

RAPE EPIDEMIC IN NIGERIA: CASES, CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND RESPONSES TO THE PANDEMIC

HILARY CHUKWUKA ACHUNIKE¹ & RIMAMSIKWE HABILO KITAU²

¹Professor, Department of Religion and Cultural Studies, Faculty of the Social Sciences, University of Nigeria,
Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria

²Research Scholar, Department of Religion and Cultural Studies, Faculty of the Social Sciences, University of Nigeria,
Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Rape is a worrisome epidemic that is becoming problematic in contemporary Nigeria due to many factors that are already inherent in the Nigerian society such as sex myths, culture of silence associated with rape, modernizing influences and peer group pressure among several others. This article is essentially library researched while incorporating internet sources using expository and phenomenological designs. It is discovered that the perpetrators of rape in Nigeria cut across all age brackets involving security personnel, close associates, and even relations all caught up in the crime. The paper submits that the responsibility of eradicating this evil in Nigeria lies with the parents, Churches, Civil Societies, Non Governmental Organizations and Government at all levels.

KEYWORDS: Church, Girl, Nigeria, Rape, Sex

INTRODUCTION

The incessant menace of rape occurrences in modern Nigeria is certainly worrisome to the society including academic, legal, religious, medical, and political circles of the day. Rape like a cankerworm seems to be thriving and is deepening its roots by the day in the Nigerian society. Their frightening reports appear frequently in the national dailies cutting across all age brackets in the society.

The researchers quickly attempt to unravel this phenomenon that is becoming so rampant, in spite of, the present day religious boom in the country. What are the reasons behind the sudden rise in the involvement of security personnel as well as the ministers of the Gospel presumably associated in this dastardly act in Nigeria? (<http://www.grassrootsvanguard.com/2011>) [1]. Has there been any decisive effort geared toward checkmating the prevalent rate of this heinous crime? This article humbly attempts to examine the incidences of rape and unearth some major factors responsible for its upsurge in Nigeria. It assesses the effects as well as the various responses in the prevention of rape in Nigeria. The paper uses the terms abuse and assault interchangeably with rape.

RAPE: TOWARDS A DEFINITION

Rape in Horn by (2006) [2] is the crime of forcing somebody to have sex with one especially using violence. It is the crime of forcefully having sex with someone against the person's wish (Chiedu, 2012) [3]. According to Brigneti and Egbonimali (2002) [4], rape is an act of sexual violence that involves intercourse without consent or against someone being willing to engage in the act.

These definitions as provided even though they seem to capture the popular notion of rape are not in themselves comprehensive. It is posited that rape could even happen "Without the use of force" (Ayonrinde, 1984, p.36) [5].

By this, it is meant, that if for instance an adult of any age range tactfully seduces a child of a tender age for either marriage or sex with an enticing gift and the child after collecting same willingly give in for it with the adult, it is said to be rape as well. This form of rape is viewed as “A sex crime carried out by pathological men who were unable to control their own sexual desires” (<http://www.wikipediaencyclopaedia.com-anti-rape>) [6]. The case of Senator Sani Yerima aged 59 years which is now forming news headlines in Nigeria following his marriage with a 13-year-old Egyptian girl as wife is a good case in point (Ilesanmi, 2013) [7].

Given the above scenario, rape could simply be defined as having an unlawful sexual intercourse with someone with or without the use of force in order to achieve sexual gratification. It involves any unlawful behaviour or actions such as making a child to touch, caress or suck ones private parts or genital organs to derive sexual pleasure (Chukwuma, 2013) [8]. It is equally said that in any case whatsoever, once the law of love is violated in any love making, even if it is within marriage, it is equally a deviant act tantamount to rape (Litchfield and Litchfield, 2012) [9]. They also maintain that rape is nearly always committed by males, and may be either heterosexual or homosexual.

CASES OF RAPE PREVALENCE IN NIGERIA

Rape is alarmingly common in Nigeria. It probably has been in existence in the traditional society and only became public knowledge with the advent of electronic and print media at the wake of modern Pentecostalism in Nigeria sometimes in the 1970s. Its baffling prevalent upsurge is reported to have gone up in recent past from 12.5 percent to 80 percent in Nigeria (Chiedu, 2012). Rape is a global problem with women and children being mostly vulnerable (Onah, 2010) [10]. They are the ones bearing the brunt of this evil in every society of the world. According to Chiedu (2012):

There are several cases, which are very irritating. Now and then, it is reported that a teacher has raped a student. A religious leader has raped his flock. Robbers have raped a victim. A man has raped a sister-in-law or daughter-in-law. A master has raped a housemaid. A security man has raped his master's wife. A boss has raped his staff. A father has raped his daughter. A young man has raped a grandmother. A minor has raped a fellow minor. A traditional ruler has raped a subject. An 80-year-old man has raped an 8-year-old girl (p.1).

