**THE EFFECT OF STREET HAWKING AMONG TEENAGE GIRLS**

**TITLE PAGE**

Certification

Dedication

Acknowledgement

Table of Content List of Tables

**ABSTRACT**

**CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Background of the study

1.2 Statement of the problem

1.3 Objective of the study

1.4 Research Questions

1.5 Significance of the study

1.6 Scope of the study

1.7Limitation of the study

1.8Definition of terms

**CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Literature Review

**CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

3.1 Research Design

3.2 Sources of data collection

3.3 Population of the study

3.4 Sample and sampling procedure

3.5 Instrument for data collection

3.6 Validation of the research instrument

3.7 Method of data analysis

3.8 Validity and Reliability of the study

3.9 Ethical Consideration

**CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

4.1 Data Presentation

4.2 Answering Research Questions

**CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

5.0 Summary

5.1 Conclusion

5.2 Recommendation

References

Appendix

**ABSTRACT**

This study was carried out on the effect of street hawking among teenage girls using residence of Udi Local Government Area of Enugu State as case study. To achieve this 2 research hypothesis were formulated. The survey design was adopted and the simple random sampling techniques were employed in this study. The population size comprise of the entire 200 hundred residence of Udi Local Government Area of Enugu State. In determining the sample size, the researcher adopted the Taro Yamani formula which then used to selected 133 respondents. A total of 133 questionnaires were distributed and all were received and validated. Self-constructed and validated questionnaire was used for data collection. The collected and validated questionnaires were analyzed using frequency tables and percentage. The result of the findings reveals that; there is an origin and development of street hawking in Nigeria and street hawking in Nigeria has social, political and economical effects in the nation. Based on the findings, the researcher recommended that; there should be an establishment of free education in order to fight against illiteracy, proper sex education of female so that they will have knowledge of it and the social ills being experienced will be reduced, Government should organize enlightenment campaign to educate the people more on the causes of child abuse and its consequences for the welfare of the society, the unemployed youths should be given some regular allowances to reduce the high rate of poverty in the society. Legislation could pass a bill whereby female are given opportunity to bring to the notice of the government maltreatment meted to them by either parent or guardians and Government should make responsible financial and fiscal policies necessary for helping female and should make child abuse a criminal offence under Nigerian constitution and enforcement mechanism for punishing offenders. Voluntary donations from wealthy individuals and other private organizations at the state and national levels should be encouraged for the welfare of the female.

**CHAPTER ONE**

**INTRODUCTION**

**1.1 Background Of The Study**

Nigeria, the most populous black nation in the world with an estimated population of about 140 million people (2006, Census), is endowed with abundant human and natural resources like oil, tin, limestone, zinc, natural gas, good vegetation and climate which varies from being equatorial in the South, tropical in the centre and arid in the north. This great country, 3rd world largest producer of crude oil has about 5.3% annual growth rate but it is estimated that 70% of Nigerians live in poverty (Tola, 2008). The above features are legacies of decades of prolonged military rules coupled with mis-management and corruption, which have daily impoverished the people and made them “beggers” of a sort amidst plenty. This act of misrule has increased anti-social behaviour amongst the populace. Sadly, the quest for material wealth at all cost has introduced a new dimension of wealth creation into the psyche of Nigerians-which is street hawking.

Street hawking is the third largest criminal activity in the world after arms and drug trafficking (Tola, 2008). In the last decade, the phenomenon of street hawking has considerably increased throughout the world and most especially in Nigeria. Every year, million of individuals, mostly female are misled by decot or forced to submit to servitude. The UN convention Against Transnational orgainsed crime (2000) defined street hawking as follows; “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, of abuse of power, giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation” “exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs” ANPPCAN (2010) sees street hawking as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, habouring or receipt of female 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 pupose of exploitation. Research evidence shows that female are trafficked for the purpose of domestic services, prostitution and other forms of exploitative labour (UNICEF, 2007). These has been a serious concern about the cause of street hawking in Africa as a whole and Nigeria as a country in particular. UNICEF (2007) has identified poverty, large family size, rapid urbanization among others as the major factor why many Nigeria female are vulnerable to trafficking. Parents with large family are often prone to those traffickers deceit in giving away some of their female to city residents or even strangers promising a better life for them. Trafficking deprives child victims the privilege to exercise their wide range of rights, including the right to belong and identify, the right to freedom, education among others. ANPPCAN(2010). As a result of this, the study on the causes, effects and remedies of street hawking in Nigeria is worth pursuing. It is hoped that the findings of this study will provide meaningful information as to the stoppage of the act in Nigeria and Africa as a whole. Female living in rural areas in Nigeria often lack access to quality education, good health and other basic needs which make their parents to entrust them in the hands of other family members who are financially upright to help them train their female. However, this custom has been abused by those family members or relatives because of the exposure of these female to hazardous work, prostitution and other forms of inhuman activities. This act poses a serious challenges to the growth of the Nigerian society, economically, socially and politically.

