



The Punch and The Guardian Newspapers Coverage Of Child Abuse Issues In Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

This study examines The Punch and The Guardian newspapers coverage of child abuse issues in Nigeria from January to June 2016. Child Abuse has become a serious menace in and it is the duty of the media such as newspapers to inform and educate the public about the happenings in the society. The focus of this study therefore, is to determine how often Nigerian newspapers report child abuse issues; which commercial city has the highest child abuse cases and which abuse is more prevalent in the country. The research work considered three theories that seemed relevant to the study. They are; The Social Responsibility theory, Agenda-Setting Theory and Social Learning Theory. These theories explain the functions and responsibility of the media to their society, how they attach importance to news stories by consistent coverage and how children learn from imitation of behaviours from those around them. The research method is the content analysis. The population of the study is the over fifty newspapers published in Nigeria while The Punch and The Guardian newspapers were selected for the research sample purposively. The selected timeline for the study was from January to June, 2016 in which 364 newspaper editions were analysed, that is, 182 for each newspaper. The data were recorded and analysed using frequency tables. From the results gathered, The Punch newspaper has a higher coverage of child abuse cases as compared to The Guardian newspaper. Furthermore, abduction was revealed to be the most dominant form of abuse undergone by minors and Lagos State had the highest report on child abuse cases among other states in Nigeria. The study recommends that other media platform should be used in creating awareness and educating the citizens on the dangers of child abuse. The study, thus, concludes that newspapers do not provide content to their readers on precautionary measures to be taken in preventing the dominance of child abuse cases, but majorly inform them on existing and recent cases.

Keywords: Newspaper, Media and Child Abuse, Social Responsibility, Agenda-Setting & Social Learning Theory,

iSTEAMS Cross-Border Conference Proceedings Paper Citation Format

Okafu, A.C., Ogbonna, S. & Nejo, O. (2017): The Punch And The Guardian Newspapers Coverage Of Child Abuse Issues In Nigeria. Proceedings of the 9th iSTEAMS Multidisciplinary Conference, University of Ghana, Legon, Accra Ghana. Pp 309-320

1. INTRODUCTION

From time to time we hear and read about the inhuman and degrading treatment meted out to minors. There are several hazards faced by the typical Nigerian child, among several others are the reports of how a 13 year-old Shola was raped to death by gang of hoodlums. Shola was subjected into slavery and made to hawk sachet water to support the family (Amagiya, 2012). A nine-year old boy, Korede Taiwo who was discovered in chains by security operatives on the premises of a church in Ogun State. The case of a child by name Hope from Akwa-Ibom state was abandoned by his parents who believed he was a witch. The stories of Korede and Hope are reflection of the Nigerian child story- a generation of children serially abused, raped and made to suffer cruel treatment from adults, parents and guardian who are supposed to care for them (Olupohunda, 2016 para.8). The exposure of children to violence results in their greater susceptibility to a wide range of lifelong social, emotional and cognitive impairments (Editorial, dailytimes 2016).



Kitzinger (as cited in Powell & Scanlon, 2014) discovered that: the survivors of abuse often struggled to make sense of what had been done to them within the inadequate conventional categories available to them at that time. Lagos State recorded 4,035 sexual and child abuse cases in the last one year. He further stated that the government handled a total of 192 cases comprising 89 domestic violence cases, 62 defilement cases, 18 rape cases, six attempted rape, 10 child neglect and 7 child abuse cases. 92 cases are presently being heard in court (Kazeem, 2006). Rotimi (as cited in Ugbodaga, 2015 para.2) states that:

“The total number of rape cases handled by the Office of Public Defender (OPD) from January to September, 2015 is 406 while 1,143 of such cases were treated from 2007 till date, saying that the agency handled 138 cases of physical child abuse between January and September, 2015, while a total of 1,521 cases were also treated by OPD from 2007 till date. She added that 2,469 children were taken to government custody due to sexual assault and other related issues while 813 of such children were handled this year alone”.

