

THE GUARDIAN AND NIGERIA OBSERVER NEWSPAPERS' COVERAGE OF CHILD RIGHTS AND PROTECTION ISSUES IN NIGERIA

Sandra Omon Ogbole

pogbole@biu.edu.ng

&

Elijah N. Ojete, PhD

eojete@biu.edu.ng

^{1&2}Department of Mass Communication, Benson Idahosa University, Edo State, Nigeria.

Abstract

This study is a review of selected newspapers' coverage of child rights and protection issues in Nigeria. The Guardian and The Nigeria Observer were chosen for the study for the period of two months starting from 1st May to 30th June 2025. The research design for this study was content analysis while the target population was publications of the Guardians and The Nigerian Observer from May 1st, 2025, to June 30th, 2025 resulting to a total number of 122 publications. The entire population was considered for the study with coding sheet utilized for data collection. Qualitative method of analysis was employed which includes percentages, frequency and Chi Square for hypothesis testing. From the analysis the findings revealed that; the frequency of newspaper coverage of child abuse has significant impact on child rights and protection in Nigeria and the direction of newspaper coverage of child trafficking has significant impact on child rights and protection in Nigeria. Based on the findings the study recommended among other things that there should be improvement on the part of newspaper reporters and editors to step up the attention given to child abuse and specific pages should be devoted to children matters where issues affecting child trafficking could be featured.

Keywords: Coverage Level, Child Rights and Protection, The Guardian, The Nigeria Observer

Introduction

Child rights and protection represent fundamental human rights that every child automatically possesses at birth without consideration of race, ethnicity, or background (Youvan, 2025 & Brunelli et al., 2024). For a Nigerian Child, these rights as enshrine in the Child Rights Act (2003) in Nigeria include the right to families and development, rights to life and survival, right to parent, right to expression of his/her opinion, right to get and share information, right to personal thinking and religion, right to association and peaceful assembly, right to privacy, right to mass media, right to parental care, right to general care, right to access special care, right to quality healthcare, right to standard of living, right to free and compulsory education, right to language and custom, right to leisure, recreation and cultural activities. Child rights and protection issues refer to obstacles that prevent children from exploiting their fundamental rights (Mulugeta, 2025). Child rights and protection issues involve multiple types of mistreatment, child abuse, child trafficking, child labour or commercial activities, neglect, and trafficking, as well as restricted access to education or healthcare, together with gender-based discrimination and child marriage and exploitation (Nnatuanya & Nwokocha, 2025).

Obiwuru (2020) noted that over the years, it was observed that little or no attention has been placed by the media to protect the rights of children through its reporting channels. The role of the media in advocating the rights of individuals in society cannot be over emphasized. The print media such as magazines and newspapers are among the various institutions and channels that should be at the forefront advocating for child rights and protection. The media, through their informative roles, are the key players when it comes to creating awareness about the rights of

every child in the society and corresponding consequences of child abuse both on the children and the society at large. Unfortunately, such is not the case (Uzochukwu, Morah & Okafor 2015).

Statement of the Problem

The rate at which children are abused and neglected in our society today suggests that either the adult members of the society are not aware of every child's right to love, care and protection, or they are not versed in the implications of child rights abuse or are blatantly oblivious or unconcerned because they see children as both insignificant and irrelevant members of the society. Whichever is the case, it may suggest that the media are not living up to their expectation in making sure that the rights and protection of every member of the society are consistently spelt out and made to resonate at all times in the minds of the society by continuously giving the issue a pride of place in media agenda. There have been contrast findings identified in previous research. Olusegun & Idowu (2020) and Augustina and Adeola (2024) however stated that Child labour has always been a topical disclosure in both electronic and print media as such creating awareness of its negative effect but in contrast the findings of Gospel, Aliyu, Olusegun and Christian (2025) in their study The Representation of Child Rights Issues in Local Newspapers in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria: A Perceptual Study of Uyo Residents revealed Akwa Ibom newspapers demonstrate insufficient coverage of child rights, protection and inadequate visibility, which demands stronger advocacy measures and better reporting techniques. These divergent findings have created an unsettled gap which has necessitated this study.

Research Questions

1. What was the frequency of newspaper coverage of child rights and protection in Nigeria within the period under review?
2. What were the direction of coverage of child rights and protection issues reported by the newspaper within the period under review?
3. What was the magnitude of coverage the newspaper gave to the issues of child right and protection in Nigeria within the period under review?
4. What was the degree of importance the newspaper attached to reports on child rights and protection in Nigeria within the period under review?

