PERCEPTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND PARENTS IN EDO STATE ON FACTORS INFLUENCING WOMEN TRAFFICKING: IMPLICATION FOR CURRICULUM REVIEW

BY

OKOJIE, MONDAY UIJIAKHIEN

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND CURRICULUM

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY ZARIA,

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BY

OKOJIE, MONDAY UIJIAKHIEN BEd SOCIAL STUDIES (ABU 1997)
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AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY ZARIA,
NIGERIA.

FEBRUARY, 2014.

DECLARATION

I declare that the work in the thesis entitled "PERCEPTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND PARENTS IN EDO STATE ON FACTORS INFLUENCING WOMEN TRAFFICKING: IMPLICATION FOR CURRICULUM REVIEW" has been carried out by me in the Department of Educational Foundations and Curriculum. The information derived from the literature has been duly acknowledged in the text and a list of references provided. No part of this thesis was previously presented for another degree or diploma at this or any other Institution.

OKOJIE, MONDAY UIJIAKHIEN

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NAME OF STUDENT SIGNATURE DATE

CERTIFICATION

This theses entitled "PERCEPTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND PARENTS IN EDO STATE ON FACTORS INFLUENCING WOMEN TRAFFICKING: IMPLICATION FOR CURRICULUM REVIEW" by OKOJIE, MONDAY UIJIAKHIEN meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Education in Curriculum and Instruction of Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

Dr. (Mrs) H. O. Yusuf		
Chairman, Supervisory Committee	**Signature**	**Date**
Dr. A. Guga		
Member, Supervisory Committee	**Signature**	**Date**
Dr. B. Maina		
Head of Department	**Signature**	**Date**
Prof. A. A. Joshua		
Dean, School of postgraduate Studies	**Signature**	**Date**

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May God bless you all.

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to God Almighty for His divine intervention and protection throughout the programme. May His name alone be glorified. It is also dedicated to my children, Oseluesele, Ighobose and Ejioseye. Finally, it is dedicated to my wife Mrs Okojie, Chika Ebere for her encouragement.

ABSTRACT

This study was set to investigate the 'Perception of University Students and Parents in Edo State on Factors Influencing Women Trafficking: Implication for Curriculum Review'. The researcher employed the survey research method. The population of the study comprised of two universities, 500 students and 500 parents. The simple random sampling technique was used to select 100 students and 100 parents. The respondents were 100 students and 100 parents. A 30 – item questionnaire was constructed and used in collecting the needed information from the respondents. Mean score was used to answer the research questions and the chi – square (χ^2) of independence was used to test the corresponding hypotheses. The analysis of data collected for the research led to the following findings (among others): that victims were subjected to oaths and debt bondage; victims were mainly recruited by family members and acquaintances, and travelled of their own free will, but claimed that they were deceived about the nature of their jobs in Italy; most victims' parents are engaged in low-income occupation; most of the victims came from autocratic family background; people have become more willing to engage in previously condemned forms of sexuality because religious exercises now has less control on individuals; customs and traditions forbid prostitution in Edo State but women still go in for it because of the financial gains involved. Based on the findings, the researcher strongly recommended (among others): that federal government policy on women trafficking must be depoliticized; there should be an enabling law that would authorize the confistication of assets acquired from trafficking to deter traffickers; Edo State Government should set up more skill acquisition centres where the youth can acquire various occupational skills; government should set up effective rehabilitation centres, identify some NGOs and draw up a programme for rehabilitation of victims after they have left the rehabilitation centre; and the curriculum should be reviewed to reflect skill acquisition.

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ABREVIATIONS

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AWEG: African Women Empowerment Guild

CBO: Community Based Organisation

CEDAW: Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

GPI: Girls Power Initiative

ILO: International Labour Organisation

IOM: International Organisation for Migration

NAPTIP: National Agency for Prostitution of Traffic in Persons

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation

NIS: Nigeria Immigration Service

STDs: Sexually Transmitted Diseases

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

WHARC: Women's Health and Action Research Centre

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Curriculum: Curriculum consists of all the means of instruction used by the school to provide opportunities for student learning experiences leading to desired learning outcome.

Curriculum Review: This means to reverse or modify an existing curriculum with the hope of providing a better programme.

International Trafficking: International trafficking in persons is illegal transfer of persons from one state to another.

Madams: Madams are the final employer of the victims.

Madam's Boy: Madam's boy runs errands for the madams.

Oath-taking: This is the major way through which traffickers control their Nigerian victim.

Pimp: Pimp is a man who earns money by finding customers for prostitutes.

Prostitution: Prostitution is illegal sex work done by the prostitutes.

Prostitute: Prostitute is a woman who is paid to have sex with people.

Restriction of Movement: Victims who are confined to their rooms or compounds.

Sexual Exploitation: Sexual exploitation includes exploitation of prostitution and pornography.

Sexual Violence: They are victims hired out for sexual exploitation by recruiters to earn money while they are stranded in camps.

Sponsor: Sponsor owns the victims.

Trafficking in Women: Trafficking in women mainly consists of the movement of people from one country to another for sexual exploitation.

Traffickers: Traffickers are persons who buy and sell things illegally.

Victims: Victims are women recruited into prostitution.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The people of Edo State, Nigeria, consist of a group of historically related people who trace their origins or ancestry to the Benin Kingdom. The inhabitants of the kingdom of Benin were also known as Edo people. The names Edo and Benin can be used interchangeably. Edo is better used in vernacular speech, while Benin is used in English. Both names thus represent the land and people of Benin. The people of Edo State can be divided into five (5) main ethnic groups distinct from each other in certain linguistics, social and some cultural features. These are Benin or the Edo proper, Esan, Etsako, Owan and Akoko Edo (Justice and Home, 2010).

Edo State has a lot of economical potential. Unfortunately, most of the youth are no longer interested in farming activities. They prefer wage employment. Since its creation, Edo State has been experiencing economic hardship as a result of implementation of macroeconomic policies adopted by the Federal Government since 1982. Economic stabilization policies adopted since 1982 and especially the Structural Adjustment Programme adopted in 1986 have had depressing effects on employment, incomes, and the standard of living. The Structural Adjustment Programme with its restrictive financial policies, retrenchment of public sector workers and a freeze on wage increases, have had very harsh impacts on the State. Successive waves of retrenchment in the State public service, failure to pay retirement benefits, and irregular payment of salaries, have all raised the incidence of poverty in the State. The high incidence of poverty and absence of jobs have contributed to the large number of Edo State citizens, male and female, leaving the State for foreign countries in search of better economic prospects. It has also

led to increased criminal activities and forced young girls into domestic and international prostitution (Abogunrin, 2009).

All the victims unanimously claimed that the main reason why they and other youths with similar experiences travelled abroad was because there was no money forthcoming for them, and no jobs were available. Even when some got jobs, the income from such jobs were not sufficient, some could not get suitable jobs nor had sufficient money for higher education, hence the desire to travel outside the country to seek greener pastures. Since other youths like them had travelled abroad and were relatively doing well, they too wanted to leave the country. Other reasons were: low level of education of girls; large family size; polygamy; poverty, and lack of good moral upbringing of children nowadays (Clement, 2009).

The victims of human trafficking are deceived and exploited in different ways by human traffickers within Nigeria, along the routes as well as when they arrive in Italy (James, 2007). The beginning of exploitation of victims starts with deception about the conditions of work when they arrive in Italy. Majority of the Law Enforcement Agents agreed that recruiters lie to victims and their relations about what victims would experience during the trip and after their arrival in the destination country. The most common types of deception (lies) are deception about: nature of work; conditions of work; living conditions in destination country; method of travel; and immigration rules in destination countries. The victims are also deceived through purported videocassette recordings from friends and relations in destination countries, describing life as being very promising in these countries and inviting them to come and join them (Darling, Kallen & Van Duensan (2004).

Trafficking for prostitution is now so ingrained in Edo State, especially in Benin City and its immediate environs, that it is estimated that virtually every Benin family has one member or the

other involved in trafficking either as a victim, sponsor, madam or trafficker (Oladipupo, 2003). Many families pride themselves on having their daughter, wife, sister, or other relation in Italy, Spain or the Netherlands, pointing to houses, cars, boreholes and other material things acquired with the money sent by their daughters. This is especially noticed in obituary announcements where all surviving children are in European countries (Oronsaye & Odiase, 2004).

The research is concerned about the large numbers of girls from Edo State who are victims of trafficking in minors and young women for sexual exploitation abroad is a source of embarrassment to the State. The researcher however, opined that women trafficking in Edo State will be minimized if human trafficking is built and emphasized in the curriculum of primary, secondary and tertiary schools in Edo State.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Trafficking in minors and young women is a special phenomenon that is spreading across every region around the world. Generally, people are trafficked from developing to developed countries in search of better opportunities. Increased female migration is partly due to the feminisation 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. Their aim was to go abroad to suffer for a few months; earn huge amounts of money and return home to help the family. However, the reality was often different.

About 80% of girls and women trafficked into Italy from Nigeria are from Edo State (Loconto, 2008). This is curious because traditionally this ethnic group does not encourage prostitution. Girls and women trafficked from Nigeria are often made to undergo some rites in order not to reveal the identity of their traffickers and madams to the Police and to pay their “debts” without creating problems. There is insufficient information on the traffickers and their *modus operandi*

on which operational guidelines for a national strategy can be based. In addition, social workers and Law Enforcement officers are not adequately trained, and victim – witness protection schemes are non – existent or have not been implemented. Absence of efficient mechanisms to support local communities in prevention activities, and for the reintegration of trafficked minors and young women, results in increased vulnerability of individuals. These issues are the concerns of the research.

In the light of this, the study is set to find out the "Perception of University Students and Parents in Edo State on Factors Influencing Women Trafficking; and the implication of this for Curriculum Review".

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This research is aimed at:

(i) assessing students (female & male) and parents perceptions of social factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of gender.

(ii) assessing students and parents opinions on the extent to which financial factors can influence women trafficking in Edo State on the account of age.

(iii) assessing students and parents perceptions of the extent to which psychological factors can influence women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental social status.

(iv) finding out parents and students perceptions of the extent to which religious factors can influence women trafficking in Edo State on the account of religious affiliation.

(v) assessing students and parents perceptions of the extent to which cultural factors can influence women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental control.

1.4 Research Questions

The research questions of this study are as follows:

(i) How do students (male and female) and parents perceive social factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of gender?

(ii) How do students and parents perceive financial factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of age?

(iii) How do students and parents perceive psychological factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental social status?

(iv) How do students and parents perceive religious factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of religious affiliation?

(v) How do students and parents perceive cultural factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental control?

1.5 Hypotheses

Based on the research questions raised on the problem of this study, the following null hypotheses were formulated.

(i) There is no significant difference between students and parents in their perception of social factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of gender.

(ii) There is no significant difference between students and parents in their perception of financial factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of age.

(iii) There is no significant difference between students and parents in their perception of psychological factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental social status.

(iv) There is no significant difference between students and parents in their perception of religious factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of religious affiliation.

(v) There is no significant difference between students and parents in their perception of cultural factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental control.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study is important because it gives some insight into the factors that influence women trafficking in Edo State. The findings of this study will enable the curriculum planners to include and emphasize women trafficking at all levels of educational institutions in Edo State. The curriculum can also be reviewed to address job creation and entrepreneurship studies. Government politicking about women trafficking in Nigeria should be made a reality. The study will also help the government to beef up effective campaigns against women trafficking in Nigeria. The government can also see the need to grant free education to women at all levels of education in Nigeria. The government can create more job opportunities for women in Nigeria. The government should ensure that victims are properly rehabilitated and the rehabilitation centres well equipped. The research will assist the government to see the reasons why counselling services should be rendered to both victims and parents. It will give the signs to the government to stop prostitution within the country. It will also encourage the government to give cheap capital to the victim to set up their businesses after rehabilitation centres if they wish to go

into self - employment. The research will help the religion and community leaders to see their duties and responsibilities to the society. It will encourage the government to set up additional skill acquisition centres. It also assists the teachers to teach the students the consequences of women trafficking to the victims and the general public. It is of benefits to the policy makers because they need to contribute their quota in alleviating women trafficking in Nigeria and Edo State in particular. It further enhances good international relationship between Nigeria and other countries.

