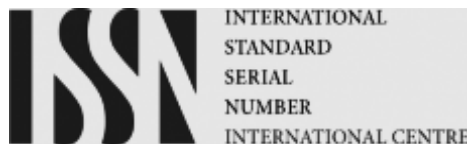




NNADIEBUBE JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES



Vol. 4 No.1 January - June 2023

ISSN (Print) 2636-6398
E-ISSN (Online) 2636-638X
Journal Website (URL): <https://nnadiebubblejss.org/>

© NJSS

ISSN (Print) 2636-6398

E-ISSN (Online) 2636-638X

www.nnadieubejss.org

All rights reserved. No part of this Journal shall be reproduced, stored in any retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means in whole or in part without the prior written approval of the copyright owners.

Published, 2023

Published by:



FAB EDUCATIONAL BOOKS

#89, Club Road, Opp. Ibiza Night Club

Okpuno Awka, Anambra State-Nigeria

Tel: +234 8035619395

Gmail: fabedubookscentre@gmail.com

Website: www.fabedubooks.com



NJSS

Nnadiesbube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadiesbubejss.org>

EDITORIAL POLICIES

Nnadiesbube Journal of Social Sciences (NJSS) is published in Faculty of Social Sciences, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State Nigeria. NJSS is an online, open access, peer reviewed, academic journal that publishes original research, well-structured evaluation studies, current case reports, meta-analysis reports, systematic review articles, book review of highly scholarly standards and theoretical manuscript which are aimed at proffering solutions to critical social and behavioral problems in Africa. The core goal of NJSS is the communication of scientific findings and interpretation in a simple manner but without the sacrifice of professional standards. Authors are to visit the journal website: (<https://nnadiesbubejss.org>) to register and submit their manuscripts. The Nnadiesbube Journal of Social Science publications shall be both online and off-line. Publication shall be regular and special issues.

1. NJSS Regular Publication: This shall be published twice in a year: January - June and July –December. Unlike Special Issue Publications, authors shall pay publication fees for Regular Publication.
2. NJSS Special Issue Publication: This shall be published once in a year or thrice in three years. Special issue is organized around an integral theme. Special Issue Publications shall be sponsored publications. Unlike Regular Publications, authors shall not pay publication fees for Special Issue Publication.

Authors are to visit (<https://nnadiesbubejss.org>) to register and submit their manuscripts. All manuscript for NJSS regular publication shall be sent to submission.njss@journals.unizik.edu.ng. All manuscript for NJSS special issue publication shall be sent to specialissue.njss@journals.unizik.edu.ng. Editorial review board members shall return all the reviewed manuscripts and their comments to editor.njss@journals.unizik.edu.ng. Any Information about the journal, publication, or other than publication, shall be sent to info.njss@journals.unizik.edu.ng.

NJSS Privacy Policy

The names and email addresses entered in this NJSS publication site will be used exclusively for the stated purposes of this journal and not be made available for any other purpose or to any other party.



NJSS

Nnadiesube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadiesubejss.org>

NJSS Guidelines for Submission of Manuscript

Nnadiesube Journal of Social Sciences (NJSS) is published in Faculty of Social Sciences, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State Nigeria. NJSS is an online, open access, peer reviewed, academic journal that publishes original research, well-structured evaluation studies, current case reports, meta-analysis reports, systematic review articles, book review of highly scholarly standards and theoretical manuscript which are aimed at proffering solutions to critical social and behavioral problems around the globe. The core goal of NJSS is the communication of scientific findings and interpretation in a simple manner but without the sacrifice of professional standards. Authors are to visit the journal website: (<https://nnadiesubejss.org>) to register and submit their manuscripts at submission.njss@journals.unizik.edu.ng.

Scope : Papers submitted for review and possible publication may address any aspect of general and applied psychology, work organization research and personnel policy, leadership research and organization science policy, meta-analytical research, progressive reviews, data science, meta-bus research and big data policy, employee-assistance profession research, labor union research and policy, Innovative work behaviors, sociological research and policy, vocational and occupational behavior, economic research and policy, organizational behavior, African business, economic research and policy, consumer behavior, behavioral science research and policy, cross-cultural studies, machine-assisted learning, Higher education and learning technology, drug abuse research and substance abuse policy, political science research and policy, social media research and digital communication policy, brief reports, ethical issues relating to business. NJSS is powered by knowledgeable and resourceful editorial board.

Submitting your Manuscript: Authors interested in publishing articles in Nnadiesube Journal of Social Sciences are encourage to submit their manuscripts electronically to the submission.njss@journals.unizik.edu.ng. Manuscript for submission must be written in English Language with double-spacing throughout on one side of A4 or use standard size paper with all margins at least one inch saved as Microsoft word file. NJSS encourage conciseness in writing. Typical manuscripts should normally be between 15 to 35 pages, including references, tables and figures. Longer papers will be considered and published if it met the above criteria. The best ideas are always expressed in simple, direct language. Excessive references are not helpful. Cite only the most representative and authoritative sources to support your points.

NJSS accept only English Language Manuscripts. Poor writing may jeopardize the evaluation of good ideas. Poor grammar impedes communication. NJSS encourage use of a professional copy editing service before submission of the manuscript, especially for non-native English speaking authors. The better developed manuscript and the ideas it contains, the easier it will be to review, and the better it will be received by reviewers. NJSS encourage authors to seek peer reviews on their manuscript prior to submission to NJSS. Each submission should be



NJSS
Nnadiesube Journal of Social Sciences
Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023
ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)
Journal URL: <https://nnadiesubejss.org>

accompanied by a cover letter addressed to the Editor, indicating that the manuscript is original and not under consideration by any other journal or book. An acknowledgment of receipt will be e-mailed to the author within two days and the manuscript will be sent for external review by three independent reviewers. Once a manuscript is received at NJSS, the editor reads the manuscript for appropriateness for NJSS. Manuscripts prepared in a way that could compromise blind review also may be returned to the author for revision. The American Psychological Association's Publication Manual (7th edition) should be followed when preparing manuscripts. Manuscripts are reviewed by the Editorial Board. NJSS allow up to ten days for commencement of external review, 3 months for a publication decision and up to 1 year for publication.

Authors should supply a cover page with the names and complete contact information for the primary author and any co-authors. Their names should not appear elsewhere in the manuscript. Specifically, the cover page has the title of the paper, the names of all the authors and their affiliation; along with the detailed address of the corresponding author, including postal address, email address, phone number, and fax number. Acknowledgments should be the first entry in the Notes section, which immediately precedes the References. The numbered notes should begin after the acknowledgements. The second page of the paper should have the title of the paper and an informative abstract of no more than 250 words, double-spaced. Provide up to five key words or phrases to help in identifying appropriate reviewers. The body of the paper begins on page 3. It is not necessary to include the title on this page. Primary headings should be capitalized and bold. Secondary headings should be in upper and word capitalized. Third level headings should be italicized with the first word capitalized. All headings should be left justified.

Authors are to organize the manuscript into five main sections: Introduction, Theoretical Background and Literature Reviews (if hypotheses are used, include them in this section), Methods, Result, Discussion and Conclusion. Use secondary headings within each main section to clearly organize the presentation. Put sentences in the active voice (e.g. 'I did it, they did it) instead of the passive voice ('it was done') to make it easy for readers to see who did what. Use the first person ("I" or "We") to describe what you did yourself. Number all the pages, from the cover page to the end of the entire manuscript. Kindly, prepare the entire manuscript (including tables and figures) in Microsoft Word using Times New Roman font, use 12 point size for the body of the paper. NJSS is published twice a year; contributors should e-mail their manuscripts to the Editor at editor.njss@journals.unizik.edu.ng. For additional information, please contact: info.njss@journals.unizik.edu.ng.



