

**EFFECTS OF SOCIAL DEVIANT BEHAVIOURS AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOLS
STUDENTS IN TARANG'ANYA SUB-LOCATION, MIGORI COUNTY**

BY

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this is my original work and has not been presented for award of a degree or for any similar purpose in any other institution.

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DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my beloved parents Mr. and Mrs. Paul Muniko, My sister Emily and my brother Robert for giving me moral and financial support towards my research. Dedication also goes to my mentor Mr.Gakwa for their support they have showed unto me in carrying out this project.

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Foremost appreciation is to the Almighty for giving me strength and resilience to study through all my academic life.

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Thank you all.

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

SDBSS	Student Deviant Behavior in Secondary School
DB	Deviant Behavior
SRS	Stratified Random Sampling
DC	Data Collection
KNEC	Kenya National Examination Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
TRA	Theory of Reasoned Action
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Abject Poverty: Refers to a terrible and extreme condition of people living in misery. Such people are completely without pride or dignity a person deserves since they cannot fulfil their need for basic elements of life.

Delinquency: Conduct that is out of accord with accepted behavior or the law.

Deviant behavior: Behavior which is against societies accepted norms. For this study, these include drug abuse, prostitution, burglary, rape, alcoholism, muggings and stealing.

Drug: Is any substance that, when absorbed into the body of a living organism, alters normal body function.

Gang: A gang is a group of people, through the organization, formation, and establishment of an assemblage, share a common identity.

Household: Is the basic residential unit in which economic production, consumption, inheritance, child bearing, child rearing, and shelter are organized and carried out.

Media: The means of communication, as radio and television, newspapers, and magazines, which reach or influence people widely.

Youth: These are youngsters between ages of 15-35 (for the purpose of the study).

ABSTRACT

This study was to investigate and carry out the research whereby, the researcher definitely look on the causes that leads to deviant behavior in secondary schools where most students comes from a poor family background, the media, and societal influence that promotes deviant behaviors among students the researcher used some formulated research questions in data collection that directed him/her to obtain specific objectives of the study. The researcher also used Stratified Random Sampling to cover the students with deviant behavior in secondary schools (SDBSS) whereby he/she used expressive measurements and topical insights to assist in determining the level of influence, the independent variables have on dependent variables. The study findings indicated the uncaring parent who promotes the delinquent behaviors where most students spend a lot of time on television than on school work. There was a review of relevant literature on deviant behaviors among students in secondary school on how to identify, monitor and control the behavior. The main research Instrument that was used for data collection was questionnaires, which was given to teachers, students, and school Administrators then data was analyzed mathematically and presented in tables and pie charts. There were a lot of challenges to the government and the community at large for the increasing cases of deviant behaviors among student's is alarming. The main challenge includes lack of provision of basic social amenities like good housing, good schools and recreational facilities besides infrastructural development. The study was undertaken to ascertain the main reasons. The purpose of this study was to establish perceived factors that influence deviant behavior among the students in Tarang'anya sub-location Migori county. From the study, it was found that deviant behavior among the students was common in both males and females. It was discovered that despite the presence of deviant behavior, majority of the students are in form four and. Also, those who come from not wellbeing family background engage in deviant behaviors more than from those who come from well-being families. Socio-economic factors were statistically significant to the deviant behavior of the students in the study area. From the finding of the study, socio-psychological factors had statistical significance with the deviant behaviors among the youths in the study area. The study rejected the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between socio-psychological factors and deviant behaviors among the students in the study area and accepted the alternative hypothesis. The study therefore, concludes that there was a relationship between sociopsychological factors and deviant behavior among the students in the study area. In other words, there is a relationship between deviant behavior and social media, poverty, peer influence and the family influence.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Back ground of the study

Deviant behaviors among secondary school students have been on the increase over years the researcher have likewise seen that a decent number of optional school understudies have a place with some religion consequently the ceaseless brutality and battle in most auxiliary schools. Hastings and Thomas (2004) characterizes degenerate practices as any conduct that is perceived as disregarding anticipated standards and standards. (Akers & Sellers 2004) defines social deviant, as those qualities that damage huge social standards and desires and are despised by an enormous number of individuals and deviance are those behaviors that break ordinarily held standards, qualities and desires for a general public. The most common deviant behaviors in secondary school's students are; Lying, bullying, fighting, peer influence among others.

Lying is the demonstration or practice of telling or talking lie. It is an act, which is repeated often, becomes a habit and depended on as a concealment of some misdeeds. Possible reasons why secondary students engage in lying involves staying away from a difficult encounter and to avoid undesirable consequences for one's action or for schoolwork not done, and afraid of parents and teachers.

Bullying on the other hand, is defined as deliberately and repeated hurtful act, word or behavior such as name calling, threatening, or shouting at someone. These unpleasant and unacceptable acts are usually provoked. Ekechukwu (2009) identifies various types of bullying, which includes beating, strangling, punching and biting, this acts may be verbal, they include acts such as hurtful name-calling, gossip and teasing. It may be emotional in nature as rejection, terrorizing, sexual harassment and assault

Fighting is the act of expressing one's anger using weapons, fist and other violence means. Teens who are frequently involved in fights often do not know how to control their anger or how to prevent and avoid conflict. Therefore, causes of deviant behavior in secondary school students are; poor family background, effects of mass media and societal pressure.

