

**CHILD STREET HAWKING AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR PEACE AND
SECURITY IN IBADAN, OYO STATE,
NIGERIA**

BY

ZARAT ADENIKE OLAJOJU UTHMAN

(101838)

B.A (Ife), M.A (Ibadan)

**A Thesis Submitted to the Institute for Peace and Strategic Studies,
University of Ibadan, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
award of**

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

of the

University of Ibadan

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this study was carried out by ZARAT ADENIKE OLAJOJU UTHMAN, of the Institute of Peace and Strategic Studies, University of Ibadan.

Dr. Nathaniel D. Danjibo

Supervisor

DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to all children hawking on the street

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My profound gratitude goes to the Almighty God for His infinite mercies and blessings throughout my doctoral programme. May the peace and blessings of Almighty Allah be upon His noble messenger, Muhammad, his family and his companions. My appreciation goes to Institute for Peace and Strategic Studies. I am indeed very grateful to my supervisor, Dr. Dominic Nathaniel Danjibo for his guidance, invaluable advice under whose tutelage the study was completed despite his tight schedule. I thank him for his support in all ramifications.

Moreover, I wish to express my gratitude to my teachers for their contributions towards the successful completion of this project. They include Prof. Olawale Albert, Prof. Tajudeen Akanji, Prof. Noah Yusuf, Prof. Soji Aremu, Prof. Olutayo, Prof. Kehinde Kester, Prof. Wole Abass, Prof. Rasheed Olaniyi, Prof. Egun Sheba, Prof. Adeola Popoola, Dr. Sola Olorunisola, Dr. Olusola Isola, Dr. Willie Aziegbe Ezelebor, Dr. Stephen Faleti, Dr. Oludayo Tade, Dr. Molatokunbo Olutayo, Dr Bukola Taiwo, Dr Samuel, Dr Olukosi and Dr Qaseem Osulale. I have to specially thank Mrs. Nathaniel Danjibo and all her children for having me as a member of the Danjibo's family. I count it as a special privilege since my M.A. project at the Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan. The efforts of my internal-external examiner and external examiner are appreciated.

I also thank all the academic and non-academic staff of the Institute for Peace and Strategic Studies, Institute of African Studies, Faculty of Arts and Post-graduate College, University of Ibadan. My special thanks go to my lovely husband Sheikh Engineer Abdul Rozaq Ibn Uthman for his unflinching support to my academic pursuit and I am equally appreciative of his honest contribution both financially and spiritually during my academic pursuits.

My heart-felt thanks also go to my lovely children. I also want to express my gratitude to my parents and my siblings for their support. I am equally appreciative of all my husband's family and staff members, Alhaji Isaqi, Abu Faruq, Mr. Ahmad, Brother Qaseem, Brother Gafaru, Abu Samadi, and Ayo. My appreciation also goes to Mrs. C. O. Odebowale, Mrs. Qashiat Adegoke, Mrs. Fausiyat Badmus and Miss Medinat Hussain. Lastly, I thank all the members of Islamic Theological Center Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

Street hawking among children is a global sociological problem. Existing records in Nigeria have shown that the number of children involved in street hawking, especially in the urban areas is on the increase. Studies have mainly focused on the causes, prevalence and socio-economic consequences of Child Street Hawking (CSH) with little emphasis on its relationship with peace and security. Therefore, the causes, categories, effects and implications of CSH for peace and security in Ibadan were examined.

Karl Marx's Labour of Value and Barry Buzan's Securitisation theories provided the framework, while the survey design was adopted. Twelve locations that have high number of child street hawkers (hawkers) across six local government areas - Akinyele, Ibadan North, Ibadan North-West, Ibadan North-East, Ibadan South-West and Oluyole - were selected. Primary data consisted of 561 validated copies of a questionnaire administered to 183 residents in street hawking environments, 175 hawkers, 104 market women, 18 Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps members, 40 Nigeria Police officers, 20 Juvenile Court officials and 21 motherless babies' caregivers. These were complemented with 32 in-depth interviews (IDIs) conducted with six community leaders, three non-governmental organisation officials, 18 parents/guardians of hawkers, and five heads of vigilantes' groups. Three focus group discussions (FGDs) were also held with the National Union of Road Transport Workers and two groups of Police Community Relation Committees. Secondary data were derived from relevant Nigeria's existing legislations. Quantitative data were subjected to percentages, while qualitative data were content analysed.

Majority (73.0%) of respondents agreed that the need to assist the family financially accounted for CSH. Also, 48.1% of the respondents attributed the problem to poverty. Furthermore, 40.5% of the respondents were of the view that the need to attend to school expenses was responsible for CSH. Personal observation during field work identified five main categories of CSH: full-time, part-time, after-school, seasonal and mobile hawking. Interviewees revealed that CSH affected the academic performance of children and led to some children dropping out of school. Discussants during FGDs submitted that hawkers were exposed to accidents, drug-peddling and addiction; they became vulnerable to sexual harassment and contributed to environmental pollution and hazards. Complacent hawkers were said to have aided and spied for criminal gangs and engaged in petty stealing, while some contributed positively to the peace and security of Ibadan by serving as informants to security agents.

Child street hawking poses a major threat to social, physical, economic, and environmental peace and security of Ibadan; thus necessitating the need to improve the quality of lives of citizens by eradicating poverty and introducing free basic education for school age children. Therefore, the State should ensure the enforcement of the legislation on child rights to deter children from street hawking.

Keyword : Child labour, Child Rights, Peace and security in Ibadan

Word count: 448

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Title - - - - -	i
Certification - - - - -	ii
Dedication - - - - -	iii
Acknowledgements - - - - -	iv
Abstract - - - - -	v
Table of Contents - - - - -	vi
List of Tables - - - - -	x
List of Figures - - - - -	xii
 CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background to the study - - - - -	1
1.2 Statement of the problem - - - - -	9
1.3 Research questions - - - - -	10
1.4 Objectives of the study - - - - -	10
1.5 Significance of the study - - - - -	11
1.6 Scope of the study - - - - -	12
1.7 Operational definitions of terms - - - - -	12
 CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	
2.1 Literature Review - - - - -	14
2.1.1 Child rights and development - - - - -	14
2.1.2 Street children - - - - -	18
2.1.3 Peace - - - - -	20
2.1.4 Security - - - - -	21
2.1.5 Crime - - - - -	23

2.1.6	Child labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
2.1.7	International Organisations' approaches to fighting child labour/ Street hawking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
2.1.8	Street Hawking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
2.1.9	Livelihoods and social exclusion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
2.1.10	Child street hawking in the Nigerian context -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
2.1.11	Nigerian government approaches to child street hawking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
2.2	Theoretical framework	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
2.2.1	Karl Marx's labour theory of value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
2.2.2	Securitisation theory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
2.2.3	Appraisal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY									
3.1	Research design	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
3.2	Study area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
3.3	Study population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
3.4	Sample size	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
3.5	Sources of data collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
3.6	Method of data collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
3.7	Data collection Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
3.8	Reliability and validity of the instrument	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
3.9	Method of data analysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
3.10	Limitations of study	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS									
4.1	Analysis of demographic characteristics of respondents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
4.2	Predisposing factors of child street hawking in the study areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
4.2.1	Needs to assist the family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98

4.2.2	Poverty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
4.2.3	Need to attend to school expenses-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
4.2.4	Living in residence within commercial areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
4.3	Categories of child street hawkers in the study area-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133
4.3.1	Mobile hawking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133
4.3.2.	Full-time hawking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
4.3.3	Part-time/casual hawking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137
4.3.4	After school hawking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138
4.3.5	Seasonal hawking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139
4.4	Effects of street hawking on child street hawker's development in the Study area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142
4.4.1	Physical Effects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145
4.4.2	Social effects of street hawking on child hawker's development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149
4.4.3	Psychological effects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155
4.5	Implications of child street hawking on peace and security of the study area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158
4.5.1	Potentiality to criminal act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158
4.5.2	Drug peddling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
4.5.3	Risks of sexual violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
4.5.4	Traffic congestion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
4.5.5	Environmental pollution and hazard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172
4.5.6	Destroying reading culture and encouraging illiteracy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174
4.6	Testing of hypotheses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1	Summary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183
5.2	Conclusion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186
5.3	Recommendations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187
	References	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190
	Appendix 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214
	Appendix 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	216
	Appendix 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218
	Appendix 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223
	Appendix 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230
	Appendix 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232
	Appendix 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237
	Appendix 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
	Appendix 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257

LIST OF TABLES

		PAGE
Table 2.1	The Asia-Pacific Region with Highest Number of Child Laborers	29
Table 3.1	The Six Local Governments used as Study Locations	81
Table 3.2	Details on the study population	84
Table 4.1	Demographic Distribution of Respondents	93
Table 4.2	Marital status and occupation of hawkers' parents/guardians	95
Table 4.3	Percentage distribution of respondents' opinion on the Predisposing factor that necessitated child street hawking	97
Table 4.4	Respondents distribution based on the child street hawker Household income	103
Table 4.5	Percentage distributions of respondents that assisting parent is a major predisposing factor that necessitated child street hawking	107
Table 4.6	Distribution of respondents based on socio-economic status	110
Table 4.7	Percentage distribution of respondents that agreed that Poverty is the predisposing factor that necessitated child street Hawking	114
Table 4.8	Percentage distributions of respondents that agreed that need to Attend to school expenses necessitated child street hawking	123
Table 4.9	Percentage distribution showing the school status of the Respondents	125
Table 4.10	Percentage distributions of respondents that agreed that living within commercial areas is one of the factors that necessitated Childstreet hawking	127
Table 4.11	Percentage distribution showing why some child street hawkers are happy hawking	132
Table 4.12	Percentage distribution of respondents' awareness on effects of Street hawking on the development of child street hawkers in the Study areas	144
Table 4.13	Percentage distribution of respondents on physical effects of Child street hawking on child street hawkers	147

Table 4.14	Percentage distribution showing effects of street hawking on Child hawkers' education	151
Table 4.15	Percentage distribution of involvement of child hawkers in petty Stealing	154
Table 4.16	Percentage distribution showing respondents opinions on Drug-peddling in the study area	163
Table 4.17	Risks of sexual violence	167
Table 4.18	Traffic Congestion frequencies in study areas	171
Table 4.19	Descriptive Statistics and Inter-correlations among the variables	177
Table 4.20	Multiple Regression Analysis on joint effect of the independent Variables on perceived peace and security of the people	179
Table 4.21	The relative contribution of each of the independent variables to Perceived peace and security of the people	181

LIST OF FIGURES

	PAGE	
Figure 3.1	Map of Ibadan showing selected locations	82
Figure 4.1	Percentage showing the causes of poverty in the study area	119
Figure 4.2	Rural-urban migration data gathered from the field	130
Figure 4.3	The various categories of street hawkers in the study area	141
Figure 4.4	Psychological representation of street hawking on child hawker	156

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Peace and security are prerequisites for the economic growth and development of any country. No country can attain its optimal level of technological advancement without sustenance of peace and security. The roles of every state can be categorised into three: welfare of citizens, security and state interest among other nations. Among these, security is most significant in the creation of state or sovereignty. This is because security means the ability of a state to guard and protect against all threats to its existence. That is, to ensure that all systems are internally predictable and stable.

