

**PERCEPTION OF TEACHERS TOWARDS HUMAN TRAFFICKING OF
FEMALE STUDENTS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN IKOPBA OHKA LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREA**

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CERTIFICATION

We, the undersigned certify that this project work was carried out by Mercy Itohan Imarhiagbontua with matriculation number EDU1702857 of the department of educational foundations, Faculty of Education, University of Benin, Benin City in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of B.Sc (ED) Degree in Educational foundation/English & Literature.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God Almighty for His love, guidance and protection throughout my stay in the University of Benin, Benin City, Edo State.

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My profound gratitude goes to God Almighty for his never ending love and his continuous support throughout my journey as an undergraduate.

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed at accessing the perception of teachers towards human trafficking of female students in secondary schools in Ikpoba Hill in Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo State to ascertain the view of teachers and provide information for policy response that could assist in tackling the problem of human trafficking among female students in the study area. Specifically, the following questions were raised and answered : What is the perception of teachers towards trafficking of female secondary school students in Ikpoba Hill? What is the nature and trend of female students trafficking in secondary school in the study area? What are the causes of human trafficking of female students in secondary school in the study area? What is the effect of trafficking on the education of female students in secondary school in the study area? What are the current ameliorating measures of female students trafficking in secondary school in the study area? The quantitative design using descriptive survey method was adopted for the study. From the target population, 200 teachers from selected secondary schools in the area of study were randomly chosen as samples for the study. The data collected with a structured questionnaire was analysed and the findings revealed that there is high incidence of trafficking of female students of secondary school in the study area, the students from poor and less privileged homes in the society are more vulnerable to trafficking because female students in the study area are mainly from poor background, broken homes, unemployment of parents and the need to better improve family standard of living. Recommendations were made based on findings.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background to the study

Globally, the issue of Human Trafficking has become a recurrent subject of debate with a frightening and alarming statistics especially in the third world countries such as Nigeria where it is highly rampant due to poverty, feminization of migration and poor governance. The intensity of the debate on human trafficking is on the increase due to the enormity of the challenge posed by the phenomenon coupled with the complexity and vulnerability of prospective victims that are exploited in many aspects; the victims most of whom are usually pre-teens, teenagers and mostly female are taken far away from their homelands to cities within their country or across national boundaries and exploited for optimum economic benefits (Eugene 2014). Scores of the victim of human trafficking are usually subjected to cheap labour such as domestic servants, hawkers, beggars, prostitutes or put into other forms of servitude akin to slavery.

According to a joint United Nations Children Fund-International Labour Organization (UNICEF-ILO) report published in March 2002, about eight million Nigerian Children are exploited for economic purposes through airports, scripts and forests on board trucks, public transport and other means (Tola 2008). In line with the report, the Italian authorities asserted that over 10,000 Nigerian prostitutes work in Italy and that many of them are victims of traffickers. In 2015, this was estimated to have sporadically increased to eighty million (80 million). The international Labour Organization (ILO) recently

estimated that over 12 million Nigerian children especially in Edo State are victims of the menace of human trafficking. Hence, this cumulative statistics makes human trafficking the third largest criminal activity in the world after arms and drug trafficking. Tola (2008) asserted that in the last twelve years, the phenomenon of human trafficking has considerably increased throughout the world, with the ever increasing gap between the developed and the developing countries coinciding with the collapse of the communist blocs. Every year, millions of individuals, mostly women and children are misled by deceit or forced to submit to servitude.

According to United Nations Palermo Protocol (2000) human trafficking is seen as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of threat or the use of force or other means of coercion, of abduction or fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability or 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. Exploitation in this context include at a minimum, prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practice similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. Thus, three main elements are at the core of this definition and they include: the actual act of trafficking including the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, associated acts such as the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of weakness or vulnerability and exploitation including at a minimum the exploitation for the prostitution (or other forms of sexual exploitation)

forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

This scourge that was referred to by the former Nigerian President, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo as the new slave trade, has recently intensified and acquired new, sophisticated and even changing dimension, making apprehension and prosecution of perpetrators a difficult and ever slippery task. Women and children have been described to be the most vulnerable to this scourge due to ignorance, greed, poverty and discrimination. The various consequences of this phenomenon is not only for the victims but also for their families and the nations as a whole, especially as women and little girls are involved in the risk of pregnancy, maternal mortality, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS (Tola 2008). Child prostitution and child labour deprive the children of the opportunity to pursue and achieve their full potentials, thereby depriving the nation of vital human resources for development. It also detracts our self esteem as a nation and devalues our pride and moral values.

Expectedly, there has been a continuous global outcry generated against this phenomenon which is informed by the obvious human degradation which accompanies the menace of human trafficking. Despite the increase in number of global initiatives, many to which Nigeria is a signatory to in the past in order to ensure that this challenge of human trafficking is addressed to the barest minimum, trafficking of minors and female secondary school students still persist with high migration rate being observed from African regions including Nigeria and the study area in specific towards Western

Europe in order to participate in the sexual services market. Fayomi (2009) opined that ninety five percent of the women who are trafficked from Nigeria come from Edo State in the South where traffickers have set up their network with the madams controlling their victims through the practice of juju (voodoo) which is carried out before they are trafficked out of Nigeria.

According to Eugene (2014) the factor predisposing female folks to being trafficked is the feminization of migration for income generation opportunities vis-a-vis increase the rate of poverty and inability to cope with exorbitant costs of education in schools which usually subject them to withdraw from schools; hence there is a high rate of illiteracy among women. He further asserted that the rate of female trafficking is attributable to lack of formal training and means to access other opportunities in better paying employment sectors of the economy. Consequently, female folks especially in our secondary schools have become prime target of recruiters involved in human trafficking for sexual exploitation. It is therefore against this backdrop that this study intends to access the perception of teachers towards human trafficking of female students in secondary schools in Ikpoba Hill in Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo State.

Statement of the Problem

Today, Human Trafficking is the fastest growing criminal industry in the world with the total annual trafficking in persons of not less than two hundred and fifty thousand persons which are mostly female (with 60% of the persons ranging from 12-18 years of age while 40% persons above 18 years are trafficked across the Nigerian borders yearly

especially from Edo State and the study area-Chrisantus,N.D & Fayomi 2009). From these statistics most of the trafficked persons are female teenagers of school age,therefore making the issue of global concern vis-a-vis frightening the reputation of the society.

Existing studies on Human Trafficking concentrated on the generality of the society without accessing the prevalence of trafficking among female students in secondary schools where we have concentration of teenagers that often fall victims of the tactics of the new slave ,masters. Also, the perception of teachers as the future builders have not been sufficiently explored in past studies. Therefore,the research on perception of teachers towards Human Trafficking among female students in secondary schools is rare. In that case, there is every need to study the perception ofn teachers towards Human Trafficking of female students in secondary schools in Ikpoba Hill in Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo State with a view to ascertain the view of teachers and providing information for policy response that could assist in tackling the problem of Human Trafficking among female students in the study area. This is because Eugene (2014) argued that about 80% of girls and women trafficked into Italy from Nigeria are from Edo State despite the disdain of the tradition of the ethnic group towards human trafficking.

