

**INFLUENCE OF AFRICAN INDEPENDENT TELEVISION AS A
WATCHDOG AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND LABOUR WITH A
PARTICULAR FOCUS TO CHILD TRAFFICING
(A STUDY OF GARIKI RESIDENTS OF ABUJA METROPOLIS)**

BY

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MC/2009/388

**DEPARTMENT OF MASS COMMUNICATION
FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
CARITAS UNIVERSITY, AMORJI-NIKE EMENE
ENUGU, STATE**

AUGUST, 2013

TITLE PAGE

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT PRESENTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF
MASS COMMUNICATION, FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT AND
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**IMPARTIAL FULLFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.) DEGREE IN
MASS COMMUNICATION**

AUGUST, 2013

DECLARATION

I, Ekuri Elnathan A. hereby declare that this research work was written by me and has not been submitted or received anywhere for the purpose of acquiring a degree in Mass Communication.

Ekuri Elnathan A.

Date

CERTIFICATION PAGE

I certify that this study was carried out by Ekuri Elnathan A. It was approved by the department of Mass Communication, Caritas University, Amorji-Nike, Eungu as meeting the requirements the award of Bachelor of Science, B.Sc. (Hons) Mass Communication.

Dr. (Mrs.) Regina Acholonu
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Date

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(H.O.D)

Date

External supervisor

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to Almighty GOD and all my family members.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to the Almighty God the one who made this work possible and whom I could describe as the Omnipotent, Omniscience, and Omnipresent. Above all, I thank him for his grace and enablement and unconditional love for me, and for making it possible for me to accomplish this work.

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to analyze the Influence of African Independent Television as a Watchdog against Child Abuse and labour with a particular focus to Child Trafficking. The study made use of survey research method. Subjects were drawn from Gariki using the purposive sampling technique. The study answered four research questions. From the research findings, it was observed that the programmes aired on AIT helped in discouraging the practice of Child Abuse and Labour. The study recommended that the government should embark on public enlightenment programmes to educate the public on the social dangers of child abuse and labour, as well as child trafficking.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Child abuse and labour represents one of the most dehumanizing forms of human rights abuse. Top on the hat of the slavery-like practices against children is child trafficking. Combating child trafficking has gathered considerable momentum over the years with increased political awareness regarding the phenomenon, as illustrated by the localized adoption and ratification of international standards and important commitments undertaken in international conference by different states.

In 2002, the African union reaffirmed its commitment to combat child trafficking. It identified the elimination of human trafficking as an operational priority. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), in 2001 developed strategies to fight child trafficking for exploitative labour purposes in West and Central Africa. In Africa, the first commitment to combat trafficking is exemplified in Africa charter on the right or welfare of the child (1990).

In the United Nations (UN) protocol to prevent, suppress or punish trafficking in person especially women and children. The United Nations convention against transitional organized crime called Palermo protocols, defines human trafficking to mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring as receipt of persons by means of threat, or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, abuse of power or of a position of benefit, vulnerability, of the giving or receiving of payment to receive the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation. (Arinze, 2006).

In order to mobilize effective efforts, political will and policy responses to prevent or combat child trafficking, the international community reached a common consensus on a common normative definition or trafficking in human beings which include various form of sexual exploitation or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or removal of organs. The focus of the provision stresses that trafficking for exploitative purposes should be considered a crime and must be prosecuted. It's also stressed that national laws should be reviewed to ensure compliance through legislative process the protocol as a model.

Prior to the time, the scale of child trafficking had been hard to determine as a result of complete unavailability of databases on child trafficking or traffickers and above all the shameful delay in the adoption and enactment of the child's rights law by state in the country.

According to Arinze(2006):

The activities of some non-governmental organizations like women or child labour eradication. Women trafficking and child labour eradication foundation (WOTCLEF) and India Renaissance brought the issue of human trafficking especially child labour to the national discourse-and made the wife of the former vice president Mrs. Titi Abubaeke to initiate or bill to the national assembly in person. This action was followed by the establishment of National Agency for the prohibition trafficking in persons and other related matters. The agency is to enforce the laws against trafficking in persons, investigate or prosecute persons suspected to engage in trafficking in persons or take change or coordinate the rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking.

Child trafficking takes place in most parts of the world. In Nigeria, the United Nations International Children's Emergency fund (UNICEF) has identified 13 human trafficking endemic states which include Edo, Ondo, Ebonyi, Imo, Rivers, Enugu, Ogun, Kano, Cross River, Akwa-Ibom or Delta States. Research has shown that child trafficking has become an intra cross boarder and trans-national crime. Testimonies of victims of trafficking have shown that various techniques are used by traffickers to trick children and their parents. Research has also shown that there is a very powerful and highly organized network that is reaping substantial profits from exploiting the convenience of international communication weakness of penal system and vulnerability of parents and children.

African Independent Television, also known by its acronym AIT was pioneered by high chief, Dr. Raymond Dokpesi, is a Nigerian satellite television station, a subsidiary of Da'ar communication plc, it was founded December 1996. AIT is the second largest commercial television network in Africa, broadcasting the most talked about television and marking a major contribution to African's culture, economy, and communities. Its programming mix includes the more on top entertainment, soaps, drama, lifestyles, news and sport shows.

AIT channel 21 and AIT international share the same vision and a similar mission. AIT has a unique mission that of sharing the African experience with the wider global community. AIT's main task is to project Africa from a holistic African prospective.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Today in west and central Africa, it is acknowledged that agricultural fields, gold and diamond mines, stone quarries and domestic work are areas where the working conditions of children are often exploitative. Furthermore, changes in old cultural practices such as fostering, handing over a child to a third party have been corrupted and abused. In recognition of the challenges, child abuse pose to the atonement of human rights, security and sustainable development and achievement of millemium development goals, the question this study seeks to answer is; how has African Independent Television (AIT) Influenced the discouragement of child abuse and labour with particular focus on child trafficking in Gariki of Abuja metropolis.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The study has the following objectives, they are:

1. To find out the kind of programmes relating to child abuse and labour aired on African independent television.
2. To find out how popular these programmes are with the residents Gariki of Abuja metropolis.
3. To find out the reactions of the Gariki residents of Abuja metropolis to these programmes.
4. To find out how the programmes have helped in discouraging the practice of child abuse and labour among the residents of Abuja metropolis.

