KNOWLEDGE OF AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS HUMAN TRAFFICKING AMONG PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS IN BENIN CITY

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A RESEARCH PROJECT WRITTEN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL EVALUATION AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY, FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS DEGREE OF EDUCATION (M. Ed) IN COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY

APRIL, 2023.

CERTIFICATION

We the undersigned, certify that this Research work was carried out by Blessing IKPONMWOSA of the Department of Educational Evaluation and Counselling Psychology, University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria.

_____	_____
Dr. (Mrs) O.N Aihie	**Dr. (Mrs) M. U Orheruata**
Supervisor	Head of Department
Date_____	Date_____

DEDICATION

To my wonderful parents Deacon and Deaconess L.E Ikponmwosa – with love, respect and admiration beyond measure.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ who has granted me eternal fellowship with His dear son and who has given me all it has taken to attain this present height in the complex world of education.

In the course of the researcher's pursuit of the award of degree of Master in Counselling Psychology in Education, she received help and encouragement of no small measure from a number of individuals. First off, the researcher would like to acknowledge the supervisor of this study, Dr. Mrs. O. N. Aihie's intelligence, her work ethic and the valuable time she willingly screated from her busy schedule to ensure that this project work is completed in due course. May God continue to be with her (Amen)

The researcher acknowledges the leadership of the Head of Department of Educational Evaluation and Counselling Psychology, Dr. Mrs. Orheruata a leadership that provided the climate favourable for the pursuit of the degree of master.

The researcher registers her million thanks to my husband Mr. JayRocks Ogbebor and her beautiful daughters Esosa, Isoken and Adesuwa for their love, prayers and support during the course of this work. To her brothers, Etinosa and Osarugue, thanks for the words of encouragement.

The researcher's profound thanks are due to her friend turned brother Dr. A . E. Osawaru, Head of Department, department of Educational Foundations for the passionate interest he has overtime unselfishly demonstrated in the researcher's success in life. The researcher's choice of counselling psychology in education as a course of study for the degree of masters' programme was influenced by his advice.

God bless you all.

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the knowledge of and attitude towards human trafficking among public secondary school students in Benin City. To guide the study, six (6) research questions were raised, two (2) was answered directly and four (4) were turned into hypotheses and tested at 0.05 alpha level. The study was a survey research design. The population of the study consists of all the thirty three thousand, four hundred and twelve (33, 412) students in the forty five (45) public secondary schools in Benin City of Edo State. A sample of three hundred and sixty (360) secondary school students from nine (9) public junior and senior secondary schools in Benin City using the Multistage Sampling procedure was employed. The instrument used was a questionnaire designed by the researcher. The instrument was validated by the researcher's supervisor and two (2) test experts, one each in Measurement and Evaluation in the Department of Educational Evaluation and Counseling Psychology of the Faculty of Education, University of Benin. The internal consistency reliability of the instrument was determined through the Cronbach's Alpha statistical procedure. Thus, Cronbach's Alpha value of .85 and .72 were obtained for students' knowledge scale and students' attitude scale respectively. The analysis was done using percentage, mean, standard deviation and the t – test of independent sample statistics. The findings of the study based on the research questions raised and hypotheses tested revealed that the students in Benin City have a moderate knowledge of human trafficking as well as negative attitude towards human trafficking. Sex and age of students have no significant influence on students' knowledge and attitude towards human trafficking. It was therefore recommended among others that the moderate level of knowledge by students towards human trafficking should be improved and that the positive attitude of students towards human trafficking in Benin City should be condemned and that relevant authorities or agencies such as National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Counseling Association of Nigeria (CASSON) should consciously make effort to set programmes of awareness on the dangers of human trafficking in secondary schools.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

Students in contemporary times are exposed to several conflicting, destructive, difficult, and stressful situations. In the past, young people generally relied on the advice, wisdom and judgment of their elders. In modern times, owing to their exposure to other cultural milieu, young people are often tempted to imitate other modes and patterns of behaviour. Such influences sometimes create distressing problems of adjustment. Thus they may be increasingly groping for a meaning in life consonant with their ideas and expectations and express themselves by resorting to drugs and substance abuse.

Secondary education is dominated by adolescents who are usually between the ages of 11-19. Individuals at this stage of development often experience fluctuating emotions and are faced with series of decisions; decision on the type of friends to keep, courses to study at the university upon leaving secondary school, even how to survive the upcoming role of adulthood, and how to relate with members of the community. Adolescence is a period of making choices, especially to cope with the challenges of life, therefore, there is need for the provision of appropriate information, the absence of which will open room to options that may not be for the total benefit of the individual. The role of the guidance counsellor at this stage cannot be over emphasized as it is the duty of the guidance counsellor to equip students with information, skills and knowledge so that they can successfully negotiate the challenges of adolescence (Euvrard, 2007).

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2011), Human trafficking is the trade of humans most commonly for the purpose of sexual slavery, forced labour or commercial sexual exploitation for the traffickers or others.

The notion of human trafficking appeared to be accepted to mean illegal, criminal and inhumane act. It is the deprivation of liberty and violation of the dignity of human beings for some sort of profit. The United Nations Protocol (2011) defined human trafficking as: the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat, force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

In line with the above definition, the trafficking in persons(prohibition) law Enforcement and Administration Act 2003 of Nigeria defines trafficking as including "… all acts and attempted acts involved in the recruitment, transportation within or across Nigerian borders, purchase, sales, transfer, receipt or harbouring of a person involving the use of deception, coercion or debt bondage for the purpose of placing or holding the person whether for or not involuntary servitude (domestic, sexual or reproductive) in forced or bonded labour, or in slavery-like conditions".

Human trafficking is rated as the world's third largest and lucrative organized crime, second only to trafficking is drugs and arms trade. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2017) some 2.5 million people are subjected to human trafficking at any given time. It will therefore not be out of place to regard it as a serious global social crisis whose eradication requires the attention of all, because of its direct and indirect consequences, such as HIV/AIDS pandemic, malnutrition, diseases, and death.

Human trafficking especially of women and young girls was initially for forced sex work and to a lesser extent domestic servitude which were the sole focus of advocacy and assistance. The World Health Organization (2012), asserted that labour related trafficking occurs in a wide range of sectors, such as agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, mining, forestry, construction, domestic servitude, clearing and hospitality services. Trafficked people

may also be forced to work as beggars or soldiers and women and young girls can be made to serve as 'wives' to men that demanded for them by possessing them from the traffickers after financial settlement. Available statistics indicate that over 80% of victims of trafficking are women (young girls, including pre-teens and teenagers) and children (Edeko, 2011; Akor, 2011; WHO, 2012; ILO, 2012).

Nigeria, like many other African countries, seems to be affected by the human trafficking problem. Reports from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC, 2011) have identified Nigeria as a source, transit and destination country for human trafficking. Apart from being a source country, Nigeria is also a country of transit and destination to other West African countries such as Togo, Cote de Ivoire, Gambia and Ghana. Women, girls and children are usually trafficked to work as prostitutes or in cocoa plantations and granite mines as well as in farms. In fact, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) routes allows for easy entry and exit of immigrants within three (3) months or ninety (90) days without valid papers and this development seems to boost trafficking (UNODC, 2011).

In 2003, Nigeria promulgated the Trafficking in Persons Law Enforcement and Administration Act, which created the National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Matters (NAPTIP) as a means of its commitment to tackle this hydra-headed problem. Thus, Nigeria is one of the few countries in Africa to have passed a national law against human trafficking. Section 4 of the Nigerian Trafficking Law empowers NAPTIP to coordinate all the laws on trafficking in persons in the country. Thus, all laws on human trafficking at the State level became subordinate to the national law on human trafficking (NAPTIP, 2017).

In accordance with the National law allowing individual States the right to amend sections of the National law, Edo State in 2002 added new provisions to the criminal code

(Edo State House of Assembly, 2002). These provisions have had some positive effects. For the first time, it has become a crime for third parties, i.e. sponsors and traditional priests, to facilitate the secret oath ceremony and/or to participate in it.

