

Impact Factor Value of 0.861 based on International Citation Report for year 2020/2021

**15TH EDITION
LAUTECH JOURNAL
OF NURSING**

**A Publication of the Faculty of Nursing Sciences,
College of Health Sciences,
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho, Nigeria**

VOLUME 15, July, 2024

ISSN 2659-1405

15th Edition LAUTECH Journal of Nursing (LJN)

Copyright © LAUTECH JOURNAL OF NURSING (LJN)

ISSN 2659-1405

© Copyright 2024

VOLUME 15, July, 2024

Address:

Faculty of Nursing Sciences,
College of Health Sciences,
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology,
P. M. B. 4000, Ogbomoso, Nigeria.

Tel: +2348033579737

All Rights Reserved:

No part of this journal may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the Editor –in-Chief.

Printed and published in Nigeria by

Estom Graphic Prints

Ibadan, Oyo State

Nigeria.

+2347030298365,

E-mail: durowojuthomas@gmail.com

EDITORIAL BOARD

- Editor-in-Chief** - **Professor Florence O. Adeyemo**
Director Post Graduate Nursing Programmes
Department of Community Health Nursing
Faculty of Nursing Sciences,
College of Health Sciences,
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology,
Ogbomoso, Nigeria.
- Assistant Editor-in-Chief** **Dr. Uba, E. James**
Institute of Education
University of Ibadan
Ibadan – Nigeria
- Associate Editors** - **Dr. Zacheaus Oyewumi**
Department of Public/Community Health Nursing
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology,
Ogbomoso, Nigeria
- Dr Ade Adeniji**
Department of General Studies
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology,
- Ogbomoso, Nigeria
- **Adeyemo, Adewale Akinola**
Tennessee Technological University,
Cookeville, TN, 38505, USA.
- **Yinyinola O. Makinde**
Department of Maternal & Child Health Nursing
Faculty of Nursing Sciences, College of Health Sciences,
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso,
Nigeria.
- Editorial Advisory Board**
- Dr. Elkannah Ndie** Faculty of Health Sciences
National Open University of Nigeria
- Prof. Saliu Oguntola** College of Health Sciences,
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Nigeria.
- Dr. Ademola Adele** College of Health Sciences,
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Nigeria.
- Dr. Toyin Musa** Kwara State University,
Malete Ilorin, Nigeria.
- Prof. Adedayo A. Adegbola** Ladoke Akintola University of Technology,
Ogbomoso, Nigeria.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

1. LAUTECH Journal of Nursing (LJN) has the goal of becoming the most widely cited Nursing Journal in West Africa with Impact Factor Value of 0.861 based on International Citation Report (ICR) for the year 2020-2021.
2. The LJN has the tripartite mission of:
 - (a) Promoting a culture of excellence in Nursing Research.
 - (b) Encouraging the exchange of profound and innovative ideas capable of generating creative practice in nursing research practise.
 - (c) Disseminating information on nursing related development that are not usually easily available to academics and practitioners.
3. The Journal will accordingly encourage the publication of the following categories of papers.
 - (a) Research papers that move away from orthodoxy and which really break new grounds in terms of methodology and findings.
 - (b) Essays and issues papers that contribute to reorienting received ideas, values and practices.
 - (c) Documents emanating from national and international conferences, as well as from largescale research work that emerging trends and thinking in nursing related development.
4. LJN is published biannually in any area of nursing interest or relevant to needs of academics and practitioners.

In this edition, eighteen (18) manuscripts scale through the eye of the needle of the Editor-in Chief. The title of the papers in this edition are: effect of cold compress on the reduction of musculoskeletal pain, swelling and hemarthrosis among orthopaedic patients in Lautech Teaching Hospital, Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria; Awareness of Prostate Cancer Screening Among Male Civil Servants In Egor Local Government Area, Edo State, Nigeria; Knowledge, Perception And Utilization Of Maternal And Child Health Care Among Women In Ogbomosho, Oyo State, Nigeria; Assessment Of Knowledge And Utilization Of Electronic Medical Records Among Nurses In Secondary Health Care Facilities In Jigawa State, Nigeria; Effect Of Midwife Led Educational Intervention On Knowledge Of Anaemia And Risk Factors Among Pregnant Women Attending Ante-Natal In Selected Primary Health Care Facilities In Osun State, Nigeria; Knowledge Of Health Implications Of Rape And Associated Factors Among Male Undergraduates In Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria; Effectiveness Of Family Caregivers Centered Nursing On Knowledge Of Pressure Ulcer Prevention In A Tertiary Health Facility In Kano, Nigeria; Knowledge And Practice Of Malaria Prevention Among Expectant Mothers In Selected Primary Health Centers In Mushin Local Government Area, Lagos State, Nigeria; Prevalence Of Sexual And Psychological Abuse In Almajiri System Of Education In Zaria Local Government Area, Kaduna State, Nigeria; Assessment Of Male Involvement In Maternity Care In Selected Health Facilities In Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria; Educational Intervention On Knowledge Of Prevention And Self-Care Practices Of Selected Lifestyle Diseases Among Civil Servants In State Secretariat Oke-Mosan, Abeokuta Ogun-State, Nigeria; Nursing In An Age Of Change In Nigeria; Knee Replacement Surgery: The Role Of The Nurse In Patient Safety In The Operating Room, The Nigerian Perspective; Choice Of Places Of Delivery Among Women Attending Ante Natal Clinic At Ngwo Health Centre; Systematic Review On Adolescent Girls' Knowledge And Practice Of Menstrual Hygiene In Nigeria; Knowledge And Prevention Of Hypertension Among Patients Attending Medical Outpatient Department Of Garki Hospital, Abuja, Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria And Socio-Cultural Factors Influencing Nutritional Status In Under-Five Children In Akure North Local Government, Ondo State, Nigeria.

EDITORIAL DESK

Welcome to LAUTECH Journal of Nursing!

LAUTECH Journal of Nursing focus on but not limited to research findings in the different areas of Nursing: Nursing Care, Nursing Education, Medical Surgical Nursing, Maternal and Child Health Nursing, Community Public Health Nursing, and Psychiatric/Mental Nursing. This journal is published to promote quality scholarly writing and hence instigating and generating vibrant discourse in the different areas of nursing. Apart from providing an outlet for publications of research findings, it offers opportunities for professionals and students to disseminate their views or position on topical issues and emerging theories within the scope of the journal. The Journal is peered reviewed by seasoned scholar. Sixty two authors have contributed in one way or the other to the thirteenth edition of the journal.

In this regard, the journal welcomes articles from individuals and corporate organisations for the sixteenth edition. Interested contributors may forward copy of their manuscript; computer-typed in double line spacing, using Times New Roman 12 point font, with abstract not more than 300 words on a separate page. Manuscript should not be more than 15 pages and sent to doctoradeyemo@yahoo.com or lautechjournal@gmail.com.

Happy reading!!!

GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

Contributors to the journal are to respect its avowed principle of QUALITY in all its Ramifications and ensure that:

(a) **Presentation of Manuscript**

We require an electronic copy, doubled spaced and paginated. The file should be saved as a Word Document, do not use PDF. Ensure the manuscript you provide is double space throughout, including indented block quotes, excerpt, extract, references. The font should be Times New Roman 12 Points. **RESEARCH PAPERS** are technically and faultlessly designed, executed and reported

(b) **ESSAYS AND ISSUES PAPERS** are analytically sound, presenting solidly original ideas that can positively influence change in educational thoughts, research and practices.

(c) The manuscript, which should include title, abstract, text, tables, figures, where necessary, should be typewritten on A4 size paper with double-spacing and should not exceed 15 pages

(d) The abstract should not be more than 250 words

(e) Authors should use the latest APA manual of styles. Some examples are:

I. **Book**

Uba, J. E. (2007). *Overcoming the hurdles of research projects, thesis, dissertation*. Calabar, Nigeria, Ushie Printers.

ii. **Chapter in edited book**

(a) Simeon, O. L & Adewale, J.G. 2013. Student Extrinsic and Intrinsic Factors as Correlates of Technical and Vocational Education Enrolment in Osun State. A. O. U. Onuka. Eds. Esthom Graphic Prints, Nigeria. 286-296.

iii. **Chapter in edited book**

(b) Oluwaponmile G. A. & Adegbile J. A. 2013. The Concept of Individualization of Instruction and Christian Education. A. O. U. Onuka. Eds. Esthom Graphic Prints, Nigeria. 114-155.

iv. **Article from journal**

Halliday, M. A. K. (1961). Categories of the theory of grammar word, 17, 241-92. (**Note** No 'pp.' required for journal articles).

Millers, A. (2000). Choice and the relative pleasure of consequences. *Psychological Bulletin* 126.3:910-924.

Landro, M. (1999). Repeatability issues of 3-D VSP data. *Geophysics* 64:1673-1679.
_____. 2001. Discrimination between Pressure and fluid saturation changes from time lapse seismic data. *Geophysics* 66:836-844.

v. **Article from magazine**

Kandel, E. R. and Squire, L. R. 2000. Neuroscience: breaking down scientific barriers to the study of brain and mind. *Science* 290. Nov 10:113-1120.

Article from newspaper

(where the name of the author is neither given nor known, begins reference with “Anon”)

Encyclopaedia article

Bergmann, P.G. 1993. Relativity. *The new encyclopaedia Britannica*. Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica, 501-508.

Patent

Fawole, I., Afolabi, N. O. and Ogunbodede, B. A. 1986, Description of cowpea cultivar: IFH101.NGVU-00-22,2000.

Unpublished theses, dissertation, projects and essays

Alaba, O.B. 2003. Balance of payment adjustment mechanisms in Nigeria. PhD. Thesis. Department of Economics. University of Ibadan. Xiv+183pp

E-journal article from the internet

VandenBos, G, Knapp, S. and Deo, J. 2001. Role of reference element in the selection of resources by psychology undergraduates. *Journal of Bibliographic Research* 5. 117- 123. Retrieved June. 13,2019, from <http://jbr.org/article.html>.

Organization/Government/Personal web page

U.S. General Accounting Office. Feb., 1997, Telemedicine: federal strategy is needed to guide investments. Publication No. GAO/NSAID/HEHS-97-67. Retrieved Sept. 15,2000, from http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces_160.shtml?/gao/index.html.

Tables

1. A table should be typed with the minimum of horizontal rules. Vertical rules should be avoided.
2. Table should be referred to in the text as 'in Table 2' rather than 'in the following table or in the table above or below'.
3. All tables should have captions, source and notes are placed immediately below.

- (f) Papers which should be written on only one side should be submitted in triplicate (hard copies)
- (g) Papers are blind peer-reviewed, each paper attracts an assessment fee of #5000.00 or \$100.00.
- (h) Neither the editor, nor the editorial board shall be liable for article(s) lost in transit. (i) The editor and editorial board will not enter into correspondence with authors over rejected articles
- (j) Those whose articles are accepted for publication will pay the sum of #40,000.00 and be informed as regards other commitments:
- (k) Papers could be transmitted at any time for publication in any subsequent issue.

Manuscripts should be submitted electronically to the:

Editor in-chief, **Prof. Florence O. Adeyemo**, Department of Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing Sciences, College of Health Sciences, Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho and copy the Editor, LAUTECH Journal of Nursing (LJN) using the following email addresses: doctoradeyemo@yahoo.com or lautechjournal@gmail.com

Copyright

1. Permission must be obtained if you want to quote at length from another author's work or use an illustration previously published. Please note that obtaining permissions can be a lengthy process and should therefore be initiated well before the final manuscript is submitted to Continuum. Please refer to copyright holder's website/information: they may have forms or templates for requesting permission. If they provide no specific information on submitting requests, a standard permission request letter is available from us and should be used when approaching the copyright holder.
2. Please be aware that permission must also be sought for images, text etc that is sourced from the internet. Copyright may belong to the website owner, or to the original creator. Do not assume that just because an item is on a website it is in the public domain - it may be that the website owner does not have the permission to use it.

If you have any questions about the preparation of your article at any stage, please do not hesitate to ask.

Prof. Florence O. Adeyemo
The Editor-in-Chief

doctoradeyemo@yahoo.com or lautechjournal@gmail.com

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

- ABIODUN FUNMILAYO LAYENI** Faculty of Nursing Science,
College of Health Sciences,
Bowen University, Iwo, Osun State
Phone number: 09050000273
Email Address: funmiyeni99@gmail.com
- ABDULLAHIM.** Department of Art and Social Science,
Faculty of Education,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria- Nigeria
Phone No: 08169825372
Email: ummuhajara2014@gmail.com
- ABIOYE, ABIGAIL ADEBISI** Department of Maternal and Child Health Nursing,
School of Nursing Science,
Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospital
Complex, Ile Ife
Phone No: 08035320808
Email: sundayabioye@gmail.com
- ADAMU-ADEDIPE FOYEKEMIO.** Department of Maternal and Child Health Nursing,
School of Nursing Science,
Crysland University, Ogun State.
Phone No: 08033462616
Email: foyekemiadamuadedipe@gmail.com
- ASADU L. CHINENYE** Nursing Department, University of Benin
Bethel Faith Medical Center,
Erediauwa, Ekenwa Rroad Benin City
Phone No: 07030255496
Email: chinenyeadu385@gmail.com
- AUWALU YUSHA'U** Jigawa State College of Nursing Science,
Birnin-kudu Campus. Nigeria
Phone: 08036825516, 08153365775
Email: auwalyushau1@gmail.com,
- ATTAHIR, I.** Department of Nursing Science,
Kaduna State University, Nigeria
Phone: 0806 913 4559
Email: drhaqqun@gmail.com
- ABDULRAHEEM, AMINA** Department of Nursing Science,
University of Maiduguri,
Borno State, Nigeria.
Phone No. 08065480186
Email: aminaabdulraheem@unimaid.edu.ng
- AFOLABI, ADEBUKUNOLAO.** Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching
Hospitals Complex, Ile-Ife, Osun-State, Nigeria
Phone No: 08034548318
Email: bukieafolabi@yahoo.com

ADAMU DALHATU

Department of Nursing Sciences,
Bayero University Kano, Nigeria
Phone No: 08039503072
Email: adamudalhatu206@gmail.com

ABOSEDE ADEKUNBI FAROTIMI

Department of Nursing Science,
Faculty of Clinical Science, College of Medicine,
University of Lagos.
E-mail: afarotimi@unilag.edu.ng
Phone No: 08025952450

ABDURRAHMAN SALIHU KOMBO

Department of Nursing Sciences,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria
Phone No: 08032916542, 08061307902
Email: aksalihu@abu.edu.ng

ABARIBE E. CHIDINMA

Department of Community Health Nursing,
Babcock University, Ogun State
Phone No. 07038991043
Email: abaribech@babcock.edu.ng

AGBEDIA CLARA

Department of Nursing Science,
Faculty of Allied Health Sciences,
Benson Idahosa University,
Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria.
Phone No: 08033814530
Email: oniovo4life@gmail.com

AIKABELI PRISCILLA O.

