ISRG Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences (ISRGJAHSS)

ISRG PUBLISHERS
Abbreviated Key Title: ISRG J Arts Humanit Soc Sci
ISSN: 2583-7672 (Online)
Journal homepage: https://isrgpublishers.com/isrgjahss
Volume – IV Issue - VI (November-December) 2026
Frequency: Bimonthly



SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS DETERMINING CHILD LABOUR IN SOKOTO SOUTH SENATORIAL DISTRICTS OF SOKOTO STATE, NIGERIA.

Samaila Shehu[1], Francis O. Onu[2], Sadi Yiga[3]

[1] Department of Sociology, Sokoto State University

[2, 3] Department of Sociology, Keffi, Nasarawa State University.

| **Received:** 09.11.2026 | **Accepted:** 14.1.12026 | **Published:** 19.11.2026

***Corresponding author:** Samaila Shehu

Abstract

This seminar paper, titled "Socio-Economic Factors Determining Child Labour in Sokoto South Senatorial Districts of Sokoto State, Nigeria," critically examines the social, and economic determinants of child labour in the study area. The paper aims to identify the major socio-economic factors sustaining the prevalence of child labour, assess their implications on child development, and propose strategies for mitigation. Drawing on both conceptual and empirical evidence, the study reveals that, poverty, and low level of house hold income are the principal factors driving child labour in Sokoto South. Guided by Oscar Lewis's Culture of Poverty Theory, the paper explains how poverty entrenched economic norms reproduce conditions that perpetuate intergenerational child labour. Empirical insights further demonstrate that poor parental education, unemployment, food insecurity, and the persistence of corruption contribute significantly to children's vulnerability to labour exploitation. The study employs descriptive and analytical methods based on existing literature and secondary data to contextualize the phenomenon within Nigeria's socio-economic realities. Findings indicate that child labour has adverse consequences on the physical, psychological, educational, and moral development of children, thereby undermining regional and national development goals. The paper concludes that child labour is not merely a Socio-cultural issue but a multidimensional socio-economic problem requiring holistic intervention. It recommends intensified poverty alleviation programmes, parental sensitization, improved access to education, and the integration of traditional leaders in child protection campaigns to eradicate child labour in Sokoto South Senatorial District.

Keywords: Socio-Economic, Determinant Factors, and Child labour.

Copyright © ISRG Publishers. All rights Reserved.
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.24359883

Introduction

One of the major socio–economic problems being battled with globally is child labour. It's discovered that, child labour is high all over the world, especially in developing countries such as Nigeria, from the beginning of 2020, almost, 160 million children – 97 million boys and 63 million girls – were working; this means roughly one in ten children worldwide (Ahmady 2023). Child labour remains a persistent human rights violation in international commodity supply chains, adversely impacting children's physical and mental health and depriving them of educational opportunities (UNICEF, 2020).

However, many global studies observed that, child labour occurred as a result of family poverty, when parts and even all of the living expenses of the households are provided by child labour. Domestic research also identifies family poverty as an important driver of child labour (Ahmady 2023). The inability to pay for education triggers children to leave school and enter the professional job venue, denial of citizenship rights, such as right to education, makes children unable to attend school, and they are, therefore, left in the world of direct labour. Traditionally, children work together with their families, so as to learn skills, that would improve them to becomes functional member of the society, but today children are forced to work for their own or for their family's survival. About 70% of the Population lives in the rural areas with all the attendant characteristics of reality (Shehu, Usman and Sulaiman 2021).

Child labour is one of the social problems which are adversely affecting the development of Sokoto south senatorial districts of Sokoto State, Nigeria. The districts comprise seven local government area, which are Bodinga, Yabo, Shagari, Tambuwal, Kebbe, Dange-Shuni, and Tureta local government. There are several socio-cultural factors determining child labour in the districts, some of the factors are large family size, traditional beliefs, rural-urban migration, poverty, and low level of education. All these factors are seriously becoming the problems of child labor in Sokoto south senatorial districts and they are also continuously increasing despite some measures that, Sokoto state government and local government areas of Sokoto south are adopting in order to address the situation.