Ibeanu (2005) explained peace as a condition where individuals in the society and groups meet their needs without social conflict. The ability to manage conflict with the dispensation of fairness, with relative stability of social justice that is expected by formal and informal norms practice in the society can only occur where there is no state fragility. It is the power to handle disputes successfully such that the liberty and security of citizens are not threatened.

According to Albert (2011), fragility of a state can be looked into from three angles: first, how the leader of the country perceives the problem of the country; secondly, how the problem was perceived by the citizens; and finally, how the international nation perceived the problem. Street hawking among children is a global sociological problem which has attracted a global interest. Estimates according to United Nations International Children Educational Fund (UNICEF 2012) stated that over 152 million children are involved in different kinds of child labour across both industrialised and developing nations. However, this problem is prevalent in Asia and Africa. Hawkers can be sighted at most cities of development; they are found in Quito, Cartagena,

Bangkok, Dhaka, Nairobi, Zomba and Lagos, among other cities of the world (Bhowmik, 2003; Oyefara 2005; Kayumi and Tambulasi,2009;Kamunyor,2007).

According to Adeyinka (2006), street hawking activities have become a common feature in most urban and semi-urban areas in Nigeria like Ibadan, Osogbo, Lagos, Aba, Kano, Onitsha, and Ilorin. He noted that millions of Nigerian citizens are engaged mostly in retail trading such as operation of small scale business, displaying their goods and services in kiosks along the roadside and in front shops attached to residential apartments and other forms of street hawking .International Labour Organisation Report, 2017 revealed that about 47.4% of young people in child labour are in African continent (ILO, 2017). The age range of African children involved in child labour fall within age 10 to 18 (ILO, 2017).

Street hawking among the children has been a trend in Africa for a very long time. It had manifested as inter and intra-generational trade transfer. Existing literature has clearly shown that there is a dearth of record on the commencement of child street hawking in Nigeria but social indicators reveal that parents had been engaging children in transporting and/or sales of farm produce and search for fire wood to sell in the city to meet their personal needs since the 1970s.

However, child street hawking has become wide spread in Nigeria (Ebigbo, 2003) and despite the public enlightenment campaign in the media and the signing into law of the Child Rights Act; child street hawking business is on the increase. Efforts by government agencies to stop the practice, especially in the cities, have not yielded considerable result rather the number of children who get into street trading has been increasing daily. United Nations International Children Educational Fund (UNICEF)-Nigeria (2006) cited by Femi (2011) estimated that fifteen million children are engaged in various forms of labour in Nigeria, including those who hawk goods on the street.

According to Jimu (2005), street hawking is to a great extent regarded as the major unconstitutional aspect of the informal economy in Africa, in which children accounted for 60% of street hawkers. Child street hawkers in Nigeria often operate in high- risk environments which constantly expose them to hazardous incidents that result in bodily harm, injuries or even death (Onakomaiya 1988). To him this is

somewhat expected due to the way and manner of the road users. For instance, most drivers are careless and inconsiderate of other road users; they drive at high speed and some do not even understand the road signs. They hardly maintain their vehicles, often get drunk while driving, forgetting the poor condition of Nigerian roads which are not well maintained and has transformed the roads into unsafe arenas that claim lives and property (Onakomaiya, 1988). According to Gbadamosi (2006), 9,248 vehicular accidents on Nigerian streets were recorded between 2000 and 2005.

Estimate shows that an average of twenty-five people are involved in street accident in the country which makes auto accident a major cause of death on the street where child hawkers

are often at the receiving end (Adewumi, 2009). Child street hawkers in Nigeria are bedevilled by what can be termed a multiple tragedy. Among the tragedies are the child vulnerability to crime in the street, the perils posed by the roads to child street hawkers and the government's alienation, harassment and abandonment of the child street hawkers. Hence, efforts to earn a living through street hawking under such a circumstance are highly risky. Precarious as this situation seems, however, child street hawkers have continually braced the odds to make ends meet (Umahi, 2010).

Street hawking entails selling, on the streets, various items such as beef rolls, vegetables, bottled water, groundnuts, walnuts, bread, beverages, sweets, mobile chargers, and wristwatches among other items. Many children often hawk consumable and non-consumable goods on the motorways with high traffic and selected residential areas in a bid to survive and make a living (Ugochukwu, 2012 and Abisoye, 2013). Child street hawking is associated with several hazards such as sexually transmitted infections, vulnerability to unwanted pregnancies that may cause unsafe abortion (Lee 2004, Lu 2011, Kwankye 2007).

Oyo State Child's Right Law (2006) describes a child as an individual below 18 years (Mitullah, 2004; Bhowmik, 2005; Kwankye, 2007; Shailong, 2011; Anumaka, 2012). Under aged children below ten years were found to be engaged in street hawking activities in Nigeria (Ugochukwu, Okeke, Onubogu and Edokwe, 2012). This shows that street hawking had been part of the children's way of life right from early childhood which could make it difficult for them to quit the practice. Every day, school

age children roam the streets advertising and selling goods from morning till evening. This condition is on the rise in Nigeria (Ekpenyong and Sibiri, 2011). Literature reveals that these children are commonly seen hawking at road junctions, high ways, markets, motor parks, check points and inside commercial buses (Shailong 2011; Femi, 2011; Ubah, and Bulus, 2014). Also, construction sites, schools, hospitals, public offices and public events like religious or political rallies are places that child street hawkers commonly patronise.

In the past, child street hawking was adopted within the family setting to integrate the children into family businesses but the pattern has morphed over time. Before colonial era in Africa, the system of trading predominantly involved exchange of goods but due to the introduction of foreign trade, children were encouraged to learn inter-family trade to acquire the trading knowledge of other people. Most of the traders were dealing in merchandise, particularly in Lagos, Ikorodu, Epe, Ijebu, Ibadan, Ekiti, Iseyin, among other places (Olaniyi, 2015).

The emergence of new economic order in Ibadan land was in line with the process of military expansionism from the 1840s which was the basic cause of the Kiriji war in the 1870s. Akinjogbin (1998), cited by Olaniyi (2015), states that Ibadan needed a direct route to Lagos for the regular supply of arms and ammunition to maintain its army during the war as it was realised that the war would make Ibadan exhaust military and economic power. Many attempts were made to end the war through a peaceful dialogue from 1877 to 1892 until the colonial government in Lagos adopted a forceful model to resolve the conflicts. However, the British intervention in the Kiriji war was to ensure continuity in external trade and expansion of British trade in Nigeria. Disallowing Ibadan direct linkage to Lagos then ushered in a new economic system, likewise the British sympathy and support for Ibadan, place the town at a vantage position for economic development.

The agreements made on the part of Ibadan with the British implied that their bid for domination would be restricted to areas that had cultural and lingual affinity with Ibadan. According to Olaniyi (2015), the economic use of warfare was fundamental in the history of Ibadan. The British conquest signalled the conflicts emanating from the modern economy, namely, the commercial rivalries between the Ibadan natives and migrant communities and the influence of cooperative associations in the informal

sector which boosted economy of Ibadan land. The nature of child street hawking in Ibadan today cannot be categorised as an inter-generational trade due to its manner of operation. Industrialisations, introduced by Europeans, also increased the volume of goods/products; created new dimensions and bigger opportunities for street hawking by the indigenous people. The motive of the merchants in using child street hawkers services were mainly for profit making and not socialising the children in the family businesses.

The negative implication of this practice was the exploitation of cheap labour provided by child street hawkers who were paid stipends and whose future development skills remained undeveloped and by extension, cannot develop the potentials of their society. Not only is this virile and productive subsector deprived global skills for societal development; they often constitute social menace because the exegesis of modern development always marginalises them and they end up as “area boys, or neighbourhood girls” that pose threats to the society and they are available tools for escalating conflicts. Ewurugwe and Naidu (2008), Okojie (1987) focus on the social consequences of child street hawking. Ewurugwe and Naidu (2008) point out the relationship between street hawking and poverty. Oruwari (1996) found a correlation between street hawking and poor socio-economic status of the parents.

Admassie (2002) also studied the ‘Negative effects of street hawking on private and social returns’. Campbell and Ntsabane (1995), UNICEF (1992), had worked on how street hawking contributed to homelessness and poverty. Ofonime and Chukwu Emeka (2015) found a relationship between social implication of child street hawking and poor academic performance. Aderinto (2000) had also established a relationship between violence and street hawking. Studies by Hughes (2009), Dunapo (2002), have confirmed the susceptibility of hawkers to petty crimes and acts which lead to deviant behaviours.

Researchers have shown that since the 1980s till date, there have been consistent breakdowns of law and order in various parts of Nigeria. Although other contributory factors have been identified, this study shows that an inherent challenge in child street hawking has contributed tremendously to some of the conflicts pelting the country. Street hawking is often seen in the light of informal economy. This has prevented a critical examination of its inherent negative roles. Amoo (2012), Ashimolowo (2010)

and Esin (2005),state that research interest on child street hawking is rising because of the different economic, social and health-related consequences to those engaging in the business.

Ekepenyong (2011) emphasised that the necessity to take care of the need for the family despite the unfriendly conditions of the environment has made families to engage their children in street hawking which is child exploitation. According to UNICEF (1992),child exploitation means engaging a child below 18 years of age and earning below the standard minimum wage. Estimates from the ILO show that there are 246 million children below seventeen years working globally and that, 179 million they engage in child labour, most of which are unhealthy to the children(The National Academies Press, 2004).