Research Questions

The following Research questions were raised to guide the study:

1. What is the perception of teachers towards trafficking of female students in secondary school in Ikpoba Hill?

2. What is the nature and trend of female students trafficking in secondary school in Ikpoba Hill?
3. What are the causes of human trafficking of female students in secondary school in Ikpoba Hill?
4. What is the effect of human trafficking on education of female students in secondary school in Ikpoba Hill?
5. What are the current ameliorating measures of human trafficking of female students in secondary school in Ikpoba Hill?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to assess the perception of teachers towards Human Trafficking of female students in secondary schools in Ikpoba Hill in Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo State to ascertain the view of teachers and provide information for policy response that could assist in tackling the problem of human trafficking among youths in the study area.

Specifically, the objectives of the study is to:

1. Assess the perception of teachers on Human Trafficking of female students in secondary school in Ikpoba Hill.
2. Examine the nature and trend of female students trafficking in secondary school in Ikpoba Hill.
3. Examine the causes of trafficking of female students in secondary school in Ikpoba Hill.

4. Examine the effect of trafficking on the education of female students in secondary school in Ikpoba Hill.
5. Examine the current ameliorating measures of female students in secondary school in Ikpoba Hill.

Significance of the Study

This study will be of benefit to students, counsellors, teachers, the society and future researchers. The outcome of this study will provide information on the perception of teachers towards human trafficking of female students in secondary schools which will provide the basis for change in orientation and attitude. Similarly, the findings of the research work will go a long way in enhancing the extension of recommendations that can be employed by policy makers in providing lasting solutions to the menace of trafficking of female students at the secondary school level.

Furthermore, the study will help to generate new implementation strategies vis-a-vis attracting the interest of government, educational planners and other concerned agencies such as Ministry of Education and the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNICEF to understand the tactics used by traffickers to get victims and possible ways of bringing the prevalence of the incidence to the barest minimum. In addition, it is also the assumption of the researcher that scholars and researchers will find this work useful in providing literature for further studies while also significantly contributing to the body of knowledge.

Scope and Delimitation of the Study

This study is limited to Ikpoba Hill in Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo State. Content wise, this study intends to assess the perception of teachers towards human trafficking of female students in secondary schools in Ikpoba Hill in Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo State.

Finances might be a major constraint to this study as it is needed in order to ensure that this research work is comprehensive and adequate as such, huge financial commitment is required to conduct the research. Also the attitude of the respondents in responding to the questionnaire might pose a problem. Most times, respondents usually have a poor attitude towards responding to questionnaires but the researcher intends to convince the respondents to understand the need of this work for academic contribution.

Definition of Terms

The following terms are used in the study:

Perception: This is an idea, notion or way of conceiving something. In this context, this simply refers to the view of teachers on human trafficking.

Teacher: This is referred to as someone who teaches or instructs. That is one whose business or occupation is to instruct others known as students.

Trafficking: Movement of people along road and streets, of an aircraft in the sky, a transport business done by a railway, steamship line etc trading and commerce.

Human Trafficking: This is the illegal practice of procuring human beings for unpaid work in physically abusive settings and locations from which they are not allowed to leave.

Secondary School: This is a stage of education after primary education and before tertiary education.

Prostitution: This is the act in which a woman offers the use of her body for sexual intercourse to anyone who will pay for it.

Slavery: The act of being a slave or condition of being sold into country.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of related and relevant literatures on the perception of teachers towards human trafficking of female students in secondary schools. It is discussed under the following subheadings.

- Theoretical Framework
- Overview of Human Trafficking and it's trend in Nigeria
- Means of eradicating Human Trafficking in Nigeria
- Causes of Human Trafficking
- Factors that motivate Human Trafficking in Nigeria
- Effects of Human Trafficking in Nigeria
- Empirical Review of Literature
- Summary of Reviewed Literature

Theoretical Framework

This study is hinged on the Strain Theory propounded by Robert K. Merton in 1938. This theory states that society puts pressure on individuals to achieve socially accepted goals although they lack the means. This leads to strain which may lead individuals to commit crimes like selling drugs or becoming involved in prostitution as a means to gain financial freedom. He argued that society can encourage deviance to a large degree. Robert Merton believed that socially accepted goals put pressure on people to conform. His theory was developed largely due to the social and economic circumstances occurring

in the United States during the early 1900s. Robert Merton's Strain Theory stems from a fundamental question that he posed on why the rates of deviance were so different among different societies. He thought that there could be deviance where there is a difference between what defines success and the proper means to achieve said goals. He found that the United States is a prime example of high level of deviance because of the high social value of achieving success, primarily monetary, but there are contradictions to the means for acquiring such success. Employees who have a college education are respected but the robber barons who stole for their money were also admired, which demonstrates that success is viewed as more important than the actual means to achieve success.

In addition, he saw how minority groups had a harder time acquiring a good education and if they could, they had a harder time acquiring a respectable living; yet the same high standard for success is enforced on everyone regardless of if they had the means to satisfy such standards. These contributions led him to develop the strain theory because of society's high relevance towards achieving "success." Individuals are forced to work within the system or become members of deviant subcultures in order to achieve socially prescribed goals. Merton's belief became the theory known as Strain Theory. Merton added that when individuals are faced with a gap between their goals (usually monetary) and their current status, strain occurs. According to him strain could be:

Structural: This refers to the processes at the societal level which filter down and affect how the individual perceives his or her needs, i.e. if particular social structures are

inherently inadequate or there is inadequate regulation, this may change the individuals perceptions as to means and opportunities.

Individual: This refers to the frictions and pains experienced by an individual as he or she looks for ways to satisfy his or her needs, i.e. if the goals of a society become significant to an individual, actually achieving them may become more important than the means adopted.

Overview of Human Trafficking and it's trend in Nigeria

According to Keefer (2006) human trafficking is ranked the world's third largest crime in recent times with Nigeria contributing significantly to the phenomenon. Eugene (2014) opined that this reprehensible menace of human trafficking in Nigeria would have remained hidden and uninhibited despite general concern if not for the intervention of the office of the wife of the Vice President of Nigeria with the collaboration of the wife of the Edo State Governor in 1999. The suffering and indignity meted out to trafficked victims in the process of transporting them and at the various destinations, especially those abroad has become a huge embarrassment to Nigeria's integrity as a nation with responsibility to safeguard the interest of its nationals. The various forms of manifestation of these indignities are prostitution, child labour and under aged domestic services. Human trafficking is a global demand driven business with a huge market for cheap labour and commercial sex. It involves exploiting vulnerable people like needy women, children and young men with offers or promises of employment and better life abroad (Eugene 2014).

Human trafficking is diverse in nature both internal and external in the context. Internal trafficking of women and children is not a new phenomenon as it has been going on with the trafficking of people from rural communities to major cities such as Lagos, Abuja, Kano, Kaduna, Calabar, Warri and Port Harcourt predominately for exploitative domestic work, scavenging, begging and prostitution (Tola 2008). The incidence is a little more precarious in Lagos as it is the commercial nerve centre of Nigeria with a surging population of about 9.1 million. Nigeria has been described as a country of origin, transit and destination for human trafficking and African countries like Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Cameroon, Gabon, Benin Republic, Libya, Algeria and Morocco are some of the destination points for trafficked Nigerians; while countries like Belgium, Spain, Germany, United Kingdom are the destination points in Europe. The trend for Nigerian women and girls trafficked to Europe is to be used as domestic servants, whereas in Italy, prostitution is the main work that they usually end up doing. Venezuela in South America is a recent addition to the destination points while Saudi Arabia is the destination point in the Middle East. Nigeria has road links with Niger republic and it provides the route to North Africa, the Middle East and Europe. Most of the trafficked persons are deceived into believing that their destination would be Europe but most of them end up in some African countries like Benin Republic or other countries other than Europe.