Similarly, the Edo State amendment also criminalized prostitution, thereby alienating trafficked persons working as prostitutes. Since the adoption of this law, there seem to be no evidence that trafficking of persons for prostitution purpose in Edo State has reduced. In fact, out of the 25 trafficked Nigerian women who were deported from the Republic of Benin in 2015, 23 of them were from Edo State (Dagaci, 2016). This is indeed worrisome as majority of people trafficked in Nigeria appeared to be from Edo State. Since 1999 when Edo State came into national and international limelight for contemporary trend in human trafficking and prostitution, the State has earned the tag of 'the capital of human trafficking'. Report from NAPTIP (2017) confirmed that majority of trafficked persons for the purposes of sexual exploitation are young women and minors from Edo State.

The phenomenon of Human Trafficking in Nigeria especially of young girls and women into exploitative sexual and forced labour has recently began to attract local, national and international attention from world leaders, academics, the mass media, advocacy groups, the clergy and humanity in general.

The school seems to be responsible for the experiences that make up the individual's life during school periods. Thus, the attitude and knowledge of students towards any issues such as human trafficking could be predicated on the level of counselling services available in the school. School counsellors offer broad range of activities, programs and services geared towards assisting the students to understand themselves, the problems they are faced with, their school environment and their world and also to develop adequate capacity for making wise career decisions.

Traffickers seems not to prey only on the poverty of victims but also on the breakdown of social and cultural values, the disintegration of family structures, and the lack of valid, efficient social reference models that replace traditional models. In this context, sending female children abroad in most cases has become a status symbol for some families. Many families seem to believe that it is easy to obtain wealth abroad, and that earning money in whatever way will be quick. The home is of great importance to the child. The home is expected to inculcate the right attitudes and values in the child.

Children are better understood by understanding their family. Family setting and background seems to be playing vital roles in strengthening or devastating student's behaviour. Family setting is the basic institution for the future of the students. Family is the most important agent which molds the child in the society. It is an informal socializing agent for a child and the future of the child depends upon this socializing agent.

Age of student is one of the factors that may determine students' knowledge and attitude towards social issues such as human trafficking. students who are younger adolescents are more likely to misbehave than older adolescents.

Sex of students either male or female may be another factor that could influence students' knowledge and attitude to societal issues such as human trafficking. Thus, whatever hinders students' attitude towards human trafficking should be identified and looked into so that the gains of teaching would be fully realized.

The effects of wrong attitude, lack of knowledge, and wrong perception are apparent in poor decision making, leading parents to hand over children to traffickers without due diligence, while young people seek "greener pastures" in untenable circumstances and young men and women engage in risky and potentially harmful migration amongst several other poor choices (NAPTIP, 2017). Little seems to be known about adolescents attitude to human

trafficking. Hence, this study; "knowledge of and attitude towards human trafficking among public secondary school students in Benin City: Implications for counselling.

Statement of the Problem

Human trafficking is evil and there seems to be prevalence of human trafficking in Nigeria as Nigeria's news media are often awash with cases of trafficking of Nigerian especially women and young girls. It is also observed that, many who are trafficked from Nigeria are from Edo State (Dagaci, 2016). Primarily, women and girls appeared to be trafficked for purpose of sexual exploitation, forced labour and organ harvesting (NAPTIP, 2017).

In view of the perceived prevalence of human trafficking in Edo State, Edo State Government of Nigeria passed a legislation known as "Prostitution Law", as a strategy to discourage human trafficking. Based on the market women's protest against such government legislation criminalizing human trafficking, there is need to investigate the knowledge and attitude of young people especially secondary school students who appeared to be the vulnerable group from becoming victims of trafficking; what has been called "modern-day slavery". Little seems to be known about adolescents attitude to human trafficking. Hence, this study; "knowledge of and attitude towards human trafficking among public secondary school students in Benin City.

Based on the above increasing incidence and evidence that human trafficking is prevalent in Edo State in spite of the prohibiting laws, it is very important to investigate the level of knowledge of and attitude of public secondary school students towards human trafficking.

Research Questions

The following research questions are raised to guide the study

1. What is the level of students' knowledge of human trafficking?

2. What is the attitude of public secondary school students to human trafficking?
3. Is there a difference in the knowledge of public secondary school students towards human trafficking based on sex?
4. Is there a difference in the attitude of public secondary school students towards human trafficking based on sex?
5. Is there a difference in the knowledge of public secondary school students towards human trafficking based on age?
6. Is there a difference in the attitude of public secondary school students towards human trafficking based on age?

Hypotheses

Research questions 1 and 2 were answered directly while research questions 3, 4, 5 and 6 were hypothesized as follows;

1. There will be no significant difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking based on sex
2. There will be no significant difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking based on sex
3. There will be on significant difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking based on age
4. There will be no significant difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking based on age

Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the knowledge of and attitude towards human trafficking among public secondary school students in Benin City. Specifically, the study will seek to:

- determine the level of students' knowledge of human trafficking

- find out the attitude of public secondary school students to human trafficking
- find out if there is any difference in the knowledge of public secondary school students towards human trafficking based on sex
- find out whether there is a difference in the attitude of public secondary school students towards human trafficking based on sex
- find out if there is any difference in the knowledge of public secondary school students towards human trafficking based on age
- find out if there a difference in the attitude of public secondary school students towards human trafficking based on age

Significance of the Study

This study will be of great benefit to school counsellors, youths, students, teachers, parents and agencies such as NAPTIP. The findings from this study will be of benefit to counsellors. It will avail them of information about the adolescents' knowledge and attitude towards human trafficking. It will also contribute to the development of appropriate counselling strategies and tools for ensuring the increased awareness on trafficking in person geared towards effectively tackling the phenomena.

Literature on human trafficking and findings from this study will enhance students' knowledge about the evils of the phenomenon to enable them make informed decisions. It will also help to re-orientate the youth particularly secondary school students regarding the dangers and illegality of human trafficking.

The study will also be of immense advantage to the teachers, it will help teachers know the level of students' knowledge and attitude towards human trafficking and other related matters and help to assist the school counsellors. The study will also help parents/ guardians to know that parenting goes beyond sending children to school and providing their

school needs. It will enable them know the dangers of sending their children abroad for prostitution.

Findings from this study will be of immense advantage to NAPTIP and other relevant partners or agencies to commence the coordination and implementation of an effective, holistic and measurable awareness raising campaign on human trafficking. Lastly, findings from the study will add to the body of knowledge on human trafficking

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The study will mainly focus on the knowledge of and attitude towards human trafficking among public secondary school students in Benin City. It will therefore investigate the level of public secondary school students' knowledge and attitude towards human trafficking. It will also examine the influence of sex and age on students' knowledge and attitude towards human.

The study will be delimited to all the public secondary schools in Benin City. To this end students in schools in the three (3) local Government areas (Oredo, Egor and Ikpoba Okha) will participate in the study. It will cover students in JSS3 and SS3 in the public secondary schools under the area of study.

Definition of Terms

The following terms are defined as used in the study:

Age: Age refers to young adolescences between the ages of 11- 14 and older adolescences between the ages of 15-19.

Attitude: A predisposition or tendency to respond positively or negatively towards a certain idea, object, person or situation.

Availability of Counselling Services: It refers to the state of being able to obtain and use counselling services.

Benin metropolis: refers to areas in Edo state that is Oredo, Egor and Ikpoba Okha local Government areas.

Human Trafficking: refers to a form of slavery which involves the movement of persons who are the victims of trafficking.

Knowledge: A degree of understanding about a concept (Human trafficking) usually acquired through experience and/or education.

Trafficked Persons: refers to the victims who are in the process of being trafficked by deception, threat, coercion, sale, marriage and so on.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter review of related literature is presented and discussed under the following subheadings:

- Theoretical Framework
- Concept of Human Trafficking
- Reasons for Trafficking in Persons
- Causes and Trends in Human trafficking
- Knowledge and Attitude of Students towards Human Trafficking
- Effects of Human Trafficking on the Family
- Summary of Reviewed Literature

Theoretical Framework

The study is hinged on Social Learning Theory by Albert Bandura (1977).

