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EDITORIAL DESK

The Journal of Contemporary Issues in Nigerian Economy stands as a beacon of scholarly excellence, drawing upon a diverse spectrum of researchers hailing from the expansive West African region and beyond. This volume showcases 14 meticulously researched articles curated from contributors in Nigeria and the United States of America. The genesis of these scholarly endives can be traced back to the auspicious conference convened at the Lagos State University Makanjuola Lecture Hall, held in December, 2023.

These articles, characterized by their depth and precision, underwent rigorous scrutiny during the conference, with over 90 participants actively engaging in critique. Subsequent to this extensive quality assurance regimen and plagiarism checks, only 14 articles successfully met the standards set forth by the esteemed guild of the editorial team, in strict adherence to international best practices.

It is with great pleasure that the Board of Editors announces the second edition of the publication schedule of the journal. Our heartfelt congratulations extend to the authors whose papers demonstrated exceptional merit and successfully navigated the rigorous selection criteria. To future researchers, we extend our encouragement to strive for greater heights in their scholarly pursuits.

The Board of Editors appreciates the Vice Chancellor, Prof. Ibiyemi Ibilola Olatunji Bello, mni NPOM for providing the enabling environment for the conference and her directives to the editorial team for strong quality assurance measures. We believe in your leadership and concerted efforts at ensuring high standards for the journal publication.

Prof. M. O. B. Mohammed, FNAEAP
Editor in Chief

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EDUCATION AND CONTEMPORARY SLAVERY: THE CASE OF NIGERIA

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Abstract

The paper examines how education helps the fight against contemporary slavery in Nigeria. It contends that despite encouraging developments in recent years, there are still numerous obstacles that must be overcome in order to successfully address the issue. A detailed look is taken at the current situation in Nigeria and the factors that contribute to the prevalence of contemporary slavery in the country. The paper also looks at the different initiatives taken by the government, non-governmental organisations, and civil society organisations to tackle the problem. It examines the different forms of slavery that occur in Nigeria, including forced labour, domestic servitude, debt bondage, and child labour. It also examines the factors that perpetuate the problem, such as poverty, a lack of education, gender inequality, and weak law enforcement. Finally, the paper proposes several recommendations on how to further strengthen the efforts to reduce contemporary slavery in Nigeria, such as increasing access to education, providing economic alternatives to vulnerable communities, and strengthening law enforcement. Overall, this paper provides a comprehensive examination of the problem of contemporary slavery in Nigeria and the efforts to address it. It shows that there has been some progress in recent years, but there is still much work to be done to effectively reduce the prevalence of contemporary slavery. Additionally, more needs to be done to increase the opportunities for education and employment for marginalized communities.

Keywords: Education, Contemporary slavery, Domestic servitude, Forced labour, Gender inequality.

Introduction

Before there was money or legislation, there was slavery. This indicates that slavery predates humankind. In other words, slavery has existed in human society since the beginning of time. Even though this inhumane illness was eradicated globally in 1888—Brazil being the final nation to do so—it continues to plague human existence today. The idea of contemporary slavery originated from the new kind of slavery that is practised and experienced worldwide, even though many nations have passed laws outlawing slavery in all its forms. At this point, the question that demands a response is this: why does slavery still exist despite local and international efforts to outlaw the cruel institution known as slavery? This study looked at several topics related to modern and contemporary slavery, such as its nature, forms, and trends; its causes in Africa; how the world views modern slavery; its effects in Nigeria and across Africa; and a theoretical hypothesis that provides a reliable socio-economic and political explanation for the problem. Several customs and religious beliefs in Nigeria have contributed to "the inevitable overlap between cultural, traditional, and religious practices as well as national legislation in many African states," which can exercise extralegal control over a great number of lives and give rise to slavery in the modern era.