From this lengthy assertion, it is quite glaring that rape cases are a shocking reality in the Nigerian society. It appears that everyday girls and boys, women and men are sexually being abused even by persons known to the victim, who perhaps shamefully takes due advantage of such familiarity (Udekwe, 2013) [11]. As the situation truly is in Nigeria nowadays, girls and women, sometimes even men too are sexually harassed by rapists on the streets, markets, and institutions of learning. Several of such cases are reported in the courts, radio stations and newspapers almost daily in Nigeria. It is a known fact that many of these rapists are young men in their teens, while others are matured adults (Obasi, 2007) [12].

Historical records show that no fewer than 1200 girls were raped in Rivers state in 2012 (Kawu, 2013) [13]. Equally, a man is allegedly reported to have been raped to death in the early hours of Tuesday, July 17, 2012 by his six wives in Ogbadibo Local Government Area of Benue State (Malcolm, 2012) [14]. In Enugu State, a notorious aged women rapist was arrested by the police sometime in May 2013 in Opi village of Nsukka Local Government Area. He was said to have confessed in the Court that he committed the act because he could not find any young lady to marry (Kawu, 2013). In a related development, John (2013) [15], reports another case of sexual assault thus: “A cleric that described himself as the Chairman of Bishops in Rivers State, Bishop Nwabueze, has been arrested for allegedly raping a 15- year-old girl and

sponsoring the abortion of the baby” (p.9). It is held that Bishop Nwabueze who confessed to the act blamed it on a set up by other Bishops who according to him have been eyeing the position he occupied. His denial may not be true because the act was committed by the bishop himself with a teenager. He should have not given in to the act.

From all indications, it is evident that rape cases in Nigeria is not a new practice but only that it appears to be assuming a new dimension with children now forming the bulk of the victims (Odeh, 2013) [16]. According to Ejim (2013) [17], “The incidence of baby and child rape has currently hit a statistic of up to 70 percent of the total rape cases in Nigeria” (p.1). As discovered, children molestation is indeed becoming a sad reality which must be grappled with and which also must be nabbed in the bud otherwise it will, make Nigeria appear dishonourable to other nations. As it happened, Rotimi (2013) [18] notifies that in Lagos State recently, a 2 and 3-year-old girls were raped by adults aged 25 and 35 years old respectively. Records has it that Sylvester Ehijere, a 48-year old man of No.8 Kolawole Sebili street, Iyana Ejigbo, Lagos has been sexually abusing his two daughters until March 2013, when he was exposed, arrested and is currently facing trial for his alleged crime (Odeh, 2013).

Added to this is the fact that in 2008, the police and government officials in Kano reported that there is an upsurge in incidences of child rape, fearing that young girls are now unsafe in the city (<http://www.nigeriachildrapeinkano.com/2012>). The fact is that, within six months of the rape incidence in Kano, 54 cases of child rape are recorded in that city alone. In the same vein, it is reported in Ekiti State that a police man raped a 12-year-old girl in the capital city (<http://www.grassrootsvangurad.com/2011>) [19].

In Niger State, a 6-year-old girl was sexually abused by one Ibrahim, a 17-year-old boy (Alhassan, 2013) [20]. With the passage of time, one Ayibakuro Joel Lambert was equally arrested and arraigned before the court for raping his own 7-year-old daughter. This was followed by the detention of another man said to have carried out sexual assault with his biological daughter and granddaughter (Ejim, 2013). The prevalent rate of rape cases in Nigeria as it is observed seems to signify that the incident is on the rise, it is not abating. According to Mahoney (2012) [21], “Statistics show that one out of four women will be victims of rape by the time they graduate from College. Christian teen girls are no less likely to become victims of the rape” (p.1).

Rape cases are not limited to Nigeria alone. Other countries of the globe have their own side of the story too. The recent happening in India perhaps testifies to the fact that rape epidemic is already widespread. It is news that four men identified as Akshay Thakur, Pawan Gupta, Mukesh Singh and Vinay Shama have been sentenced to death by hanging because they gang raped and murdered a 23-year-old Physiotherapy student in New Delhi, India (<http://www.hollywoodreporter.com/new/indian-gang-rape-four-accused-624965>) [22]. In Chicago, there came a report that a 9-year-old girl was found raped, beaten, and poisoned on the seventh-floor stairway of her Cabrini Green housing project on January 9, 1997 (Adeleye, 1997) [23].

In London, Samura in Elombah (2009) [24] maintains that 92 young people had been convicted of involvement in gang rape. Added to this, Kenya equally has a track record of rape cases. Sadly, Kenyan government’s survey reveals that “One in five women and girls are victims of sexual violence” (<http://naijamajor.com/kenyan-girl-win-landmark-rape-case-against-police>) [25]. This survey indicates that more than 240 victims of child rape cases in Kenya are from 3 years of age and above. Of particular interest is South Africa which is currently being spotlighted as the country with the highest record of rape in the whole world, with a rape case occurring every 26 seconds including rape of babies as young as 2- weeks-old (Ejim, 2013). It is observed that in South Africa, “One in four men had committed rape” (Elombah, 2009, p.1). Elombah estimates that 500,000 rapes are committed annually in South Africa. As can be deciphered, almost in all the

countries, especially South Africa and Nigeria, the prevalent rate of rape cases is quite striking. It is therefore no exaggeration to accept that “There is an epidemic of rape in Nigeria and our chief protectors and prosecutors are also chief rapists” (<http://Mzagams.wordpress.com/2011/11/28>) [26].