Statement of the Problem

The issue of child labour in Nigeria and Sokoto South Senatorial Districts became a serious social problem which need to be addressed for a better social and economic development of the districts. Rural children were much more likely to be involved in child labour beyond urban children due to chronic poverty (Shehu, Usman & Sulaiman 2021). In the northern parts of Nigeria, the influence of parent's poverty has made children with or without their consent an article of trade for their family survival, for instance child labour is taking many dimensions, including human trafficking, kidnapping, child sexual labour, street hawking, street begging and children as agents of fraudsters, drug dealers, armed robbers and terrorists. Child labour is one of the social problems that adversely affecting the development of the South Senatorial Districts of Sokoto State, Nigeria.

Several socio-economic factors determining child labour in the districts, including the influence of poverty and low level of household income. All these factors are seriously becoming problems of child labor in Sokoto south senatorial districts and they are also continuously increasing despite some measures that the Sokoto state government and local government areas of Sokoto south are adopting to address the situation.

Objectives of the Study

(i) Examine the influence of poverty on children engaged in child labour in Sokoto South Senatorial Districts of Sokoto State.

(ii) Ascertain the influence of low level of household income on children engaged in child labour in Sokoto South Senatorial Districts of Sokoto State.

Statement of Research Hypotheses

The following are the research hypotheses of the study:

Ho: There is no relationship between parents' poverty level and children engaged in child labour

Ho: There is no relationship between household income and children engaged in child labour

Literature Review

Conceptual Framework

Child

In the Nigerian socio-cultural context, the definition of a child varies from one ethnic group to another due to the lack of uniform system of customs and tradition. The term child comes from the Latin *infans* meaning the one who cannot speak for the Romans, childhood starts from the term a child cannot speak up to the age of seven years (Human Rights 2019). Child Right Act defines a child as a person under the age of 18. The United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child as a person below the age of 18 years. However, Milan and Moin (2022) observed that, after the birth of a child, the family is the first social group to develop itself in society by acquiring the best education and culture from the group, so we can say that, the first artisan in the life of a child is his family.

Child Labour

The concept of child labour leads to confusion as it is guided by various individual considerations. It is both an economic and social or cultural evil in that it leads to serious health hazards and denies its victims opportunity for physical and mental development. The term child labour is commonly interpreted in two different ways, first as an economic evil and secondly as a social or cultural evil. In the first content, it signifies employment of children to earn the livelihood for them or for their family. In the secondly content it is said to restrict children from developing academically. According to ILO (2024), child labour refers to all types of work done by children under 18 years. These works include all economic activities that result in a child being classified as employed in terms of labour force statistics as well as non–economic activities such as unpaid housekeeping in one's own home and caring for children, the elderly, ill and disabled.

Poverty is perceived as the absence (or loss) of mainstream values (family values and work ethics). The children are deprived from means to secure the most basic necessities of life such as food, shelter, water, clothes, health, and education due to parents' poverty which influences them to engaged in child labour (Shehu 2019).

Copyright © ISRG Publishers. All rights Reserved.
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.24359883

Low Level of Household Income

Low level of household income is considered as the inability of parents and their children to have enough income to sustain their lives. These situations remain critical due to the unique factors of their socio-economic, cultural, and developmental circumstances. As a result of lack of earnings, children are compelled by circumstances beyond their control to contribute to family income (Shehu, et'al 2025).

Empirical Review

Social and Economic factors play prominent role in contributing to the prevalence of child labour in Nigeria. Child labour has been found to be deeply rooted in socio–economic determinant and structures in Nigerian societies including the study setting. In Nigeria, income and social traditions regards children work as good for character and skill development. In this regard's children are expected to follow the foot step of their parents. In some societies in Nigeria child labour is an opportunity to introduce a child into an occupational training early in life. It is for this reason that parents engaged their children to the child labour. Therefore, the issue of child labour is not as a result of any single isolated factor, it is a multi–dimensional problem that involves various reasons contributing to it in a variety of ways. Some of the factors contributing and responsible for the prevalence and perpetuation of child labour are as follows:

(i) Poverty.

According to Shehu et'al (2025) poverty is the most notable reason for child labour. Decision about child labour and schooling are generally made by parents, children of impoverished house households who have no means of subsistence are most likely to engage in child labour in order to survive. Notably poverty reinforces child labour. Nigeria are one of the developing countries with higher incidence of child labour, followed by India, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Srilanka, Papua New Guinea, Ethopia, Uganda, Mozambique, Malawi, Sudan, and Chad. Therefore, child labour is widespread throughout Africa and Asia. Dansabo (2024) added that, this rate of poverty in northern Nigeria exceeds the 2019/2020 statistics of overall 82.9 million poor Nigerians. The statistics further shows that out of the 10 poorest states in Nigeria, 8 are found in northern Nigeria and 4 states in the north-west. This explains how poverty is rife in the region. Below is graphical presentation of the level of poverty in the region that led to the persistence of child labour.