In Nigeria, many people, particularly the poor, engage children in different works such as hawking. An increase in children engaging in street hawking has become worrisome as child street hawking keeps increasing in Nigeria. Child street hawking also exists in rural areas, particularly in the evenings, after the day's work. However, the situation is not the same in the cities where child street hawkers are on the street hawking throughout the day. Different types of hawking have been noted as those who hawk from street to street, on the high ways or roads in between the motorists, and on the side of the roads.

Today, there is another form of corporate hawking system in which businesses and organisations in Nigeria are using young children, males and females as dancers to showcase their various products to the public. Among reasons for engaging children in hawking is the quest for survival (Bonnet, 1993). School children engaged in hawking activities become weak after daily sales and would not be able to concentrate or contribute to any discussion on their study. The inability to actively participate in academic work has affected the children's schooling and impeded the most important part of children's development. Consequently, some of the children usually withdraw from school since they could not cope with the rigours of school work while some endure because they have no alternative (Ekwe, 1986).

On many occasions, children used for street hawking are often unkempt and poorly dressed because their benefactors are more fixated on profit than the wellbeing of the

children. So, irrespective of the weather condition, the children wander the streets in search of patronage. Earlier studies on child street hawking have also revealed that some parents withdraw their wards from schools in order to engage them in hawking activities for their family upkeep.

At other times, children are forced out of school for session due to financial reasons and when they return to school, they suffer inferiority complex among their peers. This usually has negative psychological effects on the children and they end up as under-achievers or develop school phobia. At the long run, such children fail or withdraw from school and become mavericks.

Unfortunately, the majority of low socio-economic group of Nigerians believe children are economic helpers from God for the up-lift of the parents. This partly explains why many Nigerians, even till old age, have more children than they can raise. These categories of people do not consider street hawking by children and some other child labour practices as reprehensible; rather, they see it as part of the socialisation process in the society. Aderinto (2000) found the correlation between the status of child street hawkers parents and street hawking and showed the majority of such parents had served as child street hawkers in their formative years. Therefore, engaging children as street hawkers clearly shows their value representation.

According to UNICEF (1997), the developed countries regard child street hawkers as child labourers and that those sending their wards out to hawk as people suffering from pathological and psychological problems. However, in Nigeria, some parents take this as a fundamental way of bringing up a child. Sociologically, child street hawking is a problem in Africa, especially Nigeria (UNICEF, 1997). Abaga and Ebigbo (1990) stated that the rate at which children hawk on the street in Nigeria has reached an alarming and disturbing rate. They stated that child street hawking is a common practice in states like, Lagos, Edo, Kaduna, Akwa Ibom, Oyo, Kano and Ogun where the children hawking along road sides are below 10 years of age.

From the National Bureau of Statistics (2014), street hawking contributed about 17.7% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), contributed by trade sector in Nigeria. However, the inherent risks supersede its positive economic aspect. Risks such as road transport accidents, gender based violence, abduction, rape, kidnapping, extortion,

sexual molestation, loss of moral value, negative peer influence, and the child involvement in robbery and other antisocial behaviour pose serious threats to peace and security of the nation.

Hawking at odd hours is very dangerous. Such dangers encountered by children hawking at these periods include being susceptible to attack by ritualises and fraudsters (Oloko, 1989). It has also been noted that these hawkers sometimes constitute security threats to the society as some of them who are hawkers in the day “transform” to child robber in the night. Earlier studies noted that some of these hawkers deliberately create potholes on motorways in Nigeria, create obstruction to traffic-flow and make hawking to motorists, easier. Consequently, these potholes become dangerous points where motorists become prey to armed robbers or have fatal accidents at night. There have been concerted efforts by the Federal Government of Nigeria and Non-Governmental Organisations to curb child street hawking.

Some of these efforts include enactment of Child Right Act, 2005 and introduction of gaming centres for children. This Act has incorporated more legal power on children valuable future and parental responsibilities. It defines parental responsibility to include parental rights and duties. Several academic studies (Nsisong, 2012, Humphrice 2010, Charles and Charles, 2004, Admassie 2002, Aderinto 2002), among other studies, have shown that child street hawking is against the international law. Many African nations, including Nigeria, signed the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the child. The convention also pointed out that any activity that impacts negatively on the health and well-being of the children must be banned.

Factors, usually beyond their control, have propelled some of these children into street hawking. In the course of these activities, some of the children imbibe negative traits, anti-social behaviours and sometimes end up dead. on street hawking strongly establish a correlation between street hawking and poverty, lack of good social welfare scheme, undesirable living conditions, poor health facilities, and lack of good schooling. Paradoxically, the more the increase in the manufacturing industries, the more the need for wholesalers which has driven the increase for retailers and subsequently increased the need for street hawkers to hawk and help advertise the goods on sale at a cheaper rate.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Since the 1970s, United Nations had classified child street hawking as a form of child labour and it is globally recognised among in the developing world, including Nigeria, this practice has been a source of concern to researchers, governments, and members of the public. Several state governments in Nigeria, including that of Oyo State Government, have enacted laws to curtail this menace but have recorded very little success in this regard.

Lagos State has created both traffic and environmental Task Forces to curtail and/or eradicate child street hawking but it persisted. Reports revealed that Nigeria and other developing countries are burdened by overpopulation and high rates of unemployment, poverty and inflation, as well as meagre wages and unsuitable working conditions. These factors have impacted highly to rates of hawking by children in the society and consequently have led to increasing rate of criminal activities on high ways in addition to different environmental dilapidations which ultimately threaten peace and security in the society. Therefore, the focus of this study is the examination of the implications of child street hawking for peace and security of Ibadan.

Child street hawking poses great security threat to peace and security. First, a child that spends most times on the streets, away from home, hustling to assist the family or pay for school expenses due to poverty level in the family, can easily be vulnerable to negative influences, such as petty stealing, hooliganism and prostitution from delinquents, miscreants and hardened criminals. In the hawking environment, easily, the child may be influenced into drug peddling and robbery. The consequences of this include behavioural defects that can lead to threats on the peace and security of the larger society. Secondly, street hawking affects the academic performance of child street hawkers because it leads to absenteeism and truancy since the child street hawker spends a relatively lesser period of time in school and does not benefit adequately from the educational system which can lead to the child street hawkers dropping out of school.

Studies have mainly focused on the causes, prevalence and social-economic consequences of child street hawking with little emphasis on the implication of child street hawking for the peace and security of the communities. However, none of these studies examined child street hawking in relation to peace and security.

Essentially, there is a correlation between the availability of uncontrolled child street hawkers in the society moving from street to street from morning till late in the night their attendant indolence and peace and security in the community and the nation at large. The dangers that revolve round child street hawking are high. So, the security architecture of the community and the country has to take child street hawkers into cognisance. Therefore, this study intends to fill that gap by examining the implications of child street hawking for peace and security of Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria.

1.3 Research questions

This study used the following research questions to interrogate the topic:

- i. What are the predisposing factors necessitating child street hawking in the study areas?
- ii. What categories of child street hawkers are identified in the study area?
- iii. How does street hawking affect child street hawkers in the study area?
- iv. What are the implications of child streets hawking for peace and security of the study area?

1.4 Objectives of the study

This research assessed child street hawking and its implications for peace and security in Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. The objectives of the research were to:

- i. Investigate predisposing factors necessitating child street hawking in the selected local government areas of Ibadan.
- ii. Identify the categories of child street hawkers in the study area;
- iii. Assess the effects of street hawking on child street hawkers in the study area;
and
- iv. Examine the implications of child street hawking for the peace and security of Ibadan.

1.5 Significance of the study

There are limited scholarly discussions on the implications of child street hawking for peace and security due to the historical, socio-political and economic dynamics of civil society on the issue of child street hawking. Child street hawking is seen as an intergeneration trade or a way of socialising children into economic empowerment. Studies have mainly focused on child street hawking as child labour with little emphasis on its relationship between child street hawking, peace and security.

Hence, this study intends to fill that gap by examining the implications of child street hawking for peace and security. The study will enrich the body of literature and make up for the dearth of scholarly materials on the subject. The study proffers suggestion to the government on how child street hawking can be minimised if not totally eradicated. It will provide the security agencies with helpful information on how best to tackle the security challenges by beaming their searchlight at the hawkers to curtail the children's involvement in crime. This work also serves as early warning notice for government to pay attention to the dangers associated with the prevalence of child street hawking cum predisposing factors necessitating child street hawking.

For civil society, this study is relevant to child development and development theories, securitisation, social conflict and motivating youth to learn to improve on the ideas they had, and will reveal to them that divided attention might be an obstacle to better performance in school. Comparatively, a child spending most of his or her time on the street without adequate supervision easily falls into juvenile delinquency as it is obvious that street hawking exposes children to bad habits and causes distraction which is dangerous to their studies. The study will help the social workers, the Non-government organisations to appreciate the enormous challenges that are associated with street hawking and come up with appropriate policy framework to nip the menace in the bud.

Thus, this research will serve as a guide to the parents and guardians to learn how to set goals for their children and be motivated to endure sending their children/wards to acquire formal education instead of compelling them to assist in boosting family income through hawking on the streets. The study noted that if an individual's needs are acquired through negative means, it could solve one problem, but create more difficult or greater issues such as creating disorder in civil society at large.

1.6 Scope of the study

While this research cast from the previous research studies carried out on the effects of child street hawking, it is mainly concerned with the implications of child street hawking for peace and security in Ibadan, Oyo State. The selection is informed by the fact that this was the period that child street hawking became highly rampant in Ibadan mostly among under age school children despite Nigerian Government being signatory to Child Rights Act that bans child street hawking and the Oyo State government's claim to implement the Act during this period by pronouncing total banning of street hawking in the state.

The context of the study identifies the causes, pattern, effects and the implications of child street hawking for peace and security in Ibadan. Study also focuses on the manifestations, challenges and efforts made so far by relevant factors such as government agencies, the non-government organisations (NGOs), the community and others, to reduce child street hawking. In addition, the research equally examines the rights of a child under the Child Rights Acts and the challenges faced in enforcing them in Ibadan in particular and Nigeria at large. Lastly, solutions were proffered to the problem regarding its causes, and implications in the course of the research.