The students raised by relentless guardians normally depict reprobate practices whereby they resort to crimes that they cannot get from their parents, for example stealing, rioting or insubordination among others.

The societal likewise models the conduct of individuals, the disposition that other individuals have concerning their kindred human race prompts insubordination from minimized gatherings.

Such individuals who are dismissed by the general public and whose necessities are not investigated by the general public and whose requirements are not looked into.

In the same vein, mass media more than that happens in the real life, Broad communications negatively affects optional understudies all the more explicitly, the brutal substance that are disclosed in the TV or in films. Student who watch an excessive number of battles in the TV or read erotic entertainment materials on the web start to build up specific characters that influences the individuals around them contrarily.

The school learning condition is where youngsters go to get instruction and to become familiar with a wide range of good idiosyncrasy, it anyway turns out that students get adversely influenced by their kindred understudies in schools, some create freak practices subsequent to viewing the manner in which their companion acts (Harttmonnely & Elderkin 2012).

1.2. Problem Statement

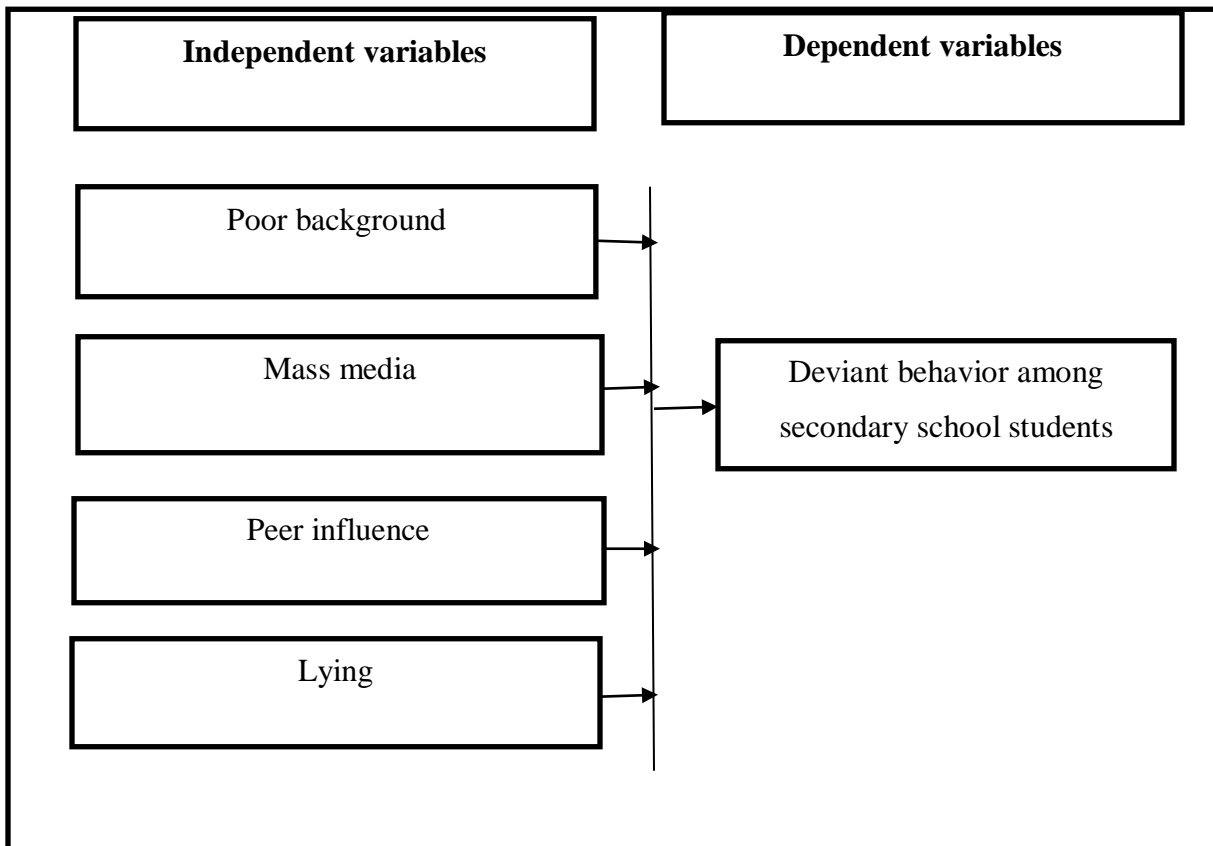
Students influenced by deviant behaviors such as peer influence, fighting, effects of mass media, lying, stealing, poor family background of high school students and General deterioration of behaviors have raised concern and led to many researchers on the root cause of these errant behaviors. Therefore, Deviant behavior could be one of the major propagating factor of the above listed occurrences according to the previous practical attachment at Tarang'anya sub-location Migori County this study justifies it.

1.3. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to find out on deviant behaviors and come up with solutions on how to curb them in Tarang'anya sub-location Migori County.

1.4 Conceptual Framework.

Figure 1 Conceptual frameworks



The figure shows that deviant behavior is influenced by four variables as independent variables.

1.5 Research Questions

1. Do poor family backgrounds influence deviant conduct among secondary school learners?
2. Is mass media affecting deviant conduct among secondary school learners?
3. Does societal peer influence affect deviant behaviors among secondary school students?
4. Do lying promotes deviant conduct among secondary school learners?

1.6 Objectives of The Study.

1.6.1. General objectives

(i) To determine the root cause of deviant behaviors among students in secondary schools in Tarang'anya Sub-location Migori County.

