

ISSN: 2006-2230

VOLUME 2

NUMBER 1&2

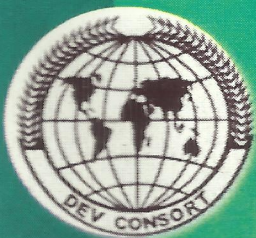
2008

**INTERNATIONAL**

*Journal of*

**LABOUR**

*&* **ORGANIZATIONAL  
PSYCHOLOGY**





**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL**

**OF**

**LABOUR**

**AND**

**ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY**

**VOLUME 2**

**NUMBER 1 & 2**

**2008**

---

**ISSN: 2006-2230**

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LABOUR

*AND*

## ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

**VOLUME 2**

**NUMBER 1 & 2**

**2008**

---

### CONTENTS

|  |    |    |
|--|----|----|
| Management of Stress in the Work Place: Implications for Performance and Satisfaction<br><b>Okoh Lucky</b><br><b>Ojoh James</b>  | == | 1  |
| Due Process in Manpower Planning and Staff Development: Gender Perspective in Nigerian Organizations<br><b>Anthonia O. Uzuegbunam</b>  | == | 9  |
| Unemployment in Nigeria: A Study of Corps Members in Osun State<br><b>Olaewe, O. Oyetunji</b><br><b>Yusuf, F. Adeoti</b>   | == | 23 |
| Professionals and Non-Professionals Perception of Child Labour in Lagos State, Nigeria<br><b>Adekeye, Olujide Adedapo</b>  | == | 31 |
| Imperative of Induction Training for Assistant Lecturers of Colleges and Institutes of Education in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions<br><b>Effiong E. Mfon</b>                             | == | 44 |
| Organizational Commitments and Job Satisfaction of Library Workers in Academic and Public Libraries in Delta State, Nigeria<br><b>Chukwudi Aniogbolu</b><br><b>Aworo, Okorie Promise</b> | == | 50 |
| Organizational Pathology: Sources and Control<br><b>Okwuise, U. Y.</b>   | == | 60 |
| Job Satisfaction of Academic Librarians: A Comparative Analysis of Federal and State Universities in Nigeria<br><b>Onwubiko, S. Nnaemeka</b><br><b>Asogwa, G. E.</b>                     | == | 69 |

# PROFESSIONALS AND NON-PROFESSIONALS PERCEPTION OF CHILD LABOUR IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

ADEKEYE, OLUJIDE ADEDAPO

## ABSTRACT

The study sought to investigate how working children are perceived in Lagos State. When treating issues pertaining to child labour, it is imperative to clearly define what constitutes child labour. Child labour is a global phenomenon especially in developing economies like Nigeria where poverty is the order of the day. Although most professionals and non-professionals agree that child labour manifests in children working in factories, on farm plantations and street hawking, there is no global agreement as to what exactly constitute child labour. This study discusses the concept of childhood, child labour in Lagos metropolis and how professionals and non-professionals perceive child labour. Teachers, civil servants, artisans and working children participated in the study. The sample for the study consists of 250 respondents made up of 50 working children, 75 teachers, 60 civil servants and 65 artisans. To accomplish this research purposes, three research questions and two hypotheses were formulated. The research adopted a descriptive survey method and the instrument for data collection was a 17 item questionnaire titled Perception of Child Labour Questionnaire (PCLQ). Descriptive and inferential statistics at 0.05 alpha level were used to analyze the data. It was concluded that there is significant difference in the perception of child labour by professional and non-professional respondents. It was concluded that there is a significant difference in the perception of working children by single, married, and divorced respondents. Implication of the study for counseling was highlighted at the end of the study.

**Key words:** Children, child labour, professionals, non-professional, perception.

## INTRODUCTION

In Nigeria, children are seen as precious and innocent, but seldom in terms of their economic worth. Cultural understanding of the meaning of "children" varies with time and place. To many of us, our childhood conjures up memories of a carefree time that we would love to relive. Though it is obvious that the adolescence period still remains the most difficult and dangerous period of a young person's life, childhood could also present real problems too. In childhood, problems such as abuse (sexual, psychological, and physical) are often reported but as Coleman and Cressey (1999) noted, economic problems faced by children are often overlooked or have received far less attention. The sweeping changes in the family life have caused serious problems for many children such as the increase in

---

**Adekeye, Olujide Adedapo** is a Lecturer in the Department of Human Resource Development, College of Human Development, Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria.