According to Stein (2015 para. 2-3), a news report by the United Nations Children’s Fund, UNICEF, says that six out of 10 children experience some form of violence before they turn 18, with half of them experiencing physical violence. Others are abused emotionally or sexually. Children are abused physically, mentally, sexually, psychologically and morally on daily basis. Some who are of school age are on the street hawking.). In 2012, a global survey by the *Economist Intelligent Unit* rated Nigeria as one of the worst countries in the world for children or for a child to be born (Olupohunda 2016 para.1).

Amagiya (2012) indicated that about eight million children of school age are out of school in Nigeria. Also, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) explained that Nigeria accounts for the highest number of out-of-school children worldwide with about 10.5 million children roaming the streets (Olupohunda, 2016). Most of them live on the streets and become hoodlums tomorrow. Others are sent out for prostitution, child labour even at an early age (Amagiya, 2012 para.5-6). Most times, such act results in the transmission of venereal diseases and even HIV/AIDS. Rachael Harvey, the chief of child protection for UNICEF in Nigeria, says the abuse is rarely done once.

For around about 80 percent of children this would happen again, and again, and again. And also children suffer more than one type of violence as well”. It was further revealed that most of the children find themselves facing the abuse alone and those abused mostly know their abusers. They tend to be parents, other relatives or male teachers (Stein, 2015 para.2).

Aruya (2016) said that corporal punishment, which is described as “punishment of a physical nature such as canning”, is another form of child abuse that is rampant in our society. Some children have lost their lives in the process while some have been maimed for life. According to reports by Children’s Investment Fund Foundation, 17.3 million children worldwide suffer from severe acute malnutrition. Also known as severe wasting, this occurs when a child is so undernourished that they are at risk of dying (Olupohunda, 2016).

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in its article ‘The Convention’ defined a child as “every human being below the age of eighteen years”. Children are precious heritage in any society. They deserve special care and need to be brought up in an environment capable of providing love, care and affection (Goel, 2009 as cited in Tseganesh, 2014).

World Health Organisation (1999, para. 1) asserts that:

“Child abuse constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship, trust or power”.



According to Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act [CAPTA] (as cited in Ogungbemi, 2015) defined child abuse as any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caregiver, which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, or exploitation, or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm. Child abuse is to deprive a child of his or her fundamental human right, that is, to devalue the right of a child (Ogungbemi, 2015). Child abuse has become a problematic issue in Nigeria. Millions of Nigerian children face the problem in appalling circumstances. This problem not only affected the survival of the children but creates a formidable obstacle for the development of the children (Akanji & Dada 2012, p.68). As a result, needs urgent attention to, from the government, NGO's and child caregivers.

The Federal Ministry of Education and United Nations Children' Fund [UNICEF] (2007) in its report explained that World Health Organisation [WHO] (2002) estimated that 150 million girls and 73 million boys under 18 years were sexually abused. About 100 to 140 million girls and women in the world underwent some form of Female Genital Mutilation or the other. Furthermore, International Labour Organization (2001) report indicated that globally 218 million children were involved in various forms of child labour, 126 million of these children were involved in dangerous work, 1.8 million children worked in prostitution and pornography and 1.2 million children were victims of child trafficking. Also, Ogbo (2013) reported that between March 2012 and March 2013, 678 cases of rape was recorded in Lagos State. In our society, the media becomes as essential as our daily needs. It is playing an outstanding role in creating and shaping of public opinion and strengthening of society (Jayasree, 2015). The media keeps the people updated and informed about what is happening around them and the world (MuznaShakeel, 2010). The most common platforms for mass media are newspapers, magazines, radio, television, and the internet. The public relies on the media to provide information regarding political issues, social issues, entertainment, and news in pop culture (Coleman, n.d). The media via newspaper report cases on how children are abused as news, metro, opinion or editorial.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

It is evident that the media represent the voice of the people and has become an essential commodity that cannot be discarded. They help shape how people perceive the world and what they consider to be important. They are an integral part of the society with the primary function of informing, educating and entertaining the public. It is common to find news stories on children who are abused in Nigeria mass media. Such as television, radio, magazine, newspaper and internet. The print media is distinguished from other medium because of its unique features of credibility, timeliness, reader control and permanence. Also, it has helped in updating the people by providing latest news about various topics and also for ensuring the circulation and extension of news to every corner of the country. Therefore, the focus of this research is to study how often Nigerian newspapers report issues and cases on child abuse and which issue is more prevalent in the Nigerian society.