Table 1: Showing Multi-dimensional poverty by zone in Nigeria

Area	MPI	Incidence (H, %)	Intensity (A,%)	Population Share (%)	Number of poor people (million)
National	0.257	62.9	40.9	100.0	132.92
North Central	0.272	66.3	41.0	14.4	20.19
North East	0.324	76.5	42.4	12.7	20.47
North West	0.324	75.8	42.7	12.7	20.47
South East	0.183	49.0	37.3	10.5	10.85
South South	0.250	62.6	39.8	14.8	19.66
South West	0.151	40.0	37.7	19.2	16.27

Source: NBS 2022.

Table 1 show that 65% of poor people—86 million people— live in the North, while 35%—nearly 47 million—live in the South and West. In general, a disparity between North and South is evident in both the incidence and intensity of multidimensional poverty, with the North being poorer. North-west was evident to be poorer, even though northwest has the highest human population, the representative sample drawn across all states and used in drafting the report evidently shows that the region is underserved and deprived of human infrastructure sufficient to alleviate the poverty of majority of its population. However, there are several factors which are considered the root causes of poverty and child labour in Nigeria in general and northern Nigeria in particular. These factors would be discussed below.

Corruption, Poverty and Child Labour

Dansabo (2024) Observed that**,** corruption is perhaps the single most influential reinforcer of poverty and economic stagnation in Nigeria as a whole. Dansabo (2024) added that, the phenomenon of corruption has worsened poverty in Nigeria and Africa at large. To buttress this point, one can say that all these repercussions has significant effects and relationship with child labour. It was reported in the Daily Trust Newspaper on 20th March 2024 that seven states of the federation budgeted over N28. 3 billion to feed residents during the period. The states include Katsina, Sokoto, Kano, Jigawa, Kebbi, Niger and Yobe. It was gathered that many other states, especially in the North, have earmarked various sums for the project but have refused to make the actual amount public.

Rising rate of Unemployment, Poverty and Child Labour

Dansabo (2024) observed that, there is a nexus between unemployment and the prevalence of poverty in Northern Nigeria. In which strong nexus coincide with child labour. Unemployment refers to the proportion of those in the labour force who were actively looking for work but could not find work for at least 20 hours a week; underemployment captures those who work less than full-time hours (40 hours) but at least 20 hours a week on average and/or those who work full time but are engaged in an activity that underutilizes their skills, time and educational qualifications (NBS 2022).

Food Insecurity, Poverty and Child Labour.

Food security has become an issue of global concern in the recent time. Nigeria, with its huge endowment of natural and human resources, is not spared. However, food in Northern Nigeria has come under threat since the emergence of a series of attacks by Boko Haram. Dansabo (2020) argues that food insecurity exists

Copyright © ISRG Publishers. All rights Reserved.
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.24359883

when people lack sustainable physical or economic access to enough safe, nutritious, and socially acceptable food for a healthy and productive life. This may also result in severe social, psychological, and behavioural consequences. Hence, these consequences has necessitated many children in to child labour.

Poor Educational Enrolment, Poverty and Child Labour

Education is considered one of the keys to success and development. In Northern Nigeria, there exist two broad streams of education- the Islamic and Western systems of education- which run parallel to each other with little chance for crossing over from one stream to the other. Eggi et. al. (2022) revealed that the lack of a robust public education system deprives many poor Nigerians of any opportunity to develop their potential. The authors reported that 10.5 million Nigerian children do not attend school completely, while 60% of those children are girls. And they mostly engage in child labour and domestic works.

Figure 1: Showing the root causes of poverty in northern Nigeria.



Source: Adapted from Dansabo 2024.

