



CHILD ABUSE AND ITS IMPLICATION ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN IBAJI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KOGI STATE, NIGERIA

Ukwuteno, S. O. and Ukwuteno, U. J.

Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension,
Faculty of Agriculture, Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Shabu-Lafia Campus.
Corresponding Author's E-mail: ukwusylve2013@yahoo.com **Tel.:** 08064465597

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to examine child abuse and its implication on academic performance in Ibaji Local Government Area of Kogi State, Nigeria. The tools of analysis used were simple descriptive statistics and mean scores. The study used 90 respondents (households) from three districts of the Local Government Area; namely, Onyedega, Ujeh and Unale in proportions of 30:30:30, respectively. Structured questionnaire was randomly administered on the respondents to obtain information on child abuse and its implication on academic performance. The mean age of the respondents was 42.31 years, indicating that most parents are of youthful age. The results of mean score analysis showed that lack of adequate parental care with mean score of 3.98, has the greatest implication on child abuse and academic performance. Also divorced couples and poverty of parents with mean score of 3.30 and 3.23, respectively, played crucial roles in child abuse and poor academic performance. It was recommended that the provisions of the Child Rights Act be made mandatory for all State Governments in the federation to enforce and to compel parents to take adequate care of their children. Defaulting parents should be made to face stiff penalties. Poverty alleviation programme should be strengthened to have visible effects on the rural poor.

Keywords: Academic performance, Child abuse, Implication, Parents, Poverty alleviation.

INTRODUCTION

Child abuse is a fundamental issue in child development in Africa. In Nigeria, it is a critical issue which no legislation has been able to address. Hornby (2000) defines abuse as wrong use, unjust custom or practice that has become established, say severe, cruel or unjust things to somebody or abuse somebody; ill-treatment. United Nation (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) defined a child as “every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier”. United Nation Declaration of the right of the child 1959, stipulates the rights of a child to include a name and nationality, adequate nutrition, housing, recreation and medical services; an education, protection against neglect, cruelty and exploitation, trafficking, underage labour and discrimination.

One of the rights of the child is that a child is to enjoy “special protection” as well as “opportunities and facilities, by law and by other means” for healthy and normal physical, mental, moral, spiritual and social development in conditions of freedom and dignity (Ukwuteno, 2011). Omonu (2003) reported that in a conjugal family, the birth of a child is expected to bring happiness, honour, joy and respect to the couple. Child abuse and neglect results from an unplanned family. In which case, parents fail in their social responsibility to the society. The resultant consequence of this failure or state of affairs has a deleterious effect on the wellbeing of the child, his growth, development and performance of the different activities including academic.



In recent years, parents in Ibaji Local Government Area of Kogi State have been involved in gross act of child abuse and neglect. This has prompted the choice of the Local Government Area for the study. The child abuse manifest itself in child labour, inadequate protection and care of children and most seriously, lack of provisions of children education. The situation in Ibaji is such that the medieval age is gradually returning to our education of children in the area.

Child abuse is a phenomenon which has ravaged Nigeria and the world over the years. This has been a result of long-term neglect both by the private individuals and government over the years. It is a product of unplanned economy in which government has no specified duties and responsibilities to her citizens. It is also a result of unplanned family in which marriages are contracted without ideas about family setting. Parents no longer take the issue of child care and protection seriously.

Omonu (2003), observed that the major cause of child abuse is the tyranny of the parents. In this case, the child is not opportune to express his/her individuality. This may make the child to be rebellious. Some children by the actions of their parents have become recidivists as a result of threat and fear instil into them. Urevbu (1984), reported that one thing learnt in child-study is that there are no ready-made explanations as to why children behave in certain ways. For instance, he noted, children in school engage in such behaviours as cheating, stealing, lying, truancy, and so on. The only explanation lies in the child's past experience and also the influence of the environment. He also noted that such things as the influence of hereditary, environment, emotion, the need for security, parents and peer groups as factors influencing child development. Etonu (2010), observed that by marriage, the human person is not only brought into being and progressively introduced by means of education into human community, it makes parents first teachers to their children. By this, parents are expected to provide special care and training. This function of parents today has been aptly neglected. It is sad to note that most parents no longer care for their children.