**1.2 Statement of the problem**

These street-working children make up the majority of girl-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. Street hawking, like most forms of child labor could adversely affect the physical, social and mental development of both male and female adolescents. Teenage girls hawkers are exposed to such risks as road traffic injuries, drug abuse, sexual abuse, child trafficking and various behavioral problems. Street hawking may also have negative effects on teenage girls education such as high drop-out rates, absenteeism and poor school performance etc. Hence the major interest of this study is to examine the effect of street hawking on teenage girls in Nigeria.

**1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study is:

i. To look at the origin and development of street hawking in Nigeria

ii. To examine the causes of street hawking in Nigeria

iii. To analyse the effects of street hawking in Nigeria, socially, politically and economically

iv. To profer solutions to the problems of street hawking in Nigeria.

**1.4 Research hypotheses**

For the successful completion of the study, the following research hypotheses were formulated by the researcher;

**H0:** there is no origin and development of street hawking in Nigeria

**H1:** there is origin and development of street hawking in Nigeria

**H02:** there are no effects of street hawking in Nigeria, socially, politically and economically

**H2:** there are no effects of street hawking in Nigeria, socially, politically and economically

**1.5 Significance of the Study**

This study will be of great importance, as it will provide necessary information on the causes, effects and remedies to street hawking in Nigeria. It will also provide further research in combating trafficking in Nigeria. The study will also be useful for further purposes and for further researches into street hawking within and outside the country.

**1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

The study will be restricted to the causes and effects of street hawking in Nigeria. Solution to the problems of street hawking will also be sought in the cause of this research. This research focuses on the causes, effects and remedies of street hawking in Nigeria but due to finance, time and other factors.

**1.7 Operational Definition of Terms**

**Child:**  Child in this study means any person less than eighteen years of age.

**Trafficking:** The recruitment, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**INTRODUCTION**

Our focus in this chapter is to critically examine relevant literature that would assist in explaining the research problem and furthermore recognize the efforts of scholars who had previously contributed immensely to similar research. The chapter intends to deepen the understanding of the study and close the perceived gaps.

Precisely, the chapter will be considered in two sub-headings:

* Conceptual Framework
* Chapter Summary

**2.1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

**Street hawking**

Street hawking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction of female without their consent (ANPPCAN, 2010). The trafficking of female for the purpose of domestic service, prostitution and other forms of exploitative labour is a wide spread phenomenon in Nigeria. Research evidence shows that street hawking is one of the fastest growing organized crime with an estimated 1.2 million victims per year, of which 32% are Africans (UNICEF, 2007). UNESCO (2006) is of the view that street hawking is not new and has acquired new dimension in the context of globalization. It is a complex, multi-facet phenomenon involving multiple stakeholders at the institutional and commercial levels. The first internationally agreed upon definition of trafficking is embodied in the UN protocol; it is to prevent suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and female, supplementary the UN convention against transitional organized crime (2000) as follows: “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, of abuse of power, giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation” “exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or otherforms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”

**Some facts about human trafficking in female:**

* UNICEF estimates that 1,000 to 1,500 Guatemalan babies and female are trafficked each year for adoption by couples in North America and Europe.
* Girls as young as 13 (mainly from Asia and Eastern Europe) are trafficked as “mail-order brides.” In most cases these girls and women are powerless and isolated and at great risk of violence.
* Large numbers of female are being trafficked in West and Central Africa, mainly for domestic work but also for sexual exploitation and to work in shops or on farms. Nearly 90 per cent of these trafficked domestic workers are girls.
* Female from Togo, Mali, Burkina Faso and Ghana are trafficked to Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Gabon. Female are trafficked both in and out of Benin and Nigeria. Some female are sent as far away as the Middle East and Europe.