The figure 1 above. Illustrated the root cause of poverty in northern Nigeria. Poverty in Northern Nigeria are perceived as one of the major social problem bedeviling social development of the society, in facts different factors contributes to the causes of poverty in Nigeria in general and Northern Nigeria in particular this include amongst the following: Corruption, rising rate of unemployment, slow pace of economic growth, poor electricity supply, poor economic policy, poor educational enrolment, insecurity and conflict, insecurity and food insecurity, socio-cultural and religious practice, the almajiri system, rapid population growth and climatic change, etc. There is no single factor that could embarrass poverty in northern Nigeria. The whole factors are interrelated and interdepended from one another for the spread of poverty in general and child labour in particular.

(ii) Low Level of Household Income

In Nigeria lack of income is a problem as considerable number of the population is affected by the scourge. These situations remain critical due to the unique factors of their socio-economic, cultural, and developmental circumstances. In Nigeria some families are poor. These poor families are in very terrible need of money for the sustenance of the family. Poor rural families consider making their children work in farms, may increase households' income (Aluku & Magaji 2020). As a result of lack of earnings, children are compelled by circumstances beyond their control to contribute to family income, therefore, they involve in all sorts of dangerous works which affect their health and development process and affects their school attendance (Aliyu 2019). The result of this is that it becomes almost impracticable to do away with child labour, without taking into consideration the reality that a child is open to discipline in the family, and should also be expected to take on some duty in the course of growing up. Not only that, there are some homes that are managed by orphan children, it is those children that work and cater for the family.

For example, an estimation by World Bank (2000) indicates that over 45% of the country's population live below the poverty level while about two third (2/3) of this group are extremely poor. It was also reported in ILO 2022) research that the underestimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in developing economic is increased as a result of child labour. The GDP is measured through economics transaction that can be tracked by the government. Child labour being an illegal activity is not reported to authorities through tax receipts and other measures used by the government to track economic activity, the wages paid to children and their production are not counted.

The incidence of urban poverty in Nigerian society can be viewed as the root of many social ills in the urban centres. Such social menace includes child labour and child begging and other related anti–social behavioural consequences (Sambo and Mshellia, 2017). Child labourers often work in illegal markets in addition to the illegality of their employment in legal sectors of the economy. Children most often work on the streets, selling goods inside walk markets, to passing cars in the streets and wiping wind shields. Children are also often pushed into illegal work including prostitution, drugs and arms smuggling. The illegitimate

Copyright © ISRG Publishers. All rights Reserved.
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.24359883

employment of children therefore enhances the black market in developing economies (ILO, 2022). According to Adesokan (2025) in order to understand the lives of children who live and work on the street, it is important to find out about the lives and role of children in any culture. Child labour is the major indices of low level of income, who work full time have no schooling time, when they start at a young age, they remain illiterate, unskilled, and unable to demand their risk for equal wages and better condition of work.

Oscar Lewis, Culture of Poverty Theory

In anthropological usage the term culture implies essentially a design for living which is passed down from generation to generation. According to Lewis (1959), the culture of poverty is a response by the poor to their place in society. He further argued that the culture of poverty goes beyond a mere reaction to a situation. It takes on the force of culture because its characteristics are guides to action that are internalized by the poor and passed on from one generation to the next. As such the culture of poverty tends to perpetuate poverty since its characteristics can be the mechanisms that reinforce poverty (Okafor, 2010).

Considering the basic assumptions of Lewis Oscar culture of poverty theory, it can be asserted that, the variables use in the paper can be related to the theory. These variables include, poverty, large family size, and low level of household income these are part of the characteristic features of culture of poverty theory that make so many children to be vulnerable to child labour which as a result of that they become marginalized, helpless, dependent, and inferior in the society. According to Lewis (1959) once established, the culture of poverty tends to perpetuate itself from one generation to the next generation because of its effect on children.