NJSS
Nnadiesube Journal of Social Sciences
Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023
ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)
Journal URL: <https://nnadiesubejss.org>

Copyright and Licensing Published 2023

NJSS Copyright:

All rights reserved. No part of this journal shall be reproduced, stored in any retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means in whole or in part without the prior written approval of the copyright owners. NJSS Publication uses the Creative Commons License.

Rights and Responsibilities of author:

- Author will be responsible for any kind of plagiarism issue
- Article should not be published in multiple journals.
- Author warrant and represent that the work does not violate any proprietary or personal rights of others (including, without limitation, any copyrights or privacy rights)
- the Work is factually accurate and contains no matter libelous or otherwise unlawful
- Author(s) has/have substantially participated in the creation of the Work and that it represents their original work sufficient for them to claim authorship.

Journal Rights:

- The NJSS Publication has the authority to remove your articles in case if we found any plagiarism issue or copyright infringement.



NJSS

Nnadiebube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadieubejss.org>

NNADIEBUBE JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE EDITORIAL BOARD

EDITOR IN CHIEF

Dr. Ogochukwu Nneka Onyenekwe
Department of Mass Communication
Faculty of Social Science Nnamdi Azikiwe
University, Awka, Anambra State.
on.onyenekwe@unizik.edu.ng

EDITOR

Dr Obiajulu A. Ugochukwu Nnedum
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka,
Nigeria.
oau.nnedum@unizik.edu.ng

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Dr Tochukwu Onwuegbusi
University of Lincoln, United Kingdom
tonwuegbusi@lincoln.ac.uk

Dr Philip Chukwuemeka Mefoh
University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria
philip.mefoh@unn.edu.ng

Dr Fabian Onyekachi Ugwu
Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndefu-
Alike, Ebonyi, Nigeria
fabian.ugwu@funai.edu.ng

Dr. Charles Sunday Umeh
University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria
cumeh@unilag.edu.ng

Professor Ernest Ike Onyishi
University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria
ernest.onyishi@unn.edu.ng

**Rev. Fr Dr Jude Ifeanyichukwu
Onebune**

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka,
Nigeria
ji.onebunne@unizik.edu.ng

Dr Ethelbert Njoku
Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria
njokuethelbert@imsu.edu.ng

Professor Okurame Efevogh David
University of Ibadan, Nigeria
daveokurame@yahoo.com

Dr Fasanmi Samuel Sunday
Federal University Gahua, Yobe, Nigeria
samuelfasanmi@fugashua.edu.ng

Professor Titus Okeke
Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka,
Nigeria
tc.okeke@unizik.edu.ng

Dr Nkechi Bridget Emma-Echiegu
Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki,
Nigeria
nkechi.echiegu@ebsu.ng

Dr Chinwendu Michael Okoro
Coal City University, Enugu, Nigeria
chnwendu.okoro@ccu.edu.ng

Professor Catherine Chovwen
University of Ibadan, Nigeria
co.chovwen@mail1.ui.edu.ng



NJSS

Nnadiesube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadiesubejss.org>

Dr Blessing Nonye Onyima

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka,
Nigeria
bn.onyima@unizik.edu.ng

Dr Ebeh Richards Ebireonwu

Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria
richebeh@gmail.com

Professor Julie Onyowoicho Enewa Orshi

University of Jos, Nigeria
orshij@unijos.edu.ng

Dr Akanni Abimbola Adesina

Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife,
Nigeria
akanniaa@oauife.edu.ng

Dr Olusa Abayomi Olubanjo

Adekunle Ajazin University, Akungba-
Akoko, Nigeria
bjyomsi@gmail.com

Professor Barnabas Nwankwo

Caritas University, Amorji-Nike, Enugu,
Nigeria
prof.barnabasnwankwo@caritasuni.edu.ng

Dr Olonade Zaccheaus

Osun State University, Osogbo, Nigeria
zakiolonade@gmail.com

Dr Ucho Aondoaver

Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria
uchoaondoaver@gmail.com

Professor Ogungbamila Bolanle

Adekunle Ajazin University, Akungba-
Akoko, Nigeria
bolanleogungbamila@aaua.edu.ng

Dr Alhassan Emmanuel Onu

Nasarewa State University, Keffi, Nigeria
eoalhassan@gmail.com

Dr Ojo Solomon

Osun State University, Osogbo, Nigeria
solomon.ojo@uniosun.edu.ng

Professor Elvis Ihaji

Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria
eihaji@bsum.edu.ng

Dr Udedibie Okechukwu Boniface Ikeli

Federal polytechnic Nekede, Nigeria
ikeliudedibie@gmail.com

Dr Ogunkuade Idowu Micheal

Nigerian Copyright Commission Abuja,
Nigeria
idowukuade@gmail.com

Professor Allen Nnanwuba Adum

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka,
Nigeria
an.adum@unizik.edu.ng

Dr Owoseni Omosolape Olakitan

Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria
soolakitan@yahoo.com

Dr Legbeti Grace Ohunene

Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna,
Nigeria
gracelegbeti@gmail.com

Professor Nyitor Alexandra Shenge

University of Ibadan, Nigeria
na.shenge@mail.ui.edu.ng



NJSS

Nnadiesbube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadiesbubejss.org>

Dr Ayinde Adeboye Titus

Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife,
Nigeria
ayindade@oauife.edu.ng

Dr Nwanzu Lucky Chiyem

Delta State University Abraka, Nigeria
nwanzuchiyem@gmail.com

Professor Lawrence Amazue

University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria
lawrence.amazue@unn.edu.ng

Dr Imhur Moses Terfa

University of Uyo, Uyo Nigeria
mosimbur@yahoo.com

Dr Umokoro Omonigho Simon

Maju Foundation Ibadan, Nigeria
simon.umokoro@yahoo.com

Professor Alarape Adeyemi Ismail

University of Ibadan, Nigeria
ai.alarape@gmail.com

Dr Aighiremhon Ikehide Joseph

Godfry Okoye University, Uguwuomu-
Nike, Nigeria
jeotriplets@yahoo.com

Dr Ann Chinazo Onyekelu

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka,
Nigeria
ac.onyekelu@unizi.edu.ng

**Professor Omolayo Benjamin
Oluwabunmi**

Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Nigeria
benbunomolayo@yahoo.com

Dr Akinbabolola Olusola Iyabode

Redeemers University, Mowe, Ogun State,
Nigeria
solaakinbobola@yahoo.co.uk

Dr Onuoha Chibuzo Uchenna

Adekunle Ajazin University, Akungba-
Akoko, Nigeria
nauche2010@yahoo.com

Dr Christopher Ifeanyi Ibenegbu

University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria
christopher.ibenegbu @unn.edu.ng

Dr Ogochukwu Okafor

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka,
Nigeria
eo.okafor@unizik.edu.ng

Dr Ogunola Abiodun Adekunle

Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye,
Nigeria
psychabiodun@gmail.com