An escapee narrated her ordeal in the traffickers den. According to her story, the twenty year old victim who is a senior secondary school student in Edo State before she

was trafficked said she escaped from Burkina Faso with the help of a Burkinabe after one month of prostitution. She also stated that her male trafficker resided in Benin City Edo State. She had been made to believe that she would be taken to Europe but she ended up in Burkina Faso. She was deceived by a friend's brother's promise of a job in Europe and she also mentioned that the trafficking ring uses the Saki Route in Oyo state to cross girls into Burkina Faso and Mali. She revealed that most girls are below fourteen and they are beaten and starved to subdue them into doing the biddings of their madams and she also alleged that the illicit trade thrived with the connivance of some security agents (News Agency of Nigeria 2007).

The Northern part of Nigeria has not attracted enough attention as Edo, Cross Rivers, Delta, Ebonyi and other states from the South leading to the erroneous assumption that human trafficking is more prevalent in the south of Nigeria. However from March 2002 to April 2004 alone, the Saudi Arabia authorities deported nine thousand,nine hundred and fifty women and one thousand,two hundred and thirty one underage and unaccompanied children. Investigations revealed that majority of the women deported from Saudi Arabia are from Kano, Borno, Adamawa, Yobe, Nassarawa, Plateau, Niger, Kebbi, Kwara, Sokoto, Zamfara, Jigawa, Gombe, Bauchi and Taraba states. Theses records debunk the erroneous impression that human trafficking for prostitution does not occur in the Northern part of Nigeria.

Means of Eradicating Human Trafficking in Nigeria

In stemming the rising tide in human trafficking in Nigeria, the government has set up machineries and embarked on legislations while aligning with international protocols as both preventive and deterrant measures. In 2001, it ratified the United Nations Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons especially women and children and also passed a national law in 2003- Trafficking in Person (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act 2003. Through this act, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) was established. However, much still needs to be done as the problem still persists because it is a covert activity and thus the extent to which it occurs remains unknown. Non-governmental organizations like Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF) has also been involved in the prosecution of traffickers, prosecution of victims, rehabilitation, retraining and counseling of repatriated trafficked people and their activities have received worldwide support as well as local recognition for their contribution towards curbing the menace.

Causes of Human Trafficking

Human trafficking in Nigeria is attributed to an array of factors including poverty, deteriorating living conditions, persistent unemployment, conflicts, human deprivation as well as hopelessness which all fosters the environment for human trafficking to flourish in the country (Salah 2004). A lot of research has been carried out on this issue and reasons for the thriving of this inglorious trade. Some of the causes are: insatiable lust

for money, materialism and discrimination (particularly against women, children and minorities) violence, general insecurity, internal displacement as a result of ethnic/religious crises, low level of education, particularly among women that have greatly reduced the capacity of women in the formal labour sector, making them to seek another means of sustenance and forcing them into the hands of traffickers (Tola 2008).

The causes of trafficking could be attributed to heavily devalued naira, illiteracy (see HDR, 1996, “the gender index ranked Nigerian women as ill educated), lack of right attitude to women in African traditional social relation and the denial by Government of effective citizenship for women and children in the fall of legal and constituent guarantees, the traditional culture which treats women as second class citizens, instructional lapses such as inadequate political commitments, infrastructure, vocational and economic opportunities and the demand for cheap labour at the informal sector among many others” (Oluseyi 2002, Tola 2008).

The push and pull factors of trafficking as identified in a three day report of the West African Workshop on Human Trafficking in 2003 are as follows; poverty, catastrophes, armed conflict, violation of human rights, lack of legitimate government as seen in Somalia, Sudan etc. Other traditional harmful practices such as children being used by religious leaders for labour and domestic work, child marriages and forced marriages, abusive apprenticeships of children, multiple marriages particularly involving women, trading young daughters for payment of family debt, sending daughters to work to

support the family, potential criminal persecution, social exclusion like the Osu Caste System in the Eastern part of Nigeria.

Fundamentally, deepening rural poverty forces poor families to give up their children to traffickers under the pretext of providing them the opportunity to secure good jobs and better lives (Dottridge 2002). Poverty, lack of access to education, unemployment, family disintegration as a result of death or divorce and neglected orphaned children make young people vulnerable to traffickers (ILO 2003, Moore 1994).

The first evidence of unemployment did not come from statistical data but from reports about the appearance of people in various towns who obviously had no jobs. They came in increasing numbers and lived in shanty towns in desperation and poverty. Street children who are beggars simply work on the streets and are without families or homes are increasing in numbers in major African cities like Addis Ababa, Dakar, Lagos and Nairobi (Moore 1994). In Senegal, some of these children are forced by religious teachers to beg for food and money in the streets. Their lifestyle makes them vulnerable to exploitation from adults and they are easily drawn into prostitution, drugs, alcohol and crime (Aderinto 2003). As the products of famine, armed conflicts, rural-urban migration, unemployment, poverty and broken families, street children are highly vulnerable to traffickers. Prostitution is often a common way for boys and girls on the streets to make money thereby making them susceptible to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) especially HIV/AIDS. For example, in Nairobi such girls may be selling sexual services during the day and return to their community at night (Moore 1994). Girls are particularly

vulnerable to sexual violence and exploitation, for instance, some young girls from Benin who work across the border in Nigeria such as Ghana, children in north eastern Cote d'Ivoire are sexually abused by older members of the host families.

It is alleged that some of the children are sold by their parents or contracted to agents for work in exchange for cash. The dramatic changes in Africa's economic fortunes have undermined the abilities of families to meet the basic needs of its members and because they are driven by desperation, some of them fall prey to traffickers' rackets in desperate search for survival. Irregular migration as well as trafficking in young boys and girls was stimulated and intensified by worsening youth unemployment, rapidly deteriorating socio-political and economic conditions and poverty. Most of these youths risk everything to fight their way to rich countries with the assistance of traffickers and bogus agencies in search of the illusory green pastures. This traumatic development reflects the depth of the deterioration of African countries' economies and poverty (ILO 2003).

Many parents interviewed in a study in Togo had never been to school but were in polygamous unions and had many children (Human Rights Watch 2003). In such traditional settings parents often prefer to send girls into domestic service and use the income to finance the education of boys. In an African cultural setting, children are regarded as economic assets, and from around age 6, they are gradually integrated into the family's productive process where they perform various services. In a subsistence economy, labour is a critical production asset and children are enlisted into the family labour pool, a situation dubbed as child labour in literature. Despite acceding to the

various conventions designed to eliminate child labour, the practice is widespread in Africa as a result of generalized poverty and economic crisis. In many cases, the assistance that children provide which are child care, herding, fetching of water, fuel or wood releases the adults, especially women, to undertake more urgent and major tasks. Thus in seasons when extra hands are needed, families see no contradiction in withdrawing girls from school so that they can help because all children are considered a family resource at all times (Adepoju 1997).

