

**Family and Material Motivators of Sexual Promiscuity among Female Undergraduates in Akwa  
Ibom State**

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**Abstract**

*In this article, the extent to which parents financial support, family discipline, and desire for materialism predispose female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria was examined. Three research questions and three null hypotheses were formulated and analysed in the study. The correlational research design was utilized for the research. The study population comprised 22,717 female undergraduates in the two government-owned Universities in the state. A sample 1,136 female undergraduates drawn from the two universities using the multi-stage sampling procedure provided data for the study. Instrument for data collection was the researcher-developed questionnaire tagged "Socio-Personal Variables and Predisposition to Sexual Promiscuity of Female Undergraduates Questionnaire (SPVPSPFUQ)" was used for data collection. To establish the reliability of the questionnaire, a Cronbach's Alpha statistics was applied for test of internal consistency of the instrument, which yielded the overall reliability index of 0.79 and 0.86 for items measuring the independent and dependent variables respectively. Out of 1,136 questionnaires administered, a total of 1,128 were properly filled, retrieved and data coded correctly for analysis. Data generated from the field were analysed using R-value and  $R^2$  - value to answer the research questions while Simple and Multiple Linear Regression statistics was used to test the hypotheses at 0.5 level of significance. The study findings revealed that parents financial support, family discipline, desire for materialism significantly predisposed female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities in the study area. Conclusions were drawn from the findings while the researcher recommended among other things that parents should be encouraged to take the discipline of their children seriously as well as dedicating financial resources to aid their educational advancement, so as to help them develop good morals. Such discipline would help the children to desist from nursing promiscuous desires.*

**Keywords:** Counselling, Female, Promiscuity, Sexual, Universities

**Introduction**

Sexual promiscuity has emerged as one of the most troubling moral challenges facing female undergraduates in the 21st century, particularly within public universities in Akwa Ibom State. In an era marked by increasing social freedom and digital exposure, many young women navigating the complexities of campus life find themselves caught between the pressures of self-expression, financial demands, peer validation, and societal expectations. While university life is ideally a period for academic growth and personal development, it is also a time when students (especially females) are exposed to behaviours that include unprotected, transactional, and emotionally disoriented sexual relationships.

Sexual promiscuity, in this context, refers to frequent sexual encounters with multiple partners, often motivated by financial incentives or the desire to satisfy emotional or material cravings. Evidence suggests that this trend is on the rise, with scholars reporting alarming rates of risky sexual behaviour among female students, including multiple sexual partnerships, unprotected sex, and other experimental behaviours with far-reaching consequences such as unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, and academic decline (Ajidahun, 2017; Holway & Hernandez, 2018; Olubela & Iyunade, 2024). The predisposition to such behaviours is rarely random. Several underlying variables contribute significantly to this phenomenon. Notably, lack of parental financial support has pushed many female students into using their sexuality as a means of survival and sustenance on campus. Similarly, weak or absent family discipline structures deprive young women of early moral grounding, while the growing thirst for materialism fuels a desire for luxurious lifestyles far beyond their economic reach. In homes where values are not strongly instilled, and in societies where wealth is glorified, many students internalize the idea that their worth lies in what they possess or can attract materially.

In this light, the present study investigates the extent to which parents' financial support, family discipline, and desire for materialism predispose female undergraduates in public universities in Akwa Ibom State to sexual promiscuity. By understanding these key motivators, the study seeks to provide evidence-based insights that can inform counselling interventions, family engagement strategies, and institutional policies aimed at reducing the moral and health risks associated with promiscuous sexual behaviours among female students.

### **Statement of the Problem**

One of the fundamental objectives of university education is to produce graduates who are not only intellectually equipped but also morally upright and socially responsible. Hence, every university student is expected to maintain a high level of moral conduct, with rules and regulations explicitly discouraging acts of sexual immorality due to their adverse consequences. Despite these expectations, sexual promiscuity appears to be gaining social acceptance among some female undergraduates in public universities in Akwa Ibom State.

Observations and informal interactions reveal that some of these students actively engage in transactional sex, frequent social spots such as beer parlours and salons to meet clients or intermediaries, and even travel to nearby cities or use social media platforms to connect with "sugar daddies" in exchange for financial rewards. Their dressing and grooming styles often reflect a deliberate attempt to attract sexual attention for material benefits.