Social learning theory identifies social interaction as an important base for learning. Bandura (1977) asserted that people interact with their environment which shapes their perception and consequently their behaviour. The social learning theory by Bandura postulates that individuals can acquire learning through direct experiences with models, observation, and imitating the behaviour of others. Bandura (1995) argued that a full range of social behaviors from competitiveness to nurturance are learned by watching other people perform those actions. For example, a child who sees his parents arguing or fighting when they are angry is most likely to learn violent ways of solving problems. Based on this theory, there is a conviction that the influences of significant others like biological parents, counsellor, teachers, and peers can easily be emulated by the youth. Using personal and environmental factors, people are able to develop their psychological process in terms of when and how to think and act in a given situation. He argued that a person's belief on an

issue or idea will consequently determine the person's reaction towards it. One of the major pillars of social learning theory is the concept of self -efficacy. According to Bandura (1977), Self- efficacy beliefs are fundamental to human functioning. In other words, self -efficacy is a person's self -drive. This includes one's ability to push him or herself to complete a particular task in order to achieve a specified goal. In the educational system, self-efficacy can be said to be teachers' or counselor's belief about their responsibility to successfully mold students to be academically and psychologically healthy. This means that they have a higher chance of putting in more effort in order to change behaviour, commit to changes and persist despite the obstacles they may face.

Bandura (1977) explained that self-efficacy plays a vital role in people's perception and effort when working on a task. The self-efficacy of a person directly affects the task difficulty and the environment in which the individual will choose to complete the task .It will also regulate how much effort an individual will invest in completing a given task .Based on the tenet of social learning theory, a person's perception determine an individual's action. He posed that people are involved in shaping their perception and behaviour through behavioral, environmental and cognitive reciprocal interaction. Johnson (2010) argues that these beliefs influences the course of action people choose to pursue, the amount of effort they put forth in their given endeavors , how long they will persevere when they experience challenges and failures, their resilience in times of adversity and whether their thought patterns are self -hindering or self- aiding .

The relevance of the theory to this study is that the theory explains that perception is a product of social choices and therefore students can learn different forms of socialization by interacting with their counsellors, colleagues, mass media or the general public. In turn their perception of life experiences and problems are addressed informally, without utilizing the institutional counselling unit.

Concept of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is the trade of humans for the purpose of forced labour, sexual slavery or commercial sexual exploitation for the traffickers or others. Human trafficking is a complex process, and does not involve one side act which is easily distinguishable or recognizable. It is clandestine and operates with illegal systems and structures, which make it difficult to trace and prosecute.

Human trafficking is a global issue and is claimed to be the second largest and the fastest growing criminal activity world-wide, in terms of money and the number of criminals involved, behind illicit drugs and ahead of illicit weapons (Bales, 2005). Human trafficking is a widespread global social problem which entails force or coercion, as well as transport of people for the purposes of labour and exploitation, yet many people do not seem to be aware of the issue. The number of actual victims of human trafficking is highly contested because of the hidden nature of human trafficking (Lazko, 2005), although many scholars agree that the problem is serious and the number of victims world-wide is large (Bales, 2008, Batstone, 2007, Skinner, 2008, United States Department of State, 2011).

Human trafficking is a social justice issue affecting marginalized people world-wide, and trafficking has been addressed in varying degrees by international organizations and national governments by NGOs, as well as by local authorities. Trafficking in human beings especially in minors and young women, for the purpose of sexual exploitation has become an issue of major global concern because of its rapid growth in recent years. The phenomenon has become more transnational in scope. An important feature of the increase in human trafficking has been the growing involvement of criminal organizations in exploitation of the urge to migrate felt by those who live in the world's poorer nations (Luda, 2003).

International trafficking in person refers in general terms to all criminal activities having to do with the apparently legal or totally illegal transfer of movement from one state

to another. It involves two distinct dimensions, trafficking as defined above and the aiding and abetting of clandestine immigration (Luda, 2003). Nigeria is heavily affected by the problem of human trafficking in minors and girls for sexual exploitation, and pornography (Popoola, 2001). It is estimated that Nigerian and Albanian citizens make up a sizeable proportion of the approximately 20,000 immigrant women brought to Italy for the purposes of prostitution (Europes, 2001). Trafficking of women to Europe especially Italy dates back to the end of the 1980s when the fear of AIDs rendered drug-addicted Italian girls unattractive on the prostitution market, and the first Nigerian girls began to appear on the streets, especially in central and northern Italy. Nigerians thus constituted Italy's first cohort of "forced prostitution," they are now numerous throughout the whole country.

Trafficking in minors and young women is a social phenomenon that has spread across every region around the world. Trafficking in women mainly consists of the movement of people from one country to another for sexual exploitation. The person who recruits, as well as the persons who accompanies and the person who receives them in the place of destination are traffickers. Generally, people are trafficked from developing to developed countries in search of better opportunities. A high migration rate has been observed from Asian, African, Latin American, Caribbean and Eastern European regions towards Western Europe in order to participate in the sexual services market.

According to Okojie, Obehi, Eghafona, Osaghae and Kalu (2003) a factor predisposing young women to being trafficked is partly due to the feminization of poverty. The countries of origin do not have sufficient resources to provide these minors and young women with adequate employment for a life with dignity. Nigeria is a country of origin, transit and destination for human trafficking. There is also evidence of internal trafficking. Destination for trafficked Nigerians according Edeko (2011) include the neighboring West African Countries (Cote'd Ivoure, Mali, Benin, Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, Gabon and

Guinea), European countries (Italy, Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom), North Africa (Libya, Algeria and Morocco) and Middle Eastern Countries (Saudi Arabia). Recently, South America has also become a point of destination for trafficked persons, particularly Venezuela. Poverty is seen to be the principal driving force behind this trade, propelling vulnerable people into the hands of traffickers, who belong to both small-scale, local enterprises with external arrival networks and to large scale multi-commodity business.

Reasons for Trafficking in Persons

Although slavery is commonly thought to be a thing of the past, human traffickers generate hundreds of dollars as profits by trapping millions of people in horrific situations around the world, including Nigeria. Traffickers use violence, threats, deception, debt bondage and other manipulative tactics to force people to engage in commercial sex or to provide labour or services against their will. Trafficking could be for the following purposes; Prostitution, exploitative labour/sexual exploitation, Sexual abuse, Slavery, Organ harvest/sale, Pornography, Marriage, Baby harvest/sales, Begging, Sale of drugs, and Armed conflict.

In the last decade, thousands of women and young girls were trafficked into the sex industry, especially into Europe, so that many people in Nigeria came to equate trafficking with prostitution alone, and not with other forms of labour (NAPTIP, 2017). Traffickers recruit girls from country side, markets, salons and other public places. Usually, such persons are instructed not to tell their parents that they are planning to travel out of the country. With the help of corrupt immigration officers, traffickers switch pages from stolen passports having valid visas with those of the trafficked persons, giving fake names, ages and other particulars. The trafficked persons are then coached to claim that they have been travelling in and out of the country, where as they may never have even left their villages.

Upon arriving at their destinations, they are deprived of their travel documents and made to sign agreements to pay back their madams (NAPTIP, 2017). In addition, prior to their travels or on reaching their destination trafficked persons' body part such as public hairs, fingers nails, menstrual flows as well as underwear and photographs are taken from them and sent to juju priests in Nigeria to ensure obedience (Bisi, Latiff, Biola, Yakubu, Ugo & Mentati, 2006). Many of the girls are also coerced with threats to their parents and other relatives if they do not cooperate.

