

**INFLUENCE OF HAWKING AND BEGGING ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE
AMONG CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE AS PERCEIVED BY STUDENTS IN
CHANCHAGA LOCAL GOVERNMENT MINNA, NIGER STATE**

BY

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2017/3/69277BE

**DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE EDUCATION
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**IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
AWARD OF
BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY (B.TECH.) DEGREE
IN SCIENCE EDUCATION**

AUGUST, 2021

ABSTRACT

This research investigate the influence of hawking and begging on academic performance among children of school age as perceived by students in Chanchaga Local Government Area of Niger State. The study tried to investigate the influence of hawking and begging on academic performance among children of school age. In order to achieve the objectives, the following Research questions were advanced; what is the influence of hawking and begging by children of school age as perceived by students? Also, how can academic value and development of hawking and begging children of school age as perceived by students be promoted? The study uses the survey design and the population of the study was 16,156 students of (12) senior secondary schools in Chanchaga Local Government Minna, Niger State. However the researcher selected five (5) schools out of 12 secondary schools in Chanchaga Local Government Area of Minna Niger State for a close study through the simple sampling technique. Primary data was collected through the use of questionnaire, presented and analyzed by means of statistical mean and standard deviation (SD). A cut off mean of 2.50 points was the benchmark for answering research questions. The questionnaire were administered to SS 1 students and were collected by the researcher. The instrument was validated by experts and the reliability index obtained using cronbachs alpha was 0.75 the results revealed that there is influence of hawking and begging on academic performance by children of school age as perceived by students and also, there is need for academic value and development of hawking and Begging children of school age as perceived by students be promoted in Chanchaga Local Government Area of Minna, Niger State. It was recommended that; hawking and begging children should receive attention in education policy making forums.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The protection of children has generated ample concerns at both the national and international level due to the vulnerability of children. Incessant violations and undermining of children's rights has necessitated critical attention to the plight of children all over the world. This has given rise to international conventions, policies and institutions for the protection of children. It is trite that the children are the future, so like an endangered species; children must be given utmost attention for the sustainability of the human race. They should be at the heart of the struggle for economic and sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) embody the universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The SDGs are most concerned with the worlds most marginalized and vulnerable people, including children and makes the universal call to leave no one behind (Umeobika and Obiorah, 2020). A person is functionally literate when he acquired the knowledge and skills in reading and writing which enables him to engage effectively in all those activities in which literacy is normally assumed, (Omeje, 2018).

The insurgency in the northern part of Nigeria and the incessant raids and killing by terrorists and herdsmen have created a huge demographic of orphans and displaced children hawking and begging on the streets of Nigeria. Daily, there is an influx of people into the urban and suburban areas of Nigeria, in a quest for a better life. With no money, jobs or security for the newcomers on the one hand and no requirement of capital, the cost for business space, levies, taxes and

formal registration or documentation, on the other hand, many of them quickly resort to hawking. Gender inequality is embedded in some of the customs and traditions of people in Nigeria, particularly in Northern Nigeria. Female children in these customs are denied economic and social rights to education; despite the provisions of the law on non-discrimination because of sex (Umeobika and Obiorah 2020).

Street hawking/begging, like most forms of child labor could adversely affect the physical, social and mental development of adolescents. Street hawkers are exposed to such risks as road traffic injuries, drug abuse, sexual abuse, child trafficking and various behavioral problems (Ugodulunwa *et al.* 2014). Poverty nevertheless seems to be the overarching cause of child hawking in Nigeria, and the major consequence of child-hawking is a perpetuated cycle of poverty. With poverty at the very heart of child-hawking, it spurs parents and guardians to engage their children in hawking to supplement the income of the family. It is normal to hear from parents of child-hawkers, how they had to hawk wares as children to support their families. Severally, children are trafficked from the rural to the urban areas, sometimes with the consent of their parents, and in many cases end up hawking on the streets for survival. Children who run away from home kidnapped children and some children given to wealthier family members end up on the streets hawking. Unemployment is closely linked with poverty and is a causative factor of child labour. About 20.9 million people are currently unemployed in Nigeria and this has driven the boom in hawking. Conflicts and insurgency render many children orphans and homeless. For children caught in this situation, hawking becomes a means of survival (National bureau of statistics, 2019).

Street hawking/almajiri by children is a form of slavery and child abuse and child abuse according to WHO, is all form of negligence or exploitation that can result to actual or negligent treatment or exploitation that can result to actual or potential harm on the child's health, survival, development, dignity and attainment of future education (Atomatofa 2020). Street hawking may also have negative effects on children's education such as high drop-out rates, absenteeism and poor school performance, (Macellina *et al* 2014). Street hawking is a major form of sustenance for many people at the bottom of the economic pyramid in developing countries like Nigeria. It is prevalent within urban and suburban contexts. It provides a means of livelihood for this large population of people on the lowest rung of the economic ladder and has become a culture and a way of life. This is predominantly as a result of the poor economic situation of the country which has fostered unemployment, loss of family income, poverty, illiteracy and a thriving rural-urban migration. Child-hawkers can be found along the roads, on the streets, in the market, and anywhere they can access customers for their goods. While a good number of the child hawkers combine hawking and education, the resultant effect is poor performance, repeating classes, late enrollment, absence from school and dropping out of school in the long run, (Umeobika *et al* 2020).

However, Almajeri is a kind of system that is common in the Northern part of Nigeria among children especially boys from the poor households. Young boys from poor households are put in custody of Islamic scholars who teaches them the Quran. These boys are sent out to beg for food by the scholars for their sustenance because the scholars have limited fund to cater for these poor children (Ebigbo and Salisu 2012). Child-hawking which takes children away from education robs them of the basic knowledge to understand and manage their environment, and to conserve, advance and develop it sustainable for the coming generations while exposing them to a

magnitude of dangers (Umeobika *et al* 2020). A child at birth is helpless and totally dependent on the adults for all its needs, which from conception, but personal uniqueness and individuality with strong and loud demands for attention care, and security. Any family, society, or nation that has no good agenda or proper plans for the children has automatically failed to secure its future existence and continuity. The continued existence and development of any society depends on the ability of the children and youths of that society to function effectively; socially; politically, economically, and religiously as members of the society. In other words, children should be capable of relating with others; participate in politics, and contribute to the economy so that they should be able to adapt to the environment in which they find themselves. This prospective enablement can be achieved if the society values the future development of children (Bosah *et al.* 2015).