*International Journal of Labour and Organisational Psychology* Vol. 2, No. 1 & 2.  
© 2008 by The Development Universal Consortia. All Rights Reserved.



birthrate among single women and children born to single mothers who are poverty stricken. The divorce trend today often means that children will live with or in single-parent homes. Most parents of working children are found among three identifiable economic groups: the small farmers, the petty traders, the under employed and unemployed (Okojie, 1987). A child is considered susceptible to getting involved in child labour when his parents fall into any of these aforementioned groups. It can thus be postulated that the correlation between parents' poverty level and child labour is significantly high.

In dealing with child labour, it is important to determine what it connotes, but as already stated, child labour is a very hard and relative issue to discuss. Some cultures in Nigeria aver that it is normal when children help adults in agriculture and domestic jobs whereas in Europe, people assume it is child labour.

According to ILO, child labour is: Work done by kids full-time under the age of 15. It includes work that prevents kids from attending school, such as unlimited or unrestricted domestic work, and work that is dangerous for kids and that is hazardous to their physical, mental or emotional health. ILO went on to posit that child labour is not light work or chores done after school. Apprenticeship or internship opportunities and helping out on the family farm or business is not child labour, as long as it does not interfere with educational opportunities. It is obvious then that the term connotes any activity, economic or non-economic, performed by a child, that is either too dangerous or hazardous and/or for which the child is too small to perform and that has the potentials to having negative effect on his/her health, education, moral and normal development.

Children who are not cared for end up been labourers as evidenced in Lagos metropolis. In the quest for work, some are physically, mentally and /or sexually abused. Many children who work due to one problem or the other in the family, or because of abandonment or coerced labour grow to become poorly adjusted adults, and they develop very low self-esteem. If change is not achieved, such children, according to Steele (1996) when grown up may tend to abuse their own children. Reports such as UNESCO, 1996; UNICEF, 1986; 1997 and ILO, 2000 revealed that child labour is so rampant these days as a result of factors which include poverty, illiteracy, the level of rural underdevelopment, urban slum conditions, death or permanent absence of either the father or mother, large family size and unemployment of parents. All these and more are pointers or indices of child labour.

Many researchers studying the lives of today's children have expressed concern about what is termed the erosion of childhood, that is, the deterioration of the specially protected status accorded to children. Richard, 1988; Boyden, 1991; Weiner, 1991; UN, 1992 and Patrinos and Psacharopoulos, 1999 agreed that children

are reportedly sold as domestic servants or forced to work as prostitutes. ILO (2001) reports that 19% of school children and 40% of street children have been trafficked for forced labour. Most child labourers work in hazardous situations or conditions, such as working in mines, working with chemical and pesticides in agriculture or working with dangerous machinery. Beguele & Boyden (1988) and Basu (1999) note that though restrictions on child labour exist in most nations, many children do work and this vulnerable state leaves them prone to exploitation. Child labourers no doubt, endure working conditions, which include health hazards and potential abuse.

Today's children encounter trouble from parent's abuse of alcohol and other drugs, which often turn them to inattentive parents. The implication of inattentive parenting could be very disturbing. Also single parent syndrome affects the lives and normal functioning of children. Research shows that "single mothers with children are now the fastest growing segment of the poverty population. Single women with children now head most poor families, and the poverty rate of such families is almost three times greater than that of married couples. In traditional settings, children were viewed as a vital source of family income and were placed in work as soon as they could be economically active. Child labour was a long established practice in the rural farms and fields where children perform tasks including picking cottons, mangoes and preparing raw materials or such domestic industries as lace and mat making. With the onslaught of industrial revolution, the children of the poor formed the bulk of factory labour. Muncie (2004) notes that children worked in the mines, traversing the narrow roadways in the mills, where they crawled under machines to clear waste. This situation has remained unchanged as families want to maintain their level of income and also as factory owners want to continue engaging them because they are very much aware of the benefit of maintaining a cheap source of labour.