Department of Nursing Science,
Faculty of Allied Health Sciences,
Benson Idahosa University,
Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria.
Phone No: 07036404241
Email: emikeaikabeli@yahoo.com

ADEKEMISOLA R. JIMOH

Department of Nursing Science,
Faculty of Health Sciences,
National Open University of Nigeria,
Abuja, Nigeria.
Phone No: +2348034125028
Email: jadekemisola@gmail

AKINBOWALE BUSAYO TEMILOLA

Department of Nursing Science,
Osun State University, Osogbo
Busayo.akinbowale@uniosun.edu.ng
+2348034125952

AMINA MUHAMMED ALKALI

College of Nursing Science,
Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital,
Zaria.
Phone No: +2348063729417
Email: ameenamama.83@gmail.com

- BATURE F. U.** Department of Nursing Science,
Faculty of Allied Health Sciences,
College of Allied Health and Pharmaceutical Sciences,
Kaduna State University. Kaduna.
fatimabature143@gmail.com
08063166005
- BALARABE F.** Department of Nursing Science,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria. Kaduna State, Nigeria.
Phone No: +2348068345117
Email: fatimabalarabe68@gmail.com
- BALARABE R.** Department of Nursing Science,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria. Kaduna State, Nigeria.
Phone No: 08036436229
Email: hamdanrahma@gmail.com
- BIDMUS, LATEEF IYANDA** Department of Community/Public Health Nursing,
Faculty of Nursing Sciences,
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology,
Ogbomoso, Oyo State.
Phone No: 08063068769
Email: lateefiyandabidmus@gmail.com
- CHINEDUM I. AHAIWE** Department of Nursing Science,
Faculty of Nursing and Allied Health Sciences,
University of Abuja
Phone No: 09030545657
Email: ahaiwe2@aol.com
- DALHAT K. S.** Department of Nursing Science,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
Phone No: 07035385167
Email: dksani@abu.edu.ng
- EDO-OSAGIE CHINENYENWA** Department of Nursing Science,
University of Benin
Phone No: 07030255496
Email: chinenyenwa.edo-osagie@uniben.edu
- ELIZABETH M. JOSEPH-SHEHU** Department of Nursing Science,
Faculty of Health Sciences,
National Open University of Nigeria,
Abuja, Nigeria.
Phone No: +2347034487611
Email: ejoseph-shehu@noun.edu.ng,
- ENUNWAONYE, HOSSANNA C.** Department of Nursing Science,
Faculty of Allied Health Sciences,
Benson Idahosa University,
Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria.
Phone No: 08033869339
Email: henunwaonye@biu.edu.ng

EZE, UCHECHUKWU ELIAS

Department of Nursing Sciences,
Faculty of Basic Medical Sciences,
College of Medicine,
Enugu State University of Science and Technology
Enugu, Nigeria
Phone No: 08063729836
Email: ezeuche@gmail.com

EZE, UCHENNA AUGUSTINA;

College of Nursing Sciences,
Bishop Shanahan Hospital,
Nsukka. Enugu State Nigeria
Phone No: 07034982423
Email: ucnurse66@gmail.com

FAROOQ M.A.

Department of Nursing Science,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria- Nigeria
Phone No: 08067271666
Email: farooooq2013@gmail.com

FOLAKEMI ESTHER AYO-IGE

Directorate of Health Services,
Federal Polytechnic, Ado Ekiti,
Ekiti State, Nigeria
Phone No: +2348038171464
Email: ayoigef@gmail.com

GBEMISOLA BOLANLE OGBEYE

Department of Nursing,
Faculty of Basic Health Sciences,
Federal University,
Oye Ekiti, Nigeria
gbemisola.ogbeye@fuoye.edu.ng;
gbemisolaogbeye@gmail.com
+2348033663305, +2348075753175.

ORCID NUMBER: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3620-2689>

HADIZAM. S.

Department of Nursing Science,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria- Nigeria
Phone No: 08037196349
Email: mohammedsanihadiza@gmail.com

HAYATI. M. GOMMAA

Department of Nursing Science,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria
Phone No: 08096536406
Email: h_gommaa@yahoo.com

HUSAINI MUHAMMAD AIKAWA

Institute of Continuing Education,
Bayero University Kano, Nigeria
Phone No: 08032878751
Email: hmaikawa.sce@buk.edu.ng

IDRIS ABDULRASHID

Department of Nursing Sciences,
Bayero University Kano, Nigeria
aidris.nur@buk.edu.ng,
Phone:+2348063375818

JOELOJO ALUKO

Department of Nursing,
College of Health Sciences,
University of Ilorin,
Kwara State, Nigeria.
Phone No: 07015055376
Email: joelforfavour@gmail.com

KOMOLAFE O. FOLASADE

Department of Community Health Nursing,
Babcock University, Ogun State, Nigeria.
Phone No: +2348063137818, +2347038991043,
Email: folekomo@gmail.com

MUSA-MALIKA, A. U.

Department of Nursing Science,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria. Kaduna State, Nigeria.
Phone No: +2347038159582
Email: aumusamali@abu.edu.ng

MUNGE MARY

Department of Nursing Science,
Faculty of Allied Health Sciences,
Benson Idahosa University,
Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria.
Phone No: 08068737793
Email: mmunge@biu.edu.ng

NIFEMI TUNRAYO BABALOLA

Department of Nursing,
College of Basic Health Sciences,
Achievers University, Owo,
Ondo State, Nigeria.
Phone No: +2348167705280
Email: nifeturayo@gmail.com

NDIE, ELKENAH CHUBIKE

Department of Nursing Science,
Faculty of Health Science,
National Open University of Nigeria.
University Village, Cadastral Zone,
Nnamdi Azikiwe Expressway, Jabi, Abuja, Nigeria.
Phone No: 09120048771, 07066789961
Email: chubuike2005@yahoo.com

NWANNERIA. C.