Modern slavery manifests its existence in several ways in a transit state like Nigeria. These include human trafficking, which is the movement of people for exploitation for labour or sexual relations, bonded labour, which includes payments and the use of debt bondage as a tactic for worker exploitation, and forced labour, in which an employee is coerced into accepting or continuing an abusive job. The major issue with modern slavery is the labourers' vulnerability. In

the labour market, people with advanced or unique talents have options, while those without them, as well as those who experienced institutionalised racism or poverty as children, are virtually forced to take any job that comes up. The majority of the time, the work is intended to exploit or degrade the employee.

Nigeria has acknowledged the existence of contemporary slavery as a significant burden, and the National Assembly has confirmed that slavery is a separate problem. Nonetheless, a more nuanced perspective is provided by seeing the existing slavery policy through the prism of policymaking. Public policy academics have long challenged as a founding myth the notion that formulating public policy entails solving problems (Rein and White, 1977). Rather, political compromise, gradual advancements, and incomplete solutions characterize the process of policymaking (Lindblom, 1965).

Current Modern Slavery in Nigeria

Over the past ten years, the term "modern slavery" has entered Nigeria's legal and political vocabulary; nonetheless, it is widely misinterpreted. In Nigeria, there have been sporadic high-profile incidents. Examples of these include the repatriation of Nigerians from South Africa, Cameroon, Libya, Niger, Ukraine, and Chad, which occurred between 2015 and 2022. The issue is frequently seen only through the prism of the criminal justice system, where it is perceived as a severe emergency for which the government shows insufficient concern. Approximately 40 million people globally live a miserable life of contemporary slavery, while an additional 150 million youth are forced into child labour (Sippitt and Sinclair, 2018).

The Modern Slavery Trend

Slavery started to lose favour in the middle and later 19th centuries as countries all over the world started to place a higher importance on human dignity. This was demonstrated in the US with President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 and the country's final abolition of slavery in 1865, which was made possible by the Thirteenth Amendment to the US Constitution. This pattern continued until 1888 when Brazil became the final country to ban slavery. In an attempt to end slavery, several international treaties were ratified and placed into force after this period. According to Masci (2004), who also listed the United Nations in 1945, the UN in 1948, the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which outlaws slavery, and other occasions as precedents, Human Rights Watch was created in 1978.

Additionally, several nations have passed legislation outlawing the practice of slavery, and organisations have been established to uphold these laws. However, slavery has largely created resistance by inventing means by which its existence persists among people even in the face of the contemporary world. This section focuses on these contemporary slavery tactics that are currently in vogue. Slavery is generally regarded as having taken on an alien dimension beyond what was possible during transatlantic slavery. Contemporary slavery has been defined by eminent scholars to include forced labour, sex slavery, debt bondage, and human trafficking (Craig et al., 2007, KUW, 2011, Manzo, 2005, Sharma, 2006, Department of State U.S.A 2010).

Forced labour: "The term forced labour pertains to circumstances where individuals are compelled to labour using physical force or threats, or by more covert tactics like debt bondage, identity document retention, or threats of reporting them to immigration authorities" (ILO 2014). Marx, Pattergon (quoted in Manzo, 2005) states that "forced labour entails the use of force, intimidation, violence, or the threat of it to coerce one to work for another as against his/her will as well as against any socio-economic benefits to the labourer." In contrast, wage labour operates based on direct forced labour. Between 25,000 and 40,000 persons are compelled to labour as slaves, according to Sharma (2006). Among the nations where children are used as child soldiers

include the Ivory Coast, China, India, and the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Department of State, U.S.A. 2010). Further, Boko Haram is known to use youths as suicide bombers and child soldiers in northern Nigeria.

The idea of debt bondage and forced labour are linked, and the practice is widespread in certain regions of Europe, East Asia, South America, and West Africa. According to the ILO (2006), over 126 million children worldwide are engaged in one or more of the worst types of child labour.