CAUSES FOR THE INCREASING RATE OF RAPE CASES IN NIGERIA

The rate at which rape incident is multiplying in Nigeria is alarming. This is likely because “Sex is a powerful force” (O’Donovan, 1997, p. 284) [27]. It is something like fire. Sex simply refers to “Sexual intercourse between two parties” (Amaugo, 2006) [28]. It is “When a male and a female person have such close contact that involves the introduction of the male’s penis into the female’s vagina” (Ayonrinde, 1984, p. 7). Amaugo (2006) avers that sexual desire is a gift from God. He observes that “If there is anything that is common in our world today, it is sexual activities. Sex is everywhere...It has permeated every nook and cranny of the society” (p 11).

According to Obasi (2007):

Mention sex and everybody’s ear is wide open. The subject of sex receives more attention than any other curricular or extra-curricular topic in the academic world. It is being discussed and even practiced in the hidden and in the open places alike. Sex has a propelling force that stimulates the curiosity and interest of both the youth and the adult. People of all professions make much haste in quest for the knowledge of sex, formally or informally. Sex has been made a central theme in our contemporary society. This is proved by the large number of erotic magazines, pornographic films, nude posters, sensual booklets and seductive dresses that have flooded our markets and film industry (p.1).

This long quotation aptly summarizes and unmasks the key determinants for the ever bewildering phenomenon of rape in Nigeria

Given the above, it is of utmost expedience that this paper carefully brings to public notice some of the causal factors underlying the astronomical rate of the rape epidemic in Nigeria at the present. At any rate, experts, in considering the unabated nature of these rape cases in Nigeria advance the following causes for the unfortunate reality:

Peer Group Pressure/Influence

Peer group is an important factor in the upsurge of rape cases in Nigeria. Innocent youths who keep regular company of rapists may easily learnt their evil ways no matter how careful they think they are. According to Isangedighi (1990) [29], most adolescents are led into sexual promiscuity by peer influence. It is often said that children who are more influenced by their parents are more likely to adopt socially acceptable sexual behaviour than those who are more influenced by their peers. As it happens, most adolescents in trying to remain relevant and to gain the continual approval of their friends try to experiment sex through raping.

Myths about Sex

There are quite a number of myths about sex which serves as an impetus to the growing incidents of rape in Nigeria. Okoro (2011) [30], in his studies reveals that it is a common belief among many ethnic groups that:

Without premarital sexual intercourse, boys are bound to have small testicles, suffer from pimples, have difficult erection and not be able to perform better when married. Girls, on the other hand are bound to have small breasts, experience early menopause, painful menstruation and painful nipples when breast-feeding their babies.

That apart, some HIV infected men held to the superstitious belief that if they have sex with a virgin, that they can be cured of AIDS (Garland, 2003) [31]. This perhaps lured most people living with HIV and AIDS to resort to raping innocent girls in the society in their quest for a cure.

Exposure to Modernity

Adolescents in Nigeria today are being bombarded by modernizing influences. They read about sex in novels, books, magazines and newspapers. It is said that the adolescents also “Watch various types of pornographic movies aside from being exposed to sexually overloaded advertisements in newspapers and the television. All these and the sexually graphic music, movies, obscene literature directed at the adolescents arouse their interest in sex” (Isangedighi, 1990, p.285). Most parents also incautiously buy or rent video cassettes, CD plates and movies for their children to be watching most of the times, which in a way stir up their sexual desires. Close to this is the fact that some parents allow their wards to spend too much time watching television where sex is used by most factories to advertise things like toothpaste, drinks and flashy cars which likely put younger generation under terrific pressure to go into sex (Garland, 2001) [32]. As a result of this exposure, the adolescents are perpetually under pressure to experiment on sex even if it means raping. According to Gberindyer (2010) [33], “Some of them desire to experience it once, just to know how it is. But they become captured by the power of immorality” (p.6). This situation makes raping inevitable among the Nigerian youths.

Influence of Indecent Dressing

Indecent dressing in women and girls are inappropriate mode of dressing that often exposes parts of one’s body that should be covered from public view (Diara and Nweze, 2011) [34]. Indecent dressing can engineer sexual desire culminating in sexual seduction. According to Eze (2011) [35], “It has been fashionable, particularly among the youthful female folk, to dress so half nakedly that some parts of their body that are supposed to be ‘hidden’ are exposed to the public” (p.77). It is maintained that “Ladies attract men by wearing sexy or transparent dresses” (Okpara, 2005, p.6) [36]. This type of fashion is particularly rampant among College and University students, which apparently is becoming a common mode of dressing for the masses in Nigeria today.

A survey by Ayogu (2011) [37], sheds light that even some parents buy clothes for their children to wear with such negative “Inscriptions like: I am a sexy girl, Hug me tight, Lovely babe-sexy babe, I am 4 u, Kiss me fast, Touch me, Deep kiss, Romance me, Fuck me ! Devil’s advocate” (p.76). Expectedly, the wearing of these psychedelic and ludicrous dresses that advertise ladies nudity side by side the unusual painting of their faces presents a very strong pull to rapists to carry on their exploits.