1.4 Research Questions

The study answered the following research questions

1. What kind of programmes relating to child abuse and labour are aired on Africa Independent television against child and labour?
2. How popular are these programmes to the residents of Abuja metropolis?
3. What are the reactions of the residents Gariki of Abuja metropolis to these programmes?

4 In what way have these programmes helped in discouraging the practice of child abuse and labour among the residents of Abuja metropolis?

1.5 Scope of the study

The purpose of this study is to look at the influence of Africa independent television as a watchdog against child abuse and labour with particular reference to child human trafficking. This study is limited to the residents Gariki of Abuja metropolis.

1.6 Significance of the study

This study would serve as a reference material for both the students and researchers who may have their study in line with the study's area of research.

The study will also be a useful guide for mass media organizations like the print and other broadcast institutions in planning to educate the public on the consequences of child abuse and labour.

1.7 Operational definitions of terms

Child Abuse: It is an act which constitutes all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship or responsibility, trust or power.

Child Labour: It is the employment of children in any work that deprives them or that may interfere with their education or endanger their health.

Child trafficking: trafficking is a modern form of slavery that involves displacing a child for the purpose of exploitation. It is also the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring and or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation

Mass Media: The mass media are communication channels through which news, entertainment, education, data, or promotional messages are disseminated. Example, television, radio, newspapers, and magazines.

Child Trafficking: Child trafficking is a modern form of slavery that involves displacing a child for the purpose of exploitation. It is also the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring and or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

This chapter is a review of the related studies to the topic: Influence of Africa Independent Television as a Watchdog against Child Abuse and labour with a particular focus to Child Trafficking”. The chapter is organized according to the following headings.

2.2 Review of concepts

2.3 Review of related studies

2.4 Theoretical frame work

2.5 Summary

2.2 Review of concepts.

The following concepts were reviewed.

- A. Child abuse
- B. Child labour
- C. Child trafficking
- D. Mass media

2.2.1 The Concept of Child Abuse

A child means every human being below the age of 18 years. The “word” child is also defined differently in different cultures, and the definition may not be based on the age (World Health Organization). The Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (New 7th Edition) defines child abuse as the crime of harming a child in a physical, sexual, or emotional way. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the Department for Children and Families (DCF) defined child abuse as the physical, sexual, or emotional maltreatment or neglect of a child. The organization also listed four major categories of child abuse which include; physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect or child neglect and emotional abuse.

Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is any non accidental injury to a child Such as hitting, kicking, slapping, shaking, burning, biting, throwing, and paddling. Physical abuse comes in numerous degrees and forms. Uzoze (2005) asserts that one of the most extreme forms of physical abuse is the murder of infants. This is committed in most parts of the World Calvert (1993) opines that physical abuse is characterized by physical injury. For example, bruises and features resulting from punching, heating, kicking biting, burning and so on.

Another form of physical abuse is corporal punishment on the excuse of discipline. This occurs in many forms such as smoking or beating children with belt or stick, pulling or grabbing a child's ears and sometimes giving knocks on the head Giovanni (1971) refers to child physical abuse as "social murder". This according to him includes exploitation of the child's time and energy through street hawking and excessive house work.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent abuses a child for sexual stimulation. It is the participation of a child in a sexual act aimed toward the physical gratification or the financial profit of the person committing the act. Platt (2002) observes that thousands of children are sexually abused daily. Globally, sexual abuse is seen as the worst kind of gender based violence, "directed at children at the global level. Hopper (2004) observes that the rate of sexual abuse in USA as reported, range from 4.87% at the lowest to over 29%. A report equally shows that many children who experience sexual intercourse are forcefully abused.

Child Neglect

Child neglect is generally defined as an act of omission of children, specially the failure of a parents or person legally responsible for a child's welfare to provide for his\her basic needs and proper level of care with medical attention or supervision. According to Uzoze (2005) child neglect could jeopardize the child's physical intellectual or emotional development. Opera,(2001). Confirms that in Nigeria hundreds of children is seen selling variety of things ranging from groundnuts to vegetable oil when they should have been at school learning. Children provide services in various industrial set ups .Children in urban areas are quickly

caught up in daily struggle for survival and material gain. In a study in the sun newspaper, it was found that children abandonment, sexual abuse, child neglect, vagrant, kidnapping and hawking were the most reported forms of child abuse and neglect.

Nzewi (1988) found that hawking by boys and girls are widespread parents clearly recognizes that the practice holds dangers for children. According to him, a systematic survey of cases of sexual abuse of children in three major towns in Nigeria indicated that 60% involved girls below the age of 12. Scanlon et al (2002) reports that in Bolivia, the poorest country in Latin America over 44% of the children work in the mines. These children for long hours a day and under very high temperatures. Most times, they carry minerals loads that are above their physical capacities. Besides, they usually come into contact with toxic substances such as nitrates and poisonous gases. In Guatemala, more than 155% of children are engaged in force labor. Some of them work in dangerous occupations like street vending; refuse recycling with little salaries.

Opera, (1986). Is of the view that child labor is an exploitative systematic process in which children are used for jobs that are monotonous strenuous harmful or unduly prolonged. It is the systematic exploitative of the child in jobs that are either self employed or wage earning, be it in the chiefs immediate family, extended family or completely outside the child's own relationships in many instances. These categories of children who do not stay with their parents are carefree to do whatever they want to do with their lives. Opera outline the following reasons why children work.

1. Poverty
2. Family tradition
3. Parental wish
4. Home condition and

Migration of children from rural to urban areas in search of work as a result of poverty and other related conditions is exploitative, hazardous and prejudicial to their welfare and development. It is also injurious to their physical, cognitive and moral development of the child. Example, street vending, load selling, and scavenging and so on. This activities occupy's the child through the

day, which in most cases interferes with his opportunity for the necessary intellectual and moral development.