Prostitution in Nigeria is perceived as an aberrant and immoral act and is considered a sin, according to the religious teachings of Islam and Christianity. In the northern part of Nigeria, the penal code is fashioned along Islamic laws and criminalizes prostitution. In the southern parts of Nigeria, the criminal code does not criminalize prostitution but does prohibit the operation of brothels and forbids anyone from living of earnings or prostitutes. Overall, the degree of tolerance of prostitution differs from community to community. For example, many communities in Edo State trivialize the issue. Trafficking for prostitution is only publicly recognized as an external phenomenon, while internal trafficking of prostitution, which has been going on for decades, is not publicly recognized. The victims of human trafficking fortunate enough to have had the ability to flee from their situation commonly have experience extreme trauma resulting in the unwillingness to seek assistance or report their ordeal. Victims tend to worry about retaliation by traffickers or pimps. In cases pertaining to foreign nationals, their fear of government agencies and their organizations power to deport immigrants back to their country of origin (Farrell, McDavitt, & Fahy, 2010).

Research conducted by the Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, discovered the methods most widely used to control women in the sex industry include, "…denying freedom of movement, isolation, controlling money, threats and intimidation, drug and alcohol dependencies, threatened exposure of pornographic films, and physical and sexual violence"

(Raymond & Hughes, 2001). Women forced into prostitution reported that the majority of their buyers expected them to comply with their sexual requests and an approximated 47 percent said it was a common practice for men to expect sex without a condom (Raymond & Hughes, 2001). Men were willing to pay more for those women who would have unprotected sex and would inherently turn violent if the women insisted on using a condom. Because of this, most women who have been sexually exploited by trafficking or prostitution prone to contracting a sexually transmitted disease.

When evaluating the results of a survey conducted with 185 clients who have admitted to paying for sexual acts with a prostitute an abysmal outcome was revealed (ILO, 2005). Only half of the participants would report a trafficked prostitute to authorities. The other half refused to disclose any information and would rather look the other way than making efforts to save someone from a life of servitude. This could possibly be due to the illegal actions they themselves are engaging in. This group of customers also stated that they would prefer a younger sex slave because of their tendency to be more obedient and submissive (ILO, 2005). All victims are subject to physical injuries, one example being irreversible damage to their reproductive organs. "Sex trafficking has devastating consequences for minors, including long lasting physical and psychological trauma, disease (indulging HIV/AIDs), drug addiction, unwanted pregnancy, malnutrition, social ostracism, and possible death (U.S. Department of State, 2011).

Causes and Trends in Human Trafficking in Nigeria

Human trafficking is not new, what is new is the global sophistication, complexity and control of how women and children are trafficked from/to/in all parts of the globe" (Raymond, 2003). In fact human sex trafficking affects nearly every sector of the world but sex slaves are easier to procure from inhabitants that are living in extreme poverty rather than those who reside in countries that have a higher gross domestic product (GDP) per capita.

Poorer countries and financially inferior communities seem to be prime targets due to the lack of economic opportunities and a sustainable income, often women and children are desperate for any type of employment (Yen, 2008) cited in Templeton (2011). The International Labour Organisation (ILO, 2005:30) supports this concept by saying the poorest and most vulnerable members of society can be compelled to work, or induced into debt which they or even their descendants find impossible to repay despite very long hours of arduous work, thus they become locked in a cycle of poverty from which they cannot extricate themselves.

Generally, in most developing nations of the world the accessibility and the value of an education is secondary to finding employment and recruiters use this to their advantage. If the potential victim is illiterate and without knowledge of an urban life, the chances are greater this individual will rely heavily on their exploited to physically and mentally survive (Itodge & Lietz, 2007).

Poverty, war, lack of information, gender inequality and high demand for cheap labour seem to put demographic populations such as women and children at high risk. The general lack of prospects in rural areas often leads to trafficking, and many of those trafficked come from poor communities. Towards the end of 2011, the United Nations Population Commission reported that the world's population had hit 7 billion. Here in Nigeria, the population grew from just over 120 million in 2006 to 167 million in 2011, according to the figures released by the National Population Commission (NPC). The figure is still on the increase. Poverty, knitted with runaway population growth, is the singular most disturbing phenomenon in the fight against many social vices and crimes, including and especially human trafficking.

Gender Factor

Trafficking generally occurs from poorer to more prosperous countries and regions of the world (UNODC, 2011).This could be the major reason why many young girls and women

from Edo State that are poverty stricken, unemployed, suffering from inequality and cultural discrimination against women tend to fall prey to both internal and external traffickers who exploit their vulnerability. (WOCON 2010; UNESCO, 2016).

Available statistics indicate that over 80 percent of victims of trafficking are women (Young girls, including pre-teens and teenagers) and children (NAPTIP, 2014). There seems to be a split of gender between pre-colonial slave trade and post-colonial modern-day slavery. During the former, able bodied young men with enough strength to plough western farms in Europe and the Americas were in high demand on the slave market. In today's slavery called human trafficking, the preferred demand has changed between the sexes-traffickers now young women, not to plough farms, but to satisfy the expansion of the sex industry in developed countries. While young women continue to be the biggest victims of transnational human trafficking, it would be wrong to assume that the boy-child is not equally at risk. Apart from the well-documented use of children, mostly boys, as child-soldiers and for child labour in mines, quarries and in the agricultural sector, there are other not-so-glaring methods adopted by traffickers to keep the illicit business running. The use of sports as a decoy for promoting trafficking is one such avenue. Suspicious football agents who promise making the dream of playing abroad a reality often cajole young local players into forced labour, drug trafficking and other illegal ventures (NAPTIP, 2017).

Inimical Cultural Beliefs and Practices

Cultural beliefs and practices are aspects of sociology that explains the way people react to social issues (Giddens, 2012). There is no doubt that some African cultural beliefs and practices contribute to the status of many African nations as source, transit and destination countries for human trafficking. This situation directly draws from three major unhealthy streams: gender inequality, unquestioning obedience and submission and secrecy for fear of social segregation. The prevalence of child labour and the notion that a child

might as well be the bread winner and the view in some communities that a female must "use what she has to get what she needs" (symptomatic of a breakdown in morals and family values in Nigeria) all are indicative of the problem. As revealed by NAPTIP (2011), unquestioning obedience, as a part of the patriarchal culture of many communities, combined with the relaxation of family values all play into the hands of traffickers.

Moreso, the lack of openness within most African societies plays into the hands of human traffickers. This is especially true in relation to issues of sexuality and health. Many victims of human trafficking suffer in silence, even when they are afforded the opportunity to redeem their situation, just because the family name would be "soiled" if their ordeals were made public or due to the shame and trauma experienced.

Aghatise (2007), UNICRI/UNODC (2003) and Exkberg (2007) summed up the factors responsible for the trafficking of Nigerian women and young girls especially from Edo State to Italy and other overseas countries to include economic liberalization under ECOWAS:

- Lack of access to microcredit and entrepreneurship training
- Failure to deliver public services due to elite (political) corruption

Push and Pull Factors of Trafficking

The push and pull factors that make people to be trafficking were also highlighted by UNESCO, (2006), Ebegbulem (2001). The push factors are those situations of life that force people to leave home and look for a better place or greener pasture. The pull factors on the hand are those positive aspects of the receiving country as seen as the proverbial land of milk and honey that attract and thereby encourage people to move. These factors have economic and social dimensions.

Essentially, demand and supply factors explain human trafficking. While demand factors are mainly economic, several supply factors are mainly socio-cultural and as well as

push factors. These social cultural factors which act as push factors include breakdown of the extended family system in which the idea of being "one's brother's keeper" has now been thrown to winds and replaced with the spirit of individualism as everyone is to fend for his or herself and God's for us all. Others are the need to have large family size for the purpose of prestige, gender discrimination, child fosterage etc.

Landinfo (2006) cited in Eze (2017) suggests that it is the poor unskilled Nigerians who are most vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking to Europe as they have very limited or no opportunity to migrate legally. In Norway, the trafficked women who engaged in prostitution there are between the ages of 18 and 53, with an average of 29.1 years. A majority of them hail from Edo State and from poor socio-economic backgrounds.

Knowledge and Attitude of Students towards Human Trafficking

Knowledge could be seen as a degree of understanding about a concept usually knowing about something; general understanding or familiarity with a subject such as human trafficking and its implication. It is the awareness of human trafficking or a state of having been informed or made aware of human trafficking. Weiten (2005) defined attitude as positive or negative evaluations of objects of thought. In this context, objects of thought include people, social issues, groups, institutions and products. According to Ubom (2001), attitude is the way an individual perceives and reacts to a task.

