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CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFETY IN SELECTED SCHOOLS IN ADAMAWA STATE NIGERIA

ABSTRACT

The study examines the child protection and safety measures in selected schools in Adamawa State. The population of the study was drawn using Taro Yamane Formula. Hot spots were identified based on the selected schools to be studied. These steps were taken to accomplish the objectives of the study. The study adopts survey design method using quota sampling technique arising from the three Senatorial Districts namely Adamawa North, Adamawa Central and Adamawa South. The study revealed that physical protection and safety measures were adopted by perimeter fencing of Boarding schools.

Keywords: Child, Protection and Safety

Introduction

The paper organized into introduction, Literature Review, methodology, conclusion and recommendation. For over a decade or so, there has been widespread cases of violence and wanton destruction of life and property across, communities in Nigeria. For instance, from 2009, there has been an insurgent group widely known as Boko Haram with very large membership. The over radicalized group has waged a campaign across Nigeria and beyond. The violent conflict led to widespread displacement of communities especially, the rural settlements. These unruly and unacceptable activities have been carried out by insurgents' who targeted schools and public institutions and service providing bodies and institutions and faith-based places including worship centres such as Police stations and Units, churches and mosques. Members of congregations were burnt, mired, some of the strategies and actions pursued include among others, Kidnapping, mass adoption of child Soldiers, Farmers on their farms and killing. adopted and demanded for payment of ransom. In schools, both teachers and learners feel threatened and unsafe.

For instance, places such as Madagali, Gulak, Michika, Mubi and Gombi have received large share of these unwanted and condemnable behaviour and actions. Yola, the capital city of Adamawa state and the other communities have received several internally displaced persons (IDPS). As such, schools' settings have been overwhelmed by crowd thereby over stressing facilities. It in line with this backdrop that Survey have been carried out to examine what and how learners have been exposed to in selected schools in Adamawa state.

This scenario, and indeed the study is anchored on the premise that child protection and safety is crucial element of nation building and good governance. Seemingly, children are the most vulnerable groups in society whose safety has to be ensured. Subsequently, the school system and the school settings are becoming vulnerable and targets of many violent crimes. Families and communities are in jeopardy including corporate governance. Children as learners are exposed to violent extremism within the school setting. The entire scenario has been preoccupied by accusations and counter accusations. Politicians and public office holders received all forms of verbal attacks. It is in view of backdrop that this study examines the measures of child protection and safety in selected school settings in Adamawa state

Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

Adamawa state has a total population of 3,168,101 people, Yola north local government area (study area) has a total population of 198,247 people. The study area has an estimated working population which comprises of both male and females within the ages of 15 and 64 to be 112,068, a dependent population (children and teenagers of ages 0 – 15) of 74,812, and active population of 86,179 which are the youths of ages of 15 – 35 years. The males in this active population are 46,521 and females of 36,658. Fig 1 and 2 shows the location of Adamawa state in Nigeria as well as Adamawa state showing location of the study area (Adebayo, 1999).

Table 1: Population of the Study

Variables	Population
Total population of study area	198,247
Dependent population	74,812
Working population	112,068
Active population	86,179
Active population (males)	46,521
Active population (female)	39,658

Source: Nigerian Population Commission (Census) 2000.

The climate of the study area is hot and dry like what is obtained in all parts of the state. The maximum temperature in the study area can reach 40°C particularly in April while minimum temperature can be as low as 18°C between December and January. The mean monthly temperature in the study area is at the range of 26.7°C. There is a marked dry season of about eight – nine months and a wet season of about three – four months (Adebayo, 1999).

Adamawa state can generally be grouped into valley troughs, upland plains, low lands and hill/mountain ranges. The valley troughs punctuate the plains and mountains ranges into discrete blocks. The major valley, the Benue running east to west, bisects the state into almost two equal halves, having the land forms of striking similarity in outlook and percentage coverage. The study area is restricted to the lowland plains. The

rock formation (sedimentary) underground provide reliable aquifer for portable water which is the main supply of water to the area through boreholes and wells (Adebayo et al, 1999). The major vegetation formation in the state are the southern Guinea Savannah, Northern Guinea Savannah and the Sudan Savannah. Within each formation is an interspersed thicket tree savannah, open grass savannah and fringing forest in the river valley. It is however necessary to note that large scale deforestation resulting from indiscriminate extraction of wood for fuel and expansion of agricultural land areas have left large areas within each vegetation type with few indigenous woody plant species. The two dominant religions are Islam and Christianity. Most of the people here are salary earners, traders and farmers.