**Sexual exploitation**

Sexual activity is often seen as a private matter, making communities reluctant to act and intervene in cases of sexual exploitation. These attitudes make female more vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Myths, such as the belief that HIV/AIDS can be cured through sex with virgin, technological advances such as the Internet which has facilitated child pornography, and sex tourism targeting female, all add to their vulnerability.

* Surveys indicate that 30 to 35 per cent of all sex workers in the Mekong sub-region of Southeast Asia are between 12 and 17 years of age.
* Mexico’s social service agency reports that there are more than 16,000 female engaged in prostitution, with tourist destinations being among those areas with the highest number.
* In Lithuania, 20 to 50 percent of prostitutes are believed to be minors. Female as young as age 11 are known to work as prostitutes. Female from female’s homes, some 10 to 12 years old, have been used to make pornographic movies.

**The Context of Street hawking in Nigeria**

**Internal Trafficking**

Street hawking in Nigeria ranges from internal source to external or cross border trafficking. In rural communities, such as Oyo, Osun and Ogun states in the South-West; Akwa-Ibom, Cross River, Bayelsa states in the South-south; Ebonyi and Imo states in the South-East; Benue, Niger and Kwara states in the middle Belt to cities such as Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Kano, Kaduna, Calabar and Port Harcourt, trafficking to these regions is predominantly for exploitative domestic work, from labour and prostitution, with incidents of human trafficking and forced labour particularly prevalent in Lagos (UNESCO, 2000).

**Cross Border Trafficking (Nigeria as a source country)**

UNESCO (2006) identified the internally trafficked female as Nigerians and that some states tends to provide more trafficked persons than others. It goes further to include states like Akwa –Ibom, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ebonyi, Oyo, Ogun and Lagos as those involved in trafficking.

**Agents of Trafficking**

The traffickers are the link between the supply and demand, on one hand increasing supply through the recruitment, deception, transportation and exploitation process, and on the other hand, boosting demand by providing easy access to the trafficked person. This includes recruiters as well as transporters, receivers and producers of false documents. The trafficker is often part of the extended family, or someone known within the local community (Janice, 2003).

**The Trafficked Person**

The trafficked person include all the women, female and men who are deceived, transported and delivered into the hands of those who exploit them for Purpose of profit making.

**The Users**

The users of trafficked persons are at the end of a long chain (UNESCO, 2006). They can be either the user of sex workers or the heads of farms or shops requiring cheap labor

**Means of Transportation**

Road Transportation: This is an increasingly popular means of transporting for trafficking in Nigeria. According to Father Don Orestse Benzit at the Pan African Conference on Human Trafficking (Abuja, Nigeria, 2001): he opined as quoted “until two years ago they used to come to Europe by aeroplane, now they come by land, by foot and by car, going through deserts and various countries to Morocco, through the Gibraltor they arrive in Spain and then by train they get to Italy or other European countries”.

**Transportation by Sea**

It Takes place mostly under very deplorable conditions. However, the traffickers make use of boats and on canoes to cross oceans and seas without sufficient preparation for the feeding and well being of the persons on board. Sea transportation is used to traffick persons from Nigeria, Benin and Togo to countries in central Africa such as Gabon, Gunuea and Cameroon, (ILO, 2001).

**Transportation by Air**

Transporting by air is increasingly difficult due to high security controls. Nonetheless traffickers still manage to get through without been caught.

**Purposes and Causes of Trafficking**

In Nigeria, female are trafficked for prostitution, to work as domestic servants, bus conductors and street traders; they are also exploited in agricultural work, brass melting, stone digging and scavenging. Tola (2008) argued that victims of trafficking serve as maids, servants, cleaners, street vendors or are used for other exploitative purposes.