Child labour is common place in Nigeria with child-hawking as one of the predominant acts. Despite legal interventions, child-hawking is widespread and continues to thrive, with its devastating effects on the children. The inadequacies of the law coupled with the complexities confronting implementation and enforcement, together with the existing economic condition of Nigeria, among other factors, advance the problem of child-hawking. Given the prevailing deplorable economic situation in Nigeria which is intensifying the problem of child labour, there is an urgent call to action for government and all stakeholders to rise to the challenge of child labour and child-hawking for Africa and the world (Umeobika and Obiorah, 2020).

According to Ekong (2016), in most developing countries, 1 in every 5 children work; and 1 in every 3 children work in Africa, though there are significant differences in economic activity rates across these regions. UNESCO (2018) affirmed that 24.2 percent of children in Nigeria between the ages of 10 and 14 years have worked. A majority of these children are exposed to

long hours of work in very dangerous and unhealthy environments (Bada 2015). Africa has the highest prevalence of child labor in the world with prevalence rates ranging from 20% to 54%. Nigeria, which is the most populous country in Africa, has its own fair share of the statistics with general child labor rates of between 20% and 30% (Macellina *et al* 2014). Children in Nigeria are employed in public places and markets: as street vendors (64%); beggars and shoe shiners (4%); car washers/watchers (6%); scavengers (5%); and feet washers (8%) (Mustapha, cited in Hassan *et al* 2020).

In northern Nigeria, children who survive on the street by begging are referred to as almajirai, (Hassan *et al* 2020). Furthermore, some studies have revealed that socio-economic and cultural factors are part of the major reasons why parents engage their children in street hawking (Ebigbo, 2013). This has direct influence for adolescents, with many being sent out into the street to hawk goods, or engage in other forms of economic activity to supplement the family income. These street-working children make up the majority of children on the streets, though there is a growing number whose sole means of existence is earning on the street. This growing trend, which sees children spending most of their time on the streets begging or hawking (i.e., selling goods and services on the streets) reflects not only, the levels of poverty within the society, urbanization and the breakdown of the traditional extended family system (Onyenechere, 2011). Child hawkers also encounter problems related to their psychological well-being. These include stigmatization by the press and public, feelings of disheartenment, stress and irritability, personality disorders, antisocial behaviours, alienation, and isolation from their family (Amoo *et al* 2016). The term street hawking by children', as used in this study refers to children below the ages of 18 that engage in carrying goods on their heads to sell to buyers in order to generate more income for themselves or their parents/guardians. These children are those who are

currently attending primary or secondary school or are school drop outs. Children who engage in street hawking and have never attended school are not classified as street hawkers in this study (Atomatofa, 2020).

The search for money to make ends meet in a depressed economy is obviously one of the major reasons for parents and guardians sending their children or wards to hawk. Most of the hawkers are either in the primary or secondary school. And, at the end of each days sales, the children become weak and tired that they are unable to concentrate, contribute to discussion or study on their own (Chrisantus, 2020). Street hawking/almajiri in Nigeria and Africa at large is a unique phenomenon that arose out of the need to solve societal problems such as unemployment, poverty and consumer goods accessibility. It is a booming informal sector that has proved resilient despite various governmental efforts aimed at eradicating it. Government at all levels have policies and prohibitions in place to ban street hawking or street selling because they are seen as illegal, valueless and problematic, hence, a need to eradicate it from the society though there is yet to be a better alternative (Uchenna, 2018). A child who shares the school time with street hawking is always late to school and he/she is bound to develop immaturities in school work which may include poor studying habits, lack of skills, low self-esteem and low performance in class hence resulting in failure or total dropping out of school, (Alfred 2020).

Some children at the end of the day will not be able to cope with both schooling and street hawking/almajiri, hence they do drop out of school. Many street hawking children may eventually become under achievers or might develop school phobia. Children hawk/almajiri in some of the most horrible conditions conceivable, where they face a serious risk of injury, chronic illness, kidnapping, rape or death. All these will prevent affected children from having

smooth academics or sound education (Alfred 2020). Street hawking and almajiri is the commonest form of child labour in Nigeria. Although street hawking is very pervasive there is the increasing need to fully understand its pattern and effects on those involved in it, particularly children who combine schooling with hawking (Ijadunola, 2015). Child Street hawking is a form of child labour that has been in existence for quite some time and it has continued to affect the educational development of children, (Akanbi 2021).

However, the philosophy of most cultures in Nigeria, have encouraged children to work with their families, in order to learn skills they would need in adulthood. Children today are forced to work as a survival strategy for themselves and their family. The money earned by child labourers' has formed a significant part of poor families' income (Hassan *et al* 2020). Similarly, another study indicated that the dynamics of child labour was relatively common to children from poor and difficult parental backgrounds. The study also showed multiple consequences of child street hawking activities on schooling and general well-being of the children. It highlights the tendency for the children's future to be compromised with antecedent consequences such as increasing anti-social behaviours and the tendencies for the transition from delinquency to criminality in the metropolis, (Obiako and Alfred 2020).

The rise in the rate of child labour in the country might have been a consequence of the demand for cheap labour and poverty (Dammert and Galdo 2013), although, children have always worked in Nigeria. Education of the child cannot be overemphasized as it supports them to become successful and useful adults who can make and build nation tomorrow in all ramifications. Most children in Nigeria are subjected to child labour which tampers with their education and training (Agbo 2017 and Ena-Israel 2016). Though some works have been

published regarding street hawking in Nigeria, none of the studies focused on Hawking and almajiri on academic performance. This study sought to evaluate the influence of Hawking and begging (almajiri) among children of school age and relate this to their school performance.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The influence of Hawking and almajiri (child begging) on academic performance has been a problem affecting children of school age in Chanchaga Local Government Area of Niger State. At the heart of every educational system lays the desire for the students, teachers and the institutions to achieve their educational goals. Street hawking and almajiri among the children school age children is fast becoming the culture in our society. When children are, by street hawking, exposed to the corrupting influences of the debased society without commensurate or even more positive influence from the family circle, they may develop patterns of speech and behavior that may deviate considerably from socially desirable and acceptable standards. These hawkers/beggars may become trained to indulge in bad behaviors' which may thwart their progress in life.

However, parents failed to fulfill a major obligation to their children's care. This is because they involve their children in making money – hawking/begging, which exposes the children to immeasurable influences without regard to their age and comfort. They are denied the rights to education, those that are allowed to attend school do so with utmost misery of wearing dirty school uniforms with no writing materials which sets in frustration among the students. These often manifest itself in the form of fighting, quarrelling, and the development of lack of adequate assertive behavior. Furthermore, many children who have been abused in any form develop some

sort of psychological issue. These issues may include anxiety, depression, eating disorders, co-dependency or even a lack of human connections.