Most child labourers have a mandate to work or sell a certain number of goods without which they face one or a combination of these: forfeit a meal or be severely dealt with. For some female labourers or hawkers, the quest to reach their target leads them to be sexually abused. Krugman (1993) notes that physical abuse, sexual abuse or emotional maltreatment of children and particularly working children are found everywhere all over the world. Many people have questioned the reason why children should work to earn money. Studies like Ebigbo (1988), Gill (1971) and UNICEF (1996, 1997, 2004) see child labour (that is working in factories) and street hawking as part of child abuse. Though work could be regarded as a gradual initiation into adulthood and a positive element in a child's development, research has shown that most children are overworked, giving mandates they cannot meet up with, are overstressed and are exposed to dangers



of various kinds in the street. They are also denied of adequate rest, education, food and medical care. What then do we as a society expect from these children? The answer is ominous.

There is another angle to the child labour paradigm; street hawking and other forms of labour are viewed as part of training the child for adult roles and vocation. In traditional settings in Nigeria, child labour is considered a necessary avenue for imparting the virtues of hard work in children. Though the issue of imparting virtues could be contested, there is no gainsaying the fact that child labour portends more harm to its victim than good. A close observation of Lagos roads mirrors the series of dangers children who sell ware by the roadside face. Some others are exposed to dangers in factories or on farm plantations. Apart from hazards on their jobs, these children, because they lack proper guidance often degenerate morally. The females are vulnerable to sexual abuse, pre-marital sex, and unwanted pregnancy while the boys could easily delve into drugs, starting from smoking cigarette butts to real smoking, and if not curbed, may end up taking hard drugs like marijuana, "igbo" hemp, alcohol, and the like child labourers are also highly susceptible to vehicular accidents especially with the horde of bad cars on Lagos roads.

Unchecked urbanization as in the case of Lagos and other cities is also a causative factor. While I was growing up, every other kid speaks glowingly about Lagos stemming from the "gist" they heard from their city brothers and sisters. From that tender age, they had been dreaming of going over to Lagos to, work and become instantaneous millionaires. The International Labour Organization has in several fora highlighted the fact that poverty and underdevelopment are the basic causes of child labour, and it is seen as a condition of life degraded by disease, illiteracy and malnutrition in such a way as to deny its victims of the basic human necessities (ILO, 2005).

It is almost impossible to approach issues surrounding child labour from a narrow angle because it is not an isolated problem; it can be likened to a big tree with different types of branches. A look through literature shows that the developed nations who are championing the eradication of child labour, child soldiering and so on were at a point in their history guilty of the same offence by employing large numbers of children in all kinds of jobs. As development improves, there was a sharp decrease in child labour and later, children below a certain age were not allowed to work. Therefore to eradicate child labour, Nigeria must improve her economy, education and provide more social, educational and economic infrastructures.

In Nigeria, street vending is a common sight. A look at Lagos roads especially Oshodi, Lagos – Abeokuta express road and roads in Lagos Island paint

a gloomy picture of our tomorrow. Children as young as 6 years are found selling sachets of pure water, bread, fruits, used items and other articles on the road. Child labour aptly exemplified by street hawking and some other menial jobs is a menace that hinders youth development wherever it is practiced in the world. There are many dangers associated with child labour like unstable emotions, stress and burnouts, fatigue, sexual abuse and vehicular accidents-especially the hit and run drivers.

To further add to the body of knowledge in the area of child labour, this study specifically sets out to appraise the perception of professionals (teachers and civil servants) and the non-professionals (artisans), and working children as regards child labour because not until people see it as bad, uncivilized and degrading will they change their attitude towards it, regardless of what government does or what the law says. To remain focused in the study, such question as (i) what are your reasons for not going to school but rather to work? (ii) what hazards/threats do you face on the job? (iii) are your parents aware you are working? The following tentative were asked. Nonetheless, answers were formulated.

**Ho<sub>1</sub>:** There is no significant difference in the perception of child labour by professionals and non-professionals.

**Ho<sub>2</sub>:** There is no significant difference in the perception of child labour by single, married, and divorced couples.

## PARTICIPANTS AND PROCEDURES

This study employs a survey design using the exploratory method of investigation. The population for the study consists of all teachers, civil servants, artisans and child labourers in Lagos metropolis. However, the sample is limited to 250 (50 child labourers, 135 professionals and 65 non-professionals) respondents drawn from Oshodi/Isolo Local Government Area of Lagos State. Stratified and simple random sampling techniques were employed due to the nature of data involved that is, sex, educational status, and marital status.