Research Hypothesis

In other to answer the stated research questions, the following hypothesis were tested.

Hypothesis One

H₀ The frequency of newspaper coverage of child abuse has no significant impact on child rights and protection in Nigeria.

Hypothesis Two

H₀: The direction of newspaper coverage of child trafficking has no significant impact on child rights and protection in Nigeria.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Child Rights and Protection

Child rights are fundamental freedoms and entitlements essential for children's well-being, survival, and development (Glos, 2025 & Todres & Kilkelly, 2025a). According to Nwodu and Ezeoke (2020) child protection refers to the measures and systems designed to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect, and harmful practices against children. It encompasses actions to safeguard children's physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being, ensuring they have a safe and stable environment to thrive. Child protection is rooted in the fundamental rights of children, including the right to safety, freedom from violence, and a supportive family environment. In 1989, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the

Child (UNCRC) laid down a holistic framework for the rule and protection of children around the world, focusing on rights to education, health care, freedom from exploitation, and participation in decisions made about their lives (Todres & Kilkelly, 2025b & Del Becaro, 2025; Aondover et al., 2025; Basu, 2025). These rights were universally acknowledged as important for ensuring that children live safely and thrive. Child rights were not only enshrined in the Child Rights Act (CRA) of 2003, which was a domestication of the provisions of the UNCRC, but in the European Court of Children's Rights.

Child Abuse

According to Abiyawa and Awura (2024) child abuse happens when a child encounters harm or neglect. The abuser is usually somebody the child knows. A parent, relative, caretaker, or family friend could be the person. Any action, behavior, or gesture by an adult or kid that seriously harms a child is considered child abuse. It can be emotional, sexual, or physical, but it can also be about a lack of love, care, and attention. Although there are many different types of child abuse, the emotional impact on the child is the most typical outcome. A youngster will feel uncomfortable, uncared for, and alone if they are subjected to abuse such as slapping, caustic remarks, or gritty quietness.

Child Trafficking

According to the Palermo Protocol (2020), child trafficking is a form of human trafficking that involves the unlawful acquisition, relocation, and forced exploitation of children, typically for labour or sexual exploitation. A party to child trafficking is anyone who engages in the illegal recruitment, transportation, containment, receipt, forced labor, or exploitation of minors. Children are trafficked for a variety of additional purposes, such as forced marriage, enslavement, and criminal activity, as well as to pretend to be children in order to facilitate benefit fraud. Child trafficking can take place both within and across nations.

Newspaper Coverage and Child Rights and Protection

The media are great tools for promoting child rights, crafting public opinion and policy decisions, and creating general awareness of issues facing children (Asad & Parker, 2025; Bohlens, 2025). Before the internet, newspapers had a historical role of being a traditional, accessible form of media in which advocacy would be covered deeply in in-depth coverage of how society was. Existing studies have revealed that media representation substantially affects the degree of public involvement and governmental movement on children welfare cases (Asad & Parker, 2025; Lie, 2025). Research globally found mixed media performance in children's rights; some even said that coverage of children's rights was insufficient and showed deficient investigative reporting on children's protection. In the case of the Nigerian press, such as suggest how local newspapers tend to give more attention to political and economic news than, say, to social issues such as child welfare. Nevertheless, there was also a demand for local studies to ascertain the level of newspaper representation of children's rights and the effect on public perception.

Empirical Review

Gospel, Aliyu, Olusegun and Christian (2025) investigated newspaper representation of child rights issues in Akwa Ibom State and Uyo residents' perceptions of the subject-matter. A mixed-methods approach incorporating content analysis and survey was adopted. The content analysis method studied 53 editions across 312 newspaper issues from June 16, 2022, to June 16, 2023. The survey involved 351 respondents in Uyo, with a 95% response rate to measure individual perceptions. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics. The findings show that child rights stories appeared in 17% of the publications, with *Pioneer* demonstrating the highest

frequency at 8%. Communication about child rights was filtered through primarily inside sections since front-page visibility was rare. Protecting children was the primary focus among the analysed themes, occupying 28% of the coverage, whereas survival and development mattered less, with 19% and 27% coverage, respectively. According to survey results, a majority (72%) of respondents revealed that newspapers failed to raise sufficient public awareness, 70% of the respondents issued poor ratings for coverage quality. Akwa Ibom newspapers demonstrate insufficient coverage of child rights and inadequate visibility, which demands stronger advocacy measures and better reporting techniques.