Each human being on earth, from the beginning of its inception should initially enjoy the right to live, to be protected and safe. Therefore, any kind of manipulation or exploitation of human beings cannot be justified nor treated otherwise, except for being qualified as serious crime against humanity. Nobody has the right to exploit anyone, by violating or destructing one's human dignity, which is also protected by the declaration of the UN Human Rights which in Article 1 expresses admiration upon personal dignity by appealing to respect the basic rights of every person regardless of nationality, gender, race, religion, etc.

Trafficking in person, especially children and young women, is a reflection of many of the complex social issues existing in the global society. The majority of female victim are forced into prostitution/sold into sex slavery. According to researchers the average of entry into prostitution is 12 to 14 years of age. (Estes & Werner, 2001). In a study conducted between August – September 2013 among 392 adolescent female students (>10 years old) in Nepal by Roman, Pramila, Asha, & Michael (2015), seventy-six percent of sampled students reported that they were aware of sex trafficking and 94.6% indicated media (i.e. radio or television) as the primary sources of their knowledge. Fifty one percent mentioned relatives/friends as mediators of sex trafficking, 60.4% reported promise for better jobs as the primary attraction behind sex trafficking, and 48.6% mentioned adolescent female as the most vulnerable group for sex trafficking.

Women and girls who have been prostituted or trafficked for sex have often been the victim of rape, incest, physical or sexual abuse as a child, assault with deadly weapon and kidnapping. As a result of being sexually exploited, women and girls who have been prostituted and trafficked often suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety and chemical dependency as a result of their of their experience (Hossan, Zimmerman, Abas, Light & Watts, 2010 in Nicholas, 2015).

In a study carried out by Okonofua, Ogbomwan, Alutu and Eghosa (2004) in Benin City, which was designed to determine the knowledge, attitudes and experiences of young women in Benin City, towards international sex trafficking, revealed that 97.4% of the women have heard of international sex trafficking; 70% had female relatives who lived in the receiving countries of Italy, Spain, and the Netherlands; while 44.0% knew of someone who was currently engaged in sex work abroad. Up to 32% of the women reported that they had been approached by someone offering to assist them to travel abroad. Women of poorer socio-economic status (being out-of school, unemployed, parents uneducated and

unemployed) were more likely to report having been offered assistance to travel abroad. Up to 81.5% of the women supported the notion that sex trafficking should be stopped, while 18.5% felt it should be allowed to continue.

Despite Europe being a major thorough fare for human trafficking and exploited labour that enables many European consumers to live 'the good life,' research presented by Sharapov (2014) shows that many citizens do not understand human trafficking, nor do they see it as a problem in their everyday live. Little is known about public understanding of human trafficking and public attitude towards this phenomenon. This is why the International Labour Organization (ILO) (2012) estimated that 21million victims are trapped in modern-day slavery. Out of these, 14.2 million (68%) were exploited for labour, 4.5million (22%) were sexually exploited and 2.2million (10%) were exploited in state-imposed force labour. This category of causes relate specifically to self-development, including the formation of an effective self-concept, the possessing of life, social and livelihood skills. This therefore applies along the entire life cycle and through all the life stages including for children, adolescents, young adults and full grown men and women. The study suggests that although citizens think that human trafficking is a problem in their countries, they do not consider it to be a problem that affects them directly.

Effect of Human Trafficking on the Family

The effect of human trafficking on a family has many different aspects and many different far-reaching results. It is difficult to imagine the pain of making the choice to sell one of your children so that the rest of the family can survive. Those parents and siblings must live with the terrible thoughts of what may become of their child, sister, or brother and surely the other children must fear the same thing happening to them. Fear and loss. If it was the decision of a dominant parent then there would be recriminations and ultimate rejection

by the other parent. The family itself can dissolve as one parent leaves causing further material and emotional loss for the remaining children.

The same fear must grow gradually for those parents who allow their child to go with an "uncle" or wealthy person who promises that their child will be educated or will find good work. Not hearing from their child after time results in anxiety and stress in the family.

Runaways and other Vulnerable Children: What parent would not live in fear of their child leaving home with no warning? Would they not fear that their child would be lured into the sex industry, become a drug addict, or worse, be killed by people who do not care about their child? This can draw the parents closer to each other as they face this awful situation or can destroy their love for each other as each seeks to blame the other for this outcome. Arguments, stress, blame, potential breakdown of the marriage and family.

Kidnapping: The terrible fear, grief and stress caused when a child is kidnapped and trafficked is well documented. Recovery of the victim becomes the overriding mission of the family and normal life is suspended, affecting all family members.

Trafficked for Work: Young and mature persons who leave home for work and find themselves caught in situations where they are overworked and have no documents or money, have no hope of returning home or sending aid home to their families. The families left behind, already separated from their loved ones, grow more impoverished and are left wondering if the worker deserted them or to wonder at what terrible fate may have befallen them. Again, stress, grief, and anxiety overshadow the normal life of the family.

The effect on families of persons who are trafficked, kidnapped or unjustly imprisoned so that their organs can be harvested is devastating. The loved one and often breadwinner disappear never to return. The emotional, physical, and financial loss often spells ruin for the family. The women may be forced to turn to prostitution to support young children or to accept long days of labour for little money. The cycle of trafficking being perpetuated due to economic loss.

Sex trafficking often includes forcing the trafficked victim to be in pornographic photos and videos. It is recognized that pornography is causing the breakup of many families and has become the most confessed sin among men in North America. This is yet another consequence to the family of human trafficking. Studies (WHO, 2014, Templetion, 2011) have shown that the effect of human trafficking is transgenerational extending to the children of trafficked victims. Human trafficking victims rarely discuss their experience with their children, which is similar to most victims of war or torture. They often experience symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder which can include nightmares, involuntary memories, negative changes in mood, and avoidance. This repression of their trafficking experience creates an underlying atmosphere of anxiety and stress in the family and has a psychological effect on the next generation. Children of human trafficking victims often display an anxious disposition, are prone to externalize anger and have behavioral problems at school. Trafficking victims often are overprotective, controlling, and demanding of their children which places children in a constant situation of stress and anxiety. Adolescent children of trafficked victims who do not speak to the child of the trauma they suffered are often sad, anxious, and have behaviour problems at school and later on are not able to relate well to others at work. In studying families who have a parent that has undergone a trauma such as being trafficked, it is found that they react in one of four ways: They distance themselves from each other; they enter into conflict with one another; one member sacrifices their own self-fulfillment for the sake of the family; or they may effectively adapt and bond to move forward as a unit, usually after the parent discusses the trauma with the family (the World Unions of Catholic Women's Organizations - WUCWO, 2017).

From the above, it is observed that human trafficking places enormous stresses on the family, some of which can lead to the dissolution of the family, to fear, anxiety, and feelings of grief and loss, to the inability of the family to function normally, and can reach into the next generation.

Summary of Reviewed Literature

This chapter reviewed relevant literature related to influence of Counselling service on the knowledge and attitude of persons especially secondary school students towards human trafficking. The social learning theory was used to guide the study. The social learning theory claimed that behaviour is reinforced not only by reward and punishment as in operant learning, but also by observing the behaviours of others. The theorists added that people through vicarious reinforcement get attracted to crime based on the so called "good life" and the assumed wealth" the trafficker is able to thrown around to hire unsuspecting individuals, groups or even the collaboration by some parents to sending their children/child for trafficking purposes.

The different literature review showed the meaning of human trafficking, reasons for human trafficking in Nigeria, causes and trends in human trafficking. Literature on the push and pull factors of human trafficking were reviewed and these factors talk about those situations of life that force people to leave their home country and look for a better place or greener pasture, while the pull factors were discussed as those positive aspects such as economic and social dimensions of life.