Hawking and almajiri influence the academic performance of children, which also lead to school dropout or their lives due to parents/guardians overlooking the disadvantage street hawking or almajiri father they prefer seeing money make by their wards through hawking or almajiri.it against this background and problem stated, the study is therefore to investigate the influence of Hawking and begging (almajiri) on the academic, behavioral and socio-economic development of the child. Hawkers also experience poor academic performance, illiteracy, low school attendance and low enrollment which have adverse effect on their educational development. The menace of street hawking includes degrading the environment by littering the road with dirt and impeding movement on pedestrian bridge. This practice of hawking items on the road undermines the beautification and landscaping of cities in Nigeria.

1.3 Objective of the Study

This study is intended to investigate the influence of hawking and begging on academic performance among children of school age. Specifically, the study strived to determine the:

1. Influence of hawking and begging on academic performance by children of school age as perceived by students.
2. How to promote academic value and development of hawking and begging children of school age as perceived by students.

1.4 Research Questions

The following Research Questions were raised to guide the study:

1. What is the influence of hawking and begging on academic performance by children of school age as perceived by students?
2. How can academic value and development of hawking and begging by children of school age as perceived by students be promoted?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study is to identify the influence of Hawking and begging (almajiri) on academic performance among children of school age in Chanchaga Local Government Area of Niger state. It is hoped that this research will be of worthy benefits to the education members of the policy making bodies and this research will provide base for future study into areas not covered in this work.

This paper is of significant value due to the exploitation of working children. One needs to be concerned about the present and future development of children that work because a child that works rather than schooling or acquires the necessary skill that will make them self-dependent as an adult stands the chance to live in poverty as an adult. This study will serve as an awareness of the risks involved in street hawking by children and inform policy makers who can implement policies that will reduce the high incidence of street hawking. It is believed that the relevant highlights from this study, parents/guardians will be aware of the influence of hawking and child begging (almajiri) on academic performance among children of school age.

The researcher hopes that this research will be found useful to parents by preventing them from sending their children hawking especially during the school hours. Various laws have been made towards the banning of street hawking and almajiri in the country because of the danger it poses to children. The government would use this study as bases towards policy making as regards street hawking/almajiri especially if such activities is affecting student academic performance. It will help teachers to identify the source of poor academic performance and maladjustment behaviors that are common among adolescents by providing them with emotional needs. At the end of the study work guardians/parents and everybody inclusive will be aware of the influence of hawking and almajiri on academic performance among children of school age.

1.6 Scope of the Study

Street hawking has a negative impact on the mental health of the hawker. It has been observed that children who engage in street hawking suffer verbal abuse from their parents or guardians, consistent fear of punishment, low self-esteem and a loss of imagination and future direction in life.

Therefore this research work will be carry out within Niger State, specifically Chanchaga Local Government Area using students from (5) selected schools. The study will be limited to the influence of hawking and almajiri on academic performance among children of school age. The study will be limited to schools mentioned above.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Hawking: Refers to children below the ages of 18 that engage in carrying goods on their heads to sell to buyers in order to generate more income for themselves or their parents/guardians.

Begging: adult or child who survive on the street by begging of money, food or selling (i.e male gender).

Child: Is any human sex below the age of (18) eighteen.

Academic Performance: All curriculum activities expected by the learner.

Poverty: The quality or state of being poor or indigent; want or scarcity of means of subsistence; indigence; need.

Child labour: Child labour (British English) or child labor (American English; see spelling differences) refers to the exploitation of children through any form of work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and is mentally, physically, socially and morally harmful.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Hawking or street selling in Nigeria and Africa at large is a unique phenomenon that arose out of the need to solve societal problems such as unemployment, poverty and consumer goods accessibility. It is a booming informal sector that has proved resilient despite various governmental efforts aimed at eradicating it. Government at all levels have policies and prohibitions in place to ban hawking or street selling because they are seen as illegal, valueless and problematic—hence, a need to eradicate it from the society even though there is yet to be a better alternative, (Uchenna Uzo, 2020).

2.2 Conceptual framework

2.2.1 Overview of Hawking and Begging

According to the African Network on Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN), Street hawking “is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments, benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over the child for the purpose of exploitation, (Alumnus 2016). Rachel (2019) lamented that, about 14 million children under the age of 14 are working across Nigeria and about 10.5 million of them do not go to school. That number continues to increase, considering Nigeria’s population growth. This alarming statistic proves that the educational attainment of many children is stunted in large part to some form of

child labor. Street hawking is a major form of sustenance for many people at the bottom of the economic pyramid in developing countries like Nigeria. It is prevalent within urban and suburban contexts. It provides a means of livelihood for this large population of people on the lowest rung of the economic ladder and has become a culture and a way of life. Many households in this category incorporate their children into child-hawking to support the family income, Umeobika & Obiorah (2020). Similarly, on the implication of street hawking/begging activities on the residents within Central Business Districts in Nigeria, Taiwo and Akinyode (2017) identified three categories of street hawking based on nature of their activities. The first category; are those that hawk their goods from station to station with wheelbarrows. The second; are those that sell perishable food items, like fruits and vegetable, who intentionally display their wares on mats or tables positioned by the roadside. Their third category of street hawking are those that carry their wares about on the head. Such classification, however, can sometimes be misleading because it represents only a fraction of street hawking activities as they have appeared exclusive of some other categories of street traders, Patrick (2020). As Hassan *et al.* (2020) observed, there are some street hawking who neither hawk nor display wares but peddle illicit or stolen goods, scavenge for “reusable” (items that can be used without recycling) or recyclables, and those that beg for alms along busy streets. However, the convergent point in these contributions is that all street hawking activities, regardless of the mode through which they are being carried out, whether mobile or stationed, constitute a health and public safety hazards. These as Taiwo and Akinyode (2017) noted, include obstruction of vehicular and pedestrian traffics, facilitation of the spread of infectious deceases, and exposure of young persons, as young as six, to criminal influences of the street environment. It is also very much likely that most street traders live on vended foods because such foods are relatively cheap and

very much accessible. Both safety and hygienic level of vended foods have remained a major health concern for health experts, national and international organizations like the National Agency for Food and Drug and Control (NAFDAC) and the World Health Organization (WHO), (cited in Patrick 2020). Fatima of Usman Danfodio University, sokoto include some observations on the practice relating to the girl-child, such as the education of the girl-child in the Northern Nigeria. Through complete refusal by parents to send their daughters to school for obnoxious reasons, it observed that mother's support girls to go out hawking for stake proceeds used for the girls and other preparation for the girls marriage, female headmistress in orileowu said hawking of trade wares by young girls was identified in the F.G.D.S as causing exposure of young girls to promiscuity.it is a common doctrine in traditional societies to find girl-child hawking wares throughout the day. This is an economic practice done mainly at the instance of parents and guardians. The purpose is to generate income for families while this goes on involving only girls in the act it create situations where such girls miss the opportunity of formal education. Girl children are mostly used for hawking during the day when schools are on programme which of course make it possible for them to have access to education in these school. Apart from loss of time for schooling one wonder whether families ever huge moral lessons of such practice, for instance unwanted pregnancy are more likely to occur as by product of this unwholesome practice, (cited in Adamu 2013). Street hawking poses numerous risks and hinders educational development, Hassan *et al* (2020).Although the real origin of hawking may not be known, historically it is certainly a very old commercial activity that has come be a dominant feature of our modern day society (Abari, 2013).