1.2 Objectives

The following are the objective of this study:

- 1) To know how often Nigerian newspapers cover child abuse cases.
- 2) To determine which state has the highest number of child abuse cases in Nigeria.
- 3) To determine which child abuse issue is prevalent in the Nigerian society.

1.3 Research Questions

This study will find answers to the following research questions:

- 1) How often do Nigerian newspapers cover child abuse cases?
- 2) Which state has the highest number of child abuses in Nigeria?
- 3) Which child abuse issue is prevalent in the Nigerian society.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND REVIEW

Theories are formulated to explain, predict, and understand phenomena and in many cases, to challenge and extend existing knowledge within the limits of critical bounding assumptions while theoretical framework is the structure that can hold or support a theory of a research study (Swanson, 2013). For the purpose of this research work, a theory is important to support the topic



under study. Hence, the theory that is considered relevant to this work will be espoused and this is the Social Responsibility theory and it would be supported by two other theories. Which are: the Agenda- Setting and Social Learning theories.

2.1. Social Responsibility Theory

The Social Responsibility Theory was first introduced in 1947 and was recommended by the Hutchins Commission. The work of the Hutchins Commission began in 1943. It was spearheaded by Robert Maynard Hutchins. The Hutchins Commission produced its general report, *A Free and Responsible Press* (Leigh, 1947); the statement of principles, *Freedom of the Press: A Framework of Principle* (Hocking, 1947); and other books on related topics. *A Free and Responsible Press* served as the core of the Commission's findings. The Commission released a five-point guideline for press performance that represented a new view of the relationship between the mass media and society (Pease, 1991).

The theory was later propounded by F.S Siebert, T.B Peterson and W. Schramm in 1963. The theory requires the media to adhere to professional standards and codes of conduct when exercising their editorial freedom and also has an obligation to act to benefit the society at large. According to Femi Sonaiké; Ogunsiji (1989:164) as cited by Ogbonna (2013), the theory posits that the power and near-monopoly position of the media impose on them an obligation to be socially responsible, to see that all sides are fairly represented and that the public has enough information to take decision on any issue. Also, the theory allows free press without any censorship but at the same time the content of the press should be discussed in public panel and media should accept any obligation from public interference or professional self-regulations or both (Communication theory n.d).

Pease (1991) in his study explained that:

"The social responsibility perspective of the press added to libertarianism the concept of the public's right to know, at the same time placing moral responsibilities on publishers, who themselves had begun to link responsibility to overall public good with their constitutionally mandated freedom. Because liberty carries with it obligations, the greater freedom accorded the press in a democratic system carries with it responsibilities to fulfill certain functions in society".

This theory is relevant to this research paper: 'Newspaper because the media is charged with the responsibility of representing the constituent groups of the society in which children is also considered as one of the important constituent group. Also, the media function of surveillance of society hinge on its social responsibility and giving prominence to whatever news stories that are essential for public consumption and awareness in order to expose such menace or otherwise in which child abuse cases can be considered as one. By covering and educating the public on Child Abuse with great impact accorded to the reports, it will enable the parents, shareholders, caregivers and human rights organisations to be properly informed and ensure that some measures are put in place to avoid any reoccurrence.