1.6.2. Specific objectives

i) To ascertain the family background that promotes deviant behaviors among students in secondary schools.

ii) To find out how media promotes deviant behaviors among students in secondary schools.

iii) To identify the societal pressure/ influence that promotes deviant behaviors among students in secondary schools.

iv) To determine how lying promotes deviant behavior among students in secondary school.

1.7 Significance of the study

The study is significant to the field of education in that, it might build upon the available body of Knowledge among students in secondary schools. The results of the study will help the Nations, policy makers, Administrators, teachers, researchers to control and evaluate before any loss in between the students and parents at large, which will bring students in a systematic way.

1.8 Delimitations or scope of study

The study was concerned with, deviant behaviors among students in the secondary schools in Tarang'anya Sub-location Migori County. This is because students with Deviant behaviors are increasing each day, thus the study was basically concerned with poor family background, Media and societal pressure that influences the deviant behaviors among students in secondary schools in Tarang'anya Sub-location Migori County.

1.9 Limitations of the study

During the study, questionnaires were administered to collect data and it relied on honesty, transparency of all respondents. Some hesitated to respond to the questions for fear of

victimization. Therefore, the researcher assured the respondents that the data would be used for academic purpose.

1.10 Basic assumptions

The respondents would be willing to cooperate and comment with transparent, honest and truthfully on the extent to social deviant conduct among secondary school learners.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction

This chapter presents review of literature on the deviant behaviors among secondary school students. Deviant behavior is an act or conduct that does not confirm with established rules of a society or group (Bolu-Steve 2017; Idris 2016). This chapter presents review of literature on the deviant behavior of poor family backgrounds, fighting, lying, stealing societal influence and effects of media among students in secondary schools and probable solutions to be taken.

2.1 Poor family background as a contributor to students with deviant behaviors

The students or youngsters United Nations agency are raised by coldblooded guardians generally portrays delinquent behaviors (Simourd & Andrews 1994). They resort to crimes to accomplish what they couldn't get from their of us. Students participate in criminal Activities like stealing, riot among others (Charon 2007).

2.2 Effects of media as a contributor to students with Deviant behaviors

It negatively affects schoolchildren, all the additional expressly the vicious substance that are promulgated on televisions or in cinemas. Although, it's a good vacation advantage to the today's society since with it communications are easier and access to data. tho' with all the benefits with it comes a good deal of limitation that may be a issue propagating to negative behaviors and believed youngsters what they notice within the media over what happens in the reality (Dibia and Nicholas 2017). Secondary school's students United Nations agency watch associate excessive range of battles within the TV or scan obscene materials on the online begin to create up specific qualities that influence the people around negatively.

2.3. The society pressure/influence as a contributor to students with deviant behaviors

The general public likewise models the conduct of people. The frame of mind that different people have regarding their kindred humanity results in disloyal from the marginalized teams. Such individuals neglected by the overall public and people in authority and lands up partaking in unwanted activities.

2.4. Lying as a contributor of student's deviant behaviors

It is associate act, at the purpose once rehashed oftentimes turns into a propensity. Lying is turned to as a concealment for a number of misdeeds, reasons why college students usually participate in lying as recognized by (Edo-Olotu 2006) incorporate keeping faraway from associate painful data to avoid undesirable consequences for one's section or on the opposite hand discipline for assignment not done, afraid of guardians or instructor's response to secured state of affairs.

2.5. Theoretical framework.

The study anchored on 2 theories: a) psychoanalytical theory what is more, intellectual formative speculations

2.6. Psychoanalytical theory

It was created by Sigmund Freud, that states that, all individuals have common drives and urges that are checked within the oblivious. what is more, all individuals have criminal propensities. These tendencies checked in any case, through the procedure of socialization. a toddler unfocalized may develop a temperament disturbance that creates the person in question direct enemy of social driving forces either internal or outward. The people who direct them internal become hypochondriac whereas people who immediate them outward becomes criminal.

2.7 Psychological feature theory

States that, Deviant behaviors results from the style by which individuals delineated their contemplations around profound quality and therefore the law. There are 3 degrees of excellent thinking as indicated by (Lawrence Kohlberg's) a development man of science. throughout the

principal stage referred to as the pre-customary stage that is return to during center adolescence, ethical thinking that depends on acquiescence and dodging discipline.

The second level referred to as convectional level, return to toward the end of center adolescence. throughout this stage, ethical thinking addicted to the wishes that the shaver is family and noteworthy others have for the person in question.

The third level is that the post-convectional level. it's return to throughout early adulthood thus, dead all individuals will go past social shows, that's they esteem the laws of the system, people United Nations agency don't advance through these stages might find yourself stuck in their moral improvement and so becomes deviant or criminals. (macionis & Gerber 2011: Murray 1998).

2.8 Gender setting theory

A gender setting theory was formally developed by scoop McCombs and Donald Shaw. in an exceedingly study on the 1968 yankee Presidential Election.

A gender setting may be a science theory; it conjointly tries to create predictions. the speculation conjointly suggests that media encompasses a nice influence to their audience by ingraining what they ought to suppose rather than what they think.

The analysis on the result of a gender setting compares the saliency of problems in news content with the general public perceptions of the foremost vital issues then analyses the extent of influence by steerage of the media. There are 3 models assumed by scoop McCombs they include: the notice model, The priorities model and saliency model.