The Catholic Bishop of Nigeria Conference (CBNC, 2011), stated that authentic development is centred on human person, the actualization of his potentials and the fulfilment of his legitimate aspirations. They noted too, that genuine development is the fulfilment of desires, the actualization of the potentials that are in human beings by nature. Freedom, they noted, guarantees authentic development.

An aspect of child abuse is child labour. Adejoh (2010) defines child labour as the exploitation of children and premature assumption of adult roles on part of the child by working long hours for low wages thereby causing damage to their psychosocial conditions and denial of the opportunities for education and recreation. Child labour could be on the farm to perform farm work or in industry including street hawking. In effect, child labour is characterized by denial of the rights of children, separation from their families; and poor working conditions that include among others, long working hours, poor working environment, heavy workload regardless of age or sex.

Okoliko (2011) viewed street food vending as a social and economic phenomenon and it is complex. He classified street food vendors into two-mobile and fixed vendors. The mobile vendors called hawkers, who usually are children are very vulnerable to all sort of conditions including attacks and even knocked down by moving vehicles or at the risk of being exposed to infectious diseases. Children that suffer abuse are usually stubborn and hostile in some cases. This, in effect would actually affect their academic performance.

The Africa Network for Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (1988) organised three conferences with the Ministry of Justice, Health and Social Welfare in



conjunction with UNICEF to produce new draft laws on protecting children in Nigeria. This draft stimulated the government to develop the Child Rights Act 2003. The Act defines a new protective system and allow opportunities for the participation of the children in matters that concern their rights and welfare.

While Nigeria signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and national legislature had passed the Child Right Act (CRA) in Abuja, the law appears to have differing level of acceptance and implementation among Nigeria states. Abuja Territory, Ebonyi, Ogun states are among those areas to have passed the bill into state law. Certain contacts reported that the law has had little true effect on child rights across Nigeria, due to lack of implementation among other states, which have their government and judiciary.

While one contact described the Child Rights Act as legally “binding” other contacts reported that despite the national government passing the Child Rights Act in 2003, there exists no provision of national force that truly protects children against abusive conditions and that in many states, children protection activities in Nigeria are still the purview of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Implementation has been made challenging as Nigeria state and Local governments represent a diverse range of ethnic groups and customs (CRA, 2003). As minors by law children do not have autonomy or the right to make decisions on their own for themselves in any known jurisdiction of the world. Instead, their adult caregivers, including parents, social workers, teachers, youth workers and others are vested with that authority, depending on the circumstances.

In Ibaji Local Government Area, this responsibility has been shifted to children to the extent that children now decide whether or not to go to school; responsibility of financing their education and training, child labour and exploitation has been the other of the day. The guidance and counselling, one of the duties of parents it seems not being provided to children in Ibaji. This has denied children a lot of opportunities to express their gifts and talents. Underage girls have been pregnant as a result of sexual exploitation and abuse. Under-aged boys have become fathers. Academic activities and performance in the area generally are on the decline. This is shown by the inability of so many to further their education after secondary schools.

The broad objective of the study is to examine Child abuse and its implication on academic performance in Ibaji Local Government Area of Kogi State, Nigeria. The specific objectives were to:

1. examine the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents in the study area.
2. determine the effects of child abuse on the academic performance of children in the study area.
3. identify and describe the constraints of child abuse in the study area.
4. draw implication of child abuse on the well-being of children in the area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Study Area

Ibaji Local Government Area (LGA) of Kogi State is chosen as the study area. The area is chosen because it has serious case of child abuse and increasing decline in academic performance. The area has three districts and ten wards. The districts are Ujeh which has three wards viz: Odeke, Ojila and Ujeh wards; Onyedega district which has three wards namely: Ayah, Iyano and Onyedega wards and Unale district which has four wards; Akpanyo, Analo, Ejule and Unale wards.



Ibaji L.G.A shares common boundaries with Idah L.G.A and Igalamela/Odolu LGA to the North, Enugu state to East, Anambra State to the south and it is separated from Edo State by the River Niger to the West. It lies in the flood plain of the Rivers Niger and Anambra. Geographically, it is located between Latitudes 6⁰40' North and 7⁰48' North and Longitudes 6⁰50' East and 7⁰⁰' East. It has a total land area of 960 Square Kilometres (Km²) (Ugbeda, 2007). It has a population of 128, 129 inhabitants (National Population Commission [NPC], 2007). Ibaji people are Igalas and Igala language is spoken throughout the area. It has two main seasons- the dry (Harmattan) season wet (rainy) season. The average annual rainfall is between 1100 mm and 1500 mm and temperature of between 27⁰C and 32⁰C. Dry season begins from early November to March during which harmattan wind become prevalent while wet (rainy) season starts from April to October.