Moses and Aliyu (2005) assert that child labor still remains a serious problem in many parts of the World, even when the Rights of the Child states clearly that “government should recognize economic exploitation and from performing work that is likely to be hazardous or harmful to the child’s development, or to interfere with the child’s education(UNCRC). Child neglect includes, inadequate feeding, shelter, lack of supervision, inadequate general body care, inadequate dental care, inadequate provision of educational materials, denial of medical attention and resorting to self medication subjecting the child to all forms of fetish and spiritual healing are all termed as neglect.

In the view of Onyeonu (2005) supports the fact that lack of provision of materials for class work for the child is a form of child neglect. Many parents deny their children the right to own materials for class work, therefore causing them to perform poorly in terms of academics. Isangedigi (2005) identified forms of abuse in the phenomenon of street children. A street child syndrome arises because of family poverty. This has lead increasing number of boys and girls to abandon their homes to seek for independent living on the streets of towns and cities Evans(2004)observed that in Nigeria, the streets boys are called area boys. These boys are exposed to poverty, hawking, lacking in family control and social support. These street children are easily susceptible to crime and prostitution with their attendant problems. Ugoii (2004) categorized child neglect into the following;

1. Physical
2. Emotional and
3. Psychological neglect. Physical neglect includes not providing adequate food, clothing, and medical care. Supervision and child abandonment.

2.2.2 The Concept of Child Labour

Child labour is defined as any behavior directed towards a child by the parents, guardians and other family members or another adult that endangers a child’s physical or emotional

development. Child labor generally refers to any economic activity performed by a person under the age of 15, (International Labor Organization, 1999).

Owasanoye (2005) views child labor as “work, paid or unpaid carried out by children, which is dangerous to their development”. This is to be contrasted with the work that is necessary for the proper socialization of a child to have a balanced development, either in the home or in training for a future career. Child labor was utilized to varying extents through history but entered public dispute with the beginning of Universal schooling, with changes in working conditions during industrialization, and with the emergency of the concepts Workers and Children’s Rights. Child labor can be factory work, mining, and prostitution, quarrying, heeling parents in business, domestic work or doing odd jobs. Child labour therefore relates to the following:

1. Prostitution
2. Domestic work
3. Agricultural labor.

Wikipedia (2009) defines prostitution as the act or pre engaging in sex acts for hire. Prostitution of children refers to children having cites for sexual intercourse for money .Under many laws; a child is defined as anyone under the age of 18 years. The Optimal Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Pornography to the Convention of the Rights of the Child, states that the prostitution of children is the practice whereby a child is used by others for sexual activities in return for remuneration or any other form of consideration.

Child labor Convention of the International Labor Organization (ILO) provides that the use of offering a child for prostitution is one of the worst forms of child abuse. This convention adopted in 1999, provides that countries that had ratified it must eliminate the practice urgently. It enjoyed the fastest pace of ratification in the International labor organization history since 1919. The prostitution of children is seen as forming part of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) it is sometimes connected to the trafficking of children for sexual purpose, and to child pornography.

Burra (1998) notes that children are often pushed by social structures and individual agents into situations in which adults take advantage of the vulnerability and sexual exploit and abuse them. Children also engage in prostitution in return not only for basic needs such as accommodation, food, clothing, or safety, but also for extra pocket money for desired consumer goods otherwise out of reach.

NAPTIP (2006) asserts that the demand side of trafficking in persons Is brought about through economic growth and its disparities among regions which encourage migration flow and the demand for children, especially girls for domestic work and commercial sex. According to Asia Human Rights commission (200), Child labour has become a vital system that is particularly abusive of girls. Sexual exploitative has become a major social ill in many Asia societies. Many girls are forced into prostitution in countries like Cambodia, Bangladesh, Nepal, India, and Pakistan. About one million children are lured or forced into sex every year.

Domestic Labour and Child Trafficking

Domestic labor refers to a situation where people perform domestic tasks in the home of a third party or employer. Such jobs are more often than not taken by people from economically backgrounds where child domestic labor is exploitative and includes trafficking, slavery, or practices similar to slavery or work, which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out. It's hazardous and likely to harm the health, safety or morals of the child. It constitutes the worst form of child labor as defined in the International Labor Organization {ILO}, Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (NO.182), 1999.

Owasanoye (2003) states that “hidden from the public eyes are thousands of children who serve as house helps from very tender ages”. Children engaged in this informal sector are not monitored and indeed cannot be monitored under what he terms, the existing regime that is over centralized, underfunded and understaffed without accurate data to work. Also, house helping has become heavily commercialized. thereby eliminating the training and proper up bringing hitherto associated with it. Child victims of trafficking from Nigeria to Gabon shows that 97%

are girls and 3% are boys. This indicates the predominant use of children for domestic work and prostitution.

The United Nation International Children Education Fund (UNICEF) reports that there exists seasonal migration of young and rural inhabitants in West Africa. For example, Malian girls head for the two largest cities in Burkina Faso to seek for employment as domestic workers in the informal sector, to earn money for marriage trousseau. In a later report, UNICEF (2007), points out that labour exploitation through domestic work is both a means and an end in trafficking for exploitation. In the Africa context, it is intimately linked with the traditional practice needed to complement the process of normal development of children.

Oluchi (2003) asserts that “under aged girls are recruited from rural areas with promises of good salaries or with a promise to their parents that their wards will be sent to school”. Hence, young girls are brought to big cities by middlemen and are given out into domestic servitude in homes and local restaurants, wages of such girls may be deducted if customers eat and not pay. Umana (2004) reports that police in Cross River State rescued 62 children from human traffickers in July, 2004. According to one trafficker, the children were to be hired out as domestic servants for 22,000 naira per annum, while he would be paid a commission of 3,000 naira on each child supplied.