Department of Nursing Science.
Faculty of Allied Health Sciences,
College of Medicine,
University of Nigeria, Enugu.
Enugu State.
Phone No: +2348064854206
Email: ada.nwaneri.edu.ng

- OKAFOR N. ANTHONIA** Department of Community Health Nursing,
Babcock University, Ogun State
Phone No: 08035273775
- OPARANMA FLORENCE U.** Email: okafor@babcock.edu.ng
Department of Nursing Sciences,
Faculty of Basic Medical Sciences
College of Medical Sciences,
Rivers State University Port Harcourt, Nigeria
Phone No: +2348123563395
Email: uche.florence2015@gmail.com
- OYEWUMI ZACCHEUS OPEYEMI** Department of Community/Public Health Nursing,
Faculty of Nursing Sciences,
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology,
Ogbomoso,
Oyo State, Nigeria.
Phone No: +2348037689685
Email: zooyewumi@lautech.edu.ng
- OYEWUMI LYDIA OMOWUMI** Department of Nursing Science,
Ladoke Akintola University of Technology
Open and Distance Learning Centre, Ogbomoso,
Oyo State, Nigeria.
Phone No: +2347039026486
Email: looyewumi@lautech.edu.ng
- OYANA N. E.** Department of Nursing Science,
University of Benin, Benin City
Phone No: 08066643513
Email: nwakaegooyana@gmail.com
- OWOPETU, CHRISTIANA ADETOUN** Department of Nursing Science,
Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo-State
Phone No: 08060887574
Email: owopetuc@babcock.edu.ng
- OPATUNJI FLORENCE OMOWUNMI** University teaching hospital,
Clinical Nursing Department Ibadan
Phone No: 08035909007
Email: opatunjiflorence@gmail.com
- RAYMOND T. L.** Department of Nursing Science,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria.
Phone No: +2348027427378
Email: laurenciaray@yahoo.com
- SANI H. M.** Department of Nursing Science,
Ahmadu Bello University,
Zaria, Kaduna State, Nigeria.
Phone No: 08032824193
Email: saneeshat4life@gmail.com

- SALIHU A. K.,** Department of Nursing Science,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria,
Phone No: 08061307902
Email: aksalihu@abu.edu.ng
- SANI M. S.** Nursing Science Programme,
Ahmadu Bello University Distance Learning
Center, Zaria- Nigeria
Phone No. 08032824193
Email: saneeshat4life@gmail.com
- SALISU ALIYU** Department of Computer Science,
Ahmadu Bello University Zaria. Nigeria
Phone No: 08067993631
Email: aliyusalisu@abu.edu.ng
- SOWUNMI, CHRISTIANA
OLANREWAJU** Department of Maternal and Child Health Nursing,
School of Nursing Science,
Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun-State
Phone No: 08023500321
Email: lanresowunmi@gmail.com
- TEMITOPE EBUNOLUWA
OSHINYEMI** Department of Nursing Science,
Faculty of Clinical Science,
College of Medicine,
University of Lagos
Phone No: 08127773528
E-mail: tososanya@unilag.edu.ng
- VERA ONYINYECHI TASIE** Department of Nursing Science,
Faculty of Clinical Science,
College of Medicine,
University of Lagos
Phone number: 08092774399
Email: 160709705@live.unilag.edu.ng
- VICTORIA BOLANLE BROWN** School of Nursing,
University College Hospital, Ibadan, Oyo State
Phone number: 08037272857
Email: vicbrown2010@gmail.com
- YUNUSA AHMAD** Department of Nursing Science,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria- Nigeria
Phone No: 08065954975
Email: yunusahmad8078@gmail.com
- YUNUSA, U.** Department of Nursing Science,
Bayero University,
Kano State, Nigeria.
Phone No: +2348038199802
Email: yunusa.nur@buk.edu.ng

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Effectiveness Of Family Caregivers Centered Nursing On Knowledge Of Pressure Ulcer Prevention In A Tertiary Health Facility In Kano, Nigeria Idris Abdurashid; Dalhat Khalid Sani; Abdurrahman Salihu Kombo; Husaini Muhammad Aikawa; & Adamu Dalhatu	1
2.	Knowledge Of Health Implications Of Rape And Associated Factors Among Male Undergraduates In Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria Musa-Maliki, A. U.; Abdulraheem Amina; Balarabe F.; Sani H. M.; Yunusa U.; Balarabe R.; & Raymond T. L.	9
3.	Effect Of Cold Compress On Musculoskeletal Pain, Swelling And Hemarthrosis Among Orthopaedic Patients In Lautech Teaching Hospital, Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria Bidmus, Lateef Iyanda	16
4.	Awareness Of Prostate Cancer Screening Among Male Civil Servants In Egor Local Government Area, Edo State, Nigeria Oyana N. E., Asadu L. Chinenye & Edo-Osagie Chinenyenwa	36
5.	Knowledge, Perception And Utilization Of Maternal And Child Health Care Among Women In Ogbomosho, Oyo State, Nigeria Abiodun Funmilayo Layeni & Victoria Bolanle Brown	44
6.	Assessment Of Knowledge And Utilization Of Electronic Medical Records Among Nurses In Secondary Health Care Facilities In Jigawa State, Nigeria Salihu A. K.; Auwalu Yusha'u; Abdullahi M.; Sani M. S.; Dalhat K. S.; Hadiza, M. S.; Attahir, I.; Farooq, M. A.; Hayat I. M. Gommaa; Yunusa Ahmad; & Salisu Aliyu	57
7.	Effect Of Midwife Led Educational Intervention On Knowledge Of Anaemia And Risk Factors Among Pregnant Women Attending Ante-Natal In Selected Primary Health Care Facilities In Osun State, Nigeria Abioye, Abigail Adebisi; Owopetu, Christiana Adetoun; Sowunmi, Christiana Olanrewaju Adamu-Adedipe Foyekemi. O.; Opatunji Florence Omowunmi; & Afolabi, Adebukunola O.	72
8.	Knowledge And Practice Of Malaria Prevention Among Expectant Mothers In Selected Primary Health Centers In Mushin Local Government Area, Lagos State, Nigeria Abosedede Adekunbi Farotimi; Temitope Ebunoluwa Oshinyemi; & Vera Onyinyechi Tasie	85

