

ABORTION AND ITS MORAL IMPLICATION AMONG WOMEN IN *IKA* METROPOLIS, DELTA STATE, NIGERIA.

By

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Abstract

This paper examined abortion and its moral implication among women in *Ika* metropolis, Delta State, Nigeria. The objectives of the study is to find out the causes of abortion, the consequences and the ways of reducing abortion among women using the mean and descriptive survey design. Three research questionnaires were administered in line with the objectives of the study. The population of the study was one hundred and fifty (150) women spread across *Ika* metropolis. The sampling frames were the people living in the locality of both local government areas, the *Ika* south and *Ika* north local government area of Delta state. The instrument used for this study was developed by the researchers. The data collected were analysed using frequency count and percentage. The findings reveal that; lack of sex education in schools, unplanned and unwanted pregnancy, low use of contraceptives, lack of family planning, unplanned sexual intercourse, lack of contraceptives and inadequate information, are the major causes of abortion among women in *Ika* metropolis, while emotional trauma, health complications, loss of self-esteem, self-guilt, infertility and maternal mortality are the consequences of abortion among women. To reduce abortion among women there is need for the introduction of sex education in schools, movies to be censored before public viewing, educating the girl child on sex education by her parents, stive punishment for those indulging in abortion, provision of contraceptives, and family planning be encouraged. It concluded that proper parenting should be given to the children at the infant stage before adolescent age.

Keywords; Abortion, Women, Moral, Rape and Adolescent.

Introduction

Among the *Ika* people of Delta State, abortion is seen as a heinous crime in the land and any woman that indulges in “*Ikpakwon Ime*” (abortion) is seen to have polluted the land (*IwiwiAli*). She is meant to cleanse the land with items such as white she goat, white cock and a day-old chick. These items are used to cleanse the victim from the wrath of the gods. This is so from time immemorial to deter the women from indulging in unwanted pregnancies. Rules, regulations and sanctions were attached to this other violation; incest, rape and adultery. Execution and banishment are some of the sanctions attached to these offences. Women and

adolescent girls become the most vulnerable to cultural traditions of this group. It is interesting to note that in spite of the sanctions involved, these two groups of people are still vulnerable to the crime. These acts are to keep peace, harmony and avoid promiscuous living among women. It is meant to maintain a sustainable healthy living to avert the anger of the gods of the land.

With the advent of westernization, education and religion, things began to change. Western education brought about foreign language with which the culture of *Ika* people is now interpreted and expressed. It brought a lot of mis-representations and mis-interpretations of the people's values, belief and other ways of life. This has contributed to the growth rate of abortion among adolescent girls and women in *Ika* nation.

All over the world, women experience unwanted pregnancies. Some of these women seek to terminate the pregnancy by safe medical means available. The termination of pregnancies most generally known as abortion is a universal phenomenon occurring throughout all levels of societal organization and recorded in history. Women terminate pregnancies for all kinds of reasons, at all stages of their reproductive lives, whether they are partnered or single, whether they have children or not, and whether they have community support regarding their decisions. (Finer et. 2005). In the same vein, Anozie (2011), stressed that abortion is affecting society today due to the instrumentality of modernization, occasioned by science and technology as the ways of doing things have considerably changed and all aspects of human life have been affected. Television, radio and internet rather than parents, are now the socializing agents of man. This is as a result of the absence of parents and love that has created a state of uncertainty in the mind of the girl child. Parents are busy searching for money. Many do not even relate with their girl children in their homes on their cultural perspective. They have all forgotten their culture and bowed to urbanization which exposes the girl child to many risk factors that are vulnerable to abortion and its complications.

Recently there have been increasing cases of abortion on the side of adolescence and have become a source of worry to many Nigerians. However, abortion cases reported in recent times have continued to rise worldwide as hardly an hour passes without report of abortion cases in the mass media.

The circumstance may be due to the influence of what they see, read or hear from the media houses which cannot be exonerated from causing the problem giving their penchant for pornographic pictures, sexual stimulating discussions and stories. Saka (2011) said that people practice what they see actors do on television. He further stressed that ignorance is another factor, because many women do not comprehend the dangers associated with abortion. Today we live in a society that often promotes sexual activity. These involves images in the media from popular songs, to advertisements. They all remind. the people that they are sexual beings, associating carnal sex with pleasure, prestige and romance, but rarely without responsibility.