There are 3 styles of gender setting theory; the general public Agender setting during which the public agenda is that the variable quantity (traditional hypothesis),Media agenda setting during which the Media agenda is treated as variable quantity (agenda building) and Policy Agenda setting in which elite policy Maker's agenda are treated as dependent variable (political Agenda setting).

2.9 Outline of known gaps within the reviewed literature.

Most analysis has being undertaken and accounted on deviant behavior, which has not worked on the financial facet as we have a tendency to move towards vision 2030. There's have to be compelled to perform a review on counseling, educating and essentially the youth United Nations agency are concerned in deviant behavior so as to assist the society, additionally the analysis information helped in adding knowledge concerning deviant behaviors thus as we will have property living within the community as we have a tendency to approach vision 2030.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The research methodology is divided into the following sub-sections; Research design, Target population, sample and sampling procedures, research Instruments, validity of the Instruments, reliability of the Instruments, data collection procedures and data analysis techniques.

3.1 Research design

This study used descriptive research design. Creswell (2002) observes that descriptive research design is used when data is collected to describe persons, organizations, setting or phenomena.

3.2 Study area

The study was carried out in Tarang'anya Sub-location Migori County, because of the recent teaching practicum on the causes of deviant behavior in secondary school students.

3.3 Target population

Target population is the number of people or population that the researcher will carry out the study (Mugenda & Mugenda 2003). According to Tarang'anya Sub-location Migori County the probable number is approximately 10000 students in secondary schools according to the Kenya National Examination Council (KNEC) with respect to last year's results. There is a total of 20 schools with an approximate of 500 students each therefore 20 principals and approximately 500 parents

3.4 Sampling techniques

This is the method or procedures used to determine the sample size, Stratified Random sampling was used to achieve the desired presentation from various students.

3.5 Sample size.

The formula $\sqrt{N}+1$ was used to determine the sample size. N =sum of all the students in secondary schools, if total students in secondary schools = $\sqrt{10000}$ thus $\sqrt{10000}=100+1=101$ students. Therefore, my Sample size was 101 students. Only 5 schools were selected for interview. Thus, 5 principals were interviewed and 50 teachers.

3.6. Measurement of variables

Table 1 Measurement of variables

OBJECTIVES	VARIABLES	TOOLS OF DATA ANALYSIS	DATA COLLECTION	TYPE OF DATA ANALYSIS	
Deviant behavior among students in Tarang'anya location Migori county	Social deviant behavior among student in secondary school	Statistical package for social sciences	Questionnaire	Quantitative analysis	
How poor background promotes behavior among students	family deviant among Poor family background	Independent variable	Statistical package for social sciences	Questionnaire	Quantitative analysis
How social media promotes conduct seconadry learners	media deviant among school Mass media	Independent variable	Statistical package for social sciences	Questionnaire	Quantitative analysis
How pressure/influence promotes behavior	Societal deviant influence	Societal peer influence	Statistical package for social sciences	Questionnaire	Quantitative analysis

3.7 Research instrument

The study was used as an interview guidance for Administrators and a questionnaire for students and teachers. In the process of developing the Instruments the researcher consulted, the supervisor who asked from experts for the instruments which would therefore be appropriately to obtain information needed. The respondents provided answers based on the opinions and challenges. The questionnaires were designed both open ended and close ended this gave the respondent option to say anything without fear.

3.8 Validity of measurement

Validity is the degree to which the empirical measure or several measures of the concept accurately measure the concept (Kothari 2008). For the purpose of this study the content validity was done through piloting of research instruments which involved 10% of the secondary school students.

If the secondary schools, which were used in piloting, would not be used in the actual study after the analysis of the response, it would be necessary to revise and modify some items. The researcher pretested the research instruments for clarification and ascertain their ability to capture all the data required to get feedback which would lead to improvement of instruments and consult with the supervisor who is an expert.

3.9 Reliability of measurements

In order to establish the reliability of the measurements test re-test method was used to estimate the degree to which the same results can be obtained with a repeated measure of accuracy of the same concept in order to determine the reliability of measurement.

3.10 Data collection techniques

The researcher visited the secondary schools to make appointment to conduct interview and questionnaires. The researcher carried out the interview schedule and questionnaires to be administered. The respondents were guided and requested to respond the questions accordingly after they were assured of confidentiality. They were requested to hand over the filled-up questionnaire at the end of the session.

3.11 Data analysis

According to (Kothari 2004) the most commonly used method in reporting descriptive survey research is by developing frequency distribution tables, calculating on percentage and tabulating them appropriately. Qualitative and quantitative data was analyzed thematically. The analysis was used to analyze the information from the interview schedule then data was presented in graphs and pie charts.

3.12 Logistical and ethical consideration

A consent was sought out from the participants to allow the researcher to carry out the study. An introductory letter will be sought from the head of school department of Education to give the researcher a better environment to do research in the school compound at Tarang'anya Sub-location Migori County.

CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Introduction

The chapter presents the results of the study. The results are organized according to the objectives of the study and presented using tables and figures. 99 of the respondents participated in the study giving a response rate of 100%.

4.1 Gender distribution of the respondents

The first objective of the study was to identify the to ascertain the family background that promotes deviant behaviors among students in secondary schools. The study was concerned with the parental survivorship. One of the key factors influencing deviant behavior was the presence of parents. However, the youth in this study ranged 15 to 30 and therefore only sought to understand if the youths had their biological parents living.