While government agencies like the Federal Health Management Board (FHMB) have launched campaigns to address early sexual activities in universities, the trend persists with attendant negative consequences. Disturbingly, empirical literature reveals a dearth of studies focusing on how variables like parental financial support, family discipline, and materialistic desires predispose female students to such behaviours in the study area. Therefore, the problem of this study was to determine the extent

to which these factors influence the rising incidence of sexual promiscuity among female undergraduates in public universities in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

### **Purpose of the Study**

The main objective of this study is to examine the extent to which family and material variables predispose female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. Specifically, the study seeks to:

- i. Examine the extent to which parents' financial support predisposes female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State.
- ii. Determine the extent to which family discipline predisposes female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State.
- iii. Investigate the extent to which desire for materialism predisposes female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State.

### **Research Questions**

The following research questions were raised to guide the study:

- i. To what extent does parents' financial support predispose female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State?
- ii. To what extent does family discipline predispose female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State?
- iii. To what extent does desire for materialism predispose female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State?

### **Null Hypotheses**

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

- i. Parents' financial support does not significantly predispose female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State.
- ii. Family discipline does not significantly predispose female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State.
- iii. Desire for materialism does not significantly predispose female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State.

### **Theoretical Framework**

This study is anchored on the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA) developed by Ajzen (1975). The theory posits that an individual's behaviour is primarily determined by their intention to perform the behaviour, which in turn is influenced by two main factors: attitude

toward the behaviour and subjective norms. Attitude refers to the person's positive or negative evaluation of performing the behaviour, while subjective norm refers to the perceived social pressure to perform or not perform the behaviour. TRA assumes that individuals are rational and make systematic use of information available to them, considering the outcomes of their actions before deciding to engage in a particular behaviour. In the context of this study, a female undergraduate's decision to engage in sexual promiscuity may be shaped by her personal attitudes toward transactional or casual sex and the influence of peers, family, and societal expectations.

The application of this theory to the current study is relevant in understanding how parents' financial support, family discipline, and desire for materialism influence a student's behavioural intentions regarding sexual activity. For instance, a student with limited financial support may develop favourable attitudes toward engaging in sex-for-money relationships, especially when such behaviours are normalized or glamorized within her social circles. Similarly, weak family discipline may result in diminished internalized moral standards, allowing peer norms and materialistic aspirations to dominate decision-making. TRA helps explain how these external and internal factors converge to shape intentions, which ultimately lead to the actual behaviour of sexual promiscuity. By applying this theoretical lens, the study seeks to illuminate how rational decision-making, shaped by family and material variables, can predispose female undergraduates in Akwa Ibom State to engage in sexually promiscuous behaviours.

### **Review of Related Empirical Studies**

Empirical studies have provided growing evidence linking parents' financial support to sexual behaviour among young people, especially female students. Chukwuedozie *et al.* (2019), in their study on the socio-economic effects of unhealthy sexual activities in selected brothels in Mararaba, Abuja suburb, found that poor parental support was a significant factor facilitating indiscriminate sexual behaviours. Employing an ex-post facto design, with data collected through interviews and questionnaires from 100 purposively selected participants, the researchers observed that low family income exposed young women to risky sexual engagements. This study aligns with the present investigation by highlighting the role of parents' financial inadequacy in predisposing young females to sexual promiscuity. However, it differs in focus and setting, as it was conducted among brothel-based respondents rather than university students. Similarly, Fawole and Osho (2020) examined determinants of campus promiscuity among female undergraduates at the University of Ilorin using a descriptive survey and simple linear regression analysis. With a sample of 600 final-year students randomly selected from the Faculty of Social Sciences, the findings revealed a significant association between poor financial support from parents and the prevalence of sexual promiscuity among female undergraduates. This study closely resembles the present work in its population and

analytical focus but differs in geographical scope and methodology. Also, in a Tanzanian context, Mugane (2022) explored factors influencing promiscuity among female university students in Iringa using a longitudinal design and semi-structured interviews. The findings reinforced the conclusion that inadequate financial support from parents pushes many female students into sexual relations for survival or luxuries. While this study shares conceptual similarity with the present one, it differs in design, sampling method, and study location.

Another important variable of interest in the current study is family discipline, which has equally received empirical attention. Tumuti (2018) conducted research in Njathaini, Nairobi, to examine perceived factors influencing youth sexual behaviour. Using a cross-sectional survey of 400 purposively selected youths aged 15-35 years, the study found that youths from homes with strong disciplinary values were less likely to engage in deviant behaviours, including illicit sexual practices. This finding is relevant to the present study, as it emphasizes the preventive role of family discipline in shaping responsible sexual conduct. However, the study's broader focus on youths and its setting in a semi-urban Kenyan community differentiates it from the present focus on university students in Akwa Ibom State. Similarly, Jacob and Adegboyega (2017) investigated causes of deviant behaviours among secondary school students in Kwara State, Nigeria, using a descriptive survey design and inferential statistical tests. Their findings revealed that students from less disciplined homes were significantly more likely to engage in unhealthy sexual affairs, substance abuse, and other deviant behaviours. This supports the present study's assumption that lax family discipline can predispose female students to promiscuity. However, the population focus on secondary school students and the geographical setting in North-central Nigeria sets it apart from the current research context.