In recent times, most women have gone secular. In the words of Yetude (2014), society is becoming more permissive that both young and old now have access to pornography films. They both are experiencing these immoral acts, and from experiencing, they start losing control which is very central to sexual decorum. There is so much out there in the public domain that gives the impression that carnal sex is cheap and freedom of expression is limitless. This has resulted to so many unwanted pregnancies leading to abortions. The main thrust of this paper is to examine through descriptive survey design research method on abortion among women, the various forms of abortion and its effects on women. It is the submission of this paper that one of the leading causes of abortion among women is ignorance. Therefore, the women need to become active, knowledgeable and responsible human beings, with its possession of the necessary information, enlightenment that will help revive their mindset on the danger associated with abortion. It is hoped that the results of this research will serve as a framework for carrying out similar ones in other parts of, and even for the entire country. It will also avail the government and other relevant institutions of much needed information on the dangers associated with abortions.

Conceptual Clarification

1. **Abortion:**

This is a situation when a pregnancy is ended so that it doesn't result in the birth of a child. Faundes and Barzelatto (2006), opined that abortion is the abnormal termination of pregnancy, either (spontaneous or induced). They further observed that at times, abortion occurs on its own due to infection or the use of some harmful substances to the body. McIlhaney (2001), is of the view that abortion is a medical procedure used to end a pregnancy and cause the death of the fetus. He said that physicians usually use the term when pregnancy ends before the twentieth week.

2. **Moral:**

This is the part of life that deals with the rights and wrongs of a thing. It is the level or standard of good behavior. According to Oxford Advanced Learners' English Dictionary 7th edition, moral is an attribute concerned with principles of right and wrong behavior; ethical, pertaining to the principle of goodness or badness of an act. Shorter (1975), opined that moral has to do with "usages, practices, standards of norms and codes, which are common to certain group of people and which regulate the group's action in both religious and social obligation".

3. **Woman:**

The online dictionary defines a woman as a person with a certain combination of sex characteristics, commonly including two X chromosomes in the nuclei, a vagina, uterus, ovaries and enlarged breast developed at puberty.

4. **Unwanted Pregnancy:**

This is a situation when pregnancy occurs earlier than desired and referred to as mistimed, unplanned or unwanted at the time of conception for married couples. It is the pregnancy that occurred when no children or no more children are desired.

Abortion is one word that does not have a single universally accepted definition as it is viewed differently by different schools of thought. It is generally accepted as the termination of pregnancy regardless of reason for loss (natural or miscarriage). It can occur spontaneously (miscarriage) or it can be artificially induced (Faundes and Barzelatto, 2006). Therefore, the term has become synonymous with induced abortion. At times, pregnancies are terminated on their own due to infection or the use of some harmful substance to the womb. McIlhaney (2001), opined that abortion is "a medical term that refers to the ending of a pregnancy for whatever reason before the baby is matured enough to survive outside the mother's uterus". He further posited that physicians usually use the term when pregnancy ends before the twentieth week.

Ademrah, (2004), observed that abortions exist practically in a number of different settings, from traditional, medical practitioner, herbalist and private practicing clinicians, to modern pharmacists. This has given rise to rampant induced abortion from almost every corner of the street. The consequences of these clandestine abortion are grave and can be life threatening to maternal death.

Nigeria law on Abortion

Abortion is a controversial topic in Nigeria. In Nigeria, it is governed by two laws that differ depending on the geographical location. Northern Nigeria is governed by the penal code and southern Nigeria is governed by criminal code. The only legal way to have abortion in Nigeria is if having the child is going to put the mother's life in danger. From the Abortion policy (AP), the only ground on which abortion is permitted are; (1) to save the life of women (2) to preserve physical health (3) to preserve mental health. While rape, fetal impairment, economic or social reasons on request are all denied. Likewise, two physicians are required to certify that the pregnancy poses a serious threat to the life of the women. Nigerian abortion laws make it one of the restrictive countries regarding abortion (Olanmi, 2018).

The abortion laws of the criminal code are expressed within section 228,229and 230. Section 228 states that any person providing abortion to a woman is guilty of a felony and up to 14 years of imprisonment. Section229 states that any woman obtaining a miscarriage is guilty of a felony and up to imprisonment for 7 years. Section 230 states that anyone supplying anything intended for a women’s miscarriage is also guilty of a felony and up to 3years of imprisonment (criminal code Act).