The Nature of Adolescents

Adolescents generally have very strong desire for sex. This is said to be motivated by hormonal increase and activity which create an upsurge of sexual interest in the adolescents. Psychologists believe that adolescence period is a time of sexual activeness with their sexual drive developing to the highest point (Benwell et al., 2000) [38]. This period is the most critical and precarious stage in the adolescents which is marked with confusion and turbulence (Jersild, 1963) [39]. This propels the adolescents to experiment on anything including rape in order to satisfy their sexual drive.

Rape and Stigmatization

There seems to be a culture of silence surrounding rape in Nigeria. The social stigma associated with rape across the globe forces female victims in Nigeria to conceal rape assaults in order to save themselves from shame and public embarrassment. Even parents of the raped often find it difficult to come out publicly to report such cases.

According to Brigneti and Egbonimali (2002), in Nigeria, when a woman is raped and it becomes public notice, “She and her family are “ostracized” due to the dishonour associated with rape”. Another reason for not taking bold step in reporting such cases could be for the victim’s family to maintain the ever existing cordial relationship with the parents of the perpetrator of the heinous crime. This situation encourages other intenders to go into raping since people who indulge in it do so and go scot-free.

Mishandling of Rape Cases

Another concrete reason why it seems that rapists go about their business with impunity is not unconnected with the lax rape laws in the country (Ejim, 2013). It is observed that “The laws in Nigeria appear to further victimize and humiliate women. They do not bring justice to them” (p.3). As it has been, the rigorous requirement involved in producing authentic evidence of rape such as getting a medical report as well as a police report and within the shortest possible interval of any rape incident in question seems to trivialise the whole matter. It is an open secret that some policemen in Nigeria are fond of treating rape victims as though they are the offenders themselves (Ejim, 2013). In some cases, it is held that the police after demanding in vain to get bribe in order to investigate rape cases, accuse the victims of consenting to the sexual intercourse with the rapists. A report also indicates that one of the rape victims was even put in a cell for reporting a police rapist (<http://naijamajor.com/kenyan-girl-win-landmark-rape-case-against-police>) [40].

It is an established fact that police in Nigeria do contribute to a culture of tolerance for sexual violence against women. As revealed by Alhassan (2013), “Over a hundred cases of violence against the child and women often go without any of the culprits being prosecuted and jailed” (p.3). This probably may account for the reason an Abuja High Court Judge; Umoh Enah has recently lampooned the Nigerian Police for its poor handling and prosecution of an alleged rapist (<http://premiumtimesng.com/metro/133299>).

Rape and the Nigerian Constitution

The constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria seems to contribute in a way to the growing cases of rape in Nigeria. It is most probable that the interpretation of section 357 of the Criminal Code Act, CAP 77, LFN, 1990 which opines that “Any person who has unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or girl, without her consent, or with her consent, if the consent is obtained by force or by means of false threats or intimidation of any kind, or by fear of harm, or by means of false or fraudulent representation as to the nature of the act, or in the case of a married woman, by personating her husband is guilty of an offence called rape” (Musbau, 2013, p.53) [41] and especially section 282 of the Penal code which says that “Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife is not a rape, if she has attained puberty” (Olurounbi, 2013 [42]; Raymond, 2013 [43]) does not seem to favour victims of rape in Nigeria.

This appears to exonerate people who promote child rape in the name of marriage from punishment by the law. This also implies that the Nigerian constitution seems to have no regard for full maturity of 18 years old before marriage. As it is, Nigerian laws appear not to prevent rape especially child rape, provided it is done under the cover of marriage. In Nigeria, it is common knowledge that the existing Customary and *Sharia* laws which encourage contrary religious and cultural practices other than the ones stipulated in the Nigerian constitution directly or indirectly affect female folks in no small ways. For instance, the toleration of *Sharia* law in Nigeria makes the prosecution of rape cases in Northern Nigeria very difficult.

However, the House of Representatives Abuja on Tuesday March 5, 2013 approved life imprisonment for any person convicted of rape. They equally approved a minimum of 20 years in jail terms without an option of fine for persons convicted of gang rape (<http://lindaikeji.blogspot.com/2013/03/> [44]; Bickley and Beech, 2001 [45]). Thereafter the senate

equally legislates same in like manner as a way to checkmating rape incidences in Nigeria (Akumadu, 2007) [46]. To his mind, Akumadu, (2007) reiterates that “Enacting laws are not enough; what is more important is the enforcement of the law to protect those it is supposed to protect” (p.1).

Poverty and Economic Factor

Poverty and economic down turn have forced many families to allow their female child hawk things for sale even at unholy hours and places to augment the family income thereby exposing their children to unavoidable danger of being raped by rapists (<http://www.grassrootsvanguard.com/2011/11>).

Declining Moral Values

The eroding social morality is resulting to some parents having passion for their own biological children, pastor fancying their female converts, and lecturers lusting after their students (Isangedighi, 1990).