Umar (2018) defined hawking as a situation where one offers goods and services for sale to the public on the streets. This also involves going around the major highways or public arena

with the intention of selling goods or services. Street hawking may be stationary by occupying space on the pavement or other public or private areas or maybe mobile in the sense that they move from place to place carrying their wares on push carts, circle or baskets on their heads or other plastic carriers. As street trading becomes increasingly criminalized and punishments for defaulters gets more punitive (severe) and diffused, children engaged in street trading sometimes suffer double jeopardy in the hands of law enforcement agencies. Regardless that children are identified among the groups with special vulnerabilities (Davies *et al* 2017), every individual who comes in conflict with such policies stands equal risk of criminal prosecution. In enforcing such policies, sanctions like fines, confiscation and seizure of wares, arrest and incarceration of defaulters are widely and indiscriminately applied, in order to deter people from carrying out trading activities in public spaces (Fadayomi *et al* 2012). Because children constitute a good percentage of the frontline street trading workforce in Nigeria, they inadvertently become the major target of such punitive policies (Nwachukwu, 2019). Their role as frontline street traders with such activities as displaying, peddling and hawking of licit and illicit goods and services make their contact with law enforcement agents, inevitable.

However Musa (2018) opine Children between the ages of three to 15 roam the streets of Nigeria, sometimes in groups, begging for money and food. The name they are called depends on the ethnicity of the children. Those from Western and Eastern Nigeria are simply referred to as child beggars while those from Northern Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Mali and Niger are erroneously referred to as “Almajiris”.An Almajiri, conventionally, is expected to be educationally oriented in the basics of Islam in his early childhood to prepare him for a chaste Muslim adulthood. But the common practice in Northern Nigeria today has deviated from this norm, giving way to a mass of bowl-carrying children roaming the streets in search of one thing

or the other. Almajiri, as the children are erroneously referred to, originates from the Arabic word Al-Mahaajirun, which literally means a learned scholar – irrespective of gender – who searches for knowledge at home or in transit, displays high moral behavior and propagates the peaceful message of Islam. However, in Nigeria we use the term to describe children who live on the alms they get from the streets. Ironically, a general characteristic of these children is that they have no form of education. Western education means institutionalized system which was inherited from the British colonists. Education or secular education is a cumulative process of development of intellectual skills, habits, attitude and values all from different disposition of life. Generally education is the quality of learning that which help us improve ourselves and the society at large. In short formal education provides people with specific skills useful in the production of manpower for example skill acquisition like craftsmanship, teaching, engendering etc. Educational system is regarded as the means of providing the manpower at various level on which modernization depends. The educational service is important tool for the Almajirai and society at large, (Babagana *et al* 2018). According to Child Help International, Child Street Hawking is child abuse, and define child abuse as “when a parent or caregiver, whether through action or failing to act, causes injury, death, emotional harm or risk of serious harm to a child. Therefore, child hawking and begging are a form of child slavery. Slaves are often forced to work against their will and they are often restricted and lack the freedom they need to do their biddings. Forcing people to street hawk is another form of slavery and children are among sufferers of this kind of slavery. And this can affect the children from achieving their future career ambitions which in turn will reduce the population of Nigerian future scientists and non-scientists. Out of 40.3 million modern day slave figure given by Global index in 2018, 10 Million children are presently rated as modern day slaves and 23% of Children are domestic

servants or child labourers of which street hawking/almajiri is among (Atomatofa 2020). Most poor families cannot fend for their families so they resort to forcing their children to do street hawking in order to raise more money for the family. Child Street hawking is prevalent in most urban cities in Nigeria. In street hawking the children are made to carry heavy loads on their heads for 12-13 hours a day for the upkeep of the family (Agbo, 2017). Some of the effects of child labour (which includes children who street hawk) according to Agbo (2017) is, school dropout, poor education and ill health.

2.2.2 Causes of Hawking and Begging

Child Street hawking is a growing public health issue in developing countries like Nigeria with its root cause as poverty and this results in constant migration of people to commercial cities in search of livelihood. Aijehi (2020) postulated that poverty motivated parents of these children to coerce their children to hawk. As a social factor, it is the reason that most parents send out their children to hawk. Due to poor standard of living and the high level of inflation, it was also submitted by Aijehi (2020) that rural areas happen to be the areas with most cases of street hawking. Children hawk their goods from one village to another. However, it has now become the order of the day in the cities. The search for money to make ends meet in a depressed economy is obviously one of the major reasons for parents and guardians sending their children or wards to hawk. Most of the hawkers are either in the primary or secondary school. And, at the end of each day's sales, the children become weak and tired that they are unable to concentrate, contribute to discussion or study on their own (Chrisantus, 2020). Similarly, a child who shares the school time with street hawking is always late to school and he or she is bound to develop immaturities in school work which may include poor studying habits, lack of skills, low self-

esteem and low performance in class hence resulting in failure or total dropping out of school. It has been heard of that some parents in towns and cities withdrawn their children from school in order to send them hawking so as to make more money for the family up keep, (Chrisantus 2021).The search for money to make ends meet in a depressed economy is obviously one of the major reasons for parent and guardians sending their children or wards to hawk. Most of the hawkers are either in primary/ secondary school for the purpose of hawking and at each day sales the children becomes weak and tired that they are unable to concentrate, contribute to discussion or study on their own, (Chrisantus 2021).research carried out by an NGO called NAPED showed figures on the incidence of poverty in the six geo political zones in the country, which include from North-West 74% of the people are poor and they live on less than one dollar a day; in the North-East the poverty rate is 78%; North-Central the poverty figure is 70%. By contrast in the South-West the poverty rate is 28%, the South-South 30% while the South-East of Nigeria has poverty rate of 23%. It could be vividly seen from the above that, the Northern part of the country has the largest percentage of poverty rate, this has become a source of concern and worry in Nigeria, (Roseline 2014). Another reason for hawking/begging which influence children academic performance is insufficient family income ,children have to work to give a helping hand on the income of the family or profit realized from the fact of hawking/begging (almajiri) is used to sustain family. Furthermore, some studies have revealed that socio-economic and cultural factors are part of the major reasons why parents engage their children in street hawking (Ebigbo 2013). This has direct implications for adolescents, with many being sent out into the street to ‘hawk’ goods, or engage in other forms of economic activity to supplement the family income. These street-working children make up the majority of children on the streets, though there is a growing number whose sole means of existence is earning on the street. This

growing trend, which sees children spending most of their time on the streets begging or hawking (i.e., selling goods and services on the streets) reflects not only, the levels of poverty within the society, urbanization and the breakdown of the traditional extended family system (Macellina *et al* 2014) .