Augustina and Adeola (2024) reviewed the reportage of child rights issues by two radio stations in Nigeria (Federal Capital Territory) with great focus on Human Rights Radio and Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria (FRCN) the period of the research was January 2022 to December 2023. The study utilized survey method with cross-sectional design. Data used were presented in charts and frequency tables. The data collected were tested using one-sample T-Test and Chi Square. From the analysis it was found that human rights radio provided greater and more specific coverage of child rights issues. They also exposed more acts of child rights neglect and abuse as compared to FRCN, Abuja. Ihechu, Umeh and Ekweonu (2022) investigated the challenges of child rights reporting in Nigerian media. A total number of registered journalists in Anambra State numbering 456 were the participants for the study. From the analysis conducted it was found that reporting child rights issues in Nigerian media proved to be a herculean task as journalists are faced with a plethora of challenges.

Ojiakor, Ihenancho, Nkwam-Uwaoma and Dibia (2019) looked at coverage of child right abuse in Nigerian Newspapers. Two Nigerian Newspapers (Daily Sun and The Punch) were used for the study. The period of study was January-April 2017. Data collected were analysed using content analysis and it was found that *Daily Sun* and *The Punch* did not give adequate coverage to the issues of child rights abuse and neglect in Nigeria. In another study carried out by Salihu and Chutiyam (2016), they investigated Trends trafficking Situation in Nigeria and a way forward. The study captured child maltreatment; sexual abuse and neglect as its main area of study. From the analysis conducted the study revealed that child trafficking in Nigeria is increased through parental neglect and abuse.

Uzochukwu and Okafor (2019) studied the Nigerian broadcast media and child related issues (child rights and protections). Data were collected from six broadcast stations divided into three radio and three television stations. The period of study was three months. From the analysis it was found that in all the stations, only six issues were reported on children by ABS radio, Purity Fm and Silverbird TV. Oyero (2019) analyse two newspapers each from Nigeria and Ghana with the focus of reviewing children right issues in both countries. From the analysis, the findings showed that the presentation of children by Nigeria and Ghana newspapers did not show the expected understanding of child rights' issues and that the media did not give extensive treatment to the issues of children rights.

Theoretical Framework

The work is supported by agenda setting Theory.

Agenda Setting Theory

Agenda-setting theory was formally developed by Maxwell McCombs and Donald Lewis. The theory emphasized that the communications media plays a pivotal role in shaping problems and attracting governments and international attention, and direct public opinion towards specific issues. The agenda setting relates to the study with regards to the importance of the media in emphasising and drawing attention of the public on issues relating to child abuse and protection. The emphasis of the media on certain child abuse stories influences the public's perception of how important the issue is and what aspects are most concerning. By giving consistent, prominent, and well-framed coverage to child abuse cases, the media can highlight their prevalence and severity,

thereby raising public awareness, influencing public opinion, and potentially encouraging government and community action to protect children.

Methodology

The study adopted content analysis as its research design. Content analysis is a systematic method of examining media content to identify patterns, themes and frames, making it useful for objectively assessing how issues are represented and communicated in media messages (Ajibulu & Nwaoboli, 2023; Nwaoboli & Aríjeníwà, 2025). Content analysis was used to determine the presence of certain words, themes, or concepts The Guardian and the Observer newspaper. The study population consist of 122 newspaper editions (issues) published in *The Guardians and The Nigerian Observer* from May 1st, 2025, to June 30th, 2025. The choice of the newspapers were because of the international coverage of The Guardians newspaper and the coverage of The Observer on issues relating to child abuse in Edo State. Based on the size of the population, the researcher employed census sampling as reflected below.

Table 1: Sample Size

Newspapers	Population	of Sample study
The Guardians	61	61
The Nigerian Observer	61	61
Total	122	122

Source: Researcher Compilation, (2025).

The research instrument adopted in this study was code sheet, which is most appropriate for content analysis. Data were analysed using quantitative method of analysis. The quantitative analysis used percentages, chi square goodness fit and log-linear analysis.

Data Presentation and Analysis

Table 2: Coverage of Children's Issues by the Selected Newspapers

S/N	Newspapers	Expected	Freq.	Percentage (%)
1.	The Guardian	61	31	51
2.	The Nigerian Observer	61	14	23
		122	45	

Source: Researcher Computation, (2025).

A total of 122 editions of the two newspapers were analysed. These include 61 editions of The Guardian newspapers and 61 editions of The Nigerian Observer. From table 2, out of 61 editions of *The Guardian* newspapers, 31 contained children related issues while out of 61 editions of *The Nigerian Observer*, 14 contains children related issues. This implies that a total of 45 issues for both newspapers shall be employed in subsequent analysis.