Poor Parental Upbringing

Parents who over-pampered their children by not enforcing strict disciplines on them as well as to engage in extra-marital affairs incautiously before them are more likely going to foster children that are rude, arrogant and wayward (Obasi, 2007). Most children under this category probably become rapists.

CONSEQUENCES OF RAPE IN NIGERIA

The issue of rape is both a physical as well as spiritual problem. It equally has physiological, psychological, moral and social consequences on the raped, whether man or woman. In the opinion of Obasi (2007), “Rape leaves painful memories and a lifelong consequences on the victim” (p.34). It inspires permanent damages on its victims. Rape equally degrades as well as violates a whole tribe or nation.

Rape, it is noted terribly hurts women. It is, in the words of Olufemi Kayode “Like stabbing a heart and leaving the knife there” (Odeh, 2013, p.20). To their thinking, Brigneti and Egbonimali (2002) sustain that “If virginity is what makes women honourable, rape is an easy weapon to permanently damage them” (p.2). This implies that a lady who has hitherto been so disciplined sexually so as to preserve her priceless virginity could suddenly lose that prestige without bargaining for it as a result of rape.

According to Inuwa Sani, a Child Psychologist, the trauma that follows this bitter experience is better imagined than described. Alhassan (2013) captures the consequences thus:

In the months following a rape, victims often have symptoms of depression or traumatic stress. They are more likely to abuse alcohol or drugs to control their symptoms. Nearly one-third have thoughts of suicide, and approximately 17 percent actually attempt suicide. Thirty percent of victims will go on to develop major depressive or post-traumatic stress disorders in their lifetime, long-time negative effects on sexuality and inability to form or maintain trusting relationships are common (p.3).

Moreover, rape could have direct effect on the family in many ways. This happens if in the course of the act, the rapist or the raped contracts sexually transmitted diseases like HIV and AIDS, gonorrhoea, and syphilis among others that may permanently damage their reproductive system, thus rendering them sterile or resulting to untimely death (Ferguson, 1998) [47]. Added to this is the fact that rape may lead to unwanted pregnancy, abortion, abandonment of babies or other forms of child abuse and suicide (Nzeakor, 2002 [48]; Wasike, 1999 [49]).

In addition, pregnancy resulting from rape may shorten one's life, leads to school drop-out, and also leads to rushing into an unplanned marriage and marrying the wrong person (Finn and Finn, 2012) [50]. Psychologically too, rape may bring guilt, anxiety, fear, disappointment, frustration, anger at self and others, image depression and lowered self-esteem (Litchfield and Litchfield, 2012). Rape could also usher in demoralization, prayerlessness, and backsliding from the Christian faith (Ferguson, 1998).

THE RESPONSE TO RAPE CASES IN NIGERIA

Disturbed about the pandemic, different interest groups in Nigeria are showing great concern to addressing the rape problem from different dimensions including trying to shape the moral character of Nigerians. This paper first takes a look at what Churches, which are Christ's representatives, are currently doing to free the society of this societal malaise.

Churches' Response in the Eradication of Rape in Nigeria

Churches in Nigeria have for long been actively involved in curbing the socio-moral maladies of Nigeria. According to Iwe in Onah (2010): "Christianity, in keeping with its traditional role helps to proclaim the dignity of the human person. It preaches the Gospel of the fundamental dignity of the person and equality of all human beings in rights and duties" (p.153). Churches have always been at the fore front to kick against the violation of human rights and social injustice. They have the moral obligation to fight for women and girl children to live with dignity and well being (Diara, 2011) [51]. Churches in Nigeria through her sermons have been preserving the moral principles of the society as well as making contributions to the development of some cultural and social life.

According to Finn and Finn (2012), the Catholic Church has been involved in teaching, sensitization, awareness campaign and advocacy. He notes that the Catholic Church teaches that sexual intimacy is to be reserved for marriage, maintaining that such things as fornication, masturbation, rape, unnatural intercourse and the likes are contrary to profound meaning of sexuality. Edayodil (2012) [52], in throwing more light on the Catholic response buttresses that Pope John Paul 11 uses the connotation "Value of the person" to emphasis chastity of sexual life and a discouragement of illicit sexual relationship such as rape.

Apart from these efforts, Catholics have always been fighting against indecent dressing among its members. The example of Taddeo Onoyima of St. Peter's Chaplaincy, Nsukka, is a good case in point. Another practical instance is the Centenary lecture of Eze where he vehemently opposes the use of seductive dresses by university students which eventually has become fashionable during masses and weddings in the Catholic Churches nowadays.

In the Anglican Church, Diara (2011) maintains that the Church has always been watching over the youths, who are more vulnerable and guiding them so as not to become easy prey to rapists. He itemises what the Anglican Church does as a proactive measures against rape:

Teaching the youths to be well behaved in the society (Deut. 6:3-9).

Training the youths to acquire skills that will better their lot in the society (Prov. 22:6).

Providing for the youths (2Cor. 12:14; 1Tim. 5:8).

Nurturing the faith of the youths as they grow in the things of the Lord (Eph. 6:4; Col. 3:21).