1.7 Operational definition of terms

For the purpose of this research, a few terms have been redefined:

Hawking: Hawking in this research means street business.

Street: This refers to hawking location where child street hawkers patrol to sell their goods and perform their business activities.

Street Hawking: This is the act of selling retail goods directly on busy streets and in cities by children without adult guides.

Infant: This is any person from 1 – 6 years of age.

Child: This is any person from age 7 – 13 years.

Adolescence: This is any person from age 13 -17 years.

Youth: This is any person from age 18–40 years.

This research focuses and categorises any person from 6 -18 years of age as a child.

Street Children: This refers to children who are homeless roaming about on the street apart from those in hawking business as street children.

Peace: This study refers to freedom from disturbance. It is not only referring to a situation devoid of crises, tension, commotion, confrontation, or war but the presence of child rights and civil security.

Security: This study refers to safety of life and property. From social, physical, economic, environmental insecurity caused by the child street hawker and against the vulnerability of child street hawker to juvenile delinquency such as petty crimes, imbibing of negative vices and ending up as a maverick with bad gang in the society.

Child Labour: This is the exposure of young children below 18 years to work in a dangerous and unhealthy environment especially when done without adult supervision.

Child Rights: This has to do with the rights of a child to have, standard education, good welfare, legal protection, good health, freedom from child marriage as enshrined in municipal and international laws.

Child Development: This refers to the total development of the child academically, and changes that show that the child is physically healthy, and mentally confident.

Customers: These are specific people that patronise child street hawkers. That is people given goods to child street hawker to sell for them and those that are buying selling on the road side.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Literature review

There are various scholarly assertions about a number of concepts that are cogent to this study. This section thus engages the views of scholars on certain specific concepts related to the research, with a view to positioning the study well in the body of knowledge. The review of relevant studies in this section focuses on the following: Child Labour in Global Perspective, United Nations' approaches to Street Hawking, Street Hawking in Africa, African Union's approach to the Fight against Child Labour, ECOWAS' approach to Child street hawking and Child Labour, Street Hawking, Nigeria's Government approach to Child street hawking, Spread of street hawking in Nigeria.

2.1.1 Child rights and development

Moore in McGillivray (1992: 217) defines a child as a young person who is not an adult. Moore maintains that "based on the real advancement of men, next inflow that the illuminator pour on man lightens with great descants on children's right and that of babies according to Nigerian 1999 constitution section 29(4a) stated that a young person is classified mainly into three: an infant (1-6 years), a child (7-13 years) and young person (14-17 years). The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child offers explanation on children's rights and recognises puerility as necessary aspect of life. It also spotlights the unique needs for children education, sustenance, protection, advancement and security. One of the main highlights is that all state must provide compulsory elementary education for all school age children. Another major highlight of the convention is the protection of the children from exploitation. The African Union, United Nations, European Union all specify that children have right to education and should be guarded against various kinds of exploitation and neglect.

The Child Right Acts was brought into force on 14th October, 1991. The act explained the parenthood relationship of parents and children and pronounced the law of guardianship. It introduced parental responsibility as the major concept in child right act and reasserted the importance of child welfare as the most important consideration in disputes concerning their upbringing. It gives judiciary the wider range and powers to adjust the exercise of parental responsibility and procedural jurisdictional changes. The act made fundamental adjustments to power of local authorities regarding the family relationship establishing compulsory and supervision care of children (Andrew 2005).

Accomplishment of the Acts on children suffers a great blow particularly in African nations due to the world crisis on economy. The countries that depend solely on imports were worst hit by the crisis and the attendant impact on the children. The economic downturn in Nigeria grossly affected the financial power of many parent, thereby leading to poor welfare of the Nigerian child. Several reports have shown that the rate at which Nigerian children are engaged in alternative jobs for their economic survival is increasing. In 2006, ILO reports that 15million children below 14 years are involved in different kinds of labour all over the cities and towns in Nigeria. These children work for long hours in unhealthy, risky environments. From the report, this situation arises from the incapability of government, parents or guardians to accept responsibilities for the wellbeing of the child.

This situation continues to worsen due to the current Global Economic Crisis. Okafor (2010) posited that one of the negative effects of child labour is that any nation that fails to invest in the future development of children will deprive their children in being able to drive the economy to progress in the future. He emphasised that any nation with high rate of child labour will lack adequate sustainable development. He noted that under age children working outside of their home in order to supplement his or her family income might end up creating other problems for the society. This is because a child that lacks adequate economic freedom in future can cause vices that could lead to compromising sustainable and social development.

Moreover, the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria does not state explicitly the laws that pertain directly to adults or young persons. However, it

itemises certain rights that are not transferable, of all citizens of the Federation either young or old. These fundamental rights, in no particular order, include but not limited to: human dignity, freedom to live, liberty from torture or slavery, right to religion, freedom of association and so on. Among these rights is the right to freedom from different kinds of forced labour. However, there is also the fundamental federation principles contained in chapter II of the constitution which provides that the state shall ensure the safety of all young persons against any form of exploitation. These rights are recognised and affirmed by the African Charter on Human and People and the United Nations Bill of Right on Civil Rights and Liberties (Nigerian 1999 Constitution).

This research review rights of a child under the Nigeria Child Right Act. Several rights of the Nigerian child are listed in the 2003 Child Right Act thus:

- (1) Right to which uphold the respect for dignity of every child. Slavery is totally prohibited. Every child must be given full parental care.
- (2) Every minor has a right to free, primary literacy.
- (3) Protection from exposure to Narcotic Drugs.
- (4) Security against abduction: No child shall be forcefully taken from lawful custody.
- (5) Prohibition of child dealing: A child must not be used for any unlawful purposes, hawking of foods, prostitution, sexual or domestic labour.
- (6) Protection against Sexual Abuse

However, the protection against child labour and protection against child trading addresses the subject of this study. The legal frameworks that have been discussed clearly note that all young people should be cared for and guided by parents, guardians and the government.

Moreover, the legal framework mentions some rights of a child under the criminal and penal laws. The regulations to be used in this study are the criminal codes and the penal codes which are used in the southern and northern parts of Nigeria. Sections (301

and 302) of the criminal code criminalise the non-provision of the basic needs of a child and impose responsibility for aftermath that may result from such failure. There is also a provision for expectation from every person, who is the head of the family and that has a person below fourteen years of age under his care, to provide the basic needs for such person. Such a head of the family will be responsible for any consequences that may result to the person or child under his care. Violation of this provision is criminalised under section 238 of the code. It states that:

Anyone that has the custody of a person or child below 15 years or having power over such person or child, who wilfully maltreats him or her that causes harm to the health of the person or child will be guilty of an offence in which its penalty is two (2) years imprisonment or fine or both.

Section 357 and 358 of the criminal code cap C38 Law of the federation, 2004 penal code penalises having carnal knowledge with a female young person below eighteen (18) years immorally with or without her consent or while putting under hurt or fear of death the code stated that:

Defilement of under aged female is a criminal act any person found guilty of a felony is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years with or without whipping.

Section 278 of the criminal code penalises trading of any child below eighteen (18) years. Trafficking, recruitment, harbouring, transportation, transfer and receipts of a child for purpose of forced labour, slavery and adoption is unlawful. The penalty for any violator is ten years imprisonment. Also, the molestation of under-age children is criminalised under section 284. Similarly, section 223 – 225 of the criminal code sanctions anyone who deals in prostitution, facilitates human trafficking outside or in Nigeria. Besides, no offender below 17 years at the time of the offence shall be sentenced to death. Hence, separate court shall be provided for the trials of children. The major problem encountered by children in criminal judiciary system is use of non-custodial sentencing option for children involved in criminal offence. This judiciary proceeding needs alternative programmes that should be implemented and; it should ensure the withdrawal of children from unmonitored detention, insufficient

accommodation and lack of social support structure after judiciary proceeding which affect most children and lead them into the street.

2.1.2 Street children

The menace of street children is a social problem in many developing countries around the world, including Nigeria. It is popular in developing nations to see young children along the streets all-day. Street children can be found in most of the world's popular cities and more prevalent in densely populated urban areas of economically unstable regions such as in Southeast Asia, Africa and South America. International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations International Children Educational Fund (UNICEF), and Non- Governmental Organisation (NGO) based in the United Kingdom, a consortium for street children, estimated that 100 million children are developing on the streets (UNICEF, 2012). This statement was made by one of the group leaders, Fanta Bai Ceesary, at the commemoration of Child Protection Alliance Conference (CPA) (2011). Fanta Bai Ceesary further states the real figure of street children is difficult to measure. Moreover, applicable social indicators for 184 countries were developed in order to achieve a more reliable estimation of street children globally. This model is statistically dependent on the number of street children.

However, the result shows that there is global increase in street children. UNICEF maintains that most of these children are thrown-away kids who have been forced to exit the home most likely as a result of breakdown of homes. They have become predisposed to street lives as a result of domestic violence, social disruption, economic downturn and political unrest. These categories of children have no parents or guardians that care about their welfare. They live day and night even those with the parents have been abandoned to the street. The unabated rise in street children in Nigeria could easily breakup security disaster because this group of children are easy instrument for conflict conflagrations. Social religion and economic forces are part of those factors causing rise to street children. (Nte, N.T. and Irikana G., 2008).

Sometimes, these children are engaged in villainous activities and hardly return home. The streets, automatically, have become abode for such children, and they go to bed hungry. As noted by Win (1992), this situation in Nigeria became exacerbated after the Nigerian Civil war. Such children are easily recruited as child soldiers by violent

extremist. The North East region, the epicentre of Boko Haram insurgency, which has lasted almost a decade long, harbours millions of street children.

The increasing population of street children has continued to negatively impart children, most especially in terms of character formation and child development. It is worse off that the present economic and social realities of the country make it difficult for most families to cope with and raise the young members of the family. The structural imbalances in family have pushed children into maladroitness activities to fend for their daily bread on the streets. This issue seems to increase every day and needs urgent actions in solving the problem.