Table 3: Journalistic Genres Adopted in Coverage of Child Rights and Protection

	Newspapers	
	The Guardian	The Nigerian Observer
News	18(58%)	6(44%)
Features	6(19%)	3(21%)
Editorial	1(4%)	1(7%)
Opinion	1(4%)	2(14%)
Picture	5(15%)	2(14%)
Total	31(100%)	14(100%)

Source:

Researcher Computation, (2025)

Table 3 shows that the two newspapers reported children mostly, with straight news. The Guardian devoted 58% of its total stories to straight news, 19% to feature articles, followed by pictures with 15%. Editorials and opinion/letters followed with 4% each. *The Nigerian Observer* devoted 44% of its stories to straight news, 21% to Feature articles and 14% to opinions and pictures. While editorial with 7%.

Analysis of Research Questions

Q 1: What was the frequency of newspaper coverage of child rights and protection issues in Nigeria within the period under review?

Table 4: Frequency of newspaper coverage of child rights and protection issues

S/N	Newspapers	Frequency	Percentages (%)
1.	The Guardian	31	67
2.	The Nigerian Observer	14	33
		45	100

Source: Researcher Computation, (2025).

Table 4 shows the frequency given to the coverage given to child right and protection issues by the two newspapers. A total of 45 stories were covered over the two months period (1st May to 30th June 2025). The Guardian had 31 incidences representing 67% while The Nigerian Observer had 14 incidences representing 33%.

Q2: What were the direction of coverage of child rights and protection issues reported by the newspapers within the period under review?

Table 5: Direction of newspaper coverage of child rights and protection issues

Nature/ Direction	Newspapers	
	The Guardian	The Nigerian Observer
Favourable	22(71%)	10(71%)
Unfavourable	5(16%)	3(21%)
Neutral	4(13%)	1(7%)
Total	31(100%)	14(100%)

Source: Researcher Computation, (2025).

Table 5 shows the nature of stories about child rights and protection. These were stories that reported events about children and actions done to children. They were grouped as favourable, unfavourable or neutral. Favourable stories are events or actions that are pro-children. Unfavourable stories comprise child abuse stories and other stories which may not constitute child abuse but are not in favour of children.

Q3: What was the magnitude of coverage the newspapers gave to the issues of child right and protection in Nigeria within the period under review?

Table 5: Magnitude of Newspaper Coverage of Child Rights and Protection Issues

Length	Newspapers	
	The Guardian	The Nigerian Observer
Length I	0(0%)	0(0%)
Length II	0(0%)	3(21%)
Length III	9(29%)	11(79%)
Length IV	22(71%)	0(0%)
Total	31(100%)	14(100%)

Source: Researcher Computation, (2025).

Length I to Length IV explain the magnitude of coverage of child rights and protection issues in The Guardian and The Observer. That is, Length I (0-10 lines), Length II (11-20 lines),

Length III (21-30 lines) and Length IV (31 and above). Thus, Length I stories are those whose story lines ran from 0-10, length II stories are those whose story lines ran from 11-20, length III stories are those whose story lines ran from 21-30 while length IV stories are those whose story lines ran from 31 and above. From the table 4.5 above, result showed that The Guardian and The Nigerian Observer had no stories on length I. The Guardian had not stories on length II while The Nigerian Observer had 3 (21%) stories on Length II. Each newspaper has stories on length III representing 9(29%) and 11 (79%) respectively. *The Guardian* has stories on length IV representing 22(71%) while The Nigerian Observer had no story length IV. This reflects the magnitude of coverage given to child rights and protection by newspapers in Nigeria for the period.

Q4: What was the degree of importance the newspapers attached to reports on child rights and protection in Nigeria within the period under review?

Table 6: Degree of Importance of Coverage of Child Rights and Protection Issues

Story Placement	Newspapers	
	The Guardian	The Nigerian Observer
Front Page	3(10%)	2(14%)
Back Page	2(6%)	1(7%)
Inside Pages	26(84%)	11(79%)
Total	31(100%)	14(100%)

Source: Researcher Computation, (2025).

Table 6 reveals that most stories on child rights and protection are found inside the pages of all the selected newspapers. The Guardian published 26(84%) of all its stories on child rights and protection while The Nigerian Observer published 11(79%) of its stories on child rights protection. The Guardian and The Nigerian Observer published 3(10%) and 2(14%) of their stories on child rights and protection while The Guardian and The Nigerian Observer also published 2(6%) and 1(7%) of their stories of child rights and protection related matters respectively.