Agricultural Labour and Child Neglect

Agricultural labor refers to physical work in farms. The employment of children at regular and sustained labor in farms is a common phenomenon in the African continent. Child labor is employed in subsistence and plantation agriculture, and in the urban informal sector. Such labor could be for full term or part term basis depending on the negotiation. The United Nation International Children education Fund (UNICEF) reports that seasonal migrations in West Africa make’s boys from Burkina Faso seek employment in the plantations in Mali, during the harvest and the planting seasons. Akioye (2002) reveals that there exists a link between agriculture and child labor, and by extensions child trafficking. He quotes the study by Centre for Tobacco Control Research and Education (CTCRE) at the University of California, USA that a minimum of 78,000 children are working on full or part term basis in the Tobacco fields. According to the survey, 45% of the child workers are between 10 and 14 years of age, and 55% are between seven and nine years old.

Owasanoye (2005) views agricultural activities as potentially destabilizing to the children engaged in it as it causes them to be taken out of school during the planting or harvesting seasons. Herding of cattle forces them to move from one place to another, unable to settle down in a formal school environment in spite of the nomadic education system. According to UNICEF in Babar (2003), estimated 2000, 00 children are trafficked in West and Central Africa each year to work on cocoa plantations, and in other types of harsh agricultural work where children from those countries would not be used. Isangedidhi (2005) asserts that child labor is the worst form of hawking. This evident globally represents the largest single aspect of child abuse. Maduwesi (1990) asserts that children require special care and attention, and this can only come from the home. Efforts should be made to avoid the tendency of hawking as a result of engaging children to work.

2.2.3 The Concept of Child Trafficking

The National Agency for the Prohibition of Traffic in Persons and Other Related Mather (NAPTIP) in 2003 defines trafficking “as including all acts and attempted acts involved in the recruitment, transportation within or across Nigeria borders, purchases, sale, transfer, receipt as harboring of a person involving the use of deception, coercion or debt bondage for the purpose of placing or holding the person whether for or not involuntary servitude (domestic, sexual or reproductive) in forced or bonded labour or in slave-like condition.

In 1994, the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization defined trafficking as “illicit and clandestine movement of persons across national and international boarders largely from developing countries and some countries in transition with the goal of forcing women and girl children into sexual or economically oppressive and exploitative situations for the profit of recruiters, traffickers, crime syndicates as well as other illegal activities related to trafficking such as forced domestic labour. Article three (a) of the International Labor Organization (ILO) recognizes child trafficking as one of the worst forms of child labor. Child trafficking is defined as all forms of slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom of children for use in armed conflicts (UNICEF 2002).

Children who live with parents and attend school till completion are seen as having good prospects in educational accomplishment and a head start in life than those who are taken to

towns, cities for servitude. Observations over the years in Cross River State shows an alarming trend increasing number of children being trafficked continuously within and outside the borders of the state for work. A study of the situation in Cross River State from 1996 to 2007 shows that a high proportion of young adults and children were trafficked to various parts of Nigeria especially the south West. For example, a study conducted by Girls Power Initiative, a nongovernmental organization (NGO) in 2002 revealed that Ondo, Akure, Ashawele, Okitipupa, Shagamu, Ile-efe are places where most of those trafficked on are taken to work. The federal government's concern and the obvious effect of child labor and child trafficking is well known and is translated into the passing of the Children Rights Acts, 2003 and trafficking in persons (prohibition) law Enforcement and Administrative Act 2003 {otherwise called the NAPTIP.

Causes of Child Trafficking

Owasanoye (2005) observes that poverty appears to be the most compelling factor that pushes children into being trafficked leading to exploitative labor. This demoralizing condition may compel a child or family to accept any condition in order to satisfy basic needs. Bhabha (2003) attributes child trafficking to under development and of opportunity of rural areas. United Nations International Children Education Fund (200) sees child trafficking as being caused by corruption. Asuelimen (2000) views child trafficking as an issue caused by tradition and cultural values.

Agbu (2003) views child trafficking as caused by lack of legal frame work or inability to enforce existing legal framework to implement anti trafficking activities. In response to child trafficking, government of the local, state and federal levels have developed some intervention strategies. Among such efforts include the establishment of the National Agency for the prohibition of Traffic in Persons {NAPTIP}, development of more officers of the immigration service and police in strategic areas and border areas, enlightenment campaigns in schools by government and nongovernmental organizations to educate citizens on the existence of this scourge and the danger it poses. Besides, provision have been made to receive children trafficked to states or countries of destination and rehabilitate them.

Burra (1998) sees child trafficking as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation includes forcing children into prostitution or

other forms of sexual exploitation, force labor or services, slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs. For children, exploitation may also include illicit international adopted trafficking for early marriage, and recruitment as child soldiers, for begging or as athletes (such as child camel, jockeys or football players) or for recruitment for cults.

2.2.4 The Concept of Mass Media

Mass media are channels of communication that involve transmitting of information in some way shape or form to large numbers of people. They include broadcast media and print media. According to Rebert (1995) the mass media can be used to present one section of community to another in order to correct misinformation malediction .It can be used to reduce an ignorance of another way of life. It will be discovered that the image that every group have about another group are mostly mistaken images and misconceptions that do not represent reality of another group. In the view of Merfix (1990) “the mass media can contribute to people’s awareness of potentialities, dissatisfaction and collective power among people.”

Mass media encourage and ginger people to achieve their goals or the goals of the society, by promoting such goals in the media and stimulating the aspirations and activities of the people towards achieving such goals (Okun, 1999 p.177). Thousands of children stay glued to the television set for hours every day and television itself is powerful and can ruin public reputation, Hurlock (1998) classified to include books, newspapers, magazines, movies, recording, internet and the explosion of digital communication technology in the 20th and 21th century. In his own opinion McQuail classified the popular mass media as

1. Print, pamphlet, newspaper(established in the 15th c)
2. Recording-records, magnetic tapes, CD, DVD, gramophone(19th C)
3. Cinema-it started from about 1900
4. Radio-started from about 1910
5. Television started in 1950
6. Internet-it started in 1990

Functions of Mass Media

The following are functions of Mass Media. They include;

1. Inform: Mass Media tend to inform us on what is happening within and across the globe.
2. Educate: they serve as a means of educating us.
3. Entertain: They serve as a means of entertainment to us.
4. Surveillance: they serve as a watchdog to our society.