4.1.1 Gender

The table below illustrates the total respondents according to gender. The female was the majority with 60.4% percent and total of 61 students who were female. 39.6% were the male who were only 40 students out of 101 students selected.

Table 2Gender distribution of students

Gender		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Vali	Male	40	39.6	39.6	39.6
d	Female	61	60.4	60.4	100.0
	Total	101	100.0	100.0	

4.1.2 Age distribution of students

According to the above figure 51.1% of the respondents were students above the age of 15-20 years. 27.7% of the total respondents was the students from 11-15 years. 20.8% were those students above the age of 20-25 years. Those highest percentage was of those with between 15 to 20 years there the most targeted respondents were students in form three and four.

Table 3 Age distribution

Age		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	15-20	52	51.5	51.5	51.5
	20-25	21	20.8	20.8	72.3
	11-15	28	27.7	27.7	100.0
Total		101	100.0	100.0	

4.1.3 Level of education

The results showed that female teachers were the most interviewed making 52% of the total respondents and 48% male teachers. This shows that there is significance difference in the level of education attained between male and female teachers. More female teacher had degree or higher coalification as compared to male gender in Tarang'anya location.

Table 4 Education level of teachers

Education Level		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Degree	28	56.0	56.0	56.0
	Diploma	18	36.0	36.0	92.0
	Masters	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

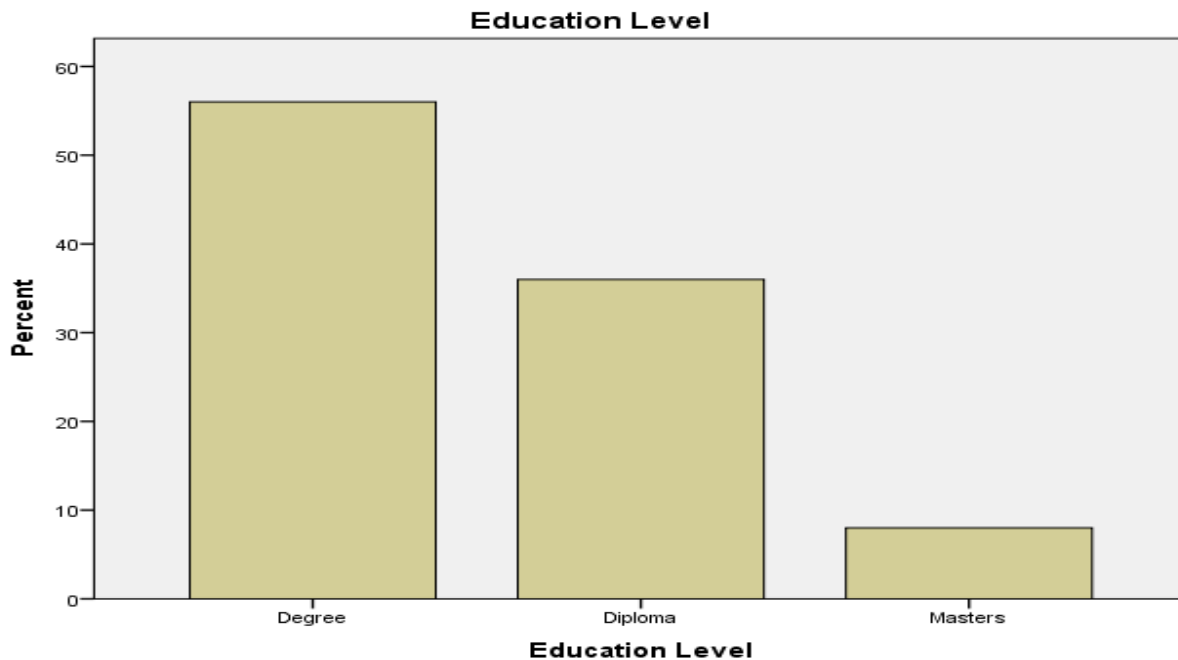


Figure 2 Education level

4.1.4 Forms of deviant Behavior Among Youth in Tarang'anya sub location Community

To measure youth deviant behaviors that youth engage in, the youth in Tarang'anya were asked to rank in a scale of four the likelihood of engaging in the behavior.

Table 5 Deviant behavior among students

Deviant Behaviors that the students in Tarang'anya sub-location Migori county	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly
	(%)	(%)	(%)	disagree (%)
Use of drugs	71.39	20.76	4.05	3.8
Use of alcohol	60.51	26.33	7.09	6.08
Pre-marital Sex	63.54	28.35	5.32	2.78
Stealing	53.42	34.43	9.87	2.28
Armed Robbery	19.75	21.77	35.7	22.78
Rape	19.24	23.04	24.81	32.91

From table 4.4, use of drugs (92.15%), pre-marital sex (91.89%) and alcohol (86.84%) respectively emerged as the common forms of deviant behaviors that youth in the community engaged in, while armed robbery and rape were the least reported, though the prevalence of the two was high, with 40% or more either agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statements. The different forms of deviant behavior as reported by the respondents were highly correlated (correlation of 0.6). This suggests that deviant behavior does not occur in isolation but rather is coupled.

To further understand the prevalence of the youth deviant behavior, the respondents were asked to state how often they engaged in the acts (Table 4.5). The frequency of engaging in deviant behavior among the youth was alarming. Just like above, almost two thirds of the youth reported that use of drugs, pre-marital sex was more often engaged, followed closely by alcohol. Further, stealing (83.08%).