Methodology

This study employed descriptive survey design. The current projected population figure of the study areas is estimated at 37,260, this projected population include all males and females from the aged 9 to 18 years which constituted child labour victims, the total population of this category being Bodinga (15,786), Dange-Shuni (16,328) and Tureta (5,146). (NPC, 2026). The target population of the study include three (3) districts from each Local Government Areas with total population of 37,260. This population formed the study population. the sample size for this study from the three selected LGAs are as follows: Bodinga LGA, one hundred and forty-seven (147), Dange-Shuni LGA, one hundred and twenty-seven (127), and Tureta LGA, one hundred and seven (107) which was drawn from the total population of the children from Bodinga LGA, (36,646), Dange-Shuni LGA, (38,791) and Tureta LGA, (13961), through a multistage sampling technique. In the first place, a stratified sampling technique was applied to partition the population based on their locations and age limits. Thus, each ward in the study area has it different population according to age range of 9–18 years. Similarly, the total population of the children were subjected to Krejchie and Morgan sample size was adopted which yielded three hundred and eighty-one (381) as the sample size. However, the population of each district/ward was subjected to the same formula which yielded individual district's/ward's sample size. Furthermore, a systematic sampling technique were used in which various districts in the Local Government Area are serially numbered, therefore every district/ward in the alphabetically arranged districts/ward from the local government areas were pick for sampling, this method of selection were employed considering the time frame and financial constraints required for the work as well as to ensure proper spatial representation of each districts/wards by selecting the participants.

Analysis and Results

The descriptive statistics which entails the use of simple percentage was employed and the data analysis was done using frequency tables and inferential statistics was chi-square and Pearson correlation coefficient. The results are presented as follows

Test of Hypothesis: Chi-square inferential statistics was used to test hypothesis.

Test of Hypothesis one

Ho: There is no significant relationship between parents' poverty level and children engaged in child labour in Sokoto South Senatorial District of Sokoto State.

Table 3: Cross Tabulation on parent's poverty level and child labour.

		What type of work you engaged in?						Total	X^2	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
		Domestic work/service	Street hawking	Bus conducting	Agricultural sector work	Child begging	Others				
Parents' socio–economic status	Rich	80	43	3	19	19	7	171	48.765[a]	5	.000
	Poor	62	68	34	37	0	9	210			
Total		142	111	37	56	19	16	381			

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Table 3. shows the statistical relationship between parent's poverty level and child labour using chi-square test tool. The result shows that, the P values (significant value) which are 0.000 is less than 0.05 level of significant used in social sciences to test hypothesis. This therefore means that the H_1 which states that, there is significant relationship between parent's poverty level and child labour shall be accepted while the H_0 which states that, there is no significant relationship between parents' poverty level and child labour shall be rejected. This shows that there is significant relationship between parent's poverty level and child labour.

Test of Hypothesis Two

Ho: There is no significant relationship between low level of household income and children engaged in child labour in Sokoto South Senatorial Districts of Sokoto State.

Copyright © ISRG Publishers. All rights Reserved.
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.24359883

Table 4: Influence of Low Level of Household Income on Children Engaged in Child Labour.

Monthly_Income * Type_of_Work Crosstabulation

Count							
		Type_of_Work					Total
		Agricultural Labour	Begging	Bus Conducting	Domestic	Street Hawking	
Monthly_Income	20500	75	11	5	12	15	118
	22500	60	5	5	8	13	91
	24500	52	6	1	5	10	74
	26500	41	4	0	6	8	59
	28500	27	4	2	1	5	39
Total		255	30	13	32	51	381

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.036[a]	16	.912
Likelihood Ratio	11.693	16	.765
Linear-by-Linear Association	.443	1	.506
N of Valid Cases	381		

a. 9 cells (36.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.33.

Source: Field Survey 2025

The result show that agricultural labour is the dominant form of child labour across all income categories, particularly among lower-income households. Also, the Chi-square result ($\chi^2 = 9.036$, $p = 0.912$) indicates that there is statistically significant relationship between household income and type of child labour.

Discussion of the major Findings

Objective one: Examine the influence of poverty on children engaged in child labour in Sokoto South Senatorial Districts of Sokoto State.

Although, statistical tests have indicated a significant relationship between income level and type or frequency of child labour, the descriptive data revealed that lower-income households were more likely to have children engaged in daily labour. This aligns with UNICEF (2022), which identified poverty as a primary driver of child labour in sub-Saharan Africa.

This finding reinforces the view that child labour is often a survival strategy in the face of poverty. The data further illuminate that, household dependency on children's labour are one of the families struggle to meet their basic needs, particularly in large family households.

Objective Two: Ascertain the influence of low level of household income on children engaged in child labour in Sokoto South Senatorial Districts of Sokoto State.

The study found that low household income is a strong determinant of child labour, with children from poorer households are more likely to engage in work.