**Legal instruments for Human trafficking in Nigeria**

Human trafficking is a crime against all known laws. It contravenes both natural and sacred laws. Because of the cross-border nature of the crime of trafficking and in order to suppress these practices and bring perpetrators to justice, the response at national and international levels have put in place a number of laws, treaties, conventions and protocols dealing with human trafficking (Goliath, 2008). It is true that some of these legal instruments may not specifically address or mention trafficking, however, it is useful to observe that certain elements of these legal instruments revealed that trafficking has always been seen as not different from slavery, being primarily for sexual exploitation or forced labour (Goliath, 2008). At the international level, there are a number of treaties, laws, protocols and conventions that Nigeria is signatory to. Prominent among these are the United Nations Convention on the Declaration of Human Rights (1948); the United Nations Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979); the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989); the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention on Forced Labour and Minimum Wage (1999); the United Nations Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, especially on the Sales of a Child, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2002); and the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (2000). Others include the African Charter on Human Rights (1980); the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (1981); Africa Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990), and the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) Declaration and of Action against Trafficking in Persons (2001). At the national level, the 1999 constitution provides for the respect and dignity of human persons. It provides in section 34(1) that no person shall be subjected to torture, in human or degrading treatment or held in slavery or required to perform compulsory labour. The rights of the citizens to the dignity of the human person against slavery, servitude, forced labour, prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation is also enshrined in the criminal Code of the Southern Nigeria (Cap 42, 1990) and the Penal Code of the Northern Nigeria (Cap 89, 1963); Labour Act (Cap 198, 1990); and the Trafficking in Persons Law Enforcement and Administration Act (2003). The anti-human trafficking act is the most recent and crucial because it specifically addresses human trafficking. This anti-human trafficking law was a laudable move that culminated in the establishment of the National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP). There are several provisions (Sections 11 to 29, 32 and 46) of the anti-human trafficking act of NAPTIP prescribing different punishment ranging from one year to life imprisonment for serious offences such as exportation or importation of girls under the age of 18 years for prostitution, forced labour, servitude or removal of organ by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud or deception. The seriousness of this law is underscored by its section 61(1) which provides for: where an offence under the act is committed by any citizen or person granted permanent residence in Nigeria, s/he may be prosecuted in respect of such offence as if it was committed in any place within Nigeria. This law also vests the power to arrest, search and seize on police, immigration, custom and National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) officials. Similarly, the federal and state high courts have concurrent jurisdiction to try any of the offences under the law.

**Some of the Prosecuted Crimes of Human Trafficking in Nigeria**

Since the National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) came into existence on 8th August, 2003, it has taken charge of investigating and prosecuting all crimes connected with or relating to trafficking in persons in consultation with the attorney general of the federation. So far, about 100 persons have been convicted in connection with human trafficking. Some of the landmark conviction includes the following, among others (NAPTIP, 2009).

Title of case: Attorney General of the Federation Vs Jean Adjayi (M), Gilbert Ganysiode (M) and Alake Iroko (F).

Charge No: HCL/2C/05.

Jurisdiction: High Court of Justice, Ogun State Ilaro.

Nature of offence: Two of the traffickers are from Benin Republic and the third a Nigerian. They were charged with recruitment of 4 girls from Ghana and Togo and subjected them to various forms of sexual abuse in Nigeria.

Conviction: The first and second accused persons were convicted  to  7  years  imprisonment  each.  Bu  the  third accused person was discharged and acquainted for lack of evidence.

Title of case: Attorney General of the Federation vs. Franca Edith Asiboja (F).

Charge No: B/BIC/05.

Jurisdiction: High Court of Justice (Court 4) Edo State, Benin City.

Nature of offence: The accused was charged with trafficking of six girls from Edo State, Nigeria to Burkina-Faso for the purpose of prostitution.

Conviction: The accused person was sentenced to five years imprisonment without an option of fine.

Title of case: Attorney General of the Federation vs. Esther Asuqwo (F), Simeon Umabong Love (M) and Peace Okoro (M).

Charge No: ID/112C/05.

Jurisdiction: High Court of Justice (Court 36) Lagos, Ikeja.

Nature of case: The accused persons were charged with recruitment of prostitution and allowing underage girls to be in brothel for the purpose of prostitution.

Conviction: The accused persons were each sentenced to 5 years imprisonment without an option of fine.

Title of case: Attorney General of the Federation vs. Joseph Sunday Effong (M).

Charged No: FHC/Uy/70c/07.

Jurisdiction: Federal High Court, Akwa-Ibom, Uyo.

Nature of case: The accused person was charged with having custody of an 11 year old girl as a house help, seduction and having canal knowledge of the girl.

Conviction: The accused was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment without an option of fine.

Title of case: Attorney General of the Federation vs. Nneka Orji Okoro.

Jurisdiction: Federal High Court, Ebonyi State, Abakaliki.

Nature of case: Kidnapping, stealing and sexual assault of 18 months old baby.

Conviction: The accused person was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment without option of fine.

Title of case: Attorney General of the Federation vs. Sammuel Emwirovhanhkoe.

