

**IMPACT OF CHILD LABOUR ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING OF
CHILDREN IN OVIA NORTH EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF EDO
STATE**

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CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned, thereby certify that this research work was carried out by Michael Erahuyi ARASE with matriculation Number EDU2001862 in the Department of Health, Safety and Environmental Education, Faculty of Education, University of Benin, Benin City, in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the award of B.Sc. (Ed) Degree in Health Education.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to God the father, Son and the Holy Spirit for His love and infinite mercy bestowed upon my life.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
TITLE	i
CERTIFICATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	vi
ABSTRACT	viii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
Background to the Study	1
Statement of the Problem	4
Research Questions	5
Purpose of the Study	6
Scope and delimitation of the Study	6
Significance of the Study	7
Definition of Terms	8
CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
Concept of Child labour	9
The Child's Right	11
Type of child labour	13
Factors Precipitating Child labour in Nigeria	15

Prevalence of Child labour and Its Implication on children	19
Effect of Child labour on the psychology wellbeing of a child	24
Summary of Reviewed Literature	26
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY	
Design of the Study	27
Population of the Study	28
Sample and Sampling Technique	28
Instrument for Data Collection	29
Validity of the Instrument	30
Reliability of the Instrument	30
Method of Data Collection	30
Method of Data Analysis	31
CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS	
Presentations of Results	32
Discussion of Findings	38
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
Summary	41
Findings	43
Conclusion	44
Recommendations	44
REFERENCES	45
APPENDIX	45

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at examining the effect of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State. Four research questions were raised to guide the study which states What are the nature of children Labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State?, What are the characteristics of child labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area? What are the impact of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area? What are the possible strategies that can be deployed to address the child labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area?. Related literatures of eminent scholars views on the study were reviewed. The study adopted descriptive survey research design. The total population comprises of all residents from Ugbowo in Egor Local Government Area, who are twenty five years old and above. While the sample was a total 390 respondents.

The research instrument employed for this study was a self-structured questionnaire that sought information from the respondents from selected schools. The reliability of the research instrument was ascertained using slip half reliability technique. The reliability of the retrieved instrument was ascertained using Crombach Correlation coefficient method. A reliability coefficient score of 0.641 was obtained. Data was collected from the respondents and analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean (\bar{x}) and standard deviation (SD).

Findings revealed nature of children Labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State to be Exploitation, Deprivation of childhood, Forced labor, Hazardous work and Violation of human right. It was also revealed that the impacts of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area includes increased risk of mental health disorders such as anxiety, depression and so on, increased risk of criminal behavior, cognitive and behavioral problems such as learning difficulties and so on, impaired social and emotional development such as difficulty in forming relationships and Increased risk of exploitation and abuse. Based on the findings, it was recommended that Improve access to education by removing barriers to education, such as school fees, transportation costs and discriminatory practices. It was also recommended that specifically target vulnerable families and communities with high rates of child labour.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

Child labour is the exploitation of children through any form of work that interferes with their ability to attend regular school, or is mentally, physically, socially and morally harmful. Such exploitation is prohibited by legislation worldwide, although these laws do not consider all work by children as child labour; exceptions include work by child artists, family duties, supervised training, and some forms of work undertaken by Amish children, as well as by Indigenous children in the Americas.

Child labour has existed to varying extents throughout history. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, many children aged 5–14 from poorer families worked in Western nations and their colonies alike (Idowu, 2020). These children mainly worked in agriculture, home-based assembly operations, factories, mining, and services such as news boys, some worked night shifts lasting 12 hours. With the rise of household income, availability of schools and passage of child labour laws, the incidence rates of child labour fell.

As of 2023, in the world's poorest countries, around one in five children are engaged in child labour, the highest number of whom live in sub-saharan Africa, where more than one in four children are so engaged. This represents a decline in child labour

over the preceding half decade. In 2017, four African nations (Mali, Benin, Chad and Guinea-Bissau) witnessed over 50 per cent of children aged 5–14 working (Leavit, 2022). Worldwide agriculture is the largest employer of child labour. The vast majority of child labour is found in rural settings and informal urban economies; children are predominantly employed by their parents, rather than factories. Poverty and lack of schools are considered the primary cause of child labour. United Nations Children's Fund notes that "boys and girls are equally likely to be involved in child labour", but in different roles, girls being substantially more likely to perform unpaid household labour.

Globally the incidence of child labour decreased from 25% to 10% between 1960 and 2003, according to the World Bank, 2022. Nevertheless, the total number of child labourers remains high, with United Nations Children's Fund and International Labour Organization, acknowledging an estimated 168 million children aged 5–17 worldwide were involved in child labour in 2013. Child labor is a contesting topic in social science research. The topic has strong implications for promoting children's well-being, as earlier research concluded that child labor creates serious consequences on physical, social, and psychological development of children. Child labor affects access to educational institutions and academic performance; thus, it has negative consequences on the cognitive development of children. It is further added that these results may last for a long time. At micro level, these devastating effects on children affect their welfare at house-hold level (Tang, 2019). At the macro level, child labor has also significant

implications for sustainable growth in developing countries, since human resource development is very important in attaining economic development of a country (Tang, 2019).

Child labor exposes children to violence and reinforces intergenerational cycles of unskilled manpower and persists poverty. It is stressed that child labor and other forms of exploitation are preventable through the protection of child rights that properly address disadvantaged children. For doing so, it needs improving access to education and mobilize overwhelming public support for the protection of children's rights (UNICEF, 2020). In a report published in 2013, the International Labor Organization (ILO) presents that there are around 265 million working children in the world, reaching 17% of the total number of children in the world (Ortiz-Ospania & Roser, 2019). The report also stated that sub-Saharan Africa is the region where child labor is the most prevalent in the world. However, globally child labor are still high, but due to policy mechanisms over the last couple of decades, most OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) countries, as a case, have successfully managed to literally eliminate widespread child labor.

Child labor deprives them from all opportunities for physical and cognitive development of children and also forces them to remain satisfied with relatively low level of wages as unskilled laborer. In the modern world, the prevalence of child labor is a great challenge to the development process all over the world. To address the issue of

child labor, many countries have taken into consideration the political, social, and economic aspects of this social concern. It is highlighted that the problem of child labor is deeply rooted in the life cycle of extreme poverty, which makes the issue of child labor unresolved. The research assesses the impact of child labour on psychological wellbeing of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State.