While the penal code operates in the Northern states, with abortion laws contained in sections 232 ,233and 234. The sections of the penal code parallel the criminal code, beside the exception for the purpose of saving life of the mother. The penal code’s punishment includes imprisonment, fine or both. The offences of code are punishable regardless of whether the miscarriage was successful.

Cause of Abortion

A lot of reasons have been advanced by researchers and medical practitioners as the factors responsible for the causes of abortion. Some of these causes are highlighted below.

Lack of sex education in school:

Sexuality education is a lifelong process of acquiring information and forming attitudes, beliefs, and values. It encompasses sexual development, sexual and reproductive health, interpersonal relationship, affection, intimacy, body image, and gender roles” (kann, Telijohann and Wooley, 2007) Sex education in Nigeria is considered as a taboo, and most of the parents do not speak about sex with their children until shortly before marriage. The thinking is that, if children are exposed to the sexual education at an earlier age, it may increase promiscuity. Sex education is very important considering the fact that, adolescents in Nigeria constitute about 35 % (Adetunji, 2013) and they are constantly faced with many challenges in life especially due to early sexual initiation. Some of the negative implications of lack of sexual education in schools include; sexual coercion, unprotected sex, failure to use contraceptives. These would lead to sexually transmitted diseases (STD) including Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV), unplanned and untimely unwanted pregnancies with possible death from the complications of unsafe abortions. All these problems arise because the adolescents are not adequately informed about the above consequences. (Adetunji ,2013)

Unplanned and unwanted pregnancy:

(Ikenyi and Okonkwo,2014), asserted that people procure abortion due to their desire not to interrupt their education or career, tender age of previous babies, pregnancy resulting from healthy problem, too many children and fear of social stigmatization.

Low Contraceptive Use and Lack of Family Planning:

This as a result of lack of education on the use of contraceptive, as well as a lack of access to health care and contraceptive products, which has led to uneducated young childless women with many children ending up with unwanted pregnancies. Most of these groups of women live in the rural areas where health talk is hard to find. Moreover, Government campaign to educate the public on family planning and contraceptive use is not encouraging (Gutmacher, 2016). Therefore, the knowledge of contraceptive is very crucial, because without adequate information, young girls and women may not know where to obtain and how to use the products.

Fear of Expulsion from school:

Most young girls indulge in abortion due to fear of being expelled from school. In Nigeria once the school finds out that a student is pregnant, she will automatically be expelled from that school. Most of the time, there is no provision for her to go back to school to complete her education after delivery (Okunofua et al, 2009). For the young, the only guarantee to the future is education especially in southern Nigeria where girl’s

child education is highly valued. Due to the fear and wanting to secure a better future, the young unmarried girl opts for abortion in order to continue with her education (Koster et al 2010)

Fear of parents:

Most girls indulge in abortion as a result of fear of their parents finding out about their pregnancy and disapproval from their parents. Most of the time, a young girl who is pregnant will try to conceal the pregnancy so that the parents will not find out because of fear they might see her as a disgrace for bringing shame to the family (Bankole et al. 2006). Sometimes she will be forced to marry the man even if it is against her wish. In order to save her dignity and that of her family, she resorts to abortion. (Sedgh et al. 2009).

McIlhenny (2011), holds a different view, stating that the reasons for abortion are not absolute indications for abortion even though many physicians and lay people recommended it. He said that whether you have abortion for one of these reasons depend on your personal morality as it relates to abortion. Wendy and Lane (2023), hold the view along with McIlhenny on the causes of abortion. Inter alia;

(1) Medical problem of the mother:

He did say that medical problems can exist and endanger the life of the mother if the pregnancy continues. These include severe heart disease, disseminated lupus, erythematosus, severe hypertension (including severe toxemia), and cervical cancer. An abortion or induction of premature delivery maybe necessary in these situations to save the life of the mother.

(2) Abnormalities of the fetus, and incompatible with life:

Certain abnormalities of the fetus are totally incompatible with life. One example of this type of problem is a baby who has no brain development (anencephaly). Terminating such pregnancy is killing the unborn child.