In carrying out this study, the investigator used the Perception of Child Labour Questionnaire (PCLQ), a 17 item instrument developed by the researcher. The instrument was first administered to 50 respondents comprising teachers, civil servants, artisans and children selling ware around Ado Odo /Ota Local Government Area of Ogun state. After three weeks, the instrument was re-administered to the same group (though some who were present at the first administration were missing, others of the same status were used). The pilot study reports a split-half reliability co-efficient of 0.79 and alpha coefficient of 0.77. After the main study was conducted, a Spearman Brown split-half reliability co-efficient of 0.83 was obtained. The instrument has a divergent validity with the KABP (Ingham & Stone, 2006).



The researcher personally administered the instrument by visiting the selected schools and ministries. The researcher, with the help of two research assistants also attended to artisans and child labourers. This method prevented any questionnaire from getting lost.

The data were analyzed using percentages, t-test of independent samples and the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1:** Reasons for not going to school.

| Reasons                              | No of respondent | Percentage |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| My parents cannot afford school fees | 39               | 78         |
| I was not interested in schooling    | 9                | 18         |
| Contributing to family income        | 31               | 62         |
| I was not encouraged by my parents   | 17               | 34         |

In table 1, majority of the children confessed that their parents could not afford school fees as represented by 78%. 31 children or 62% of the respondents indicated that they were working to add to the family income. 18% and 34% of the children responded that they were not interested in schooling and that their parents did not encourage them respectively.

**Table 2:** Hazards/threats faced by children while working

| Reasons                                       | No of respondent | Percentage |
|---|------------------|------------|
| Often falling sick (once in the last 2 weeks) | 29               | 58         |
| Injuries due to vehicular accidents           | 17               | 34         |
| Injuries due to occupational accidents        | 6                | 12         |
| Physical harassment                           | 33               | 66         |
| Sexual harassment                             | 3                | 6          |
| Use of illicit drugs                          | 21               | 42         |

Table 2 indicates the hazards/threats faced by working children. 66% of the children reported physical harassment especially by the elderly ones 'bigger boys'. 29% respondents reported often-falling sick, at least once in the last two weeks. Other hazards/threats are vehicular injuries 34%, occupational injuries 12%, sexual harassment 6% and use of illicit drugs mainly marijuana and alcohol 42%.

**Table 3:** Are your parents aware you are working?

| Reasons                         | No of respondent | Percentage |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| They support my working         | 37               | 74         |
| They are not in support         | 11               | 22         |
| Prefer I go to school and work  | 26               | 52         |
| They are not aware I am working | 2                | 4          |

Table 3 shows that majority of the children (37 or 74%) posited that their parents are 'in support of their work while 11 respondents said their parents are not in total support. 2 children confessed their parents are not aware that they are working while 26 of the respondent indicated that their parents prefer them to go to school and work after school each day.

### Hypotheses Testing

$H_{01}$ : There is no significant difference in the perception of child labour/abuse by professional and non-professionals.

**Table 4:** Means, Standard Deviations and t-test value of professional and nonprofessional respondents.

| Group             | N   | X     | SD   | dF  | t.cal | p          |
|-------------------|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|------------|
| Professionals     | 135 | 49.58 | 5.84 | 198 | *2.72 | $P < 0.05$ |
| Non-Professionals | 65  | 47.11 | 4.25 |     |       |            |

NB: \* = Significant at 0.05 level.

Table 4 shows that the calculated t-value, which is  $2.72p < 0.05$  is greater than the critical t value of 1.96. Based on this result, it was concluded that there is significant difference in the perception of child labour by professional and non-professional respondents.

$H_{02}$ : There is no significant difference in the perception of child labour by single, married, and divorced couples.

**Table 5:** Analysis of Variance of respondents by Marital Status.

| Source  | DF Square | Sum of Square | Mean   | Cal. f-ratio | P          |
|---------|-----------|---------------|--------|--------------|------------|
| Between | 3         | 437.51        | 71.7   | 5.80         | $p > 0.05$ |
| Within  | 196       | 3911.11       | 1337.1 |              |            |
| Total   | 199       | 4348.62       |        |              |            |

Table 5 shows that there was a significant effect of marital status on perception of child labour among the participants ( $F(3,199) = 5.80; p > 0.05$ ). Based



on this result, it was concluded that there is a significant difference in the perception of working children by single, married, and divorced respondents.