2.2 Agenda Setting Theory

The theory was propounded by Maxwell McCombs and Donald L. Shaw in the year 1972. Agenda-Setting theory suggests that public issues which are known to the people tends to be those which the mass media presents to them. The amount of importance given to the issues is determined by the media based on the amount of attention given to the issues. According to Maxwell McCombs and Donald Shaw (as cited in Mass Communication Theory n.d), "they originally suggested that the media sets the public agenda, in the sense that they may not exactly tell you what to think, but they may tell you what to think about". Maxwell McCombs and Donald Shaw (as cited in Communication Theory n.d) explained that "media influence affects the order of presentation in news reports about news, events, and issues in the public mind. The more importance attached to a news the more importance attributed by audience".



Also, Cohen (1963) stated: “the press may not be successful much of the time in telling people what to think, but it is stunningly successful in telling its readers what to think about”. Therefore, the agenda setting process is used to remodel all the events occurring in our environment, into a simpler model before we deal with it (Lippmann, 1920).

2.3 Social Learning Theory

Social learning theory stemmed out of work by Miller & Dollard (1941). Miller & Dollard (as cited in Cullata, 2015) posits that if humans were motivated to learn a particular behaviour that particular behaviour would be learned through clear observations. By imitating these observed actions the individual observer would solidify that learned action and would be rewarded with positive reinforcement.

The proposition of the theory was expanded upon and theorized by Albert Bandura in 1962. Social learning theory explains human behaviour in terms of continuous reciprocal interaction between cognitive, behavioural, and environmental influences (Social learning theory n.d). Also, it emphasizes the importance of observing and modeling the behaviours, attitudes, and emotional reactions of others (Cullata, 2015).

Bandura (1977 p.22) states that:

“Learning would be exceedingly laborious, not to mention hazardous, if people had to rely solely on the effects of their own actions to inform them what to do. Fortunately, most human behaviour is learned observationally through modelling: from observing others one forms an idea of how new behaviours are performed, and later on occasions this coded information serves as a guide for action”.

In social learning theory, Bandura (1977) agrees with the behaviourist learning theories of classical conditioning and operant conditioning. The theory has been applied extensively to the understanding of aggression (Bandura, 1973) and psychological disorders, particularly in the context of behaviour modification (Bandura, 1969).

2.4 Observational Learning

In Bandura’s famous Bobo doll experiment, he demonstrated that children learn and imitate behaviours they have observed in other people. The children in Bandura’s studies observed an adult acting violently toward a Bobo doll. When the children were later allowed to play in a room with the Bobo doll, they began to imitate the aggressive actions they had previously observed. According to Mcleod (2011), children observe the people around them behaving in various ways. Individuals that are observed are called models. In society, children are surrounded by many influential models, such as parents within the family, characters on children’s TV, friends within their peer group and teachers at school. She further stated that children pay attention to some of these people (models) and encode their behaviour. This theory explains how people learn by observing things and by imitating behaviour. Therefore, if there is a continuous observation of an act of violence by a child from his/her parents, such an act can be seen by the child as a norm which produces a repeated behaviour handed down from generation to generation except the child decides to unlearn such behaviour.

3. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Nigerian Newspaper: An Overview

With the increase in political and social activities in Nigeria, came a bi-monthly newspaper used to aggregate public opinion on topical issues, *The Lagos Times* (1880), *The Lagos Observer* hit the newsstand fifteen month later, followed by *The Eagle* (1887). Adolphus March started *The Mirror* at this time. Other newspapers began to emerge afterwards: *The Nigerian Chronicle* (1908), and *The Nigerian Pioneer* founded by Kukoyi Ajasa (Igbeka& Ola, 2010).



The third factor is the quest for high quality printing. This became the driving force behind the publishers' investment in efficient printing equipment. Thus, by 1910 modern and more efficient printing presses were established in Lagos. This made it possible for newspapers (the major markets for printing presses) to avail themselves of a wide range of services (Afolabi, 2015). Presently, there are various newspapers in Nigeria that perform the function of creating awareness, feeding the public with veritable information, act as surveillance of the society and also, a platform for the insertion of advertisement.