1.7 Assumptions of the Study

It is assumed that:

1) the age of the girls influences women trafficking in Edo State;
2) sex influences women trafficking in Edo State;
3) religious affiliation influences women trafficking in Edo State;
4) parental status influences women trafficking in Edo State;
5) parental control influences women trafficking in Edo State;
6) entrepreneurship education can reduce unemployment in Edo State;
7) poverty will be alleviated when the curriculum is reviewed to address job creation in Edo State.

1.8 Scope of the Study

The researcher investigates "Perception of University Students and Parents in Edo State on Factors Influencing Women Trafficking and explores implication for Curriculum Review". The research is carried out in Edo State. The researcher used final year students of University of Benin & Ambrose Alli University and parents as the respondents. The researcher limited the scope of the study to final year students because the students are the same age bracket (young

adults) and are likely to be vulnerable to risk taking behaviours like prostitution and should be able to perceive factors that can influence women trafficking. Parents are also involved because of their influence on their children to take into women trafficking in Edo State.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviewed the related literature and thus covered the theoretical framework, definition of concepts related to the problem, as well as an extensive review of available literature on the subject of the research in order to see how the findings of past researchers affected the course of the present research.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The functionalist theory formed the basis or theoretical framework of the research. Functionalist perspectives think of society as a living organism in which each part of the organism contributes to its survival (Schaefer, 2005). This view is the functionalist perspective, which emphasizes the way that parts of a society are structured to maintain its stability.

Talcott Parsons (1902-1979), A Harvard University Sociologist, was a key figure in the development of functionalist theory. He saw any society as a vast network of connected parts, each of which helps to maintain the system as a whole. He added that, the functionalist theory holds that inequality is a benefit to society as a whole because the promise of greater rewards motivates people to take risks, pursue difficult goals, challenge existing ideas, innovate and explore. The functionalist approach holds that if an aspect of social life does not contribute to a society's stability or survival – if does not serve some identifiably useful function or promote value consensus among members of a society – it will not be passed on from one generation to the next.

Let's examine prostitution as an example of the functionalist perspective. Why is it that a practice so widely condemned continues to display such persistence and vitality? Functionalists

suggest that prostitution satisfies needs of patrons that may not be readily met through more socially acceptable forms such as courtship or marriage. The "buyer" receives sex without any responsibility for procreation or sentimental attachment; at the same time, the "seller" makes a living through this exchange. Such an examination leads us to conclude that prostitution does perform certain functions that society seems to need. However, this is not to suggest that prostitution is a desirable or legitimate form of social behaviour.

The rewards associated with women trafficking motivate women to take risks. The risks associated with women trafficking are greater than the benefits. Some women travel by road and sea while few by air. The women are raped and abused. They have no right because some of them are sold into slavery. They also experience a lot of stress on the way. It may take them about three to six months to get to their destinations if possible at all. Some of them get impregnated which makes them to face more risk because they are no longer useful to the traffickers. They may be forced to undertake abortion. No hospitals to take care of the sick. The risks are good as well as the benefits.

The women pursue difficult goals. Their ultimate goal is to make money to solve the financial predicaments in their families. Few of them actualize these goals while more of them do not. Many of them do not get to their destinations. Most of them die of HIV/AIDS and naturally while some are shot by security agents. From all indications, the goals are difficult to achieve.

These women also challenge existing ideas of the communities. Prostitution is not acceptable by the culture of Edo State. It is a taboo in the State. Any woman caught in the act is made to appease the gods of the land. This attitude which is not acceptable in the society is almost becoming legalized by some people as a result of greed.

The aspect of social life does not contribute to a society's stability or survival. It does not serve some identifiably useful function or promote value consensus among members of the society. Women trafficking should not be passed on from one generation to the next.

2.3 Definitions

The kidnapping, recruitment and transport of women and girls for sexual and other forms of slavery dates back thousands of years. It was not until the turn of the twentieth century that this activity has been recognized as "trafficking", and the issue entered into the forefront of international discussions. The term trafficking has several definitions. The international definition of "trafficking" as found in Article 3 of the *Supplementary Protocol of the Palermo Convention* is:

(a) Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of 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. Exploitation shall include as a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the remover of organs.

(b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used.

(c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article.

Trafficking is a multi-dimensional problem. Foundation of Women's Forum (2009) recognised the following approaches to addressing the problems:

A moral problem: This approach sees trafficking in women and prostitution as an evil that should be controlled. Actions against trafficking using this approach aim at controlling and punishing the parties involved. This places women in prostitution at risk of punishment instead of regarding them as victims.

A criminal problem: The criminal approach aims at introducing heavier punishments, improving international police cooperation and other measures which will lead to more effective prosecution of offenders. The interests of the women are subordinated to those of prosecution.

A migration problem: This approach views trafficking as a problem of illegal migration. Actions here are aimed at keeping women at home, stricter border controls etc. The interest of the State is to keep out undesirable aliens.

A human rights problem: Treating trafficking in women as a human rights problem can be looked at in two ways. Firstly, forced prostitution is seen as a violation of the human rights of women and should be abolished. The other aspect is that prostitution as such does not violate the rights of women, but the conditions women in prostitution live under, such as deceit, debt bondage, blackmail and deprivation of freedom of movement, violate their human rights.

A public order problem: This approach views trafficking in women and prostitution as a public order issue or a public health issue. Solutions are to increase control by, for example, introducing medical examination.

A labour issue problem: Trafficking in women is seen as the result of poor legal and social position of women in most societies: as women, as workers, and as migrants. The solution is to improve labour opportunities and working conditions, pensions, sate benefits, etc, to women in prostitution.

Trafficking of women and girls is thus seen as inextrically linked with violence against women and women's human rights (Stephenson & Schneider, 2002). It is addressed in the *Beijing Platform for Action under Strategic Objective D3:* "Eliminating trafficking in women and assist victims of violence due to prostitution and trafficking". The platform called on Governments to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors, that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialised sex, in other to eliminate trafficking in women and girls.

2.4 Origins of Trafficking in Women from Nigeria to Italy.

This problem of prostitution started as far back as the late 1970s when Nigerian business women travelled to Italy for business. After some years, some companies began to give them credit facilities and when these women could no longer repay such money, they offered themselves in return (Horatius, 2011). When they discovered that so much money could be made from such act, they began to bring in young girls who could do the business for them. Aghatise (2009) and some experts trace the beginning of trafficking in Nigerian women and girls for prostitution in Italy to the second half of the 1980s as a result of economic depression in Nigeria and the adoption of the Structural Adjustment Programme. The resulting economic deprivations forced many Nigerians to leave the country in search of better economic opportunities in Europe, Saudi Arabia, the United States, and other countries. This marked the beginning or escalation of the brain drain and women trafficking out of Nigeria. Persistent unemployment among the youth

and rising poverty led to the young desiring to go out of the country in search of greener pastures. It also marked the beginning of trafficking in women and minors and escalation of illegal migration out of the country. While the well-educated Nigerians usually found it easier to obtain visas and work permits, this was not the case with the less educated youth, male and female.

Women trafficking is an extended prostitution across the borders of the country. Trafficking of women for prostitution as one of the social profile facing Nigeria has been given attention by the press. For instance, the Punch of Wednesday, August 30, 2000, reported an interview conducted by Horatins Egua with the Nigerian Ambassador to Italy, Chief Jack Okpoye.

According to Okpoye:

> *this problem of prostitution started as far back as the late 1970s when Nigerian businesswomen travelled to Italy for business. After some years, some companies began to give them credit facilities and when these women could no longer repay such money, they offered themselves in return. When they discovered that so much money could be made from such act, they began to bring in young girls who could do the business for them. That is how the whole thing started... (p. 19)*

Also, Daina, a victim reported in the Development Magazine, Issue 37, 2007, saying:

> *the man made me put on some 'special clothes' and make-up. He drove me to a flat where I started work straight away. I don't know how many men had sex with me that day but it was the longest day of my life. I could not believe that this was happening to me. I lived like this for seven months, working six days a week from 1.00 p.m. until 5.00 a.m. I had sex with six or seven men a day. Unsafe sex was more expensive. I became pregnant and was forced to have an abortion (p. 12).*

In addition, a report by Olowolobi in the Tell Magazine, No. 27 of July 5, 2000 traced the origin of women trafficking to the early 1980s. The reporter stated that the recent deportation of 74 Nigerian sex slaves, mostly from Edo State brings into focus the decade old booming enterprise

of international prostitution. He went further and claimed that until the recent repatriation, stories about Edo girls working as prostitutes in Italy and in other foreign countries had been widely and frequently acclaimed. And for non-residents of the state, such stories had been treated as fairy tales, until one of the deported "Italos" was quoted as saying:

> *what is the big deal about prostitution, why are you people shouting at us? My family was poor, I was hungry and I went to Italy. Now, I have built a house, bought cars for my parents and I pay my brother's school fees. I'm not a thief, she declared... (p.14).*

Olowolabi stated that for those in the ancient city of Benin, the migration to Italy of their women for commercial sex enterprises is a decade old reality. He stated that out of the 74 Nigerian deported recently, 65 are indigenes of Edo State, 2 from Imo State, 2 from Anambra, 2 from Delta, one from Enugu, one from Cross Rivers and one from Osun.

2.5 Volume of Trafficking of Women from Nigeria

Like in other countries, only very limited data on the volume of trafficking of women is available in Nigeria. Lack of data has been explained as being a result of the underground and illegal nature of trafficking; lack of anti – trafficking legislation in many countries; the reluctance of victims to report their experiences to the authorities; and the lack of Government priority given to data collection and research (Loconto, 2008). According to the former Italian Ambassador to Nigeria, over the last two decades, there has been an upsurge in the volume of human trafficking from Nigeria to European countries, including Italy (Germano, 2011). The Nigerian Embassy in Rome estimates that Italy is the main destination for women and girls trafficked to Europe from Nigeria. Some estimates are there were about 10,000 Nigerian prostitutes in Italy (Germano, 2011). According to another estimate, about 50,000 Nigerian girls engaged in the sex trade have been stranded in the streets of Europe and Asia, with most of them coming from Nigeria's

southern states, Edo, Delta and Lagos. These figures exclude thousands of others in other countries (Loconto, 2008).

Several other reviews also suggest that immigrants from Nigeria make up the largest percentage of foreign prostitutions in Italy, and the population is still growing. Many of them teens, now make up the largest percentage of illegally trafficked sex workers in Italy (Faris, 2010). Turin is reported to be one of the main destinations of Nigerian victims of sex trafficking in Italy (Luda, 2009). It is difficult for women without documents to find work, but it is not difficult for foreign women to find work as prostitutes. It is believed that many of the trafficked women now know they are going to work as prostitutes, but they do not know that they will be severely constrained, hit, beaten or even killed, and that they will not be able to send money to their families (Faris, 2010). Estimates also showed that in the early 1990s the number of foreign women murdered each year, mainly Nigerian and Albanians, accounted for 6% of all murders, the figure had risen to 23% by 2000. The report also stated that the wife of the former Edo State Governor, Mrs. Eki Igbinedion, announced that about 116 Nigerian prostitutes were killed in Italy between 1994 and 1998 (Loconto, 2008).

In general, the numbers of repatriated persons have been on the increase, reflecting a similar trend in the number of trafficked women or illegal immigrants, or a greater desire by the authorities of destination countries to repatriate victims to their countries of origin.

2.6 Destination, Transit and Source Countries

A common misconception is that trafficking only occurs in poor countries. But every country in the world is involved in the underground, lucrative system. A “source country” is a country from which people are trafficked. Usually, these countries are destitute and may have been further weakened by war, corruption, natural disasters or climate. Some sources countries are Nepal,

Thailand, China, Nigeria, Albania, Bulgaria, Guatemala, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, but there are many more (ILO, 2010). A "transit country", like Mexico, Morocco or Israel, is temporary stop on trafficked victims' journey to the country where they will be enslaved. A "destination country" is where trafficked persons end up. These countries are generally affluent, since they must have citizens with enough disposable income to "buy" the traffickers' "products". Japan, India, much of Western Europe, and the United States are all destination countries (ILO, 2010).

2.7 Trafficking Routes into Italy

There are three main exit points for victims being trafficked out of Nigeria. These are Lagos, Calabar and Katsina. Victims of trafficking from Edo/Delta State use Lagos and Katsina State as exit points. The Katsina route is exclusively for victims travelling by land while those travelling by air and by land use the Lagos exit points. The main trafficking routes to Italy mentioned by victims and Law Enforcement agencies (Police, Interpol, and Immigration) are as follows:

1) **By air:** Travelling by air involved various routes as follows:
    - Direct flight from Lagos to Italy.
    - Lagos – France.
    - Lagos – London.
    - Lagos – Accra (by road and air).
    - Lagos – The Netherlands – Italy.
    - Lagos – any Schengen country.
2) **By land/sea:** This involved several options as routes changed depending on how safe it was considered to use certain routes. The options here were:
    - Lagos – Togo – Morocco – Spain.