Charge No: B/20c/04.

Jurisdiction: High Court of Justice, Edo State, Benin City.

Nature of case: Recruitment and organizing foreign travel to promote prostitution. The accused was arrested in Kano while attempting to traffic some girls to Spain through Libya.

Conviction: The accused was sentenced to five years imprisonment without an option of fine.

Following these evidences, it is possible to aver that the laws in Nigeria have the  legal  potencies to provide investigation, prosecution and stiff penalties for the traffickers. This is so because, depending on the circumstances of a particular case, a person suspected of being involved in trafficking of persons for the purpose of slavery, sexual exploitation, forced labour, servitude or removal of organs by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud or deception, may be charged and punished if found guilty. Nigeria prohibits all forms of trafficking. The 2003 Trafficking in Persons Law Enforcement and Administration Act was amended in 2005 to increase the penalty for trafficker. The Act prescribes a penalty of 5 years imprisonment for labour trafficking, 10 years imprisonment for trafficking female for forced labour, begging or hawking and a maximum of life imprisonment for trafficking women and girls for sexual exploitation, pornography and bestiality. These penalties are sufficiently stringent enough but the congestion of courts and porous borders again pose a considerable problem. The heinous crime in some cases is facilitated by unscrupulous security officers who provide cover and issue fake documents to ensure easy passage for the victims in some of Nigeria international airports and land borders. Sometimes, the powerful syndicates operate with the collaboration of physician who diagnose victims for the purpose of being smuggled out, a magistrate who signs away unsuspectingly those victims and the parents who do not ask questions or simply lack understanding of the ailment, which their wards are being diagnosed. Worst still, the syndicates also operate through the internet dating/marriage network, immigrant lottery visa or as football agents recruiting players for the European soccer clubs. The negative effects of this crime, which proceeds are in billions of dollars, are obviously inimical to national development, sub-regional integration efforts and the country’s international image. It is therefore clear that trafficking is not only a human rights problem but also a development problem. It is a development problem because economic deterioration, poverty, population, displacement, discrimination in female education and low value placed on women and girl child, all continue to conspire to provide a source for poor and vulnerable individuals upon whom traffickers prey.

**2.2 THEORETICAL FRAME WORK**

The study based on Freud psycho analytic theory which postulated that major traits of personality were established in early child hood and that subsequent personality was an elaboration of these traits. Early life arrestment of growth is coursed by excessive frustration and excessive indulgence. If a child need 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 affect the street hawking is an indication of negative child rearing pattern that affect the girl child.

**CHAPTER THREE**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

* 1. **Research design**

The researcher used descriptive research survey design in building up this project work the choice of this research design was considered appropriate because of its advantages of identifying attributes of a large population from a group of individuals. The design was suitable for the study as the study sought the effect of street hawking among teenage girls

* 1. **Sources of data collection**

Data were collected from two main sources namely:

(i)Primary source and

(ii)Secondary source

**Primary source:**

These are materials of statistical investigation which were collected by the research for a particular purpose. They can be obtained through a survey, observation questionnaire or as experiment; the researcher has adopted the questionnaire method for this study.

**Secondary source:**

These are data from textbook Journal handset etc. they arise as byproducts of the same other purposes. Example administration, various other unpublished works and write ups were also used.

* 1. **Population of the study**

Population of a study is a group of persons or aggregate items, things the researcher is interested in getting information the effect of street hawking among teenage girls. 200 residents in Udi local government of Enugu state were selected randomly by the researcher as the population of the study.

* 1. **Sample and sampling procedure**

Sample is the set people or items which constitute part of a given population sampling. Due to large size of the target population, the researcher used the Taro Yamani formula to arrive at the sample population of the study.

n= N

 1+N (e) 2

n= 200

1+200(0.05)2

= 200

1+200(0.0025)

= 200 200

1+0.5 = 1.5 = 133.

**3.5 Instrument for data collection**

The major research instrument used is the questionnaires. This was appropriately moderated. The secretaries were administered with the questionnaires to complete, with or without disclosing their identities. The questionnaire was designed to obtain sufficient and relevant information from the respondents. The primary data contained information extracted from the questionnaires in which the respondents were required to give specific answer to a question by ticking in front of an appropriate answer and administered the same on staff of the two organizations: The questionnaires contained structured questions which were divided into sections A and B.