Controlling the behaviour of the youths (1Tim. 3:12, 14).

Disciplining the youths when they err (Prov. 19:18).

Loving the youths and showing it practically to them (Titus 2:4).

Employing the youths to make them self reliant and independent.

He adds that the youth department of the Anglican Church organizes:

Seminars on success role, healthy role, business success, talent development, and other teaching that would bring to them clear notice, the danger of various evil and using instances to bring challenges to their lives. Again, when such programs are stayed, teachings on the menace of prostitution, smoking of various kinds and cultism that are the destroyers of the present day youth (Diara, 2011, p.81).

The Pentecostals are not left out in the crusade against rape in Nigeria. The Redeemed People's Mission (RPM) for instance has for long formed the youth and the teenager departments in her efforts to educating and nurturing them. As it happened, Evangelist Adi Collins, one of the ministers has directed her personal ministry named "The Youth with a Difference" on the youth. She runs a monthly programme where she moves from Church to Church on an intensive teaching on how the youths and the teenagers can preserve their bodies and virginity for God's glory (A. Collins, personal communication, July 28, 2013). The most recent programme was held at RPM Jalingo on Sunday, November 17, 2013 with the theme "My Body and God" (Handbill of November, 2013).

Furthermore, Churches as Christ's Body additionally embark on praying, preaching, and offering salvation to rapists and others as a preventive measure against rape. They also do this along with advocacy by encouraging government to legislate on rape. Churches' enlightenment campaigns are targeted at condemning rape in its entirety. Churches have the duty to pioneer film making thereby using the medium to discourage rape cases in Nigeria. Churches can rehabilitate the rapists and the raped in the society. This according to Onah (2010) fulfils Churches responsibilities of caring for both the spiritual as well as the social well being of man in the society.

Response from the Home Front: Parents

Reactions of parents to cases of rape differ most of the time even between husband and wife. While some parents would like to seek redress in a law Court for sexual assault on their children, others shy away because of the social stigma attached to it. However the case, Litchfield and Litchfield (2012), notifies that parents generally have the following responsibilities to their children:

- To always meet the emotional needs of their children by ensuring that they experience a lot of parental affection in the form of verbal affirmation, quality time spent with them, physical affection, and helping them to be engaged in safe productive activities.
- Building a strong and healthy open relationship with their children.
- Being very vigilant and closely observing their children and any sign of vulnerability and abuse.
- Being very careful about entrusting or leaving their children alone for any business venture and in the hands of persons they do not know or trust very well.
- Creating enough time to sit down with their children to give definite instruction about life and their relating with peers, teachers, neighbours and other close relations.

The above measures are essential in view of the fact that rapists usually select children who are particularly vulnerable- those who are lonely, depressed, and disadvantaged in the society to launch their untimely attacks.

Response of Civil Societies and Non-Governmental Organizations

Civil Societies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been playing active roles in curtailing social vices in the nation. They have over the years responded to rape pandemic in many ways. These include:

- Intensification of advocacy on the protection of human rights by insisting that victims of rape be given ample time to prosecute their case in the law Courts.
- Filing and sponsoring of cases on behalf of rape victims as well as fighting for better legal reforms such as upgrading of obsolete laws.
- Civil Societies and NGOs to initiate elaborate enlightenment campaigns against rape and rapists as well as dispelling sex myths in Nigeria using the media.
- They stand the better chance to advocate for the inclusion of sex education in the school curricula for the in depth dissemination of information on sexuality.
- They should continue to extol the virtues of gender equality as well as promoting sexual abuse prevention programmes in the society.

Government Reactions

It is said that countries across the globe have put legislations in place to deal with rape cases and that the enforcement of such rules in most cases is rigid (Obi, 2013) [53]. In Nigeria, this is not an exception. It is on this premise that this paper notifies that:

- The Federal Government of Nigeria in addition to promulgating laws is currently ensuring full and speedy reformation of the existing judicial system as a way to trap down rapists in Nigeria.
- Government at all levels appears to be doing its best in ensuring the full implementation of Child Right Act.
- More stringent measures are being taken by government at all levels against any security personnel who indulge in raping or harassing any rape victim.
- Government of the day seems to be creating more job opportunities in order to rid Nigerian streets of the girl child hawking goods for sale.
- The first lady of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Dr Dame Patience Jonathan should do more in mobilising people for the removal of pornography from the internet thereby ensuring more the protection of child and women in Nigeria. She has recently been recognised for her advocacy role through an award by International community at Geneva.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the trend of this discussion, it is worthwhile to proffer the under mentioned recommendations:

- The society should exhibit zero-tolerance to rape by engaging in rape intolerance attitudes and increase level of empathy (<http://www.grassrootsvanguard.com/2011/11>).
- Bride price or dowry should be affordable to encourage every adult to have a wife or a sex partner in Nigeria.