- Lagos – Togo – Libya.
- Lagos – Togo – Morocco – Spain – France.
- Lagos – Togo – Burkina Faso – Morocco – Spain.
- Lagos – Togo – Burkina Faso – Mali.
- Lagos/Benin City – Katsina/Borno – Chad/Niger.
- Lagos – Togo – Burkina Faso – Mali – Algeria.
- Lagos – Mali – Algeria – Morocco.
- Nigeria – Benin Republic – Guinea Conakry.

A few went through South Africa and the Middle East, while some also travelled from Kano to Sudan to Europe and the Middle East. Going by land, involved travelling many days in the Sahara Desert in tightly packed jeeps with up to 20 or more victims (male and female) to safe houses along the way. The drivers of the jeeps are usually Arabs who taunted them along the way when they complained about the hazards of the journey. The victims crossed from Morocco to Spain by sea in small boats carrying up to 20 or more persons. Crossings are done at night to avoid Spanish maritime patrol boats. Several victims have drowned as their boats capsized while trying to avoid patrol boats.

2.8 Experiences in Transit Countries and Along the Routes

Except for those victims who travelled by air, victims who travelled by road and sea faced a lot of hazards, which include:

- **Unknown duration of journey:** The duration of the journeys by road, especially through the Sahara Desert could take from 2 to 8 months, depending on the estimated ease of using some transit points to Italy. Sometimes, victims waited for about two months at

transit camps to prepare new documents for the victims, or to wait until it is safe to continue the journey.

- **Restriction of movement:** At transit camps, victims' movement are restricted, especially in Muslim countries where women's movement is restricted. Victims are usually confined to their rooms or compounds. Sometimes, they are moved from one residence to another, especially during raids by Law Enforcement agencies.
- **Sexual violence:** Some victims are hired out for sexual exploitation by recruiters to earn money while they are stranded in camps. Some victims ended up getting pregnant before arriving to Italy. The victims are also made to engage in sexual acts with multiple partners which are filmed (pornography).
- **Risks:** Victims are exposed to various dangers along the route, especially through the Sahara desert. They suffered from hunger, thirst and sandstorms on the desert. Sometimes, victims walked for days in the desert. Several victims died in the desert, their bodies are mainly covered with sand and the journey continued. Victims are also at risk of drowning when they crossed from Morocco by sea at night in overcrowded boats.
- **Repatriation before arrival in Italy:** Some victims never arrived in Italy their original destination. Some ended being up being stranded in West African countries, while others were repatriated from transit countries such as Benin Republic, Togo, Libya, and Spain several months after leaving home. Several victims are also arrested, along with their traffickers, at various border posts by Nigerian Immigration Officers.
- **Repatriation at the airport:** Some victims are repatriated at the airport (Rome or Milan) for travelling with fake papers.

2.9 Exploitation Practices by Traffickers

Nigerian victims of women trafficking are deceived and exploited in different ways by women traffickers within Nigeria, along the routes as well as when they arrive in Italy. These coercive and exploitative practices take various forms:

- Deception about conditions of work
- Coercion of victims:
    1) Seizure of travel documents
    2) Threats/physical violence to victims
    3) Threats to relations of victims
    4) Oath – taking
    5) Restriction of movement/communication
    6) Seizure of earnings of victims
    7) Sexual exploitation.

2.10 Factors Driving Women and Girls into the Sex Industry

Male demand for a supply of women and girls is the root cause of prostitution and trafficking. Gender inequality, globalisation, poverty, racism, migration and the collapse of women's economic stability and global factors, which create the conditions in which women are driven into the sex industry.

The majority of trafficked persons are women and girls, in particular from developing countries and countries with economics in transaction. Multiple forms of discrimination and conditions of disadvantage contribute to the vulnerability of women and girls driven into prostitution.

Studies consistently indicate that women and girls who are exploited in the local sex industry (i.e. not trafficked) have experienced similar economic deprivation, alongside a history of sexual

abuse. Homelessness, institutionalisation and drug addiction are some of the additional factors making them vulnerable to entry into prostitution.

2.11 Effects of Women Trafficking on the Society

Women trafficking have grave consequences for the victims and the society at large:

1. Women trafficking expose the victims to physical, mental and psychological anguish. It results in deprivations and subjection to social conditions akin to that of slaves.

2. Women trafficking expose young girls to illicit sex trade which is injurious to their physical and moral well – being. It also constitutes a dent on the image of the people. The wife of the former Governor of Edo State, Mrs Eki Igbinedion lamented that the Edo women who are once proud, self – respecting, decent and morally upright people have been dragged into disrepute by this modern traffick in women (Igbinedion, 2003).

3. Women trafficking is a form of slavery and, no doubt, tends to re-establish the obnoxious trade in human beings. Most women who were trafficked were meant to engage in prostitution. Like slaves, these prostitutes have no rights. They property of their traffickers meant for sadistic ratification, including bestiality (Igbinedion, 2003).

4. It encourages the existence of inter – national syndicate which specialises in women trafficking for the sustenance of international prostitution for the selfish interest of those behind it.

5. Women trafficking and its attendant international prostitution contribute immensely to the spread of HIV/AIDS globally. Igbinedion (2003) observed that many of the young girls who were deported from Europe and Asia for prostitution returned home with "deadly diseases that will soon terminate their lives, leaving their wealth to others".

6. Women trafficking do not create wealth, but impoverishes the society. It deprives the society of virile young women who could have acquired knowledge and skills necessary for rapid national development.

7. It reinforces the orgy of ritual killings as some persons trafficked could be used for ritual purposes.

8. It dents the image of the country abroad as many Nigerian girls roam the streets of Italy, Amsterdam and Belgium and openly engage in despicable sex trade.

9. The harm committed by these human rights abuses are detrimental to the lives of the victims, it shapes how they continue to live their lives if they are able to escape (Loconto, 2008).

2.12 Government's Efforts to Control Women Trafficking for Prostitution in Nigeria.

Legal Measures: Article 6 of "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)" provides that state parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of trafficking in women and sexual exploitation (CEDAW, 2004). Section 34 of the 1999 Constitution makes it clear that every Nigerian citizen is entitled to respect for his/her dignity and forbids torture or inhuman/degrading treatment, slavery or servitude (FRN, 1999).

Sections 223 – 225 of the Criminal Code, applicable in Southern Nigeria, prohibit trafficking in human beings. The penal code applicable in Northern Nigeria also has provisions against trafficking in humans. A major breakthrough in this area is the enactment of the "**Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act 2003".** In the same vain,

various states, notably Edo, Cross-River and Imo have enacted legislation to prevent and prosecute cases of women trafficking.

Administrative Measures: There exists an office of the Special Assistant to the President on Human Trafficking and Child Labour which complements the agency for enforcement and monitoring of trafficking of persons, **"National Agency for Prohibition of Traffic in Persons (NAPTIP)"** in its mandate execution. Documented successes of efforts in the fight against human trafficking indicate that about 24,000 copies of *the Act* have so far been circulated to educate, sensitize and create awareness on the malaise of women trafficking. Furthermore, the police force is not only empowered to search and inspect vehicles and premises, but also to arrest any person they suspect of the offence of human trafficking.

Bilateral Agreements: Nigeria has entered into a number of bilateral agreements with some countries on trafficking in persons. Nigeria has ratified and domesticated the UN Convention on Trans-National Organized Crime (otherwise known as Palermo Convention) as well as its Protocols to Prevent, Suppress And Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. The Protocol against Illegal Smuggling of Migrants has also been ratified by the country.

Strong partnerships have been developed both at national and state levels with the Police, Immigration and Nigerian Customs Service to address the problem of human trafficking through checking illegal movement of children and women across borders. Consequently, an annual report, fact sheets and Victim Support Manual have been published and circulated widely.

The Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) and other border control agencies, including the Nigeria Custom Services (NCS), have intensified operations at the borders to check the illegal movement of transfer of women. The Immigration Service recently established a specialized human

trafficking department. The Nigeria Police Force also has a unit that deals with local and international trafficking in persons. The existing collaborative efforts have yielded tremendous gains for the war against trafficking. Areas of collaboration have also been extended to training of judicial officers, including judges, lawyers, prosecutors, immigration officers and policemen. Other efforts made by the government of Nigeria to control women trafficking for prostitution include the following programmes:

- Seven transit shelters have been established in Kano, Edo, Akwa Ibom, Abula, Enugu and Sokoto and Lagos States for the purpose of rehabilitation of victims of trafficking;

- Setting up of two coordinating groups and an Anti-Trafficking Network by NAPTIP, with the support of the unites States Department of State and UNICEF facilitate synergy and convergence on combating women trafficking in Nigeria;

- Pilot project of the Edo State Ministry of Education in collaboration with the IOM, was carried out to introduce issues of trafficking in persons and HIV/AIDS into the high school curricula;

- The established of the anti – trafficking networks in 22 States of Nigeria, where trafficking is endemic, has resulted in better awareness creation of people at the grassroots to stem the problem of trafficking from source, and has led intervention of trafficked victims and successful prosecution of traffickers;

- The establishment of seven Youth Resource Centres to provide health, skill-learning, legal support and information to young people in Edo, Delta, Kano, Akwa Ibom, Sokoto, Ebonyi and Imo States;

- Sensitization programmes to discourage human trafficking are held on a regular basis in different communities, market places, schools and tertiary institutions and in various parts of the country particularly in endemic areas like Benin in Edo State, Danko in Niger State, Edu in Kwara State, Oshogbo in Osun State, Kafanchan in Plateau State and in Kaduna State.

2.13 Some Actions to Stop Women Trafficking for Prostitution in Nigeria

- Government should be more responsible by providing basic needs in education, social services and in the health sector;

- Government should criminalize the offence confiscate wealth acquired, provide skills, jobs and free education for the girl child;

- Government should educate people and put in place a workable legislation, rehabilitation and job opportunities;

- Government should mount serious and effective campaigns against the evils of trafficking. Creation of more skill acquisition centres, small-scale industries, middle level technical institutions, provision of soft loans to victims to resettle;

- There is an urgent need to address root factors and associative factors such as societal attitudes towards gender, population issues, and the need for free qualitative and compulsory primary education;

- There should be public enlightenment, job creation, free education or scholarship, gender equality in practice. Recognition that they are victims and not criminals. Provision of access to welfare services and sincere rehabilitation;

- There should be improvement in socio-economic conditions of citizens.

Experts also suggest how to discourage women trafficking; they include:

- Advocacy;
- Adequate policing of borders;
- Improve economy/job availability;
- Information dissemination;
- Skill acquisition;
- Provision of basic amenities;
- Fair wages;
- Provide education for females;
- Destination countries should stop patronage;
- Greater awareness campaign;
- Concerted international efforts;
- Workable legislature;
- Seizure of assets of traffickers;
- Provision of free qualitative and compulsory primary/secondary education.

2.14 Review of Previous Studies

Women's Health and Action Research Centre (WHARC) (2002) conducted a community-based study to estimate the extent of sexual trafficking in Benin City, Edo State. In the study, 1456 randomly selected women aged 15 – 30 years were interviewed in their homes to determine their knowledge of and experiences in relation to women trafficking. Nearly 5% of the respondents reported that they had previously travelled abroad while 32% reported that somebody had recently approached them to assist them to obtain papers to travel abroad. Friends and relatives (aunts, uncles, brothers, sisters, parents and husbands) were reported by over 60% of the respondents as those most likely to offer such assistance. The respondents said that lack of economic means of survival is the major reason that drove women into prostitution outside Nigeria. The countries to which women were trafficked were in order of frequency Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Germany and Belgium. The results of the study confirmed the high prevalence of sexual trafficking in Edo State of Nigeria. There was considerable pressure on women who have not yet been trafficked from relatives and friends, to involve them in trafficking. The study concluded that a broad based community approach was required to reduce sexual trafficking in the State. WHARC also devoted a special edition of its journal, Women's Health Forum, to sexual trafficking (WHARC, 2002). Several prominent persons in the State were interviewed to ascertain their views on sex trafficking.