Test of Hypotheses

Hypothesis One

H_0 The frequency of newspaper coverage of child abuse has no significant impact on child rights and protection in Nigeria.

Table 7: Cross-tabulation of coverage of child abuse

Newspapers	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency
The Guardian	31	22.5
The Nigerian Observer	14	22.5
Total	45	45

Source: Researcher Computation, (2025). SPSS Output 10.0

Result: $X^2=6.422$; $df=1$; $p=0.05$; critical value 3.841

The test shows that the calculated chi-square value of 6.422 is greater than the critical value of 3,841 at 0.05 level of significance and 1 degree of freedom. We reject the null research hypothesis and accept that the frequency of newspaper coverage of child abuse has significant impact on child rights and protection in Nigeria.

Hypothesis Two

H_o : The direction of newspaper coverage of child trafficking has no significant impact on child rights and protection in Nigeria.

Table 8: Direction of newspaper coverage of child trafficking

The Guardian	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency
Favourable	22	10.33
Unfavourable	5	10.33
Neutral	4	10.33
Total	31	31
The Nigerian Observer	Observed Frequency	Expected Frequency
Favourable	10	4.67
Unfavourable	3	4.67
Neutral	1	4.67
Total	14	14

Source: Researcher Computation, (2025). SPSS Output 10.0

The Chi-square formula is $X^2 = \sum (O - E)^2 / E$

For each category (Newspaper), we will calculate for X^2 and then sum up the contributions together.

$X^2=29.38$; $df=2$; $p=0.05$; critical value 5.991

The test shows that the calculated chi-square value of 29.38 is greater than the critical value of 5.991 at 0.05 level of significance and 2 degrees of freedom. We reject the null research hypothesis and accept that the direction of newspaper coverage of child trafficking has significant impact on child rights and protection in Nigeria.

Discussion of Findings

The result from the first hypotheses tested revealed that the frequency of newspaper coverage of child abuse has significant impact on child rights and protection in Nigeria. These findings align with the result of Ojiakor, Ihenancho, Nkwam-Uwaoma and Dibia (2019) who studied Coverage of Child Right Abuse in Nigerian Newspapers and found a significant impact on newspapers coverage on child right abuse. But also noted that the studied newspapers did not give adequate coverage to the issues. In same vein, Salihu and Chutiyam (2016) who investigated Trends of trafficking Situation in Nigeria and a way forward concluded that the media gave little attention to child maltreatment and sexual abuse.

The result from the second hypotheses tested revealed that the direction of newspaper coverage of child trafficking has significant impact on child rights and protection in Nigeria. Uzochukwu and Okafor (2019) result aligns with the second result of this research. They found that in all the stations in Nigeria within the period of study, only ABS radio, Purity Fm and Silverbird TV reported on child's right and protections. In another research by Oyero (2019), it was found that presentation of children by the two countries' newspapers did not deliver the expected understanding of child rights' issues. This gap was accounted to poor direction in the reportage of children.

Conclusion and Recommendations

From the result of the analysis, the study therefore concludes that the frequency and direction of newspaper coverage of child abuse and protection have significant impact on child rights and protection in Nigeria. This means that the frequency and direction of *The Guardian and The Observer* newspapers had a significant impact on child rights and protection in Nigeria.

Based on the findings, the study therefore recommends that;

1. There is need for more improvement of newspaper reporters and editors on the attention given to child abuse and protection in Nigeria.
2. Specific pages should be devoted to children matters where issues affecting child abuse and protection are discussed and exposed.