(3) Genetic chromosomal problems:

Some couples will decide to abort if they know she is carrying a child with disorder such as Down syndrome

(4) Incest:

The sexual activity between two people within a family in a blood tie, for example, a brother and sister, or a father and daughter is considered normal. Based on the doctor's advice, such pregnancy is removed or aborted.

(5) Rape:

When a lady is forced into sexual intercourse through violence which results to pregnancy, she may be advised to abort based on her conscience.

(6) German measles (Rubella):

If a mother develops German measles during the first three months of pregnancy, there is a 15-50 percent chance of having a baby with a major abnormality. This indicates that if an abortion is not done, there will be a 50-85 percent chance that a healthy, normal child will not be delivered.

Types of Abortions

They are several types of abortion and the options depend on the duration of the pregnancy. According to Wendy and Lane (2023), the various types of abortion include; medical abortion, vacuum aspiration, dilation and evacuation and labour induction.

1. Medical abortion:

A medical abortion requires that a pregnant person takes medication at separate times, to stop the development of pregnancy. These medications are usually taken not more than 24/48 hours. Most of the time, the doctors may recommend they take it only by swallowing, or by placing it between the gum and cheek or under the tongue or vaginal. It is usually performed in weeks 2 to 10 of the pregnancy. The drugs have effect on the mother such as cramping and bleeding as the uterus empties.

2. Vacuum Aspiration:

It is a surgical abortion that involves using gentle suction to end a pregnancy. It is normally performed or recommended during the first trimester (2/12 weeks). It is relatively painful, though some people experience cramping, sweating, nausea, or a combination. It does not require a general anesthetic.

3. Dilation and Evacuation (D&E):

The D&E is a type of surgical abortion that doctors commonly use during the second trimester. Intravenous medication is given to women to suction curettage and forceps are used to remove the unborn child placenta from the mother after she has been administered with a general anesthetic.

4. Labour Induction Abortion:

Labour induction abortion is a late term method of ending a pregnancy in the second or third trimester (usually begins in 2-4 hours). This type of abortion is rare and a doctor may recommend it if a pregnant person's life is in danger. Abortion of this nature is never performed in the clinic setting because it requires hospital stay. Where the placental is not completely removed during labour the cervix is opened to perform suction curettage. Labour and delivery are very similar to childbirth, the duration depending upon condition of the uterus. Some medical instruments are used to scrape the placenta to remove all traces of the unborn child and placenta. If the baby is removed alive, the doctor is required by law to provide care and treatment to it as they would any other baby born under similar circumstances.

Statement of the Problem

The researchers have observed with concern the causes of abortion among women in *Ika* metropolis. The causes have been on the increase due to moral decadence and immorality exhibited in our society today. People can easily be tempted and led into temptation. Everywhere you go, you see young girls almost half necked. The church, market placed, institutions of higher learning and offices are not left out. All these boils down to westernization and globalization. The question on one's mind is how did we get to this present-day situation? This paper is seeking to find out the causes of abortion among women, consequences and ways of reducing it.

Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to:

- 1 Find out the causes of abortion among women in *Ika* metropolis of Delta state.
- 2 Find out the consequences of abortion among women in *Ika* metropolis of Delta state.
- 3 Find out the ways of reducing abortion among women in *Ika* metropolis of Delta state.

Research Questions

- 1 What are the causes of abortion among women in *Ika* metropolis of Delta state?
- 2 What are the consequences of abortion among women in *Ika* metropolis of Delta state?
- 3 What are the ways of reducing abortion among women in *Ika* metropolis of Delta state?

The population of this study was women in *Ika* metropolis in Delta state, one hundred and fifty (150) women scattered in *Ika* metropolis. There are women who are gainfully employed in government institutions, self-employed and undergraduate who are still in institution of higher learning.

Methodology

The choice of using descriptive survey design is justified by the fact that it generalizes event in their natural setting without manipulating variables. Descriptive survey studies mainly seek information as they exist. The population of the study were all women in *Ika* metropolis. Random sampling was used to sample one hundred and fifty women (150) within the two local governments. An instrument titled “abortion among women and its moral implications” was constructed and used for data collection. The instrument was validated. The instrument has 3 sections, A, B, C. Section A has questions on causes of abortion. B, consequences of abortion and C has ways of controlling abortion. The titled system for the instrument was 4-point scale that had 4-1 in order of Strongly Agree (SA) 4points, Agree(A) 3points, Disagreed(D) 2points, Strongly Disagreed (SA)1 point.