2.2.3 Influence of Hawking and Begging on children academic performance

hawking and almajiri also have negative effects on children's education such as high drop-out rates, absenteeism and poor school performance, Macellina *et al* (2014).street hawking and begging especially by the girl-child have wanton negative consequences on the child, family and society at large. It militates against proper socialization of the child. At tender age, children are expected to still be undergoing some basic home training so as to be fully socialized into traditional norms and values for the purpose of social integration into the society. But, hawking impinges on this great process and therefore affects the profound normal growth of the child. Hawking also impinges on education. Children hope for better education as a fundamental necessity may be truncated or suffers serious distortion. This is so as children either drope out of school or do not advance to higher level of education. The opportunity to grow up to responsibly deal with future challenges have been forestall, Umar (2018).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This section brings to book relevant theories or models relating to personality and academic performance in order to provide theoretical bases for the study.

- a. Bowlby's theory of Attachment
- b. Bandura's theory of Social Learning

c. Freud psychoanalytic theory

2.3.1 Bowlby's Theory of Attachment

The theory of attachment was originally developed by John Bowlby (1907 - 1990), a British psychoanalyst who was attempting to understand the intense distress experienced by infants who had been separated from their parents. Bowlby observed that separated infants would go to extraordinary lengths (e.g., crying, clinging, frantically searching) to prevent separation from their parents or to reestablish proximity to a missing parent. At the time of Bowlby's initial writings, psychoanalytic writers held that these expressions were manifestations of immature defense mechanisms that were operating to repress emotional pain, but Bowlby noted that such expressions are common to a wide variety of mammalian species, and speculated that these behaviors may serve an evolutionary function.

2.3.2 Freud psychoanalytic theory

Freud psychoanalytic theory postulated that major traits of personality were established in early childhood and that subsequent personality was an elaboration of these traits. Early life arrestment of growth is caused by excessive frustration and excessive indulgence. If a child's needs are either frustrated too much or indulged too much, a particular aspect of his personality is totally stunted in some degree. In case, child abuse especially street hawking brings and injects in frustration, which negatively affects the street hawking is an indication of negative child rearing patterns that affect academic achievement of the girl child. Freud-psychoanalytical theory was formulated on how the human mind functions and how personalities are formed (the mental iceberg). He believed that there are factors outside of the individual person's awareness (unconscious thoughts,

feelings and experiences) that influence their emotions, behaviors' and actions, and that their past experiences/feelings shape their future. The psychoanalytic theory is also based on the idea that a person's personality is formed throughout the childhood years, that children go through certain stages at certain points of their childhood and depending on how well the child copes with each of stages, their adult personality will be affected.

2.4 Empirical Studies

Chinyere (2017), study on the street trading activities among adolescents and its effect on the social adjustment and academic performance of secondary school students in mushing local government area of lagos state, the descriptive research design was used, 350 questionnaire was administered. The data analysis revealed that there are more female adolescent hawkers than male. And the researcher, suggested that the government and the school administrator provide adequate educational arrangement for students from the poor socio-economic background, who do not often have to review school activities at home. Street hawking which appears to be fast becoming a culture in Nigeria has a lot of vices associated with it. Such vices are likely to affect the general standard of morality and social norms that had formed the acceptable pattern of behavior among Nigerian children if not properly addressed. Bosah (2015) investigated the influence of hawking on socio-emotional development of the child. The study was guided by two research questions. The sampled population consists of 140 primary four pupils of public primary schools in Cross River state. The questionnaire was structured on a four point scale and the data were analyzed using mean scores. The findings among others revealed that Hawking has a negative effect on socio emotional development of the children. It exposes children to danger such as armed robbery, prostitution and other vices. The researchers therefore concluded that

street hawking has negative influences on children's social emotional development and therefore should be discouraged. Based on the findings, recommendations were made among others that there should be advocacy campaign to educate parents and guardians on the dangers of hawking on children's development especially on their socio emotional development. Nkok, Ekaette, Monday, Chukelu and cordelia (2019) examines the impacts of street hawking on biology achievements of teenage girls in senior secondary schools in Minna Metropolis\ Niger State. The study Comprises of senior secondary one, two and three (SSS1, 2 and 3) female biology Students in five secondary Schools in Minna Metropolis Area of Niger State. Two hundred and fifty students (250) were selected through simple random sampling. The instrument used was third term biology examination results of the sampled students. Two hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The findings of the study revealed that street hawking has adverse effects on the students' academic achievements in biology, three factors found to be responsible for students involvements in street hawking were poverty, family size and school fees issues. They recommended that Students should be discouraged from all forms of juvenile trading and the welfare of students should be taken care of by their parents, guidance and governments as this will enhance their educational achievements. Lekwa, Eke, Ada and Anyaogu, Boniface (2016) carried out study against the observed increasing number of students who drop out of school with the objectives of investigating the dropout rate and the extent economic recession is responsible for students' dropping out of school and going hawking in the five Eastern States of Nigeria. A descriptive survey research design was adopted for the study. A random sample of 250 teachers (148 public and 102 private) drawn from private and public schools and a 7-item structured questionnaire with a reliability coefficient of 0.79 as well as data on school enrollment change between 2014/2015 and 2015/2016 academic years were used for

data collection. Data collected were analyzed using mean and t-test conducted at 0.05 probability level. Findings were that economic recession negatively affects school enrollment and has pulled many students out of school and pushed them into the streets to hawk. The educational implications of these are increasing number of illiterates and criminals in the society and general backwardness in the future educational development of these states. It was recommended among other things that government should make educational policies that will have broad financial sponsorship scope to avoid the negative influences of economic recession affecting the formal school system.