Statement of the Problem

Child labour has generated a lot of concern in the society. This is because; it has an adverse effect on the development and upbringing of the child. It affects the child's physiological well-being and mental health as his adjustment to his culture and social environment. Research suggests that child abuse is in the form of neglect, abandonment, maltreatment, deprivation, starvation which was meted out on the child by parents or guardian as a corrective measures or disciplinary procedure to bring sanity has done more harm than good. Further, abused children exhibit more aggressive behaviours; have a poor self-concept and have difficulty in developing meaningful relationship in the school environment.

According to Pelton (2020), opined that child labour as the exploitation of children, premature assumptions of adult roles by the parents of the children, working long hours for low wages damage on the physical and psycho-social health and denial of opportunities for their education and recreation. Child labour span across all adult ages, occupation, education level and marital status. Poor people irrespective of their level of

education force children into street trading as a form of economic activity. These people married or unmarried see street trading by children at the last available option to sustain their families in the place of harsh economic conditions.

The situation of child abuse constitutes a major problem whereby children Hawking are easily exposed outbreak of disease, knock down by vehicle and automobile and more likely to injuries on the street through broken bottles, malnutrition is also more common to working children and this has bad effect on their mental health. The overall effects of this issues manifest in increased school dropouts, low skilled graduate as a result of low self-esteem, low productivity, aggression, mal-adjustment among young youths who are not capable of contributing to the national socio-economic development of the country. Against this back drop the study examines the effect of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State.

Research Questions

The following research questions shall guide the course of this study;

- i. What are the nature of children Labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State?
- ii. What are the characteristics of child labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area?

- iii. What are the impact of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area?
- iv. What are the possible strategies that can be deployed to address the child labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area?

Purpose of the Study

The broad objective of this study is to investigate the effect of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State, while the specific objectives are as follows:

- i. To examine the nature of children Labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State
- ii. To examine the characteristics of child labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area
- iii. To examine impact of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area
- iv. To examine the possible strategies that can be deployed to address the child maltreatment in Ovia North East Local Government Area

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

This study examines the impact of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State. It will be delimited to junior secondary schools which are Ezomo College, St. Davids Boys Model Sec Sch,

Odighi Grammar School, Nifor Sec School, Iguadolor Sec School, Ekosodin Sec School, Utese Sec School, Utoka Grammar school, Oba-Eredi Sec School, Okada Uram School in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State.

Significance of the Study

This research work is expected to provide useful contributions to the academic work already done by scholars in the subject area and also be of immense importance to future researchers who may be interested in the subject area of the investigate the effect of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State.

The finding will assist Children being central to managing and responding to those challenges.

This study will be of great importance to student who will want to have knowledge and understanding of the subject under discussion. It will also be useful to authorities and institutions concerned with the prevention of child labour.

This research could also be used as a guideline towards understanding the persistence, incidence and occurrence of child labour in homes in Ovia North East Local Government Area and in Nigeria as a whole.

Data generated from this study is capable of expanding the frontiers of knowledge in the area of child labour.

Lastly, the study will be of core to researcher as it shall add to already existing body of knowledge through publishing of its key findings.

Definition of Terms

Child: A human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

Child labour: child labour is physical, sexual, and/or psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or caregiver.

Mental health: Mental health is a positive concept related to the social and emotional wellbeing of people and communities.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The chapter is concerned with the review of related literature on the impact of child labour on psychological wellbeing on children. They are discussed under the following subheadings.

- Concept of Child labour
- The Child's Right
- Type of child labour
- Factors Precipitating Child labour in Nigeria
- Prevalence of Child labour and Its Implication on children
- Effect of Child labour on the psychology wellbeing of a child
- Summary of Reviewed Literature

Concept of Child labour

Child labour is a global concern, and there exist several works of literature calling for an extinction of the practice. As earlier stated, the global incidence of child labour is more in Sub-Saharan Africa as one fifth in all African children is involved in child labour (IPEC, 2018). Aside from the fact that hazardous work is more predominant in this region, the statistics of child labour in sub-Saharan African countries could also possibly be explained by the lack of a clear definition of child labour and child work in the regions, hence, no clear distinction between both. Progress in addressing child labour

phenomenon in Africa appears to have stalled (IPEC, 2018), where other regions make headway. As duly noted by Basu (2019), the main reasons for child labour analyses and discussion are to inform policymaking. Hence, if researchers' analysis and arguments on child labour contrast too much, the usefulness of their analysis may become undermined and redundant to policymakers, given the lack of clear and consistent discourse on the matter to effect positive change (Rogers and Swinnerton, 2020).

Within the context of Nigeria, the perception of child labour may very well vary from that of other regions because of cultural differentialism. The ideas Nigerians have about children working may very well differ from perceptions conceived and held by the Western world and the International community (Azuga, 2009). This difference in perceptions can serve as a barrier to effectively tackling the phenomenon. Nonetheless, Habermas '*lifeworld*' theory gives insight into how such an issue can be reconciled. According to this theory, the direct or indirect experiences of an individual on certain matters (in this case child labour), enormously results in his/her subjective knowledge about the matter, also referred to 'lay knowledge' (Bywaters, 2022). This lay knowledge impacts on their perception on the child labour practice within the context of their everyday life.

Therefore, people should be understood through communicative interactions aimed at constructing the definition of a situation, negotiating the meaning of the situation, renegotiating the meaning of the situation, and the process of augmentation-putting forward reasons, listening to others and choosing to proceed with the better

argument (Habermas, 2022). Although Habermas utilised this theory in analysing health, one can draw reasoning from it to facilitate understanding of child labour practices in diverse contexts.

The Child's Right

The legal framework for the protection of children's rights in Nigeria before the enactment of the Child's Rights Act 2003 was weak and uncoordinated. Laws relating to children were not child's rights-specific nor did they make adequate provision of children's rights (Ladan, 2024). The federal constitutional arrangement does not situate issues concerning children within the legislative preview of the National Assembly but within state legislatures thereby making it difficult to establish an adequate legal framework applicable to the whole of Nigeria. Likewise, the various states, children and young persons' laws are largely juvenile justice administration biased and not necessarily child's rights-specific. This resulted in serious consequences for the Nigerian child as all manner of evils were perpetrated against children. This ranged from physical abuse to child labour and harmful traditional practices and customs (UN Committee on CRC, 2022).