Methodology

The study employed survey design by generating information from various stakeholders, especially school administrators, Adamawa State universal Basic education UBE, Schools Base Management Committee SBMC, teachers, parents, guardians, religious leaders, Civil society organizations, Nigeria Union of teachers. Basically, primary sources relied on Key informant (KIL, questionnaire administration and Focus Group Discussion) FGD). While the secondary sources included the use of Textbooks, journals, reports and policy documents in order to support the primary sources. Taro Yamane Formula has been employed to select the population. Models used are among others functionalist's Positivistic rehabilitation models and interpretative models. Quota and purposive sampling frame were employed representing or reflecting Senatorial Districts. Data was pulled from Adamawa North, Adamawa Central and Adamawa South Senatorial Districts.

Empirical studies

Seemingly, findings from various studies carried out in basic and secondary schools have shown that most learners are exposed to all manners of violence in school settings. There are many cases of fighting, bullying, verbal abuse, intimidation, shaming and canings as punishment. Girl-child faces abuse, particularly sexual abuses by teachers, non-teaching staff and school mates. Consequently, all measures of protecting children as learners in the school settings are grossly inadequate. Responsiveness to these aforementioned issues continued to manifest. These tendencies are translating into transfer of aggression on school authorities, public buildings, violent physical assault and intimidation.

However, these incidences have been happening in the midst of series of Laws, Conventions, and protocols. Aimed at maintaining stable and functional social order. The essence of these efforts is to promote and facilitate public peace as key component of good governance. In addition, the police work whose tasks and responsibilities is to prevent crimes, protect property, enforce laws, and maintain peace and public order. These roles are ever-increasing resulting to culture of violence. Hence, there are additional violence by militia groups. Thus, the Police Force and related Law Enforcement Agencies have been overwhelmed.

In addition, the challenges faced and recorded by the Law Enforcement bodies includes Socio-legal framework, Lack of equipment, Training and re-training problems, corrupt politicians, citizens reporting procedures and tracking of crimes and criminalities.

Results

This made surveyors and enumerators to generate representative data from which inferences and analysis were drawn. Multivariate analytical tools were used, namely regression correlation a, Spearman ranking correlation. Broadly, this study provided a synergy between the rights of the learners in school settings in Adamawa State in line with the national and international treaties in which Nigeria is a signatory The study identified and stream line issues linked to child’s protection and safety in the study area and examined issues associated to child’s protection and safety in the study area It also evaluated the effects of issues of child’s protection and safety of school settings. And at the end, it provided alternative measures for actualizing the objectives of extant laws and conventions on child’s protection and safety in selected schools in Adamawa State.

Demographic Profile

Frequency Table

State

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Adamawa	185	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the above table, it has revealed that the survey was conducted in selected schools in Adamawa State indicating 100% respondents. These findings validate the fact that child protection and safety has been a great concern in school settings.

Local Government Area

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	
Valid	Ganye	29	15.7	15.7	15.7
	Mubi-North	37	20.0	20.0	35.7
	Maiha	14	7.6	7.6	43.2
	Jada	32	17.3	17.3	60.5
	Demsa	15	8.1	8.1	68.6
	Numan	13	7.0	7.0	75.7
	Michika	18	9.7	9.7	85.4
	Fufore	9	4.9	4.9	90.3
	Gerei	9	4.9	4.9	95.1
	Song	9	4.9	4.9	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0	

Findings from the revealed that response rate is higher in some local governments. This variation could likely be associated to awareness of the plight of children in these respective local governments. Differences

in the validity and response rate is higher in local governments with low incidence of violent in selected schools.

Sex

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	125	67.6	67.6	67.6
Female	60	32.4	32.4	100.0
Total	185	100.0	100.0	

From the report, it has been revealed that there is higher response rate among male respondents than their counterpart females in the study locations. It indicates that the locations are likely to be patriarchal in which take major decisions when it comes to how children are handled. However, transcriptions arising from Focus Group Discussion (FGD), maintained that female respondents were more emphatic towards child protection issues in the study locations.

Age of the respondent

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 18-28	35	18.9	18.9	18.9
29-39	72	38.9	38.9	57.8
40-50	60	32.4	32.4	90.3
50-60	18	9.7	9.7	100.0
Total	185	100.0	100.0	

From the above table, it has been revealed that age of respondents has significant influence on opinion being expressed. The age brackets of 29 -39-45-50 constituting highest percentages of 38.9% and 32.5% respectively. It indicates that awareness on child protection awareness concern them than other categories of respondents.