Sex slavery or sex trafficking: This is known as adult trafficking and happens when an adult is pressured, compelled, or received into prostitution or kept in prostitution by compulsion (Department of State, U.S.A. 2010). Similarly, the U.S. Department of State (2010) stated that "debt bondage can be a setting for sex trafficking or slavery, where women and girls are coerced to remain in prostitution using illegal "debt" that is allegedly incurred through their recruitment, transportation, or even their own "sale," which explorers insist they must settle before they can be released." It's also important to remember that a person's permission to engage in prostitution for whatever reason is subsequently maintained there, even if she wishes to leave, through coercion, threats, violence, or intimidation. This person's status as a victim of sex slavery or human trafficking may now be established (Department of State, U.S.A. 2010).

Human trafficking: The United Nations defines "trafficking in persons," which is another term for it and which encompasses the majority of modern forms of slavery, provides a clear description and explanation. "Trafficking in persons" refers specifically to the act of enlisting, transferring, laboring, or receiving individuals under the threat, actual, or potential use of force, other forms of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, deception, abuse of authority, or by paying or receiving benefits in exchange for consent from an individual in a position of authority over another individual to exploit them. Following United Nations 2000 Article 3.a, "exploitation shall include, at minimum, the exploitation of another person's prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitudes, or the removal of organs."

This comprehensive definition nearly encompasses all types of modern slavery. One of the main issues facing the modern human race is thought to be human trafficking. The modern world continues to see an increase in human trafficking due to a variety of factors. This includes the World Bank's structural adjustment program, which was put into place in the 1970s and 1980s, economic globalization, the population explosion that followed World War II in 1945, and the high rates of poverty in many parts of Africa, South America, Asia, and Europe (Van den Anker, 2004).

Corruption is one element that has been connected to the revival of human trafficking in Africa and other regions of the world. This phenomenon has caused a significant deal of suffering for the local population. The inhabitants were thus forced to start looking for better living conditions throughout Europe, the Americas, Asia, and other regions. Additionally, they are trafficked into other modern forms of slavery by foot. According to Kelvin Bales, there are an estimated 27 million slaves worldwide (Bales, 2004). According to the ILO's 2006 study on the subject, 218 million youngsters worked as minors globally in 2004; around 26 million of them were employed in dangerous jobs (ILO, 2005).

With farms, factories, and mines included, the number above increased to 171 million as of 2006 (UNICEF 2006). Between 600,000 and 800,000 men, women, and children are trafficked annually across international borders, according to the Department of State's 2006 report on trafficking in persons (Craig, et al., 2007).

Efforts to Combat Modern Slavery

Since human trafficking is difficult to identify, it is challenging to combat. Nonetheless, attempts have been made to stop modern slavery. Modern slavery is pervasive and frequently goes unnoticed. Making our clothes, serving our food, harvesting our crops, labouring in factories, or doing housework as nannies, cleaners, or cooks can all lead to enslavement. In addition to being threatened with violence, victims of contemporary slavery may be coerced into unmanageable debt, have their passports revoked, or face the possibility of deportation.

In an attempt to better their lives, provide for their families, and get out of poverty or insecurity, many people have slipped into this trap. They can't go now.

Domestic efforts

"The crime of trafficking in persons poses a major threat to Nigeria's development and stability, and that it poses a major threat to its values and national economy," the Nigerian government acknowledges (Ngwe & Elechi, 2012). Consequently, numerous attempts have been made to resolve this problem. To put an end to human trafficking, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) was established in 2003 (Ngwe & Elechi, 2012). This organisation deals with prosecuting human traffickers, looking into police misconduct, and helping victims re integrate into society (Ngwe & Elechi, 2012).

The United Nations Against Transnational Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, the Protocol Against the Illegal Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air are just a few of the international treaties to which Nigeria is a party (Ngwe & Elechi, 2012).

International efforts

International attempts have been made to solve Nigeria's modern slavery issues (Infobase, 1992). In an attempt to address the problem women confront, 70 queens and the spouses of heads of state, together with numerous other significant world leaders, attended a meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, focused on the situation of rural women in Third World nations (Infobase, 1992).