With the enactment of the Child's Rights Act, the welfare and responsibilities of children as well as those of government and institutions towards children became more defined. In addition, the Act makes provision for the enforcement of these rights by imposing strict penalties for abuses, creation of the Family Court, and bringing of Nigeria's child's rights law to global standard.

These rights can be classified into survival rights, development rights, participation rights and protection rights. Under survival rights, children have the right to life; survival and development; health and health services; dignity of the child; and freedom from discrimination. Under development rights, they have the right to leisure, recreation and cultural activities; to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; to free, compulsory and universal primary education; to parental care, protection and maintenance (Denga, 2022). Under participation right, they have the right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly; freedom of expression; freedom of movement; right to personal liberty; and under protection right, there is the right of the child in need of special protection; right of the unborn child to protection against harm; and contractual right of a child.

No doubt, this is Nigeria's greatest gift to children and this must not be allowed to waste. Therefore, it is germane that Child's Rights Implementation Committees at the national, state, local government, work towards realizing these rights (Denga, 2022). It is also pertinent for the different states to enact their own Child's Right Laws as the president has urged. It must be borne in mind that the greatest assets which we have today as a nation is not the oil deposits of the Niger-Delta, neither is it the mangrove and rain forest stretching from Lagos to Calabar (Doyle, 2022). Rather the greatest untapped and reserved resources, which we have as a nation, is our teeming children and youthful population, here lies our greatest potential, strength and hope.

Almost everywhere in the world, theoretical and empirical reviews show that the children and youth hold enormous potentials for societal transformation and development. But children can hardly assume this front seat without adequate preparations, education, industrialization, genuine invitation as well as support from the society, particularly support from those in power. Certainly, a lot still needs to be done with our teeming children and youthful population if we want genuine development and sustainability (Doyle, 2022). The Tanzanian President, Julius Nyerere has once been quoted as saying that “whoever controls the minds of children also controls their future”. People have been guilty of many errors and many faults, the worst being the abandoning of children, thereby neglecting the foundations of life. Many of the things we need can wait. The child cannot. Now is the time the child’s bones are being formed, his blood is being developed, to him we cannot answer “Tomorrow”. His name is “Today” (Taiwo, 2024).

With the Child’s Right Act, the authors believe Nigeria has a future. The more we invest in the children, the more we are investing in our future. It must be noted that there can be no sustainability if there are no persons to manage tomorrow’s resources. The quality of our nation’s future is directly proportional to the quality of our children, today.

Type of child labour

Sexual abuse: sexual abuse is defined as the employment, use of persuasion, inducement, enticement, or coercion of any child to engage in, or assist any other person to engage in, any sexually explicit conduct or simulation of such conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct. It is the rape, and in cases of caretaker or interfamilial

relationship, statutory rape, molestation, prostitution, or other forms of sexual exploitation of children or incest with children. As a result of the secrecy that characterizes these cases; sexual abuse is the most often under-reported form of child maltreatment. Sexually abused children experience emotional problem from a feeling of guilt and shame (Olafson, 2019).

Neglect: This is a failure to provide basic needed care for the child such as shelter, food, clothing, education, supervision, medical care and other basic necessities needed for the child physical intellectual and emotional development. It is a situation where the guardians or parents fail to perform tasks that are necessary for the well-being of the child which invariably can lead to the child's health and safety being endangered (Uwe, 2022).

Child exploitation: Child exploitation often refers to as child labour or child trafficking which involves the use of a child in work or other activities for the benefit of others. Child exploitation is a systematic process of using children to work with little or no compensation and concentration for their health and safety (Newman, 2021). These children are used to do hard work in the farms that are above their ages and some are made to hawk wears for long hours without food, such children rarely benefit from education and will eventually drop out of school.

By the time these children reach adulthood, they are physically, emotionally, morally and intellectually damaged.

Factors Precipitating Child labour in Nigeria

Understanding the factors that contribute to child abuse problem will help us frame our own local analytical questions, determine good effectiveness measures, recognize key intervention points, and select appropriate responses.

Victimization: Statistics have shown in 2005 that across all types of maltreatment, newborns to three-year-olds had the highest victimization rates and more than half were seven or younger. About half of all victims were boys, and half girls. In America, White and Hispanic children have lower victimization rates than children of other ethnicities. The victims profile is somewhat different depending on the individual type of maltreatment.

Physical abuse: the risk of physical abuse decreases as the child gets older, although adolescents are also victims of it. Boys and girls are equally at risk of minor physical abuse, although boys are slightly more likely to sustain injuries.

Physical abuse occurs disproportional among economically disadvantaged families; income also affects the severity of abuse. Caretakers who physically abuse their children tend to experience high stress (e.g., from single-parenting, health problems, unemployment, poverty) and may have poorly developed coping skills. They may also struggle with personality factors such as low self-esteem, poor impulse control, depression, and low frustration tolerance, their expectation for their child may exceed the child's developmental capacity. As a result, they may not interact well with their Children and they tend to use more punitive discipline.

Perhaps because mothers spend more time with their children, perpetrators are slightly more likely to be female than male. Further, normal adolescent defiance and rebellion increases family tension and may frustrate parents, who respond with excessive punishment. When confronted, physically abusive caretakers tend to offer illogical, unconvincing, or contradictory explanations for child's injury.

Children are at highest risk of sexual abuse from age's seven to twelve, although sexual abuse among every young child does occur and is often undetected because of their inability to communicate what is happening to them. Sexual abuse victims tend to be selected because they are vulnerable in some way (e.g very young, passive, quiet, and needy). Girls are significantly more likely to be sexually abused than boys, although it is possible that boys are simply less likely to report their victimization.

Neglect: the risk of neglect generally declines with age. The mean age of victims of neglect is six years old. Boys and girls are equally at risk of neglect.

Children are never responsible for their victimization, but certain characteristics increase their vulnerability. Children's need for attention and affection is their single most exploitable characteristics, particularly in the case of sexual abuse, a trusted adult may take advantage of a child's natural curiosity, desire to be included, and need for affection. The relationship between children and their caretakers makes it difficult for children to interpret what is happening to them as "abuse". A victim may also feel a sense of loyalty to the abuser, and while the victim may want the abuse to stop, but he or she may not want the perpetrator to be punished. Children with disabilities are extremely dependent

on adults, and its dependence limits their ability to protect themselves and, in some situation, they may have the ability to disclose what is happening to them. Sexual abusers are usually in a position of authority or trust over their victims.