Dr Uhiara Anayo Chukwunonye

Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Nigeria
cuiara@fpno.edu.ng

Dr Chukwudi Joseph Okonkwo

Imo State Polytechnic Umuagwo, Nigeria
jochy2kng@yahoo.com

Dr Olowodunoye Stella Abiodun

Adekunle Ajazin University, Akungba-
Akoko, Nigeria
favourolowo2005@gmail.com

Dr Ugwu Lawrence Ejike

Renaissance University Enugu, Nigeria
law.ugwu@gmail.com



NJSS

Nnadiebube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadieubejss.org>

Dr Ijide Wilson Ochoroghene Vincent

University of Ibadan, Nigeria

wovijide@yahoo.com

Dr Uju Regina Ezenekwe

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria

ur.ezenekwe@unizik.edu.ng

Dr Adelusi Johnson Oluwadare

Founiks Health Services, Lagos, Nigeria

dadelusi@gmail.com

Dr Douglas Nwaonuma Nnachi

Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Nigeria

douglasnnachi@ebsu.edu.ng

Dr Lawrence Lanshima Orkuugh

Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria

orkuullawrence@gmail.com

Dr Edward Kuruku

Benue State University, Makurdi, Nigeria

edwardkuruku@gmail.com

Professor Bernard Chukwukelue Chine

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria

bc.chine@unizik.edu.ng

CONSULTING EDITORS

Professor Rita Orji

Dalhousie University, Canada

purity.rita@gmail.com

Professor Uche Collins Nwaogwugwu

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria

uc.nwaogwugwu @unizik.edu.ng

Professor Ikechukwu Anthony Kanu

University of Jos, Nigeria

kanui@unijos.edu.ng

Rev.Fr. Professor Chuka Mike Ifeagwazi

University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria

chuka.ifeagwazi@unn.edu.ng

Professor Benjamin Osayawe Ehigie

University of Ibadan, Nigeria

benosang@yahoo.com

Professor Sylvester Ntomchukwu Madu

Chukwuemeka Odimegwu Ojukwu

University, Igbariam, Nigeria

madusylvester@yahoo.com

Professor Leonard Ifeanyi Ugwu

University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria

leonard.ugwu@unn.edu.ng

Rev. Fr. Professor Jude Obinna Ezeokana

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria

jo.ezeokana@unizik.edu.ng

Professor Mathew Mogaji

Benue State University, Markudi, Nigeria

a_mogaji@yahoo.com

Professor Ajila Olugbenga Chris

Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria

cajila2002@yahoo.co.uk

Professor Andrew Zamani

Nasarawa State University, Keffi, Nigeria

zamanie@nsuk.edu.ng

Professor Richard Uwakwe

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Nigeria

r.uwakwe@unizik.edu.ng

Professor Nkam Uwaoma

Imo State University, Owerri, Nigeria

nkwam.uwaoma @imsu.edu.ng



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title	Pages
SMALL ARMS PROLIFERATION AND VIOLENT CONFLICTS IN NIGERIA: A THREAT TO FOOD SECURITY. Chidozie B. Obiorah; Augustine Ejiofor Onyishi & Cyriacus Chijioke Oji	1-27
PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSES OF "ISEEE" RESPONSE IN IGBO CULTURAL AREA OF ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA Paschal Chukwuma Ugwu; Chidozie Edwin Nwafor; Chukwuemeka Arinze Felix Okoye & Ndubuisi Umeaku	28-38
MENSTRUAL PATTERN AND BLOOD PRESSURE AS PREDICTORS OF GENERAL HEALTH AMONG UNDERGRADUATES Addah, Tamuno-Opubo Temple, Baba Ahmed Karatu Adepoju, Rukayat Adedamola & Yekeen, Omolola Rashidat	39-49
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL PRUDENCE, ATM CARD USE AND COMPULSIVE BUYING BEHAVIOR AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS Jerome Ogochukwu Ezisi; Bernard Chukwukwukelue Chine	50-77
ESTIMATION OF AGE DEPENDENT EXPECTED ACCOMPLISHMENT PROBABILITIES IN A POPULATION Uzuke Chinwe. A. & Oyeka I.C.A	78-98
INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AND TYPES OF OPERATION ON MENTAL HEALTH OF MILITARY PERSONNEL Timileyin M. FASHOLA	99-109
PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL AS A PREDICTOR OF EMPLOYEES' WELL-BEING IN SELECTED BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS IN SOUTHWESTERN NIGERIA. Abiodun Adekunle Ogunola	110-124
AGE FALSIFICATION AND WORK PRODUCTIVITY IN NNAMDI AZIKIWE UNIVERSITY, AWKA. OBIOR, Ngozi Mary & Maduagwuna, Raymond Emeka	125-135
CONTRIBUTIONS OF PERCEIVED LEADERSHIP COMMUNICATION AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION TO COUNTERPRODUCTIVE WORK BEHAVIOUR Okon A. Umoren; Favour O. Umoren	136-150
COPING STRATEGY FOR SEXUALLY ABUSED VICTIMS IN ANAMBRA STATE, NIGERIA. OBIOR, Ngozi Mary & DIYOKE, Michael Chika	151-166



NJSS

Nnadiebube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadieubejss.org>

Coping strategy for sexually abused Victims in Anambra State, Nigeria.

OBILOR, Ngozi Mary

nm.obilor@unizik.edu.ng

&

DIYOKE, Michael Chika

mc.diyoke@unizik.edu.ng

Abstract

Sexual abuse is usually accompanied by some problems. In a bid to cope with these problems, victims adopt some strategies which may not have been effective at tackling the problems associated with sexual abuse. Therefore, this study investigated the coping strategies adopted by sexually abused victims in Anambra state with a view of assessing the effectiveness of these strategies. The study formulated three research questions and reviewed literature on sexual abuse. The study anchored on trait theory as propounded by Gordon Allport because, it effectively explains the adoption and effectiveness of a coping strategy for sexually abused victims. The study adopted a qualitative research design because; qualitative method of data collection technique and data analysis was adopted in this study. Data was derived through Key Persons Interview (KPI) and secondary sources of data collection technique. 6 males and 6 females; from different religious, ethnic, educational and occupational background who are resident in Anambra state and have been sexually abused in one way or the other were selected for this study using a snowball sampling technique. The data derived from the study was analysed using an ethnographic summary and verbatim quotation for better comprehension. Findings revealed that sexually abused victims suffer physically and emotionally. It was also reviewed that, while some of the victims relied on time to heal their wound, some others reported to their parents, while others found solace in participating in church activities. However, none of these strategies was an effective coping strategy. It was recommended that, parents build a friendly relationship with their children. Also, government and non-government organization (NGOs) to establish a formal body or agency that will provide social support for sexually abused victims.

Key words: Abuser, Coping Strategies, Sexual Abuse, Victim

Introduction

Sexual abuse incorporates a lot of acts. It has to do with indulging minors into sexual activities; with or without consent and also, indulging individuals into sexual activity, forcefully. While consent may be a primary determinant of sexual abuse, in the case of a minor, consent is not considered.

According to the World Health Organization (1999) this may include a minor who is unable to give consent or is under compulsion, fear or any other circumstances and not prepared physically, mentally or emotionally for sexual activities.