Street children are commonly seen moving about on the roads soliciting for cash and assistance from passer-by. They can be grouped into two classes, that is, those that have families and where to sleep but wander about in the street and those who have neither home nor family and wander about the street and sleep in the street. The latter are called street-based children, while the former are referred to as home-based street children. According to Collins and Sara (2009), street children are those children who are not adequately supervised or protected; they are those whose homes and sources of sustenance are on the street. These children are under aged (below 18 years). Collins and Sara's definition of street children aptly captures the two categories. The common denominator for both categories is that such children can be seen virtually everywhere, including in nations such as United Kingdom and Spain.

In the last decade, increasing attention has been paid to the numerous challenges facing young people all over the world, especially in developing countries since the youths form the greater percentage of the workforce. In light of this, Alia and Mitullah (1999) in their analysis of the social status of street children in Pakistan, observe that majority of children on the street have regular family contact, while minority do not. They also assert that the majority of such children provenance of gigantic home from rural to urban for sustenance reason; most of the parents of these children have low or no formal education and are either hired inexpertly or unemployed. According to Ebigbo(2003), different factors move children into the street but poverty, insecurity, inter and intra communal clashes are mostly common factors. Actual figures on street children in Nigeria are on estimate. Ekpenyon (2011) notes that during most ethno – religious conflict and political conflict, active participation of street children is

recorded. The criminal tendency of street children is a threat to National Security in Nigeria. A nation with high incidence of street children is highly prone to security treat

2.1.3 Peace

Peace is often seen as the absence of war, and by logical extension, if there is war there is no peace. This perspective of peace is faulty because it really does not reveal the total meaning of peace. Ibeanu (2005) defines peace, sociologically, as a condition in which there is no antagonism or social enmities. That is, peace is a condition or state in which individuals and groups meet their needs, wants, dreams and expectations without any social conflict.

Peace is a great value that the world needs seriously because it is an essential ingredient for security and meaningful development. However, the world is yet to find a formula for sustaining peace. Oguntomisin (2004) aptly captures the human need for peace when he asserts that “without peace there is no good political, social and economic development. It is the greatest desire of all human communities at all times”. Why is peace important to individuals, groups and humanity? Nwolise (2004) answers this question by stating that Peace is necessary for:

- (i) man to have peace of mind and pursue legitimately his means of livelihood while also developing his potential;
- (ii) placid and complete interactions among individuals, groups or countries;
- (iii) unhindered technological, economic and scientific growth which will positively catalyse the maximisation of people’s social welfare;
- (iv) removing wrongs that resulted from war;
- (v) topping unpatriotic diverting of monies from public funds for personal gains and
- (vi) safe trading and transactions.

Thus, as a matter of priority, every individual, group or state needs peace. In view of this, every society establishes elaborate strategies for the prevention of conflict. The United Nations (UN), in pursuing the undertaking to protect coming generations from the destructions of war, makes, as its primary objective, the effort to maintain global peace and security, as Article 1 of its charter. From this desire, the UN espoused a number of measures, which are collectively regarded as Peace Support Operations

(PSOs). This alternative became very crucial because when nations are at war (civil or international) the first victim is peace. The absence of peace creates general insecurity, disorder, lawlessness and creates room for destruction. War brings out the beastly tendencies in human beings, makes refugees of people and displaces them in addition to loss of lives and damage to properties.

Once war begins, confidence is lost between belligerent parties and third party interventions or mediation becomes relevant to restore, maintain and build peace. In explaining the meaning of peace, Galtung (1990) classifies peace into two: negative peace and positive peace. Negative peace means the seizure of war or fear of a person, region or country. Positive peace means non-existence of justice and unequal relationships. Hence, peace could be conceived as the non-existence of conflict or fear. Galtung's primary concern was to create and maintain a society which is just. He further states that peace is connected to advancement and not just conflict. Thus, to research on peace is to find situations, now or beyond in the realisation of peace (Galtung, 1991:131).

In the last decade, Nigeria has experienced crises in the six geopolitical zones. Various violent conflicts (ethnic, social, political, religious or environmental) across the geopolitical zones have seriously contributed to huge losses of human and material capital. It has as well contributed to underdevelopment in the country, to mention but few like those of Zango-kataf riot, Bauchi riot, Kaduna riot, Kano riot, OPC riot, Niger Delta riot and Boko-Haram insurgency. The Global peace index produced by Institute for Economic and peacefulness ranked Nigeria 148th position among 163 states; the rating for the ranking was based on safety, security, conflict, militarisation and peaceful principles. Peace is the highest value that must be sustained at any price for any nation. Peace as a social contract exists at different levels in relationship among people. There are different scholars' perceptions on peace: some view it as an expectation while some see peace as concord state of law and balance power which function at different levels; therefore peace is multi-layered.

2.1.4 Security

George-Genyi (2003) cited Terriff et. al. (1999) and describes security as the state of comfort and assurance from any threat; it is the state of protecting, preserving values and eliminating dangers hindering the acquisition of values. That is, security is the

condition and state of defending the existence of man. It is necessary to clear the myopic ideology or misconception of understanding or defining security as a solely military or conventional matter.

Broadly, security is the liberty of a nation or individual from any danger or threats. Security is the power to protect oneself or nation, its treasured values and interests as well as the improvement of the well-being (Mijah, 2007; Imobighe, 1990). McNamara (1968), Danjibo (2012) and Mijah (2009) viewed security as equivalent to advancement and development, pointing to the scholar chain-link that binds democracy security peace and development to them. Security is a factor that encourages development and peace from a trilogy. They complement and reinforce one another; the link between them is strong because they are interwoven. According to Fayeye (2011), security is the development of systems, structures and operations that ensure the existence of political space and necessary conditions to realise national or group aspirations as well as personal dreams.

Kofi (1998) remarks that the human view on security is that it is not only the absence of conflicts, war or battle but it is everlasting peace that is the important element of security, and encompasses various sectors like human rights, education and protection against the development of deadly weapons that can cause environmental degradation. Surely, security cannot exist in the presence of hunger. Promoting or making peace in the absence of annihilation of poverty and real liberty is like building a foundation of injustice.

To include development in the definition of peace is essentially significant because development centres on the transformation of a person with the objective to alleviating suffering, inequality and reduction in unemployment. The widespread of the above factors (poverty, inequality and unemployment) constitutes massive threats and danger to the security of any nation. Thus, the Kampala Document on Security (1992) states clearly that:

Security is more than military actions. It entails the political, social and economic attributes of nations, community, family or the individual. The security of a nation must be crafted such that the security of each citizen entails living in peace, having provisions for basic necessities of life while taking part in

activities in his/her society freely without any molestation or infringement on his key human rights. (1992: pg.9)

Aligwara (2009) adds that above all is the security of citizens or individuals. He argues that the necessities of life like food, clothing, justice, shelter, good health among others must be provided for citizens to live in peace.

2.1.5 Crime

Crime can be defined as any unlawful or punishable act by a nation or authority. It does not have a universal definition for which is generally accepted rather it was defined based on legal purpose of the state. It is a common view that law created crime. One proposed definition is that a crime is a harmful act or action against a state or individual, perpetrated by an individual, group, community, society or even the state itself. Each country has criminal laws that define what a crime is because not all violation of the law is a crime but all crimes are violations of the law. For instance, when there is a breach of contract, civil procedures are used in resolution or enforcement (Easton, 2010). Violent crimes are on rampage these days. The level of criminal acts among children is high and they escape under the law since they are under aged (below 18 years).

Child labour and child trafficking are crimes prohibited worldwide which is punishable under the law. Government of each state has the right to strictly enforce criminal law of the country. An offender found guilty may be severely dealt with. The community sentence of crime depends on the type or nature of the crime and so does the punishment for such crime.

According to Butterworth's cited in Andrew (2005), Criminal justice system also applies to both children and adults but the criminal law related to children is different from that of adults. For instance, willful neglect of a child or young person in a way that can cause injury to his or her health is a punishable offence when parents, guardians or persons who are legally liable to take care of a child willfully neglect to provide adequate food, clothing, medical aid and education. Failure to take adequate provision of all these necessity to the child is a serious crime under the law. Some of the various crimes that parents/ guardians can commit against under age children include abuse of a position of trust, offences centered on protection of the child,

restriction of child liberty and enforcing child to responsibility among others. (Criminal Justice Act, 1991)

Also, the criminal courts have model over children, young person under 16 years of age and some offence relating to children. In dealing with young offenders, part IV of the Crime and Disorder Act, 1998 contained a number of measures for dealing with young offenders. (Andrew Bainham, 2005) The existing law stipulated cautioning young offenders before final warning and then reprimanding. The final warning policy is set out in tracking youth crime. Where the youth offender fails to respond to the warnings, he or she will be prosecuted in law courts (Andre Bainham, 2005).

Child delinquency

Child delinquency is defined as a child's inclination to be uncaring, violation and willfully neglect of the law by a minor. Woolard (2009) categories child delinquency into three: criminal behaviour, crime committed by minors and delinquency crimes, such as absence from school, running away from home and other offences which are also dealt with in juvenile court. According to Moffitt (2006), two types of offenders emerge in adolescence.

Repeat offender, which is also known as life-course-persistent offender, and adolescence-limited offender. Repeat offenders show antisocial and aggressive behaviour in childhood and continue into adulthood. The adolescence-limited offender is peculiar to juvenile, hence the label, juvenile delinquency. Being age specific, juvenile delinquency starts during period of adolescence and also ends during same period (Moffitt, 2006).

Accounting for juvenile behaviour during childhood helps to determine if such children will persist in committing crimes till adulthood or not. Those children offenders that is not persistent in crime display lesser inclination towards crime compared to the persistent ones. They also display more health and substance abuse (Steinberg, 2008).

2.1.6 Child labour

Labour comprises group of people having the same stratum, doing physical work for salaries and wages. To the socialists, labour is indirect slavery in their comparator as long as the wage of labour is fixed and limited. They do not see it as a full freedom of

human right. Laborers are constrained to wages which most time do not justify their labours. Krahn (1993), expressing his disapproval on the term ‘wage slavery’, compares free society and evils of slave society to human masters and slavery to capital. To Krahn, in a free society wage must be justified to the labour of the laborers, while the slave society is unjustly in terms of underpayment of the workers.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines child labour as physical work depriving children childhood potentials which could be denigrating to the children’s mental and physical development. Any work that is hazardous to children’s mental, social, moral and physical well-being is referred to as child labour. It interferes with the children’s school, encouraging dropping out from school prematurely, stripping them the opportunity to go to school and sometimes requiring the children to combine excessively tedious workload with schooling (ILO, 2002).