They are usually male and typically in their early 30s, although a significant proportion are adolescents (e.g., siblings or babysitters). Offenders who victimize family member tend to have only one or two victims (usually female), while non- relative offenders tend to have a much larger number of victims (usually male). The feelings of inadequacy, depressions, isolation, rigid values, and deviant arousal patterns contribute to their feelings. Once they have selected a vulnerable victim, perpetrators generally “groom” the victim by progressing from non-sexual touching to sexual activity. They may use their authority to force their victims to participate, or may use various forms of enticements and coercion. Using bribes, threats, isolation, or physical aggression, perpetrators also persuade their victims to remain silent about the abuse so that other adult cannot intervene.

Repeat Victimization: For many children who have experienced maltreatment, the efforts of police, child protective services, and other social services have been insufficient and will not prevent repeat victimization. In 2005, in Nigeria, approximately 6 percent of victims experienced another incident of abuse or neglect within six months of a substantiated finding of maltreatment. One study found out that the highest risk of subsequent abuse was within 30 to 60 days after the initial report. The Situation that

increases the risk of subsequent victimization which preclude, caretaker substance abuse and criminal behavior, and the lack of police involvement in the initial investigation.

Perpetrators: Child abuse occurs in all cultural, ethnic, occupational, and socioeconomic groups. A parents' likelihood of mistreating his or her children is rarely the result of any single factors, but rather results from a combination of circumstances and personality types. While certain factors may be prevalent among perpetrators, the mere presence of a situation or particular trait does not mean that maltreatment will always occur.

Family Factors: Children in single –parent families may be at higher risk of physical abuse and neglect, although the effects of poverty, stress, social isolation, and lack of support are all contributing factors. Risk is reduced for the children of single mothers when the children have a relationship with their fathers. In two-parent families, the risk of maltreatment is greater if marital conflict or domestic violence is also present.

Neglectful parents tend to have more children and more people living in the household. Neglected children's homes are characterized by chaos and an ever-changing constellation of adult and child residents.

Environment factors: Families living in areas challenged by poverty and employment, particularly when coupled with the individual and family factors described above, are at higher risk of child abuse and neglect. The degree of social support available to parents, along with community attitudes about raising children and using punishment, can also contribute to the risk of child maltreatment.

Prevalence of Child labour and Its Implication on children

The different forms of abuse stated above occur in schools in very subtle way and could have damaging effects on children's educational development. Some of these abuses are enumerated hereunder. This is exhaustive but shows that abuse is ongoing in some schools. Physical abuse is one form of abuse that persistently occurs in schools especially in the form of correction or corporal punishment. According to Straus (2024) corporal punishment is the use of physical force with the intension of causing bodily pain, but not injury for the purpose of correction or control. In many schools in the USA, corporal punishment is being held in high esteem as a way of correcting and instilling discipline in young children. Even though spanking is culturally approved for correcting children most times, some teachers do this in anger and in the process the child is left injured and physically inflicted with bruises and pains (Ebigbo, 2023).

Most times, the teachers fail to listen to students' apparent show of some misbehavior (Ebigbo, 2003). They hold more strongly to their beliefs and ideals that they are unwilling to hear the students out. Thus they unleash corporal punishment on the students made them scared and unwilling to attend school. Agnew (1983) however advised against the use of physical punishment as it may lead to children committing delinquent act such as abandoning school.

In recent times, the use of more positive forms of behavior modification is advocated such as persuasion, appeal to reason and good judgment and the reward for desirable forms of behavior. In addition, there is also the belief that there should be

unconditional acceptance and regard for the learner and recognition that the child is worthy and should be treated not as an animal but a human being with feelings. It is believed that if these strategies are used, children will be willing to attend and be active partakers in the education system.

Confining students to dark rooms is used in many schools as a form of punishment. In one school, a child reported that those who did not pay School fees were packed into the assembly hall and looked up until the school was over. The school ended up punishing innocent children instead of their parents whose responsibility it is to pay the fees. The children are not only embarrassed but missed out on what was taught during those periods of confinement as those lessons would not be repeated again even after they had their fees paid. Teachers have also been found wanting for their inability to provide love, support, care and guidance to children under their care (Ezeoke, 2022). A particular instance was reported where a child had stayed for the first three years in school and could not handle a pencil. On interview, it was found that the teacher completely abandoned the child because he was slow in learning. It took the intervention of a lesson teacher and parents extra coaching to train the child to write. This shows the inability of the teacher to provide appropriate guidance needed by the child. Bullying is another form of emotional abuse that takes place in schools (Ezeoke, 2022).

The senior or older students who should provide emotional support for the younger and new students easily bully them. This can easily affect the children and make them withdraw from associating with other peers and this could lead to personal -social

maladjustment. The points enumerated show that teachers and school authorities intentionally or unintentionally indulge in emotional abuse which ultimately affects the child's ability to learn. This can also distract them from gaining meaningfully from the process of education leading to eventual abandonment of school. Learning can only take place in a conducive environment that promotes cordial relationship between the teacher and the learner. Thus the United Nations convention on the rights of the child and the African union charter on the rights and welfare of the child provide for the protection of the child against physical and psychological abuse, discrimination and all forms of threat, be it with weapons or words (Fatokun, 2020).

Incidence of sexual abuse abounds everywhere in homes, schools and the society and interferes with the normal, healthy development of the child (Ebigbo, 2023). In schools especially where there are young male teachers, there is tendency for the teachers to take advantage of the young, innocent, and harmless and naïve school girls' some teachers lure these students who sometimes transfer their parental affection to them, into having illicit affairs and relationship. At other times, the teachers deny the students their right and grades in demand for sexual gratification (Awa, 2021). The relationship is not only between male teachers and female students but also extends to that between male teachers and male students especially in the boys school. These male teachers do not only fondle and play with the students genitals but also may force these young ones to play with their own and go ahead to commit homosexual acts . The same also goes for the relationship between female teachers and female students especially in girls' school.

Incidence of lesbianism occurs frequently and the students may find it difficult to report these cases (Ezeoke, 2023).