This research agrees with the researcher that lack of economic means of survival is the major reason that drove women into trafficking outside Nigeria. The respondents in this research also agreed that prostitution is lucrative in Italy, Netherland, Spain, Germany and Belgium. In addition, this research confirmed the high prevalence of sexual trafficking in Edo State because most women see it as the fastest means of becoming rich to help the family out of poverty without considering the end results. This is the reason why there is considerable pressure on

women in Edo State who have not yet been trafficked from relatives and friends, to involve them in trafficking. This research confirmed the difficulties of wiping out women trafficking in Edo State because parents boast with the wealth accumulated in the family through trafficking of their daughters in public functions. Trafficking is almost becoming part of the culture in Edo State.

In another study, Mohammed (2009), examined sex trafficking in four (4) States; these were Edo, Delta, Akwa Ibom and Cross River States of Nigeria. The study focused on why girls were being trafficked from Nigeria, what should be done to help girls resist being trafficked, and which services should be put in place for girls who do want to be trafficked. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) sections were held with adolescent boys and girls, male and female parents, while 299 in-dept interviews were held with victims, boys, girls traffickers, opinion leaders, NGOs, CBOs (Community Based Organizations), traditional and religious leaders, policy makers and other representatives of Government. The study was conducted between September 2001 and January 2002. The study found that girls were more susceptible to trafficking abroad for several reasons. Firstly, there is a demand for their sexual services (they were more marketable abroad); it was therefore profitable to traffickers to deal in women. Parents preferred to send daughters abroad because they could be relied upon to assist the family and help lift them out of poverty; girls were more willing to sacrifice themselves for their families. The success stories of other girls, who had been trafficked and had made it, also encouraged others to try their luck. High rate of unemployment among girls due to relatively low levels of female education because of unwillingness of their parents to send them to school provided a pool of girls to be trafficked abroad. The study made several recommendations to enable girls to resist being trafficked abroad.

This research confirmed high rate of unemployment in Edo State and parents are not interested in sending their daughters to school because they have discovered that wealth can easily be made through trafficking than been educated. Parents share success stories of girls who have made it through trafficking in their communities with their daughters thereby encouraging them to do same. Parents sell some of their valuable property to show them the level of commitment to sponsoring them to outside the country for prostitution. This research also confirmed that parents preferred to send daughters abroad because they could be relied upon to assist the family and help lift them out of poverty; girls were more willing to sacrifice themselves for their families. In addition, this research also discovered that it was very easy for the traffickers to win the hearts of the women for trafficking because the women were interested and their parents were also willing to release them for the trade.

Furthermore, Okojie, Okojie, Eghafona, Oseghae and Kalu (2008), conducted a field survey on "Trafficking of Nigerian Girls to Italy" in Edo State of Nigeria. The field study was commissioned in Nigeria to provide relevant data to guide the action of action against trafficking in minors and women from Nigeria to Italy for sexual exploitation. To assist in meeting the objectives of the project, four sources of information were identified for the filed survey. These are: case file analysis, victims, NGOs and experts, and Law Enforcement Agents. The specific objectives of the survey were to: generate data from actual cases, experiences of victims and criminal intelligence personnel on trafficking in minors and women from Nigeria to Italy; obtain data identifying trafficking routes, recruitment and exploitation practices; examine trends in and the involvement of organized groups in trafficking in human beings from Nigeria and their subsequent exploitation in destination countries. It was found out that most of the women trafficked out of Nigeria are from Edo State. Some of the reasons why Edo women are involved

in trafficking include: the low valuation of women reflected in limited access to education, employment and income earning opportunities. Other reasons are poverty, greed, peer group influence, polygamy, large family sizes, poor moral upbringing of children, and ignorance of the types and conditions of work in Italy. It was found out that the devaluation of the Naira whereby a few units of foreign currency convert into thousands of Naira also encourages the youth to desire to leave the country to do any type of job. The victims are from low-income backgrounds, most of their parents are engaged in low-income occupation. Some victims have agreed to be trafficked in order to assist their poor families. It further found out that victims are recruited mainly by personal or family friends and acquaintances. The study made several recommendations to enable girls to resist being trafficked abroad for prostitution.

This research agreed with the researchers that some victims have agreed to be trafficked in order to assist their families and they were recruited mainly by family friends. This research also found out that victims are from low-income backgrounds, and most their parents are engaged in low-income occupation. This research further agreed with the researchers that most of the women trafficked out of Nigeria for prostitution are from Edo State and some of the reasons given by the victims are low valuation of women reflected in limited access to education, employment and income earning opportunities. Other reasons are poverty, greed, peer group influence, polygamy, large family sizes, poor moral upbringing of children, and ignorance of the types and conditions of work in Italy.

In addition, Akinpelu & Yusuf (2009) investigated the "Factors Influencing Trafficking of Women for Prostitution as Perceived by Students of Tertiary Institutions in Kwara State". Descriptive and inferential statistics were employed for data analyses. It was found out that social factor was the major influence for trafficking of women for prostitution. Aspects of this

factor include the drive to measure up to the standard of their counterparts socially and also to be able to associate with the crime of the society. Another strong factor that influenced the act is financial. Significant differences were found between the students on the basis of religious affiliation, but, there were no significant differences found between the students on the basis of sex and age.

This research agreed with the researchers that the drive for foreign currency encourages the women in Edo State to be trafficked for prostitution. It was also found that peer group influences women trafficking in Edo State. It further found out that Christian minors and women were more trafficked than Muslim. The research confirmed that both minors and women in Edo State were trafficked for prostitution.

Thus, the previous studies described above emphasize the prevalence of sex trafficking in Edo State, and the predisposing factors. Unemployment and poverty were the main push factors while the demand for sex workers in foreign countries was major pull factor. However, some have discountenanced the role of poverty, arguing that Edo State is not the poorest state in Nigeria. This present study will focus on reviewing the school curriculum of Edo State to capture and emphasize women trafficking in the school system. This will help to create awareness and sensitize the consequences of women and minors trafficking in Edo State.

2.15 Women Trafficking and Implication for Curriculum Review in Edo State

The above review of previous studies is an evident that the present curriculum of the school system in Edo State can no longer meet the needs of the community. There is the need to review the curriculum in other to address the issue of women trafficking in Edo State. Tackling the menace of women trafficking in Edo State required a holistic and coordinated national approach to addressing predisposing factors such as poverty, ignorance, unemployment and the gradual

erosion of natural cultures and ethical values. It is on these premises that Onwuka (1996) stated that societal problems must be identified as needs and the desires and means of meeting these societal yearnings must be embraced in a curriculum. Ivowi (2009) also added that curriculum is the systematic body of materials and an organised plan put together to modify the behaviour of a person in his/her environment. The reviewed curriculum should address entrepreneur education. This will enhance job creation and self – employment.

In view, the researcher thought it worthwhile to undertake the present study to find out the "Perception of University Students and Parents in Edo State on Factors Influencing Women Trafficking: Implication for Curriculum Review".

2.16 Summary of Related Literature

The functionalist theory formed the basis or theoretical framework of the research. This theory holds that if the aspect of social life does not contribute to a society's stability or survival – if does not serve some identifiably useful function or promote value consensus among members of a society – it will not be passed on from one generation to the next. Trafficking of women and girls is seen as inextricably linked with violence against women and women's human right. The abuses committed by trafficking include debt bondage, forced labour, torture, illegal detention, deprivation of freedom of movement, speech and association, and discrimination. The lack of economic means of survival is the major reason that drove women into prostitution outside Nigeria. Unemployment and poverty were the main push factors while the demand for sex workers in foreign countries was a major pull factor. High rates of unemployment among girls due to relatively low levels of female education because of unwillingness of their parents to send them to school provided a pool of girls to be trafficked abroad. The women pursue difficult goals. Their ultimate goal is to make money to solve the financial predicaments in their families.

Few of them actualize these goals while more of them do not. There is considerable pressure on women who have not yet been trafficked from relatives and friends, to involve them in trafficking. It is believed that many of the trafficked women now know that they are going to work as prostitutes, but they do not know that they will be severely constrained, hit, beaten or even killed and that they will not be able to send money to their families. Many of them do not get to their destinations. Most of them die of HIV/AIDS while some are shot by security agents. From all indications, the goals are difficult to achieve.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discussed the details of how the researcher carried out the study on "Perception of University Students and Parents in Edo State on Factors Influencing Women Trafficking: Implication for Curriculum Review". It discussed the research design, the population sample and sampling technique, the research instrument, pilot study, data collection procedure and data analysis techniques.

3.2 Research Design

The research design adopted for this study is descriptive survey method. According to Hassan (2005) survey method research involves direct contact with a population or sample that has characteristics personality qualities or attributes, which are relevant to a specific investigation.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of the Universities in Edo State are University of Benin, Ambrose Ali University Ekpoma, Benson Idahosa University Okada, Benin City. The researcher used random sampling to select University of Benin and Ambrose Ali University Ekpoma. The population from these two Universities was 66,000 respondents. 40,315 students (21,200 male and 19,115 female) from University of Benin, 25,685 students (14,500 male and 111,185 female) from Ambrose Ali University and 66,000 parents (33,000 male and 33,000 female).

The researcher decided to involve students in the above institutions because majority of them are young adults who are current with contemporary issues like women trafficking in Edo State. The

respondents are the same age bracket (young adults) who are likely to be vulnerable to risk-taking behaviours like prostitution and should be able to perceive factors that can influence women trafficking in Edo State. Parents are involved because some of them dispose their property to sponsor their daughters outside the country for prostitution. The respondents are reflected on Table 3.1below.

TABLE 3.1: Population of the Study

RESPONDENTS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
UNIVERSTY OF BENIN	21,200	19,115	40,315
AMBROSE ALI UNIVERSITY	14,500	11,185	25,685
PARENTS	33,000	33,000	66,000
GRAND TOTAL	**68,700**	**63,300**	**132,000**

Source: *Registrar's Office (UNIBEN & AAU) & AWEG, Edo State.*

3.4 Sample and Sampling Techniques

A sample of 200 respondents was used by the researcher. Simple random sampling technique was used to get 100 students (50 male and 50 female) from University of Benin and Ambrose Ali University and 100 parents (50 male and 50 female) from Edo State. Esan and Okafor (2005) describe a sample as a sub – set of a population selected to meet specific objectives. Gay in Abiola (2007) notes that the purpose of selecting a sample is to gain information concerning the population of interest; as a result, the sample should be representative and sufficiently large to avoid sampling error, unbiased sample helps to draw inferences about the population. A carefully selected sample will produce results that reflect the characteristics of the population.

In behavioural sciences, we use the sample to determine the characteristics and traits of the population. The sample must be large enough. Gay in Abiola (2007) suggests that for descriptive

research, a minimum sample of 20% of the population would be considered enough. This is re`flected on the table 3.2 below.

TABLE 3.2: Research Sample

RESPONDENTS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
STUDENTS	50	50	100
PARENTS	50	50	100
GRAND TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**200**

Source: Gay in Abiola (2007). *Procedures in Educational Research,* Kaduna: Kingo (Nig.) Ltd.

3.5 Research Instrument

The main instrument used in collecting data for this research was developed by the researcher and it is tagged "Factors Influencing Women Trafficking Questionnaire (FIWTQ). The instrument consisted of Sections A and B. Section A is demographic section while Section B consists of 30 items on factors that influence women trafficking. The factors are social, financial, psychological, religious and cultural. The items are grouped according to the factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State. The instrument for this study, that is, students' and parents' questionnaire (SPQ) is scored by the respondents using the five point Likert Scale format because the researcher wants to know respondents' degree of agreement or disagreement to the items on the questionnaire. The items with positive direction is scored as (Strongly Agree – 5, Agree – 4, Undecided – 3, Strongly Disagree – 2, Disagree – 1) while the items with negative direction is reversed (Strongly Agree – 1, Agree – 2, Undecided – 3, Disagree – 4, Strongly Disagree – 5). In order to determine the factors by ranking, the respondents responses is grouped into two, that is, Strongly Agree with Agree as a group and Disagree and Strongly disagree as another group, the percentage of each group will then be calculated.

3.6 Validity of the Research Instrument

Validity is the extent to which an instrument or test measures what it purports to measure. The researcher established the psychometric properties of the instrument to ensure validity. In order

to determine the validity of the instrument, the draft questionnaire was given to the supervisors to vet for face and content validity. The pieces of advice of the supervisors were taken into consideration to make sure that the instrument is valid.