The amount of debt that certain African nations, like Nigeria, have can lead to modern slavery (Woods, 2007). The Bush administration attempted to address this by waiving the debts of eighteen nations, Nigeria included (Woods, 2007).

As part of the Jubilee movement, Nigeria was one of the fifty or more countries whose debts were cancelled (Woods, 2007).

Causes of Slavery's Predominance in the Modern World

Renowned anti-slavery campaigner Kevin Bales calculated that the number of slaves was approximately 27 million. Global Factors Contributing to the Frequency of Slavery in the Contemporary World (Bales, 2004). Recent trends indicate that slavery is on the rise, which has academics worldwide becoming increasingly concerned about the prevalence of slavery in the modern, globalized world. Academics who have dedicated their lives to comprehending, elucidating, and providing a response to the topic of why slavery has become a global phenomenon include Kevin Bales and numerous more.

Examining some of the recent variables that academics have found to be supportive of slavery (modern slavery), they have found three overarching causes for the continued existence of slavery in the modern world, among other things. The post-World War II population boom resulted in a rise in global population from 2 billion to around 7.6 billion people as of October 2017 (UN, World Meters, 2017). Most population growth was observed to be taking place in less developed countries, where people are already perceived to be more vulnerable. "The countries

with the greatest increases in population since 1945 also appear to have had the most people enslaved," it was reported (Bales, 2000).

The cost of acquiring a slave decreased as a result of population growth and the resulting increase in the availability of potential slaves (Gould, 2010). Slaves, by definition, have no market worth and are no longer regarded as capital purchases because of the law of supply and demand. This is mostly due to the population explosion, which increased the supply of slaves relative to the demand. "Modern slaves cost \$100 on average, while old slaves were valued as high as \$40,000 and \$100,000 in today's money," Bales (2005) writes. The financial benefit of overworking a slave for a brief period exceeds the expense of buying new slaves when needed, as the majority of slaves nowadays are typically owned for only a few years."

It makes sense because slaves nowadays are regarded as expendable assets that can be readily replaced. According to Bales (2001), the second, more comprehensive explanation for why slavery still exists in the modern world is the swift changes in economic dynamics brought about by globalization, which have driven rural people from their homes into cities and debt. Due to socioeconomic problems and globalization, many rural populations moved to metropolitan centers at this time in search of new economic prospects. Resources and jobs are suddenly under stress due to the large-scale migration of people into cities. Encircled by others fighting for limited resources, many individuals struggling to survive ended up in squalor and shanty settlements. This consequently led to the concentration of helpless individuals who were easily exploited and sold into slavery (Gould, 2010).

However, Van den Auken also points out that some groups of people became more vulnerable to poverty as a result of a sudden shift in development strategy toward full integration into the global market as part of the World Bank and IMF's structural adjustment programs. This is one way that economic globalization further contributed to modern forms of slavery (Van den Auken, 2004). The widespread corruption of the government is yet another factor that contributed to the development of the conditions that led to slavery in the modern world. If corruption exists, a bribe by itself can make almost anything legal (Gould, 2010).

Additionally, he stated that "those who wish can use violence to secure slaves when corruption exists" (Bales, 2000). Therefore, it is believed that corruption plays a significant role in both the resurgence and upkeep of modern slavery. In actuality, corruption is pervasive and contributes significantly to modern slavery, particularly in developing nations worldwide. All three of the previously mentioned factors may be common throughout Africa and contribute to the globalization of contemporary slavery. It can be concluded that these were a major factor in increasing Africans' frustration and making them more susceptible to the threat of slavery.

The Character of Contemporary Slavery

This subsection examines the nature of contemporary slavery and goes into great detail about the features that set it apart from traditional forms of slavery. Most people concur that compulsion (loss of freedom and choice), authority without ownership, violence (or the threat of violence), and exploitation (of labour power through unpaid employment) are the hallmarks of modern slavery. The main contention is that, although the lack of compensation for labour distinguishes slaves from other worker groups (such as the "free" proletariat or forced labourers), the main distinction between modern slavery and previous forms of slavery is that the master-subordinate relationship lacks legal ownership (Manzo 2005). Slavery has always involved "a loss of free will and choice backed up by violence, sometimes excised by the slaveholder, sometimes by elements of the state... their works are unable to walk away". (Bales, 2002).

