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ASSIGNMENT

SOCIAL VICES AND THE ROLE EDUCATION HAS HELPED IN MANAGING IT

Social Vices is an act of indiscipline. They are those acts and conditions that violate the societal norms and values. They are habits or behaviors of immoral activities such as cultism, robbery, ritual killing, kidnapping, smoking and drug peddling etc.

The word “vices” came from a Latin word “Vitium” meaning defect or falling. It is rare to find a school or an institution void of social vices. Social vices are fast becoming national and global trends. Social vices cut across ethnic nationalities, races and even religious cleavages. This depicts that they are found in educational centers like primary, secondary and tertiary institutions also in our environments. Vices are common among young males and females, examples include prostitution, indecent dressing, examination malpractices, hooliganism, gambling, drug addiction, cultism, pocket picking, thuggery, premarital sexual activities and rape. It has developed to militancy and terrorism among others, social vices are bad traits, unhealthy and negative behaviors that are against the morality of a society.

Incidences of social vices are linked to inadequate education service delivery. In most countries, the cause of insurgency and social vices is linked to denial of education to a section of the country. The poor and the uneducated revolted against the repressive regime in North American continent of the British monarchies, leading to the declaration of independence and the revolutionary war. Peace and security of Nigeria has been seriously compromised because of the inability of government and other relevant stakeholders to provide quality education to some sections of the country. Human restiveness occasioned by Boko Haram, Fulani herdsmen clashes with sedentary farmers, kidnappings, targeted assassinations, arson and such other social vices are stretching the nation beyond its elastic limit. Without good education for all and sundry, the nation may be dragged to the precipice beyond which there could be chaos in the country. Education is therefore the only instrument that can be used to bring about national cohesion and integration that will lead to nation development.

CAUSES OF SOCIAL VICES

*Peer pressure

- *Harsh school rules
- *Bad grades
- *Negligence by parents or guardian
- *Broken home
- *Lack of parental care
- *Idleness
- *Get rich quick syndrome
- *Economic recession
- *Poverty
- *Loneliness
- *Pressure from the society. Etc

THE ROLE EDUCATION HAS HELPED IN MANAGING SOCIAL VICIES

Education is the transmission of relevant knowledge into the learner to enable him to effectively adjust to his environment and live a useful life. Education is also a tool used to develop the individual so that he becomes useful to himself, his family and the society generally. Education enables the possessor to live a useful life by contributing to the development of the society.

Education is the bedrock of development and it has helped produced the benefits of inclusive and constructive integration of individuals and communities, socially, politically and economically which has contribute to prevent social vices and youth restiveness. Education has brought meaningful development to our society and it has helped reduce social vices in the environment. Education has played an important role in our society as it helps us manage social vices in our environment. Education has impact behavior and attitudes in youths in diverse ways. Schools and classrooms has provide the space in which people of different origins are brought together and taught how to live and work together peacefully. For instance, participatory process both in classrooms and within school management practices have potential to build practices of cooperation and reciprocity both within and beyond schools.

Additionally, the content and methods of imparting education have a role in mitigating youth restiveness-peace education can have positive effects on students attitudes and teachers have ability to impart values of tolerance of cultural differences and acceptances of diversity as well as fostering critical thinking and interactive skills among learners. Education systems, and schools themselves, serve as location where

combined interests and objectives from a wide range of groups are addressed in attempts to establish agreements on the details of schooling and also common understanding of citizenship that the school system promotes.

Quality of education services plays a role in social vices with access to various types and levels of education as a critical component in this interface. Access as a quantitative measure that encompasses enrolling in, regularly attending and remaining in the education system until a certain phase of schooling has been completed, has proven itself as a contributing structural factor both exacerbating and mitigating social vices. There is now an extant body of evidence demonstrating that lack of access to education contributed to the outbreak of conflicts in places including Rwanda, Kosovo and Sierra Leone by serving as a grievance among fighting parties. The case of Liberia serves as an example where patterns of mass exclusion from the formal education system of indigenous children, comprising the bulk of the population, were widespread in the century prior to the outbreak of conflicts in 1989. Exclusion of education across gender, income and geographic lines, -reflected broader patterns of social, economic and political exclusion in Liberian society which entrenched grievances contributing to civil war.

Education is considered as a public good to be provided by the state. As such, education systems have the symbolic value of (re) establishing state legitimacy in the eyes of the population given their role as a site for daily interaction by the population with the state and a barometer of the state's commitment to its people.

CONCLUSION;

Education even in a globally depressed economy can be used as an instrument to link livelihoods, economic opportunities, mobility and enhanced standard of living. Quality education delivery can be used to avoid entrenching disparities and development of grievances which are factors for social vices and youth restiveness. If the result of education cannot meet these expectations it calls to question the quality, relevance of education provided and segments of the society receiving such education.