* 1. **Validation of the research instrument**

The questionnaire used as the research instrument was subjected to face its validation. This research instrument (questionnaire) adopted was adequately checked and validated by the supervisor his contributions and corrections were included into the final draft of the research instrument used.

* 1. **Method of data analysis**

The data collected was not an end in itself but it served as a means to an end. The end being the use of the required data to understand the various situations it is with a view to making valuable recommendations and contributions. To this end, the data collected has to be analysis for any meaningful interpretation to come out with some results. It is for this reason that the following methods were adopted in the research project for the analysis of the data collected. For a comprehensive analysis of data collected, emphasis was laid on the use of absolute numbers frequencies of responses and percentages. Answers to the research questions were provided through the comparison of the percentage of workers response to each statement in the questionnaire related to any specified question being considered.

Frequency in this study refers to the arrangement of responses in order of magnitude or occurrence while percentage refers to the arrangements of the responses in order of their proportion. The simple percentage method is believed to be straight forward easy to interpret and understand method.

The researcher therefore chooses the simple percentage as the method to use while the hypothesis were tested using Chi-square Statistical Tool.

The formula for percentage is shown as.

% = f/N x 100/1

Where f = frequency of respondents response

N = Total Number of response of the sample

100 = Consistency in the percentage of respondents for each item

Contained in questions

**CHAPTER FOUR**

**PRESENTATION ANALYSIS INTERPRETATION OF DATA**

**4.1 Introduction**

Efforts will be made at this stage to present, analyze and interpret the data collected during the field survey. This presentation will be based on the responses from the completed questionnaires. The result of this exercise will be summarized in tabular forms for easy references and analysis. It will also show answers to questions relating to the research questions for this research study. The researcher employed simple percentage in the analysis.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

The data collected from the respondents were analyzed in tabular form with simple percentage for easy understanding.

A total of one hundred and thirty three (133) questionnaires were distributed and 133 questionnaires were returned and validated.

**Question 1**

Gender distribution of the respondents.

**TABLE I**

|  |
| --- |
| **Gender distribution of the respondents** |
| Response | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Male | 77 | 57.9 | 57.9 | 57.9 |
| Female | 56 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 133 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

From the above table it shows that 57.9% of the respondents were male while 42.1% of the respondents were female.

**Question 2**

The positions held by respondents

**TABLE II**

|  |
| --- |
| **The positions held by respondents** |
| Response | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| **Valid** | Married men | 37 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 27.8 |
| Married women  | 50 | 37.6 | 37.6 | 65.4 |
| Youths  | 23 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 82.7 |
| Civil servants  | 23 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 133 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |

The above tables shown that 37 respondents which represents27.8% of the respondents are married men respondents which represents 37.6 % are married women 23 respondents which represents 17.3% of the respondents are youths, while 23 respondents which represent 17.3% of the respondents are civil servants.

**4.2 ANSWERING RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

**Question 1:** There is no origin and development of street hawking in Nigeria

**Table 4.3:** Respondent on question 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Options** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Agreed | 32 | 22 |
| disagreed | 68 | 52 |
| Undecided | 33 | 26 |
| **Total** | **133** | **100** |

**Field Survey, 2021**

From the responses obtained as expressed in the table above, 22% of the respondents agreed, 52% disagreed, while the remaining 26% were undecided.

**Question 2:** There are no effects of street hawking in Nigeria, socially, politically and economically

**Table 4.4:** Respondent on question 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Options** | **Frequency** | **Percentage** |
| Agreed | 26 | 20 |
| disagreed | 70 | 55 |
| Undecided | 37 | 25 |
| **Total** | **133** | **100** |

**Field Survey, 2021**

From the responses obtained as expressed in the table above, 20% of the respondents agreed, 52% disagreed, while the remaining 25% were undecided.

**TEST OF HYPOTHESIS**

**H1: T**here is origin and development of street hawking in Nigeria

**H02:** There are no effects of street hawking in Nigeria, socially, politically and economically

**Level of significance: 0.05**

Decision Rule:

In taking decision for “r”, the following riles shall be observed;

1. If the value of “r” tabulated is greater than “r” calculated, accept the alternative hypothesis (H1) and reject the null hypothesis (H0).
2. If the “r” calculated is greater than the “r” tabulated, accept the null hypothesis (H0) while the alternative hypothesis is rejected

**Hypothesis One**

**There is origin and development of street hawking in Nigeria**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Response**  | **Observed frequencies** | **Expected frequencies (E)**  | **O-E** | **(O-E)2** | **(O-E)** **E** |
| YesNoUndecided | 326833133 | 44.3344.3344.33 | -12.3323.67-11.33 | -152.03560.27-128.37 | -3.4312.64-2.96.31 |

Degree of freedom = (row-1) (column-1)

= (3-1) (2-1)

= 3\*1

=2

At 0.05 level of significance, given the above degree of freedom, table value of X2 (ie X2t) = 5.991.