The emphasize components like exploitation, which is evident in "unpaid work relations," and "control without ownership," which is one of the essential components of modern slavery, to support Manzo's unambiguous definition of the term. To remind us, under the former system of slavery, slave owners held legal ownership over their subjects; however, this is not the case under modern slavery. To refresh our memories, slaves were lawfully owned by their masters under the previous system of slavery; this is not the case under the current system (Bales, 1999).

Another excellent example of modern slavery is found in the final sentence of Bales' written work mentioned above. This alone creates a clear distinction between modern and old slavery. The concept of "property" for slaves in the new form of slavery does not apply to the slaves themselves. Slavery still exists in the modern world for various reasons, which will be discussed later in the text.

It is precisely this that distinguishes between the old and the new forms of slavery. Slaves in the new kind of slavery are not regarded as the property of their owners. Other factors—which will be discussed later in the work—are to blame for slavery's prevalence in the modern world. In reality, a slave in the American Antebellum South cost over \$40,000; today, they sell for about \$90 (Bales 1999). More than at any previous point in human history, slaves are now more affordable (Craig et. al, 2007). It is clear that there is no value for humanity in modern-day slavery, but the expensive slaves of the past were protected investments; today's slaves are cheap and disposable (Bales, 2001).

Rationale for Slavery in Contemporary Africa

The reasons cited by Bales (2001) for modern-day slavery worldwide are mostly similar to the causes of slavery in Africa today. According to Bales (2001), the post-World War II population boom, the world's post-war rapid and dynamic economic transformation and globalization, and finally government corruption all contributed to the resurgence of slavery in the modern, interconnected world. Although a lot has already been said about these factors, in the context of Africa, the last one—corruption—has been the main issue the continent has been facing and is largely to blame for the immense and unfathomable suffering and poverty that the continent's citizens endure. Due to the devastation and poverty caused by corruption, people were forced to migrate to other regions of the world, including Europe, America, and Asia, in search of better opportunities. The individual is thus driven by poverty to relocate to areas (countries) that are thought to have stronger economies. Europe is one example. People are drawn from their native nations (Africa) to Europe and similar regions because of the belief in superior economic opportunities in these regions.

People in Europe are so impoverished as a result of the terrible level of corruption on the continent that they will stop at nothing to avoid the hardships they can only envision rather than the actual ones they face. As a result, the prospect of better, respectable work and far higher living standards draws individuals to Europe. People are being smuggled from land to Europe across the Mediterranean Sea, and the result is frequently not edible. Many are willing to accept this chance since corruption has permeated every crevice and corner of most African communities, along with all of its negative ramifications. Most of them ended up in various forms of slavery camps; some were sold and resold into slavery; some were in financial bondage because their handlers or traffickers continued adding to their debts; and some were in prostitution or sex slavery. This is currently evident in Libya, where lots of Nigerians are being sold into slavery for different purposes (Vanguard, Dec. 3, 2017).

However, the reasons for slavery in contemporary Africa can also be traced back to greed and the desire for better opportunities. This makes sense about those who are looking for better opportunities—not because they are helpless, but rather because their goal is to get rich soon. They believe that making money in Europe is simple. These people spend enormous quantities of

money merely to make it easier for them to relocate. As said by Ewere Joseph, a Libyan returning to Nigeria, "I paid N.5 million for the journey from Benin to slavery" (Vanguard, Dec. 3, 2017). With this much money, one can establish a business in Nigeria and support oneself. However, he decided to invest in a vacation to Europe since he thought he could make some quick cash there. Another factor contributing to modern slavery in the African region is the total lack of faith and hope in national governments, particularly those of African nations. Numerous human migrations in the aforementioned region can be attributed to these five factors. It also acts as a motivator for people to leave Nigeria and Africa in general in search of an unspecified better life, never knowing what lies on the other side.