Patrick (2020) study on the juvenile justice morass in the informal work sector: Nigerian street trader's experience and state that Street trading, especially in urban centres, remains a persistent structural challenge facing the Nigerian socioeconomic development plan. It appears the major source of child labour and, eradicating child labour, a top priority of national and global concern. Although the contribution of street trading to the Nigerian informal economy is significant, understanding its impact on children remains vague. Hence, the antinomy of child labour and survival in Nigeria requires a better understanding of various experiences of children within the informal work sector, in order to protect them from multiple forms of victimization and exclusion. While the existing literature on street trading is important in understanding the specific needs of child street traders, it is not without limitations. This study explores literature to analyze various experiences of children engaged in street trading activities in Nigeria using a rights-based approach. Thus, it was guided by the following questions: What is the nature of street trading activity? What are the hazards associated with street trading? How does street trading impact children's development and wellbeing? What is the implication of street trading on juvenile justice? What can be done to address the problem? These five questions form the key

objectives of this study. Umar (2018) study on street hawking and the girl-child in some selected areas of Wudil town in Wudil, Kano state. Using both quantitative and qualitative methods of social research to determine the causes of street hawking by the girl-child in the area and society as a whole. The study discovered that the involvement of young girls in street hawking in Wudil, Kano state and northern Nigeria has a direct link with failures of social institutions like the family and the socioeconomic conditions of the people in the area which has suffered prolonged neglect by the authorities. The study made some far-reaching recommendations as panacea to the problem. Salisu (2012) attempt to explain the prevalence of street hawking children in rural areas in Nigeria by using Ifo Local Government of Ogun State as a case study, this research is keen to explore the prevalence, determinant and implication of street hawking on development of a child and make recommendation on how to enhance the working condition for children to combine work and schooling. The study is to draw the attention of policy maker on street hawking by children and possible policy intervention that can support these children positively. The study focused on group of school age children between the ages of six to eighteen. The study made use of random sampling to select five different household and purposive sampling was used to pick street hawking children that are below the age of eighteen and one community leader that tells more about the prevalence of economic working children in Ifo local government of Ogun state. The finding shows that children engage in street hawking due to the poverty level of their parents in order to finance their education and to boost the household income. These children faces a lot of challenges; some of which are long walking distance that leads to leg pains, carrying of heavy wares on their head and walk all day that results to neck pain, some are expose to environmental hazard, to mention but a few.

2.5 Summary of Related Literature

The chapter covers the review of concept that makes up the study, relevant theories, and empirical review of related literatures. Under the conceptual framework; the authors were unanimous on the concept of child hawking/almajiri and academic performance with just differences in terminologies. The theoretical framework considered three theories related to academic performance and child abuse (i.e. Bowlby's theory of attachment), (Bandura's social learning theory) and (Freud-psychoanalytical theory). Also in the empirical studies there was consensus among authors that child hawking/almajiri be it in any of its forms have a significant negative effect on the academic performance of student as well as the entire child development and the educational sector. It is this that the study is set to further validate.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the research design, population of the study, sampling size and the procedure of data analysis etc.

3.2 Research Design

The research study is based on the descriptive survey research method which was used to make investigation on the influence of hawking and begging on academic performance among children of school age as perceived by students. The reason for adopting the survey research method is because it has been found suitable for sampling the opinion of a large population.

3.3 Population of the Study

The population of the study consist of 16,156 SS1, SS2, and SS3 students while the target population is 5,938 senior secondary school one (SS1) in Chanchaga Local Government Area of Niger State. During the (2019/2020) academic session (Niger State Ministry of Education). The choice of this grade of students was because, hawking and begging has major influence on their academic performance among student hawkers and beggars.

3.4 Sampling and Sampling Technique

Sampling is referring to subset of the target population. This study uses simple sampling method. The sampling target was SS1 class in (5) public senior secondary schools in chanchaga local

government area of Niger State. Two hundred and fifty (250) SS1 students were sample from the selected schools, (50) students were randomly selected from each of the selected schools.

3.5 Research Instrument

The questionnaire will be use as instrument to obtain valuable information from the respondents on the subject matter. The questionnaire consist of two sections. Section a sought information on personal data while section B contains ten (10) items structured to provide answers to the major research questions. four point scale rating of Strongly Agreed(SA),Agreed(A),Disagreed(D),and Strongly Disagreed(SD) with values of 4,3,2 and 1 respectively was used. The decision mean is 2.5, ($4+3+2+1 = 10/4 = 2.5$).

3.6 Validity of Research Instrument

The test instrument was face and content validated by two (2) experts from science Education Department and Education Technology Department in the School of Science and Technology Education Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State. The experts made professional suggestions and corrections which were used in modifying the questionnaire in order to achieve it overall objectives.

3.7 Reliability of the Research Instrument

In order to ascertain the reliability of the research instrument, pilot test was conducted in 4 schools outside the sample but within the population .Questionnaire were administered to 45 students. A Reliability coefficient of 0.75 was obtained using cronbachs alpha for analyzing the pilot test data.

3.8 Method of Data Collection

The schools selected by the researcher. Permission was seek from the principals of the selected schools each which was given, the researcher was introduce to the students and the aim of the was explained to the students in order to have their cooperation. Therefore, the students were sampled; questionnaire was administered by researcher to the students in (5) selected schools in order to know their perception on the topic. The questionnaire was returned directly to the researcher by hand.

3.9 Method of Data Analysis

Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistical Mean (\bar{x}) and standard deviation was used to answer all the research questions. The responses from the respondents was compared, classified to the number of items in the questionnaire for each research questions. SPSS version 23 was used to analyze the data collected during the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA ANALYSIS, DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

Research work, data presentation and analysis deals with presenting the information collected from respondents in a more organized and meaningful manner. Thus, this chapter presents and analyze the result obtained from the data collected by means of the questionnaires as well as answers to the research questions in the table below.

4.2 Research Question 1: What is the influence of hawking and begging on academic performance by children of school age as perceived by students?

S/N	ITEMS / STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD	TOTAL	Mean (X)	Standard Deviation	Decision
1.	Hawking and Begging (almajiri) make child to be absent in the class.	85 340	90 270	60 120	15 15	250 745	2.98	1.73	Accepted
2.	Hawking and Begging (almajiri) expose school child to exhibit abnormal behaviors' in	50 200	70 210	100 200	20 20	250 630	2.52	1.59	Accepted

the school.

3.	Hawking and Begging (almajiri) could negatively affect child academic performance.	100 400	85 255	35 70	30 30	250 755	3.02	1.74	Accepted
4.	Hawking and Begging (almajiri) could positively affect child academic performance.	30 120	25 75	120 240	75 75	250 510	0.49	0.70	Rejected
5.	Hawking and Begging (almajiri) led students into examination malpractice.	120 480	100 300	22 44	8 8	250 832	3.33	1.82	Accepted
6.	Hawking and Begging (almajiri) has influence on academic performance of	50 200	60 180	77 154	63 63	250 597	2.38	1.54	Rejected

child.