NJSS

Nnadiebube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadieubejss.org>

Maltz (2002) explained that, sexual abuse occurs whenever one person dominates and exploits another person sexually. It occurs when a person forces someone to succumb to his/her sexual demands. Ratican (1992) added that, this act can be overt or covert; between a child and an adult or two adults; through seduction, coercion or manipulation. Black, Basile, Breiding, Smith, Walters, Merrick, Chen, & Stevens (2011) and Women's Health (2016) asserts that females are more vulnerable to sexual abuse than their male counterpart. According to them, nearly 1 in 5 females and 1 in 71 males have been sexually abused and about 15 million adolescent girls experience forced sex worldwide (UN Women, 2020). In previous years, attention seems to have focused more on sexual abuse against females by male abusers. This however does not negate the fact that sexual abuse can be perpetrated by same sex; in the case of lesbians for females, and homosexuals for males. This can be in various ways like; sexual touching of the body, breast and genitals; fingering of the vagina and anus, kissing, sucking of breast and genitals, putting penis in the vagina or anus etc. and can happen anywhere; in the neighbourhood, workplace, in the home, church, market, road etc. by family members, neighbours, friends, parents, guardians, strangers etc. This tends to cause a lot of physical and emotional harm on victims however; the severity on this harm may vary from the personality, nature of abuse, the age of the survivor and the relationship between the victims and the abuser.

In line with this, Ratican (1992) stated that the impact of sexual abuse varies from person to person and from case to case. In a study, he compared the experiences of women who are familiar with their abusers with women who were not and found out that women who were familiar with their abusers reported a higher level of depression and anxiety when thinking about the abuse. Also, those who experienced more severe abuse, or experienced abuse at a younger age; leading to their first sexual encounter reported a higher level of distress (Hartman, Finn & Leon, 1987). In a similar context, Courtois (1988) opined that the nature and severity of the abuse may cause more serious impact for victims but, many other factors like, the individual's level of support may influence the degree of harm experienced by victim. Berliner & Elliott (1996), Browne & Finkelhor (1986), Hecht & Hansen (1999) & Malinosky-Rummell & Hansen (1993) further added that the impact of the abuse on individuals, is determined by; the gender of the survivor and abuser, the type and severity of abuse, the duration and time since the abuse and the family reaction following the abuse. It has been argued that indecent dressing is one of the factors that influence sexual abuse however, Mishra & Biswal (2018) asserts that those who live in disadvantaged neighbourhood that are prone to exhibit anti-social behaviour are vulnerable to sexual abuse. Johnson (2014) added substance abuse influences sexual abuse and increases the vulnerability of individuals to sexual abuse. Similarly, Thekaekara (2018) argued that the media; mass and social media also, influences sexual abuse, to a large extent. The effect of



NJSS

Nnadiebube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadieubejss.org>

sexual abuse as recorded in several literature vary from physical, social to emotional. Physically, sexual abuse may lead to physical injury and cause harm to the victims' genitals, anus, mouth etc. It can also, cause harm to a persons' health by leading to the likes of, unintended pregnancy and its concomitant implications like abortion (Grover, 2019) and the transmission of sexually transmitted infection (STIs) (Sexually Transmitted Disease Evaluation and Care, 2019). Socially, the individual may develop some maladjusted behaviour and become abusive; physically and sexually. This may make the individual unfit for the society and cause them to become a social problem. In explaining the psychological implication of sexual abuse, McCrory et al, (2010) asserts that, victims could suffer emotional problems like trauma which may reflect negatively in every aspect of their life. In a bid to shun these negative effects victims of sexual abuse adopt different strategies to cope with their experience of sexual abuse. Therefore, this study tried to find out the coping strategies adopted by sexually abused victims in Anambra state.

Statement of the problem

Coping strategies for sexually abused victims has to do with the technique adopted by those who survived sexual abuse in their bid to cope with the negative implications of sexual abuse. Victims of sexual abuse tend employ different strategies like withdrawal, avoidance, social assistance/aid and substance abuse to cope with sexual the abuse. But, these strategies may not have effectively served as a coping strategy. Withdrawal and

avoidance may seem an effective strategy for victims as they may not have further contact with their abuser or have any discussion that would remind them about their experience. Nevertheless, this also tends to increase their vulnerability to trauma and depression, which may as well lead to suicidal thought and self-harm. In other cases where these victims try to access aid or social assistance from parents, guidance, family members and the law enforcement agencies, they may suffer stigmatization and in worst cases suffer hatred from their loved ones. In some cases, these victims tend to be blamed or, are forced to blame themselves for their abuse. In other cases, their abuse is kept as a family secret to protect the dignity of the survivor and the family especially, if the abuser is a member of the family. In whichever way, abusers are likely to be free from justice and perhaps, continue in their life of sexual abuse while these victims continues to blame themselves and face blame for their abuse and perhaps wallow in self-despair and depression. In view of this, this study aimed at assessing the coping strategies adopted by sexually abused victims in Anambra state with a view of assessing the effectiveness of these strategies. The study answered the following questions. They are;

1. What are the coping strategies employed by sexually abused victims in Anambra state?
2. How effective are the coping strategies employed by sexually abused victims in Anambra state?
3. How best can the coping strategies employed by sexually abused victims in Anambra state effectively tackle the aftermath of sexual abuse?

**Current literature on causes of sexual abuse**

Southall & McDonald (2013) established a strong link between poverty and child abuse. According to them, poor people living on roadsides get prone to sexual abuse. They added that, parents who are poor engage their children in begging and hawking on streets, where they could experience violence and exploitation. Joshi (2018) argued that, these parents also live in disorganized and neighbourhood that are prone to crimes thereby, increasing their vulnerability. Cohen & Felson (1979) explained that, the absence of a capable guardian or parents increases the risk of sexual abuse especially as many parents lack information about sexual abuse and do not take into cognizance that abusers could be family members, acquaintances, neighbours etc. (Finkelhor, 2008). The increasing rate in the accessibility of sexual content or pornographic content on internet and media allows a distorted view about sexuality and relationship in the mind of viewers. According to Johnston (2019) this has become an international problem that calls for immediate attention. Johnson (2014) added that, substance abuse like; alcohol, drugs etc. depresses the mental stability of individuals and makes them to commit offences like, sexual abuse which they may later regret. Abusers who use substance, gets intoxicated and are more likely to use physical force to abuse their victims sexually. Same also, people who use substance are vulnerable to sexual abuse when they are intoxicated. Furthermore, the inability to enforce severe punishment against abusers motivates abusers to indulge in further abuse. While

sexual abuse may not be reported, when they are, the police may be insensitive to the report, the evidence may be tampered with, there may be delay in trial and conviction all of which may work in favour of the abuser and exempt him from punishment. Thus, the factors influencing sexual abuse can be subsumed under; social and economic factors.