The decision rule is

Accept Ho if X2t>X2cal, and

Reject Ho if X2t<X2cal

Thus, since the X2t (5.991) < X2cal (6.31), we reject null and accordingly accept alternate hypothesis which state that there is an origin and development of street hawking in Nigeria.

**Hypothesis Two**

**There are no effects of street hawking in Nigeria, socially, politically and economically**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Response**  | **Observed frequencies** | **Expected frequencies (E)**  | **O-E** | **(O-E)2** | **(O-E)** **E** |
| YesNoUndecided | 267037133 | 44.3344.3344.33 | -18.3325.67-7.33 | -335.99658.95-53.73 | -7.5814.86-1.216.07 |

Degree of freedom = (row-1) (column-1)

= (3-1) (2-1)

= 3\*1

=2

At 0.05 level of significance, given the above degree of freedom, table value of X2 (ie X2t) = 5.991.

The decision rule is

Accept Ho if X2t>X2cal, and

Reject Ho if X2t<X2cal

Thus, since the X2t (5.991) < X2cal (6.07), we reject null and accordingly accept alternate hypothesis which state that street hawking in Nigeria has social, political and economical effects in the nation.

**CHAPTER FIVE**

**SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**5.1 Summary**

Following this, fighting against human trafficking in Nigeria is all encompassing because it requires a need for synergy of efforts to promote public awareness of the crime, evolve strategies of rescue mission, counseling, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims. The women and young girls who are in search of the golden fleece abroad should be properly orientated through education on their potential exposure to the risk of violent, abuse and contracting the dreaded HIV/AIDS. Much is required also in the area of counseling, rehabilitation and reintegration. Victims, most of whom are traumatized, disoriented and haunted by their experience should first undergo counseling before rehabilitation and subsequently adequate reintegration into the society through vocational skills training such as tailoring, hairdressing, cosmetology, computer/secretarial studies, etc. The counseling, rehabilitation and reintegration programme should also include allowing victims of trafficking access to government subsidized services for HIV/AIDS and other female reproductive health care programmes. To effectively fight human trafficking in Nigeria, efforts should also be made to address the grinding poverty, human wretchedness and negative cultural practices that are largely the root of the problem. Parents and guardians should also be mindful of porous propositions by dubious tour operators seeking to encourage bogus oversea trips for their young daughters. Considering the noble position the media, religious bodies and traditional rulers occupy in the society, they are expected to play a pivotal role in the war against human trafficking. Government in particular should make the country attractive to citizens especially the youths through qualitative public education, job creation and provision of social infrastructures, which often constitute the push factor for emigration. Since women and girls are the most vulnerable to trafficking, the federal government is expected to reinforce relevant national laws and international conventions and protocols that protect the rights and privileges of individuals against trafficking. Law enforcement agencies like the Nigeria Police Force (NPF), Nigeria Immigration Services (NIS) and Nigeria Custom and Exercise (NCE) could also assist the National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) with intelligence and logistic support to fight the crime. Members of the public also owe a duty to NAPTIP by providing information to help NAPTIP to track down suspected trafficking syndicates. Above all, since globalization has influenced and aggravated human trafficking, just as other transborder crimes, the necessity for closer cooperation and collaboration between Nigeria and other countries to nip the crime in the bud cannot be underestimated.

**5.2 Conclusion**

The menace of human trafficking is damaging, disastrous and devastating to the victims, the family and the society at large. Specifically, trafficking leaves the victims with psychological; social and health problems such as HIV/AIDS. Also, victims of human trafficking are exposed to human rights violation, physical abuse, racial harassment, extortion, exploitation, destitution, arrest, detention, imprisonment and deportation. However based on the findings of this study, it was concluded that; there is an origin and development of street hawking in Nigeria and street hawking in Nigeria has social, political and economical effects in the nation.