Table 1: What are the causes of abortion among women?

Research Question one: What are the causes of abortion among women?

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Discussion and Finding

| S/N | causes of abortion among women | Agreed | Strongly Disagreed | Disagreed | Strongly Disagreed |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1 | Lack of sex education in school | 75(50%) | 25(16.7%) | 20(13.3%) | 30(20%) |
| 2 | Unplanned and unwanted pregnancy | 75(50%) | 20(13.3%) | 45(30%) | 10(6.7%) |
| 3 | Lack of family planning | 58(38.7%) | 72(48%) | 08(5.3%) | 12(8%) |
| 4 | Fear of expulsion from school | 41(27.3%) | 19(12.7%) | 70(46.7%) | 20(13.3%) |
| 5 | Unplanned sexual intercourse | 35(23.3%) | 73(48.7%) | 37(24.7%) | 05(3.3%) |
| 6 | Fear of parents | 45(30%) | 15(10%) | 85(56.7%) | 05(3.3%) |
| 7 | Lack of contraceptives tablet | 72(48%) | 38(25.3%) | 30(20%) | 10(6.7%) |
| 8 | Inadequate information on abortion | 69(46%) | 41(27.3%) | 18(12%) | 22(14.7%) |

Table 1 present the descriptive frequency and percentage of responses of women respondents on causes of abortion among women in *Ika* metropolis. From the table, frequency responses of women respondents for statement 1,2,3,5,7 and 8 had highest score and percentage (%) of frequency distribution. This indicates that women respondents agreed with the statement, similarly, the responses of women respondents for the statement 4 and 6 disagreed. This also affirms that women respondents disagreed with the statement.

Table2: What are the consequences of abortion?

Research question two: What are the consequences of abortion?

| S/N | Causes of abortion among women | Agreed | Strongly Disagreed | Disagreed | Strongly Disagreed |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1 | Emotional trauma | 68(45.3%) | 52(34.7%) | 18(12%) | 12(8%) |
| 2 | Health complication | 75(50%) | 25(16.7%) | 30(20%) | 20(13.3%) |
| 3 | Frustration | 34(22.7%) | 26(17.3%) | 65(43.3%) | 25(16.7%) |
| 4 | Addicted to drug | 50(33.3%) | 10(6.7%) | 80(53.3%) | 10(6.7%) |
| 5 | Self-guilt | 72(48%) | 44(29.3%) | 27(18%) | 7(4.7%) |
| 6 | Infertility | 82(54.7%) | 18(12%) | 26(17.3) | 24(16%) |
| 7 | Loss of self esteem | 70(46.7%) | 33(22%) | 27(18%) | 20(13.3%) |
| 8 | Maternal Mortality | 75(50%) | 25(16.7%) | 20(13.3%) | 30(20%) |

Table 2 presents the descriptive frequency distribution of responses of women respondents on consequences of abortion. From the table, frequency responses of women respondents for statement 1,2,5,6,7 and 8 had highest score and percentage (%) of the frequency distribution. This affirms that women's response to women's respondents agreed with the statement. Similarly, the response of women's respondent for statement 3 and 4 were disagreed. This is also an indication that women's respondents disagreed with this statement.

Table 3: Ways of reducing abortion.

Research question three. What are ways of reducing abortion?