The focus of the study was to investigate the perception of the society as regards working children. The study found that majority of child labourers were under 15 and most had no access to education. Of the 50 children sampled, only 11 had ever attended school (primary or junior secondary school). As at the time of this study, only seven (7) still attends school. The rest are permanently employed (working in factories and selling ware on or by the road side). On the reasons for not going to school, majority of the children responded that their parents were unable to afford the cost of education (78%). Some posited that they are working to contribute to the family income (62%) while some notes that they were not encouraged (34%). Lastly, 18% of the children confessed they never liked school and prefer selling ware on the road irrespective of the dangers involved.

This looks contrary to the findings of Abudu (1987) and Oruwari (1997) in Benin City and Port- Harcourt, about child perception of the world of work. In Oruwari's study, 130 of the respondents, making up 61.9% perceived the work they do as an indicator of poverty and were not disposed to continuing with the jobs they do. This is as a result of the tedium, loss of recreation time, risk to life and harassment by law enforcement agents. Both male and female children gave similar reasons. A similar research carried out by ILO (2002) in Asia indicates that 93% of children who work do so in order to contribute to the economic welfare of households.

Hence, supplementing household income remains the primary reason for children working. In a study by Omokhodion, Omokhodion & Odusote (2006), it was reported that 23 percent of the working children sampled indicated that they work to help their parents. Also, a study of the social characteristics of children susceptible to child labour by Oruwari (1996) and Okojie (1987), linked the phenomenon to the socio-economic status of poor parents who subsist at the periphery of the urban economy.

As regards the hazards/threats faced by these children, 58% agreed that they often fall sick due to excessive exposure to unfriendly weather condition. Twenty nine (29) of the children confessed to have taken ill in the last two weeks. Living on the street or working under cruel conditions in factories exposes children to various hazards and this makes them very vulnerable to injuries. Result shows that in the last one month, 34% of these children had sustained vehicular accident that is being hit by the side of car, buses, tyre rolling over their foot and so on. 12% of the sampled children confessed to occupational injuries especially on the arms, back and legs. A study by Omokhodion et al (2006) noted that ill health and road traffic accidents were the perceived ill effects of child labour. Another hazard

was harassment, ranging from being robbed of their money to being physically assaulted. This finding supports in part the findings of Barker and Knaul (1991). They note that in developing countries, the predominant threat to working children is harassment from bigger children on the street. 66% and 6% of the children had suffered physical and sexual harassment respectively perpetuated by older street boys and 'area fathers' (adults who control specific sections of a market, bus stop, express road and at times land area... ). 42% of the children confessed to gradual use of drugs and alcohol like marijuana, Indian hemp and "ogogoro" (local gin). Almost all the children interviewed mentioned marijuana as the illicit drug easily found on the street, it is more worrisome that children as young as eight years named the drug without blinking their eyes. Issues concerning parental support indicate that most parents though support their working children still feels they should be educated. Parents attach great importance to the work their children are doing. Apart from the children reporting that their parents are in support, personal interaction with some of the artisans shows that household living standard would fall if the children stop working. In a study by Osiruemu (2007), over 76.19% of the children indicated that their parents approve of, and encouraged their participation in work. 94% of the children thus reported that their parents are in support of what they are doing. Conversely, 22% reported that though they are working, their parents are not in total support while 4% confessed that their parents are not aware they work. 52% of the children reported that their parents want them to go to school and also hawk for them when they return from school.

The first hypothesis was rejected. It shows that there is significant difference in the perception of child labour by professionals and non-professional participants. Further analysis indicates that non-professional participants were more disposed to their children working to contribute to the family income while a greater percentage of professionals if the choice is obvious, would want their children to be in school or be in specialized training for their age. According to Syed, Mirza, Sultana and Rana (1991), children are often prompted to work by their parents. In their study, parents represent 62% of the source of induction into employment and that children make their own decision to work only 8 percent of the time. Linden (1976) also notes that children in developing countries contribute more time to a household than they deplete as compared to their counterparts in developed countries. Therefore, parents in developing countries make use of children's ability to work. This study though not designed to discriminating between professional and non-professionals shows that their perception differs as regards child labour. The second hypothesis, which dwelt on perception of child labour by marital status was also rejected, the result shows that there is a significant difference in the perception of child labour based on marital status. This goes to show that single,



married, and divorced couples perceive working children differently. This is not far fetched as research has suggested that single mothers with children are now the fastest growing segment of the poverty population. In fact, single women now head the majority of poor families with children, and the poverty rate of such families is many times greater than that of married couples. Coleman and Cressey (1999) noted that the divorce trend this day means that many children will live with or in single parent homes. Many of these children confessed living with their mum without knowing who their father is. Some confessed that they ran to the street due to the wickedness of their step mum. The researcher found that most market women were with their female child (ren) during school hours. Reasons ranging from "they do not do anything in school; she refused to go to school; she is weak...." were given. No one gave inability to pay school fees as an excuse. This finding corroborates Weiner (1991) who posits that many families raise daughters solely to take over the household duties in order to relieve the mother from paid labour. Such cultural practices restrict the education of females and promote child employment. It is therefore not surprising for the result to show that there is difference in how child labour is perceived based on marital status. Married and educated couples were not favourably disposed to child labour while divorced and some single parents feel there is no harm in children working to help them sustain the family.