This data insight reinforces the idea that child labour in the study areas is driven by economic survival, consistent with Aluko & Magaji (2020) & Adesokan et'al (2025) who linked poverty directly to the prevalence of child labour. Long working hours and low wages were common themes in the data obtained, highlighting the exploitative nature of the work, which further perpetuates the cycle of poverty.

Conclusion

This paper concluded that, all the various factors contributed to the spread and prevalence of child labour, therefore, child labourer's completely lose or miss out the basic human capital necessary to enhance their future productivity and earning capacity due to low level of income and inability to satisfied there basic necessities of life. Hence, child labour practices have adverse consequences on the physical, social, educational, economic, and psychological welfare of the child, which constitutes strong reasons for a bid to eradicate child labour.

Recommendations

From the findings of the research, the researchers proffer some recommendations which can be applied to reduce or eradicate the rate of child labour in Sokoto south senatorial districts in the future. Some of these recommendations are as follows:

1. Parents should be encouraged, oriented and sensitized to withdraw their children from carrying out those activities that are detrimental to the educational attainment and achievement of the children. This will go along with the implementation of social service scheme for the unemployed and to support parents in loss of income once the child is withdrawn from work. Having doing that, it would help people of Sokoto south senatorial districts to reject any work that are harmful and also led to the problems of child labour.

Copyright © ISRG Publishers. All rights Reserved.
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.24359883

2. Government, non-governmental organizations and private individuals should provide scholarship for the gifted working children which will serves as an incentive to reduce the rate of school drop-out and truancy. This will help to provide and intensify proper and sound education to the less-privileges people living or residing in the districts.
3. There is also the need for the intervention of the state government to provide and improve skills acquisition services for the people in the areas, which is a method for becoming self-reliance, economic capacity and also reducing the occurrence of child labour in Sokoto South senatorial districts of Sokoto State.

References

1. Adesokan, G.O., Adeleke, A.G., & Oluyimide, I.S. (2025) A systematic profiling of child labour in Nigeria: The forms, causes and way forward, journal of early childhood education of Nigeria (JECAN) Vol. 14.
2. Ahmady, K. (2023). Traces of childhood exploitation: A comprehensive study on the forms of child labour in Iran. Journal of Advanced Pharmacy Education and Research. SPER Publication and Solution Pvt. Ltd.
3. Aluko, O. O & Magaji, S (2020). Stagflation and poverty incidence in West Africa Sub-Region: A perspective. International Journal of Advanced Research in Social Sciences, Environmental Studies, and Technology, 5(1), 38-59.
4. Dansabo, M. T. (2024). A society deserves the problem it has: Unveiling a Sociological anatomy of poverty as a development challenge in Northern Nigeria. Inaugural lecture delivered at Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto, July 11.
5. Dansabo, M. T., Abdullahi, F. I., & Mohammed, I. (2023). The effect of COVID-19 pandemic on students' motivation towards secondary school education in Sokoto State, Nigeria. The Nigerian Journal of Sociology and Anthropology, 21(1), 101–117.
6. Eggi, A. U., Higazi, A., Kwanashie, M., Mohammed, A., Mohammed, S. L., Perchonock, N., & Usman, A. B. (2022). The face of poverty in Nigeria. Research project supported by the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation and the Yusufu Bala Usman Institute.
7. Lewis, O. (1959). Five families. Basic Books.
8. National Bureau of Statistics. (2022). Nigeria launches its most extensive national measure of National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy.
9. Shehu, S., Ahmad, R. U., & Zubairu, M. S. (2021). Socio-cultural and economic consequences of child labour in Nigeria. Madorawa Journal of Arts and Social Sciences, 3(1).
10. Shehu, S., Maryam, H. M., & Farida, S. N. (2023). Socio-cultural factors responsible for girls' child marriage in Sokoto South Senatorial District of Sokoto State, Nigeria. Benue Journal of Sociology, 10(2).
11. UNICEF. (2020). Situation analysis of children in Sokoto State: Ensuring equitable and realization of child rights in Sokoto State. UNICEF.
12. UNICEF. (2022). Situation analysis of children in Zamfara State: Ensuring equitable and realization of child rights in Zamfara State. UNICEF.
13. World Bank. (2022). Nigeria poverty assessment. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2022/03/21/afw-deep-structural-reforms-guided-by-evidence-are-urgently-needed-to-lift-millions-of-nigerians-out-of-poverty

Copyright © ISRG Publishers. All rights Reserved.
DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.24359883