The International Program for the Elimination of Child Labour depicts child labour as situations in which children are forced to work regularly to earning a living for the family or themselves. This consequently affects the children’s education and social participation due to the exploitative and damaging work conditions the children are subjected to. Their physical, health and mental developments are not spared in these effects as they are forced to take up adult responsibilities prematurely (ILO, 2002).

As such, the ILO Convention made efforts to answer the question that is contrary to fact by evaluating the attributes of the various work as it applies to children. Based on this, child labourers refer to young person’s below twelve years of age engaged in heavier work or any child involved in hazardous, where they are compelled into illegal dealings, forced into prostitution or trafficked into slavery.

Essentially, child labour involves, at least, one or more of the following elements:

- i. Young person under 18 years of age
- ii. Involved in labour for profit;
- iii. Development is hampered;
- iv. Work is done regularly and exploitation is the order of the day.

Child labour relies on prescriptive societal posture for children as well as defined cultural function and duties in the societal processes. Thus, the kind of labour children engage in depends on institutionalised functions of the children (Naidu, 1986).

Oyinye, Soronnadi and Ugochukwu (2012) stated that in Africa, a quarter of its children whose ages are more than 9 but less than 15 years are on the streets, trading. According to findings by International Labour Organisation (ILO), the number of children involved in labour activities is approximately 218 million. Akinbola (2007) notes that that can be seen on major streets in Nigeria like Kaduna, Lagos and Ibadan. The children who engage in this act are between the ages of 7-16 years. The finding also concurs with that of Alebiosu (2007), who resolved that children makes a greater number of street hawkers found in urban areas.

This conclusion of Alebiosu (2007) above clearly opposes Adeyemi (2007), who posits that in traditional society; hawking activities done on the street were solely done by women. Adeyemi (2007) explains further that the children could only engage in the hawking activities when there is adult supervision or guardian. Comparatively, Bose (1992) which was cited by Wagenge (2004) and Aliyu (2006) both posit that in Nigeria, male children of ages 11 to 13 years in child labour outnumbered those of girls. According to Oloko's (2006) findings, more girls are in labour market than boys. The findings of Oloko concur with Winnie (2005) who states that gender inequality in education and the increment in the husband's earnings and lack of opportunities accounted for the dominance of women in hawking activities in African countries. Contrarily, Ebigbo (2003) maintains that there is equality of gender in child labour.

Existing, societies have history of child abuse which is in various forms. Viewed from the western point, child abuse manifests indifferent ways and assigns particular responsibility to children like street hawking. The phenomenon of street hawking is a common practice in Africa as children are assigned certain functions within the household. Researchers opined that the society influences child labour which has become a tool for subjugation. Despite the high incidences of child abuse worldwide, global leaders could only do little to ameliorate child abuse. The convention on the Rights of the child contains fifty-four articles that detail the rights of children below 18 years. It provides such children with rights to freedom from exploitation and abuse of any kind. Nigeria is a signatory to the convention in 1980. The domestication of the

law in Nigeria provides a punishment and a fine or jail term or both for anyone who violates the law.

Essentially, the legislators are required to review these laws as well as other global laws relating to the fundamental rights of the citizens. Togunde and Arielle (2008) argue that enforcement of the laws relating to street hawking in Nigeria has become a challenge to achieve.

Thus, nation's problem concerning these provisions is effective enforcement and monitoring, since the provisions affect women and children's rights in Nigeria (Onyemachi 2010). Ekpenyong and Sibirii (2011) note that the government of Nigeria has created enabling atmosphere, need for support Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the country to thrive.

The government has also drawn from the work of the CSOs to formulate policies, programmes and interventions for victims of child abuse and violence. Elijah and Okoruwa (2006) observe that in the year 2000, the government of Nigeria also established a national programme to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in the country. Despite all these efforts by the Nigerian Government and Civil Society Organisations, children are still abused. Ekpenyong and Sibirii (2011) further state that poor economic conditions of families is mainly responsible for prevalence of child labour in Nigerian societies as the child labourers are primarily involved in street hawking and other household menial jobs.

2.1.6.1 Child labour in global perspective

At the beginning of the industrial revolution, children were forced to work on family farms and in factories, tending crops or preparing foods. The conditions of work in factories were very deadly and severe. Children are preferred in the industry due to the affordable labour they provide (Basu and Van, 1998). This child exploitation, which is known as child labour, strips children of their childhood rights and enjoyment. In 1833 and 1844, there was the first enactment of the law that ban child labour.

This means that young people should be disengaged from any labour that interfered with schooling (Bhat, 2011). However, there is no means for the verification of the incidence of children being involved in labour throughout the world, especially

because of unavailability of reliable data on child labour. The reason is that governments do not usually collect current data regarding child labour, and many child labourers are invisible (Das, 2012).

In 2008, the ILO estimated that about 211 million children of 5 to 17 years of age are working as child labourers globally and that 115 million of these children work in dangerous conditions (Aqil, 2012). In 2017, the United State Department of Labour revealed the list of countries where child labour are common and high, which include Nigeria, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Liberia. Maple crofts child labour index has pin pointed these countries as being the worst.

Table 2.1 below shows the distribution of child labourers across some Africa, the Asia-Pacific, the Latin American and the Caribbean regions. Among these regions, Asia-Pacific has the highest incidences of children involved in labour followed by Sub-Saharan Africa and then the Latin American and Caribbean. The number of children is so high in African continent than other areas which imply that child labour is one of major factors that affect African development among other continents.

The types of child labour in these regions are highly hazardous and the number of children that work in this section is comparatively higher to other regions. In India, 33million under children between ages 6 to 18 are recorded, in Nigeria 15 million, below 14 years old, in Myanmar 1.5 million between 10years to 17 years. In Liberia, 358, 179 child labourers of ages 10 - 17 are found. Not less than 4 percent of children in working class have opportunity to develop themselves for future challenges; these activities deprived them of their future development, in the long run, they backbench among their age mate.

The global effort to stop children entering workforce still remains unfruitful in these nations. Children are still being exploited as household servants, sex workers, fighting in wars, beggars and so on. The result in table 2.1 implies the extreme exploitative rate of children in labour market. For instance, in Somalia, only half of the children in this age range attend school and the remaining half are in Agricultural activities where the Somalia children work as labourers.

Table 2.1: The Asia-Pacific Region with Highest Number of Child Labourers

Asia Pacific	Sub-Saharan Africa	Latin America and the Caribbean
113.6 million	65.1 million	14.1 million

Source: (Muhumuza, 2012)

2.1.6.2 Street hawking as child labour

According to Okafor (2010), the popular form of child labour is slavery and bonded labour. Young people are reported to engage in manufacturing activities ranging from production works like balls, fireworks, foot wears, charcoal, and diamonds. The most popular form of child labour in Sub-Saharan Africa, is street trading. There have been incidences of child labour all over Nigeria, particularly in the South-Eastern part of the country. Children in this form of child labour hawk different products like bread, ugba, newspaper, okpa, biscuits and so on. They sell these products along major streets targeting potential customers (Ekpenyong and Sibiri, 2011).

Another form of labour is debt bondage which is also referred to as peonage. This is the practice of using labour as collateral on a debt. Child bonded labour relates to conditions in which services rendered by children are exchanged for a loan (Genico, 2000). Sometimes, it might be the labour of the whole house that is exchanged for loan or that of the child only. The labour is rendered over a certain period. In other times, the debts are reassigned to the child once the parents can no longer give the required labour to pay the loan.

That is, the child will do the parents work in order to repay the incurred debts of the parents. Since the ancient days, bonded labour has been very much circulated and thrived in many nations of the world. There are estimations of millions of individuals still practising bonded labour all over the globe (HDR, 2010). Many academic publications, Akpan and Oluwabamide (2010), Ekpenyong and Sibiri (2011), Shailong (2011), have shown that child labour is widespread in poor countries, which is often results from several factors. The most important of all these is poverty. The improvement in the standard of living as well as increase in generated incomes has been observed to cause significant reduction in child labour activities (Edmonds, 2001). For example, children of moderately wealthy people are usually not found to be labouring.

Recent surveys by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2011), Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS, 2008), Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS, 2008), show an increase in the number of people living in poverty. The figure rose from 27.2% in 1980 to 65% in 1996. However, this situation escalated during the

world economic crises in 2008 where a larger proportion of the Nigerian population live below #20,000 per year (NHDR, 2008). The high rate of unemployment also encourages parents to engage their wards into child hawking or rather rarely discourage them from engaging in child labour to augment their meagre income.

Street hawking as child labour is prevalent in urban centres in Nigeria. This is due to multitude of people migrating to urban areas from the rural areas. For several years, Nigeria has been recording rapid growth of rural to urban migration. For example, Lagos State, metropolitan in Nigeria has experienced rapid development and urbanisation. This has attracted many poor families to the state in a bid for better livelihood and eventually forces many of these families to engage their children to work in order to support family incomes (Nseabasi and Abiodun 2010; Okafor, 2010).

Adegun (2013) adds that child labour is increasing at a high rate in Nigeria. He notes that in 1995, child labour estimate was about twelve million, which rose to fifteen million by 2006. The ILO also estimated that about 25% of Nigeria's children are involved in child labour. These children are mostly under fourteen years of age. These children are involved in various sectors such as fishing, mining, street hawking, farms and domestic maids among others. Among the unending list of labour activities, street hawking is common in Nigeria. These children are engrossed in the hawking activities such that they do not enrol in any school and some even withdraw from school and become full time child street hawker.

Many of the children involved in child labour are abused in many ways: physically, sexually, psychologically and mentally (Awosusi and Adebo, 2012). The Nigerian government has made it compulsory for all children to attend school. Primary education is also free for all children but many children from poor family do not go to schools. These children are involved in one form of labour activity or the other, working under unhealthy and unsafe conditions (Elijah and Okoruwa, 2006; Awosusi and Adebo, 2012).