This review of related literatures has shown that quite a number of scholars and organizations have attempted studies in human trafficking in Nigeria and other developed countries to date, there have been only a limited number of studies based on students' attitude toward human trafficking in Edo State. This study therefore seeks to fill this gap in literature and also provide a framework for decision making in education.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter the methods and procedures that were adopted in carrying out the study will be discussed under the following sub-heading:

- Design of the Study
- Population of the Study
- Sample and Sampling Techniques
- Research Instrument
- Validity of the instrument
- Reliability of the Instrument
- Method of Data Collection
- Method of Data Analysis

Design of the Study

The study will adopted the survey research design. This design is considered appropriate for this study because the variables of the study will not be manipulated. Also, the design permits the description of conditions as they exist in their natural settings.

Population of the Study

The population of this study consists of all the Thirty three thousand, four hundred and twelve (33, 412) students in the forty five (45) public secondary schools in Benin City of Edo State. The Local Government Areas are Oredo, Egor and Ikpoba-Okha

Table 1: Population Distribution of Public Secondary Schools in Benin Metropolis, Edo State

S/N	Local Government Area	No. of Public Secondary School	No of Students
1.	Oredo	13	12,206
2.	Egor	12	7,122
3.	Ikpoba/Okha	20	14,084
	Total	45	33, 412

Source: (Edo State Post Primary Education Board, 2019)

Sample and Sampling Techniques

A total of three hundred and sixty (360) secondary school students were sampled from 9 public junior and senior secondary schools in Benin metropolis, Edo State. The study will employ a multi-stage sampling procedure.

The local government areas in Benin City are Oredo, Egor, and Ikpoba Okha. Thereafter, twenty (20) percent of the schools were randomly selected from each local government. Then the respondents were selected. The respondents (students) were stratified into two levels/classes: Junior Secondary school and Senior Secondary school. From each school selected, simple random sampling technique was used to select twenty students each from the Junior and Senior Secondary, which mean that forty students were sampled from each school. In all a total of three hundred and sixty students became the respondents of the study.

Table 2: Sample Distribution of Students by Local Government Areas

S/N	Local Government Area	Numbers of schools	Sampled schools	Sampled students in each school	Total number of sampled students
1.	Oredo	13	3	40x3=120	120
2.	Egor	12	2	40x2=80	80
3.	Ikpoba/Okha	20	4	40x4=160	160
	Total	45	9	360	360

Research Instrument

The instrument for data collection for this study is an adapted questionnaire titled Students' Knowledge and Attitude towards Human Trafficking Questionnaire (SKAHTQ). The questionnaire is made up of three sections: Section A will elicit information on respondents' bio-data, section B contains background information and items that will help to reveal students' knowledge of human trafficking, while, Section C will elicit information on students' attitude towards human trafficking. The items in section B will be responded to in a multiple choice format, this is because it's either the students possess knowledge of human trafficking or they do not. The items in Section C will be responded to on a four point rating Scale of Likert type, that is Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree(SD).The responses will be scored as follows: SA=4, A=3, D=2, SD=1 for positively worded items while negatively worded items will be scored as SA=1, A=2, D=3, SD=4.Any calculated mean equal or above 2.5 will be regarded as Agreed ,while any calculated mean less than 2.5 will be regarded as Disagreed.

Validity of the Instrument

The adapted questionnaire was validated by the researcher's supervisor and two other experts in the department of Educational Evaluation and Counselling Psychology, Faculty of

Education, University of Benin. Their corrections were effected before the final copies of the instrument were produced.

Reliability of the Instrument

The internal consistency of the instrument was established through Cronbach's Alpha statistics using twenty (20) students. The instrument was administered to a group of twenty (20) students who will not be part of the study group. Thus, a Cronbach's Alpha value of .85 and .72 were obtained for students' knowledge scale and students' attitude scale respectively.

Method of Data Collection

The distribution and retrieval of the copies of the questionnaire was carried out by the researcher and one trained research assistant. The researcher and the assistant will make conscious effort to retrieve the copies of the questionnaire immediately to ensure high rate of completed instrument.

Method of Data Analysis

Research questions 1 and 2 were answered using descriptive statistics such as percentage, mean and standard deviation. Research questions 3 to 6 will be converted into null hypotheses. Hence, the t – test of independent sample statistics will be employed to test hypotheses 1, 2, 3, and 4 which sought to respectively determine if there is a difference in the knowledge of public secondary school students towards human trafficking based on sex; whether there is a difference in the attitude of public secondary school students towards human trafficking based on sex; find out if there is a difference in the knowledge of public secondary school students towards human trafficking based on age and if there is any difference in the attitude of public secondary school students towards human trafficking based on age. All statistical decisions will be taken at 0.05 level of significance.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This chapter is the presentation of results from the analysis of the data obtained and discussion of findings based on the results from the data analyzed.

The study was designed to examine the knowledge of and attitude towards human trafficking among public secondary school students in Benin City.

Presentation of Results

a. **Research question one:** What is the level of students' knowledge of human trafficking?

Table one: Level of students' knowledge of human trafficking

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percent
High	114	31.7
Low	53	14.7
Moderate	193	53.6
Total	360	100.0

Key: High- score of 11-15; Low- score of 0 -7; moderate- score of 8- 10

The table above shows the frequency and percentage of the respondents on their level of knowledge of human trafficking. It can be seen that 31.7% of the respondents have high knowledge, 14.7% have low knowledge and 53.6% have moderate knowledge of human trafficking. This shows that majority of the respondents have moderate knowledge of human trafficking in the study.

b. Research question two: What is the attitude of public secondary school students to human trafficking?

Table Two: Mean and standard deviation on attitude of public secondary school students to human trafficking

Items	Mean	Std. Deviation	Remark
Human trafficking is a social issue affecting marginalized people in Nigeria	1.4083	.60401	Disagree
Human Trafficking is not as evil as the Nigeria Government has painted it to be	3.4472	.89099	Agree
The Nigeria Government should allow people to be trafficked to grow the Nigerian economy	3.6011	.87430	Agree
Human Trafficking is a good business to be encouraged in order for families to meet their needs	3.5905	.85680	Agree
Travelling abroad to earn money by any means should be encouraged among women and growing girls in Nigeria	3.1893	.97609	Agree
Human Trafficking is violation of the human rights of the victim and must be condemned	1.6061	1.01455	Disagree
Human Trafficking is a prosperous business that should be encouraged	3.5057	.91207	Agree
Anti-trafficking laws in the country are not strict enough to combat human trafficking, Government should assist victims to return home, rehabilitate and train them	1.5432	.80689	Disagree
Parents should be very careful of friends, family members they suspect to be involved in human trafficking	1.4667	.74937	Disagree
Human trafficking should continue as it provides more money for the victims and family members	3.4986	.89199	Agree
Whether the business continues or not, it is not my business	3.0700	1.04834	Agree
Anti-trafficking laws should be effectively implemented and traffickers should be severely sanctioned	1.5127	.91549	Disagree

NGOs should also provide advocate, legal, medical and financial assistance to the victims	1.5014	.78609	Disagree
Investigation of human trafficking cases as an organized crime is weak in Nigeria	1.6994	.82024	Disagree
Money earned from human Trafficking contribute to the growth of our economy	3.3733	.95424	Agree

Benchmark mean: 2.50

The table above shows that attitude of the respondents towards human trafficking. It can be seen that majority of the respondents disagreed that human trafficking is a social issue affecting marginalized people in Nigeria (mean =1.43. They agreed that human Trafficking is not as evil as the Nigeria Government has painted it to be (Mean=3.44), the Nigeria Government should allow people to be trafficked to grow the Nigerian economy (mean=3.60), human Trafficking is a good businesses to be encouraged in order for families to meet their needs (mean=3.59), travelling abroad to earn money by any means should be encouraged among women and growing girls in Nigeria (mean=3.19), human Trafficking is a prosperous business that should be encouraged (mean=3.50), human trafficking should continue as it provides more money for the victims and family members (mean=3.49), whether the business continues or not, it is not my business (mean=3.07) and money earned from human Trafficking contribute to the growth of our economy (mean=3.37). The respondents disagreed that human Trafficking is violation of the human rights of the victim and must be condemned (Mean=1.60), anti-trafficking laws in the country are not strict enough to combat human trafficking, Government should assist victims to return home, rehabilitate and train them (mean=1.54), parents should be very careful of friends, family members they suspect to be involved in human trafficking (mean=1.46), anti-trafficking laws should be effectively implemented and traffickers should be severely sanctioned (mean=1.51), NGOs should also provide advocate, legal, medical and financial assistance to

the victims (mean=1.50) and investigation of human trafficking cases as an organized crime is weak in Nigeria (mean=1.69).