Religion

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Christianity	102	55.1	55.1	55.1
Islam	82	44.3	44.3	99.5
Traditional	1	.5	.5	100.0
Total	185	100.0	100.0	

From the inferences of respondents, it revealed that their close association between respondents’ religious beliefs and child’s rights including protection and safety. Some of the respondents-maintained protection and safety is beyond human activity.

Level of education

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary school	13	7.0	7.0
	Secondary school	34	18.4	25.4
	Tertiary	137	74.1	99.5
	No formal education	1	.5	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

Similarly, the table also shows that level of educational attainment has significant influence of child’s sensitivity and safety. Affinity and responsiveness is higher among respondents with higher or tertiary education constituting 74.1%.

Profession/Occupation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Civil servant	44	23.8	23.8
	School teacher	99	53.5	77.3
	Self employed	14	7.6	84.9
	Private sector	5	2.7	87.6
	Employee	3	1.6	89.2
	Student	19	10.3	99.5
	Unemployed	1	.5	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

From the table above, there is association between occupational affiliation and rate of responses. This is because the item of school teacher is higher than the other categories of occupations. It has been followed closely by civil servants. Unemployed respondents indicate low response, this could be linked to challenges of socio-economic realities.

Location of interview

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Rural	101	54.6	54.6
	Urban	84	45.4	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

From the above table, it has shown that their correlation between one’s location in terms of rural or urban respondents’ opinion. 54.6% of the respondents are from rural areas while 45.4% of the respondents are located in urban centers. Inferences from KIL shows that respondents in urban areas are more concern with everyday life than their counterparts in rural locations.

**Childs Right Frequencies
Frequency Table**

Do you know child right

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	172	93.0	93.0
	No	11	5.9	98.9
	Undecided	2	1.1	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

From the above table, it has been revealed that awareness on child’s right is very high in the study location comprising 93.3%. These reports show that respondents are conversant with child rights Act, 2003. Records from UBE shows low enrolment in schools. However, the few parents who enrolled their words to school are more sensible to the aspirations of their children.

Right to Survive

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	49	26.5	26.5
	Adequate	131	70.8	97.3
	Grossly inadequate	5	2.7	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

From the table above, revealed that learners are aware of components of Childs rights. 26.5 % indicating that rights to survive in the study location is not adequate. Most of the respondents are of the opinion that child’s right to survive is high comprising 70.8%

Right to protection

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	48	25.9	25.9
	Adequate	131	70.8	96.8
	grossly inadequate	6	3.2	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

From the table above, it has shown that awareness on child’s right to protection higher. From the inferences drawn from KIL and FGD revealed that most respondents register their concerns on government’s responsibility to provide safety in schools. This is more so, in schools in urban centers.

Right to dignity

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	46	24.9	24.9
	Adequate	130	70.3	95.1
	grossly inadequate	9	4.9	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

From the above table, it has revealed that right to dignity of child is rated high. Respondents have high sense of humor on human dignity as shown from the transcriptions of respondents at different fora.

Right to protection from sexual abuse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	48	25.9	25.9
	Adequate	128	69.2	95.1
	grossly inadequate	9	4.9	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

From the above table, it has been revealed that cases of sexual abuse in school settings is low. This arises from the fact most learners and respondents are from lower levels of education, especially primary school pupils. Most school settings in study locations are not boarding schools. Added to this finding is that staff rooms and class rooms are not isolated from public. Most sexual abuses take place in isolated or uncompleted buildings.

Are you aware of child protection and safeguarding

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	168	90.8	90.8	90.8
No	15	8.1	8.1	98.9
Undecided	2	1.1	1.1	100.0
Total	185	100.0	100.0	

From the above table, it has been revealed that notion of child protection and safeguarding has received significant awareness. Inferences from FGD and KIL shows that many staff members have received training and workshop from international agencies such as UNICEF and many Non- governmental \organizations including Foundations on Psycho-social support. Therefore, activities of these bodies have significantly enhanced understanding of child’s safety in school settings. Particularly, the schools-based management Committee (SBMC) has significantly played a vital role in child’s sensitivity and safety.