- All those who are prone to rape should be encouraged to use their physical might for self-defence. That is anything they can do to overpower a rapist should not be used against them, when the case is judged.
- Every perpetrator of rape should be exposed to take full responsibility for his or her actions and should under no circumstance be shielded or protected by parents, Churches and colleagues.
- People of all age brackets should be instructed to begin to guard their thoughts as enjoined by their holy books since rape is a product of overcharged sexual desires and lusts.
- Every case should be given a chance to see the light of the day in the law Courts in Nigeria.
- More Civil Societies and NGOs should be formed to battle against this notorious evil in Nigeria.
- All rape victims should be shown much love and care to reengineer their self-image.

CONCLUSIONS

Rape is probably endemic in Nigeria and is likely going to escalate if no proactive steps are taken seriously and immediately. Rape is discovered to have taken new dimension in Nigeria at the moment with some of the female folks raping the males sometimes at gun point. It is worrisome revealing that a statistical percentage of 31.4 of Nigerian females lost their virginity through raping. It is equally unravelled that the ever spreading superstitious belief about sex is one of the major contributors to the increasing rape cases in Nigeria perpetrated mostly by clergymen, traditional title holders, lecturers, family friends, uncles, aunties, and even unscrupulous parents. This paper submits that all parents, Churches, Civil Societies, NGOs, and government agencies should as a matter of necessity and urgency create the enabling playing ground for the provision of a qualitative and proper sex education and guidance to the teeming Nigerian youths so as to reduce the current rape menace to the barest minimum in Nigeria.

REFERENCES

1. <http://www.grassrootsvanguard.com/2011/11>, "Incessant Cases of Rape in Nigeria; Needs for Proactive Measure". Retrieved on July 4, 2013.
2. Hornby, A.S. (2006). *Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary of Current English*, 7th Edition, New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Chiedu, A. (2012). "Rape of Nigerians and Country: What Shall We Do?" Retrieved from: <http://nigeriavillagesquare.com/guest-articles/rape-of-nigerians-and-country-what-shall-we-do.html> on July 4, 2013.
4. Brigneti, P. and Egbonimali, S. (2002). "Rape in Nigeria: Theory & Reality". Retrieved from: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2002/aug/20/qanda.islam> on July 4, 2013.
5. Ayonrinde, A. (1984). *Sex and the Teenager*, Ibadan: Evans Brothers (Nigeria Publishers) Limited.
6. <http://www.wikipediaencyclopedia.com-anti-rape-movement>, "Anti-rape Movement". Retrieved on July 4, 2013.
7. Ilesanmi, Y. (2013). "Senator Pedophile Sani Yerima, Bishop David Oyedepo and Guilty Nigerians, She not Bride, Child Not Witch, Child Not House Girl", Retrieved from: <http://freethoughtblogs.com> on Sept.10, 2013.
8. Chukwuma, J.E. (2013), "Why Sexual Abuse of Kids is Increasing", in *The News* 06 May, 2013, pp. 18-20.
9. Litchfield, B. and Litchfield, N. (2012). *How to Talk to your Child about Sex*, Benin City: Religious Broadcasting Publishing Company.

10. Onah, N.G. (2010). "Human Trafficking in Nigeria: A Christian Response", in *Nsukka Journal Religion and Cultural Studies*, Vol. 3, No.1, Pp.141-160.
11. Udekwe, N.V. (2013). "Sexual Abuse among the Adolescents in Nigeria: Religious Implications and the Way Forward", M.A. Seminar Paper, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State.
12. Obasi, F.A. (2007). *Sexual Perversion in the Adolescents: Causes, Consequences and Cures*, Jos: Jos University Press Ltd.
13. Kawu, I.M. (2013). "Nigeria's Troubling Epidemic of Rape", Retrieved from: <http://www.nigeriastroublingepidemicofrape>, on July 4, 2013.
14. Malcolm, (2012). "Rape Under Nigerian Law: Time for a Review", Retrieved from: <http://saymalcolm.wordpress.com/2012/07/25/> on July 4, 2013.
15. John, T. (2013). "Unholy Sex: Bishop Rapes a 15-Year-Old Girl", Wednesday, July 3, 2013. Vol. 10, No. 2660, P.9.
16. Odeh, N. (2013), "Siege of Child Rapists" in *The News* 06 May, 2013, Pp.14-20.
17. Ejim, A. (2013). "Molestation and Rape", Retrieved from: <http://pmnewsnigeria.com/2013/04/30> on July 4, 2013.
18. Rotimi, (2013). "Rape and the Nigerian Law by Bukky Shonibare". Retrieved from: <http://www.rapeandthenigerialaw>, on July 4, 2013.
19. <http://www.nigeriachildrapeinkano.com>, "Nigeria: Child Rape in Kano on the Increase". Retrieved on July 4, 2013.
20. Alhassan, A. et al. (2013), "Child Rape: Who Speaks for the Victims?" Retrieved on July 4, 2013 from: <http://www.hopefornigeriaonline.com/child-rape-who-speaks-for-the-vivtims>.
21. Mahoney, K. (2012). "Top 9 Ways Christian Teens Girls Can Prevent Rape", Retrieved from: <http://christianteens.about.com/od/advice/tp/rapeprevention.htm>, on July 4, 2013.
22. <http://www.hollywoodreporter.com/new/Indian-gang-rape-four-accused-624965>, Indian Gang-Rape: Four Accused Found Guilty of Murder" Retrieved on Sept. 9, 2013.
23. Adeleye, F.B. (1997). *Let No Man Despise your Youth*, Jos: NIFES Publication.
24. Elombah, D. (2009). Retrieved from: <http://www.elombah.com/index.php/article/daniel-elombah/8267>. on July 4, 2013.
25. <http://naijamajor.com/kenyan-girls-win-landmark-rape-case-against-police>, Retrieved on July 4, 2013.
26. <http://Mzagams.wordpress.com/2011/11/28>. "Violence against Women and 16 Days of Activism: Prosecuting Rape in Nigeria". Retrieved on July 4, 2013.
27. O'Donovan, W. (1997). *Biblical Christianity in African Perspective*, Lagos: Oasis International Ltd.
28. Amaugo, G. (2006). *Sex Lies*, Lagos: Reed to Rock Resource.
29. Isangedighi, A.J. (1990). "Adolescent Sexuality in the Nigerian Society" in Nwachuku, D.N. (ed.) *Contemporary Issues in Nigerian Education and Development*, Enugu: Sam & Star Group Company, Pp.281-290.