7.	Hawking and Begging (almajiri) make child to be absent in class activities.	50 200	150 450	30 60	20 20	250 730	2.92	1.71	Accepted
8.	Is their consequences associated with hawking and Begging by children of school age?	40 160	120 360	60 120	30 30	250 670	2.68	1.64	Accepted
9.	Hawking and Begging make child to look dull and lazy in the class.	155 620	60 180	15 30	20 20	250 850	3.40	1.84	Accepted
10.	Hawking and Begging cause child to lose its future opportunities	75 300	145 435	30 60	0 0	250 795	3,18	1.78	Accepted
Grand Mean							2.69	16.09	

From table 1 above, it can be notice that responses from items 1,2,3,5,7,8,9 and 10 were all accepted with the mean scores of 2.98, 2.52 3.02, 3.33, 2.92, 2.68, 3.40 and 3.18 respectively, which were all above the criteria mean score of 2.50, therefore agreed with the statement, while responses from item 4 and 6 Were rejected with the scores of 0.49 and 2.38 which were below the criteria mean scores of 2.50 and then termed as disagreed. Based on the grand mean calculated, which has a mean score of 2.69 and standard deviation (SD) of 16.09 which was denoted as indicated that there is influence of hawking and begging on academic performance by children of school age as perceived by students.

4.3 Research Question 2: How can academic value and development of hawking and begging children of school age as perceived by students be promoted.

S/N	STATEMENT / ITEMS	SA 4	A 3	D 2	SD 1	TOTAL	Mean (X)	Standard deviation	Decision
1.	Parental care	140	70	30	10	250	3.36	1.83	Accepted
		560	210	60	10	840			
2.	Banning of hawking and begging by children of school age.	80	120	50	0	250	3.12	1.77	Accepted
		320	360	100	0	780			
3.	Free education for children of school age.	100	90	45	15	250	3.10	1.76	Accepted
		400	270	90	15	775			
4.	Employment of parents for better salary and wages.	5	20	95	130	250	1.60	1.26	Rejected
		20	60	190	130	400			
5.	Awareness of effect of hawking and begging by	75	132	20	23	250	3.03	1.74	Accepted
		300	396	40	23	759			

	children of school age.								
6.	Removal of financial burden on parents.	68 272	96 288	47 94	39 39	250 693	2.77	1.66	Accepted
7.	Reduction of poverty level.	120 480	100 300	30 60	0 0	250 840	3.36	1.83	Accepted
8.	Building of more schools.	25 100	40 120	145 290	40 40	250 550	2.20	1.48	Rejected
9.	Employment of qualified teachers.	50 200	69 207	120 240	11 11	250 658	2.63	1.62	Accepted
10.	Tackling of insecurity.	32 128	30 90	88 176	100 100	250 494	1.97	1.40	Rejected
	Grand Mean						2.71	16.35	

From table 2 above, it can be seen that, the responses from all the items 1,2,3,5,6,7 and 9 were accepted with the mean scores of 3.36, 3.12, 3.10, 3.03,2.77,3.36 and 2.63 respectively, which were all above the cut off mean scores of 2.50,therefore agreed with the statement, while responses from item 4,8 and 10 were rejected with the mean scores of 1.60,2.20 and 1.97 respectively, which were below the criteria mean scores of 2.50 and then termed as disagreed. From the grand mean calculated which has a mean score of 2.71 and standard deviation of 16.35, which was denoted as agreed indicated that academic value and performance of hawking and begging children of school age as perceived by students can be promoted.

4.4 Discussion of Findings

From the research question one, the students and teachers response were positive, their mean responses lies between 2.98 and 3.40 which were above the mean benchmark of 2.50 indicating

that the students and teachers agreed that there is influence of hawking and begging by children of school age as perceived by students in Minna, Chanchaga local government area. The study is in agreement with the observation of Ugodulunwa *et al.* (2014) Street hawking/almajiri, like most forms of child labor could adversely affect the physical, social and mental development of adolescents. Street hawkers are exposed to such risks as road traffic injuries, drug abuse, sexual abuse, child trafficking and various behavioral problem. The findings also showed that the rise in the rate of child labour in the country might have been a consequence of the demand for cheap labour and poverty (Dammert and Galdo 2013). This also linked with the findings of National bureau of statistics, (2019) that Poverty seems to be the overarching cause of child hawking in Nigeria, and the major consequence of child-hawking is a perpetuated cycle of poverty. With poverty at the very heart of child-hawking, it spurs parents and guardians to engage their children in hawking to supplement the income of the family. It is normal to hear from parents of child-hawkers, how they had to hawk wares as children to support their families. Severally, children are trafficked from the rural to the urban areas, sometimes with the consent of their parents, and in many cases end up hawking on the streets for survival. Children who run away from home kidnapped children and some children given to wealthier family members end up on the streets hawking. Unemployment is closely linked with poverty and is a causative factor of child labour. About 20.9 million people are currently unemployed in Nigeria and this has driven the boom in hawking. Conflicts and insurgency render many children orphans and homeless. For children caught in this situation, hawking becomes a means of survival. The findings is also linked that Child-hawkers/almajiri can be found along the roads, on the streets, in the market, and anywhere they can access customers for their goods. While a good number of the child hawkers combine hawking and education, the resultant effect is poor performance, repeating classes, late

enrollment, absence from school and dropping out of school in the long run, Umeobika *et al* (2020). This study also showed multiple consequences of child street hawking activities on schooling and general well-being of the children. It highlights the tendency for the children's future to be compromised with antecedent consequences such as increasing anti-social behaviors and the tendencies for the transition from delinquency to criminality in the metropolis, (Obiako and Alfred 2020).

From research question two, which sought to find out how academic value and development of hawking and begging (almajiri) by children of school age as perceived by students be promoted, of which the responses were positive. This also agreed with the findings that government at all levels have policies and prohibitions in place to ban street hawking or street selling because they are seen as illegal, valueless and problematic, hence, a need to eradicate it from the society though there is yet to be a better alternative (Uchenna, 2018). The findings is also linked to the study of Umeobika *et al* (2020) that child hawking and begging has given rise to international conventions, policies and institutions for the protection of children. It is trite that the children are the future, so like an endangered species; children must be given utmost attention for the sustainability of the human race. They should be at the heart of the struggle for economic and sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) embody the universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The SDGs are most concerned with the worlds most marginalized and vulnerable people, including children and makes the universal call to leave no one behind.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter present the summary of the procedure used in the study, conclusion and recommendations. In this chapter, the result of the study based on the data interpretation made in chapter four are examined and conclusion was drawn from it.

5.2 Summary

The successful execution of this research on the hazard or rather the influence of hawking and begging on academic performance among children of school age as perceived by students was achieved in line with the objectives that stated at the beginning of the research. The subject used in this write up include a sample of girls and boys child hawkers/almajiri with the aid of observations and questionnaire, the researcher discovered that hawking/almajiri has negative influence on academic performance among children of school age. The research is however divided into five (5) chapters; chapter one is introduction of the topic, background, statement of the problem, objectives, significance of the study and scope etc. Chapter two is various literature were review as they relate to the subject matter, chapter three research Methodology an emphasis was given to questionnaire to get data from respondent.