2.3 Review of Related Studies

The following studies were reviewed

2.3.1 Ojugo W. (2002). Article three (a) of the International Organization (ILO)

The article recognizes child trafficking as one of the worst forms of child labor. It defines child trafficking as one of the worst forms of slavery, or practices similar to slavery such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflicts. According to the study, the International Labor Organization (ILO) convention NO 182 protects children from abuse and exploitation. This, notwithstanding, some million children aged 5-17 years are believed to be engaged in the worst forms of child labor in the ratio of one child in every Worldwide. The study posits that children who live with their parents and attend school till completion are seen as having good prospects in educational accomplishment and make a head start in life than those who are taken to towns, cities for servitude .Moreover, observations in the study, in Cross River State shows an alarming trend increasing number of children being trafficked continuously within and outside the borders of the state for work. The study also shows the federal government's concern about the obvious effect of child labor and child trafficking which is well known and is translated into the passing of children's Right Acts, 2003 and Trafficking in Person(prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administrative Act,2003(otherwise called NAP TIP ACT). In order to protect the rights of a child, the study points out that the United Nations General Assembly on the 20th of November, 1999 in Resolution 1386(XIV) "proclaims the rights of the child so that children may have a happy childhood and enjoy the benefits in their society. The rights and freedoms herein, set forth and called upon parents, men and women as individuals and

upon voluntary organizations, local authorities and national governments to recognize those rights and strive for their observance by legislative and other measures.

Unlike the present study the reviewed study failed to look at the major causes of child trafficking in Nigeria and why children engage in hawking. The present study further proffered possible solutions to the causes of child trafficking and how it could be avoided.

2.4 Theoretical framework

The study is based on one key theory that formed the foundation for the study.

Agenda setting theory was founded in 1972, by McCombs and Shaw. The theory describes the very powerful influence of the media, which is the media's ability to tell us what issues are important, and what persons are important in the society. These issues and individuals who the media choose to publicize become the issues and individuals we think and talk about. According to McCombs and Shaw, media audience judge as important what the media judge as important. By implication, media help people to determine what is important in the public discourse.

The theory and the study both emphasized on the influence of the media on audience, which is the media's ability to tell us what issues are important, such issue may be Child abuse and Child Trafficking that affects the society most especially children and women. The media therefore proffered solution to such issues by organizing programmes relating to child abuse and labour in order to reduce the incidence of such acts.

2.5 Summary

This chapter reviews the concepts of child abuse, child labor, child trafficking, and mass media. It also had a review of related studies. The agenda setting theory and social learning theory formed the theoretical base for the study. The relevance of the theories to the study were clearly stated.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter described the method of research design, population of the study, sampling techniques/sample size, description of research instrument, validity of data gathering instrument, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

The research design adopted for this work was the survey, which involved, sampling of opinion of different people using questionnaire in order to get information on what is being studied. According to Berger (2000, p.187) survey is a research method which researchers use to get information about certain groups of people who are representative of some larger group of people of interest to them.

Population of the Study

A population is the aggregate of all the cases that conform with some designated set of specifications. Nwosu (2006, p.49).views Population as the total number of elements within the given environment which a researcher is set to survey. The population of this study is 2,245,000, made up of the residents of Gariki Abuja metropolis.

3.4 Sampling Technique/Sample Size

Sampling technique refers to the method of sampling which specifies how elements will be drawn from the population. Using the purposive sampling technique, the researcher purposively selected a sample size of 150 respondents. Therefore, the sample size for this study is 100 respondents.

3.5 Description of Research Instrument

The instrument used for this study was the questionnaire, which is a set of questions designed to obtain written responses from the respondents. It is a vital instrument for gathering information from people about their opinion, attitude and perceptions on a given phenomenon. The questionnaire was divided into two parts; Part A was on the demography of the respondents while part B was made up of the items that answered the research question.

Item 1-4 answered questions on the demography of the respondents.

Item 5-9 answered research question one

Item 10-16 answered research question two

Item 17 answered research question three

Item 18-20 answered research question four

3.6 Validity of Data Gathering Instrument

The questionnaire for this study thoroughly scrutinized by the supervisor to ensure its clarity and unambiguity as well as its relevance to the study.

3.7 Method of Data Collection

Data was collected using the questionnaire which the researcher administered face to the respondents. Out of 150 copies of questionnaire distributed, 100 copies were retrieved. This gave a response rate of return of 66.7%

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

Data collected were analyzed using frequency tables and percentages. These statistical tools were used because they were suitable means of breaking down and analyzing the generated data.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

The aim of this study was to determine the influence of Africa Independent Television as a watchdog against child abuse and labour. The chapter is concerned with the presentation and analysis of data collected through the use of questionnaire distributed to the respondents. One hundred copies of questionnaire were distributed and 100 copies were retrieved. This represented a response rate of 100%.

The study answered the following research questions.

1. What kind of programmes relating to child abuse and labour are aired on Africa Independent television?
2. How popular are these programmes to the residents of Gariki in Abuja metropolis to these?
3. What are the reactions of the residents of Gariki to these programmes?
4. In what ways have these programmes helped in discouraging the practice of child abuse and labour among the residents of Gariki in Abuja metropolis?

4.2 Data Presentation and Analysis

Items 1-4 in the questionnaire answered questions on the respondent's demography.

Question 1: What is your sex?

Table 1: Response to question 1

Response	Frequency	percentage
Male	63	63%
Female	37	37%
Total	100	100%

On the table above, 63 respondents (63%) were males, while 37 respondents (37%) were females.

Question 2: What is your age bracket?

Table 2: Response to question 2

Response	Frequency	Percentage
8-12	9	9%
13-16	21	21%
17-20	25	25%
21-23	45	45%
Total	100	100%

On the above table, 9 respondents (9%) fall under the age bracket of 8-12, 21 respondents (21%) fall under the age bracket of 13-16, 25 respondents (25%) falls under the age bracket of 17-20, 45 respondents (45%) falls under the age bracket of 21-23.