9. **Prevalence Of Sexual And Psychological Abuse In Almajiri System Of Education In Zaria Local Government Area, Kaduna State, Nigeria**
Bature F. U.; Alkali, M. A.; & Nwanneri, A. C. 97
10. **Assessment Of Male Involvement In Maternity Care In Selected Health Facilities In Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria**
Gbemisola Bolanle Ogbeye; Folakemi Esther Ayo-Ige; Joel Ojo Aluko & Nifemi Tunrayo Babalola 107
11. **Educational Intervention On Knowledge Of Prevention And Self-Care Practices Of Selected Lifestyle Diseases Among Civil Servants In State Secretariat Oke-Mosan, Abeokuta Ogun-State, Nigeria**
Komolafe O. Folasade; Okafor N. Anthonia; & Abaribe E. Chidinma 119
12. **Nursing In An Age Of Change In Nigeria**
Agbedia, C.; Aikabeli, P.; & Munge, M. 135
13. **Knee Replacement Surgery: The Role Of The Nurse In Patient Safety In The Operating Room, The Nigerian Perspective**
Aikabeli, Priscilla O. & Enunwaonye, Hossanna C. 142
14. **Choice of Places of Delivery Among Women Attending Ante Natal Clinic At Ngwo Health Centre**
Eze, Uchechukwu Elias, Eze, Uchenna Augustina & Ndie, Elkenah Chubike 152
15. **Adolescent Girls' Knowledge And Practice Of Menstrual Hygiene In Nigeria: A Systematic Review**
Adekemisola R. Jimoh & Elizabeth M. Joseph-Shehu 159
16. **Knowledge And Prevention Of Hypertension Among Patients Attending Medical Outpatient Department Of Garki Hospital, Abuja, Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria**
Chinedum I. Ahaiwe; & Oparanma Florence U. 170
17. **Socio-Cultural Factors Influencing Nutritional Status In Under-Five Children In Akure North Local Government, Ondo State, Nigeria**
Oyewumi Zaccheus Opeyemi; Akinbowale Busayo Temilola & Oyewumi Lydia Omowumi 181

PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE IN ALMAJIRI SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN ZARIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, KADUNA STATE, NIGERIA

BATURE F. U.; ALKALI, M. A. & NWANNERI, A. C.

ABSTRACT

Initially the Almajiri system was conceived for religious and character development of children as they grow but today has outlived its usefulness, its deviation from the original idea and in practice has resulted in violations of child rights. This study examined the prevalence of sexual and psychological child abuse in Almajiri system of education in Zaria local government North West Nigeria. The study is a descriptive cross sectional design. The study population for this study was 753 respondents comprising of male students between the ages of 8-16 years, a simple random sampling technique was employed to select eight wards out of thirteen wards in Zaria Local Government, a stratified proportionate sampling technique was used to draw the sample size of 449 pupils from the twenty- two schools in the selected eight wards. The instrument used for this study is questionnaire with a reliability coefficient score of 0.78. Data was analysed using SPSS.V.23 and presented in tables, frequencies and percentages. The demographic characteristics of this study reveals that majority of the respondents within the age of 13-15years (37.6%), from Hausa ethnic group (68.1%), did not attend Western education school (81.4%). Majority of the respondent's fathers' occupation is farming (73.5%). Findings further revealed that majority of the respondents are engaged in any income generating work (72.6%), such as House help (26.9%) and wheel barrow pusher (22.9%), also, work for 1 to 4hrs per day (43.9%). The result of this study observed that the prevalence of sexual abuse among the pupils in the Almajiri schools is very low (18.1%). Study indicates that the type of injuries sustained from sexual abuse are bleeding in the genital or anal area (19.2%) This study noted that the perpetrators of their sexual abuse among the respondents are the adolescent male pupils (76.9%). Study indicates that the prevalence of psychological child abuse among respondents is above average (58.4%). These results suggest that the provisions of accommodation and possibly following the new system of Almajiri school system introduced by the Federal Government could help to reduce incidence of sex abuse

since the common accommodation is a major factor. The Council of Ulama could play a significant role in adopting the system where by every child should be allow to come from their parent homes to the schools. This will help to reduce incidence of psychological child abuse

Keywords: Almajiri; Sexual Abuse; Psychological Abuse; Educational System.

INTRODUCTION

Almajiri children are a Northern phenomenon that has caused numerous problems for millions of children in Nigeria (Al-amin, 2019). The classification of the Almajiri children as the displaced population first is based on the definition of the United Nations. These groups of children are currently unwelcome at the place of their residences and thereby required to leave. Secondly, they are children and therefore are vulnerable (Akintunde *et al.*, 2020). The International Center for Investigative Report on human rights across some northern states indicates increasing incidences of child abuses, molestations of children and the wrong practice of the almajiri school system across Kano, Kaduna and Jigawa states (Akoji, 2021). Nearly 1,000 people were freed from Islamic schools in northern Nigeria by the police where they reportedly experienced abuse, many of whom had been chained to walls, beaten and sexually abused and all had managers who portrayed themselves as Islamic clerics teaching students how to be good Muslims (Oduah, 2019). The brood roams the street clutching plastic bowls as they beg for alms from one stranger to another. In the evenings,

they return to their masters (Mallam) to remit what was made for the day and rest to continue the same routine the next day (Akoji, 2021). The uncertainty of street life has predisposed the Almajirai to delinquency for self-survival (Akoji, 2021).

Traditional definition of the term "Almajiri" is derived from Arabic word "Al-muhajirun" which is being translated as "Migration" (emigrant or immigrant). It is traditional or non-formal system of education where a learner or pupil seeking Islamic knowledge migrates from his hometown to an Islamic scholar (Mallam). Almajiri refers to a child who left his home to attend an Islamic boarding school to learn Islamic knowledge (Sarkingobir *et al.*, 2020). The Almajiri educational system, which had been flourishing prior to Britain's invasion of northern Nigeria in 1904, began to experience a negative twist when the Colonialists' introduced capitalism which altered all social connections at the period. For instance, the state treasury, which provided funding for the Almajiri system, was taken over by the new leadership (Abubakar, 2020).

In the past, the curriculum of Almajiri offered opportunity the major objective of education is to produce an individual who is well-skilled, honest, and respectful. As such, education is seen as the overall development of one's personality (Bolu-Steve *et al.*, 2023) a system conceived for religious and character development of children as they grow (Ahovi *et al.*, 2019). Today, the system has even become a menace to the society as it has outlived its usefulness its deviation from the original idea and practice has resulted in violations of child rights. The rights of children are violated daily. Children are raped, maimed, starved, deprived of education, neglected, and engaged in child labour (Oraka, 2020).

National Human Rights Commission, has warned that children, boys and girls fall victims of abuse and exploitation in all of its forms in this system of education (NHRC, 2020). Two of the major forms of abuses are sexual abuse involving pressuring or forcing a child to

engage in sexual acts which includes behaviours such as fondling, penetration, and exposing a child to other sexual activities while psychological abuse refers to behaviours that harm a child's self-worth or emotional well-being such as name-calling, shaming, rejecting, withholding love, and threatening (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2022). According to a UNICEF report, the system is responsible for about 14 million children who are out of school (Akintunde *et al.*, 2020). An almajiri child roams the streets begging house to house, markets, motor parks and criminal hideout, sleep in uncompleted buildings or over crowded rooms where there are no windows for cross-ventilation and the walls have given room to cracks (Modobi & Mohammed, 2023; Chukwu, 2016). The children are disadvantaged and live without their parents, which makes them easy targets for sexual and psychological abuses. Therefore, there is an enormous risk for the almajiri child and this neglect is a clear violation of human rights. Although the Almajiri system of education has been studied in other contexts, a detailed understanding of this specific localized context (as in types of sexual and psychological abuse suffered, types of injuries sustained from abuse, perpetrators of abuse) is necessary to develop complex and appropriate supports and interventions that could help develop policy makers proffer solutions. Hence, this study on prevalence of sexual and psychological abuse in almajiri system of education in Zaria Local Government area, Kaduna State.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the prevalence of sexual child abuse in Almajiri system of education
2. To identify the type of injuries sustained from sexual abuse in Almajiri system of education.
3. To determine the perpetrators of sexual abuse among Almajiri system of education
4. To assess the prevalence of psychological child abuse in Almajiri system of education.