Descriptive survey research design was used, the questionnaire were administered to data using simple random sampling technique. Data was analyzed in chapter four in tables using a statistical mean to answer all the research questions. SPSS version 23 was used to analyzed the data collected, chapter five is summary, conclusion and recommendations

5.3 Conclusion

Conclusively, the findings and observations of the research shows that hawking and begging is bad among children of school age. Some respondent view that hawking and begging affect child education and performance negatively as, it's stress them and expose them to social problems, it was realized that children involves in hawking and begging go to school lately, or even absent from the school on many occasions miss C.A test, examination and other class activities like assignment or practical, in this regard time factor is not at their side as the time for school hours is used by parent to send their children to go on hawking or begging (almajiri).

Also, the children get frustrated of being beaten by parents if they do not make sales or money hereby increasing the time taken to hawk or beg so as to sale large or make more money. It was also reveal from the study that some children carter for the family as some money realized from hawking or begging is use to pay school fees and to sustains the family.

5.4 Recommendations

In line with the problems stated in this research and the findings realized, the researcher has the following recommendations that could improve the situation and minimize the menace of hawking or begging on the academic performance among children of school age as well as increase positive changes in our society.

- (i) Government should make a law prohibiting young girls and boys of school age from hawking or begging and ensure strict compliance of the law.
- (ii) Also, UBE law most be made mandatory for all children of school age to go school and parents who refused his ward from attending school should be dealt with.
- (iii) Government should provide employment opportunities for the parents whose ward are engage in hawking or begging by creating enabling environment for individuals for self-

employment so as to raise the standard of living for families whose children hawk or beg around instead of schooling.

(iv) Government should provide free education for all or giving scholarship grants and taken care of other school expenses that will enable the children to study hard and smooth academic performance.

(v) Also parents that send their children out hawk should be stop as soon as child rights act is into law and implemented by the state government it will addressed the problem of hawking by girl child through speedy message of the child act.

(vim) Free leading and learning creating better understanding for the position of Islam as regards acquisition of knowledge to disabuse the mind of some parents who believe it is un-Islamic to allow their children female children in particular to acquire western education, this government can do that through public awareness programmes on the importance of girl child life, because she is exposed to many dangers and have loose the opportunity of attending school like their male male counterparts.

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APPENDIX

Section A: Personal Information

Name of school_____

Sex_____ Male []. Female []

Class_____

Please indicate your age group:

(a) 15-20 (b) 20-25 (c)25-30

Section B: Questionnaire

Instruction: please tick (√) in the option that best represent your opinion on the items provided.

The response option below are; strongly Agreed (SA), Agreed (A), Disagreed (D), strongly Disagreed (SD).

RESAERCH QUESTION 1: What is the influence of Hawking and begging on academic performance by children of school age as perceived by students?

S/N	ITEMS / STATEMENT	SA	A	D	SD
1.	Hawking and Begging (almajiri) make child to be absent in the class.				
2.	Hawking and Begging (almajiri) expose school child to exhibit abnormal behaviours in the school.				
3.	Hawking and Begging (almajiri) could negatively affect child academic performance.				
4.	Hawking and Begging (almajiri) could positively affect child academic performance.				
5.	Hawking and Begging (almajiri) led students into examination malpractice.				

6.	Hawking and Begging (almajiri) has influence on academic performance of child.				
7.	Hawking and Begging (almajiri) make child to be absent in class activities.				
8.	Is their consequences associated with hawking and Begging by children of school age.				
9.	Hawking and Begging make child to look dull and lazy in the class.				
10.	Hawking and Begging cause child to lose its future opportunities				

RESAERCH QUESTION 2: How can academic value and development of hawking and Begging children of school age as perceived by students be promoted.

S/N	STATEMENT / ITEMS	SA	A	D	SD
1.	Parental care				
2.	Banning of hawking and begging by children of school age.				
3.	Free education for children of school age.				
4.	Employment of parents for better salary and wages.				
5.	Awareness of effect of hawking and begging by children of school age.				
6.	Removal of financial burden on parents.				
7.	Reduction of poverty level.				
8.	Building of more schools.				
9.	Employment of qualified teachers.				
10.	Tackling of insecurity.				

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT VALIDATION FORM

Sir/Ma,

The candidate Abdulrahman C. Adame with Admission Number 2017/3/69277BE is a student of the department. You are requested to make amends or inputs that will improve the quality of the instrument. Your professional expertise is expected to assist the researcher towards the award of the degree.

Thank you.

Dr. Rabiu M. Bello

Head of Department
Science Education
Fort University of Technology
Minna
DATE

HOD (Signature, Date & Official stamp)

Title of the Research Instrument: Influence of Hawking and Begging (Almajiri) On Academic Performance Among children of School Age in Chanchaya local Area of Niger State.

SECTION A

1. Appropriateness of the Research Instrument title: Appropriate
2. Suggest amendment if not appropriate: —
3. Completeness of Bio-data Information: —
4. Suggest inputs if incomplete —
5. Suitability of items generated Suitable
6. Structure of the questionnaire/ test items generated Okay
7. Structure of the instrument in line with the objectives of the study. Okay
8. Items coverage and distribution across constructs and domains measured Appropriate Okay
9. Appropriateness of the instrument in relation to the type of data to be collected Appropriate
10. What is the general overview and outlook of the instrument? Simple and clear
11. Rate the instrument between 1-10 8

SECTION B

Name of the validator: Mrs Sardin Baya
Designation/Rank: Ass. Lecturer
Name of institution: F. U. T. M. - 19
Department/ School: Science Education
Telephone No/GSM No: 07056590755
E-Mail Address: _____

[Signature], 10/8/2021
Signature, Date and stamp (if available)

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA.
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT SCIENCE EDUCATION

Vice Chancellor: PROF. ABDULLAHI BALA, Ph.D FRSn
Head of Department: DR. RABIU M. BELLO PhD, MSTAN



Federal University of Technology,
P.M.B. 65,
Minna, Niger State,
Nigeria.

Date:

Name: ABDULRAHMAN CHASO ADAMU

Matriculation No: 2017/3/69277BE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The student/ Candidate whose particulars appear on the form is carrying out his/her final year project work.

Please, kindly assist him/her in whatever way possible towards completing this research work.

Thank you in anticipation of your full cooperation.

Dr. Rabiu M. Bello
HOD, Science Education.

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Science Education
Fed. University of Technology
Minna

DATE

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