References

- Abiyawa C. D., & Awura E. (2024). History of abuse and current suicidal ideation: results from a population-based survey, *Journal of Family Violence*, 25(2), 205-214.
- Ajibulu, O. A. & Nwaoboli, E.P. (2023). Analysis of The Guardian online newspaper framing of the Russian-Ukraine war. *International Journal of Arts, Humanities and Management Studies*, 9(2), 33-43.
- Angle, S. Daftari, N., Roshani, N. Rambaud, B., & Roshan, N. (2019). Protecting the rights of children: the role of the media – lessons from Brazil, India and Kenya, [online]. Available at: https://internews.org/sites/default/files/resources/InternewsEurope_ChildRightsMedia_Report_2019.pdf [Accessed 5 March, 2025].
- Aondover, E. M., Daushe, A. U., Ogunbola, O., & Aondover, P. O. (2025). Media coverage of internally displaced persons in two selected newspapers in Nigeria. *Journal of Migration and Health*, 100301.
- Asad, F., & Parker, O. (2025). Traditional Media vs. New Media: *Analysing News Consumption Patterns in a Contemporary Media Landscape*.
- Augustina C. O., & Adeola S. O. (2024). Evaluation of child rights reporting on two radio stations in Abuja, *Journal of Management and Social Sciences*, 7(10), 110-189.
- Brunelli, L., Chan, K., Tabery, J., Binford, W., & Brower, A. (2024). A Children's rights framework for genomic medicine: newborn screening as a use case. *Medical Research Archives*, 12(3).
- Del Becaro, T. (2025). AI in K-12 Education: Concerns About the Right to Privacy and Not to Be Discriminated Against. In *Improving Student Assessment with Emerging AI Tools*, IGI Global Scientific Publishing, 169-212.
- Glos, A. (2025). Children's right to play in times of war. *Bioethics*, 39(1), 26-40.
- Gospel E. I., Aliyu A. L., Olusegun O., & Christian N. N. (2025). Representation of child rights issues in local newspapers in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria: A perceptual study of Uyo Residents, *International Journal of Sub-Saharan African Research (IJSSAR)*, 3(1), 3043-4459.
- Ihechu I. P., Umeh K. C., & Ekweonu C. L. (2022). Nigerian media reportage of child rights protection: Anambra resident journalists' perceptions about challenges and prospects, *European Journal of Social Sciences Studies*, 7(3), 62-78.
- Maduko, W., (2019). A call to protect the rights and welfare of the Nigerian child, [online] Available at: <https://guardian.ng/life/life-features/a-call-to-protect-the-rights-and-welfare-of-the-nigerian-child/> [Accessed 15 July 2025].
- Mulugeta, E. (2025). The development of child protection systems and practice in Ethiopia. *The development of child protection systems and practice in Low-to-middle-income countries*, 101
- Nnatuanya, C. E., & Nwokocha, B. C. (2025). Christian response to child abuse in Awka: issues, problems and prospects. *Uzu Journal of History and International Studies (Ujhis)*, 10(1).
- Nwaoboli, E. P., & Arijeníwà, A. F. (2025). Benin Publics' Perception of Media Framing of Gender Equality for National Development in Nigeria. *Journal of Communication and Public Relations*, 4(1), 39-54.
- Nwodu, L. C. & Ezeoke, C. B. (2020). An evaluation of press coverage of children and women's rights in Nigeria. *Higher Education of Social Sciences*, 42, 41-51.

- Obiwuru, C. R. (2020). Child abuse in Nigeria: A hindrance to personal and national development. *Elk Asia Pacific Journal of Social Science*. ISSN 2394-9392 (Online); DOI: 10.16962/EAPJSS/ISSN 2454-2997/2015; 6(2): 222-249
- Ojiakor, I.C. Ihenancho, O. Nkwam-Uwaoma, A.C Dibia, P.N. (2019)., Coverage of child right abuse in Nigerian Newspapers, *Asian Research Journal of Arts & Social Sciences*, 8(4), 1-9.
- Olusegun, O.O. &Idowu, A.A. (2020). Child abuse In Nigeria: dimension, reasons for its persistence and probable, *Child and Family Law Journal*, 4(1), 1-23.
- Oyero, O. (2019). Presenting children's rights' issues in Nigerian and Ghanaian newspapers. *Forté Hare Papers*. 17, 84-111.
- Porotocol, A (2024). Reporting on children: Is the coverage getting any better?, *Media Monitoring Africa*, 1-27.
- Salihu, D. and Chutiyami, M., (2016)., Trends of child trafficking situation in Nigeria and a way forward, *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 6(16), 31-37.
- The Guardian Newspaper (2025),
- UNICEF (2001). Female genital mutilation/cutting: A global concern. *UNICEF's Data Work on FGM/C*. Unicef.
- Uzochukwu, C. E., Morah, N. D. & Okafor, E. G. (2020). Coverage of child rights and protection issues: analysis of selected broadcast media in Nigeria. *Journal of Communication*, 12,. 1,. Retrieved from <http://tnjc.org.ng/wp-content/uploads/June2025/Coverage-of-Child-Rights-and-Protection-Issues.pdf>
- Youvan, D. C. (2025). Constitutional violations in immigration policy: The Rights of US-Born Children Under Threat. *Journal of Mass Communication*, 4(10), 110-198.