Hypotheses tested

Hypothesis one: There will be no significant difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking based on sex

Table three: Independent sample t-test on difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking based on sex

Group Statistics

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Df	t-value .	Sig.
Knowledge	Male	168	7.97	1.99	358	-1.92	0.056
	Female	192	8.38	2.04			

The table three above shows independent sample t-test on difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking based on sex. It can be seen that the male respondents had mean of 7.97, females had mean of 8.38. The degree of freedom is 358, t-test value is -1.92 and level of significance is 0.056 which is greater than the set alpha level of 0.05. Thus the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking based on sex is accepted. This shows that there is no difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking between males and female participants in the study.

Hypothesis two: There will be no significant difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking based on sex

Table four: Independent sample t-test on difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking based on sex

Group Statistics

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Df	t-value .	Sig.
Attitude	Male	168	37.40	5.84			
	Female	192	37.94	4.82	358	-0.96	0.33

The table three above shows independent sample t-test on difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking based on sex. It can be seen that the male respondents had mean of 37.40, females had mean of 37.94. The degree of freedom is 358, t-test value is -0.96 and level of significance is 0.33 which is greater than the set alpha level of 0.05. Thus the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking based on sex is accepted. This shows that there is no difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking between males and female participants in the study.

Hypothesis three: There will be on significant difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking based on age

Table five: Independent sample t-test on difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking based on age

Group Statistics

	Younger Adolescent/older Adolescent	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Df	t-test	Sig
knowledge	Younger Adolescent (11-14)	175	8.12	2.14	358		
	Older Adolescent (15-19)	185	8.25	1.92		-0.58	0.56

The table three above shows independent sample t-test on difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking based on age. It can be seen that the male respondents had mean of 8.12, females had mean of 8.25. The degree of freedom is 358, t-test value is -0.58 and level of significance is 0.56 which is greater than the set alpha level of 0.05. Thus the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking based on age is accepted. This shows that there is no difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking between younger adolescent and older adolescent participants in the study.

Research Question six: There will be no significant difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking based on age

Table six: Independent sample t-test on difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking based on age

Group Statistics

	Younger Adolescent /older Adolescent	**N**	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**	**Df**	**t-test**	**Sig**
Attitude	Younger Adolescent (11-14)	175	38.11	4.48			
	Older Adolescent (15-19)	185	37.30	6.01	358	1.43	0.15

The table three above shows independent sample t-test on difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking based on age. It can be seen that the male respondents had mean of 38.11, females had mean of 37.30. The degree of freedom is 358, t-test value is 1.43 and level of significance is 0.15 which is greater than the set alpha level of 0.05. Thus the null hypothesis which states that there is no significant difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking based on age is accepted. This shows that there is no difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking between younger adolescent and older adolescent participants in the study.

Discussion of Findings

The findings with respect to the level of students' knowledge of human trafficking in Benin City revealed a moderate level knowledge of human trafficking. The findings of this study disagree with earlier study by Okonofua, Ogbomwan, Alutu and Eghosa (2004) who reported in their studies that 97.4% of women have heard of international sex trafficking. This findings also negate the finding of Raji (2015) who reported a high level knowledge of human trafficking in his study on the effect of Community Based Participatory Education Programme (CBPEP) on participants' knowledge of and attitude to human trafficking in Oyo and Osun states.

Moreso, this finding do align with earlier study findings of Roman, Pramila, Asha, & Michael (2015) in their study conducted between August – September 2013 among 392 adolescent female students. Hence, the moderate level of students' knowledge of human trafficking in the study areas could be explained by the fact that majority of the students and parents are not aware of the activities of NAPTIPs and other agencies on the dangers of the phenomenon of human trafficking.

The Attitude of Students' towards Human Trafficking

The findings also revealed that majority of the respondents have a positive attitude towards human trafficking. This finding agree with the research conducted by Sharapov (2014) which revealed that many citizens do not understand human trafficking, nor do they see it as a problem in their everyday live. Little is known about public secondary school students understanding of human trafficking and public secondary school students attitude towards this phenomenon.

The finding further revealed that students agreed that human Trafficking is not as evil as the Nigeria Government has painted it to be, the Nigeria Government should allow people to be trafficked to grow the Nigerian economy, human Trafficking is a good business

to be encouraged in order for families to meet their needs, travelling abroad to earn money by any means should be encouraged among women and growing girls in Nigeria, human Trafficking is a prosperous business that should be encouraged, human trafficking should continue as it provides more money for the victims and family members, whether the business continues or not, it is not my business and money earned from human Trafficking contribute to the growth of our economy. The respondents disagreed that human Trafficking is violation of the human rights of the victim and must be condemned, anti-trafficking laws in the country are not strict enough to combat human trafficking, Government should assist victims to return home, rehabilitate and train them, parents should be very careful of friends, family members they suspect to be involved in human trafficking, anti-trafficking laws should be effectively implemented and traffickers should be severely sanctioned, NGOs should also provide advocate, legal, medical and financial assistance to the victims and investigation of human trafficking cases as an organized crime is weak in Nigeria.

The above responses indicate that the respondents have positive attitude towards human trafficking in Benin City. The positive attitude of secondary school students' towards human trafficking could be explained by the fact that the students' knowledge of human trafficking was moderate which resulted in the positive attitude.

The finding shows that there is no difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking based on sex. This implies that being male or female makes no difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking.

This finding negates earlier study by Osakue and Okoojion (2002) who maintained that there is a remarkable difference in the perception of human trafficking by men and women. The findings also negates the studies of Eysenck and Nias (2000) who observed that

in virtually all cultures, there are different norms for males and females, so men and women have different world-views and different perception of human trafficking.

Furthermore, findings from this study could be explained by the fact that both male and female students in Benin City are aware of human trafficking. This also could be explained by the fact that both male and female students are exposed to same teaching and counselling services in schools.

Hence irrespective of students' sexes, their attitude to human trafficking are the same. Although, statistics indicate that over 80 percent of victims of trafficking are women -young girls, including pre-teens and teenagers, (WHO, 2012; ILO, 2012) but the results from this study revealed that both sexes have no differences in their attitude towards human trafficking.

The last hypothesis which sought to find out if there is a difference in the knowledge of students toward human trafficking based on age revealed that there is no difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking between younger adolescent and older adolescent participants in the study. Hence, there is no difference in the knowledge of young adolescences (JSS 3) between the ages of 11- 14 and older adolescences (SSS 3) between the ages of 15-19. This implied that age of students has no implication on the level of their knowledge of human trafficking, which could be explained by the fact that students irrespective of class are exposed to the activities of NAPTIPs in Nigeria by secondary school teachers and principals.

The last hypothesis which also sought to find out if there is difference in the attitude of students toward human trafficking based on age shows that there is no difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking between younger adolescent and older adolescent participants in the study.