Examples of Newspapers in Nigeria are *Punch Nig*, *Vanguard Newspaper*, *Nigerian Tribune*, *Guardian Newspaper*, *The Nation*, *The Sun*, *The Union*, *This day*, *Premium Times*, *Independent Newspaper*, *Business Day*, *Oriwu Sun*, etc.

3.2 Media Role in Child Abuse

In the world of today, media has become as necessary as food and clothing. It has played significant role in strengthening the society. Media is considered as "mirror" of the modern society, in fact, it is the media which shapes our lives. The purpose of the media is to inform about current news affairs and tell us about fashion and latest gossips (Karachi, 2010 para. 1). The media has played a key role in the construction of child abuse as a major social problem. It does not only transform public knowledge but also has profound implications for private knowledge (Powell & Scanlon 2014). As cited in Saunders & Goddard's (2002) study, Lindsey maintained that: 'Media has a central role in mediating information and forming public opinion. The media casts an eye on events that few of us directly experience and renders remote happenings observable and meaningful'. However, the responsibility for children is not entrusted solely to parents or guardians but to the whole communities (Cohen, Ooms and Hutchins 1995; Saunders & Goddard 2002). The media play a major role in public awareness of child abuse and in pressuring the government and other relevant authorities to take action over the issue (Powell & Scanlon 2014).

According to Franklin & Parton (1991), media reporting of child abuse has been sensational, simplistic and often factually inaccurate. However, the media has had a powerful influence in augmenting children's rights within civil society, simply by reporting child abuse. Survivors of child abuse become the spokespersons- 'the child's voice' as victims of adult power (Ryan Report, 2009; Dietman, 2011) as cited in (Powell & Scanlon 2015). The media narration enables us to assemble an account of the child's historic experience in care. Inevitably, the media presentation of the issues shapes the public response- demanding more effective services for children. (Powell & Scanlon 2015). As observed by Gamble & Gamble (as cited in Saunders & Goddard 2002), mass communication is significantly different from other forms of communication. They noted that mass communication has the capacity to reach 'simultaneously' many thousands of people who are not related to the senders. It depends on 'technical devices' or 'machines' to quickly distribute messages to diverse audiences often unknown to each other. Also, it will enable the public to be informed, learn from what had happened, strategise on how to curb the public menace and be vigilant.

3.3 Child Abuse

This includes deliberate aggressive actions on the child that inflict pain. Bruises, burns, wound and sore muscles are all examples of signs of physical abuse. They may also involve shaking, hitting, throwing, drowning or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. It may be the result of a deliberate attempt to hurt the child, but not always. It can also result from severe punishment, or physical punishment that is inappropriate to the child's age or physical condition (Smith & Segal 2016). Physically abused children find it difficult to relate with peers and adults around them. They are also vulnerable to "emotional storms", or instances of overwhelming emotional responses to everyday situations (Berenson & Anderson 2006). Many physically abusive parents and caregivers insist that their actions are simply forms of discipline- ways to make the children learn to behave. The victims may also have challenge with: academic achievement, aggression and anger management, depression, anxiety and insecurity. Others include: physical development and coordination and low-self esteem.