4.2 Poor family background

The respondents were asked if poor family background influence was a reason for deviant behaviors among students? The table below shows the results of the respondents?

4.2.1 Student response to poor background as a reason for deviant behavior among school students

The outcomes on the poor background 48% said that it is true poor family background contribute to the deviant behavior among secondary school students. 42% of the respondent disagreed with the statement that boor background contributes to the deviant behavior in secondary schools.

Table 6 Poor family background on students

Poor family background		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	48	48.0	48.0	48.0
	No	42	42.0	42.0	90.0
	Don't know	10	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

4.2.3 Poor background according to teachers

The response on the poor background of the students as a contributor to the deviant behavior. 56% of the respondents agreed to the fact that poor family background of the students influence them to engage in deviant behaviors when in school. 32% of the respondents disagreed while 12% of the respondent were not sure whether it affects the deviant behavior among students.

Table 7 Poor family background on teachers

Poor family background		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	28	56.0	56.0	56.0
	No	16	32.0	32.0	88.0
	Don't Know	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total		50	100.0	100.0	

4.3 Mass media influence on deviant behavior

4.3.1 Students response

The table below shows the response of the students on the mass media as a contributor for deviant behavior. 49% of the student respondents agreed that mass media contributes greatly to the deviant behavior among the school going students. 43% said that mass media does not contribute to the deviant behavior in schools. Lastly 8% were not sure whether it contributes or not.

Table 8 mass media as influence for deviant behavior

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	49	49.0	49.0	49.0
	No	43	43.0	43.0	92.0
	Don't know	8	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total		100	100.0	100.0	

4.3.2 Teachers response

About 50% of the teachers interviewed agreed that mass media contributes to the deviant's behaviors among students in secondary schools. 38% of the respondents disagreed with the mass media as a contributor to the deviant behaviors among students in secondary schools. 6% were not sure either or not it contributes to deviant behavior in schools.

Table 9 mass media on teachers

Mass media		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	25	50.0	50.0	50.0
	No	19	38.0	38.0	88.0
	Don't Know	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

4.4 Societal peer influence

4.4.1 Students response on societal

About 44% of the students interviewed agreed that societal peer influence contribute to the students engaging in deviant behavior while in school. 47% disagreed that societal peer influence has any influence on the deviant behavior engaged by the students in schools. Also, 9% neither agreed nor disagreed.

Table 10 Societal peer influence

societal peer influence		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	44	44.0	44.0	44.0
	No	47	47.0	47.0	91.0
	Don't know	9	9.0	9.0	100.0

Total	100	100.0	100.0
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4.4.2 Teacher response on societal peer influence

56% of the teacher respondent agreed that societal peer influence contribute to deviant behavior among students. This was followed by 32% disagreeing and only 12% not agreeing nor disagreeing

Table 11 Societal peer influence on teachers' questionnaire

Societal peer pressure					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	Yes	28	56.0	56.0	56.0
	No	16	32.0	32.0	88.0
	Don't Know	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

4.5 Lying as a contributor of deviant behavior among students

4.5.1 Students response on lying as a contributor to deviant behavior among secondary school students

50% of the student's respondents agreed that lying contribute to the deviant behavior among the secondary school students. 43% disagreed with the fact that lying contribute to deviant behavior among students. 7% neither agreed nor disagreed.

Table 12 Lying on student questionnaire

Lying					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	Yes	50	50.0	50.0	50.0
	No	43	43.0	43.0	93.0
	Don't know	7	7.0	7.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

4.5.2 Teacher response on lying as a contributor to deviant behavior among secondary school students

62% agreed that lying contribute to deviant behavior in school. Only 32% disagreed with the statement and 6% not able to tell. This is illustrated in the table below

Table 13 Lying on teacher questionnaire

Lying as a contributor for deviant behavior among students					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	31	62.0	62.0	62.0
	No	16	32.0	32.0	94.0
	Don't Know	3	6.0	6.0	100.0
Total		50	100.0	100.0	

4.6 Discussion of the findings

There is a lot of demanding situations to the authorities and the network at big for the increasing instances of deviant behaviors amongst pupil's identification alarming. The major challenge consists of loss of provision of primary social facilities like top housing, correct faculties and recreational facilities besides infrastructural development. The take a look at turned into undertaken to ascertain the primary motives for deviant conduct in secondary colleges in Tarang'anya sub-location. The college students who come from terrible heritage are probably to have interaction in deviant behaviors whilst in school. The youth within the slum also face some unique challenges as compared to different putting be it rural or urban. The slum context wherein the kids stay puts them at an increased danger to tablets and alcohol (Mugisha, 2003). The teenagers are more likely to engage in pre-marital sex; to abuse pills and alcohol and in particular at early ages; the adolescents are also liable to be victims of violence. Moreover, lack of public funding in schools and shortage of motivation predispose the teens to losing out of school (APHRC, 2002). The foremost of the take a look at changed into to research diverse reasons of deviant behavior among students in secondary school and to advocate the way forward to cut down them.