3.7 Reliability of the Research Instrument

Reliability is the degree of accuracy with which an instrument, test or set of tests measures whatever it is measuring. Reliability has to do with consistency and stability of the instrument or test. The primary aim is to measure the stability or consistency of the test or instrument over time. Reliability of an instrument is usually expressed as a correlation coefficient. A reliable test will have a high reliability co-efficient close to + 1.00. The reliability was found to be 0.76, which means that the questionnaire was reliable.

3.8 The Pilot Study

With the main instrument developed, it was then necessary to carry out a pilot study purposely to test the reliability of the instrument. A total of 100 copies of the questionnaire were administered to 50 final year students of University of Abuja and 50 parents from Abuja for Pilot Study and the same 100 copies were returned.

The responses were analyzed using Kuder-21 Formula to obtain the internal consistency and reliability index.

$$\text{Kuder - Richardson} = \frac{(K)\,(SD^2) - X\,(K - X)}{(SD^2)\,(K - 1)}$$

where K = the number of items in the test.

X = the mean of the scores.

SD = the standard deviation of the scores.

The internal consistency and reliability were found to be 0.76, which means that the questionnaire was reliable.

3.9 Research Procedure

The researcher with the help of research assistant administered the questionnaire to respondents for this study. The schools were University of Benin and Ambrose Ali University and parents. The researcher took permission from appropriate authorities before conducting his research activities. The researcher and the research assistant ensured that respondents understand what were expected from them and also established rapport with respondents. The same instrument was administered to both the students and parents. The instrument contains 25 items. The instrument for this study was scored by the respondents using the four point likert scale format because the researcher wanted to know respondents' degree of agreement or disagreement to the items on the questionnaire. In order to determine the factors by ranking, the respondents' responses were grouped into two, which is, strongly agree with agree as a group and disagree and strongly disagree as another group, the percentage of each group was then calculated.

3.10 Data Analysis Technique

The data collected for the study were analyzed by using inferential as well as descriptive statistics. The researcher answered the research questions using Mean Scores at 3.00 cut-off point. The Chi-Square test (χ^2) of independence was used to test the corresponding hypotheses. The general formula for the computation of the Chi-Square (χ^2) statistic is given by:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

where O = Observed frequency
E = Expected frequency
and $\sum$ = 'Sum up'.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This data was intended to find out "Perception of University Students and Parents in Edo State on Factors Influencing Women Trafficking: Implication for Curriculum Review". The analysis of the data done in the following order: Data analysis, analysis of personal data, answering research questions, testing of hypotheses and discussion of findings.

4.2 Data Presentation and Analysis

The data was collected through the administration of questionnaire. 100 questionnaires were administered to the students and 100 to the parents respectively. The researcher used simple percentage to analyse the personal data of respondents, mean score to answer the research questions and statistical test to analyse each of the hypotheses. The researcher analysed the answers to research questions by using the mean score of 3.0 as the cut – off mean.

4.3 Analysis of Personal Data of Respondents

Simple percentage technique was used to analyse the personal data of respondents and the results are as follows:

Table 4.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

	Students		Parents	
Sex	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Male	50	50	50	50
Female	50	50	50	50
Total	**100**	**100%**	**100**	**100%**

The above table shows that 50% of the respondents are male students while 50% female students. The table also shows that 50% of the respondents were male parents while 50% were female.

Table 4.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age

	Students		Parents	
Age(yrs)	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
16 - 20	50	50	-	-
21 - 28	50	50	-	-
29+	-	-	100	100
Total	**100**	**100%**	**100**	**100%**

The table above shows the different age, frequency and percentage of the students and parents.

Table 4.3 Distribution of Respondents by Religious Affiliation

Religious	**Students**		**Parents**	
Affiliation	**Frequency**	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Christianity	50	50	50	50
Islam	50	50	50	50
Total	**100**	**100%**	**100**	**100%**

The table above shows that 50% of the students are Christians while 50% are Muslims. The table also shows that 50% of the parents are Christians while 50% are Muslims.

Table 4.4 Distribution of Respondents by Parental Social Status

Parental Social Status	Students		Parents	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Low Income	20	20	40	40
Average Income	60	60	50	50
High Income	20	20	10	10
Total	**100**	**100%**	**100**	**100%**

The above table shows that 20% of the students' parents are low income earners, 60% average income earners and 20% high income earners. It also shows that 40% of the parents are low income earners, 50% average income earners and 10% high income earners.

Table 4.5 Distribution of Respondents by Parental Control

Parental Control	Students		Parents	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Democratic	60	60	40	40
Autocratic	40	40	60	60
Total	**100**	**100%**	**100**	**100%**

The above table shows that 60% of the students have democratic parents while 40% have autocratic parents. The table also shows that 40% parents are democratic in controlling their families while 60% are autocratic in handling issues in their families.

4.4 Answering Research Questions

The researcher analysed the answers to research questions using the mean scores of 3.00 as the cut-off mean.

4.4.1 Research Question One:

How do students (male and female) and parents perceive the social factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of gender?

Table 4.6: Mean scores of the students' perception on social factors influencing women trafficking.

SOCIAL FACTORS	$f\chi$	χ
1. Individuals are left to decide what constitutes proper and social acceptable behaviour.	440	4.40
2. Women engage in trafficking because of greed and the quest for material possessions.	350	3.50
3. Ignorance and illiteracy make young women easy victims of women trafficking.	350	3.50
4. Our young females are trafficked abroad through mouth-watering offers for a good life in foreign lands.	370	3.70
5. Reduction on restriction on movement of young women makes them easy prey for traffickers.	290	2.90
Mean Score		**3.60**

Decision Level: 3.00; n = 100

From table 4.6, the general mean was found to be 3.60, which was above 3.00 cut-off mean. This implies that students agreed that social factors influence women trafficking. The students do not agree that reduction on restriction on movement of young women makes them easy prey for traffickers.

Table 4.7 Mean scores of the parents' perception on social factors influencing women trafficking.

SOCIAL FACTORS	$f\chi$	χ
1. Individuals are left to decide what constitutes proper and social acceptable behaviour.	300	3.00
2. Women engage in trafficking because of greed and the quest for material possessions.	380	3.80
3. Ignorance and illiteracy make young women easy victims of women trafficking.	340	3.40
4. Our young females are trafficked abroad through mouth-watering offers for a good life in foreign lands.	340	3.40
5. Reduction on restriction on movement of young women makes them easy prey for traffickers.	270	2.70
Mean Score		**3.26**

Decision Level: 3.00; n = 100

From table 4.7, the general mean was found to be 3.26, which was above 3.00 cut-off mean. Parents agreed that social factors influence women trafficking. They disagreed that reduction on restriction on movement of young women makes them easy prey for traffickers.

4.4.2 Research Question Two:
How do students and parents perceive the financial factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of age?

Table 4.8: Mean scores of the students' perception on financial factors influencing women trafficking.

FINANCIAL FACTORS	$f\chi$	χ
6. Most trafficked women are hired because of unemployment.	300	3.00
7. Women trafficked accepted the offer as a way of ameliorating the hash economic conditions at home.	290	2.90
8. Women engage in trafficking because they lack financial support to further their education.	260	2.60
9. Parents of the young girls are convinced unto releasing their wards to trafficking just to secure better economic fortunes.	280	2.80
10. Women trafficked are recruited with a promise of good jobs and better living.	360	3.60
Mean Score		**2.98**

Decision Level: 3.00; n = 100

From table 4.8, the general mean was found to be 2.98, which was below 3.00 cut-off mean. This implies that the students disagreed that financial factors influence women trafficking. They agreed that most trafficked women are hired because of unemployment and with a promise of good jobs and better living abroad.

Table 4.9: Mean scores of the parents' perception on financial factors influencing women trafficking.

FINANCIAL FACTORS	$f\chi$	χ
6. Most trafficked women are hired because of unemployment.	310	3.10
7. Women trafficked accepted the offer as a way of ameliorating the hash economic conditions at home.	290	2.90
8. Women engage in trafficking because they lack financial support to further their education.	300	3.00
9. Parents of the young girls are convinced unto releasing their wards to trafficking just to secure better economic fortunes.	340	3.40
10. Women trafficked are recruited with a promise of good jobs and better living.	390	3.90
Mean Score		**3.90**

Decision Level: 3.00; n = 100

From table 4.9, the general mean was found to be 3.90, which was above 3.00 cut-off mean. This implies that parents agreed that financial factors influence women trafficking. They disagreed that women trafficked accepted the offer as a way of ameliorating the hash economic conditions at home.

4.4.3 Research Question Three:

How do students and parents perceive psychological factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental social status?

Table 4.10: Mean scores of the students' perception on psychological factors influencing women trafficking.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS	$f\chi$	χ
11. Women trafficked are like slaves and have no right.	310	3.10
12. Trafficked women are threatened with violence, beaten and raped.	310	3.10
13. Women trafficked are further forced into having sexual intercourse with animals.	290	2.90
14. Women trafficked are exposed to serious incurable health hazards.	350	3.50
15. Victims are often left rejected, dejected and abandoned at the end of the day.	370	3.70
Mean Score		**3.26**

Decision Level: 3.00; n = 100

From table 4.10, the general mean was found to be 3.26, which was above 3.00 cut-off mean. This implies that students agreed that psychological factors influence women trafficking. But they disagreed that women trafficked are further forced into having sexual intercourse with animals.

Table 4.11: Mean scores of the parents' perception on psychological factors influencing women trafficking.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS	$f\chi$	χ
11. Women trafficked are like slaves and have no right.	330	3.30
12. Trafficked women are threatened with violence, beaten and raped.	330	3.30
13. Women trafficked are further forced into having sexual intercourse with animals.	300	3.00
14. Women trafficked are exposed to serious incurable health hazards.	360	3.60
15. Victims are often left rejected, dejected and abandoned at the end of the day.	350	3.50
Mean Score		**3.34**

Decision Level: 3.00; n = 100

From table 4.11, the general mean was found to be 3.34, which was above 3.00 cut-off mean. This implies that parents agreed that psychological factors influence women trafficking.

4.4.4 Research Question Four:

How do students and parents perceive religious factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of religious affiliation?

Table 4.12: Mean scores of the students' perception on religious factors influencing women trafficking.

RELIGIOUS FACTORS	$f\chi$	χ
16. Victims do not see anything wrong with trafficking, because of the financial gains involved.	350	3.50
17. Victims are subjected to oaths and debt bondage until their dept is paid.	320	3.20
18. Women trafficked for prostitution are cut off from virtues of fairness, justice and goodness.	330	3.30
19. Women trafficked are directly initiated in prostitution.	390	3.90
20. Women trafficking is an ill-wind that blows society no good.	390	3.90
Mean Score		**3.56**

Decision Level: 3.00; n = 100

From table 4.12, the general mean was found to be 3.56, which was above 3.00 cut-off mean. This implies that students agreed that religious factors influence women trafficking.

Table 4.13: Mean scores of the parents' perception on religious factors influencing women trafficking.

RELIGIOUS FACTORS	$f\chi$	χ
16. Victims do not see anything wrong with trafficking, because of the financial gains involved.	330	3.30
17. Victims are subjected to oaths and debt bondage until their debt is paid.	330	3.30
18. Women trafficked for prostitution are cut off from virtues of fairness, justice and goodness.	310	3.10
19. Women trafficked are directly initiated in prostitution.	380	3.80
20. Women trafficking is an ill-wind that blows society no good.	380	3.80
Mean Score		**3.46**

Decision Level: 3.00; n = 100

From table 4.13, the general mean was found to be 3.46, which was above 3.00 cut-off mean. This implies that parents agreed that religious factors influence women trafficking.

4.4.5 Research Question Five:

How do students and parents perceive cultural factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental control?

Table 4.14: Mean scores of the students' perception on cultural factors influencing women trafficking.

CULTURAL FACTORS	$f\chi$	χ
21. Parents preferred to send daughters abroad because they could be relied upon to lift them out of poverty.	370	3.70
22. Women trafficked cannot call their families to tell them where they have been and what they have done.	380	3.80
23. Customs and traditions forbid prostitution.	350	3.50
24. Oaths sworn before the shrines for compliance with agreements make young girls easy for trafficking.	310	3.10
25. Parents preferred to send daughters abroad because they are more willing to sacrifice themselves for their families.	290	2.90
Mean Score		**3.40**

Decision Level: 3.00; n = 100.

From table 4.14, the general mean was found to be 3.40, which was above 3.00 cut-off mean. This implies that students agreed that cultural factors influence women trafficking. They disagreed that parents preferred to send daughters abroad because they are more willing to sacrifice themselves for their families.