Farming is the major occupation and it is the principal means of livelihood while fishing, hunting and trading are subsidiary occupations. The trading is carried out by women with few men participating. The main crops grown in the area are yams, rice, cassava, maize, cowpea, sweet potato etc. vegetables and spices grown include tomato, okra, and egg plants, pepper. Ibaji is a typical rain forest zone. However, the activities of man have greatly modified the vegetation to the extent that it can now be described as vegetation with overgrowth of shrubs and dispersed patches of forest trees.

Sampling Procedure

A multi-stage sampling procedure was employed to select the sample. The Local Government Area was divided into three districts. From each district, two wards were randomly selected. From each ward a village was purposively selected. A total of 15 respondents (households) were randomly selected from each village to give a total of 90 respondents for the study.

Method of Data Collection

Data for the study were sourced from primary sources. The primary data were obtained through the structured questionnaire administered on 90 respondents (households). Data were collected on: socio-economic characteristics which include data on such parameters as age, household size, educational level, sex, marital status, income and occupation; and data on the right of a child and child abuse. The data collected were analysed using different tools of analysis.

Data Analysis

For each of the objectives, appropriate techniques were used. The tools of analysis used for the study were simple descriptive statistics and four-point likert scale to obtain mean scores. Simple descriptive statistics used involves the use of statistical tools such as mean, frequency and percentage. They were used to achieve objective 1. Mean Score based on four points likert scale was used to test the attitude of the respondents on the child abuse and academic performance. This was to achieve objectives 2 and 3. For attitude; strongly agree (SA) = 4; Agree (A) = 3; Disagree (D) = 2 and strongly Disagree (SD) = 1.

$$\text{Mean Score (M)} = \frac{\sum fi(Ai)}{N}$$

where;

fi = frequency of the Respondents.

Ai = value assigned to each rating rule

N = sample size

∑ = summation sign

A mean score of two and a half (2.5) was used as the established cut-off point. The further away from the cut-off point either above or below determine the strength or weakness



of the attitude toward child abuse and academic performance. The cut-off point was chosen using the mean score point average.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

The socio-economic characteristics of the respondents considered in this study include age, sex, marital status, occupation, family (household) size, education, and approximate annual income. Age of an individual determines the maturity of that individual and the discipline of the mind. It also has elements of experience in home management. The summary of the age distribution of the respondents is presented in Table 1. Table 1 shows that the distribution is concentrated between 31 and 50 years, this constitutes 74%. This category of parents might not have good time thinking about children. More so, as they are at the youthful age, the pursuit of things of life may not give them adequate time to look after children. In other words, proper child care needs mature mind. Where the household head is a female, children are likely to be more loose and stubborn. This is so, especially if there are more male children in the household. Loose children are subject of child abuse. The summary is presented below. Table 1 shows that about 71% of the respondents are male while about 29% are female. By this distribution, if the couples work together, one expects a more disciplined environment for proper child upbringing.

Marriage is the nucleus of the home (family). More so, if it is realized that the institution of marriage was ordained by God (Genesis, 1.27). The purpose of God was for man to raise off-springs to know and serve him. The summary is presented in Table 1. Table 1 shows that 90% of the respondents are married couples, while about seven percent (7%) are single. About three percent (3%) are either separated or are widows. From the distribution, one expects good discipline in the home and fewer cases of child abuse. The observed situation, however, is on the contrary. Household (family) size determines how population of the society is taken care of. Children are more disciplined and are more monitored, the fewer they are per household. The summary of the household size is presented in Table 1. The table shows that about 37% of the respondents have household size of 6-10 members. This is followed by household size of 16 members and above, which is about 29%. Those in the category of 16 persons and above actually would have an arduous task of catering for her members in terms of monitoring and supervision. If human behaviour is considered, 29% is statistically significant.