Investment in family members is made based on who is perceived to be the one to most likely bring the highest returns. In most cases, this boosts the biased family investment in education to favour boys. Moreover, domestic work for children not enrolled in school or who have dropped out is an integral part of family upbringing strategies and survival mechanisms. Poor parents especially in rural areas facing difficult resource constraints enlist their children in domestic work, hoping thereby to diversify family income (Veil 1998). But in the process, fostered children and domestic workers who are mostly young girls may be unable to learn a trade or attend school even when they want to because of the exploitative heavy work schedule. The inability of parents to pay the fees for their wards education is exploited by traffickers who lure young girls with offers of education and employment opportunities elsewhere.

In Togo for instance, child trafficking begins with a private arrangement between an intermediary and a family member with promises for education, employment, or apprenticeship only to be turned to exploitative domestic workers. Sometimes parents

have to pay the intermediary to help their children find work, in a number of cases parents accept money from the trafficker.

Factors that Motivate Human Trafficking in Nigeria

Although Nigeria has enormous natural and human resources, corruption takes a serious toll on the country's economy (Eugene 2014). Nigeria has been rated one of the poorest countries in the world and so widespread poverty abounds even in the midst of abundant resources. Thus, poverty has been identified as the principal driving force behind this trade and the most visible cause of the vulnerability of trafficking in Nigeria. An ILO/OPEC report found out that forty percent of Nigeria's street children and hawkers are trafficked persons (ILO Report 2000), these are children who are from poor and deplorable backgrounds and so due to lack of opportunity at home they get trafficked with or without their consent. In some communities in Nigeria, the wealthy are accorded honour and respect without bothering to find out the source of their wealth and this is another reason why people engage in all sorts of vices to acquire wealth as they also want to be respected in the society. The society stratifies people into groups of the 'haves' and the 'have not' and some people out of the desperation to belong to a better social class or at least come out of poverty.

In Edo state from where the contemporary trend in human trafficking started, it is alleged that business transactions existed between the natives and Italians when the Nigerian economy was more robust. These Nigerians visited Italy to buy shoes, gold,

clothings to sell in Nigeria, however when sex business became more lucrative in Italy coupled with worsening economic situations in Nigeria, the women shifted to sex business and involved their relations in it and with time involved more people as the business began to boom. This explains why until date, over eighty percent of trafficked persons for prostitution to Europe especially Italy come from Edo state. However, poverty alone cannot explain the trend in Nigeria because it is not the poorest country in West Africa and Africa as a whole. Due to the high rate of poverty, many Nigerians of school age are not in school because they cannot afford it, thus those with minimal education and who lack the skills required to secure good jobs often fall easy prey to traffickers who deceive them with tales of good jobs in cities in case of internal trafficking and greener pastures abroad for trafficking across borders.

The issues of poverty and unemployment were not felt much in the traditional, communal and extended family setting in Nigeria because people watched out for one another and it was common to see a wealthy person take on the responsibility of catering for some members of the extended family at least to meet their basic needs. However with social change as a result of rapid urbanisation, education, globalisation and harsh economic conditions there has been a decline in traditional and cultural values. It is now common for people to want to solve the problems of their immediate or nuclear families without consideration for the larger family, thus rapid organisation led to an alteration of the extended family and community forms of solidarity.

Furthermore, there is a collapse of the protective environment as a result of the laxity of security agents in discharging their duties. Negligence on their part accounts for why most of the trafficked victims pass through immigration with fake visas which are undetected at the point they are checked. Negligence of duty may be attributed to poor salary for the security agents or to corruption as some victims claimed that some security agents connived with the traffickers who let them pass security checkpoints at the airports or land borders unchecked (NAN Report 2007). Again, the road and sea links or boundaries of Nigeria with her neighbouring countries are extensive and are difficult and expensive to patrol effectively. As a result of this, citizens from other African countries who have intra-state conflicts in their countries of origin use this porosity to flee across international borders to enter into the country as refugees and some of them end up doing menial jobs in Nigeria or fall prey to the traffickers. No doubt the political and economic situations in various African countries contribute to rendering African people vulnerable to human traffickers (Agbu 2003).

The motivation for human trafficking in Nigeria is multifaceted and poverty though identified as the major cause cannot fully explain it. As said earlier, unemployment, ignorance, illiteracy, collapse of the protective environment and the decline in cultural and traditional values are contributory factors. However, the worst form of motivation for human trafficking is greed and quest for quick wealth on the part of the trafficker who goes to any extent to deceive the victims. They are the ones who flaunt their lifestyle of unexplained wealth and use it to prey on victims' ignorance and misery.

Effects of Human Trafficking in Nigeria

Human trafficking have numerous effects and it will be discussed in this piece. In the first place, it usually deprives the country of its human resources because though the majority of the people being trafficked are semi-literate or illiterate, some literate and talented people are also trafficked out. Putting it plainly, talent and human resources are pushed out of Africa mostly by domestic conditions. The result is a self-perpetuating cycle in which mass poverty and underdevelopment feeds crime and violence that in turn leads to even greater poverty. Significant financial resources are gained from it as there has been a tremendous rise in trafficking from Nigeria to Europe since the late 1990s. Much of the profits flow to other illicit activities and are laundered and the trade thrives not only because of prevalence of poverty but also because of highly paid facilitators in the west (EU Report 2005).

Eugene (2014) noted that organised criminal groups which traffic women in Nigeria have multifaceted crime portfolios of which the trading women is one part of their criminal profile. Using female recruiters who conclude contracts with girls and manipulate voodoo traditions, they are able to force compliance through psychological as well as physical pressure. The physical pressure also manifests in various significant human rights violations as children are abandoned in recipient countries (in the case of trans border trafficking) and women pressured to work in the most physically dangerous conditions at the lowest end of the prostitution markets usually as streetwalkers and are exposed to the elements with physical violence against them being common, they are also

exposed to the threat of HIV/AIDS which is also a major security threat. Upon arrival at their destinations, victims are placed in conditions controlled by traffickers while they are exploited to earn illicit revenues. They also prey on victims' fear that authorities in the foreign country will prosecute or deport them if they ask for help(ILO Doc 1996).

Human trafficking remains a great threat to our economic development, advancement and human capital. It saps the very potential of our nation by frustrating the aspiration of our young girls. The future of so many young people especially women has been frustrated, dreams shattered, destinies delayed and potentials caged because of the triumph of human trafficking (Ismaila Mosimabale Ibrahim & Ivy Iyore Omoregbe)

Empirical Review of Literature

Evelyn and Chukwuka (2017) examined human trafficking: Commercial sexual exploitation and forced domestic labour in African literature. It was noted that just like social occurrence such as human sacrifice and slavery enhanced retardation of progress in Africa in the past, trafficking is another social occurrence addressed in contemporary African literature that impedes progress and tarnishes the image of the victims. Human trafficking is rampant in Africans and some part of the world in this 21st century. Hence they examine how these exploited and depressed trafficked girls that have lost their self esteem can still live fulfilled lives if government agencies and nongovernmental organisations come to their rescue.

Tola (2008) combating trafficking in person: a case study of Nigeria. He asserted that in the last twelve years, the phenomenon of human trafficking has considerably increased

throughout the world with the ever increasing gap between the developed and the developing countries coinciding with the collapse of the communist blocs. Every year, millions of individuals, mostly women and children, are misled by deceit or forced to submit to servitude.