Question 3: What is your occupation?

Table 3: Response to question 3

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Student	66	66%
Civil servant	3	3%
Self employed	31	31%
Total	100	100%

On the table above on educational qualification, 66 respondents (66%) are students, 3 respondents (3%) are civil servants, 31 respondents (31%) were self employed.

Question 4: What is your marital status?

Table : Response to question 4

Response	frequency	percentage
Married	7	7%
Single	93	93%
Total	100	100%

On the table above, 7 respondents (7%) are married, 93 respondents (93%) are single.

Analysis of Data from survey field (Questionnaire)

Research question 1: Do you own a television set? Items 5-6 answered this research question.

Question 5: do you own a television set

Table 5: Response to question 5

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	73	73%
No	27	27%
Total	100	100%

In response to the question on ownership to a television set, 73 respondents (73%) agreed that they own television set, while 27 respondents (27%) disagreed they do not own television set.

Question 6: Do you have access to television?

Table 6: Response to question 5

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	82	82%
No	18	18%
Total	100	100%

In response to the question on access to television, 82 respondents (82%) agreed that they have access to television; while 18 disagreed they did not have access to television.

Question 7: Do you know how to operate it?

Table 7: Response to question 7.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	87	87%
No	13	13%
Total	100	100%

Question 8: Which of the channels do you watch?

Table 8: Response to question 8

Response	Frequency	Percentage
AIT 35	35%	
NTA	41	41%
MTV	20	20%
ITV	4	4%
Total	100	100%

From the table above, 35 respondents (35%) watched AIT, 41 respondents (41%) watched AIT, and 20 respondents (20%) watched MTV, while 4 respondents (4%) watched ITV.

Question 9: How often do you watch programmes on AIT?

Table 9: Response to question 9

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very often	34	34%
Often	27	27%
Not very often	22	22%
Not often	17	17%
Total	100	100%

In response to the above question, 34 respondents (34%) said very often, 27 respondents (27%) said often, and 22 respondents (22%) said not very often, while 17 respondents (17%) said not often.

Question 10: What kind of programmes relating to child abuse and labour are aired on AIT?

Table 10: Response to question 10

Response	Frequency	Percentage
ITOHAN	14	14%
I am priceless	30	30%
I need to know	21	21%
IZOZO	39	39%
Total	100	100%

On the table above, 14 respondent (14%) chose ITOHAN, 30 Respondents (30%) chose "I am priceless", 21 respondents (21%) chose "I need to know", while 39 respondents (39) chose "Izozo".

Question 11: How popular are these programmes?

Table 11: Response to question 11

Response	frequency	percentage
Very popular	52	52%
Popular	30	30%
Not popular	18	18%
Total	100	100%

the table above indicated that, 52 respondents (52%) agreed that the programmes were very popular 30 respondents (30%) agreed that the programmes were popular, while 18 respondents (18%) said not popular

Question 11? Which do you prefer?

Table 12: Response to question 12

Response	Frequency	Percentage
ITOHAN	17	17%
I am priceless	30	30%
I need to know	14	14%
Izozo	43	43%
Total	100	100%

From the table above, 17 respondents (17%) preferred ITOHAN, 30 respondents (30%) preferred I am priceless, 14 respondents (14%) preferred I need to know, while 43 respondents (43%) preferred Izozo.

Question 12: When are such programmes aired?

Table 12: Response to question 12

Response	frequency	Percentage
I am priceless Monday	15	15%
I need to know Tuesday	20	20%
Izozo Wednesday	19	19%
ITOHAN Thursday	31	31%
NO response Friday	15	15%
Total	100	100%

From the table above, 15 respondents (15%) chose I am priceless which is aired on Monday, 20 respondents (20%) chose I need to know aired on Tuesday, 19 respondents (19%) chose I ITOHAN aired on Wednesday, 31 respondents (31%) chose Izozo aired on Thursday, while 15 respondents (15%) made no response.

Question 13: What time are the programmes shown?

Table 13: Response to question 13?

Response	frequency	Percentage
I am priceless 9-12pm	7	7%
I need to know 1-4pm	9	9%
Izozo 5-8pm	54	54%
ITOHAN 9-12am	30	30%
Total	100	100%

In response to the question 13 above, 7 respondents (7%) chose I am priceless aired from 9-12am, 9 respondents (9%) chose I need to know aired from 1-4pm, 54 respondents (54%) chose Izozo aired from 5-8pm, and 30 respondents (30%) chose ITOHAN aired from 12am.

Question 14: Why do you prefer such programmes?

Table 14: Response to question 14

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Because they fights against child abuse and labour	47	47%
Because they are educating	35	35%
Because they are entertaining	16	16%
No response	2	2%
Total	100	100%

From the table above, 47 respondents (47%) preferred the programmes because they fights against child abuse and labour, 35 respondents (35%) preferred the programmes because they

are educating, 16 respondents (16%) preferred the programmes because they are entertaining, while 2 respondents (2%) made no response.

Question 15: How familiar are you with these programmes?

Table 15: response to question 15

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very familiar	62	62%
Familiar	29	29%
Not familiar	9	9%
Total	100	100%

In response to the question 15 above, 62 respondents (62%) were very familiar with the programmes, 29 respondents (29%) were familiar with the programmes, while 9 respondents (9%) were not familiar with the programmes.

Question 16: Do you agree that AIT television has been able to sensitize the public to the evils of child labour and trafficking?

Table 16: Response to question 16

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	97	97%
No	2	2%
No response	1	1%
Total	100	100%

From the table above 16, 97 respondents (97%) agreed that AIT television has been able to sensitize the residents of Abuja metropolis on the evils of child abuse and labour, while 2 respondents (2%) did not agree, and 1 respondent (1%) made no response.

Question 17: What are your reactions to such programmes?