Prevention and response to violence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Inadequate	63	34.1	34.1	34.1
Adequate	113	61.1	61.1	95.1
Grossly inadequate	9	4.9	4.9	100.0
Total	185	100.0	100.0	

From the above, 61.1 % shows that adequate preventive measures have been put in place. This is more so, in urban schools as compared to rural counterpart schools. In urban schools, law enforcements have been deployed to safeguard learners. In Adamawa State, government have constructed perimeter fence in boarding schools to minimize cases of intrusion and adoption of learners.

Preventing violence and abuse

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	50	27.0	27.0
	Adequate	127	68.6	95.7
	grossly inadequate	8	4.3	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

From the above table, it shown that measures for preventing physical violence have been put in place in day schools. However, learners in boarding schools are not feeling from physical violence from the senior leaners.

Prevention against sexual and commercial sexual exploitation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	47	25.4	25.4
	Adequate	129	69.7	95.1
	grossly inadequate	9	4.9	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

In furtherance o prevention of sexual exploitation, it is very minimal in a secluded setting. It is common in uncompleted buildings and among hawkers than leaners in school settings.

Preventing trafficking

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	46	24.9	24.9
	Adequate	134	72.4	97.3
	grossly inadequate	5	2.7	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

From the table above, it has shown that learners are safe and protected. However, inferences from respondents revealed that their serious threats when learners are leaving school settings to their various homes. Cases of missing learners have been on an increased while on transit from school settings to their destinations. The almajiris who received informal education are more vulnerable to different forms of adoption and trafficking in the study location.

Child labour and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	52	28.1	28.1
	Adequate	122	65.9	94.1
	grossly inadequate	11	5.9	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

As indicated in the above table, child labour is very minimal arising from the fact learners mostly exit the school settings after school hours. However, there are few cases of child labour in boarding houses. Some staff members, especially those in rural schools deployed learners to their farms. This is due low payment of salaries to teachers who in turn expand their source of income in farming where learners work on farm lands. At times, learners themselves solicits for what has been described as job to complement their feeding.

Early marriage

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	72	38.9	38.9
	Adequate	102	55.1	94.1
	grossly inadequate	11	5.9	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

From the inferences of respondents, there is high cases of early marriages of learners arising from the belief that female learners should better be married than attending schools. However, this opinion is common among respondents with low level of educational attainment especially rural school settings.

Convention against torture and cruel action

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Adequately aware	77	41.6	41.6
	Partially aware	100	54.1	95.7
	grossly aware	8	4.3	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

Reports from respondents revealed that cruelty against children is uncommon in school settings. However, the out of school children and learners attending informal education widely known as almajiris are highly exposed to traumatic conditions.

Inhuman or degrading treatment

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Slightly severe	107	57.8	57.8
	Severe	66	35.7	93.5
	Grossly severe	12	6.5	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

Similarly, learners are relatively safe in school settings. However, there are carry over cases from homes. At times cases of adopted children of mostly relatives who are exposed to excess labour and assault by relatives who adopts them. Learners from such background come to school looking moody and frustrated.

Child Protection Policy Frequencies

Frequency Table

Do you know any policy on child protection

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	145	78.4	78.4
	No	27	14.6	93.0
	Undecided	13	7.0	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

From the table above, it has been revealed that child rights have been popularized in the study location constituting 74.4%. This is more so, among the elites. Non- elites are largely aware but not as a legal framework.

Statement setting out schools’ commitment to protecting all children under care

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	65	35.1	35.1
	Adequate	108	58.4	93.5
	Grossly inadequate	12	6.5	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

The above table revealed that majority of the respondents opined that schools have inadequate commitment towards protection and safety of learners. This is more so, in public schools and rural areas.

Action to be taken by school in order to keep children safe

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	57	30.8	30.8
	Adequate	120	64.9	95.7
	Grossly inadequate	8	4.3	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

Response to concerns of each breach of children safety

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	70	37.8	37.8
	Adequate	107	57.8	95.7
	grossly inadequate	8	4.3	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

From the above table, it has been revealed that when there are cases of breach of safety of the learners is adequate constituting 57.4%. Law enforcement have been responsive especially physical violence.

Supporting the procedures protocol

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	65	35.1	35.1
	Adequate	106	57.3	92.4
	Grossly inadequate	14	7.6	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

From the table above, it has been revealed that procedures for supporting the protocols received attention by the government in the study location.

Do you know any forms of violence against child

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	134	72.4	72.4
	No	39	21.1	93.5
	Undecided	12	6.5	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0

The above table revealed that violence mostly experienced in the study location are mostly physical and emotional constituting 72.4% of the respondents.