Jones (2012) assessed human trafficking: the perceptions of students towards the underground sex trafficking network. It was asserted that the overall outcome of study shows that without controlling for race/ethnicity, most students were in agreement in regards to their knowledge and perception of human trafficking. Also, the responses indicate a consistency with the literature review. However, as chapter 4 suggests, while controlling for race/ethnicity there are some differences in the way that white and non-white students responded.

Omorodion (2009) vulnerability of Nigerian secondary school to human sex trafficking in Nigeria using semi-structured questionnaire. The study shows that in-school adolescents are vulnerable to sex trafficking due to poverty (77.2%); unemployment (68.4%); illiteracy (56.1%) and low social status (44.5%). Students in co-educational schools showed higher knowledge and awareness of the serious health consequences of trafficking.

Oyeleke (2012) evaluated students' perception of the relative causes of human trafficking in Nigeria. It was observed that human trafficking has become a social menace in our society and it has gone beyond a local problem but has assumed a status of global threat and lay credence to the saying that all crimes have international implications and

consequences. He therefore suggested provision of scholarship for girl child as well as employment skills integration in secondary schools while meting punishment on perpetrator of human trafficking.

Dauda and Muhammad (2016) examined the trends of child trafficking situation in Nigeria and a way forward. The study asserted that the phenomenon of ‘Baby Factory’ has become very common in some parts of the country, leading to young girls being mobilised into the trafficking cycle and giving birth to children for sale in black markets. It was further stressed that there are numerous health implications associated with trafficking and these includes physical, mental or sexual consequences. Hence, the article outlines existing legislations, barriers and ways of controlling the menace.

Fayemi (2019) examined women, poverty and trafficking: a contextual exposition of the Nigerian situation with interest on systemic connections between poverty and trafficking especially with regards to women’s trafficking in Nigeria. It explores the gender dimensions of poverty to unravel the extent to which poverty as a factor actually drives this incidence. The study argues about the issue of violation and non implementation of women’s right to the feminization of poverty that forms the basis for women’s active involvement in human trafficking especially with regards to sex.

Eugene (2014) assessed the incidence of female trafficking and prostitution in Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo State. It observed that even though the people are aware of the negative impacts of trafficking and prostitution, the prevalence of the menace is still high and the reasons for the high prevalence range from joblessness to

search for greener pasture overseas. Similarly, Osezua (2016) examined gender issues in human trafficking in Edo State Nigeria. It was revealed that the presence of classical patriarchy as shown in high prevalence of polygyny, male child preference, inheritance and succession systems, highly controlled female sexuality, segregated and unequal access to critical economic resources have continued to heighten the inequality within the social structure in favour of the male child. It is therefore concluded that efforts targeted towards eradicating existing gender inequality in the region can potentially mitigate the convoluted challenges posed by high human trafficking incidencies in the region.

David (2015) investigated the influence of child trafficking on personality and academic adjustment among junior secondary school students in Edo state. It was asserted that differences exist between victims and non-victims of child trafficking in their personality psychological stress, personality depression and academic adjustment. Victims of child trafficking have higher psychological stress than non-victims. It is recommended among others that victims and non-victims of child trafficking should be sensitised on the effects of child trafficking on personality and academic adjustment of school children.

Summary of Reviewed Literature

Based on the literature reviewed, assessing teacher's perception on secondary school female students trafficking is essential. It has been asserted that the female are more vulnerable to the prey of the traffickers and it was further opined that the dilemma of human trafficking especially of female secondary school students has become a thing of

concern and that this situation has not only posed a great challenge to just students or their parents but also to the national reputation and global space. It has further been stressed that Africa's human trafficking and smuggling map is complicated and dynamic involving diverse origins within and outside the region. This study is hinged on Strain theory propounded by Robert K. Merton in 1938 and this is based on the fact that society puts pressure on individuals to achieve socially accepted goals though they lack the means. This leads to strain which may lead individuals to commit crimes like selling drugs or becoming involved in prostitution as a means to gain financial freedom. The study further looks into the overview of human trafficking and its trends in Nigeria. Generally, studies assert that human trafficking is ranked the world's third largest crime in the recent time with Nigeria contributing significantly to the phenomenon. The literature similarly looks at the root causes of human traffic, factors that motivate it and the general effect on the larger society.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the method and procedure used in carrying out the study and it is discussed under the following headings:

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

Research Design

Survey research design is adopted for the study. The design is appropriate because sample representatives were used for the study.

Population of the Study

The population for the study comprises nine hundred and twenty seven (927) teachers drawn across approved secondary schools (public and private) in Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo State Nigeria. These categories of persons are believed to be in the best position to provide answers to the subject matter of human trafficking of female students in secondary school in the study area.

Sample and Sampling Techniques

The sample size consists of one hundred and eighty five (185) teachers randomly selected from ten (10) different secondary schools in Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo State. The sample was selected using multi-stage sampling techniques. First and foremost, the schools in the study area were stratified based on the number of existing schools in the area using stratified sampling techniques. Subsequently, a systematic sampling technique was used in selecting the schools where the questionnaire was administered while simple random technique was used in selecting the teachers for the questionnaire administration.

Research Instrument

The research instrument is a questionnaire designed by the researcher. It is divided into two (2) sections: section A contains particulars of the respondents (demographic data) such as location, name of school, age, gender, marital status and year of teaching experience, while section B contains twenty one (21) items. The questions contained in the questionnaire revolve around the research questions raised in chapter one of this study and the response obtained from the respondent will help to validate the research questions.

Validity of the Instrument

In order to ascertain the validity of the instrument, the questionnaire designed by the researcher would be given to the supervisor and the lecturers in the Department of Educational Foundations (DEF) to scrutinise and for necessary corrections to ensure

content as well as face validity. Corrections made on the draft would be incorporated in the final draft.

Reliability of the Instrument

The reliability of the instrument is established using split-half technique. The data would be correlated using Spearman's Brown Correction Formulae. 0.68 reliability value was obtained.

Method of Data Collection

The questionnaire will be administered personally by the researcher to the respondent that was randomly selected from the sample students. The respondent would be assured of confidentiality and urged to answer the questions honestly to the best of their knowledge. Instructions would be given to the respondent on how to fill the questionnaire and the questionnaire would be collected the same day to avoid incidence of loss.

Method of Data Analysis

The data collected is properly organised and tabulated. The response is statistically analysed by the use of a simple percentage.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF RESULT AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The purpose of this chapter is to report, illustrate and discuss the result of the research. It involves the presentation and analysis of the data generated in the course of the research. This analysis was made using frequency count and simple percentage and the presentation and analysis were also made in line with the research questions raised in chapter one. The results of this finding are also discussed.

SECTION A: Demographic Data for the Students

Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	111	55.5
Female	89	44.5
TOTAL	200	100

As presented in the table above, 111 respondents 55.5% of the total sampled respondents (teachers) in the selected schools in the study area are male while 89 respondents representing 44.5% of the teachers are female which implies that the sampled male teachers are roughly more than the female counterpart.

Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Less than 20 years	-	-
21-30 years	38	19
31-40 years	96	48
41 and above	66	33
TOTAL	200	100

The table above shows the age of the sampled respondents in the study area. 38 respondents representing 19% of the sampled teachers fall between the age bracket of 21-30 years, 48% fall between the age group of 31-40 years while 33% of the respondents fall between the age group of 41 and above years. From the above analysis, the majority of the sampled respondents are between the age group of 31-40 years of age.

Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Married	155	77.5
Divorced	31	15.5
Seperated	02	1
Widowed	12	6
TOTAL	200	100

As shown in the table above, 155 respondents accounting for 77.5% of the total respondents are married, 31 respondents accounting for 15.5% are divorced, 2

respondents accounting for 1% are separated while 12 respondents accounting for 6% are widowed.

Educational Qualification of the Respondents

Qualifications	Frequency	Percentage (%)
SSCE	-	-
NCE	96	48
OND/HND	05	2.5
BSC	85	42.5
Others (TC, GRADE 11)	14	7
TOTAL	200	100

The table above shows the educational qualifications of the sampled respondents. 96 respondents representing 48% of the total sampled respondents possess NCE as their educational qualification, 05 respondents representing 2.5% of the respondents possess OND/HND, 85 respondents representing 42.5% possess BSC while other qualifications such as TC, GRADE 11 account for 7% which is 14 respondents. From the analysis, NCE and BSC holders constitute the highest percent of the teachers in the sampled secondary schools in the study area.

Year of Work Experience of the Respondents

Work experience (years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Below 5 years	11	5.5
6-10 years	52	26
11-15 years	66	33
16 years and above	71	35.5
TOTAL	200	100

The above table shows the year of work experience as teachers in the sampled secondary schools. 11 respondents representing 5.5% of the respondents affirm that they have below 5 years work experience. 52 respondents representing 26% have between 6-10 years work experience, 66 respondents representing 33% have between 11-15 years work experience while 71 respondents representing 35.5 have 16 years and above work experience. This shows that the sampled respondents have a better chance of offering adequate and banking answers to the research questions.

SECTION B

Research Question One: TABLE 1: What is the perception of teachers towards trafficking of female students in secondary school in Ikpoba Okha?

S/N	ITEMS	YES	Partially Yes	Partially NO	NO
1.	Have you heard about human trafficking before?	156 (78%)	41 (20.5%)	3 (1.5%)	0 (0%)
2.	Have any student (s) in your school been trafficked in the past?	27 (13.5%)	111 (55.5%)	11 (5.5%)	51 (25.5%)
3.	Can one say that female trafficking of students in secondary schools is common in Ikpoba Okha?	107 (53.5%)	57 (28.5%)	15 (7.5%)	21 (10.5%)
4.	Female students trafficking is a way out of poverty and joblessness	12 (6%)	34 (17%)	71 (35.5%)	83 (41.5%)
5.	The female students are trafficked mostly for sex trafficking	131 (65.5%)	22 (11%)	32 (16%)	15 (7.5%)

Percentages in parentheses

The above table shows the response of the respondents on the perception of teachers towards trafficking of female students in secondary school in Ikpoba Okha. As regards whether they have heard about human trafficking before, 156 respondents representing 78% affirm with 'yes'. 41 respondents representing 20.5% answered with 'partially yes' which means they might have heard but didn't pay much attention to it. 3 respondents representing 1.5% answered with 'partially no' while nobody which is 0 respondent responded with 'no'. Seeking the opinion of the respondents on whether any student (s)

in their school have been trafficked in the past, 27 of the respondents standing for 13.5% said 'yes', 111 of the respondents representing 55.5% answered with 'partially yes', 11 respondents representing 5.5% responded with 'partially no' while 51 respondents representing 25.5% said 'no'. As regards female trafficking of students in secondary schools being common in Ikpoba Okha, 107 respondents representing 53.5% affirm that 'yes' stating that female trafficking of students is common in secondary schools in Ikpoba Okha. 57 respondents representing 28.5% answered with 'partially yes', 15 respondents representing 7.5% answered with 'partially no' while 21 respondents representing 10.5% affirm with 'no'. The study similarly seek the opinion of respondents on the perception of female students trafficking being a way out of poverty and joblessness, 12 respondents representing 6% affirmed 'yes', 34 respondents representing 17% said 'partially yes', 71 respondents representing 35.5% noted 'partially no' while 83 respondents representing 41.5% asserted that 'no' stating that it is not a way out of poverty and joblessness. In the same vein, responding to the question that says female students are trafficked mostly for sex, 131 respondents representing 65.5% affirmed that 'yes' that female students are mostly trafficked for sex, 22 respondents representing 11% said 'partially yes', 32 respondent representing 16% of the total respondents said 'partially no' while 15 respondents representing 7.5% noted 'no'.

TABLE 2: What is the nature and trend of female students trafficking in secondary school in the study area?

S/N	Items	Yes	Partially yes	Partially no	No
6.	Is one segment of the school more pronounced to trafficking than the other?	34 (17%)	18 (9%)	66 (33%)	82 (41%)
7.	Is the rate of female students trafficking increasing in the study area?	133 (66.5%)	47 (23.5%)	16 (8%)	04 (2%)

Percentages in parentheses

From table 2 above, it is seen that out of the 200 respondents, 34 representing 17% said yes to the question that one segment of the school is more pronounced to trafficking than the other, 18 respondents representing 9% answered with ‘partially yes’, 66 respondents representing 33% asserted that ‘partially no’ while 82 respondents representing 41% said ‘no’. Also in the response to the question that the rate of female trafficking is at in the study area, 133 respondents representing 66.5% out of the 200 respondents said ‘yes’, 47 respondents representing 23.5% affirmed that ‘partially yes’, 16 respondents representing 8% said ‘partially no’ while 04 respondents representing 2% answered ‘no’ stating that trafficking is not at an increasing rate in the study area.

TABLE 3: What are the causes of human trafficking of female students in secondary school in the study area?

S/N	Items	Yes	Partially yes	Partially no	No
8.	Are students from poor and less privileged homes of the society more vulnerable to trafficking?	123 (61.5%)	56 (28%)	11 (5.5%)	10 (5%)
9.	Are female students from broken homes more vulnerable to human trafficking?	156 (78%)	17 (8.5%)	26 (13%)	01 (0.5%)
10.	Do you think poor educational background of the parents is responsible for female students trafficking?	129 (64.5%)	39 (19.5%)	21 (10.5%)	11 (5.5%)
11.	Is unemployment and underemployment of parents responsible for female students trafficking?	142 (71%)	33 (16.5%)	12 (6%)	13 (6.5%)
12.	Is way out joblessness a motivating factor of human trafficking of female students in secondary school in the study area?	112 (56%)	56 (28%)	03 (1.5%)	29 (14.5%)
13.	Do you think a quick way to make money also motivates human trafficking of female students in secondary school in the study area?	134 (67%)	15 (7.5%)	27 (13.5%)	24 (12%)
14.	Did the need to boost standard of living enhance the involvement of female students in trafficking?	156 (78%)	33 (16.5%)	05 (2.5%)	06 (3%)

The table above addresses issues on the causes of human trafficking of female students in secondary school in the study area. It is seen that out of the 200 respondents, 123

respondents representing 61.5% of the total respondents responded with 'yes', 56 representing 28% noted that 'partially yes', 11 representing 5.5% said 'partially no', while 5% noted 'no'.