Teachers should realize that they are called into profession to safeguard and protect the young ones under their care and as such should create an environment devoid of any hindrance to students' active participation in schools (Gilbert, 2020). The consequences of sexual activities involving teenage students and their schools teachers include unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases such as gonorrhoea and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) which could lead to eventual withdrawal of the child from school (Gilbert, 2020). In schools, some form of neglect can be identified which can have damaging effect on the educational development of a child. In terms of physical neglect, some schools may fail to provide adequate supervision, safety and hygiene for their school children. In this era where children under two years are sent to school, it sometimes becomes too cumbersome for teachers to deal with a large number of them at the same time providing the proper attention that is required (Okoyere, 2021).

As a result of not providing appropriate schools needs for the children such as good seating arrangement, enough classrooms, writing boards and other schools materials, children are made to learn under very hard and harsh schools conditions. It is not uncommon in public primary schools to find children studying in a classroom with leaking roof or under shades of trees or very dilapidated classroom blocks. This gives room for children to play truancy which will ultimately have very serious effect on their

learning ability. Very few teachers if there are any, have time to attend to the emotional needs of the pupils in their classroom, sometimes a child comes in late to schools, sleeps through the class period or pays no attention in the classroom and yet the teachers do not show any affection or love towards such children (Gupta, 2019). This may have been children rejected by their parents who now feel that the best place to send them is the school. At the school, the child is made to feel less than a human being. Such a child becomes alienated and may withdraw from the school. Guadin, (2024) reported that neglected children have worst delays in language comprehension and expression while the psychological neglected children score lowest in intelligent Quotient tests. It therefore becomes pertinent that teachers and the schools authority should pay attention to the needs of each and every pupil in the classroom in order to encourage pupils learning.

Child exploitation apart from being carried out at home by the parents also takes place in the school. Some teachers use children to work in their farm. Children are also sent out by their teachers to fetch water, cook, and wash clothes at the time they should be learning. Some of the children are not conversant with these kinds of works and it therefore present challenges and could affect their health (Okyere, 2021). The precious time that could have been used for studying is wasted on jobs that have no relevant to academic pursuit and this can have serious effect on students 'ability to concentrate in the class. This type of trend should be seriously investigated and teachers warned to desist from such acts.

Effect of Child labour on the psychology wellbeing of a child

Child labour has serious detrimental and long-lasting effects on children's mental health (Hillberg, 2021). For example, child maltreatment has been associated with anxiety, aggression, depression, and substance abuse disorders (Johnson, 2020). Research has also shown that peer victimization is significantly associated with negative mental health outcomes including, for example, externalizing problems, psychosomatic problems, psychotic symptoms, self-harm, and suicide (Arseneault, 2015). Longitudinal studies indicate that this association holds even when baseline mental health problems and genetic con- founds are accounted for in the analyses (Singham, 2022). Peer rejection has also been significantly associated with negative mental health outcomes, while peer acceptance is associated with improved mental health outcomes only a small number of studies have systematically investigated child maltreatment alongside peer victimization, which is required to gain a better understanding of how these experiences may reciprocally influence each other over time. Extant longitudinal studies of young adolescents that have controlled for potential confounding variables have found independent effects of childhood maltreatment and peer victimization on psychotic symptoms (Arseneault, 2021).

Such effects were found even when genetic risk was controlled (Arseneault, 2021). Studies of older adolescents and young adults show a similar pattern with regard to mental health outcomes. In contrast to the studies on young adolescents, these studies

were cross-sectional in design. (Gren Landell, 2021) reported that both lifetime maltreatment and peer/sibling victimization were related to social anxiety disorders in female but not male adolescents. Gibb, (2014) found that verbal victimization conferred cognitive vulnerability to depression in young adults over and above the effects of emotional maltreatment. Duncan (2019) reported that first year college students who had been exposed to maltreatment and peer victimization (i.e., bullying) had higher levels of PTSD than those who had experienced maltreatment only. Collectively, these findings indicate that maltreatment and peer victimization have significant and unique effects on children's mental health. However, it is important to acknowledge the interdependency that likely exists between child maltreatment, peer victimization, and poor mental health. An increase in mental health problems (e.g., internalizing or externalizing behaviors) following maltreatment experience may well increase the risk of peer victimization.

This experience would then likely exacerbate mental health problems further. Evidence for such a pathway requires longitudinal studies that can take into account baseline levels of mental health problems and experiences of peer victimization. For example, Kim & Cicchetti (2020) showed that higher externalizing symptomatology contributed to later peer rejection which in turn was related to higher externalizing symptomatology. Evidence of such iterative effects underlines the importance of delineating how vulnerability unfolds over time rather than considering the impact of these stressor events as discrete and independent. Later we present a neurocognitively informed model that seeks to address this issue.

Recent findings from genetically informed studies provide further evidence of the interdependency between child mal-treatment, peer victimization, and poor mental health. In a longitudinal study investigating schizophrenia Riglin and colleagues (2022) found that while the early development of emotional problems was associated with genetic risk, the sub-sequent course of emotional problems was potentiated by exposure to future peer victimization. Genetically informative studies have also shown that genetic factors that increase vulnerability to mental health problems also increase vulnerability to peer victimization (Schoeler, 2022). Schoeler and colleagues (2020) demonstrated that polygenic risk scores for depression and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder denoted increased risk of peer victimization, suggesting that preexisting genetically driven mental health vulnerabilities are risk factors for exposure to peer victimization.

Summary of Reviewed Literature

This chapter reviewed the concept of Child labour, the Child's Right, type of child labour, factors precipitating child labour in Nigeria, prevalence of child labour and its implication on children, effect of child labour on the psychology wellbeing of a child.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the various methods and procedures that were employed in the collection and analysis of data for this study. It was organized under the following subheadings;

- Design of the Study
- Population of the Study
- Sample and Sampling Technique
- Instrument for Data Collection
- Validity of the Instrument
- Reliability of the Instrument
- Method of Data Collection
- Method of Data Analysis

Design of the Study

The design that was adopted for this study is survey research design. The survey research is interested in the accurate assessment of the characteristics of the whole population through the study of a sample considered to be the representative of the population.

Population of the Study

The base population is 1,495,800 according to housing census 2006; and according to demographic projection in 2024 was 1,757,000. In this research, the population consists of residents from Ugbowo in Egor Local Government Area, who are 25 years old and above, irrespective of their gender, social economic status, religious affiliation and ethnic affiliation.

Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

The study adopted the Cochran (1977) sample size determination formula to calculate the sample size.

$$N = \frac{Z^2 P (1-P)}{e^2}$$

Where N = sample population

Z = statistics level of confidence (1.96)

P = Expected prevalence (0.50)

I = Constant

E = Marginal error (0.05)

$$\text{Sample population} = \frac{1.96^2 [0.50 (1-0.5)]}{0.05^2}$$

$$= \frac{3.8416 [(0.50 (0.50))]}{0.0025}$$

$$= 384.16$$

The sample size determined through the above formula was 390 respondents.

In this study, a non-probability sampling procedure: i.e. accidental sampling technique was used in selecting residents from Ugbowo in Egor Local Government Area as respondents. Since it was a public opinion survey, respondents were selected as they were available until the 390th respondent was selected for the study. This was necessary because of the unavailability of sampling frame.

Instrument for Data Collection

The instrument for this research is a questionnaire designed by the researcher. The instrument is titled "**Questionnaire on the Effect of Child Labour on Psychology Well-Being of Children**" (QECLPWC). The instrument will consist of two parts. Part 1 is meant to elicit demographic information about the respondents, Part 2 is made up of four sections meant to gather information concerning the research topic and will be made up of 4 items each giving a total of 16 items in the questionnaire. The respondents are married couples both male and female. The instrument is a 4 point rating scale, where the respondent is to tick either "strongly agree", "agree", "disagree" "strongly disagree".

Validity of the Instrument

To ensure content validity of this instrument, the researcher's supervisor and two experts in the Department of Health Safety and Environmental Education in Faculty of Education, University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State validated the instrument. The experts carefully examine the relevance of the instrument in order to ensure that the instruments measure what it is intended to measure and to ascertain the appropriateness of the instrument.

Reliability of the Instrument

In order to ensure the reliability of the instrument, the test split half reliability method was adopted. The questionnaire was conducted using respondents outside the target population. Twenty (20) parents outside the sample size were administered the questionnaire twice within a period of two weeks. The scores obtained from both exercise will be correlated using the Cronbach's Alpha statistics tool which was 0.641.

Method of Data Collection

The researcher administered the questionnaire to the respondents who are expected to respond to all items by ticking one of the options from the response columns. Completed questionnaires were collected as soon as they are filled by the respondents.

Method of Data Analysis

The data collected from the respondents was analyzed using mean (\bar{x}), standard deviation (SD), and two sample independent t-tests. The mean and standard deviation were used to answer the data collected for the research questions while a two-sample independent t-test was used to test the hypothesis at a 0.05 level of significance. The decision rule was based on the mean value of 2.50 such that any calculated mean (\bar{x}) equal to or greater than 2.50 was regarded as high extent while any mean (\bar{x}) less than 2.50 was regarded as a low extent.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This chapter deals with presentation of results and discussion of findings. The results of the analysis are presented in the order of the research questions that guided the study.

Presentation of Results

Research Question One: What are the natures of children Labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State?

Table 2: Distribution on the nature of children labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State

S/N	Item	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mean	SD	Remarks
1	Exploitation is one of the nature of children labour in Ovia North East L.G.A	168 (47.2%)	124 (34.8%)	76 (13.1%)	28 (5.0%)	3.72	.573	Agree
2	Deprivation of childhood is one of the nature of children labour in Ovia North East L.G.A	124 (34.3%)	212 (47.1%)	44 (9.2%)	20 (6.7%)	3.52	.580	Agree
3	Forced labor is one of the nature of children labour in Ovia North East L.G.A	108 (33.1%)	232 (52.6%)	24 (5.5%)	36 (8.8%)	3.34	.772	Agree
4	Hazardous work is one of the nature of children labour in Ovia North East L.G.A	188 (50.2%)	120 (32.4%)	56 (12.1%)	36 (8.1%)	3.42	.642	Agree
5	Violation of human right is one of the nature of children labour in Ovia North East L.G.A	132 (35.2%)	124 (32.4%)	92 (20.3%)	68 (15.5%)	3.50	.614	Agree

Cluster mean=3.50 Criterion mean ≥ 2.5 is accepted; ≤ 2.5 is rejected

Source: Fieldwork, 2025

The result in Table 2 reflect the name of children labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State with the mean rating ranging from 3.34 to 3.72 while the standard deviation also ranges from .573 to .772. The highest mean of 3.72 indicates that exploitation is one of the natures of children labour in the Local Government Area. The mean 3.52 shows that deprivation of childhood is one of the natures of children labour in the Local Government Area. The mean 3.50 shows that violation of human right is one of the natures of children labour in the local government area. The mean 3.42 shows that hazardous work is one of the natures of children labour in the Local Government Area. The lowest mean of 3.34 indicates that forced labour is one of the natures of children labour in the Local Government Area.

The findings thereby revealed that exploitation with the highest value of mean is one of the common child labour identified in Ovia Local Government Area of Edo State. Followed by deprivation of childhood, forced labor, hazardous work and violation of human right, all these are nature of child labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State.

Research question two: What are the characteristics of child labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area?

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation showing the characteristics of child labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State.

S/N	Item	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mean	SD	Remark
1	Children are always sent home for some time during academic session because their school fees is often paid late	92 (17.7%)	188 (36.0%)	48 (9.2%)	72 (13.8%)	3.54	.579	Agree
2	Parents or guardians do not treat children properly when they are sick	144 (24.0%)	156 (26.0%)	60 (10.0%)	40 (6.7%)	3.42	.575	Agree
3	Children are frequently forced to work long hours	168 (28.6%)	122 (19.0%)	80 (14.3%)	40 (7.1%)	3.20	.535	Agree
4	Parents or guardians make their children feel inferior which brings them down emotionally	96 (20.7%)	124 (26.7%)	108 (23.3%)	72 (15.5%)	3.26	.565	Agree
5	Children may be assigned tasks that are physically or psychologically inappropriate for their age.	132 (26.7%)	116 (23.4%)	64 (12.9%)	88 (18.0%)	3.12	.689	Agree

Cluster mean=3.50 Criterion mean ≥ 2.5 is accepted; ≤ 2.5 is rejected

Source: Fieldwork, 2025

Results in Table 3 reflects the characteristics of child labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State, with the mean value ranging from 3.12 to 3.54 while the standard deviation also ranges from .535 to .689. the mean of 3.54 shows that children are always sent home for some time during academic session because their school fees is often paid late. The mean of 3.42 shows that parents or guardians do not treat children properly when they are sick. The mean of 3.26 shows that parents or guardians make their children feel inferior which brings them down emotionally. The mean of 3.20 shows that children are frequently forced to work long hours. The lowest mean of 3.12 shows

that children may be assigned tasks that are physically or psychologically inappropriate for their age.