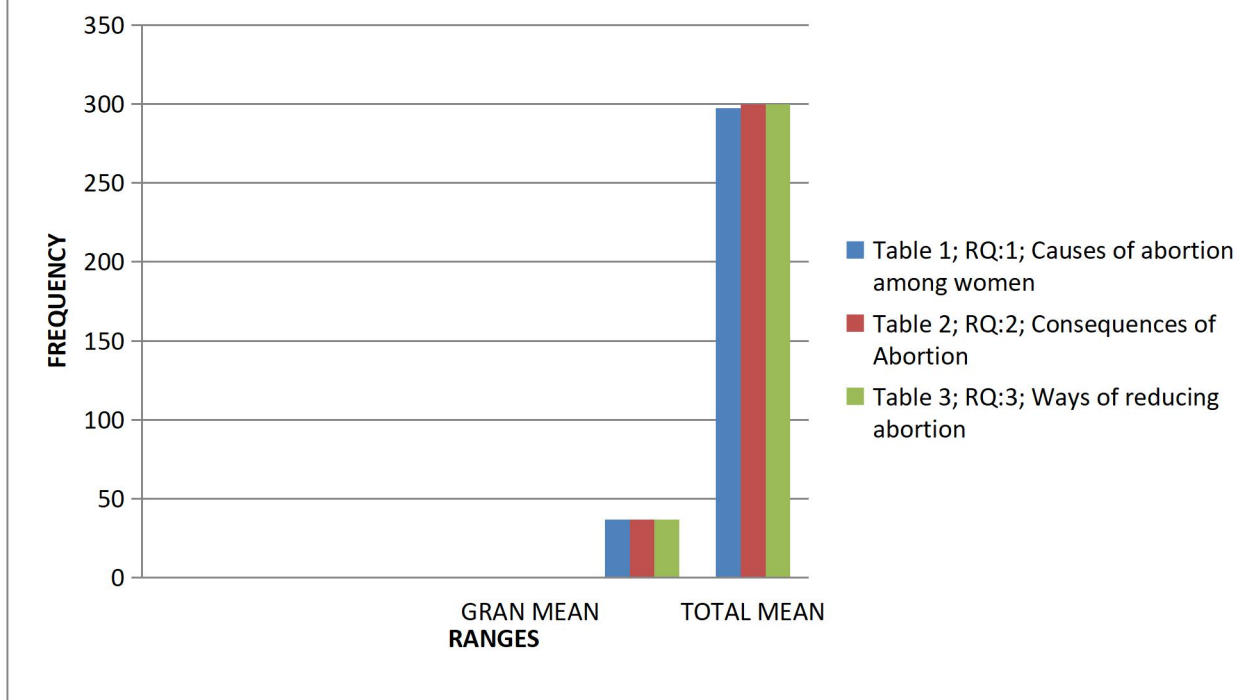
| S/N | Ways of controlling abortion | Agreed | Strongly Disagreed | Disagreed | Strongly Disagreed |
|-----|--|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1 | Introduction of sex education in the school curriculum | 80(53.3%) | 20(13.3%) | 10(6.7%) | 40(26.7%) |
| 2 | Movies should be censored before public consumption | 75(50%) | 35(23.3%) | 25(16.7%) | 15(10%) |
| 3 | Doctors indulge in abortion if caught should be punished | 70(46.7%) | 50(33.3%) | 20(13.3%) | 10(6.7%) |
| 4 | Contraceptive drugs should be made available and cheap | 72(48%) | 38(25.3%) | 30(20%) | 10(6.7%) |
| 5 | Local practitioner should discourage | 44(29.3%) | 28(18.7%) | 65(43.3%) | 13(8.7%) |
| 6 | Family planning should be encouraged | 90(60%) | 30(20%) | 20(13.3%) | 10(6.7%) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 7 | Enlightenment should be carried out at strategic positions | 88(58.7%) | 30(20%) | 20(13.3%) | 12(8%) |
| 8 | Parents should teach their girl child sex education on time | 34(22.7%) | 26(17.3%) | 65(43.3%) | 25(16.7%) |

Table 3 presents the descriptive frequency distribution of responses of women respondents on the ways of controlling abortion. From the table, frequency responses of women respondents from statement 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 had the highest scores and percentage (%) of the frequency distribution. This affirms that women respondents agreed with the statement. Equally, the response of women respondents for statement 5 and 8 were disagreed. This shows that women respondents disagreed with the statement

| The summary of the research questions on Abortion were analyzed with bar chart as given below: Abortion and its moral implication Among women in Ika metropolis of Delta State, Nigeria. | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|-------------------|
| QUESTIONS | | | | | GRAN MEAN | TOTAL MEAN |
| Table 1; RQ:1; | Causes of abortion among women | | | | 37 | 297.5 |
| Table 2; RQ:2; | Consequences of Abortion | | | | 37 | 300 |
| Table 3; RQ:3; | Ways of reducing abortion | | | | 37 | 300 |

The summary of the research questions on Abortion Among women in *Ika* metropolis of Delta State, Nigeria.



Discussion of Finding

This study was set out to investigate abortion among women and its moral implications in *Ika* metropolis, Delta state, Nigeria. Based on the findings of the research, question one sought to find out the causes of abortion among women in *Ika* metropolis, Delta state, Nigeria. The study revealed that six (6) basic causes of abortion among women were identified as lack of sex education in schools, unplanned and unwanted pregnancy, lack of family planning, unplanned sexual intercourse, lack of contraceptive drugs and inadequate information on abortion in *Ika* metropolis.