Table 4.15: Mean scores of the parents' perception on cultural factors influencing women trafficking.

CULTURAL FACTORS	$f\chi$	χ
21. Parents preferred to send daughters abroad because they could be relied upon to lift them out of poverty.	370	3.70
22. Women trafficked cannot call their families to tell them where they have been and what they have done.	320	3.20
23. Customs and traditions forbid prostitution.	400	4.00
24. Oaths sworn before the shrines for compliance with agreements make young girls easy for trafficking.	320	3.20
25. Parents preferred to send daughters abroad because they are more willing to sacrifice themselves for their families.	300	3.00
Mean Score		**3.42**

Decision Level: 3.00; n = 100.

From table 4.15, the general mean was found to be 3.42, which was above 3.00 cut-off mean. This implies that parents agreed that cultural factors influence women trafficking.

4.5 Test of Hypotheses

This section delt with the test of the hypotheses stated in chapter one of this research works. Five hypotheses were tested with the Chi-Square test (χ^2) on the variables. The significance level of 0.05 was chosen for testing the hypotheses.

4.5.1 Hypotheses one:

H_{01}: There is no significant difference between students (male and female) and parents in their perception of social factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of gender.

Table 4.16: Cross tabulation for students' perception of social factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of gender.

Variables	**SA**	**A**	**D**	**SD**	**Total Row**	**χ^2 cal**	**df**	**χ^2 cri**
Male	20(22.8)	33(30.2)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	**53**	1.28	3	7.81
Female	23(20.2)	24(26.8)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	**47**			
Total Column	**43**	**57**	**0**	**0**	**100 Grand Total**			

The result presented in table 4.16 shows that the calculated (χ^2) value of 1.28 is less than the critical (χ^2) value of 7.81 at df = 3. Hence, the null hypothesis is retained. The implication of this result is that there is no significant difference between male and female students in their perception of social factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of gender.

Table 4.17: Cross tabulation for parents' perception of social factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of gender.

Variables	SA	A	D	SD	Total Row	χ^2 cal	df	χ^2 cri
Male	24(26.0)	35(31.9)	0(1.2)	0(0.0)	**59**	4.10	3	7.81
Female	20(18.0)	19(22.1)	2(0.8)	0(0.0)	**41**			
Total	**44**	**54**	**2**	**0**	**100**			
Column				**Grand Total**				

The result presented in table 4.17 shows that the calculated (χ^2) value of 4.10 is less than the critical (χ^2) value of 7.81 at df = 3. Hence, the null hypothesis is retained. The implication of this result is that there is no significant difference between male and female parents in their perception of social factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of gender.

4.5.2 Hypothesis Two:

$H_{02:}$ There is no significant difference between students and parents in their perception of financial factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of age.

Table 4.18: Cross tabulation for students' perception of financial factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of age.

Variables	SA	A	D	SD	Total Row	χ^2 cal	df	χ^2 cri
16 -20yrs	28(28.6)	27(26.4)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	**55**	0.40	6	12.6
21- 28yrs	19(19.2)	18(17.8)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	**37**			
29 + yrs	5(4.2)	3(3.8)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	**8**			
Total	**52**	**48**	**0**	**0**	**100**			
Column					**Grand Total**			

The result presented in table 4.18 shows that the calculated (χ^2) value of 0.40 is less than the critical (χ^2) value of 12.6 at df = 6. Hence, the null hypothesis is retained. The implication of this result is that there is no significant difference between students in their perception of financial factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of age.

Table 4.19: Cross tabulation for parents' perception of financial factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of age.

Variables	SA	A	D	SD	Total Row	χ^2 cal	df	χ^2 cri
16 -20yrs	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	**0**	5.91	1	3.84
21- 28yrs	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	**0**			
29 + yrs	56(44)	44(56)	(0.0)	0(0.0)	**100**			
Total	**52**	**48**	**0**	**0**	**100**			
Column					**Grand Total**			

The result presented in table 4.19 shows that the calculated (χ^2) value of 5.91 is more than the critical (χ^2) value of 3.84 at df = 1. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. The implication of this result is that there is a significant difference between parents in their perception of financial factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of age.

4.5.3 Hypothesis Three:

H_{03}: There is no significant difference between parents and students in their perception of psychological factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental social status.

Table 4.20: Cross tabulation for students' perception of psychological factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental social status.

Variables	SA	A	D	SD	Total Row	χ^2 cal	df	χ^2 cri
Low Income	28(30.1)	19(16.9)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	**47**	3.75	6	12.6
Average Income	24(19.8)	7(11.2)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	**31**			
High Income	12(14.1)	10(7.9)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	**22**			
Total	**64**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**100**			
Column					**Grand Total**			

Table 4.20 indicates that when students from different parental social status groups were compared in their perception of psychological factors influencing trafficking of women for prostitution, a significant difference in their perception was observed. The calculated (χ^2) value of 3.75 is less than the critical (χ^2) value of 12.6 at df = 6. Therefore, the third hypothesis that stated that there is no significant difference between students of different parental social status in their perception of psychological factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State was retained.

Table 4.21: Cross tabulation for parents' perception of psychological factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental social status.

Variables	SA	A	D	SD	Total Row	χ^2 cal	df	χ^2 cri
Low Income	21(20.2)	18(13.3)	7(9.2)	0(3.2)	**46**	29.72	6	12.6
Average Income	17(12.8)	7(8.4)	5(5.8)	0(2.0)	**29**			
High Income	6(11.0)	4(7.3)	8(5.0)	7(1.8)	**25**			
Total	**44**	**29**	**20**	**7**	**100**			
Column					**Grand Total**			

Table 4.21 indicates that when parents from different parental social status groups were compared in their perception of factors that influence trafficking of women for prostitution, a significant difference in their perception was observed. The calculated (χ^2) value of 29.72 is greater than the critical (χ^2) value of 12.6 at df = 6. Therefore, the third hypothesis that stated that there is no significant difference between parents of different parental social status in their perception of psychological factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State was rejected.

4.5.4 Hypothesis Four:

H_{04}: There is no significant difference between students and parents in their perception of religious factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of religious affiliation.

Table 4.22: Cross tabulation for students' perception of religious factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of religious affiliation.

Variables	SA	A	D	SD	Total Row	χ^2 cal	df	χ^2 cri
Christianity	20(21.7)	30(27.6)	2(2.1)	1(1.6)	**53**	1.23	3	7.81
Islam	21(19.3)	22(24.4)	2(1.9)	2(1.4)	**47**			
Total Column	**41**	**52**	**4**	**3**	**100 Grand Total**			

The result presented in table 4.22 shows that the calculated (χ^2) value of 1.23 is less than the critical (χ^2) value of 7.81 at df = 3. Hence, the null hypothesis is retained. The implication of this result is that there is no significant difference between students in their perception of religious factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of religious affiliation.

Table 4.23: Cross tabulation for parents' perception of religious factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of religious affiliation.

Variables	SA	A	D	SD	Total Row	χ^2 cal	df	χ^2 cri
Christianity	13(24.5)	7(8.7)	11(6.6)	20(11.2)	**51**	30.26	3	7.81
Islam	35(23.5)	10(8.3)	2(6.4)	2(10.8)	**49**			
Total Column	**48**	**17**	**13**	**22**	**100 Grand Total**			

Table 4.23 indicates that when parents from different religious groups were compared in their perception of factors that influence trafficking of women for prostitution, a significant difference in their perception was observed. The calculated (χ^2) value of 30.26 is greater than the critical (χ^2) value of 7.81 at df = 3. Therefore, the forth hypothesis that stated that there is no significant difference between parents of different religious affiliations in their perception of religious factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State was rejected.

4.5.5 Hypothesis Five:

H_{05}: There is no significant difference between students and parents in their perception of cultural factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental control.

Table 4.24: Cross tabulation for students' perception of cultural factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account parental control.

Variables	SA	A	D	SD	Total Row	χ^2 cal	df	χ^2 cri
Democratic	29(28.2)	15(15,8)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	**44**	0.11	3	7.81
Autocratic	35(35.8)	21(20.2)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	**56**			
Total	**64**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**100**			
Column					**Grand Total**			

Table 4.24 indicates that when students from different parental control groups were compared in their perception of cultural factors influencing trafficking of women for prostitution, a significant difference in their perception was observed. The calculated (χ^2) value of 0.11 is less than the critical (χ^2) value of 7.81 at df = 3. Therefore, the fifth hypothesis that stated that there is no significant difference between students of different parental control in their perception of cultural factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State was retained.

Table 4.25: Cross tabulation for parents' perception of cultural factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental control.

Variables	SA	A	D	SD	Total Row	χ^2 cal	df	χ^2 cri
Democratic	25(25.9)	13(14.6)	5(3.8)	4(2.8)	**47**	2.07	3	7.81
Autocratic	30(29.2)	18(16.4)	3(4.2)	2(3.2)	**53**			
Total	**55**	**31**	**8**	**6**	**100**			
Column					**Grand Total**			

The result presented in table 4.25 shows that the calculated (χ^2) value of 2.07 is less than critical (χ^2) value of 7.81 at df =3. Hence, the null hypothesis is retained. The implication of this result is that there is no significant difference between parents in their perception of parental control as a cultural factor influencing women trafficking in Edo State.

4.6 Focus Group Discussions

The focus group discussion (FGD) guide was prepared by the researcher. It was used to moderate the focus group discussions among the victims. It contained a series of topics covered during discussion. Only open – ended questions related to the main questionnaire were included.

The focus group discussions were designed to elicit information from the victims on a group basis. Contact was made with victims through the assistance of two NGOs that had been working with them. The two NGOs were Catholic Sisters Organisation, Benin City sponsored by African Women Empowerment Guild (AWEG) and The Daughters of Abraham Foundation, Abuja. The two NGOs were able to arrange for 14 victims for the focus group discussions. This went a long way to ensure cooperation from the victims, considering the very sensitive nature of the issues for discussion. Two sessions were held: One in Benin City and the other in Abuja. It was an opportunity for the participants to openly discuss their common experiences, personal experiences and give details of their misgivings and grievances on the issue of study. Nearly all the victims had known a close trafficked friend or relative. None of the victims had their brothers or sisters already in European countries.

All the victims unanimously claimed that the main reason why they and other youths with similar experiences travelled abroad was because there was no money forthcoming for them, and no jobs were available. Even when some got jobs, the income from such jobs were not sufficient, some could not get suitable jobs nor had sufficient money for higher education, hence the desire to travel outside the country to seek for greener pastures. Since other youths like them had travelled abroad and were relatively doing well, they too wanted to leave the country. Other reasons were: low level of education of girls; large family size; polygamy; poverty and lack of good moral upbringing of children nowadays. The victims added that apart from European

countries, victims were also lured to some African countries such as Mali, Ghana, Togo, Ivory Coast, Benin Republic, Senegal, Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso and Morocco.

4.7 In-depth Interviews / Personal Story Guidelines

This served as a guideline for conducting in-depth interviews to collect personal stories from the victims. Information required included: demographic profile of victims; source and types of travel documents; recruitment practices/costs and debt; travel routes and experiences; deception, coercion and exploitation; involvement in organised crime, etc.

Findings from the in-dept interviews with 14 victims, revealed that: most of the victims are from low-income background, with parents who are engaged in low-income occupations. The victims were often looked upon to uplift their families' financial status by going abroad to work. Most the victims interviewed had completed basic primary or secondary education, with no hope of continuing to tertiary education because of lack of financial support or of obtaining employment. Others who had been trained as hairdressers and dressmakers considered their incomes as being too meagre to sustain them in Nigeria. Victims were mainly recruited by family members and acquaintances, and travelled of their own free will. But claimed they were deceived about the nature of their jobs in Italy. Travel papers were mostly false. Victims travelled either by air, land and sea through the Sahara Desert and across the Mediterranean Sea into Europe. Victims' earnings from sexual exploitation were retained by their "madams/sponsors" until their dept was paid. Madams/Sponsors were usually the central figure in the trafficking business.

4.8 Major Research Findings

1. Women engage in trafficking because of ignorance, illiteracy, greed and the quest for material possessions. Women who had been trained as hairdressers and dressmakers considered their incomes as been too meagre to sustain them in Nigeria. It is believed that many of the trafficked women now know they are going to work as prostitutes, but they do not know that they will be severely constrained, hit, beaten or even killed and that they will not be able to send money to their families. Few of them actualize these goals while more of them do not.