Occupation is a major consideration in determining standard of living of the people. Where people are predominantly artisans, living standard can be low and when majority are civil servants, they rely on monthly wages which is somehow fixed and comes at intervals. The summary is presented in Table 1. The results show that farming is the major occupation which has about 27%, indicating that 27% are farmers. This is followed by civil service and teaching which, respectively, have about 21 percent, indicating that about 42% are either civil servants or are teachers. The predominant occupation in the area has seasonal income. This is capable of creating poverty. Unless parents are disciplined, it gives ample opportunity for child abuse.

Education is a key element in poverty alleviation. Most children suffer abuse because either they lack knowledge due to poor education or are educated in a wrong manner. The summary is presented in Table 1. The table shows that about 74% of the respondents were educated up to tertiary level. This means that education should not have been a major factor in the child abuse in the study area. About four percent (4%) of the respondents had primary school education and not less than 21% of the respondents had up to secondary school level of education.



According to Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (2003), religion is a service and worship of God or the supernatural; commitment or devotion to religious faith or observance; a personal set or institutionalized system of religious attitude, beliefs and practices. When people are close to God, care of children should be easy. For the religion of the respondents, the summary is presented in Table 1. Table 1 shows that about 88% of the respondents were Christian. This means that if the respondents were truly faithful to their beliefs, child upbringing should not have been a problem. About eight percent (8%) of the respondents hold traditional beliefs while about four percent (4%) practice Islamic faith.



Table 1: Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
Age			
21-30	13	14.45	
31-40	29	32.22	
41-50	38	42.22	
51-60	7	7.78	
61 and above	3	3.33	
Total	90	100.00	42.31
Sex			
Male	64	71.11	
Female	26	28.89	
Total	90	100.00	
Marital status			
Married	81	90.00	
Single	6	6.67	
Separated	1	1.11	
Widow	2	2.22	
Total	90	100.00	
Household size			
1-5	18	20.00	
6-10	33	36.67	
11-15	13	14.44	
16 and above	26	28.89	
Total	90	100.00	
Occupation			
Farming	24	26.67	
Civil servant	19	21.11	
Teaching	19	21.11	
Trading	10	11.11	
Nursing	2	2.11	
Artisan	12	13.33	
Others	4	4.45	
Total	90	100.00	
Level of education			
0-6	4	4.45	
7-12	19	21.11	
13 and above	67	74.44	
Total	90	100.00	
Religion			
Christianity	79	87.78	
Islam	4	4.44	
Traditional religion	7	7.78	
Total	90	100.00	

Source: Field Survey, 2011



Respondents' Approximate Annual Income

The income of respondents is the product of the output by price. Some respondents are of low-income category while others are in the high-income class. The summary is presented in Table 2. Table 2 shows that about 19% of the respondents are in the range of ₦1,000 to ₦50,000 category of income. Also, about 28% of the respondents are in the class of ₦501,000 and above. By implication, poverty of the people in the area should be minimal. This wealth of the people was expected to be used for the education of their children and to promote high standard of living. Unfortunately, it appears not to be so, as there are so many drop outs in the area. Again, living standard seems low in the area despite the claims by the respondents.

Table 2: Respondents' Approximate Annual Income

Table with 3 columns: Approximate Annual Income, Frequency, Percentage. Rows include income brackets from 1,000-50,000 to 501,000 and above, plus a Total row.

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Child Abuse and Academic Performance

The number of credits obtained by a child from either WAEC or NECO, SSCE indicates candidate's level of academic performance. Table 3 presents the distribution of credits obtained per child at graduation WASSCE or NECO SSCE. Examination of Table 3 will show that the candidates generally performed well academically. About 44% of the candidates obtained either 5 or 6 credits, about 20% obtained 7 credits or more. This ordinarily means that the literacy level of the people in the area is high. However, possession of these credits seems not change the literacy level of the area particularly. This is because there are so many with such number of credits as many as 9 credits, but are unable to read and write clearly. The only thinking may be that the credits obtained are not true reflection of candidates' efforts. This equally reflects in the fact that many with such large number of credits are unable to further their education beyond secondary school level through Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME) and POST UTME.

Table 3: Respondents' Number of Credits Obtained per Child at WAEC/NECO SSCE

Table with 3 columns: Number of credits, Frequency, Percentage. Rows include credit counts from 1-2 to 7 and above, plus a Total row.

