female undergraduate students on the extent to which rehabilitative counselling strategy serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

Discussion of findings

The first research question attempted to elicit the perception of the respondents on the extent preventive counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State. Out of the eight items articulated to answer the research question posed, only one item got a mean point that indicated little extent, while the comparison according to table five showed that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of male and female undergraduate students on the extent preventive counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State. This shows that preventive counselling strategy will serve to a great extent in curbing of sex abuse in universities in Enugu State. This finding agrees with those of Nwajagu (2012) which stated that through preventive counselling strategy, the use of ICT based monitoring method which are less stressful and more reliable shall not only serve in curbing sex abuse but also create fear, uprightness and respect for academic activities in the universities, therefore there is a great need for adaption of preventive counselling strategies for curbing sex abuse in the universities in Enugu State.

The second research question sought to find out the extent to which promotive counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State. The result in table two revealed that promotive counselling strategy will to a great extent serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State, while the comparison according to table six showed that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of male and female undergraduate students on the extent promotive counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State. This finding is in consonance with those of Ramadiro and Vally (2013) which observed that effective promotive counselling measures will teach responsible behaviour and the inculcation of self –discipline, therefore there is a need for promotive counselling strategy in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

The findings in research question three indicated that deterrence/punitive counselling strategy will to a great extent serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State. while the comparison according to table seven showed that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of male and female undergraduate students on the extent deterrence counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State. This finding is in line with Wellace (2012) which opined that suspension, detention, expulsion or deliberate infliction of unpleasantness on someone subject to have done wrong will help control the reoccurrence of such act. Azikiwe et al (2009) noted that the termination of appointed of staff and expulsion of students found guilty of sex abuse could be adopted as an effective means of curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State, therefore deterrence/punitive counselling strategy should be adopted in the universities in Enugu State for curbing sex abuse.

Result in research question four sought to find out the extent to which rehabilitative counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities. The finding in the result revealed that rehabilitative counselling strategy will to a great extent serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State, while the comparison in table eight showed that there is no significant difference in the mean responses of male and female undergraduate students on the extent rehabilitative counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State. This finding agrees with Nwajagu (2017) which stated that rehabilitative counselling strategy is necessary for students who are known to be real deviants and incorrigible. Stressing further, Nwajagu, noted that rehabilitative counselling strategy involves finding out reasons behind the disciplinary problem of an individual and proffering solution to it. Rehabilitative counselling strategy helps to flood out the effect of sex abuse experiences from the individual, thus, rehabilitative counselling strategy shall go a long way in curbing sex abuse n university in Enugu State.

Conclusion

From the discussion of the findings, it was concluded that preventive counselling strategy, promotive counselling strategy, deterrence/penutive counselling strategy and rehabilitative counselling strategy will to a great extent serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State. Thus, there is a great need for adoption of these counselling strategies for curbing of sex abuse in universities in Enugu State. Lastly, it was concluded that male undergraduate students do not differ significantly from their female counterparts in their perceptions with regard to the extent to which, preventive counselling strategy, promotive counselling strategy, deterrence counselling strategy and rehabilitative counselling strategy will serve in curbing sex abuse in universities in Enugu State.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and implication of the results the following recommendations were made.

1. Preventive counselling strategy should be introduced in the universities for curbing sex abuse.
2. Promotive counselling strategy should be introduced in the universities for curbing sex abuse.
3. Deterrence /punitive counselling strategy should be introduced in the universities for curbing sex abuse.

4. Rehabilitative counselling strategy should be introduced in the universities for curbing sex abuse.
5. Deliberate efforts at establishing/strengthening counselling services and activities in the universities should be initiated.
6. The student counsellors should as a matter of priority endeavour to organize periodic seminar during orientation of newly admitted students and Faculty week celebrations on sex abuse and prevention of sex abuse in the universities.
7. The government/university authorities should ensure that facilities and equipment are provided for counselling in the university environment.

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