2. Most trafficked women are hired because of unemployment and with a promise of good jobs and better living abroad. Present unemployment and underemployment among the youth and rising poverty led to the young desiring to go out of the country in search of greener pasture. It also marked the beginning of trafficking in women and minors and escalation of illegal migration out of the country.

3. Trafficked women are threatened with violence, beaten and raped because they are like slaves and have no right. The abuses committed by trafficking include debt bondage, forced labour, torture, illegal detention, deprivation of freedom of movement, speech and association, and discrimination. Some of the women sold into prostitution are further forced into having sexual intercourse with animals like dogs and monkeys which exposes them to further risks health wise. The harm committed by these human rights abuses are detrimental to the lives of the victims, it shapes how they continue to live their lives if they are able to escape.

4. Women trafficked are often left rejected, dejected and abandoned at the end of the day because they are exposed to serious incurable health hazards. An example is when they are affected with HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. Most of them die of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Some of them get impregnated which makes them to face more risk because they are no longer useful to the traffickers. They may be forced to undertake abortion. No hospital to take care of the sick person while on transit. The risks are good as well as the benefits. Many of them do not get to their destinations.

5. Women trafficked for prostitution are cut off from virtues of fairness, justice and goodness. Many of the victims arrive near-naked or scantily clothed in their street dress. The victims are not allowed to bring their belongings, this contributes to their frustration. Victims are not properly resettled. Victims are forced to prostitute at night, in the streets in beads, dressed in skimpy clothes in rain and snow.

6. Parents preferred to send daughters abroad because they could be relied upon to lift them out of poverty and are more willing to sacrifice themselves for their families. The victims were often looked upon to uplift their families' financial status by going abroad to work. There is a demand for their sexual services; it was therefore profitable for traffickers to deal in women. The success stories of other girls, who had been trafficked and had made it, also encouraged others to try their luck.

7. Women trafficked cannot call their families to tell them where they have been and what they have done because customs and traditions forbid prostitution in Edo State. These women challenge existing ideas of the communities. It is a taboo in the State. Any

woman caught in the act is made to appease the gods of the land. This attitude which is not acceptable in the society is almost becoming legalized by some people as a result of greed.

8. Oaths sworn before the shrines for compliance with agreements make young girls easy for trafficking. Victims were subjected to oaths and debt bondage where they were to repay sums ranging from USD 40,000 – USD 55,000. The oath sworn was that something terrible would happen to the victim if she does not pay this agreed sum or if she revealed the trafficker's identity. During the swearing, victims had to supply their pubic hair, finger – and toe-nails, their pants, etc., which were left on the shrine until the money was paid. Fear of this oath is the major psychological instrument of control of Nigerian victims as they are so scared of the oath.

4.9 Discussion of Findings

According to answers to research question one; students are parents agreed that social factors influence women trafficking in Edo State. This is because their general mean of 3.60 and 3.26 respectively were above 3.00 cut – off mean. Both the students and parents disagreed that reduction on restriction on movement of young women makes them easy prey for traffickers. This implies that women are trafficked at their own will. During the focus group discussions, the victims agreed that social factors play major role in women trafficking in Edo State. It is not surprising that social factor was find to be the major influencer factor perceived to influence women trafficking because there is no gainsaying about the changes that are occurring in social values in different societies. For instance, Miller and Miller (2010) noted that there has been a major change in the norms and mores of the society. This result agreed with the findings of Makinde (2011) who asserted that there is indeed increase in sexual freedom.

Findings from data analyzed on hypothesis one, revealed no significant difference between students (male and female) and parents in their perception of social factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of gender. Akinpelu and Yusuf (2009) noted that this is expected because the issue of women trafficking affects the women folk more than the men.

In research question two, the students' general mean score of 2.98 is below 3.00 cut – off mean. The students disagreed that: women trafficked accepted the offer as a way of ameliorating the hash economic conditions at home; women engage in trafficking because they lack financial support to further their education; and parents of the young girls are convinced unto releasing their wards to trafficking just to secure better economic fortunes. They agreed that most trafficked women are hired because of unemployment and with a promise of good jobs and better living abroad. The general mean of the parents was found to be 3.90, which is above 3.00 cut – off mean. This implies that parents agreed that financial factors influence women trafficking. They disagreed that women trafficked accepted the offer as a way of ameliorating the hash economic conditions at home. Ajere (2008) noted that the poor economic situation in the country makes life unbearable and this makes girls to go into commercial sex work. This further buttressed the fact that many ladies engage in prostitution for financial gains to be able to make ends meet.

The second hypothesis stated that there is no significant difference between students in their perception of financial factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of age. The findings is in agreement with Coleman (2000) who stated that young people today are more open about sexual matters, which in itself is obvious a reflection of the general frankness about sex in today's society. The second hypothesis also stated that there is no significant difference between parents in their perception of financial factor influencing women trafficking in Edo

State on the account of age. This result agreed with the findings of Okojie, Okojie, Eghafona, Oseghae and Kalu (2008) who asserted that victims trafficked were aged between 16 and 28 years old because they are relatively good looking with no physical disability or defects.

In responses to research question three, the students agreed that psychological factors influence women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental social status. But disagreed that women trafficked are further forced into having sexual intercourse with animals. They agreed that: women trafficked are like slaves and have no right; trafficked women are threatened with violence, beaten and raped; women trafficked are exposed to serious incurable health hazards; and victims are often left rejected, dejected and abandoned at the end the day. The parents agreed that psychological factors influence women trafficking because the general mean was 3.34, which was above the 3.00 cut – off mean.

Data analyzed on hypothesis three revealed that there is no significant difference between students of different parental social status in their perception of psychological factors that influence women trafficking. This means that respondents with different parental social status perceived factors that influence women trafficking in the same way. This result agreed with the findings of Njoku (2005) who noted that the parents of women trafficked belonged to the lower class cadre in the Nigerian social-economic class structure. During focus group discussion, a victim confessed that she had to take care of her family because her parents were jobless and incapable of taking care of the finances. The hypothesis also revealed that there is a significant difference between parents of different parental social status in their perception of psychological factors that influence women trafficking in Edo State. This means that respondents with different parental social status did not perceive psychological factors that influence women trafficking in the same way. This result agreed with the findings of Ololobou (2004) who observed that women

trafficking is an act which clearly displays no regards for the laws of God and the fact that no matter an individual's social or economic standing, he/she is accountable to God for the deeds committed in life.

In responses to research question four, students and parents have the general mean of 3.56 and 3.46 respectively, which are above 3.00 cut –off mean. Both students and parents agreed that religious factors influence women trafficking. This result agreed with Sullivan (2008) who noted that the trend towards secularized could also be responsible for the current form of sexuality, that is, the process through which the influence of religion is removed from many institutions in society and dispersed into private and personal realms. In addiction, Ololobou (2004) noted that women trafficking is a case of a general lack of fear for God.

Data analyzed on hypothesis four, revealed no significant difference between students in their perception of religious factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of religious affiliation. This means that respondents with different religious affiliations perceived religious factors influencing women trafficking in the same way. This agreed with Ololobou (2004) who argued that women trafficking is an act which clearly displays no regard for the laws of God and the fact that no matter an individual's social or economic standing he/she is accountable to God for the deeds committed in life. The data also stated that the hypothesis that stated that there is no significant difference between parents of different religious affiliations in their perception of factors that influence women trafficking in the same way. The plausible reason for this difference might be due to differences in doctrines of the two religions. This result agreed with Okojie, Okojie, Eghafona, Oseghae and Kalu (2008) who reported that some Pentecostal Churches in Benin City preach prosperity, and the benefits of seizing opportunities to travel abroad. They added that some of the Churches decry trafficking of victims.

In responses to research question five, students' and parents' general mean were found to be 3.40 and 3.42 respectively, which are above 3.00 cut – off mean. They agreed that cultural factor influences women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental control. But the students disagreed that parents preferred to send their daughters abroad because they are more willing to sacrifice themselves for their families. The plausible reason for this is that the students came from different cultural background.

Data analyzed on hypothesis five revealed that there is no significant difference between students and parents of different parental control in their perception of cultural factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State. This implies that students and parents are democratic in the way they relate to each other in their families. This result agreed with CESAC in Okojie (2005) who reported that in some family parents take time to explain why the child must or must not do certain things. In other words, such parents always explain to the child the reasons for their decisions in regulating his/her behaviour, and they attempt to make him/her see their point of view. In this way the child is encouraged to question the decisions of his parents, resulting in discussion and mutual agreement. This type of relationship between parents and child can be described as democratic.

4.10 Implication of The Study for Curriculum Review

Religion exercises have less control on individuals; people have become more willing to engage in previously condemned forms of sexuality. People lack fear for God. In addition to what we have in the curriculum for JSS & SSS, there is the need to have morning devotion on the assembly ground everyday. The pupils and students should be given the opportunities to participate fully. Moral studies should be built into the minimum standards of tertiary institutions as General Studies Course. Religious leaders should be used as resource persons to

teach the courses. This will go a long way to help the youth to handle related issues like women trafficking. The school heads should equally advise the community leaders to encourage religious leaders to focus and pay more attention to morally preaching, as well as Pastoral Counselling in Churches and morally preaching in the Mosques. The curriculum and the minimum standard should be made activities centred.

The need to meet financial obligations drives most young ladies to engage in women trafficking and this portends danger for the country because the national economic indices do not seem to hold mush promise. The curriculum of the primary and secondary schools should be directed towards job creation. Skill acquisition should be encouraged and at the end of the programme, the graduates will be self – employed. Entrepreneurship Studies should be included in the minimum standard of tertiary institutions. The courses should be practically oriented.

There has been a major change in the norms and mores of the society and young people are now more open about sexual matters, which in itself are obviously a reflection of the general frankness about sex in today's society. The heads of primary and secondary schools should instruct the form masters to select the well – behaved pupil/student of the week. Awards should be given to them on the Assembly Ground by the Head of Schools. During the PTA meetings, Head of Schools should encourage parents to adequately socialize their children and assist them to acquire basic skills with which they can earn a living. Schools should also encourage community leaders to embark on mass enlightenment campaigns to create awareness among the people so that they are not easily deceived and lured into participating in the trade. The tertiary institutions should always organize seminars, workshops, sensitivity training workshops for students and parents on the implications of women trafficking.

In traditional African culture, a lot of things were put in place to restrict sex related issues to marriage relationships and a great importance was attached to virginity but these are gradually fading away. There was an implicit assumption that relationship represented a progression towards marriage but that this assumption seems to no longer hold and that it is the immediate relationship and not its future potential that is evaluated. Primary and secondary schools should organize dramas that have bearing with value clarification. Such dramas can also be organized during PTA meetings. Tertiary institutions can equally organize dramas during convocation matriculation for students and parents. The kind of drama that has to do with value clarification would have an impact on the lives of the participants. Such dramas can also be organized during Departmental Week in tertiary institutions.

Psychological factor was found to be the last factor, as incessant sexual urge which is prevalent among the ladies, who are physically attractive and conscious of it could easily lure men into sex. Debates should be organized by primary and secondary schools during their club and society period. These debates should address social crimes in the society and their consequences on the life of the individual and the society. Such debates can also be organized during PTA meetings. Tertiary institutions can also do same by inviting resource persons to deliver speeches on social crimes and their consequences during special occasions in the schools. Resource persons can also be used in the mass media such as radio, television, newspapers etc.

Lastly, religious bodies should not fail in their responsibilities of inculcating moral teaching in the youth to handle related issues like women trafficking. For instance, some ladies were lured into sex trade in Holy Land.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

This study, investigated "Perception of University Students and Parents in Edo State on Factors Influencing Women Trafficking: Implication for Curriculum Review".

Structural questionnaire was used as instrument to collect some useful information from the respondents on the "Perception of University Students and Parents in Edo State on Factors Influencing Women Trafficking: Implication for Curriculum Review". The questionnaire contains two parts, A and B. Part A contains demographic characteristics of the respondents. Part B contains information on factors influencing women trafficking.

The four points of Likert Scale was used where the respondents indicated their degree of agreement or disagreement to the statement as: SA – Strong Agree (5), Agree (4), Undecided (3), Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1). A total of 200 respondents were sampled randomly from the population of 66,000. 50 students from University of Benin, 50 students from Ambrose Ali University and 100 parents from Edo State. 200 questionnaires were administered to the respondents. The questionnaires were thus, duly completed and submitted. For the demographic characteristics of the respondents, simple percentage was used to analyze them. Mean score and Chi-Square (χ^2) were used to analyze the research questions and the test of hypotheses respectively. A number of research and questions and hypotheses were formulated which were subjected to a statistical analysis.