The Implications of Contemporary Slavery in Nigeria and Throughout Africa

Regarding the implications of contemporary slavery in Nigeria and throughout Africa, it is impossible to ignore the profoundly detrimental impact this has on the continent. A significant portion of the estimated 27 million people who are enslaved globally (Bales 2004) originate from Africa. It's disturbing from that perspective. 12.5 million Slaves are thought to have been carried from the shores of Western and Eastern Africa alone during the transatlantic slave trade (Contemporary Slavery Teachers' Resource, 2015). However, the awful circumstances on slave ships are believed to have claimed the lives of almost fifty million Africans, according to Anti-slavery International (2005).

According to history, the men and women who were shipped out of Africa as slaves were physically fit individuals who were meant to establish the groundwork for growth in every aspect of African life. However, they got entangled in the dragnets of Europeans and Americans, who subsequently established the groundwork for structural and economic development in their new countries. According to history, the massive profits gained by the slave trade also aided in Europe's industrial revolution.

After setting the scene, it is clear that Nigeria and all of Africa suffer financial losses as a result of modern slavery. During the transatlantic triangle slave trade, Africans were kidnapped from their homes and transported as slaves into Europe and the Americas to work on farms and in factories. The completed goods were returned to Africa for commercial use. By using Africa as a market for their final product, they were able to expand their economy. The current trend remains unchanged. The majority of people who were transported out of Africa in recent years were sold into slavery. More people are being trafficked into Europe and other regions of the world as a result of the causes related to slavery that have been highlighted in the modern world. The idea of "cheap and disposable," which is also geared toward the demand for slaves globally as industries tend to reduce production costs by reducing personnel costs, is credited by scholars with explaining the increase in the supply of slaves and its potential for the western world and parts of Asia. These slaves' (usually subpar) food production is being sent to Africa for commercial purposes.

The problem of "brain drain" is another unavoidable effect of modern slavery on Nigeria and Africa as a whole. Since the 1970s, a significant portion of the professional, skilled, and unskilled African labour force that is imprisoned for several crimes both inside and outside of Africa has been attributed to brain drain. These are people who, had they been on the continent, would have made their fair share of contributions to the socioeconomic and political growth of the area.

How Education helps the fight against Contemporary Slavery in Nigeria

Reducing vulnerability to problems like human trafficking can be achieved by removing these obstacles and fostering access to high-quality education. For instance, education can help kids find stable employment as adults, and research shows that earning a living wage reduces the

likelihood of becoming a victim of human trafficking.

Everybody believes that education is essential to living. We are unable to succeed or make informed decisions without it. The world is evolving and changing every second that goes by. For this reason, education is essential for everyone to succeed in life and to stay current as well as to acquire information.

Education is something that every child should have, yet in many countries, it is incredibly challenging. We call this kind of work "modern slavery." Sometimes known as child labour. The worst kinds of child labour include the enslavement of children, the separation of families from them, the exposure of minors to dangerous situations and diseases, and the abandonment of young children to fend for themselves on the streets of big cities. Depending on the kid's age, the nature and duration of the employment, the working environment, and the goals of the respective nation, certain types of "work" may or may not qualify as "child labour." The response differs between nations and between industries within nations. Child labor inhibits the growth of "seeds." We are the parents of these seeds. It is our responsibility to educate them so they can develop and successfully contribute to their communities. The solution to this issue lies in education.

Four Ways That Education Can Support Nigeria's Fight Against Modern Slavery

The following are some ways that education might aid Nigeria in its fight against modern slavery:

1. Fighting with education is essential.

One important tool we have in the struggle for children's rights is education. Numerous global organisations are striving to increase consciousness on this issue and defend the rights of children. A worldwide day is observed annually to increase public awareness of education. This is how UNESCO characterizes education: "Public education is a public good, a human right, and a public duty".