4.6.1 Poor circle of relatives history

The first goal of the take a look at changed into to recognize whether or not poor own family background make contributions to college students engaging in deviant behaviors. The observe sample consisted of 101 students and 50 teachers. The effects confirmed that the biggest percentage of the deviant student come from terrible background in which their families can't meet all their needs. Previous research have proven that those in desirable up convey in which by using the dad and mom can meet their children's needs and also have time with them d have least probabilities of carrying out deviant behaviors compared to the ones in poor families. Zulu et al, (2002) within the take a look at on women sexual conduct discovered that negative urban girls have been likely to have multiples companions and this became linked to economic fulfillment in their families. Mugisha, (2010).

4.6.2 Deviant behaviors amongst students

The environments in which young human beings live regularly have an impact on their conduct. To apprehend the elements that have an impact on deviant conduct, it's far essential to first understand the distinct forms of deviant conduct in existence in the populace of study. Generally, the specific forms of deviant conduct that the observe sought to apprehend had been particularly prevalent; the common forms had been drug use (92%), pre-marital intercourse (91%) and alcohol use (87%). Others included stealing, conducting prostitution that may be intently linked with pre-marital sex and gang fighting and rape. The incidence of the styles of deviant behavior pronounced in this examine are rather excessive considering the fact that the youth have been asked to nation their degree of agreement or disagreement at the commonplace varieties of deviant behavior in their network. Therefore, the information solicited in this examine does not mean the interviewed adolescents had ever engaged inside the said deviant behavior. Information on negative social practices that the community does now not approve is difficult to accumulate and in maximum instances humans do not provide accurate records whilst they are asked about themselves. With this in mind, it become, therefore, vital to awareness on a proxy way in which to estimate the superiority of deviant behavior and obtain estimates that represent the actual state of affairs. Previous studies have hypothesized some kinds of deviant behavior that youngsters engage in to be coping mechanisms. (Cox et al., 2007) hypothesized that students engage in substance use once they face problems in colleges. In the psychogenic theory, it's far advocated that negative overall performance leads to substance use and different related threat behaviors. (Cox et al., 2007). Similarly, the challenges that the teenagers face within the slums are many. The slum teens therefore end up looking for ways on the way to assist address the demanding situations; drug and alcohol use are some of the commonplace coping mechanism a number of the slum adolescents. This finding is collated through the truth that when married youngsters were asked on how they address the demanding situations they face in marriage, they said by way of using drugs and taking alcohol.

Research on deviant conduct has cited the commonplace ones to include alcohol and drug abuse, violent behavior, sedentary lifestyles, hazardous sexual behavior and unhealthy food consumption. Further studies proof has validated a couple of danger behavior; that is, engagement in a risky behavior is itself a risky conduct for the others (Mackie et al., 1993). The

one of a kind paperwork or risky conduct in this take a look at had been rather said and additionally correlated. This supports the existing couple of risks conduct evidence. For instance, coupling of deviant behavior in this have a look at is visible amongst drug customers. Eighty-four according to cent of drug customers indicated that they had engaged in marital sex beneath the have an effect on of either the medication and or alcohol. This became intently followed via stealing. The scenario is similarly aggravated with the aid of the fact that some actually have engaged in prostitution (45%). This evidence is of programmatic importance for designing any intervention or initiative to assist the kids no longer to contain themselves in risky behavior. The finding furthermore calls for a holistic technique in addressing deviant behaviors.

4.6.3 Mass media issue contributing to deviant conduct

The second objective of the study turned into to discover the mass media effect on the deviant behavior among students. Majority of the respondents agreed that social media has an outstanding have an effect on on students being engaged in deviant behaviors. The media has a number of content which contribute to students being influence in deviant behaviors. This locating concur with the finding of the study carried out on social media impact at the existence of youths (Okuru Okoth, 2007). Many youths generally tend to imitate what they see on social media without thinking about the results of doing so. A lot of students interact in alcoholism whilst in college due to the influence of the social media while marketing the usage of the alcohol. This result is in tandem with the findings of Dibia and Nicholas (2017); Farrington and Jolliffe (2004) that investigated how media affect indecent dressing among woman undergraduate students and determined out that indecent dressing is catalyzed by way of the nude photos that is constantly aired in the televisions without control

4.6.4 Societal peer impact

The results showed that the societal peer affect impacts the scholars in accomplishing deviant behaviors. This result is in agreement with the findings of Nicholas, Ubani and Amadi-Wali (2015) that tested the elements chargeable for children restiveness within the Niger Delta location and discovered out that environmental aspect is responsible for the mayhem. It is

pertinent to state right here that societal impact has promoted deviant conduct greatly (Lykken, 1995).

4.6.5 Lying

The examine showed that lying make contributions to students accomplishing deviant behavior whilst in faculty. Lying has contributed lots to college students conducting deviant conduct like when the scholars start selling capsules in faculty and deceive the teacher they just continuing with their studies normally. Prevalence of deviant behavior additionally corroborates the finding of Banda and Mweemba (2016). The look at also found that the extent of academic overall performance of students in the sampled faculties become high. This is unexpected because the deviant behaviors exhibited with the aid of the sampled college students had been no longer criminal acts that usually entice capital punishment like suspension or general dismissal; serving mini punishments does no longer prevent college students from attending college or going to the class.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary of Findings

- i. The youth were of different characteristics and came from different backgrounds. Half of the youth had attained secondary education; three in every four were not in marital union and two thirds were not in employment.
- ii. The common forms of deviant behaviors were alcohol and drug usage, premarital sex and prostitution. Gang fitting and rape were also reported though not in high percentages.
- iii. The socio-economic factors that were significantly associated with deviant behavior among the youth were lack of trade skills, lack of employment and parental education /employment status.