The analysis consisted of the provision of some solutions to the research questions and a test of the study's hypotheses. The research hypotheses came out with the following findings:

a) There is no significant difference between students (male and female) in their perception of social factors influencing women trafficking. Also, there is no significant difference between male and female parents in their perception of social factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of gender.

b) There is no significant difference between students in their perception of financial factors influencing women trafficking while there is a significant difference between parents in their perception of financial factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of age.

c) There is no significant difference between students in their perception of psychological factors influencing women trafficking while there is a significant difference between parents in their perception of psychological factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account parental social status.

d) There is no significant difference between students in their perception of religious factors influencing women trafficking while there is a significant difference between parents in their perception of religious factors that influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of religious affiliation.

e) There is no significant difference between students and parents in their perception of cultural factors influencing women trafficking in Edo State on the account of parental control.

5.2 Conclusion

The functionalist theory formed the basis or theoretical framework of the research. This theory holds that if the aspect of social life does not contribute to a society's stability or survival – if does not serve some identifiably useful function or promote value consensus among members of a society – it will not be passed on from one generation to the next.

Women trafficking in Edo State is a clear manifestation of illiteracy, lack of education, greed, poverty, unemployment and corruption that have eaten deep into the fabric of our society. Individuals are strongly left to decide what constitutes proper and social acceptable behaviour in the State. Our women are trafficked abroad through mouth-watering offers for a good life in foreign lands. Reduction on restriction on movement of young women does not make them easy prey for traffickers.

Parents disagreed that women trafficked do not accept the offer as a way of ameliorating the hash economic conditions at home but for their own interest. Parents of the young girls are convinced unto releasing their wards to trafficking just to secure better economic fortunes. Women trafficked are recruited with a promise of good jobs and better living.

Women trafficked are like slaves, have no right and are forced into having sexual intercourse with animals. They are also rejected, dejected and abandoned at the end of the day because their exposure to serious incurable health hazards. In addition, they are threatened with violence, beaten, raped and impregnated are forced to abort the pregnancy.

Women trafficked are directly initiated into prostitution which is an ill-wind that blows the society no good. The women are cut off from virtues of fairness, justice and goodness because they were subjected to oaths and dept bondage until their debt is paid. The victims of traffickers do not see anything wrong with trafficking because of the financial gains involved.

Parents preferred to send daughters abroad because they are more willing to sacrifice themselves for their families to lift them out of poverty. Women trafficked for prostitution cannot call their families to tell them where they have been and what they have done because customs and traditions forbid prostitution in Edo State. Oaths sworn before the shrines for compliance with agreements make young girls easy for trafficking.

Victims are recruited mainly by personal or family friends and acquaintances. The heart of the natural man has been described as deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. A few success stories, usually of victims, who have become madams, have proved sufficient to lure young girls and their relations to be involved in trafficking. Women trafficking is an act which clearly displays no regard for the laws of God and the fact that no matter an individual's social or economic standing, he/she is accountable to god for the deeds committed in life.

Finally, the curriculum should be reviewed to reflect skill acquisition to encourage self-employment. This will reduce unemployment and encourage the alleviation of poverty among the young girls in Edo State. Additional skill acquisition centres will help in this direction. Citizenship, Civic and Moral Education syllabus and minimum standard should be reviewed to address corruption and other vices in our society. Value clarification should also be emphasized in the curriculum to address cultural decay in the society. The curriculum should lay emphasis on field-trips to the point of arrival of the deported trafficked women and their rehabilitation centres. This will reposition the minds of the girls who are already nursing the idea of women trafficking in their minds.

5.3 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings of the research study, the following recommendations were made. These recommendations apply to both the Federal Government and Edo State Government:

1. Federal Government policy on women trafficking must be depoliticised;
2. There should be an enabling law that would authorize the confistication of assets acquired fro trafficking to deter traffickers;
3. Mount effective campaigns against trafficking, stressing the negative effects such as the risks to which victims are exposed along the routes; the risks they face working as street prostitutes; the risks of HIV/AIDS and other health hazards;
4. Address the root causes and associative factors encouraging trafficking in women, such as: societal attitudes towards women; gender discrimination in access to education; large family sizes, high levels of poverty and unemployment in the State;
5. Set up more skill acquisition centres where the youth can acquire various occupational skills. At the end of such training, they should be provided with credit to become self-employed;
6. Take positive steps to provide employment opportunities for the youth, and create an enabling environment for the private sector to invest and increase employment opportunities;
7. Provide infrastructure such as electricity, water, and communication facilities as well as cheap credit for the youth to become self-employed;

8. Government should set up effective Rehabilitation Centres, identify some NGOs and draw up a programme for rehabilitation of victims after they have left the Rehabilitation Centres;

9. Victims should be assisted to obtain housing and employment. Where they wish to go into self-employment, they should be assisted by the State Government to assess cheap capital to set up their businesses;

10. In rehabilitating victims of trafficking for prostitution abroad, victims of trafficking for prostitution within the country should not be left out;

11. Rehabilitation Centres should offer counselling services to victims and their relations;

12. The Bill on human trafficking already passed by Edo State House of Assembly should be enforced to get the desired result;

13. Village heads should set up Monitoring Committees that would create awareness on the problem of women trafficking, so that solution can be found;

14. Victims should be treated by destination countries as victims and not as offenders. They should, therefore, be allowed to pick up their possessions and be properly dressed before they are put on board a charter flight to Nigeria;

15. This modern form of slavery must be eradicated since the Nigerian constitution is against it. Because of corruption and other associated vices, the traffickers have the money to the victims and can protect themselves fro government interventions. Government must come out with srict policies that will help in the direction of the constitution. Also,

religious bodies need to work hard in removing women trafficking in our society so that all human beings can be treated in the same manner.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

This study has found out the 'Perception of University Students and Parents in Edo State on Factors Influencing Women Trafficking: Implication to Curriculum Review'. Although much has been done in this research, further studies can be carried out to find out:

1. Factors Influencing Trafficking of Women for Prostitution as Perceived by Students of Secondary Schools in Edo State.
2. Factors Influencing Trafficking of Women for Prostitution as Perceived by Community Leaders in Edo State.

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APPENDIX I

Faculty of Education
Department of Educational Foundation
and Curriculum Studies
Ahmadu Bello University
Zaria.
11th August, 2011.

Dear Sir,

STUDENTS' FIELD RESEARCH

The Department of Educational Foundation and Curriculum Studies, Faculty of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria requires each student working for a Degree to complete a Research Thesis/Project. Our students entering the final year of their studies will be collecting data during the year. Most of them will need to be allowed access to certain relevant documents and some valuable information which you may have.

Please give assistance as much as possible.

Thanks for your continuing cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. (Mrs) H. O. Yusuf
Research Adviser.

APPENDIX II

TABLE 3.1: Population of the Study

RESPONDENTS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
UNIVERSTY OF BENIN	21,200	19,115	40,315
AMBROSE ALI UNIVERSITY	14,500	11,185	25,685
PARENTS	33,000	33,000	66,000
GRAND TOTAL	**68,700**	**63,300**	**132,000**

Source: *Registrar's Office (UNIBEN & AAU) & AWEG, Edo State.*

APPENDIX III

TABLE 3.2 SAMPLE POPULATION OFSTUDENTS AND PARENTS.

RESPONDENTS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
STUDENTS	50	50	100
PARENTS	50	50	100
GRAND TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**200**

Source: Gay in Abiola (2007). *Procedures in Educational Research,* Kaduna: Kingo (Nig.) Ltd.

APPENDIX IV (STATISTICAL METHOD)

Kuder - Richardson = $\frac{(K)\,(SD^2) - X\,(K - X)}{(SD^2)\,(K - 1)}$

where K = the number of items in the test.

X = the mean of the scores.

SD = the standard deviation of the scores.

APPENDIX V (CHI – SQUARE (χ^2) STATISTIC)

The general formula for the computation of the chi – square (χ^2) statistic is given by:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O - E)^2}{E}$$

where O = Observed frequency

E = Expected frequency

and $\sum$ = 'Sum up'

APPENDIX VI

QUESTIONNAIRE

PERCEPTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND PARENTS IN EDO STATE ON FACTORS INFLUENCING WOMEN TRAFFICKING: IMPLICATION FOR CURRICULUM REVIEW.

INTRODUCTION

This questionnaire is designed to assess "**Perception of University Students and Parents in Edo State on Factors Influencing Women Trafficking: Implication for Curriculum Review".** This questionnaire is meant for research purpose. Be as honest as possible since the result of this questionnaire is important to the outcome of the research.

Thanks and God bless you.

SECTION A

PERSONAL DATA

Tick the appropriate box

STUDENT [ ] PARENT [ ]

1. SEX: Male [ ] Female [ ]
2. AGE: 16 – 20 years [ ] 21 – 28 years [ ] 29 years and above [ ]
3. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION: Christianity [ ] Islam [ ]
4. PARENTAL SOCIAL STATUS: Low Income [ ]
   Average Income [ ]
   High Income [ ]
5. PARENTAL CONTROL: Democratic [ ] Autocratic [ ]

SECTION B

Please mark each item according to your level of assessment by ticking Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Disagree (D) and Strongly Disagree (SD).

	SOCIAL FACTORS				
SN	**ITEMS**	**SA**	**A**	**D**	**SD**
6	Individuals are left to decide what constitutes proper and socially acceptable behaviour.				
7	Women engage in trafficking because of greed and the quest for material possessions.				
8	Ignorance and illiteracy make young women easy victims of women trafficking.				
9	Our young females are trafficked abroad through mouth-watering offers for a good life in foreign lands.				
10	Reduction on restriction on movement of young women makes them easy prey for traffickers.				
	FINANCIAL FACTORS				
	ITEMS	**SA**	**A**	**D**	**SD**
11	Most trafficked women are hired because of unemployment.				
12	Women trafficked accepted the offer as a way of ameliorating the hash economic conditions at home.				
13	Women engage in trafficking because they lack financial support to further their education.				
14	Parents of the young girls are convinced unto releasing their wards to trafficking just to secure better economic fortunes.				
15	Women trafficked are recruited with a promise of good jobs and better living.				

	PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS				
	ITEMS	**SA**	**A**	**D**	**SD**
16	Women trafficked are like slaves and have no right.				
17	Trafficked women are threatened with violence, beaten and raped.				
18	Women trafficked are further forced into having sexual intercourse with animals.				
19	Women trafficked are exposed to serious incurable health hazards.				
20	Victims are often left rejected, dejected and abandoned at the end of the day.				
	RELIGIOUS FACTORS				
	ITEMS	**SA**	**A**	**D**	**SD**
21	Victims do not see anything wrong with trafficking, because of the financial gains involved.				
22	Victims are subjected to oaths and debt bondage until their dept is paid.				
23	Women trafficked for prostitution are cut off from virtues of fairness, justice and goodness.				
24	Women trafficked are directly initiated in prostitution.				
25	Women trafficking is an ill-wind that blows society no good.				
	CULTURAL FACTORS				
	ITEMS	**SA**	**A**	**D**	**SD**
26	Parents preferred to send daughters abroad because they could be relied upon to lift them out of poverty.				
27	Women trafficked cannot call their families to tell them where they have been and what they have done.				
28	Customs and traditions forbid prostitution.				
29	Oaths sworn before the shrines for compliance with agreements make young girls easy for trafficking.				
30	Parents preferred to send daughters abroad because they are more willing to sacrifice themselves for their families.				

APPENDIX VII

Interview Questions for the Victims

1) How old are you?
2) Are you a Christian or Muslim?
3) Which work does your father do for living?
4) What is your level of education?
5) Which work were you doing before you travelled to abroad?
6) Are you married?
7) Why did you travel to abroad?
8) Who assisted you to go to abroad?
9) Did your parent support your travelling to abroad?
10) How did you pay to travel to abroad?
11) Were you deceived to travel to abroad?
12) How did you get your travelling documents?
13) How much did you pay to travel to abroad?
14) Which means did you travel to abroad?
15) Do you like the job were doing in abroad?
16) How much was your salary in abroad?
17) How were you getting your salary in abroad?
18) Were you forced to travel to abroad?

19) Why did you come back from abroad?

20) What do you want the government to do for you?