In conclusion factors such as sex and age of students have no significant influence on the knowledge and attitude of secondary school students towards human trafficking in Benin City.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

The study examined the knowledge of and attitude towards human trafficking among public secondary school students in Benin City. To guide the study, six (6) research questions were raised, two (2) were answered directly and four (4) were turned into hypotheses and tested at 0.05 alpha level. The study was a survey research design. The population of the study consisted of all the thirty three thousand, four hundred and twelve (33, 412) students in the forty five (45) public secondary schools in Benin City of Edo State. The Local Government Areas were Oredo, Egor and Ikpoba-Okha. A sample of three hundred and sixty (360) secondary school students from nine (9) public junior and senior secondary schools in Benin City using the Multistage Sampling procedure. The instrument used was a questionnaire designed by the researcher titled: *Students' Knowledge and Attitude towards Human Trafficking Questionnaire (SKAHTQ).* The instrument was validated by the researcher's supervisor and two (2) experts, one each in Measurement and Evaluation in the Department of Educational Evaluation and Counseling Psychology of the Faculty of Education, University of Benin. The internal consistency reliability of the instrument was determined through the Cronbach′s Alpha statistical procedure. Thus, a Cronbach's Alpha value of .85 and .72 were obtained for students' knowledge scale and students' attitude scale respectively. The analysis was done using percentage, mean, standard deviation and the t – test of independent sample statistics.

Based on the research questions raised and hypotheses tested the findings of this study revealed the following:

- That a majority of the students have moderate level of knowledge towards human trafficking in Benin City.

- That majority of respondent have positive attitude towards human trafficking in Benin City.
- There was no difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking based on sex.
- There was no difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking based on sex.
- There was no difference in the knowledge of students towards human trafficking based on age
- There was no difference in the attitude of students towards human trafficking based on age.

Conclusion

It was concluded that secondary school students in Benin City have moderate knowledge of human trafficking as well as positive attitude towards human trafficking. Gender (sex) and age of students has no significant influence on students' knowledge and attitude towards human trafficking. It was therefore concluded that the school can do a lot to influence students' behaviour to have negative tendencies towards human trafficking or being a victim in future.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusion drawn, the following recommendations were made.

1. That the moderate level of knowledge by students towards human trafficking should be improved by all education stakeholders which include parents, government, school authority, school counselors.

The identified information on the attitude of students towards human trafficking should be made available to all stakeholders in education.

2. That the positive attitude of students towards human trafficking in Benin City should be condemned and that relevant authority or agencies such as National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and other Related Matters (NAPTIP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Counseling Association of Nigeria (CASSON) should consciously make effort to set programmes of awareness on the dangers of human trafficking in secondary schools.
3. The family should lay the psychosocial, moral and spiritual foundations for the overall development of the child as well as inculcating the right attitude towards social vices
4. School counselors should provide the necessary assistance and psychological support for students and also teach the dangers of being trafficked.
5. The teaching of human trafficking and its effects and dangers on the child, family, and society should be incorporated into the secondary school Civic Education curriculum. Thus parental upbringing should be emphasized in the teaching of human trafficking.
6. Generally, there is need to combat the issue of human trafficking in Nigeria.

Contribution to Knowledge

A few studies known to the researcher have been done on human trafficking in Edo State. This study established the influence of students' gender (sex) and age on secondary school students' knowledge and attitude towards human trafficking in Benin City, thereby filling the gap between sex and age of students on knowledge of and attitude towards human trafficking.

Suggestions for Further Research Studies

a. It is recommended that this type of research study be conducted in other Local Government Areas in Edo State and other States.

b. It is also recommended that this type of research study be conducted at the Tertiary Level of Education.

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APPENDIX

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL EVALUATION AND COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY, FACULTY OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY
STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS HUMAN TRAFFICKING QUESTIONNAIRE (SKAHTQ)

Dear Respondents,

The researcher is a Masters student in the University of Benin carrying out a research on "knowledge of and attitude towards human trafficking among public secondary school students in Benin City: Implications for counselling". Please respond to the questions appropriately and honestly by ticking (√). Any information given would be used for academic purpose and will therefore be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Blessing IKPONMWOSA

Section A

Sex: Male ( ) Female ( )

Age: Younger Adolescent (11 – 14) ( ) Older Adolescent (15 – 19) ( )

Section B

For each of the following statements tick (√) the option that is most suitable to you as it applies to students' knowledge towards human trafficking. Please choose the most appropriate from option A-D

1. Human trafficking is _____
   (a) Killing of people in another country
   (b) Helping people out of the country to foreign countries
   (c) Illegal, forceful or deceitful movement of persons to other countries for the purpose of sexual exploitation or forced labour.
   (d) Providing job opportunities for people in another country
2. Trafficking of Persons for the purpose of exploitation involves the following processes excepts:
   a. Recruitment of person(s)
   b. Transportation of person(s)
   c. Habouring of person(s)
   d. Healing of person(s)

3. Trafficking is a form of illegal migration involving the transportation of persons _____
   c. Across international border
   d. From one family to another
   e. Changing ones name to another
   f. Changing ones colour from brown to white
4. Which of the following is not true of Human trafficking?
   a. A violation of human rights of the nations
   b. Crime against humanity
   c. Economic exploitation of innocent persons
   d. A new economic solution
5. Which of the following is not true about Human Traffickers?
   a. They use misleading/deceptive advertisements, promising jobs and career opportunities in destination countries
   b. They use abusive methods such as forced compliance, physical and emotional abuse of victims
   c. All of the above
   d. None of the above
6. Victims of human trafficking may be transported by these means except (a) plane (b) vehicle (c) boat (d) lift
7. Most victims of human trafficking are subjected to
   a. Physical and sexual abuse
   b. Not having passport or other means of identification
   c. Being often escorted and watched
   d. All of the above
8. One of the most important non-governmental organization (NGO) helping to raise awareness on human trafficking is _____
   a. National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons(NAPTIP) (b) Campaign for Democracy (c) Civil Liberty Organization (d) All Progressive Congress
9. The most vulnerable population at risks of human trafficking are
   a. Young women and girls
   b. custom officers and their children
   c. The military
   d. career men and women
10. Human Trafficking is a socio-economic crime, because
   a. it generates huge profits for criminal organisations and groups
   b. many people want quick wealth
   c. human beings are now reduced to the value of money
   d. all of the above
11. A major health problem which victim of human trafficking can contract is
   a. HIV/AIDs
   b. Malaria fever
   c. Sleeping sickness
   d. None of the above

12. The global ranking of human trafficking among the world illicit business is
    c. 1st (b) 2nd (c) 3rd (d) 4th
13. In external trafficking, victims are deceived with tales of
    a. Prostitution abroad (b) being domestic servants in the destination country (c) becoming nannies abroad (d) greener pastures abroad
14. Desperate women often involved in the risk of being taken abroad due to
    a. Buoyancy (v) poverty (c) prostitution (d) interest in traveling abroad
15. Which is true of trafficked victims?
    a. They are frequently moved from one place to another by their traffickers
    b. They have injuries/bruises from beating, weapons, and visible marks of torture
    c. They show sign of mal-nutrition and hunger
    d. A-C

Section C

For each of the following statements tick (√) the option that is most suitable to you as it applies to students' attitude towards human trafficking.

Key: SA – Strongly Agree, A-Agree, D-Disagree and SD – Strongly Disagree

S/N		SA	A	D	SD
1	Human trafficking is a social issue affecting marginalized people in Nigeria				
2	Human Trafficking is not as evil as the Nigeria Government has painted it to be				
3	The Nigeria Government should allow people to be trafficked to grow the Nigeria economy.				
4	Human trafficking is a good business to be encouraged in order for families to meet their needs.				
5	Travelling abroad to earn money by any means should be encouraged among women and growing girls in Nigeria				
6	Human trafficking is a violation of the human rights of the victim and must be condemned				
7	Human trafficking is a prosperous business that should be encouraged				

8	Anti-trafficking laws in the country are not strict enough to combat human trafficking Government should assist victim to return home, rehabilitate, and train them				
9	Parents should be very careful of friends, family members they suspect to be involved in human trafficking				
10	Human trafficking should continue as it provide more money for the victims and the family members				
11	Whether the business continues, or not, it is not my business				
12	Anti-trafficking laws should be effectively implemented and traffickers should be severely sanctioned				
13	NGOs should also provide advocate, legal, medical and financial assistance to the victims				
14	Investigation of human trafficking cases as an organized crime is weak and milk in Nigeria				
15	Money earned from human trafficking contribute to the growth of our economy				