Gaining knowledge can lead to independence giving rise to options and choices. As a result, intelligent choices can be made. To provide our kids with options, hope, and the ability to recognize better prospects, we must impart knowledge to them. Thus, we must establish a goal that allows them to receive an education. Education has numerous benefits for them. Numerous issues can be resolved by it. However, a fight is being fought.

Families are in dire straits during COVID-19; they lack money, work, and a plan. It is therefore impossible to pay for school or to plan forward past the next meal. For far too many parents, selling their children into forced labour or worse has become their only choice. All of us must contribute financially to organisations that offer education, particularly in light of COVID-19. The best method to assist directly is through it.

2. Emphasise the need for it.

It's important to acknowledge that we also have a responsibility to educate others about the value of educating children. For instance, we can promote it at work by informing our neighbors, family, and friends about the importance of education in enabling our children to be freed from slavery. Sharing and hash tagging content is essential; merely "liking" a piece won't change someone's life. As stated by UNESCO, that is a public duty. Another benefit is that focusing on the pain of those who are less fortunate rather than one's daily worries is extremely good for one's mental health.

3. Engage in the elimination of it.

Create a blog post, a short essay, or a film about child labour and slavery. Your group of pals will, at minimum, be informed and conscious. Share this tale on social media and include people in it. You might also throw an event. Social workers who are addressing the issue of contemporary slavery might even be invited. We can tell your friends inspirational tales to reassure them that there is still hope and that we can work together to solve this malevolent issue.

4. Raise money to assist.

You will require some donations if you are an active "education advocate." But organising assistance might be a very difficult undertaking. To reach a wider audience, you can print off the posters and stick them on your street or in local malls. Ask your friends and relatives for assistance as well. Asking individuals for presents and donations is okay since you are gathering them for a charitable cause. The cash you raise will be beneficial. With this money, you can pay your bills and support organisations that oppose slavery. The benefit is that your efforts to assist others will be much appreciated, and you will be changing lives.

Conclusion

A horrible betrayal of human rights, modern slavery is a disgrace to our culture. It's unfair to people who are suffering. The children who are in labour are not experiencing childhood, even if they are unaware of it. Solving this global problem could save millions of lives. A large number of people living in undeveloped countries usually don't know that they have rights and can't stand up for themselves. We can speak for them. We can assist in relieving their hands of labour-intensive tasks and giving them books to hold. They will learn, become more conscious, and have a better future as a result. Speaking out about this matter will also result in changes and more support for the cause. In our world, it is an important matter.

Therefore, we must all take a proactive role in eradicating slavery through education. Organisations that deal directly with these concerns should be funded by us. We can also read and distribute all of the data. Additionally, go over and distribute all of the available data. We can accomplish this together. This is how the fight against contemporary slavery can be aided by education.

Many issues have been clarified by the work, such as the definition of slavery, the reasons it still exists in the contemporary world, the traits of contemporary slavery, its patterns, and its causes. The study also looked at some of the effects of contemporary slavery in Nigeria and throughout Africa, paying special attention to several theoretical assumptions that provided the groundwork for the heinous modern-day practice of slavery. Slavery has been found to persist worldwide, all things considered (Van den Anker, 2004). As a result, the sad event has persisted in causing its victims immense suffering and interfering with the socioeconomic and political advancement of both the African continent and the global community.

Recommendations

Cross-border reviews of human migration policies are necessary:

- for the organisations created to combat the problem of human trafficking to operate effectively and efficiently, they should also be strengthened.
- developing nations with high rates of human trafficking had to examine their practices and devise long-term solutions to address concerns of corruption and excessive reliance on developed nations and
- it is urged that people living in these African nations—Nigeria and others—change their minds about moving to Europe in quest of a better life without using the legal migration

channels.

- there should be an increase in access to education.
- there should be provisions for economic alternatives for vulnerable communities. Law enforcement should be strengthened.

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