2.1.6.3 The impact of child labour on education

Despite the importance of leisure in child development, recent studies assessed the consequences of child labour in terms of education (Edmonds, 2015). When children are allowed to work at early age, it becomes an obstacle to the children to enjoy the

benefits of formal education. Thus, child labour is a hindrance to the realisation of education rights of children (Gayathri and Sreekumar, 2008). Some children go to school and still work. According to Edmond (2015), involving children to work, affords the children the opportunity to pay school expenses but the reality is that their attendance at school becomes so low when compared with their colleagues who are not working. However, children engaged in full-time employment are worst hit by the negative impact of child labour (Beegle, 2009). Many of such children are found in hazardous working conditions which could not be done along with schooling (Galli, 2001).

DeGraff (2015) submits that engagement of children in any economic activity has serious effects on the performance and attendance of the children in school. In Brazil, children in risky jobs are not likely to go to school (DeGraff, 2015). According to Edmonds (2005), there are anti-correlation between child labour and test scores. There are also negative relationships between child labour and year of completed schooling (Samonova, 2014).

2.1.6.4 The impact of child labour on health

The impact of child labour on capital accumulation and development of the child goes beyond achievements, school attendance or attainments. Labour productivity is increased and eventually provides economic growth when the health of labourers is improved (Beegle, 2009). The relationship between child labour and health status of children is not straightforward but complex. This is because this relationship could be positive, negative, static, dynamic, spurious or casual. Both work and health status have impact on each other (O'Donnell, 2002).

However, available evidence proves that vulnerability of children's to worsen state of health increases when children are involved in labour activities (Edmonds, 2007). The injury or illness acquired at work by these children could worsen their health. When they are exposed to machines and equipment that was meant for adults, their lives could be endangered (Edmonds, 2015). Although the impact may not be easily noticeable, but still lingers in the long term. Exposure to chemicals, dust and heavy lifting of objects are some of the health hazards. They may be impacted psychologically on their exposure to abusive relationships (O'Donnell, 2002). The type of work they are engaged determines the health hazards involved.

In addition, work demands more energy from workers and when the amount is not met, the children become more vulnerable to health issues that may linger for lifetime. According to Bourdillion (2009), children may also benefit from improved standard of living and respect when they work. Child labour could also be a means for more income and earnings for the family. However, any psychological trauma experienced in childhood might cause serious health issues in adulthood (Edmonds, 2015). Kassouf (2001) observes that Brazilians who work at childhood often have higher reported cases of health issues as adults. He notes that most children who work at childhood in most cases involved in one accident or the other which in most cases suffer the pains and the damage for long which at the long run resulted to poor health history when they are old.

2.1.7 International Organisations' approaches to fighting child labour/street hawking.

2.1.7.1 African Union approaches to fighting child labour/street hawking

International Labour Organisation reveals that about 72.1 million African children are in the labour market, with about 85% of African children working in hazardous agricultural sector (ILO, 2006). ILO further adds combating child labour in such sector in Africa is not guaranteed due to lack of third party intervention. This is especially so because most of these children are working for family either on family enterprises or farms (ILO, 2016).

However, African countries with UNICEF move to increase the management method in protecting African children against child labour. The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) was established in Bolivia in order to combat child labour, addressing a number of issues and with particular emphasis on age. Following the provision of IPEC, the minimum conventional age for child to work is set at 18 years. Thus, any child under 18 years of age must not work in unsafe, immoral and unhealthy environments that can jeopardise his/her moral, health and safety. This includes manual labour that is heavier than his or her age or operating machinery.

Chapter 1, Article 2 of the Rights and Welfare of the child defines a child as any person below 18 years of age. The Article 3 contained in the same chapter (1) of the

Act states that “Every child must be free”. The child has right to freedom; rights guaranteed in this law irrespective of his/her religion, race, region or opinion. Thus, discrimination against any child becomes criminal offence under this Act. Further, Article 5 of Child Right Act also accentuates that development and survival of children must be protected by law. Every child must be given the right to survive and live. The Act makes it the function of the State to make laws to cater for the development, survival and protection of children. Hence, it is forbidden for any State to pass death sentence on children for committing crimes.

The Article 7, of chapter 1 of the Act emphasises on the freedom of child expression that every child has the rights to express his or her own opinions in all matters freely. In the light of this, restricting the child from freedom of expression is against the law. A child, as contained in article 8 of the Act, is also entitled to freedom of association by which they can freely associate, meet or assemble in respect with the law of the State. This is further amplified in Article 9 of the Act, which includes freedom of religion, conscience and thought.

The Article further states that, the national policies and law must respect the legal guardians and the duty of the parents to their children where applicable. The Article further asserts that parents must try their capabilities to guard the interest of their children. In Paragraph 10 of the Article, the protection of child privacy is clearly emphasised; it states that the child must not be subjected to unlawful interference in his or her privacy either correspondence, home or family. The child’s reputation and honour must not be attacked upon. Parents or guardians shall exercise legal right to supervise the child towards the moral conduct.

Article 11 protects child education, making it compulsory for every child to be educated. It states that every child must be given the right to education. The law with regard to child education emphasises the child’s physical and mental development, and the respect of human rights, fostering fundamental freedoms reference, particularly to those mentioned variously in African Provisions Instruments on Peoples and human rights.

With International Human Rights Declarations and Conventions strengthening and preservation of cultures and traditions of African, positive moral values, mutual respect

understanding, tolerance, friendship, dialogue, spirit of understanding among all religious groups, The responsibility of the State, mentioned in Article 11, paragraph 3, maintains that the States shall take appropriate necessary measures to achieve the full realisation of the law, most importantly, in provision of compulsory free basic education for the children. Free, accessible secondary education must be provided for all. Likewise, the higher education must be accessible on the capacity level and the ability of all children by all appropriate means. The State shall take all measures to reduce school drop-out rates and encourage attendance at school regularly. Furthermore, paragraph 4 of the article 11 states also, that State shall provide the law that will respect the duties and rights of the parents, the right to choose schools for their children apart from public school. That is, it is not compulsory for parents to send their children to public schools. Parents can send their children to private schools as far as the school is approved by the state, which conform the minimum standards. The state must ensure that the moral educations and the religious education of the child are consistent with capacities and the assimilating of the child. The article 16, paragraph 5, represents the state function on the dignity and respect of the child, that the state must provide a law that will take all necessary measures to make sure that the child who is subjected to parental or school discipline shall be handled with dignity without humanity in conformity with the law.

More so, on human rights on gender, it is the responsibility of the state to present charter to take care of children who get pregnant without completing her education and shall have chance to continue her education without dropping out of school. The provision should be based on her ability. The charter present shall be regulated to interfere with the freedom of the bodies and individuals to lay down direct education institute to observe the law set out in Article 11, paragraph 1 and the prerequisite that is laid down for the education in such institutions and shall conform to the minimum standards as laid down by the state.

In protecting the child against child labour in Africa, article 16 of Rights of the Child states that the signatory State shall present charter specifically on administrative, legislative, educational and social measures to protect child from inhumane treatment, mental and physical injury, abuse and neglect, sexual abuse, all kinds of torture and degrading treatment while in child custodian Paragraph 2 of Article 16 calls for

protective measures on the above protection against child with effective procedures. With Article 20 addressing parental responsibilities, the Act states that the child development and upbringing shall be the primary responsibility of the parents or the custodian of the child. This duty shall be to make sure that the child's best interests are their priority at all times and also to secure financial capacities, good conditions of living, assisting child development within their capacities and making sure that they administered domestic discipline with extrinsic dignity of the child.

To the state parties, charter must be present to take appropriate step to prevent child trafficking, sale and abduction. Article 29 stated that trafficking, abduction and sale of children for any reason or in any way by any person is crime against the law. Also the use of child in any way or manner of begging is against the law. The child responsibility was mentioned in article 31 that a child has responsibilities towards society and his family, the communities, the State and international community. The child age is subjected to his ability and limitations as it is contained in this charter. The child has the following duties:

- i. To respect his family at all times and assist them when needed.
- ii. To place his intellectual abilities, physical abilities to serve his community and national community.
- iii. To strengthen national solidarity and preserve social act.
- iv. To strengthen the cultural values of Africa and preserve the values in his relations among other people in the society with tolerance, consultation and dialogue and add to the moral value of a well-being society.
- v. To strengthen and preserve the integrity and independence of his country.

2.1.7.2 ECOWAS approach to child labour

West Africa Regional Action Plan to Eliminate Child Labour was held in Ghana (2003) and organised by ECOWAS/ILO. The resolution of the symposium was to advance the steps taken to annihilate child labour from the region. Participants collectively submit to monitoring member countries in effecting or implementing the action plan. Participants also submit to share the good practices among Member States

and be encouraged to continue those practices. ECOWAS Revised Treaty states that a key objective of the formation of the Community is the:

Need to face together the political, economic and socio-cultural problems both present and future and bring the resources of the people together while respecting the diversities of the region.

The ECOWAS treaty also adopts basic principles including the acknowledgement and defence of human and people's rights, social justice, economic popular participation in development. It has been fully recognised that the security and welfare of all citizens is paramount and that special circumstances of vulnerability constitute an impediment to the realisation of the rights and hence, the human security of ECOWAS citizens and residents.

The ECOWAS Commission also took in relevant frameworks for possible implementation to combating child labour. Among the adoption is the Child Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Similarly, Member States have adopted several measures for eliminating the engagement of children in hawking activities which negatively affect them.

The present ECOWAS Regional Action Plan (RAP) for the annihilation of child labour is a logical derivative from the above-mentioned frameworks. It provides strategies that would facilitate the objectives, thereby ensuring that vision of the Child Policy, in which an enabling environment is established to protect the children in ECOWAS region. It aspires to guarantee the protection of the children from the activities that have negative effects on their social, physical and psychological well-being.

The ECOWAS Regional Action Plan (RAP) aims at the provision of a concrete and coordinated platform for carrying out interventions that give effect to Governments' consignment to the sentry of children's right. The RAP also constitutes an avenue for the ECOWAS countries to fulfil their obligations in respect of the relevant international conventions ratified, namely ILO on the right of a child in article 138 on the child age limit for admission to labour market and No. 182 on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, The convention on the Rights of the child (CRC), the United Nation on Child Welfare Law and The African Act on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. In addition, the RAP will support the member states' engagement

towards the achievement of the African Decent Work Agenda 2007-2015, which calls on all Member States to put in place action plans for the stoppage of hazardous forms of child labour that will be accepted internationally.