Table 17: Response to research question 17

Response	Frequency	Percentage
They helped in reducing the rate of Child abuse and labour	82	82%
They now make people shun the practice of child abuse and labour	16	16%
No response	2	2%
Total	100	100%

On the table above 17, 98 respondents (93%) said that their reactions to AIT television programmes has helped in reducing the rate of child abuse and labour .16 respondents (16%) said, they now make people shun the practice of child abuse and labour, while 2 respondents (2%) made no response.

Question 18: has it discouraged child abuse and labour?

Table 18: Response to question 18

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	64	64%
No	30	30%
No response	6	6%
Total	100	100%

From the table above 18, 64 respondents (64%) agreed that AIT television programmes on child abuse and labour have been able to discourage child abuse and labour, while 30 respondents (30%) disagreed, and 6 respondents (6%) made no response.

Question 19: Do you agree that television has been able to educate the public to avoid physical, emotional and psychological maltreatment of children?

Table 19: Response to question 19

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	97	97%
No	1	1%
Not sure	3	3%
Total	100	100%

From the table above 19, 97 respondents (97%) said yes, 1 respondent (1%) said no, while 3 respondents (3%) made no response.

Question 20: Would you say television has been able to mount pressure on the government to make child welfare policies?

Table 20: Response to question 20

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	96	96%
No	2	2%
No response	2	2%
Total	100	100%

On the above table, 96 respondents (96%) said that AIT television has been to mount pressure on the government to make more children welfare policies, 2 respondents (2%) said no, while 2 respondents (2%) made no response.

4.3 discussion of finding

In the section the data collection from a survey on the topic “Influence of African independent television as a watchdog against child abuse and labour with particular reference to child trafficking” would be discussed. The data contained in the topic “influence of Africa independent television as a watchdog against child abuse and labour with particular reference to child trafficking fully completed copies of questionnaire retrieved from the respondents would be discussed. Responses to answered on research questions would be discussed.

Research question 1: What kind of programmes are aired on African Independent television against child abuse and labour?

The aim of this research question was to find out the kind of programmes aired on African independent television. The data on tables 5, 6,7,8,9, and 10 were used to answer this research question.

The data on table 5 showed that, 100 respondents (100%) either have access to television.

Table 6 showed that, 82 respondents (82%) had access to television, while 18 respondents (18%) disagreed that they had access to television.

Table 7 showed that, 87 respondents (87%) knew how to operate television; while 13 respondents (13%) said they do not know how to operate television.

The data on table 8 showed that, 35 respondents (35%) watched AIT, 41 respondents (39%) watched NTA, and 20 respondents (20%) watched MTV, while 4 respondents (4%) watched ITV.

The data on table 9 indicated that, 34 respondents (34%) said very often, 27 respondents (27%) said often, and 22 respondents (22%) said not very often, while 17 respondents (17%) said not often.

Table 10 showed that, 14 respondents (14%) chose “ITOHAN”, 30 respondents (30%) chose “I am priceless”, 21 respondents (21%) chose “I need to know”. While 39 respondents (39%) chose “IZOZO”.

The findings here clearly stated the kind of programmes related to child abuse and labour which are aired on AIT. It also revealed that audience preferred IZOZO because of its dramatized nature.

The findings also proved that 39 respondents (39%) chose “Izozo” to other programmes because its fights against child abuse and labour are dramatized.

Research question 2: How popular are these programmes to the residents of Abuja metropolis?

The aim of this research question is to find out how popular these programmes are to the residents of Abuja metropolis. The data on tables 11-15 answered this research question.

Table 11 indicated that, 52 respondents (52%) agreed that the programmes are very popular, 30 respondents (30%) agreed that the programmes are popular, while 18 respondents (18%) said the programmes are not popular.

Table 11 showed that, 17 respondents (17%) preferred ITOHAN, 30 respondents (30%) preferred I am priceless, 14 respondents (10%) preferred I need to know, while 43 respondents (43%) preferred Izozo.

Table 12 showed that, 15 respondents (15%) chose I am priceless which is aired on Monday, 20 respondents (20%) chose I need to know aired on Tuesday, 19 respondents (19%) chose I am priceless aired on Wednesday, 31 respondents (31%) chose Izozo aired on Thursday, while 15 respondents (15%) made no response.

Table 13 indicated that, 7 respondents (7%) chose I am priceless aired from 9-12am, 9 respondents (9%) chose I need to know aired from 1-4pm, 54 respondents (54%) chose Izozo aired from 5-8pm, and 30 respondents (30%) chose ITOHAN aired from 12am.

Table 14 showed that, 47 respondents (47%) preferred the programmes because they fights against child abuse and labour, 35 respondents (35%) preferred the programmes because they are educating, 16 respondents (16%) preferred the programmes because they are entertaining, while 2 respondents (2%) made no response.

Table 15 showed that, 62 respondents (62%) were very familiar with the programmes, 29 respondents (29%) were familiar with the programmes, while 9 respondents (9%) were not familiar with the programmes.

From the findings above, it was observed that these programmes are popular among majority of the residents of Abuja metropolis as shown in table 11.

Research question 3: What are the reactions of the residents of Abuja metropolis to these programmes?

The aim of this research question is to find out the reactions of the residents of Abuja metropolis to these programmes. The data on the tables 16 and 17 answered this research question.

The data on the table 16 showed that, 97 respondents (97%) agreed that AIT television has been able to sensitize the public on the evils of child abuse and labour, while 2 respondents (2%) did not agree, and 1 respondent (1%) made no response.

The data on table 17 showed that, 82 respondents (82%) said that the programmes have helped in reducing the rate of child abuse and labour, 16 respondents (16%) agreed that the programmes have made them shun the practice of child abuse and labour, while 2 respondents (2%) made no response.

The findings here revealed that the programmes on AIT against child abuse and labour have gained such publicity among the residents of Gariki of Abuja metropolis to the extent that they have now seen child abuse and labour as one of the worst forms to slavery.

This finding clearly supports the study by Ojugo (2002) in which he stated that child trafficking is one of the worst forms of slavery of practices similar to slavery such as the sale and trafficking of children.