5.2 Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to establish perceived factors that influence deviant behavior among the students in Tarang'anya sub-location Migori county. From the study, it was found that deviant behavior among the students was common in both males and females. It was discovered that despite the presence of deviant behavior, majority of the students are in form four and. Also, those who come from not wellbeing family background engage in deviant behaviors more than from those who come from well-being families.

Socio-economic factors were statistically significant to the deviant behavior of the students in the study area.

From the finding of the study, socio-psychological factors had statistical significance with the deviant behaviors among the youths in the study area. The study rejected the null hypothesis that there is no relationship between socio-psychological factors and deviant behaviors among the students in the study area and accepted the alternative hypothesis. The study therefore, concludes that there was a relationship between sociopsychological factors and deviant behavior among the students in the study area. In other words, there is a relationship between deviant behavior and social media, poverty, peer influence and the family influence.

5.3 Recommendations

- The government should improve on the social amenities of the study area such as build institute of technologies to absorb the population of the youths who do not make it to university and other middle level colleges.
- The government through relevant ministries and departments and other non-governmental organizations concerned, should conduct guidance and counselling to the students in the study area on the dangers of engaging in deviant behaviors such as drug abuse and pre-marital which was found to be common in the area.
- The government should initiate projects that can create jobs for the youths in the study area.
- The government, relevant nongovernmental organization and well-wishers should improve the infrastructure and housing system in the study area.

5.4 Recommendations for Further Research

The following suggestions are offered for future research as a result of the investigation.

- a) A similar study should be conducted in other institutions in Kenya in order to fill the information gap.
- b) Further research should be conducted to establish whether those who are in lower classes rather than upper secondary school who engage in deviant behaviors
- c) A similar study should be conducted among the students in urban secondary schools.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX ONE

Introduction letter.

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION TO RESPONDENTS

GRETSA UNIVERSITY, THIKA

SCHOOL OF EHSS

P.O BOX 3-1000

Dear Respondent.

RE: PROJECT PROPOSAL QUESTIONNAIRES OF SOCIAL DEVIANT BEHAVIOURS IN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TARANG'ANYA SUB-LOCATION MIGORI COUNTY.

The research study is aimed at finding the social Deviant conduct among secundary school learners in Tarang'anya Sub-location Migori County. You have been therefore selected to give pertinent information by filling in the questionnaire attached as correctly as possible. Your responses will be highly treated with almost confidentiality.

Do not write your anywhere in this questionnaire. I am grateful to you for accepting to participate in this performance exercise.

Yours faithfully

Anjela Mosoba.

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRES

SCHOOL.....

Dear teachers,

These questionnaires are aimed at eliciting responses on social deviant behavior in Tarang'anya Sub-location Migori County, you are therefore requested to give pertinent information by filling in the questionnaire attached as correctly as possible. Your responses will be highly treated with almost confidentiality. Please respond to all questions items as instructed.

Please put a tick [✓] or write your responses in the space provided.

Section A: General information

1. What is your gender? A) Male B) Female
2. How many years have you taught in this school? A) 1-3 years B) 5-10 years C) above 10 years
3. How old are you? A) above 30 years B) 31-40 years C) above 40 years
4. What is your education level? A) Diploma B) degree C) masters

Section B: Poor family background

5. Do you think poor family background influence student to have deviant behaviors in secondary schools? A) Yes B) No
6. To what extent do you think poor family background influences the deviant behavior among students in secondary schools? A) To very large extent b) to a large extent C) to a small extent

Section C: Mass media influence on deviant behaviour

7. Does mass media promote deviant behaviour among secondary school students? A) yes B) NO C) Don't know

Section D: societal peer influence

8. Do societal peer influence deviant behavior? A) yes B) No
9. Do societal peers understand the advantages of deviant's behaviors and their disadvantages? A) yes B) No C) Not sure
10. Students having influence from their peers do they conduct themselves well in schools?
A) Yes B) No

Section E: Lying as a contributor of deviant behavior among students

11. Do you think lying promotes deviant behavior among students in secondary schools? A) Yes B) No

APPENDIX III

Principal interview schedule

Dear principal

This is to examine on investigation of Deviant behavior in students in Secondary schools please respond to all questions asked by giving information. Most applicable to explain your response information will be treated with at most confidentiality.

Your honesty and cooperation in giving the right response to this questionnaire will be the most appreciated.

I) Name of your school.....

ii) School category, a) District [] b) provincial [] c) National []

iii) Type of school. Girls only [] b) Boys only []

iv) How many teachers are in your school?.....

v) what are the professional qualification of your teachers?.....

vi) How does the teachers in your school handle cases of students with Deviant behaviors?.....

vii) How do you rate students with deviant behavior with students who Don't have such behaviors?.....

ix) Does your school have students program for Example the Guidance and counselling program
a) YES [] b) NO [] and how many times does you invite professional to come into your school and council students with such behavior.....

Thank you for your cooperation

WORK PLAN

Activity	Time						
Concept Development	Sep 2019						
Proposal Writing		October 2019					
Defense			October 2019				
Pre-Testing				January 2020			
Data Collection					February 2020		
Data Analysis						March 2020	
Project Defense							April 2020

BUDGET

Item	Amount in shs
Typing:	Ksh1000
Flash disk:	Ksh500
Internet:	Ksh500
Total:	Ksh2000