Desire for materialism, as a socio-personal factor, has also been identified as a contributor to sexual promiscuity. Jacob (2015) studied young girls in Sunnyside, Pretoria, and found that students who had an intense desire for material possessions such as trendy phones, cosmetics, and fashionable clothing were more prone to engaging in risky sexual behaviours. The study employed a descriptive survey of 120 purposively selected secondary school girls and utilized both percentage and chi-square analyses. The findings strongly support the current study's assumption that materialistic desires can motivate promiscuity, though the different age group and South African context mark a departure from the present research setting. Ekpenyong and Ekpenyong (2016) carried out a similar study at Niger Delta University, Nigeria, exploring the role of material desires in premarital sexual practices. Using a survey design and a sample of 230 unmarried students, they found that students who desired expensive possessions were more inclined to transactional sex than those who displayed contentment. The use of chi-square analysis and the application of validated questionnaires with a high reliability index further strengthened their findings, which resonate strongly with the present study.

However, the location in Bayelsa State differentiates it geographically. Furthermore, Alonge and Adanikin (2020) explored the relationship between morality, sexuality, and the quest for wealth among university students in Ekiti State. With a robust sample of 1,581 students and the use of stratified random sampling, the study revealed that undergraduates who placed a high value on money were more likely to engage in secretive sexual affairs. This study affirms the current study's position on materialism as a motivator of sexual promiscuity, even though it differs in sample size and study location.

Collectively, these reviewed studies establish a consistent pattern in the literature, showing that poor parental financial support, weak family discipline, and strong materialistic desires are significant predictors of risky sexual behaviour among youths. While these findings provide a relevant foundation for the present study, gaps remain in terms of research that concurrently examines these three variables among female undergraduates in public universities in Akwa Ibom State. This study therefore intends to fill this gap by providing localized, data-driven insights into the extent to which these factors predispose female university students in the study area to sexual promiscuity.

### **Methodology**

The correlational research design was adopted for the study. This design is used whenever the researcher wants to find out the magnitude and direction of relationship that exists between the dependent and independent variables (Udoh and Joseph, 2005). Therefore, this design was considered suitable for this study because it enabled the researcher to measure the extent to which the selected variables predisposed female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The population of the study comprised 22,717 female undergraduates in the two (2) government-owned Universities in the state. University of Uyo had 18,020 female undergraduates (University of Uyo Admissions Unit) while Akwa Ibom State University had 4,697 female undergraduates (Akwa Ibom State University Admissions and Records Unit) during the 2022/2023 academic year, giving a total of 22,717 female undergraduates.

A sample size of 1,136 female undergraduates was selected for the study using a multi-stage sampling procedure. The first stage of the procedure involved the adoption of Nwana (1995) sampling principle in determining the sample size. This principle states that if the population is in a few thousands, one need a sample size of 10 percent and for a population of several thousands, a 5 percent sample will be representative of the population. On this basis, a sample size of 1,136 (5 percent) was deemed suitable. The second stage of the procedure involved the use of purposive sampling technique in the selection of seven faculties for the study (four from University of Uyo and three from Akwa Ibom State University). These faculties were selected due to large capacity (population) of female undergraduates they have for proper representation of sample. At the third stage, a systematic random sampling method was used to select 50 percent of departments from each of the sampled faculties, which gave a total of

21 departments. At the final stage, the researcher applied simple random sampling method to select 25 percent of female undergraduates from each of the sampled departments for instrument administration.

The researcher's developed instrument titled "Socio-Personal Variables and Female Undergraduates Predisposition to Sexual Promiscuity Questionnaire (SPVFUPSPQ)" was used for data collection. The SPVFUPSPQ was validated by experts and had an overall reliability co-efficient of 0.79 Cronbach's Alpha. This questionnaire instrument was deemed suitable for this study because according to Tan (2014), if the reliability co-efficient is from 0.50 and above, it means that the instrument is reliable for use. Data generated were analysed using R and R<sup>2</sup>-values in answering research questions while Simple and Multiple Linear Regression statistics were used to test the null hypotheses at .05 level of significance. In order to take decision any R-value that falls between 0.10-0.19 was regarded as very weak extent, 0.20-0.39 was regarded as weak extent, 0.40-0.69 was regarded as moderate extent, 0.70-0.79 was regarded as high extent and 0.80-0.99 was regarded as very high extent. Also, when the calculated P-value was greater than the critical P-value, the null hypothesis was accepted and when calculated P-value was less than the critical P-value, the null hypothesis was rejected.