This study has shown that children work for a variety of reasons ranging from helping to sustain family income to general poverty in our country. It is obvious that children are not well paid, but they nevertheless strive to contribute to the family income. This study brought out the fact that educated parents (the professionals as used in the study) understands the importance of schooling probably from personal experience, Tienda (1979) continues that parental education plays a large role in determining child schooling and subsequent employment. Ilon and Moock (1991) noted that school attendance by a child is highly correlated with family income. Therefore, when children leave school, it may not be due to irresponsible parenting or illiteracy; it may be due to the family's financial situation. Poor children and their families may rely upon child labour in order to improve their chances of attaining basic necessities' ILO (2003) reports that about one-fifth of the world's 6 billion people live in absolute poverty. The intensified poverty especially in Africa causes many children to become child labourers. An ILO, 2003 survey into the incidences of child labour in Nigeria, identified eight causative factors: these are cultural influences, economic problems/national debt, low education, political problems, ethnic strife/family disintegration, unemployment/inability to cope, street life and single parent families, with the last three factors exacerbating poverty. According to a report by UBA (1996), poverty in Nigeria

has been a long-standing issue. Its reality manifests in incidences and severity over the years. Poverty manifests in prostitution, corruption, robbery, and street life; increased unemployment, living in squalor, shackles, high infant mortality, acute malnutrition short life expectancy, and human degradation

### CONCLUDING REMARKS

Though restrictions on child labour exist in most nations, the definition of child labour still remains unresolved. Hence, many children still work. International Labour Office (2000), reports that working leaves children prone to different forms of exploitation. It can therefore be inferred that child labour is not restricted to broken homes, contrary to people's perception that child labour results from single parenting. Education or schooling is the best avenue to take the children away from the streets. ILO (1992) reports that school represents the most important means of drawing children away from the labour market. ILO report correlated low enrolment with increased rate of child employment. Hence, the Nigerian government should make the Universal Basic Education (UBE) to further reflect its free tuition nature, and it should be made compulsory in the true sense of the word.

Education is therefore highly recommended to reduce the incidence of child labour in Lagos State and in some other states of the federation. Government could do with feeding these children, as it will serve as incentive to coming to school. Also, there should be a legislation banning children below 15 years to trade or work in factories or sell ware on the road. A special tasks force could be put in place to arrest and compulsorily register any child found selling ware on the road. Feeding is advocated because it will lessen the burden on poor parents. It is obvious in our society that some parents cannot support themselves financially; hence, they will continue to depend on their working children for support. It should be stated that street children deserve our collective respect irrespective of their condition. Some street children run thriving businesses, supporting themselves, their families, and other children. We must hear their voices, listen to their stories, and learn from them. We need to recognize that children and youth are full of imagination, desires, and hopes and that they must be involved in decisions that affect their lives. As a matter of necessity, government should, in all sincerity sample the opinion of these children before any policy is formulated or implemented. These children know where the shoe pinches.