4. METHODOLOGY

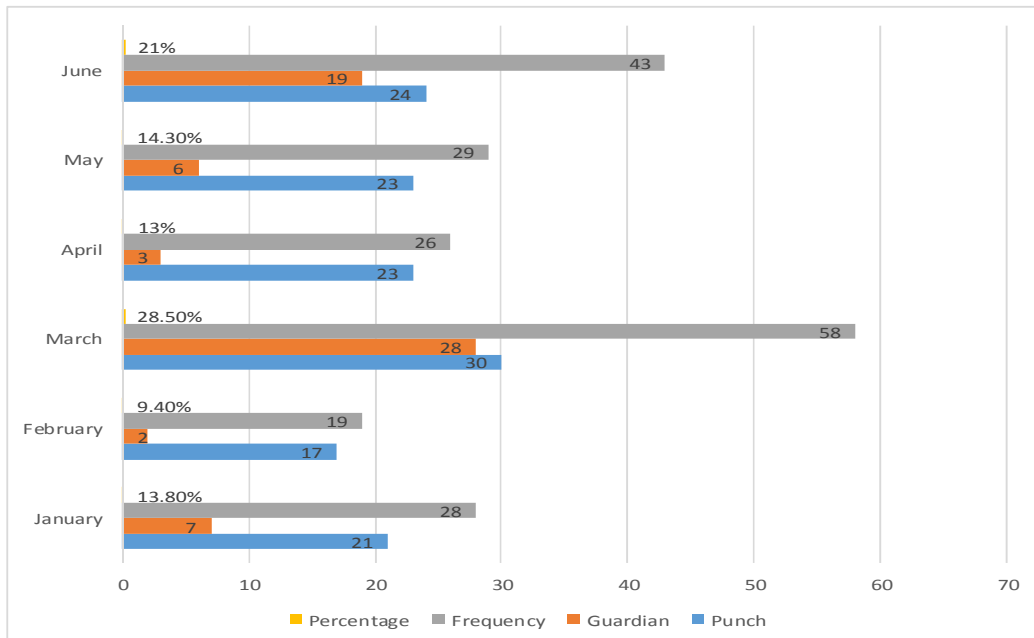
Research design refers to the overall strategy that is chosen to integrate the different components of the study in a coherent and logical way (William, 2001). It is the framework that guides the collection and analyzing of data. The research method employed for this study is content analysis. Content analysis focuses on studying manifest content. Such as voice recordings, text, artistic work and so on. However, this study examines newspapers. The population for this study comprises of all National Nigeria newspaper. Hence, for this research work, the Punch and Guardian newspaper is used because it is a daily publication, known, widely circulated and read National Newspapers. They are recognised to deliver timely stories and the newspapers can be easily assessed both on print and online. Sampling can be described as a small, but carefully chosen sample to be used to represent the population. It reflects the characteristics of the population from which it is drawn. (Survey Sampling Methods n.d). In explaining sampling technique, there are two main sampling techniques i.e. probability and non-probability and these techniques have various types defined under them.

For the purpose of this research work, a purposive sampling was used. The study covers all the days in the week (Monday to Sunday) because the cases on child abuse occur and reported everyday and the study samples for this research work are the Punch and Guardian newspaper with the selected time line of January 2016 to June 2016, that is, 364 of the two Newspaper editions were content analysed (182 newspapers editions for each newspaper. This study examined two newspapers out of 50 national newspapers. Therefore, it would be difficult to get the full extent at which child abuse issues are covered. Also, insufficient materials due to poor documentation of cases of child abuse in Nigeria.

5. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS FROM CONTENT ANALYSIS

The data is presented sequentially to aid proper understanding of the data collated. Also, data presentation provide information on the frequency and extent in which child abuse issues were covered by the newspapers.