Effect of rape

Sexual abuse can often exert long-standing, deleterious changes in individual functioning. Individuals who experience sexual abuse tend to exhibit symptoms of depression, anxiety and posttraumatic stress (Atkeson, Calhoun, Resick, & Ellis, 1982; Boudreaux, Kilpatrick, Resnick, Best, & Saunders, 1998; Ellis, Atkeson & Calhoun, 1981; Kilpatrick, Resick, & Veronen, 1981; Santiago, McCall-Perez, Gorcey, & Beigel, 1985) and mood disorders (Boudreaux et al., 1998). Livingston (1987), Mc-Clellan et al., (1995) & Wells, McCann, Adams, Voris & Ensign, (1995) added that these individuals suffer poor self-esteem, suicidal ideation and attempts, nightmares and sleep disturbances, somatic complaints, and feelings of isolation. Einbender & Friedrich (1989), McClellan et al., (1995) & Wells et al., (1995) observed that the presence of externalizing behaviors, such as self-abusive behaviors, cruelty, problems with school performance and concentration, problems with relationships and social competence, substance abuse problems are associated with sexual abuse. Briere & Runtz (1988), Conaway & Hansen (1989), Kolko (1996), Malinosky-Rummell & Hansen (1993) & McCord (1983) further



added that these externalizing problem manifests as interpersonal problems, aggression and violence inside and outside of the family, conduct problems and criminal behaviors, self-injurious and suicidal behaviour while the internalizing problems manifests in the feelings of hopelessness, depression, anxiety, low self-esteem, somatic problems (Ammerman, Cassisi, Hersen and Van Hasselt, 1986; Briere & Runtz, 1988; Conaway & Hansen, 1989; Kolko, 1996; Malinosky-Rummell & Hansen, 1993). Singh (2019) argued that sexual abuse can lead to social stigma, long lasting on the physical health challenge like; chronic pelvic pain (in females), (Harrop-Griffiths et al, 1988), genitourinary problems, fatigue and headache (Candib & Dickinson, 2015), Pelvic fractures, urethral injuries (Wright & Wessells, 2007), urinary retention, injuries or bruises on neck, head or thighs (Cohen & Cohen, 2013) and STI (WHO, 2018). In view of this, sexual abuse can also emotional and health problems. But by extension, it can as well lead to social and economic problems. While the social problem can be seen in the interpersonal relationship these victims, the economic problem could be seen in the expenses incurred, taking care of the physical and emotional health of victims.

Coping strategy

The coping strategies utilized by sexually abused victims following sexual abuse are highly influential in their recovery (Arata, 1999; Frazier & Burnett, 1994; Gibson & Leitenberg, 2001; Santello & Leitenberg, 1993; Ullman, 1996; Valentiner, Foa, Riggs, & Gershuny, 1996). Snyder and

Pulvers's (2001) provide an understanding to what may lead victims to engage in particular coping strategies through their coping model. This model posits that, these strategies could be as a result of; approach coping and avoidance coping.

Approach coping is chosen when the victim assesses the experience as one for which he/she has sufficient coping resources and involves active strategies that are either focused on the problem at hand. In contrast to this, when the victim assesses the experience as one for which he/she does not have sufficient coping resources, he/she is likely to employ avoidance strategies, such as denying that the experience exists and avoid thinking about the experience.

Extensive reliance on avoidance strategies has several adverse effects. Wegner, Schneider, Carter & White (1987) suggested that attempts victims to suppress thoughts about the experience leads to hyper attention to the experience. Additionally, the ineffectiveness of reactive strategies leads the victim to focus on himself/herself and how he/she is not handling the situation effectively. This heightened self-focus results in disruptive thoughts and emotions regarding the experience as well as the individual's inability to cope successfully (Snyder & Pulvers, 2001). Flannery (1990), Folkman & Lazarus (1990), Silver & Wortman (1980) & Terry (1991) asserts that victims social support networks can provide a forum for expressing their emotions as well as assist in developing strategies for coping thereby, making it less likely that victims to rely on avoidance coping (Flannery, 1990; Folkman & Lazarus, 1990; Silver &



NJSS

Nnadiebube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadieubejss.org>

Wortman, 1980; Terry, 1991). According to Silver & Wortman (1980) social support enhances victims' autonomy and self-confidence and increases their confidence in their ability to enact approach coping strategies. In some cases, members of victims' social support networks may challenge their denial or distortion of the experience thereby, decreasing their likelihood to use of avoidance strategies. An adequate support network could act as a buffer to changes to aspects of victims' worldview that are common following abuse, such as loss of belief in the benevolence of others or one's own worth (Hyman, Gold, & Cott, 2003). It could serve to reassure a survivor that there is good in the world and that she has value as an individual. These victims tend to feel comfortable discussing concerns regarding these beliefs and are more likely to have negative beliefs challenged by members of their support network.

In a study on sexual abuse, Tremblay, Hebert, & Piche, (1999) opined that, victims of sexually abused who had a supportive relationships with their parents had higher self-worth as compared to those who did not have supportive relationships. These individuals feel more comfortable discussing concerns about their sexual abuse and may be more likely to have self-blaming statements rebuked by members of their social support network.

Non-effective Coping Techniques

Passive: Passive has to do with exhibiting little or no effort to deal with the sexual abuse. Some examples of a passive coping technique are; denial, dissociation,

repression, and suppression (Johnson, Sheahan, & Chard, 2003).

Maladaptive: Maladaptive are cognitive and behavioral techniques that lessen the distress without actually addressing the source of distress itself. These techniques can include cognitive disengagement (e.g., blocking out thoughts), behavioral disengagement (e.g., social withdrawal), denial, and use of substances to cope (Sesar, Šimić, & Barišić, 2010).

Dissociation: Dissociation refers to the mental processes that create a lack of connection in the person's thoughts, memories, feelings, actions or sense of self. In dissociating, a survivor is trying to dissociate and "numb" themselves of the pain. Dissociation is commonly referred to as being 'spaced out,' 'blocking things out,' and 'being out of touch with one's emotions (Oaksforf, & Frude, 2003).

Splitting: Splitting refers to the failure to integrate the positive and negative qualities of self or others into cohesive images (Oaksforf & Frude, 2003). Observers will report these individuals as numb, robotic, non-reactive, 'daydreaming,' 'acting like he was not there' or 'staring off into space with a glazed look (Oaksforf, & Frude, 2003).

Denial: This involve the individual denying that the abuse ever happen than to admit and confront the situation.

Rationalization: Rationalizing is another coping technique is when victims construct a rationale to justify their abuse perhaps



that, they are bad and deserves to be punished (Robboy, & Anderson, 2011).

External Comfort: A coping technique survivor's use when they are unable to establish a sense of safety due to the abuse, they frequently seek external sources of comfort. These individuals sometimes seek the affection of those who abuse them or use substances like, alcohol and drugs (Oaksforf, & Frude, 2003).

Effective Coping Techniques

Self-Care: Examples of self-care are; walking, physical exercises, listening to music, reading, creative activities, hobbies or meeting with friends. The basis of self-care is taking time out for yourself to love and take care of yourself.

Posttraumatic Growth: This is refers to a positive psychological change experienced as a result of the struggle with trauma (Walker-Williams, Eeden, Merwe, 2012). In this process, growth occurs as a result of individual's struggle with the new reality in the aftermath of trauma.

Support Groups: In this technique victims talk to each other for support and do not isolate themselves. With support from others, a survivor may feel less alone, optimistic, more understood and loved.

Theoretical framework

The theory anchored on trait theory as propounded by Gordon Allport. This theory opined that personality can be understood in relation to the believe that all people have certain traits or characteristic ways of behaving. Theorists postulated that personality traits reflects that people's

characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings and behaviours which may differ from person to person based on the strength and intensity of basic trait dimensions. Same also, people tend to react differently when they are sexually abused. These differences are based on their personality as individuals. This also, influences their thought patterns, feelings and behaviours and also, the coping strategies these individuals are likely to adopt. While those who are extroverts may be more likely to adopt the approach coping mechanism, those who are introverts may adopt the avoidance approach of coping with their abuse. This to a large extent determines how the individual apply these coping mechanism thereby, influencing effectiveness of these approach. Thus, one's personality does not just influence the coping strategy employed by victims, it also determines the effectiveness of these strategies and the rate of recovery among victims. Though this theory failed to categorically explain the problem of sexually abuse, it effectively explains the adoption and effectiveness of a coping strategy for sexually abused victims.