5. To determine the perpetrators of the psychological abuse in Almajiri system of education.
6. To identify reactions to psychological child abuse in Almajiri system of education.

Methodology:

The descriptive cross-sectional survey design was employed for this study. The study population for this study was 753 which comprised of male students between the ages of 8-16 years, a Simple random sampling technique was employed to select eight wards out of thirteen wards in Zaria Local Government, Kaduna State of Nigeria using cap and draw method. The names of the wards are: Kwarbai A, Angwan- Juma, Tudun-Wada, Dambo, Kufena, Angwan Fatuka. All the schools from each of the wards were use. These

eight wards have twenty-four schools and a stratified proportionate sampling technique was used to draw the sample size 449 pupils (see appendix 1) from the twenty- two schools in the selected eight wards in Zaria Local Government using Amogu (2001) formula for proportionate sampling.

$$ns = \frac{NsXn}{N}$$

Where Ns = population size of the school
 N = total population for the study
 n = sample size of the study

The respondents were reached using convenience method, that is, the researchers gave questionnaire to the required number of students first met as they reached each class (See table 1 below).

Table 1: Population of Study and Sample Size

S/N	Wards	Schools	Total School Population	School sample	Total sample
1	Kwarbai A	Makarantan Kwarbai 1	35	11	32
		Makarantan Kwarbai 2		9	
		Makarantan Kwarbai 3		12	
2	Angwan Juma	Makarantan Angwan Juma 1	84	24	75
		Makarantan Angwan Juma 2		25	
		Makarantan Angwan Juma 3		26	
3	Kaura	Makarantan Kaura	47	42	42
4	Lumancin Kona	Makarantan limancin Kona 1	68	14	62
		Makarantan limancin kona 2		17	
		Makarantan limancin kona 3		12	
		Makarantan limancin kona 4		19	
5	Tudu- wada	Makarantan Sarki	59	31	53
		Makarantan Layin- Wawa		22	
6	Dambo	Makarantan Dambo 1	102	22	91
		Makarantan Dambo 2		25	
		Makarantan Dambo 3		16	
		Makarantan Dambo 4		28	
7	Kufena	Makarantan Kufena 1	34	19	30
		Makarantan Kufena 2		11	
8	Angwan- Fatuka	Makarantan Angwan Fatuka 1	71	43	64
		Makarantan Angwan Fatuka 2		11	
		Makarantan ANgwan Fatuka 3		10	
Total			500	449	449

A questionnaire for Data Collection was adapted from UNICEF, save the children and prayas project, national level study on child abuse schedule, which has three sections. Section A assessed the respondent demographic characteristics and it is made up nine (9) items. Section B comprised seven (7) items which assessed the prevalence of sexual child abuse. Section C comprised of (4) items which assessed the prevalence of psychological child abuse. The instruments (questionnaire) were face validated by three experts, one from university of nnsuka and two other lecturers Ahmadu Bello University Zaria. Their independent feedback was used to revise the questionnaire to ensure content validity. The reliability of the instrument was established using test re-test method. The instrument was administered to 45 students in Almajiri system of education in Sabon-Gari Local Government, Kaduna state. The test re-test approach yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.78. The instrument was thus considered sufficiently reliable for the study. Item by item simple descriptive data analysis of data obtained

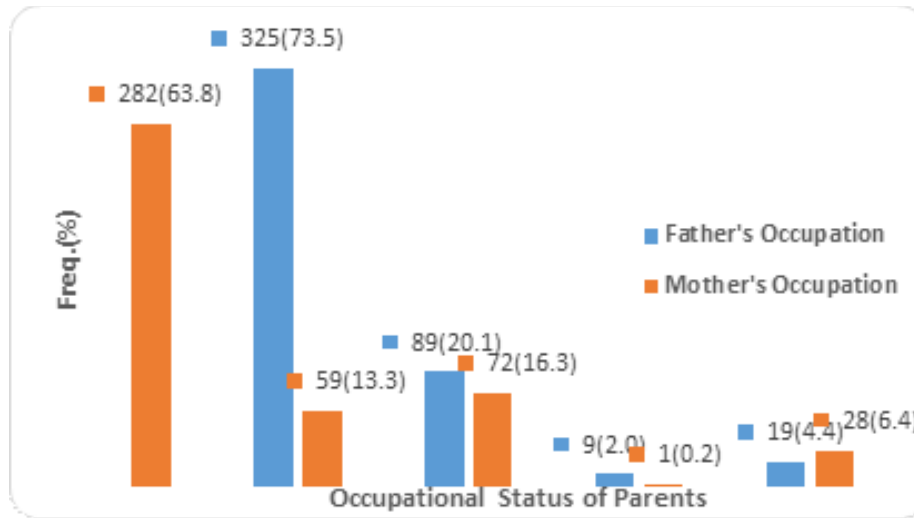
from questionnaire was done to show the frequency and percentages. A descriptive statistical analysis was done using statistical package for social science (SPSS) version 23 software in form of frequency and percentage tables.

RESULTS

A sample size of 449 was proposed but at the end of the administration, only 442 (98.4%) of the total were found to have the required valid information for the study and were therefore used for the study. The demographic characteristics of this study reveals that majority of the respondents within the age of 13-15years (37.6%), from Hausa ethnic group (68.1%), did not attend Western education school (81.4%). Majority of the respondent's fathers' occupation is farming (73.5%). Findings further revealed that majority of the respondents are engaged in any income generating work (72.6%), such as House help (26.9%) and wheel barrow pusher (22.9%), also, work for 1 to 4hrs per day (43.9%).

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Age (years)		
<10	65	14.7
10 – 12	150	33.9
13 – 15	166	37.6
>15	61	13.8
Ethnic group		
Hausa	301	68.1
Fulani	57	12.9
Nupe	58	13.1
Others	26	5.9
Did you go to western educational school?		
Yes	82	18.6
No	360	81.4
If yes, to what level?		
Not applicable	360	81.4
Primary school	71	16.1
Secondary School	11	2.5



Sources of Income Profile

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Are you at present engaged in any income generating work?		
Yes	321	72.6
No	121	27.4
If yes, what kind?		
None	114	25.8
Wheelbarrow	101	22.9
Shop keeper	38	8.6
House help	119	26.9
Restaurant attendant	19	4.3
Others	51	11.5
For how long do you engage in such job in a day?		
Not stated	151	34.2
1-4hrs	194	43.9
5-8hrs	68	15.4
>8hrs	29	6.6
Total	442	100

Table 2 determines the prevalence of sexual abuse in Almajiri school system of education, the pupils were asked whether they have been sexually abused in the schools. Only 26 out of 442 (5.9%) pupils agreed they had experienced sexual abuse. For those who gave affirmation, they were asked the method used by the perpetrators, the injury sustained and the accompanied feelings along with whether they were treated, the place of treatment and who the perpetrators of the sexual abuse were. The opinions of the pupils in the table revealed that “being shown pictures of naked people” was

the most common sexual abuse perpetrated in the schools. Of the total who suffered from the sexual abuse, 6 or 23.1% experienced the form and were followed by those who were forcefully being kissed, touching their private part, putting any object in their anus, putting private organ in their mouth and putting private organ in their anus were 5 or 19.2 % respectively. Being exposed to an individual's private part was not common (2 or 7.7%). The result of this study observed that the prevalence of sexual abuse among the pupils in the Almajiri schools is very low (18.1%).