The findings revealed that the characteristics of child labour among children in Ovia North East Local Government Area includes children are always sent home for some time during academic session because their school fees is often paid late, parent or guardians do not treat children properly when they are sick, children are frequently forced to work long hours, parents or guardians make their children feel inferior which brings them down emotionally and children may be assigned tasks that are physically or psychologically inappropriate for their age.

Research question three: What are the impacts of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area?

Table 4: mean and standard deviation showing the impact of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area

S/N	Item	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mean	SD	Remark
1	Increased risk of mental health disorders such as anxiety, depression and so on.	212 (50.2%)	120 (30.2%)	48 (11.3%)	20 (8.2%)	3.10	.789	Agree
2	Increased rick of criminal behavior	144 (38.2%)	196 (38.6%)	40 (13.5%)	20 (9.7%)	3.10	.789	Agree
3	Cognitive and behavioral problems such as learning difficulties and so on	132 (37.8%)	156 (33.5%)	44 (11.7%)	68 (17.0%)	2.80	.948	Agree
4	Impaired social and emotional development such as difficulty in forming relationships	168 (48.9%)	184 (32.4%)	16 (12.1%)	32 (8.1%)	2.92	.886	Agree
5	Increased risk of exploitation and abuse	108 (35.2%)	140 (32.4%)	68 (20.3%)	84 (15.5%)	2.96	.832	Agree

Cluster mean=3.50 Criterion mean ≥ 2.5 is accepted; ≤ 2.5 is rejected

Source: Fieldwork, 2025

The results in Table 3 reflects the impact of child labour on the psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State, with mean value ranging from 2.80 to 3.10 while the standard deviation also ranges from .789 to .948. The mean 3.10 indicates that it increases risk of mental health disorders such as anxiety, depression and so on. The mean 3.10 indicates that it increases risk of criminal behavior. The mean 2.96 indicates that it increased risk of exploitation and abuse. The mean 2.92 indicates that impaired social and emotional development such as difficulty in forming relationships. The lowest mean of 2.80 indicates that cognitive and behavioral problems such as learning difficulties.

Findings from the analysis revealed that increased risk of mental health disorders such as anxiety, depression, increase risk of criminal behavior, cognitive and behavioral problems such as learning difficulties, impaired social and emotional development such as difficulty in forming relationships and increased risk of exploitation and abuse.

Research question four: What are the possible strategies that can be deployed to address the child maltreatment in Ovia North East Local Government Area?

Table 5: Mean and standard deviation showing the possible strategies that can be deployed to address the child maltreatment in Ovia North East Local Government Area

S/N	Item	SA (%)	A (%)	D (%)	SD (%)	Mean	SD	Remarks
1	Addressing the root causes	168 (47.2%)	124 (34.8%)	76 (13.1%)	28 (5.0%)	3.72	.573	Agree
2	Protecting vulnerable children	124 (34.3%)	212 (47.1%)	44 (9.2%)	20 (6.7%)	3.52	.580	Agree
3	Promoting sustainable solutions	108 (33.1%)	232 (52.6%)	24 (5.5%)	36 (8.8%)	3.34	.772	Agree
4	Specific interventions for different sectors	188 (50.2%)	120 (32.4%)	56 (12.1%)	36 (8.1%)	3.42	.642	Agree
5	Building the capacity of communities to address child labour	132 (35.2%)	124 (32.4%)	92 (20.3%)	68 (15.5%)	3.50	.614	Agree

Cluster mean=3.50 Criterion mean ≥ 2.5 is accepted; ≤ 2.5 is rejected

Source: Fieldwork, 2025

The results in Table 5 reflects the possible strategies that can be deployed to address the child maltreatment in Ovia North East Local Government Area, with a mean rating ranging from 2.98 to 3.26 while the standard deviation also ranges from .633 to .895. the mean 3.26 indicates that addressing the root causes is one of the possible solution. The mean 3.12 indicates that protecting vulnerable children. The mean 3.16 indicates that specific interventions for different sectors. The mean 3.18 indicates that building the capacity of communities to address child labour. The lowest mean of 2.98 indicates that promoting sustainable solution.

The above findings revealed that addressing the root causes such as health problems, marital conflict, domestic or community violence, financial stressors such as unemployment, poverty, and homelessness may reduce a parent's capacity to cope effectively with the typical day-to-day stresses of raising children in the local government area, protecting vulnerable children, promoting sustainable solution, specific interventions for different sectors, building the capacity of community child labour.

Discussion of Findings

Research question one which states the nature of children Labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State. The findings from the research revealed that exploitation is one of the nature of children labour in the local government which has the highest mean. It was also revealed that deprivation of childhood is another nature of children labour in the local government area. Findings from the research question also revealed that violation of human right is also one of the common natures of children labour in the local government area. It was also revealed that hazardous work is one of the nature of children labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State. These findings supports that of Mohd (2020) which states that exploitation is one of the major nature of children labour.

Research question two states that the characteristics of child labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area. The finding revealed that sending children home because of delay of school fees payment is one of the most characteristics of child labour in the

study area. Findings also made us understand that parents or guardians do not treat children properly when they are sick which is also one of the characteristics of child labor in the study area. Furthermore, findings from the research question revealed that parents or guardian make their children feel inferior which brings them down emotionally. Moreover, it was revealed that children are assigned tasks that are physically or psychologically inappropriate for their age. This finding is in line with the findings of O'Hagen (2019) who stated that children are always sent home for some time during academic session because their school fees is often paid late. He also revealed that parents or guardians make their children feel inferior which brings them down emotionally.

Research question three revealed the impacts of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area. It was revealed that it increases risk of mental health disorders such as anxiety, depression. It was also revealed that it increased risk of criminal behavior. Findings also revealed that it increased risk of exploitation and abuse among children. And it was lastly revealed that it impaired social and emotional development such as difficulty in forming relationship. This finding is in line with the findings of Ferrara (2022) which states that increased risk of exploitation and abuse impact psychology well-being of children.