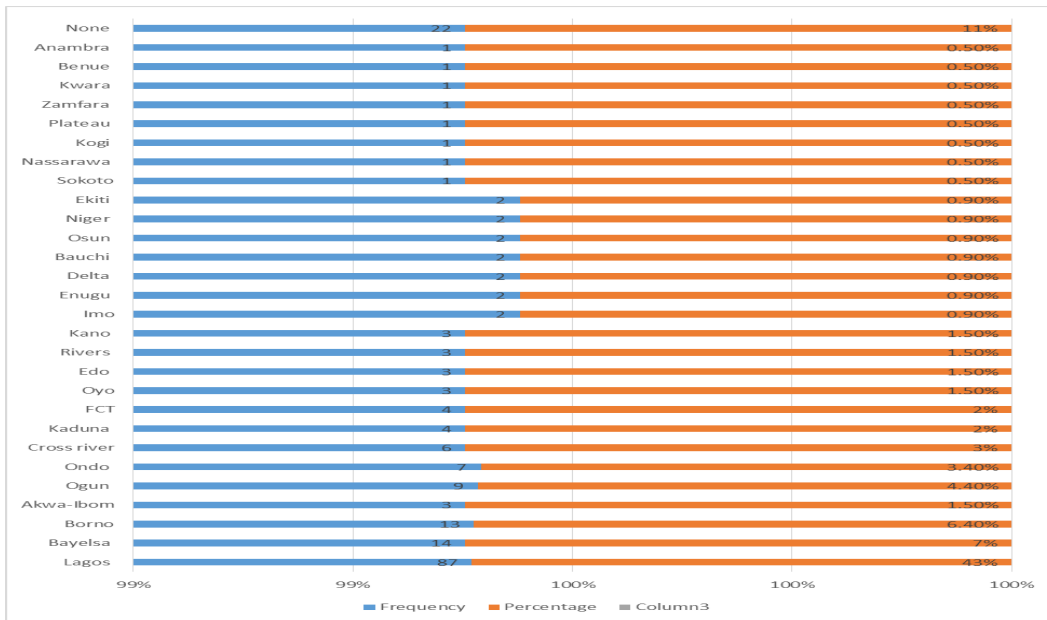
Answer to RQ 1: How often do Nigerian newspapers report child abuse issues?





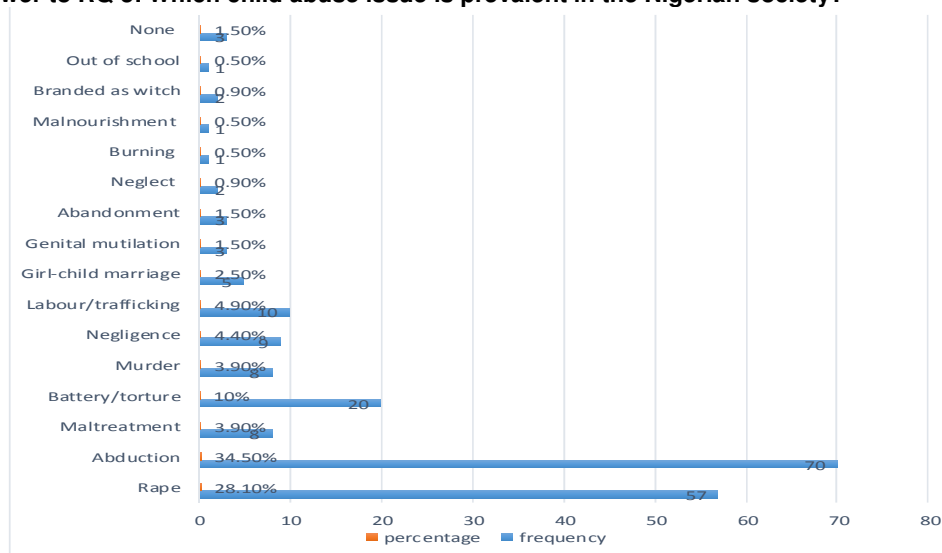
From the findings, it was revealed that the month of March had the highest coverage of child abuse cases with a percentage of 28.5% followed by the month of June with 21%. It can be deduced that there is an irregularity in the reportage of child abuse stories from January to June, with the month of March having the highest reportage of child abuse cases while February had the lowest reportage of child abuse stories with a percentage of 9.4%. Comparatively the Punch newspaper covered a large amount of child abuse issues compared to the Guardian newspaper. However, the sum total of child abuse cases reported was 203.

Answer to RQ 2: Which state has the highest number of child abuse cases in Nigeria?



Findings revealed that Lagos State had the highest coverage of child abuse cases in Nigeria with 43%, followed by Bayelsa State with 7% of child abuse cases in Nigeria.

Answer to RQ 3: Which child abuse issue is prevalent in the Nigerian society?