Source: Field Survey, 2011



Mean Score Analysis

The mean score is used to assess the various attitudes that contribute to child abuse and their relationship on academic performance. The mean score that is far above the mean score average has greater implication on child abuse and academic performance than those about the mean score average and those below average. The summary is presented in Table 4. Table 4 shows that lack of adequate parental care has a mean score of 3.98, indicating that it has the greatest implication on child abuse. This is followed by attitude of divorced couples which has a mean score of 3.30. The poverty of parents ranks third in causing child abuse with a mean score of 3.23. The influence of modern films and pornography ranked least with a mean score of 2.89. On the whole, looking at all attitudinal measures tested, any of them is capable of causing child abuse. This is because all have mean scores above the established cut-off point. The extent to which each attitudinal measure influences child abuse varies.

Table 4: Mean Scores to Test Attitude on Child Abuse Using Four Point Likert Scale

Attitudinal measure	Total score	Mean score	Established cut-off point
Lack of adequate parental care	358	3.98	
Divorced couples created child abuse	297	3.30	
Poverty of the parents causes child abuse	291	3.23	
Disagreement between husband and wife/wives over discipline of children	290	3.22	
Influence of the peer groups	281	3.12	
(a) marriage unplanned results in child abuse	276	3.07	2.50
(b) lack of child education	276	3.07	
Separated couples created child abuse	272	3.02	
Craze for material wealth by children	270	3.00	
Unfaithfulness of a child leads to child abuse	268	2.98	
Lack of adequate feeding of children	267	2.97	
Craze for material wealth by parents	264	2.93	
Tyranny of parents causes child abuse	262	2.91	
Influence of modern films and pornography	260	2.89	
Total sum of scores	3932	43.69	

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Academic excellence is what every child/pupil/student should aspire for. Any child of school age who does not desire for academic excellence has obvious problem in his/her parental upbringing. Although some respondents have argued that academic excellence is achieved through the willingness of a child to learn, proper upbringing, good academic environment and a reward for excellence worked out, the child may fail to achieve it if there is no adequate or proper parental care or guidance. In other words, a child that is properly brought up, the poverty of the parents notwithstanding, will attain academic excellence.

Child abuse has serious implications on academic performance of a child. Many children today are unable to perform academically because they lack proper parental care and foundation in education. This has caused many children to become drop-outs. Some have seen this attitude, lack of adequate parental care, as an end to the extent that the desire or zeal for hard work in academic pursuit is no longer in them. As a result, some have taken to waywardness while others develop outright criminal act. The effect of this is obvious in our



society today where parents are being called upon to answer for the actions of their children, particularly criminal cases in court. Education no longer make sense or meaning to such children. The number of credits obtained may not reflect on candidates' academic capability.

Constraints of Child Abuse

The major constraints of child abuse as presented in Table 5 were: lack of adequate parental care. Problem of divorced couples who create division and diversion among children. Poverty of parents. The children whose parents are poor are naturally abused particularly in Nigeria where poor man may not have a say. This automatically, affects his offspring(s). Disagreement between husband and wife/wives over discipline of their children, this inculcates a feeling in the child which may not be easily corrected. For example, if a wife gives an impression that her husband, now the father of her child, as not responsible, it takes time to correct such impression between couples and the child will be worse for it. The summary is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Mean Scores to Test Attitude on Child Abuse Using Four Point Likert Scale

Constraints	Frequency*	Percentage
Lack of parental care	358	28.97
Divorced couples	297	24.03
Poverty of parents	291	23.54
Disagreement between couples (husband and wife/wives) over child discipline	290	23.46
Total	1,236	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

* Multiple Responses

Table 5 above shows that lack of parental care which constitute about 29%, has led to lack of home training for the child. As we can observe in our society today, there is little or no cultural influence on child behaviour in our various communities nowadays.

The problem of divorced couples which constitutes 24%, because the parents are no longer together, there is usually a division and diversion created among children. Because these children are exposed to diverse ideas and opinions, the child no longer have love and respect for their parents. Poverty of parents is about 24%. The child of poor parents can hardly be right especially if such a child has issues with the child of well-to-do individuals in the society even if his right is being trampled upon.