METHOD

Anambra State is located in the south eastern region of the Nigeria. The State was created in 1991 and bounded by Delta State to the west, Imo State to the south, Enugu State to the east and Kogi State to the north. The population of the state is over 4.1 million according to the 2006 census with Awka, its capital growing from approximately 300,000 to 3 million residents between 2006 and 2020 thereby, making it the eighth populous state despite



NJSS

Nnadiebube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadieubejss.org>

its small land mass (World, Population Review, 2022). The indigenous people of Anambra state are Igbos. The state is rich in natural gas, crude oil, bauxite, and ceramic (Ogbu, 2020). It has good arable soil that supports its agricultural activities. The state also, engages in other agro-based activities such as fisheries and farming, as well as land cultivated for pasturing and animal husbandry. Ikechebelu, Udigwe, Ezechukwu, Ndinechi, Joe-Ikechebelu (2008) opined that the rate of sexual abuse especially, among hawkers has increased over the years. According to Aroh (2020) Anambra Rape Centre Records 107 Sexual abuse Cases In 2020. This record however, is based on the cases of sexual abuse that were reported as many more cases may not have been reported. In a study that examines the counselling strategies for dealing with sexual abuse among primary school children in Anambra state, Obineli (2013) reviewed that sexually abused victims are affected socially, psychologically, emotionally and academically by their abuse. These individuals exhibit fear and nervousness and in most cases do not talk about their abuse. Thus, this study focused on assessing the coping strategies used by sexually abused victims in Anambra state. It also examined these strategies to determine their level of effectiveness in coping with sexual abuse. The study adopted a qualitative research design because; qualitative method of data collection technique and data analysis was adopted in this study. Data was derived through Key Persons Interview (KPI) and secondary sources of data collection technique. The interviewees comprised of 6

males and 6 females; from different religious, ethnic, educational and occupational background who are resident in Anambra state and have been sexually abused in one way or the other. The snowballing sampling technique was adopted in selecting these interviewees. The data derived from the study was analysed using an ethnographic summary and verbatim quotation. This method of data analysis ensures comprehension of the research data at a glance.

Research findings

All the interviewee agreed to have been sexually abused. All the males stated that they were raped as minors, 3 females stated that they have been raped, 1 female stated that a friend tried to rape her, 1 stated that an acquaintance tried to finger her as a minor while 1 stated that a customer intentionally touched her breast. While all the males stated that they were abused as children, 2 of the abused female victims stated that they were abused as adults, 2 stated that they were abused as adolescents, 1 stated that she was abused as a child while the other 1 stated that she was abused as a teenager. None however, admitted to have been abused by same sex; like in the case of lesbianism and homosexuality. 4 of the female and 2 male victims stated that they suffered emotionally as a result of the abuse. 3 female victims stated that they suffered physical injury as a result of the abuse while all the male victims stated that they did not suffer any physical injury. All the victims except 2 female victims stated that they did not tell anyone about their abuse to avoid being flogged, punished or stigmatized. One of the male victim stated



NJSS

Nnadiebube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadieubejss.org>

that his abuser was a tenant, 2 stated that the abused was a neighbour, the other stated that his abuser was his sister's friend who was accommodated to sort out her accommodation issues, the other stated that his abuser was his mother's friend who lives close to them and the other, was a family friend. They stated that their abusers usually would give them food and money of lower denomination (~~₦~~20, ~~₦~~10) to buy sweet and biscuit. For one of the female victims, are abusers were robbers, the other stated that are abuser was a friend, the other stated that her abuser was a family member, the other stated that her abuser was a customer in her aunt's shop, the other stated that her abuser was an acquaintance while the other stated that her abuser was a customer in her uncle's shop. Two female victims reported their abuse to their parents but none of the abuse was reported to the authorities formally. While one was blamed for the abuse, the other stated that her parents did nothing "..... maybe because he is a member of the family." They both stated that reporting to their parents did not help them in anyway. One of the female and male victims stated that they found solace in the things of God and partook in most activities in the church so as to create a distraction from their abuse. One of the female interviewees stated that, "..... that is why I belong to scout, drama, choir and many other groups in church." This strategy did not help females who were raped to cope with their abuse but, males who were abused and females who experienced other forms of sexual abuse were able to cope using this strategy. According to a raped female victim, "..... I still experience shock..... Sometimes, I

wish it's a dream but it's not..... going to church and participating in church activities was helpful but I will not say I have overcome the shock and trauma."

A female victim who escaped being raped stated that 'it wasn't easy because the shock lasted for months and I had to withdraw to myself'. On the other hand, a female who was raped stated that, "it is difficult to forget that experience; I took in, was humiliated, had an accident, lost the baby, ended up marrying an abusive husband...." "I can't forget. I still suffer from shock, sleep disturbance and I'm just trying to come out of depression..... My husband has been supportive". The other female victims who were not raped stated that, they overcame as time went by. They suggested that victims of sexual abuse should not be punished or stigmatized. They further suggested that victims of sexual abuse talk to someone or their parents about their abuse and that sexual abuse be reported to the appropriate authorities.

Discussions

Findings revealed that males suffered abuse more as children than females. This may be because, the safety of the girl child is socially prioritized and in some cases, at the expense of the male child. Most of these abuses were revealed to have been carried out by those who are heterosexual. This could mean that the rate at which people are abused by the same sex is low or that generally; sexual relationship between the same sex is abysmally, low. It was revealed that males suffer adverse effects emotionally, basically from worrying from the thoughts about the implication of being



NJSS

Nnadiebube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadieubejss.org>

caught in the act. On the other hand, abused females suffer both physically and emotionally basically, as a result of the use of force by the abuser during the abuse. It was revealed that the abusers were stranger, customer, family member, tenant and friend. Thus, abusers could be anyone. It was revealed that abusers give their victims money and food to prevent them from telling anyone about their abuse and also, warn them about telling anyone. But the study found out that, victims did not talk about their abuse because of the fear of being stigmatized or punished. Thus, it was revealed that most victims did not report their abuse; not even to their parents or guardian. They however, coped by seeking solace in church activities, repressing and avoiding memories of their abuse. It was reviewed that, this coping strategy was effective for those who experienced other forms of abuse except, females who experienced rape. It was found out that telling people; especially ones parents and guardian, when being abused is the best coping strategy for sexually abused victim especially because, it helps the victim to get legal, medical and emotional help.

Conclusion

The act of sexual abuse is in different forms. It may not necessarily be new to our society but, in recent times, it has attained an unprecedented height; which has made it more worrisome. While some victims die in the cause of their abuse, victims who live to tell the tale are victims. These victims suffer physical harm like, bruises that may be due to the use of force by their abuser during the abuse and emotion harm like,

shock, trauma etc. as a result of the abuse itself.