## Results

**Research Question 1:** To what extent does parents' financial support predispose female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities?

**Table 1:** Result of R and R<sup>2</sup>-value of extent to which parents' financial support predispose female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities

| Variables                            | R     | R <sup>2</sup> | Extent of Predisposition | Adjusted R <sup>2</sup> |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Parents' financial support           | 0.695 | 0.484          | 48.4%                    | 0.483                   |
| Predisposition to sexual promiscuity |       |                |                          |                         |

*Source: Researcher's survey (2024)*

In Table 1, the results reveal that R-value is 0.695 and R<sup>2</sup> is 0.484. The R-value of 0.695 indicates positive and moderate extent of predisposition, while R<sup>2</sup> value of 0.484 which is the coefficient of determination show the extent of predisposition (48.4%) on how parents' financial support predisposes female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities. This suggests that (48.4%) variance in parents' financial support predisposes female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities.

**Research Question 2:** To what extent does family discipline predict female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities?

**Table 2: Simple Linear Regression Analysis of family discipline and female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities**

| Variables                            | R     | R <sup>2</sup> | Extent of Prediction | Adjusted R <sup>2</sup> |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Family discipline                    |       |                |                      |                         |
| Predisposition to sexual promiscuity | 0.864 | 0.746          | 74.6%                | 0.746                   |

*Source: Researcher's survey (2024)*

In Table 2, the results reveal that R-value is 0.864 and R<sup>2</sup> is 0.746. The R-value of 0.864 indicates positive and very strong extent of prediction, while R<sup>2</sup> value of 0.746 which is the coefficient of determination show the extent of prediction (74.6%) on how family discipline predicts female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities. This suggests that (74.6%) variance in female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities is predicted by family discipline. This means that family discipline constitutes (74.6%) of female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities.

**Research Question 3:** To what extent does desire for materialism predict female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities?

**Table 3: Simple Linear Regression Analysis of desire for materialism and female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities**

| Variables                            | R     | R <sup>2</sup> | Extent of Prediction | Adjusted R <sup>2</sup> |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Desire for materialism               |       |                |                      |                         |
| Predisposition to sexual promiscuity | 0.427 | 0.182          | 18.2%                | 0.181                   |

*Source: Researcher's survey (2024)*

In Table 3, the results reveal that R-value is 0.427 and R<sup>2</sup> is 0.182. The R-value of 0.427 indicates positive and moderate extent of prediction, while R<sup>2</sup> value of 0.182 which is the coefficient of determination show the extent of prediction (18.2%) on how desire for materialism predicts female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities. This suggests that (18.2%) variance in female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities is predicted by desire for materialism. This means that desire for materialism constitutes (18.2%) of female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities.

**Null Hypothesis 1:** Parents' financial support does not significantly predict female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities.

**Table 4: Result of Simple Linear Regression Analysis on Parents financial support and female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities**

| Variables                            | Sources of Variation | Sum of Square | df   | MS       | p-cal | p-crit | Decision at $p < .05$ |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------|----------|-------|--------|-----------------------|
| Parents' financial support           | Regression           | 3368.799      | 1    | 3368.799 |       |        |                       |
| Predisposition to sexual promiscuity | Residual             | 3597.581      | 1126 | 3.195    | .000* | .05    | Reject $H_0$          |

The results in Table 4 show that the calculated p- value of .000 is less than the critical p- value of .05 level of significance, with 1 and 1126 degrees of freedom. With this result, the null hypothesis was rejected. This means that parents' financial support significantly predicts female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities.

**Null Hypothesis 2:** Family discipline does not significantly predict female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities.

**Table 5: Result of Simple Linear Regression Analysis on Family discipline and female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities**

| Variables                            | Sources of Variation | Sum of Square | df   | MS       | p-cal | p-crit | Decision at $p < .05$ |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------|----------|-------|--------|-----------------------|
| Family discipline                    | Regression           | 5196.863      | 1    | 5196.863 |       |        |                       |
| Predisposition to sexual promiscuity | Residual             | 1769.517      | 1126 | 1.572    | .000* | .05    | Reject $H_0$          |

Source: Researcher's survey (2024)

The results in Table 5 show that the calculated p- value of .000 is less than the critical p- value of .05 level of significance, with 1 and 1126 degrees of freedom. With this result, the

null hypothesis was rejected. This means that family discipline significantly predicts female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities.