Frequency score of unplanned and unwanted pregnancy and unplanned sexual intercourse was higher than the other causes of abortion. This may be due to promiscuity. This result is supported by the finding of Mally (2015), who identified the causes of abortion among women to be glamorization of promiscuity. Anozie (2011) stated that society has being affected through instrumentality of modernization, which as a result of science and technology among others, is the cause of abortion.

Secondly is the research question two on the consequences of abortion among women in *Ika* metropolis, Delta state, Nigeria. The result revealed that consequences of abortion among women were emotional trauma, health complication, self-guilt, infertility, loss of self-esteem and maternal mortality in *Ika* metropolis, Delta state, Nigeria. The result is supported by world health organization (2007), that abortion is an important preventable cause of maternal deaths and morbidities, which can lead to physical, mental complications, social and financial burden for women.

Thirdly is research question three on the ways of reducing abortion among women in *Ika* metropolis, Delta state, Nigeria. The result divulges the ways of reducing abortion among women in the area of introduction of sex education in the school curriculum, movies should be censored before public viewing, doctors indulging in abortion if caught should be punished, contraceptive made available and cheap, family planning being encouraged and enlightenment to be carried out at strategic positions. This result is supported by the assertion of Bankole et al (2015), that abortion can be reduced if the Nigerian government and its local and international partners increase efforts to expand and promote family planning programme as well as sexuality, family life education and improved contraceptive use.

Moral Implication

Socially and individually, self-guilt torments the person who had indulged in abortion, thereby leading to self-blame, especially in the future when such a person is unable to conceive and the challenge traced to one or two complications arising from an abortion.

Religiously, it leads to spiritual set back and disconnect as the individual self-guilt renders her loss of cordial relationship with God especially during worships and prayers.

There are signs of societal withdrawal, loss of self-esteem, inferiority complex and total depression and disillusionment. Suicidal instinct becomes noticeable.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, it is concluded that abortion among women and its moral implication in *Ika* metropolis, Delta state, Nigeria, have being identified as lack of sex education, unplanned and unwanted pregnancy, lack of family planning, unplanned sexual intercourse, lack of contraceptive usage and inadequate information on abortion. Furthermore, abortion contributes to emotional trauma, self-guilt, infertility and maternal mortality.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendation are made;

Sex education should be incorporated in the school curriculum at all levels of formal education. So many things we, before now, hold as too confidential from our young ones are known to them at tender ages with their exposure to new teaching and learning pedagogies and environment. Internet services and inquisitive nature of modern youth has so exposed many young ones to learn or know more than parents uncontrollably.

Sensitization on abortion should be carried out by every member of the society including the religious bodies such as mosques, churches and traditional agents. Adults who are more mentally matured can apply wisdom, experiences and emotional balance to talk to youths. These adults include parents, elders' siblings, men of God and traditional heads. If done rightly, sexuality's, dignity can be maintained and enough information expose to youths

Annual conferences, workshops and seminars should be adopted by government and non-governmental agencies to sensitize the people on the dangers inherent in indulging in abortion. It should be targeted mainly on the adolescence girls and women.

Youths should be employed after training as counsellors so that they can serve as agents and catalysts of change in the crusade against abortion. As they continually counsel other youths, the things they tell others about the danger inherent in abortion will not only be habitual but internalized into them.

Government should make contraceptives available and subsidize its cost in all health centers. However, this can be abused and misused for many sexually over active youth. So, the government should, through health practitioner, educate youth on how and when to use contraceptives. Also, the use of contraceptives acquisition can be tied to some variable like age, mental disposition, health records etc.

Movies that contain erotic contents should be censored before public viewing. As government is trying her best, parents should try to control what their children and wards watch via television, phone and laptops.

Family planning should be encouraged to help reduce unwanted pregnancies and rate of abortion. This entails that during sensitization process, medical practitioners should be involved to inform everything about family planning and different methods.

Parents should endeavor to transmit their cultural heritage on morals to their children to help reduce moral decadence that is affecting the society. This means that parents in their very tight schedules to meet up with current societal and economic challenges should find out time once in a while, to be and communicate with their children.

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