Cyber/building

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	90	48.6	49.2
	Adequate	82	44.3	94.0
	Grossly inadequate	11	5.9	100.0
	Total	183	98.9	100.0
Missing	System	2	1.1	
Total		185	100.0	

From the above table, it has been revealed that cyber/bullying is very is high. Opinion expressed by respondents' shows that social media platforms contributed immensely to cases of abuses.

Neglect

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	70	37.8	38.3	38.3
	Adequate	93	50.3	50.8	89.1
	Grossly inadequate	20	10.8	10.9	100.0
	Total	183	98.9	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.1		
Total		185	100.0		

From the above table, it has been revealed that inadequate measures have not been taken to fight cases of child neglect. This is more so, in public school settings. Parental reorientation is required to change the attitudes.

Gender base violence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	78	42.2	42.6	42.6
	Adequate	86	46.5	47.0	89.6
	Grossly inadequate	18	9.7	9.8	99.5
	4.00	1	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	183	98.9	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.1		
Total		185	100.0		

In line with the above, 46% of the respondents are of the opinion that there is adequate arrangement for gender-based violence in the school settings. While 42% of the respondents opined that mechanisms for protecting learners in the study location from gender-based violence are inadequate. Most of the respondents stressed that gender-based violence are common in boarding schools. The respondents opined that day school learners are vulnerable to gender-based violence.

Child protection staff in the school settings

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	152	82.2	82.2	82.2
	No	27	14.6	14.6	96.8
	Undecided	6	3.2	3.2	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0	

In line in the above table, 82% of the respondents opined that they have child protection staff in the school settings. While 14% are of the respondents opined that child, protection has not been administrative put in place.

Police services

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	77	41.6	41.8	41.8
	Adequate	94	50.8	51.1	92.9
	Grossly inadequate	13	7.0	7.1	100.0
	Total	184	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.5		
Total		185	100.0		

From the above, respondents are of the opinion that the police services are very adequate. The police men are always there to intervene into violations of child’s rights especially, physical violence. However, learners who experienced emotional abuse could not benefit from child protection policies.

Similar reports have shown the learners of physical abuse received prompt attention that other forms of abuses. From the table, it has been revealed that 50% of the respondents were satisfied with the services of Civil Defense Corps.

Non state actors vigilant

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	67	36.2	36.4	36.4
	Adequate	102	55.1	55.4	91.8
	Grossly inadequate	15	8.1	8.2	100.0
	Total	184	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.5		
Total		185	100.0		

The army and the related agencies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	87	47.0	47.3	47.3
	Adequate	68	36.8	37.0	84.2
	Grossly inadequate	29	15.7	15.8	100.0
	Total	184	99.5	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.5		
Total		185	100.0		

From the above, it has been revealed that the army and the related agencies are more protective to learners than the community Based mechanisms for child protection

The community base measures

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	62	33.5	33.7	33.7

Do you have administration framework of child protection and safety

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	125	67.6	67.6	67.6
	No	47	25.4	25.4	93.0
	Undecided	13	7.0	7.0	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0	

From the above table, it has been revealed that school settings provide for child safety and protection. The school Based management Committees have been very effective on preventive measures. Little has been made about learners’ safety between the school settings and the homes.

Tracking mechanism

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Inadequate	74	40.0	40.0	40.0
	Adequate	92	49.7	49.7	89.7
	grossly inadequate	19	10.3	10.3	100.0
	Total	185	100.0	100.0	

From the above table, learners feel unsafe outside school settings. The notion of tracking becomes very minimal. School administrators tend to isolate themselves.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

To attain these desirable's goals there is the need for well-coordinated security network especially the police system. Understandably, Police and policing societies has been a complex task of nation building. Police play a crucial role in that direction. Primarily, police system is vested with the task securing compliance with the extant Laws for conformity and stable social order. The Police system over the years has been demonstrating indolence. This scenario is not farfetched from arising modern and complexities characterized by diversities, heterogeneity, urbanization, and industrialization, conflict of ideologies and radicalization of youths.

The study revealed the child protection and safety in selected schools and Adamawa State at large adequately provided measures of physical security of learners. However, emotional and psychological abuses have not been properly tackled. The international conventions and child right act have not been meticulously implemented. Therefore, more attention should be drawn towards other forms of abuses. Area of Guidance and counselling need to be work on in addition to other relevant stakeholders.

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