Disagreement between couples (Husband and wife/wives) over child discipline which constitutes 23% is the cause of waywardness and indiscipline in our society today. It gives room for a child to play over the intelligence of their parents. Omonu (2003), reported that the tyranny of parents is one major reason why many children cannot exercise their freedom. This is not in agreement with the finding of the study which sees lack of parental care as the major cause. Although such child she noted, when they grow up fail in leadership position.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study has examined the issues involved in child abuse and its implication on academic performance. This child abuse is a serious phenomenon which must be tackled holistically if our efforts at qualitative education must be realized. This is because despite the apparent good performance as can be seen in the number of credits obtained by candidates from WAEC or NECO SSC Examinations, they do not translate into concrete academic



performance. Many are unable to go further beyond secondary education. The study views this as an aberration and calls for parental involvement in both monitoring and supervision of their children. Rather than efforts at too many children in the home, few and quality upbringing of the child is an alternative. Based on the findings, the following recommendations were made:

1. That the provisions of the Child Rights Act be made mandatory for Governments at all levels in the Federation to enforce, this will compel parents to take adequate care of their children and stiff penalties be imposed on defaulting parents. In enforcing this, government should ensure that the rights of this parents are not trampled upon or violated.
2. Most parents are poor, no doubt, it has been part of the problem. The poverty alleviation programme should be directed at alleviating rural poverty rather than just paying lip service.
3. There should be concrete steps taken at birth control to limit the family size to not more than ten members per family. This will help to check poverty and allow more children to have adequate access to quality education and to reduce cases of child abuse.
4. Parent should consider future of their children and be united in the discipline of their children rather than disagreements which make them dissipate energy over trifling issues concerning a child.
5. Parents/teachers should provide proper guidance to their children in education matters; and that it is not enough to have many credits but that the credits should be of value for the candidates.

REFERENCES

- Adejoh, A. A. (2010). *Economic Analysis of Child Labour Use Among Farm Households in Dekina Local Government Area of Kogi State, Nigeria*. B.Agric. Thesis Presented to Departments of Agric. Economics and Extension Kogi State University, Anyigba Pp. 9-24.
- Catholic Bishops of Nigeria Conference [CBNC] (2011). *Growing a new Nigeria*. Joint Pastoral Letter Catholic Bishops of Nigeria Conference on the 50th Anniversary of Nigeria's Political Independence.
- Child Rights Act (CRA, 2003). *Basic Provisions of the Child Rights Act*. www.sahrc.org.za/afr/sec charter in the child PDF.
- Etonu, S. E. (2010). *Building a Humane Society. A kingdom of Justice*. JOPA Digital Publication Ltd Pp 1-23.
- Genesis 1:27. The Holy Bible Revise Standard Version Pg 2.
- Hornby, A. S. (2000). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. Oxford University Press London P4.
- Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (2003). *11th Edition*. Merriam Webster. Incorporated Spring Field Massachusetts, U.S.A Pp 1051-1052.
- National Population Commission (NPC, 2007). Federal Republic of Nigeria Official Gazette 94(24): 182-183.
- Okoliko, A. (2011). *Economic Analysis of Street Food Vending: A case study of Dekina Local Government Area of Kogi State, Nigeria*. B. Agric. Thesis presented to Department of Agric. Economics and Extension Kogi State University, Anyigba. Pp 9-17.
- Omonu, O. J. (2003). *Child Abuse and Neglect, its implication on the Academic Performance of the child. A case study of Ibaji Local Government Area of Kogi State*. NCE Project presented to National Teacher Institute (NTI), Kaduna.



- The Nigeria Chapter (1988). The Africa Network for the prevention and protection against Child Abuse and Neglect Conference Organized with the Ministries of Justice, Health, and Social Welfare in conjunction with UNICEF, <http://www.anppcan.org/new/chapter%20profiles/nigeria.doc>
- The Right of the Child (1989). United Nations (UN) Convention of the Rights of the child <http://www.ohchr.org/english/law/crc.html> 23rd July, 2007.
- Ugbeda, F. S. (2007). *Economics of Rice Production in Ibaji Local Government Area of Kogi State, Nigeria*. B. Agric. Thesis presented to the Department of Agric. Economics and Extension Kogi State University, Anyigba. Pp 14-16.
- Ukwuteno, U. J. (2011). *Child Abuse and its implication on Academic Performance: A case study of Ibaji Local Government Area of Kogi State, Nigeria*. A project work presented to the Department of Guidance and Counselling, Faculty of Education, Imo State University, Owerri.
- Urevbu, A. O. (1984). *New Principles and Practice of Education in Nigeria with emphasis on the National Policy on Education*. Juland Publishers Pp. 35-48.