Research question 4: In what way have these programmes helped in discouraging the practice of child abuse and labour among the residents of Abuja metropolis?

The aim of this research question is to find out how these programmes have helped in discouraging the practice of child abuse and labour among the residents of Abuja metropolis. The data on the tables 18, 19, and 20 answered this research question.

The data on the table 18 showed that, 64 respondents (64%) out of 100 agreed that television programmes have been able to discourage child abuse and labour, while 30 respondents (30%) disagreed, and 6 respondents (6%) were not sure. The data on table 19 showed that, 97 respondents (97%) out of 100, said positively, 1 respondent (1%) said negatively, while 3 respondents (3%) were not sure.

The data on table 20 showed that, 96 respondents (96%) said that AIT television has been able to mount pressure on the government to make children welfare policies, 2 respondents (2%) said no, while 2 respondents (2%) made no response.

From the findings above, it is obvious that these programmes aired on AIT have helped in discouraging the practice of child abuse and labour among the Gariki residents of Abuja metropolis. The finding also revealed that the federal government is concerned about the negative impact of child abuse and neglect and this has prompted it in passing the Children's Rights Acts of (2003) and the trafficking in Person(prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administrative Act,2003(otherwise called NAPTIP ACT).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction:

The main objective of this study was to determine the "Influence of Africa Independent television as a watch dog against child abuse and labour: A Study of AIT/Abuja. Survey research design was adopted using the questionnaire for the gathering of data. Following the analysis of data and discussion of findings, this chapter presented the summary of findings, conclusion and recommendation.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The findings showed that:

- 1 That (AIT) has relevant programmes aired on its broadcasting stations that discourage child abuse and labour.
- 2 That the audience preferred IZOZO because it made more impact on them as adrama programme.
- 3 That the programmes on Child Abuse and labour broadcast on AIT have helped to reduce of Child Abuse and labour.
- 4 That the federal government has shown graet concern about the ill effect of Child Abuse and labour, and this has made it pass the children's Rights Acts of (2003) and the trafficking in person
- 5 (Prohibition) law enforcement and Administrative Act,2003(otherwise called NATIP ACT).

5.3 Conclusion

This study has been able to demonstrate that the media, particularly television have helped a great deal in creating awareness on the rights of the child and dangers of abuse in the society. It has also been advanced that what remains is the translation of this sense of awareness into favorable ways and manner of handling and treating children.

5.4 Recommendations

Base on the findings and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations were made:

1. Government should embark on public enlightenment campaigns to educate the public on the social dangers of child abuse and labour.
2. All forms of child abuse should be taken as serious offences.
3. Government should promulgate laws against the abuse of children
4. Government and non governmental agencies should create awareness campaign exercises to discouraged parents from leasing out their children.
5. The general society should help government to eradicate all forms of immoral activities against innocent children.
6. The legislatures should pay much attention to the existing laws which concern the right's of African child and make amendments where necessary to stop the gross exploitation of the African child.
7. The Nigerian government should try as much as possible to implement all the poverty alleviation programmes with adequate funding and make sure that they reach the grass roots.
8. Government should make laws that would protect the rights of the child.

5.5 Suggestion for further Studies:

1. A similar study should be carried out again to cover the entire state.
2. A similar study should be carried out again on the areas not previously investigated.
3. Future researchers should be encouraged increase their sample sizes for easy generalization of the results.

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APPENDIX i

Department of Mass Communication
Faculty of Social Sciences
Caritas University Amorji Nike
PMB 01784
Enugu State
April 23, 2013.

Dear Respondents,

I am a final year student of the above named institution conducting a research on “Influence of Africa Independent Television as a watchdog against child abuse and labour with focus to Child Trafficking”. (A Study of Gariki Residents of Abuja Metropolis).

I should be very grateful if you assist in filling the questionnaire. You can be sure that your answers will be treated with confidentiality. The given information will be used strictly for the purpose of this study. Thanks

Yours faithfully,

Elnathan Ekuri

Researcher

APPENDIX ii

QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION A-Demography

1. What is your sex?

A Male []

B Female []

2. What is your age bracket?

A 8-12 []

B 13-16 []

C 17-20 []

D 21-23 []

3. What is your occupation?

A student []

B Civil servant []

C Teacher []

D Self employed []

4. What is your marital status?

A married []

B single []

SECTION B

5 Do you own a television set?

A yes []

B no []

4. Do you have access to television?

A yes []

B no []

6. Do you know how to operate it?

A yes []

B no []

7. Which of the channels do you watch?

A AIT []

B NTA []

C My T.V []

D ITV []

8. **How often do you watch program's on AIT?**

A Very often []

B often

C not very often []

D not often []

9. What kind of programmes are aired on AIT?

A ITOHAN []

B I am priceless []

C I need to know []

D Izozo []

10. Which do you prefer?

A ITOHAN []

B I am priceless []

C Ineed to know Africa []

- D Izozo []
11. When are such programmes aired?
- A Monday []
- B Tuesday []
- C Wednesday []
- D Thursday []
12. What time are the programmes shown?
- A 9-12AM []
- B 1-4PM []
- C 5-8PM []
- D 9-12PM []
13. Why do you prefer such programmes?
- A Because it fights against child abuse and labour
- B Because it is educating []
- C It's entertaining []
- D not sure []
14. How familiar are you to these programmes
- A very familiar []
- B familiar []
- C not familiar []
15. Would you say that television has been able to sensitize the public on child abuse and labour?

- A yes []
- B no []
- C not sure []

16. Do you agree that television has been able to draw attention of the public to the evils of child labour and trafficking?

- A Yes []
- B No []
- C Not sure

17. What are your reactions to such programmes?

- A positively []
- B Negatively []
- C not sure []

18. Has it discouraged child abuse and labour?

- A yes []
- B no []
- C not sure []

19. Do you agree that television has been able to educate the public to avoid physical, emotional and psychological maltreatment of children?

- A yes []
- B No []
- C Not sure []

20. Would you say television has been able to mount pressure on the government to make child welfare policies?

A Yes []

B NO []

C Not sure