**5.3 Recommendations**

The following suggestions are necessary to ensure effective management of child abuse.

1. Establishment of free education in order to fight against illiteracy.
2. Proper sex education of female so that they will have knowledge of it and the social ills being experienced will be reduced.
3. Government should organize enlightenment campaign to educate the people more on the causes of child abuse and its consequences for the welfare of the society.
4. The unemployed youths should be given some regular allowances to reduce the high rate of poverty in the society. Legislation could pass a bill whereby female are given opportunity to bring to the notice of the government maltreatment meted to them by either parent or guardians.
5. Government should make responsible financial and fiscal policies necessary for helping female and should make child abuse a criminal offence under Nigerian constitution and enforcement mechanism for punishing offenders. Voluntary donations from wealthy individuals and other private organizations at the state and national levels should be encouraged for the welfare of the female.

It is believed that, if these suggestions given are implemented, the rate of human trafficking will be reduced

**REFERENCES**

Burkhalter H (2003). Sex Trafficking and the HIV/AIDS Pandemic htt://physiciansforhumanrights.org/Library/2003-6-25.htm/#(Retrieved April 2011).

Chomba A, Piot P (1994). HIV and Reproductive Health in Africa. Int. J. of Gynecol. Obstetrics. 44 (2): 107-112

Goliath JP (2008). Human Trafficking: South Africa Perspective. A paper delivered at the International Association of Women Judges 9th Biennial International Conference, Panama, March 25-28, 2008.

Mashil MA (2005). The Spate of Human Trafficking in Nigeria. A paper presented at a Workshop organized by the Nigeria Immigration Service, Bauchi State, Nigeria.

National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP) (2009). NAPTIP News. Vol. 2 No. 1 July- Sept. 2009. National Agency for Prohibition of traffick in Persons, Nigeria.

Ofuoku AU (2010). Human Trafficking in Nigeria and its Implication for Food Security (In) Int. J. Rural Stud., 17 (1): 1-6. www.vri-online.org.uk/ijrs(Retrieved April 2011).

Poulin R (2004) Globalization and Sex Trade: Trafficking and Commodification of Women and Female. Ca. Women’s Stud., 22: 38-43

Yukoshko O (2009). Human Trafficking: A Review for Mental Health Professionals. Int. J. Advancement of Counseling. 31: 158-167

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**INSTRUCTION**

Please tick or fill in where necessary as the case may be.

Section A

1. Gender of respondent

A male { }

B female { }

1. Age distribution of respondents
2. 15-20 { }
3. 21-30 { }
4. 31-40 { }
5. 41-50 { }
6. 51 and above { }
7. Marital status of respondents?
8. married [ ]
9. single [ ]
10. divorce [ ]
11. Educational qualification off respondents
12. SSCE/OND { }
13. HND/BSC { }
14. PGD/MSC { }
15. PHD { }

Others……………………………….

1. How long have you been Udi LGA
2. 0-2 years { }
3. 3-5 years { }
4. 6-11 years { }
5. 11 years and above……….
6. Position held by the respondent in Udi LGA
7. Married man { }
8. Married woman { }
9. Youth { }
10. Civil servant { }
11. How long have you been in Udi LGA
12. 0-2 years { }
13. 3-5 years { }
14. 6-11 years { }
15. 11 years and above……….

**SECTION B**

1. There is no street hawking in Udi LGA?
2. Agrees { }
3. Disagreed { }
4. Undecided { }
5. There is street hawking in Udi LGA?

(A) Agrees { }

(B) Disagreed { }

(C) Undecided { }

1. There is effect of street hawking on academic performance of student

(A) Agrees { }

(B) Disagreed { }

(C) Undecided { }

1. There is no street hawking among teenage girls in Udi LGA.

(A) Agrees { }

(B) Disagreed { }

(C) Undecided { }

1. There is street hawking among teenage girls In Udi LGA.

(A) Agrees { }

(B) Disagreed { }

(C) Undecided { }

1. Street hawking only affect teenage girl.

(A) Agrees { }

(B) Disagreed { }

(C) Undecided { }

1. Only poor children hawk

(A) Agrees { }

(B) Disagreed { }

(C) Undecided { }

1. Children that hawk are not students?

(A) Agrees { }

(B) Disagreed { }

(C) Undecided { }

1. Both student and non student hawk

(A) Agrees { }

(B) Disagreed { }

(C) Undecided { }