30. Okoro, C.K. (2011). *The Youths: Challenges and Prospects*, Enugu: Timex Enterprises
31. Garland, J.C. (2003). *AIDS is Real and it's in our Church*, Bukuru: ACTS
32. Garland, J.C. (2001). *Ten Great Reasons Why You Should Say No to Sex before Marriage*, Jos: Honey City Press.
33. Gberindyer, G.G. (2010). *Singles and Sex: Discovering Biblical and Practical Principles that will help you*, Jalingo: Dan-Kaduna Printers.
34. Diara, B.C.D. and Nweze, S.N. (2011). "Saint Paul and the Concept fo Sexual Immorality" in *Journal of Bible Exposition*, Vol.1 No.1. Pp. 100-113.
35. Eze, D.N. (2011). "Impact of the University of Nigeria Community on the Spread of the Content of Faith in Nsukka Land", Enugu: Ndubest Production.
36. Okpara, O.S. (2005). *Youths and the Challenges of Tomorrow*, Aba: Gipsi Press.
37. Ayogu, C.B. (2011). *Are we Really Christian?*, Enugu: Chrisbest Production.
38. Benwell, J. el al. (2002). *Illustrated Medical Dictionary*, London: A Dorling Kindersley Books.
39. Jersild, A.T. (1963). *The Psychology of Adolescence*, 2nd Ed., London: Macmillan Co.
40. <http://premiumtimes.com/metro/133299>, "Judge Blasts Nigerian Police over Poor Handling of Rape Case". Retrieved on July 4, 2013.
41. Musbau, R. (2013), "Between Justice System and Rape Epidemic" in *The Guardian* November 3, 2013, p. 53.
42. Olurounbi, R. (2013). "Spousal Rape and the Need for Constitutional Amendment" Retrieved from: www.tribune.com.ng/.../21100, on Sept 9, 2013.
43. Raymond, I. (2013) "Matter Arising-Seeming Decision Nigeria Senate Endorse Child Rape" Retrieved from: <http://saharareporter.com/article>, on Sept.9, 2013.
44. <http://lindaikjei.blogspot.com/2013/03/rape-now-attracts-life-imprisonment-in-html>, "Rape now Attracts Life Imprisonment Nigeria". Retrieved on July 4, 2013.
45. Bickley, J. and Beech, A.R. (2001). "Classifying Child Abusers: Its Relevance to Theory and Clinical Practice" in *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, London: Blackwell Publishers. Pp.45-69.
46. Akamadu, T.U. (2007), "Nigeria: Law and Impunity in Rape Cases", Retrieved from <http://www.opendemocracy.net/blog/5050>, on Sept.10, 2013.
47. Ferguson, E.C. (1998). *Ten Steps to Overcome Sexual Temptations*, Onitsha: Adson Educational Publishers.
48. Nzeakor, H.O. (2002). "Corruption in Institutions of Higher Education in Nigeria" in Ugwu, C.O.T. (ed.), *Corruption in Nigeria: Critical Perspective*, Enugu: Chuka Educational Publishers, Pp. 283-297.
49. Wasike, A.N. (1999) "Child Abuse and Neglect: An African Moral Question", in Mugambi, J.N.K. and Wasike, A.N. (ed.). *Moral and Ethical Issues in African Christianity: A Challenge to African Christianity*, Nairobi: Acton Publishers. Pp. 153-169.
50. Finn, T. and Finn, D. (2012). *Love, Sex and the Catholic Church*, Bandra, Mumbai: St. Paul Press.

51. Diara, C.F. (2011). The Church and the Youth: A Biblical Mandate”, *Journal of Bible Exposition*, Vol.1, No.1, Pp. 73-84.
52. Edayodil, X. (2012). *Sexual Ethics for Today's Youth*, Bangalore, India: Asian Trading Corporation.
53. Obi, N.B. (2013), “How Countries are Tackling Rape Cases” in *The News* 06 May, 2013, p. 20.