Research question four revealed the strategies that can be deployed to address the child maltreatment in Ovia North East Local Government Area. It was revealed that

addressing the root causes such as health problems, marital conflict, and domestic or community violence, financial stressors such as unemployment, poverty, and homelessness. Findings also revealed that protecting vulnerable children is also a possible solution. Furthermore, it was revealed that building the capacity of community to address child labour.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter focuses on summary, conclusion and recommendations.

Summary

This study determined the effect of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State. Four research questions were raised to guide the study.

Chapter two reviewed the related literature on the impact of child labour on psychological wellbeing on children. The chapter discussed the following subheadings such as concept of child labour, the child's right, type of child labour, factors precipitating child labour in Nigeria, prevalence of child labour and its implication on children, effect of child labour on the psychology wellbeing of a child.

The study adopted the survey research design. The design was adopted because it is interested in the accurate assessment of the characteristics of the whole population through the study of a sample considered to be the representative of the population. The base population is 1,495,800 according to housing census 2006; and according to demographic projection in 2024 was 1,757,000. In this research, the population consists of residents from Ugbowo in Egor Local Government Area, who are 25 years old and above, irrespective of their gender, social economic status, religious affiliation and ethnic affiliation. In this study, a non-

probability sampling procedure: i.e. accidental sampling technique was used in selecting residents from Ugbowo in Egor Local Government Area as respondents. Since it was a public opinion survey, respondents were selected as they were available until the 390th respondent was selected for the study. This was necessary because of the unavailability of sampling frame. The instrument for this research was a questionnaire designed by the researcher. The instrument was titled "the effect of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State" (QECLPWC). The instrument consisted of two parts A and B. To ensure content validity of this instrument, the researcher's supervisor and two experts in the Department of Health Safety and Environmental Education in Faculty of Education, University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State will validate the instrument. The experts carefully examine the relevance of the instrument in order to ensure that the instruments measure what it is intended to measure and to ascertain the appropriateness of the instrument.

In order to ensure the reliability of the instrument, the test split half reliability method was adopted. A pretest of the questionnaire was conducted using respondents outside the target population. Twenty (20) parents outside the sample size will be administered the questionnaire twice within a period of two weeks. The scores obtained from both exercise was correlated using the Cronbach's Alpha statistics tool which was 0.641.

The data collected was analyzed using mean (\bar{x}) and standard deviation (SD). The findings generally showed that child labour has a significant effect on the psychology well-

being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State. The major findings of the study were as follows:

1. Nature of children Labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State includes Exploitation, Deprivation of childhood, Forced labor, Hazardous work and Violation of human right.
2. The characteristics of child labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area includes children are always sent home for some time during academic session because their school fees is often paid late, parents or guardians do not treat children properly when they are sick, children are frequently forced to work long hours, parents or guardians make their children feel inferior which brings them down emotionally and children may be assigned tasks that are physically or psychologically inappropriate for their age.
3. The impacts of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area includes increased risk of mental health disorders such as anxiety, depression and so on, Increased risk of criminal behavior, cognitive and behavioral problems such as learning difficulties and so on, impaired social and emotional development such as difficulty in forming relationships and Increased risk of exploitation and abuse.
4. There are strategies that can be deployed to address the child maltreatment in Ovia North East Local Government Area such as addressing the root causes, protecting vulnerable children, promoting sustainable solutions, specific

interventions for different sectors and building the capacity of communities to address child labour.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, it was concluded that child labour has a significant effect on the psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were made

1. Improve access to education by removing barriers to education, such as school fees, transportation costs and discriminatory practices.
2. Specifically target vulnerable families and communities with high rates of child labour.
3. By tailoring programs to meet the individual needs and interests of each child
4. Focus on strengthening family relationship, improving communication and promoting positive parenting practices.

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APPENDIX

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY

QUESTIONNAIRE ON

**THE EFFECT OF CHILD LABOUR ON PSYCHOLOGY WELL-BEING
OF CHILDREN IN OVIA NORTH EAST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF
EDO STATE**

Dear Respondents,

Request to fill Questionnaire

I am an undergraduate student of the Department of Health Safety and Environmental Education, Faculty of Education, University of Benin, Benin City in Edo State. I am presently carrying out a research study titled **‘the effect of child labour on psychology well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State’** Kindly help to complete the questionnaire as your frank response will help this research. It is purely for academic purpose and the information you provide will be treated as confidential and will be used only for the purpose of the research.

Thanks you for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Michael Erahuyi ARASE

Please, kindly respond to the items below by ticking (√) that which you agree with.

SECTION A: Demographic characteristics of participants

1. Sex: Male [], Female []

SECTION B

KEYS

SA= Strongly Agree

A= Agree

D = Disagree

SD = Strongly Disagree

S/N	What are the nature of children Labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area of Edo State?	SA	A	D	SD
1	Exploitation is one of the nature of children labour in Ovia North East L.G.A				
2	Deprivation of childhood is one of the nature of children labour in Ovia North East L.G.A				
3	Forced labor is one of the nature of children labour in Ovia North East L.G.A				
4	Hazardous work is one of the nature of children labour in Ovia North East L.G.A				
5	Violation of human right is one of the nature of children labour in Ovia North East L.G.A				
2	What are the characteristics of child labour in Ovia North East Local Government Area?				
6	Children are always sent home for some time during academic session because their school fees is often paid late				
7	Parents or guardians do not treat children properly when they are sick				
8	Children are frequently forced to work long hours				
9	Parents or guardians make their children feel inferior which brings them down emotionally				
10	Children may be assigned tasks that are physically or psychologically inappropriate for their age				
3	What are the impacts of child labour on psychology				

	well-being of children in Ovia North East Local Government Area?				
11	Increased risk of mental health disorders such as anxiety, depression and so on.				
12	Increased risk of criminal behaviour				
13	Cognitive and behavioral problems such as learning difficulties and so on				
14	Impaired social and emotional development such as difficulty in forming relationships				
15	Increased risk of exploitation and abuse				
	What are the possible strategies that can be deployed to address the child maltreatment in Ovia North East Local Government Area?				
16	Addressing the root causes				
17	Protecting vulnerable children				
18	Promoting sustainable solutions				
19	Specific interventions for different sectors				
20	Building the capacity of communities to address child labour				