Respondents respond on whether female students from broken homes being more vulnerable to human trafficking, 156 respondents representing 78% affirmed with 'yes', 17 respondents representing 8% assert that 'partially yes', 26 respondents representing 13% said 'partially no', while 1 respondent representing 0.5% noted 'no'. As regards the opinion of the respondents on poor educational background of the parents being responsible for female trafficking, 129 respondents representing 64.5% of the total respondents said 'yes', 39 respondents representing 19.5% of the respondents said 'partially yes', 21 respondents representing 10.5% said 'partially no', while 11 respondents representing 5.5% asserted 'no'. Responding to question eleven on the questionnaire, 142 respondents representing 71% of the respondents said 'yes' that unemployment and under-employment of parents is responsible for female students trafficking, 33 respondents representing 16.5% said 'partially yes', 12 respondents representing 6% said 'partially no' while 13 respondents representing 6.5% said 'no'. 134 respondents representing 67% of the respondents out of the 200 said 'yes' stating that way out of joblessness is a motivating factor of human trafficking of female students in secondary school in the study area, 56 respondents representing 28% said 'partially yes', 3 respondents representing 1.5% said 'partially no' while 29 respondents representing 14.5% said 'no' to the assertion. Responding to the question of whether

thinking of quick way to make money also motivates human trafficking of female secondary school students in the study area, 134 respondents representing 67% of the total respondents noted that ‘yes’, it is a motivating factor, 15 respondents representing 7.5% noted that ‘partially yes’, 27 respondents representing 13.5% said ‘partially no’, while 24 respondents representing 12% said ‘no’.

As regards whether the need to boost standard of living enhanced involvement of female students in trafficking, 156 respondents representing 78% said ‘yes’, 33 respondents representing 16.5% said ‘partially yes’, 5 respondents representing 2.5% said ‘partially no’ while 6 respondents representing 3% said ‘no’.

Table 4: What is the effect of trafficking on education of female students in secondary school in the study area.

S/N	Items	Yes	Partially yes	Partially no	No
15.	Does trafficking of female students in secondary school in the study area have effect on education	161 (80.5%)	23 (11.5%)	14 (7%)	2 (1%)
16.	Trafficking of female students has effect on their mental health	121 (60.5%)	43 (21.5%)	17 (8.5%)	19 (9.5%)
17.	Trafficking of female students has effects relating to physical trauma	101 (50.5%)	22 (11%)	16 (8%)	61 (30.5%)
18.	Trafficking of female students has effects relating to lack of independence of living skills and ostracism	186 (93%)	14 (7%)		

The research question four looks at the effect of trafficking on education of female students in secondary schools in the study area. As regards whether there is effect of trafficking on education of female students in secondary schools in the study area 161 respondents representing 80.5% of the respondents said 'yes', 23 respondents representing 11.5% of the respondents said 'partially yes', 14 respondents representing 7% said 'partially no', while 2 respondents representing 1% said 'no'. Responding on trafficking of female students has effect on their mental health, 121 respondents representing 60.5% of the respondents noted that 'yes', it has effect on mental health, 43 respondents representing 21.5% said 'partially yes', 17 respondents representing 8.5% said 'partially no', while 19 respondents representing 9.5% said 'no'. 101 respondents representing 50.5% affirmed that trafficking of female students has effects relating to physical trauma, this they assert by saying 'yes', 22 respondents representing 11% of the respondents said 'partially yes', 16 respondents representing 8% said partially 'no', while 61 respondents representing 30.5% assert that 'no'. From the analysis, it is clear that most of the respondents affirmed the fact that trafficking has an effect on physical trauma. Trafficking of female students has effects relating to lack of independence of living skills and ostracism as 186 respondents representing 93% of the respondents said 'yes' while 14 respondents representing 7% of the respondents said 'partially yes'.

TABLE 5: What are the current ameliorating measures of female students trafficking in secondary school in the study area.

S/N	Items	Yes	Partially yes	Partially no	No
19.	Laws that impose high punishment on traffickers will help reduce secondary school students trafficking in the study area?	171 (85.5%)	19 (9.5%)	7 (3.5%)	3 (1.5%)
20.	Awareness campaign/sensitization, education of youths and creation of jobs has been a good measure in reducing trafficking of female students in secondary schools.	111 (55.5%)	36 (18%)	20 (10%)	33 (16.5%)
21.	Provision of job opportunities by the government and private sector can solve the challenges of trafficking of female students in secondary school in the study area?	143 (71.5%)	26 (13%)	28 (14%)	3 (1.5%)
22.	Rehabilitation of victims and accepting them in the society and public enlightenment and seminars on negative effects of trafficking is effective in addressing female students trafficking?	161 (80.5%)	22 (11%)	13 (6.5%)	4 (2%)

Research question five is presented in table 5, which addresses the current ameliorating measures of female students trafficking in secondary school in the study area. From table 5 above, it is seen that out of the 200 respondents, 171 respondents representing 85.5% said ‘yes’, that imposition of high punishment on traffickers will help reduce sexual trafficking, 19 respondents representing 9.5% of the respondents said ‘partially yes’, 7

respondents representing 3.5% said 'partially no', while the remaining 3 respondents representing 1.5% of the respondents disagreed with this by saying 'no'. Again, 111 respondents representing 55.5% of the respondents believed that Awareness, campaign/sensitization, education of youths and creation of jobs has been a good measure in reducing trafficking of female students in secondary schools. 36 respondents representing 18% 'partially agreed', 20 respondents representing 10% said 'partially no' while 33 respondents representing 16.5% said 'no'. Similarly, 143 respondents representing 71.5% of the respondent believed that provision of job opportunities by government as well as private sector can solve the challenges of trafficking of female students in secondary school in the study area, 26 respondents representing 13% said 'partially yes', 28 respondents representing 14% noted that 'partially no', while the remaining 3 respondents representing 1.5% affirmed that 'no'. Responding to question twenty-two on the questionnaire, 161 respondents representing 80.5% of the respondents believed that rehabilitation of victims and accepting them in the society and proper enlightenment and seminars on negative effects of trafficking is effective in addressing female students trafficking, 22 respondents representing 11% said 'partially yes', 13 respondents representing 6.5% of the respondents said 'partially no' while the remaining 4 respondents representing 2% of the respondents disagreed with this.

Discussion of findings

The collection and analysis of data generated in the study designed to determine perception of teachers towards human trafficking of female students in secondary schools

in Ikpoba Hill in Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo State with a view to ascertain the view of teachers and providing information for policy response that could assist in tackling the problem of human trafficking among female students in the study area.

The analysis of research question one reveals that (78%) of the teachers have heard about human trafficking before. Meaning that human trafficking is not new to them as they assert to be familiar with the concept.

The results of research question two shows that the rate of female students trafficking is increasing in the study area, 66,5% out of the 200 respondents affirmed this fact. This is in line with the findings of Eugene (2014) that asserts that the prevalence of the menace is still high.

The results of research question three shows that poor background, broken homes, unemployment and under-employment of parents and the need to better improve family standard of living are major factors that make female students in secondary schools to be tricked into trafficking. This is in agreement that Selah (2004) who reported that a variety of factors, including deepening poverty, deteriorating living conditions, persistent unemployment, conflicts, human deprivation and hopelessness fostered the environment for human trafficking to flourish in the region. Studies also revealed that though there are some rehabilitation and orientation centres in the study area, many are not utilising it due to fear of stigmatisation and rejection in the neighbourhood or for lack of awareness. This

is evident on respondent's responses to issues pertaining to issues bothering on level of awareness campaign.