**Null Hypothesis 3:** Desire for materialism does not significantly predict female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities.

**Table 6: Result of Simple Linear Regression Analysis on Desire for materialism and female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities**

| Variables                            | Sources of Variation | Sum of Square | df   | MS       | p-cal | p-crit | Decision at p<.05       |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------|----------|-------|--------|-------------------------|
| Desire for materialism               | Regression           | 1335.413      | 1    | 1335.413 |       |        |                         |
| Predisposition to sexual promiscuity | Residual             | 5630.967      | 1126 | 5.001    | .000* | .05    | Rejected H <sub>0</sub> |

Source: Researcher's survey (2024)

The results in Table 6 show that the calculated p- value of .000 is less than the critical p- value of .05 level of significance, with 1 and 1126 degrees of freedom. With this result, the null hypothesis was retained. This means that desire for materialism significantly predicts female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities.

### Discussion of Findings

This article examined the extent to which family and material variables predispose female undergraduates to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. Findings from research question one and hypothesis one revealed that parents' financial support significantly predicts female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State. This suggests that adequate financial support from parents can serve as a protective factor, reducing the likelihood of female students engaging in transactional or risky sexual behaviours to meet financial needs. The result aligns with the findings of Chukwuedozie *et al.* (2019), who linked low family income and poor parental support with increased involvement in indiscriminate sexual activities. It also concurs with Fawole and Osho (2020), who identified poor financial backing as a major determinant of sexual promiscuity among female students. Similarly, Mugane (2022) found that lack of parental financial support predisposed students to risky sexual engagements. These studies collectively affirm that when parents fail to meet the basic financial needs of their children, especially in the university setting, it may compel female students to seek alternative means'including sexual exchanges'to survive or maintain a desired lifestyle.

The results also showed that family discipline significantly predicts female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity. This indicates that students raised in homes with consistent moral guidance and firm disciplinary practices are less likely to engage in deviant sexual behaviour. The finding supports Tumuti (2018), who reported that students from highly disciplined families were less prone to illicit sexual conduct. It also agrees with Jacob and Adegboyega (2017), who found that students from poorly disciplined homes were more vulnerable to various deviant behaviours, including unhealthy sexual practices. These findings imply that strong family discipline cultivates a sense of self-control and accountability, which discourages students from engaging in behaviours that contradict moral and institutional expectations.

Lastly, the study revealed that the desire for materialism significantly predicts female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity. This finding supports Jacob (2015), who linked materialistic desires to risky sexual behaviours, as well as Ekpenyong and Ekpenyong (2016), who found a strong association between the quest for possessions and transactional sex. The result is also consistent with Alonge and Adanikin (2020), who observed that students with intense material desires were more likely to engage in sexual affairs as a means of acquiring wealth or luxuries. These findings underscore the fact that in a consumer-driven environment, many female students may resort to sexual promiscuity as a perceived shortcut to acquiring fashionable items and economic gratification.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the findings of this study, it is concluded that family and material variables such as parents' financial support, family discipline, and desire for materialism significantly predict female undergraduates' predisposition to sexual promiscuity in public universities in Akwa Ibom State. When parents fail to provide adequate financial support, female students may resort to transactional or casual sexual relationships as a means of survival or comfort. Similarly, lack of consistent family discipline weakens moral restraint, increasing vulnerability to deviant sexual behaviour. Furthermore, a strong desire for material possessions appears to drive many female undergraduates into promiscuous activities in exchange for money or luxury items. These factors collectively highlight the critical influence of family and material motivations on sexual conduct among female university students and underscore the need for early moral training, economic empowerment, and value reorientation among young people.

## **Recommendations**

The following recommendations were made from the study findings:

- i. Parents should provide adequate financial support to their female undergraduate children to reduce the likelihood of engaging in sexual promiscuity driven by

financial desperation. Timely provision of tuition, accommodation fees, and basic needs can help reduce their vulnerability to transactional sex.

- ii. Families should enforce consistent and positive discipline from an early age to instil strong moral values in their daughters. Parents and guardians must communicate clear behavioural expectations and monitor peer associations to discourage deviant tendencies.
- iii. Universities management should incorporate value-based education and counselling into their student support services, focusing on contentment, self-worth, and healthy relationships. Such programmes should be designed to help students critically assess the dangers of materialism-driven lifestyles.
- iv. Government and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) should implement empowerment schemes, such as scholarships, skill acquisition programmes, and financial aid, targeting economically disadvantaged female students. This will reduce their dependence on risky means of survival and promote academic focus.

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