Table 2: Prevalence of sexual abuse among the pupils in the Almajiri schools.

Types of Sexual Abuse Suffered	Frequently	Not frequent	Never	Total
	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	
Being exposed to an individual's private part	2(7.7)	9(34.6)	15(57.7)	26(100)
Being shown pictures of naked people	6(23.1)	11(42.3)	9(34.6)	26(101)
Forcefully been kissed	5(19.2)	3(11.5)	18(69.2)	26(102)
Touching your private part	5(19.2)	8(30.8)	13(50.0)	26(103)
Putting any object in your anus	5(19.2)	3(11.5)	18(69.2)	26(104)
Putting private organ in your mouth	5(19.2)	3(11.5)	18(69.3)	26(105)
Putting private organ in your anus	5(19.2)	2(7.7)	19(73.1)	26(106)

18.1

From table 3, only 2 of the pupils which amounted to 7.7% of the total (26) actually agreed that they suffered injuries from the sexual abused they experienced. These two pupils who suffered from injuries tended to

have manifested all the listed symptoms listed in the table. Study indicates that the type of injuries sustained from sexual abuse are bleeding in the genital or anal area (19.2%)

Table 3: Responses of the pupils on the type of injuries sustained from sexual abuse.

Types of Injuries Sustained from Sexual Abuse	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total
Not able to wash your genital or anal area	2(7.7)	24(92.3)	26(100)
Pain at the genital or anal area	2(7.7)	24(92.3)	26(100)
Itching in the genital area	2(7.7)	24(92.3)	26(100)
Swelling in the genital or anal area	2(7.7)	24(92.3)	26(100)
Sudden absenteeism in school	2(7.7)	24(92.3)	26(100)
Lacerations in the genital/anal area	2(7.7)	24(92.3)	26(100)
Penile discharge	2(7.7)	24(92.3)	26(100)
Bleeding in the genital or anal area	5(19.2)	21(80.8)	26(100)
Fear of bed time	2(7.7)	24(92.3)	26(100)
Excessive masturbation	2(7.7)	24(92.3)	26(100)

The observations from table 4 is that most sexual abuse in the Almajiri schools are perpetrated by fellow adolescent pupils. 20 or 76.9% of the pupils who experienced sexual abuse was from their fellow pupils in the

schools. But 6 or 23.1 % said they suffered such acts from members of the community. This study noted that the perpetrators of their sexual abuse among the respondents are the adolescent male pupils (76.9%).

Table 4: Responses of the pupils on the perpetrators of their sexual abuse

Perpetrators of Their Sexual Abuse	Frequency	Percent
Mallam	0	0.0
Adolescent male pupils	20	76.9
Member of the community	6	23.1
Total	26	100

In table 5, the determination of the prevalence of psychological child abuse in the Almajiri school system was conducted by asking the pupils whether they have been worried and anxious in the schools or not. If they have been psychologically worried, the types of abuses, the perpetrators and their reaction. Of the total of 442 involved in the study, 427 or 96.6% of them have suffered from psychological child abuse. Only 15 or 3.4% said they have not experienced any form of psychological child abuse in the schools. Table 5 shows that verbal abuse was the most common psychological

child abuse suffered by the pupils in the schools. This is indicated by 282 or 66.0% of the 427 pupils who experienced such phenomenon in the schools. Looking down on the pupils was another form of child abuse which though was found but was not common. Others like telling pupils that they were worse than their fellow pupils were found but they were not frequently experienced by the pupils. Study indicates that the prevalence of psychological child abuse among respondents is above average (58.4%)

Table 5: Responses of the pupils on prevalence of psychological child abuse

Psychological Child Abuse	Freq.(%)	Freq.(%)	Freq.(%)	Freq.(%)
	Frequently	Not frequent	Never	Total
Foul names	45(10.5)	188(44.0)	194(45.5)	427(100)
Harsh criticism	50(11.7)	106(24.8)	271(63.5)	427(100)
Loud yelling	78(18.3)	105(24.6)	244(57.1)	427(100)
Looking down on you	59(13.8)	284(66.5)	84(19.7)	427(100)
Telling you that you are worse than others	137(32.1)	235(55.0)	55(12.9)	427(100)
Telling you that you cannot be useful in life	282(66.0)	84(19.7)	61(14.3)	427(100)
Abusing your family members especially your parents	53(12.4)	186(43.6)	188(44.0)	427(100)
	22.1%	36.3%	36.1%	

As to the perpetrators of the abuses in table 6, a total of 288 or 67.4% of the 427 who suffered from the abuse said it was by the fellow pupils of the schools. Malams were also identified as perpetrators by 125 or 29.3% of the pupils

while 14 or 3.3% said the perpetrators were others not specified. Findings revealed that the perpetrators of the psychological abuse among respondents are Fellow pupils (67.4%)

Table 6: Responses of the pupils on the perpetrators of the psychological abuse

Perpetrators of the Psychological Abuse	Frequency	Percent
Mallam	125	29.3
Fellow pupils	288	67.4
Others	14	3.3
Total	427	100

The long-term reactions of the pupils as indicated in the table 7 shows that they range from poor peer relationship to total withdrawal from the others. In the table, 378 or 88.5% said they become anxious while 360 or 84.3% said they become aggressive and 294 or 68.9% have problems of unusual fearfulness and 264 or 61.8% have the problem of inability to sleep at night. Others sucks their hands while 213 or 49.9% said they lost interest in the schools. From the 96.6% of the pupils who agreed they

suffered from psychological abuse, it could be said that this form of abuse was the most common and cut across every pupil in the Almajiri school system in the Local. Study reveals that the significant responses of the pupils on reaction to psychological child abuse include Withdrawn (71.4%), Sucking your hand (57.6%), Aggressive (84.3%), Anxious (88.5%), Unusual fearfulness (68.9%), Inability to sleep (61.8%).

Table 7: Responses of the pupils on reaction to psychological child abuse

Reaction to Psychological Child Abuse	Yes	No	Total
	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)	Freq. (%)
Withdrawn	305(71.4) **	122(28.6)	427(100)
Sucking your hand	246(57.6) **	181(42.4)	427(100)
Aggressive	360(84.3) **	67(15.7)	427(100)
Anxious	378(88.5) **	49(11.5)	427(100)
Unusual fearfulness	294(68.9) **	133(31.1)	427(100)
Inability to sleep	264(61.8) **	163(38.2)	427(100)
Lost interest in school	213(49.9)	214(50.1)	427(100)
Poor peer relationship	191(44.7)	236(55.3)	427(100)

Significant=**

DISCUSSION

This study assesses the prevalence of sexual and psychological abuse in Almajiri system of education in Zaria Local Government area, Kaduna State. The demographic characteristic of this study reveals that majority of the respondents are within the age of 13-15years,

from Hausa ethnic group, did not attend Western education school. Majority of the respondent's fathers' occupation is farming. Findings further revealed that majority of the respondents are engaged in any income generating work, such as House help and wheelbarrow pusher, also, work for 1 to 4hrs per day.