The finding of the study shows that child abduction is the most prevalent child abuse issue in Nigeria. Children kidnapped from their parents by nannies, uncles and unknown persons for a ransom. Also, parents arrange for the kidnap of their children in cases of marital problems to serve as an avenue to extort money from their spouse to meet their selfish interest.

5. DISCUSSION

It can be deduced from the findings that the Punch and Guardian newspapers had a high coverage of child abuse cases in Nigeria; however the Punch newspaper had a higher coverage with a percentage of 138, while the Guardian newspaper had a lower coverage with a percentage of 65. The difference in the coverage of these newspapers shows that in spite of the primary role of reporters to inform, educate and entertain, Guardian Newspaper had an under reportage despite the occurrence of Child abuse cases in Nigeria. Findings by the study is supported by a similar one by Nkememena (2009), on 'Press Coverage of Child Trafficking in Nigeria', that the press draws little attention on child trafficking through their various papers. It was further discovered that the cases deeply investigated and continuously monitored were the ones the Federal or State government are involved in. For instance: The Abducted Chibok girls, The Abducted Babington Macaulay Secondary School Students and The Story of Ese.

These stories were given so much attention and attached importance by the media which caused an instant reaction and quick response from the public and the government. As a result, the Babington Macaulay students and some Abducted Chibok girls were rescued from the den of kidnapers and Ese's abductor faced court trial. These findings shows that the media neglects issues till the interference of elites, Non-Governmental Organizations and institutions concerned with the wellbeing of individuals which is quite alarming because the press is expected to perform their primary function irrespective of the importance placed on the issue. With reference to the Social responsibility theory, it is the responsibility of the media to report issues of concern that need urgent redress before things go out of hand. The theory posits that the power and near-monopoly position of the media impose on them an obligation to be socially responsible, to see that all sides are fairly represented and that the public has enough information to take decision on any issue. Study also show that Lagos State had the highest reportage on child abuse cases in Nigeria. Other states with a high percentage on child abuse reportage include; Bayelsa, Borno, Ogun, Cross River to name a few. These states reported on child abuse cases ranging from trafficking, abduction, rape, maltreatment, corporal punishment and sexual assault. Abduction was revealed to be the dominant form of abuse undergone by minors. It has become the order of the day in states in Nigeria and the victims are abducted by unknown persons, family members or even their biological parents who have marital issues and result to abducting their children for their selfish interest.

6. CONCLUSION

Drawn from the data obtained from the Punch and Guardian newspapers from January 2016 to June 2016 it can be concluded that: The Punch and Guardian newspapers do not provide content to their readers on precautionary measures to be taken in preventing the dominance of child abuse cases, but majorly inform them on existing and recent cases. Newspapers monitor and enlighten their readers more on the child abuse issues that have government intervention like the Story of Ese, The Abduction of Babington Macaulay Secondary School Girls and The Chibok Girls' abduction. They set agenda for their readers on stories they attach and consider important, when they are supposed to consider every story and bring them to the public eye because they are socially responsible to all sectors of the society. All hands are on to put this menace to a halt but it is not enough. The government, NGOs and Parents need to be actively involved and be highly responsible to be depended upon and trusted by the minors. Also, the children must take charge of their lives and not allow any one lure them through deception; pretending to have their interest at hand.



6. RECOMMENDATIONS

From the analysis carried out, the following recommendations are that:

- Other media platforms should join in rendering a voice for creating awareness and educating the citizens.
- The government should ensure that states must domesticate the rights of a child and bring to justice any erring citizen. Also, the media should encourage ‘the victims’ to voice out their pain as they will be adequately treated.
- Abduction was found to be the most prevalent Child abuse case and this calls for a major concern. It is imperative that appropriate measures are devised to drastically reduce and hopefully curb this traumatic case.
- It is imperative that the government, Non-Governmental Organizations and well-meaning individuals thoroughly scrutinize the causes of the incessant rise in Child abuse in Nigeria, with a special attention placed on Lagos State which has a dismaying percentage compared to other states in Nigeria.

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