## REFERENCES

- Abudu, F. (1987). *Urban Poverty and Labour Abuse in Benin City*. In P. Makinwa and O. A. Ozo (eds.), *The Urban Poor*. Ibadan: Evans Brothers Publishers.
- Barker, G. and Knaul, F. (1991). *Entrepreneurs: Street and Working Children in Developing Countries* "Working paper Number 1, Childhope – USA, Inc: New York.
- Basu, K. (1998). *Child Labour, Causes, Consequences and Cure, with Remarks on International Labour Standards*, Washington DC: World Bank.
- Bequele, A. and Boyden, J. (1988). Working Children: Current Trends and Policy Responses. *International Labour Review* 127, (2) 153 -171
- Boyden, J. (1991). Working Children in Lima, Peru In W.E. Myers, (Ed.). *Protecting Working Children*. London: Zeb Books Ltd (in association with UNICEF).
- Coleman, J. W. and Cressey, D. R. (1999). *Social Problems* (7th ed) New York: Longman.
- Ebigbo, P. O. (1988). Child, Sex Abuse and Neglect. *ANPPCAN*, 12-15
- Gill, D. G. (1971). *Violence against Children*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- International Labour Office (ILO, 1992). *World Labour Report*, Geneva.
- International Labour Organization Centre 182 (1999). *A new tool to combat the Worst forms of Child Labour*. Geneva: International Labour Office.
- International Labour Office (2000). *World of Work – African Regional Meeting: Conflicts Work, Child Labour, Conflicts and AIDS Top Agenda*. Geneva: *ILO Magazine*.
- International Labour Office (2005). *A Report on Child Labour and Neglect*. ILO document.
- Ilon, L. and Moock, O. (1991). School Attributes, Household Characteristics and Demand for Schooling: A Case Study of Rural Peru. *International Review of Education* 37(4): 429-452.
- Kline, M.; Johnston, J. R. and Tschann, J. M. (1991). The Long g Shadows of Marital Conflict: A Model of Children's Post-Divorce Adjustment. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 53: 297-309.
- Krugman, R. (1993). Child Abuse and Neglect. *World Health* 2, 22-23.
- Lavalette, M. (1999). *A Thing of the Past? Child Labour in Britain in the 19th and 20th*. Liverpool: University Press.
- Lindert, P. (1976). *Child Costs and Economic Development*. In R. A. Easterlin (ed). *Population and Economic Change in Developing Countries*. Chicago: University Press.

- Muncie, J. (2004). *Youth and Crime* (2nd ed.) London, SAGE.
- Okojie, C. E. (1987). *Income Generation in Occupational Structure among the Urban Poor: The Case of Women in Benin City*. In P. Makinwa and A. O. Ozo (eds.), *The Urban Poor*. Ibadan: Evans Publishers.
- Omokhodion, F. O.; Omokhodion, S. I. and Odusote, T. O. (2006). Perceptions of Child Labour among Working Children in Ibadan, Nigeria. *Child Care, Health and Development* 32(3): 281-286. Retrieved on May 24th 2007 from [http://www.blackwell\\_synergy.com](http://www.blackwell_synergy.com).
- Oruwari, Y. (1996). *Children and the Built Environment in Nigeria who should Defend their Interests in Housing Provisions?* In Y. Oruwari (ed.), *Gender, Sustainable Development and the Urban Poor in Nigeria*. Port Harcourt: Hisis Press.
- Osiruemu, E. (2007). Poverty of Parents and Child Labour in Benin City, Nigeria: A Preliminary Account of its Nature and Implications. *Journal of Social Sciences*, 14.(2): 115-121.
- Patrinos, H. A. and Psacharopoulos, G. (1995). Educational Performance and Child Labour in Paraguay. *International Journal of Educational Development* 15 (1) 47-60.
- Richards, M. (1988). Opportunity Costs of Education to Rural Households USAID – R.M. Guatemala Primary Education Efficiency Sub-Sector Assessment.
- Steele, B. F. (1986). Note on the Lasting Effects of early Child abuse throughout the Life Cycle. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 10 (130) 283-291.
- Syed, K. A.; Mirza, A.; Sultana, R. and Rana, I. (1991). Child Labour: Socioeconomic consequences. *Pakistan and Gulf Economist* 10, 36-39.
- Tienda, M. (1979). Economic Activity of Children in Peru: Labour Force Behaviour in Rural and Urban Contexts. *Rural Sociology* 44, 370-391.
- UBA. *Monthly digest*, March/April 1996.
- U.N. (1997). View on Child Labour and Education and Agenda for Action of the 'Oslo Conference on Child Labour' held between October 27 and 30,
- UNESCO, (1993). *Statistical Yearbook*.
- UNICEF (1986). *Documentp2*. Retrieved on 22nd April from <http://www.unicef.com>.
- UNICEF (1997). *Fighting Child Labour from Dream to Reality. In World of Work. Geneva: II*.
- UNICEF (1996). *Documentp5*. Retrieved on 22nd April from <http://www.unicef.com>.
- Weimer, M. (1991). *The Child and the State in India*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- World Bank Report (1996). *Nigeria Poverty Assessment Report No 14733*. Washington D.C.: World Bank.