Our findings on the prevalence of sexual abuse among the pupils in the Almajiri school system in Zaria Local Government Area revealed that the prevalence of sexual abuse among the pupils in the Almajiri schools is very low. This study is similar to Ally & Paul, (2022) who observed relatively low prevalence rate among vulnerable street children from a Tanzanian city.

Study indicates that the type of injuries sustained from sexual abuse are bleeding in the genital or anal area. This study is in contrast to Ally & Paul, (2022) who noted that contracting infectious diseases and pains and swelling of the genital are most prevalent injuries sustained from sexual abuse among vulnerable street children from a Tanzanian city

This study noted that the perpetrators of their sexual abuse among the respondents are the adolescent male pupils. Our findings contradicts the reports of Muhammad, (2019) who observed that are by mallams. He further stated that one mallam was arrested by the police on an offense of sexually abusing more than 30 of his pupils in Sokoto Metropolis, at Arkilla Area. Also Daniel (2019) had cited a report titled "Man, who raped over 30 Almajirisin Niger, therein, the man was their teacher in Minna, Niger state and he was sentenced to 7 years jail term. This study does not align with a report from **Akoji, (2021)** where is quoted ICIR in Jigawa state, stating that a 21-year-old Almajiri student who narrated how some of boys were sexually abused by their Malam and were already practicing the same thing within themselves.

Study indicates that the prevalence of psychological child abuse among respondents is above average. The finding here is consistent with the report of Chukwu et al, (2016) where the almajiris are affected both psychologically and socially This study reflect the result of Abubakar-Abdullateef et al, (2017) who observes a higher proportion of psychiatric disorders in Almajiris and public primary school pupils in Zaria, Northwest Nigeria.

Conclusion

Both sexual and psychological abuses are common in the almajiri system of education. Sexual abuse is very low while the prevalence of psychological abuse is very high. Injuries sustained from sexual abuses are treated within the schools with few reference cases to the hospital. the Perpetrators of sexual and psychological abuse are mostly adolescents and Malams are complicit in all abuses.

Recommendations

It is therefore recommended that provisions for safe accommodation be made and possibly following the new system of Almajiri school system introduced by the Federal Government could help to reduce incidence of sex abuse since the common accommodation is a major factor.

The Council of Ulama could play a significant role in adopting the system where by every child should be allow to come from their parent homes to the schools. This will help to reduce incidence of psychological child abuse.

REFERENCES

- Abubakar-Abdullateef, A., Adedokun, B., & Omigbodun, O. (2017). A comparative study of the prevalence and correlates of psychiatric disorders in Almajiris and public primary school pupils in Zaria, Northwest Nigeria. *Child and adolescent psychiatry and mental health, 11*, 29. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13034-017-0166-3>
- Abubakar, Y. M. Almajiri System of Education and Radical Islamism in Northern Nigeria: Interrogation of the Issues (May 25, 2020). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3609722> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3609722>
- Ahovi, I. A., Alabi, A., and Adewale, M. (2019 July 07) Dealing with the Almajiri burden. *Guardian Nigeria*. <https://guardian.ng/sunday->

- [magazine/dealing-with-the-almajiri-burden/](#)
- Akintunde, T. Y., Chen, S., & Di, Q. (2020). Public health implication of displacement of Almajiri children in specific states of Northern Nigeria amidst COVID-19 pandemic. *Ethics, medicine, and public health*, 14, 100544. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jemep.2020.100544>
- Akoji, E. (2021 December 20). Torture, modern slavery of Almajiri children in northern Nigeria. *International Center for Investigative Report*. <https://www.icirnigeria.org/torture-modern-slavery-of-almajiri-children-in-northern-nigeria/>
- Al-Amin. B, (2019 August 18). The Almajiri phenomenon in Northern Nigeria and the burden on society. *Daily trust Nigeria*. <https://dailytrust.com/the-almajiri-phenomenon-in-northern-nigeria-and-the-burden-on-society/>
- Ally, S. and Paul, D. (2022). Experience of the Sexually Abused Street Children. A Case of One of the Cities in Tanzania. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 10, 110-134. <https://doi.org/10.4236/jss.2022.1010008>.
- Bolu-Steve, F. N., & Okesina, F. A. (2023). Need for career guidance in the Almajiri school system in Nigeria: Implication for in-school adolescents. *Jurnal Kajian Bimbingan dan Konseling*, 8(1), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.17977/um001v8i12023p113>
- Chukwu, O.E. (2016). *An Assessment of the Psychosocial Effects of Almajiri system on Child's Development in Gwange Ward Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria*. *Texila International Journal of Public Health*. 4 (1)706-715. <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:53987729>
- Chukwu, O., Haruna, H and Fiase, M.T. (2016). An Assessment of the Psychosocial Effects of Almajiri system on Child's Development in Gwange Ward Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria. *Texila International Journal of Public Health*. 4 (4) . <https://www.texilajournal.com/public-health/article/687-an-assessment-of>
- Daniel, A. (2019, August 5). Man, who raped over 30 Almajiris bags 7-year jail term. *Telegraph*. www.newtelegraphng.com
- Madobi, Y. and Mohammed, S. (2023, August, 1). Special Report: Agonizing Plights of Street 'Almajiri' Beggars and the Looming Insecurity. <https://prnigeria.com/2023/08/01/street-almajiri-beggars/>
- Muhammad, R.A. (2019, Friday 20). Police arrest Almajiri teacher over alleged sexual abuse of pupils. *Dailytrust Nigeria*. <https://www.dailytrust.com.ng/policearrest>
- Oduah, C. (2019 October 23). They Were Supposed to Learn to Be Good Muslims, Instead They Were Abused. *voice of Africa news*. <https://www.voanews.com/a/africa-they-were-supposed-learn-be-good-muslims-instead-they-were-abu>
- Okonkwo, U. U. (2022). Islam and Human dignity: the plights of Almajiri street children during the COVID-19 pandemic in Nigeria. *Cogent Arts & Humanities*, 9:1, <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311983.2022.2139796>
- Oraka, O. (2018 June 6). Fast Facts: Preventing Child Abuse & Neglect. Center for disease control. <https://theowp.org/reports/violations-of-the-rights-of-the-child-the-nigeria-example/Violations of the Rights of The Child: The Nigeria Example>
- Sarkingobir, Y., Sambo, S., Hamza, A., Tambari, U., Sahabi, M., Salau, I.A. (2020). An Almajiri Student in the Northern Nigeria: The Neglected Vulnerable for Sexual Abuse (Rape). *Int. J. Polit. Sci. Develop.* 8(1) 15-20. <https://www.academia.edu/42028531/>