Research question four analysed the effect of trafficking on education of female students in secondary school in the study area, 80.5% of the respondents affirmed that trafficking has an effect on education of female students in secondary schools in the area. Similarly, they stressed on the effect on mental health, physical trauma and independence.

Results of research question five shows the current ameliorating measures of female students trafficking in secondary school in the study area are. The suggestions reads thus, that imposition of high punishment on traffickers will help reduce sexual trafficking, awareness campaign/senitization, education of youths and creation of jobs has been a good measure in reducing trafficking of female students in secondary schools, the respondents believed that provision of jobs opportunities by government as well as private sector can solve the challenges of trafficking of female students in secondary school in the study area as well as rehabilitation of victims and accepting in the society and public enlightenment and seminars on negative effects of trafficking is effective in addressing female students trafficking.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with summary, conclusion and recommendations.

Summary

The study was conducted to determine the perception of teachers towards human trafficking of female students in secondary schools in Ikpoba Hill in Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo State. In conducting the study, the following research questions were raised.

- What is the perception of teachers towards trafficking of female students in secondary school in Ikpoba-Okha?
- What is the nature and trend of female students trafficking in secondary school in the study area?
- What are the causes of human trafficking of female students in secondary school in the study area?
- What is the effect of trafficking on the education of female students in secondary schools in the study area?
- What are the current ameliorating measures of female students trafficking in secondary school in the study area?

From these research questions, a 22 item structured questionnaire was developed which served as the main instrument for the study. The study was conducted using 20 teachers across selected schools in Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo State and the

data generated in the course of the study were analysed using arithmetic mean and percentages. The following are the findings of the study:

- There is a high incidence of trafficking of female secondary school students in the study area.
- The study revealed that the students from poor and less privileged homes in the society are more vulnerable to trafficking in the study area.
- Reasons for trafficking of female secondary school students in the study area are mainly poor background, broken homes, unemployment and underemployment of the parents and the need to better improve family standard of living.
- There is scanty local literature dealing with the concept of female students in secondary school in the study area and those that know about it either get their information from international sources or were told verbally.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusions are made:

The menace of trafficking of female students in secondary school though prevalent in the study area, majority of the students and residents are not aware of the tricks used by the traffickers to take them overseas. This little level of awareness among the students and populace may be ascribed to the relatively few local literature and public awareness campaigns on the subject in the study area.

Poor background, broken homes, unemployment and underemployment of parents and the need to better improve family standard of living are major factors that make female

students in secondary schools to be trafficking even though the parents may or may not be aware of the negative impact it has on their children's lives and the society at large. There are reorientation and rehabilitation centres through which victims and non victims of trafficking alike can be educated on how to live positively and these identified reorientation and rehabilitation centres when appropriately utilised will bring about adequate awareness of trafficking and bring its prevalence to a barest minimum.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are made:

- Government and private sector alike should create more job opportunities in the study area so that the people can be gainfully employed.
- Entrepreneurship should be encouraged in the study area especially a “catch them young initiative” in order to create room for early and young innovators among secondary school female students vis-a-vis increasing the number of potential employers of labour in future.
- Favourable conditions for showcasing the innovation and entrepreneurial prowess of secondary school students should be made available.
- Government should come up with laws that impose high punishment on traffickers of secondary school female students to discourage people from indulging in it.
- Government and NGOs should empower females from secondary school level.

- Functional and effective counselling units should be established across secondary schools to educate students in danger of being trafficked.
- There should be a massive enlightenment campaign in the form of lectures, symposia and conferences on the subject of female students trafficking in secondary schools to enrich the knowledge of the populace about the concept.

Suggestions for Further Study

Based on the outcome of this study, the following are recommended for further research:

- Research should be carried out on this same topic in other higher academic institutions of learning and cities in Nigeria and beyond.
- Research should be carried out on the level of students' awareness on the implications of being trafficked abroad.
- Also, research should be conducted to ascertain the socio-economic impact on national future manpower propensity.

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APPENDIX
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION,
FALCULTY OF EDUCATION,
UNIVERSITY OF BENIN
BENIN CITY, EDO STATE, NIGERIA.

**RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE ON ASSESSMENT OF THE PERCEPTION OF
TEACHERS TOWARDS HUMAN TRAFFICKING OF FEMALE STUDENTS IN
SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN IKPOBA HILL IN IKPOBA-OKHA LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREA OF EDO STATE, NIGERIA.**

Dear sir/madam,

This questionnaire is designed to assess the perc eption of teachers towards human trafficking of feamle students in Secondary Schools in Ikpoba Hill in Ikpoba-Okha Local Government Area of Edo State, Nigeria in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Science in Educational Foundation. The information needed for this research work is strictly for academic purpose. All information provided shall be handled with maximum confidentiality. Please tick appropriately.

Thank you

(Researcher)

SECTION A

PERSONAL DATA OF THE RESPONDENTS

Location: (Local Government Area) -----

Ward: -----

Name of School/Area: -----

Gender of the Respondent: Male () Female ()

Age of Respondent: less than -20yrs () 21-30yrs () 31-40 yrs () 41 and above
()

Marital Status: single () Married () Separated () Widow ()

Educational Qualification: SSCE () NCE () ON/HND () BSC () Others specify:-----

Years of Working Experience: Below 5yrs () 6 -10 yrs () 11 -15yrs () 16yrs above ()

Section B:

The following grading system shall apply, **Yes, Partially Yes, Partially No and No No**

	ITEMS	YES	Partially Yes	Partially No	NO
1.	Have you heard about human trafficking before?				
2.	Have any student (s) in your School been trafficked in the past?				
3.	Can one say that female trafficking of Students in Secondary Schools is coomon in Ikpoba Okha?				
4.	Is one segment of the school more pronounced to trafficking than others?				
5.	The rate of female students trafficking is at increase in the study area?				
6.	Are students from poor and less privileged of the society more vulnerable to trafficking?				
7.	Are female students from broken homes more vulnerable to human trafficking?				

8.	Do you think poor educational background of the parents is responsible for female students trafficking?				
9.	Unemployment and under-employment of parents is responsible for female students trafficking?				
10.	Female students trafficking is a way out of poverty and joblessness?				
11.	The female students are trafficked mostly for sex trafficking?				
12.	Way out of joblessness a motivating factor of human trafficking of female students in secondary schools in the study area?				
13.	Do you think quick way to make money also motivates human trafficking of female students in secondary schools in the study area?				
14.	The need to boost standard of living enhanced involvement in female students in trafficking?				
15.	Does trafficking of female students in secondary schools in the study area have effect on education?				
16.	Trafficking of female students has effects on their mental health, physical trauma, lack of independent living skills and ostracism?				

17.	Laws that impose high punishment on traffickers will help reduce secondary school students trafficking in the study area?				
18.	Awareness campaign/sensitization, education of youths and creation of jobs has been a good measure in reducing trafficking of female students in Secondary Schools?				
19.	Provision of jobs opportunities by government and private can solve the challenges of trafficking of female students in secondary school in the study area?				
20.	Rehabilitation of victims and accepting them in the society and public enlightenment and seminars on negative effects of trafficking is effective in addressing female students trafficking?				