Abusers try to make their abuse secret by warning their victims against telling anyone and by giving them food and money. But, this seems not to have influenced the decision of victims to make their abuse a secret. Rather, victims were motivated to keep their abuse secret by the fear of being flogged, punished or stigmatised. The church was used as a coping mechanism to cope with the emotional challenges accompanying sexual abuse nevertheless, victims failed to explore the social support which the church offer. Instead, the church was used as a strategy to avoid the reality of their abuse. Therefore, even when these victims may have focused on coping with their abuse, the strategy employed is usually not destructive but ineffective at tackling sexual abuse; especially, extreme abuse like rape.

Recommendation

Social support: there is for government and non-government organization (NGOs) to establish a formal body or agency that will provide social support for sexually abused victims. This body or agency should employ the services of counsellors, psychologists and sociologists and allow sexually abused victims to talk freely about their abuse with no fear of being blamed, judged or stigmatized. By so doing, they can correct some misconception and rebuke some utterance if need be. victims of sexual abuse should also, seek and access these supports.

Parent-children relationship: parents should establish a friendly bond with their



NJSS

Nnadiebube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadieubejss.org>

children. This will give them the avenue to tell their parents when they are abused without any fear of being punished or stigmatized. In doing this, they should also endeavour to educate their children about sexual abuse and observe their children vigilantly for the warning signs of a sexually abused victims.

Protecting the male child: there is need to take into cognizance that males are also victims of sexual abuse and protect them accordingly.

REFERENCES

- Ammerman, R. T., Cassisi, J. E., Hersen, M. & Van Hasselt, V. B. (1986). Consequences of Physical Abuse and Neglect in Children. *Clin. Psychol. Rev.* 6: 291–310.
- Arata, C. M. (1999). Coping with Rape: The Roles of Prior Sexual Abuse and Attributions of Blame. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 14, 62–78.
- Aroh, C. (2020). *Anambra Rape Centre Records 107 Sexual Assault Cases in 2020*. Retrieved from <https://thewhistler.ng/anambra-rape-centre-records-107-sexual-assault-cases-in-2020/> on 1st August, 2022.
- Atkeson, B. M., Calhoun, K. S., Resick, P. A. & Ellis, E. M. (1982). Victims of Rape: Repeated Assessment of Depressive Symptoms. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 50, 96–102.
- Berliner, L., and Elliott, D. M. (1996). Sexual abuse of children. In Briere, J., Berliner, L., Buckley, J. A., Jenny, C., and Reid, T. (eds.), *The APSAC Handbook on Child Maltreatment*, Sage, Thousand Oaks, CA, 51–71.
- Black, M. C., Basile, K. C., Breiding, M. J., Smith, S. G., Walters, M. L., Merrick, M. T., Chen, J., & Stevens, M. R. (2011). National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2010 Summary Report. Retrieved from the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf on 1st August, 2022.
- Briere, J., and Runtz, M. (1988). Multivariate Correlates of Childhood Psychological and Physical Maltreatment among University Women. *Child Abuse Negl.* 12: 331–341.
- Boudreaux, E., Kilpatrick, D. G., Resnick, H. S., Best, C. L. & Saunders, B. E. (1998). Criminal Victimization, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Comorbid Psychopathology among a Community Sample of Women. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 11, 665–678.
- Browne, A., and Finkelhor, D. (1986). Impact of Child Sexual Abuse: A Review of the Research. *Psychol. Bull.* 99: 66–77.



NJSS

Nnadiesube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadiesubejss.org>

- Wegner, D. M., Schneider, D. J., Carter, S. R., & White, T. L. (1987). Paradoxical Effects of Thought Suppression. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 53, 5–13.
- Cohen, S. G., & Cohen, B. A. (2013). Factitial Dermatoses. In B. A. Cohen, *Pediatric Dermatology Elsevier*, 264-277.
- Cohen, L. E., & Felson, M. (1979). Social Change and Crime Rate Trends: A Routine Activity Approach. *American Sociological Review*, 44, 588-608.
- Conaway, L. P., and Hansen, D. J. (1989). Social Behavior of Physically Abused and Neglected Children: A Critical Review. *Clinical Psychology Review*. 9: 627–652.
- Courtois, C. A. (1988). Healing the Incest Wound. Adult Survivors in Therapy. New York: W. W. Norton & Co.
- Grover, V. (2019, October 19). Criminalisation of Even Consensual Sex Between Adolescents Obstructs Access to Unsafe Abortion for Girls. India: *The Times of India*.
- Einbender, A. J., and Friedrich, W. N. (1989). Psychological Functioning and Behavior of Sexually Abused Girls. *J. Consult. Clin. Psychol.* 57: 155–157.
- Ellis, E. M., Atkeson, B. M., & Calhoun, K. S. (1981). An Assessment of Long-Term Reaction to Rape. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 90, 263–266.
- Finkelhor, D. (2008). *Child Victimization: Violence, Crime and Abuse in the Lives of Young People*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Flannery, R. B. (1990). Social Support and Psychological Trauma: A Methodological Review. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 3, 593–611.
- Folkman, S., & Lazarus, R. S. (1990). Coping and Emotion. In N. L. Stein, B. Leventhal, & T. Trabasso (Eds.), *Psychological and Biological Approaches to Emotion*, 313–332.
- Frazier, P. A., & Burnett, J. W. (1994). Immediate Coping Strategies among Rape Victims. *Journal of Counseling and Development*, 72, 633–639.
- Gibson, L. E. & Leitenberg, H. (2001). The Impact of Child Sexual Abuse and Stigma on Methods of Coping with Sexual Assault among Undergraduate Women. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 25, 1343–1361.
- Harrop-Griffiths, J., Katon, W., Walker, E., Holm, L., Russo, J., Hickok, L. (1988). The Association between Chronic Pelvic Pain, Psychiatric Diagnoses and Childhood Sexual Abuse. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*, 71: 589-594.
- Hartman, M., Finn, S., & Leon, G. (1987). Sexual-Abuse Experiences in a Clinical Population: Comparisons of Familial and Non-Familial Abuse.



NJSS

Nnadiebube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadieubejss.org>

- Psychotherapy: Theory, Research, Practice, Training*, 24(2), 154-159.
- Hecht, D. B., and Hansen, D. J. (1999). Adolescent Victims and Intergenerational Issues in Sexual Abuse. In Van Hasselt, V. B., and Hersen, M. (eds.), *Handbook of Psychological Approaches with Violent Criminal Offenders: Contemporary Strategies and Issues*, Plenum, New York, 303–328.
- Hyman, S. M., Gold, S. N., & Cott, M. A. (2003). Forms of Social Support That Moderate PTSD In Childhood Sexual Abuse Survivors. *Journal of Family Violence*, 18, 295–300.
- Janoff-Bulman, R. (1989). Assumptive Worlds and the Stress of Traumatic Events: Applications of the Schema Construct. *Social Cognition*, 7, 113–136.
- Ikechebelu, J. I., Udigwe, G. O., Ezechukwu, C. C., Ndinechi, A. G. & Joe-Ikechebelu, N. N. (2008). Sexual Abuse among Juvenile Female Street Hawkers in Anambra State, Nigeria. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*, 12 (2).
- Johnson, S. A. (2014). Understanding the Role of Alcohol during Rape: The Perfect Storm of Attention, Emotion, & Expectancies. *International Journal of Emergency Mental Health and Human Resilience*, 16 (1): 30-39.
- Johnson, D. M., Sheahan, T. C., & Chard, K. M. (2003). Personality Disorders, Coping Strategies and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Women with Histories of Childhood Sexual Abuse. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 12(2), 19-39.
- Johnston, J. (2019). *Increase in Children Abusing Children- Pornography Plays a Leading Role*. Retrieved from Focus on the Family, The Daily Citizen on 1st August, 2022.
- Joshi, P. (2018). Child Sexual Abuse in Context with India. *International Journal of Law*, 4 (4): 100-106.
- Kilpatrick, D. G., Resick, P. A., & Veronen, L. J. (1981). Effects of a Rape Experience: A Longitudinal Study. *Journal of Social Issues*, 37, 105–122.
- Kolko, D. J. (1996). Child Physical Abuse. In Briere, J., Berliner, L., Buckley, J. A., Jenny, C., and Reid, T. (eds.), *The APSAC Handbook on Child Maltreatment*, Sage, Thousand Oaks, CA, 21–50.
- Livingston, R. (1987). Sexually and Physically Abused Children. *J. Am. Acad. Child Adolesc. Psychiatry*. 26: 413–415.
- Maltz, W. (2002). Treating the Sexual Intimacy Concerns of Sexual Abuse Survivors. *Sexual and Relationship Therapy*, 17(4), 321-327.
- Malinosky-Rummell, R. R., and Hansen, D. J. (1993). Long-Term Consequences of



NJSS

Nnadbube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadbubejss.org>

- Childhood Physical Abuse. *Psychol. Bull.* 114: 68–79.
- McClellan, J., Adams, J., Douglas, D., McCurry, C., & Storck, M. (1995). Clinical Characteristics Related to Severity of Sexual Abuse: A Study of Seriously Mentally Ill Youth. *Child Abuse Negl.* 19: 1245–1254.
- McCord, J. (1983). A Forty Year Perspective on Effects of Child Abuse and Neglect. *Child Abuse Negl.* 7: 265–270.
- McCrory, E., De Brito, S.A., & Viding, E. (2010). *Research Review: The Neurobiology and Genetics of Maltreatment and Adversity*, 1079-1095.
- Mishra, E., & Biswal, R. (2018). Trends and Factors Associated with Juvenile Delinquency: A Study from India. *International Journal of Applied Social Science*, 5(10), 1613-1625.
- Oaksford, K. & Frude, N. (2003). The Process of Coping Following Child Sexual Abuse: A Qualitative Study. *The Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*; 12(2), 41-72, 32.
- Obineli, A. (2013). Counselling Strategies for Dealing with Sexual Abuse among Primary School Children in Anambra State, 7 (3).
- Ogbu, E. "Solid Minerals in Anambra State: Neglected Gold Mines - Radio Nigeria". *Radio Nigeria*.
- Ratican, K. (1992). Sexual Abuse Survivors: Identifying Symptoms and Special Treatment Considerations. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 71(1), 33-38.
- Robboy, J., & Anderson, K. G. (2011). Intergenerational Child Abuse and Coping. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 26(17): 3526-3541.
- Santello, M. D., & Leitenberg, H. (1993). Sexual Aggression by an Acquaintance: Methods of Coping and Later Psychological Adjustment. *Violence and Victims*, 8, 91–104.
- Santiago, J. M., McCall-Perez, F., Gorcey, M. & Beigel, A. (1985). Long-Term Psychological Effects of Rape in 35 Rape Victims. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 142, 1338–1340.
- Sesar, K., Šimić, N., & Barišić, M. (2010). Multi-Type Childhood Abuse, Strategies of Coping and Psychological Adaptations in Young Adults. *Croatian Medical Journal*, 51(5): 406-416.
- Sexually Transmitted Disease Evaluation & Care. (2019). Retrieved from SAFeta.org:<https://www.safeta.org/page/KIDSSectionB10> on 1st August, 2022.
- Silver, R. L., & Wortman, C. B. (1980). Coping with undesirable life events. In J. Garber & M. E. P. Seligman (Eds.), *Human helplessness: Theory and applications*, 279–339. New York: Academic Press.
- Singh, P. P. (2019, July 22). Social Stigma Sidelining Child Rape Victims: Report. Retrieved



NJSS

Nnadiebube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadieubejss.org>

- May 23, 2020, from The Indian Express:
<https://indianexpress.com/article/delhi/social-stigma-sidelining-child-rape-victimsreport-5840832/> on 1st August, 2022.
- Snyder, C. R., & Pulvers, K. M. (2001). Dr. Seuss, the Coping Machine, and “Oh, the Places You’ll Go.” In C. R. Snyder (Ed.), *Coping with stress: Effective people and processes* 3–29. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Southall, D., & Mc Donald, R. (2013). Protecting Children from Abuse: A Neglected but Crucial Priority for the International Child Health Agenda. *Paediatrics and International Child Health*, 199–206.
- Terry, D. J. (1991). Coping Resources and Situational Appraisals as Predictors of Coping Behavior. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 12, 1031–1047.
- Thekaekara, M. M. (2018). Sexual Violence is the New Normal in India and Pornography is to Blame. Retrieved from *The Guardian*: <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2018/aug/09/sexual-violence-india-rape-pornography> on 1st August, 2022.
- Tremblay, C., Hébert, M., & Piché, C. (1999). Coping Strategies and Social Support as Mediators of Consequences in Child Sexual Abuse Victims. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 23, 929–945.
- Ullman, S. E. (1996). Social Reactions, Coping Strategies and Self-Blame Attributions in Adjustment to Sexual Assault. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 20, 505–526.
- UN Women (2020). Facts and Figures: Ending Violence against Women. Retrieved January from UN Women: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures> on 1st August, 2022.
- Valentiner, D. P., Foa, E. B., Riggs, D. S., & Gershuny, B. S. (1996). Coping Strategies and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Female Victims of Sexual And Nonsexual Assault. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 105, 455–458.
- Walker-Williams, H., Eeden, C.V, Merwe, K. (2012). The Prevalence of Coping Behaviour, Posttraumatic Growth and Psychological Well-Being in Women who Experienced Childhood Sexual Abuse. *Journal of Psychology in Africa*. 22(4), 617–626. ISSN 1433-0237
- Wells, R. D., McCann, J., Adams, J., Voris, J., and Ensign, J. (1995). Emotional, Behavioral, and Physical Symptoms Reported by Parents of Sexually Abused, Non-Abused and Allegedly Abused Prepubescent Females. *Child Abuse Negl.* 19: 155–163.
- Women’s Health (2016). Sexual Abuse. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/sexualviolence/index.html> on 1st August, 2022.



NJSS

Nnadiesbube Journal of Social Sciences

Vol. 4 No. 1 January – June 2023

ISSN: 2636-6398 (Print); 2636-638X (Online)

Journal URL: <https://nnadiesbubejss.org>

WHO. (1999). *Report of the consultaion on child abuse prevention* (WHO/HSC/99.1).

Geneva (Switzerland): World Health Organization.

WHO. (2018). Retrieved from Adolescent Pregnancy: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/adolescent-pregnancy> on 1st August, 2022.

World, Population Review

(2022). "Population of Cities in Nigeria (2022)". Retrieved on 1st August, 2022.

Wright, J. L., & Wessells, H. (2007).

Urinary and Genital Trauma. In P. e. al, *Penn Clinical*

Manual of Urology Elsevier, 283-309.