The measures outlined in this study represent a priority set of interventions with an immediate focus on the prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labour (WFCL), with a long-term objective of eliminating all other forms of child labour. The 2010 ILO Global Report on child labour, for the period of 2004 to 2008, indicated that child labour has decreased globally from 222 million to 215 million among children aged 5-17 years. The reduction of the number of children in risky and hazardous work from 2004 – 2008 is very significant (128 – 115 million). A decrease in child labour among girls has been observed; indeed, the number of girls involved in child labour declined by 15%.

In ECOWAS Member States, child labour is usually found in agriculture, domestic services, the transport industry, distributive services, mining, metalwork, fishing, construction, street related activities including hawking, head loading, feet washing, car washing, scavenging, begging (such as the use of *Almajiris* as assistants to beggars) etc. Other sectors include crafts and artisan industries, carpentry, masonry, and painting, hairdressing, weaving, dyeing, and tailoring. In its worst forms, child labour in West Africa is exhibited as armed conflicts, commercial exploitation, child trafficking, mining, and quarrying in industries involving the use of chemicals etc. The ECOWAS Regional Action Plan will provide a co-ordinated approach for the ECOWAS Commission and Members States to:

- (i) create a comfortable environment for the elimination of child labour;
- (ii) strengthen institutional mechanisms at the Commission for monitoring and evaluation and ensure peer review; and
- (iii) increase the knowledge of the dimensions.

The goal of the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan on Child Labour is to eliminate the worst forms of child labour in West Africa by 2015, while laying foundations for the complete elimination of child labour.

Implementation strategy

1. Creating a comfortable Environment for the Elimination of Child Labour in all ECOWAS Member States.

- a) Ratification of ILO Conventions on child labour and domestication of those Conventions into national legislations. Domestication should include identification and prohibition of hazardous work for children as well as fixing the minimum age for work.
- b) Develop, adopt and implement a National Action Plan (NAP) against the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL). The National Action Plan should be driven by the country by clearly fixing priorities for action, involving all the government departments, social partners and other stakeholders.
- c) Develop an institutional mechanism to support NAP implementation by
 - (i) Establishing a child labour unit in an appropriate department of the national government, which would be a focal point for all the activities related to child labour in the Member State.
 - (ii) Constituting a national steering committee, including relevant government departments, social partners and civil society active on child protection, at the apex for supervising and policy making on issues of children in labour within the Member States.
- d) Build the capacity of institutions and actors responsible for the enforcement of national legislation and implementing the National Action Plan.
- e) Develop and implement a system of monitoring and reporting to be coordinated by the Child Labour Unit (CLU) of Member States.

2. Strengthening Institutional Mechanisms of ECOWAS for Monitoring and Evaluation.

ECOWAS shall undertake appropriate monitoring and evaluation of the progressive implementation of the Regional Action Plan by Member States by the following means:

- a) Ensuring the existence of effective, appropriate manpower and resourcing of ECOWAS for the implementation of the Regional Action Plan on Child Labour in order to act as a focal point for all the activities to be conducted by ECOWAS directly and as secretariat for monitoring and facilitating all activities related to child labour in the Member States. The functions of ECOWAS in this regard will include:
 - (i) mobilise resources to enable ECOWAS to carry out its role.
 - (ii) provide training to CLUs on peer review on child labour;
 - (iii) establish a mechanism for peer review in the ECOWAS Commission in a spirit of mutual assistance;
 - (iv) coordinate with partner organisations in the provision of capacity building for Member States;
 - (v) organise annual meetings of the heads of CLUs of Member States to review priorities for implementation of the Regional Action Plan and as a platform for peer review;
 - (vi) ensure the follow up on the implementation of the existing cooperation frameworks against the WFCL in collaboration with sister Units in ECOWAS, such as the Multilateral Cooperation Agreement to Combat Child Trafficking in West Africa, adopted by 11 countries in Abidjan in 2005, and the Regional Cooperation Agreement against Trafficking and child labour issues in the region.
- b) Create a forum at ECOWAS for sharing knowledge, good practices and policy development on child labour.

3. Increase Knowledge of the Dimension and Incidence of Child Labour in the Region

In order to follow the trends on child labour in the region, the ECOWAS Commission will create a resource centre to act as a repository of data for collecting and disseminating information on child labour and coordinate with Member States to commission studies and surveys and mobilise funds necessary.

2.1.8 Street hawking

The phenomenon of child street hawking has attracted concern from government, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), teachers and school administrators. Previous scholars noted that children combine street vending and schooling in order to contribute to the survival of their family, attend to their personal needs, including school fees and expenses (Johnson and Ihesie, 2015). Existing studies suggest that the prevalent harsh economic conditions in Nigeria pushed parents to send their children to street hawking (Akpan and Oluwabamide, 2010; Ayodele *et al.* 2014). A hawker is someone who engages in street trading, however when the person is a child, it can be referred to as Juvenile hawker (Ayodele, and Olubayo-Fatiregun, 2014), Child street-vendor, (Ugochukwu, 2012), Child hawker (Akiri, 2013), and Child street-trader.

Asare (2010) defines street hawking as an act of selling retail goods directly on busy city streets. Amoo (2012) also explains it as displaying of items along the road-side and showing a sample of the items to commuters while vehicles are moving. Umar (2009) defines street hawking as an act of selling things along the roads side or an act of moving from one place to another. Ombudsman (2008), stated that street hawking activities are common where there is high traffic of pedestrians, mainly near shopping centres and at places where road user and commuters can easily see them. Monique (2000), Mihir and Horn, (2000), and Nan (2008) noted that bus stops, places where traffic is heavy, market places, residential streets and major thoroughfares are preferably selected as hawking locations by street hawkers.

Onuzulike (2002) also notes that street hawkers do sell different items that range from small home appliances to food items and daily needs, different kinds of fruits, bottled and sachet water (either cold or warm). Some even sell clothing materials (Okafor, 2010). Furthermore, Winnie (2005) names goods such as general commodities like stationery, flowers, herbs, cosmetics, craft and pottery, hardware and electronics as

some of the hawked items. Furthermore, Winnie (2005) names goods such as general commodities like stationery, flowers, herbs, cosmetics, craft and pottery, hardware and electronics as some of the hawked items.

All these definitions present a pattern and the picture of hawking nowadays. According to Umar, the practice of street hawking in contemporary time differs from that of the past when hawkers move from house to house and around the markets. These days, due to the high number of vehicles on the highway, highways are the main spots of street hawking activities. Therefore, street hawking is regarded as a small scale business in which hawkers search for prospective customers, moving from place to place, mostly in motor parks and busy streets and roads.

Street hawkers are based in categories depending on the mode of trade-practice. The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (2003), based on this mode of trade-practice, grouped the hawkers into two: those who hawk regularly in a particular location and those who hawk irregularly. The first category is street hawkers who hawk regularly in a particular location. Winnie (2005) notes: that this first category of traders uses wheelbarrows to display their wares, and sometimes use tables or carry the goods on their shoulders or heads. Others display their goods on trees, walls and fences. The second categories are hawkers who hawk irregularly without a particular location. Those in this group, mostly sell their products on weekly basis, during festival periods or holidays.

According to Solomon-Ayeh (2011), some hawkers could be said to be stationary-mobile in the sense that they keep their goods in a particular place where they sell for some time and after a while they pick few of the items and rush to meet/or search for customers. Street hawkers have no permanent site or place. Their patronage of places depends on how enabling the gathering and/or access to prospective consumers could last. Street hawkers always move to locations where they would meet many customers and make good sales. Street hawker's choice of place is always purposive and timely and, as asserted by Solomon-Ayeh, Sylfana and Decardi-Nelson (2011), they do not locate their place of hawking haphazardly. According to Mittulah (2005), many street hawkers position themselves near shopping centres or along major roads and street, where pedestrians and motorists can easily see them. It is remarkable that street hawking, especially in Nigeria, appears to enjoy some level of sustainability and

expansion, defying restrictions by authorities and leading to the emergence of modern retailing (Solomon-Ayeh Sylfana and Decardi-Nelson (2011)).

The position of Solomon-Ayeh Sylfana and Decardi-Nelson (2011) on street hawker location is blinking. Most street hawkers have permanent hawking site or place that they mostly stay and move around their major location. Hawker's choice of location as noted by Mittullah (2005) is where they can be easily seen but they have permanent site, where they put their remaining goods picking some and moving around the vicinity.

Literature suggests that the survival of street hawking activities is owing to a number of factors. Mitullah (2005), Bhowmik (2005), Kwankye (2007), Shailong (2011) and Anumaka (2012) agree that street hawking is the primary means of livelihood for less privileged households. Nduka and Duru (2014) reveal that children engage in street hawking to support themselves and their families. This could be said to be the core factor of street hawking globally as it is a means of livelihood for many people. Also, street hawking provides services to the teeming urban population and contributes immensely to its survival.

Asare (2010: 2) asserts that people rarely go to market centres to purchase most of their daily needs and thus, patronising child street hawkers while on the road becomes an easy and convenient thing to do. This finding did not agree with the previous finding conducted by Solomon-Ayeh and finds that street hawking has no effect on market. People still go to market for patronage. Street hawking is a transit marketing that has no effect on attitude of people going to market for shopping.

Hence, street hawking becomes timely and affordable services in which goods are sold at relatively cheaper prices, though the quality of such products cannot easily be verified. Asare further states that patronising these hawkers is cost effective and more convenient. Bhowmik (2005) also affirms that low income earners spend a greater percentage of their income purchasing from street hawkers, simply because the goods from the hawkers are cheaper and affordable.

He concludes that if not for the prevalence of street hawking, the urban poor situation would have been worse. Also, the view that most Nigerians have a habit of eating while in transit has been argued as one of the factors that engender street hawking in

Nigeria. However, in spite of the benefits of street hawking to the society and families of hawkers, the activity is generally regarded as illegal (though tolerated) and hawkers treated as criminals. Hence, street hawkers are often subjects of hostility (Mitullah, 2005) and constant raid (Bhowmik, 2005) in public places by authorities.

Socio-demographic characteristics of street hawkers have been widely considered by researchers. Age and sex of hawkers are the aspects that are of more concern. It is observed that children below the age of seven are involved in street hawking. Udoh and Joseph (2010) notes that most child street hawkers start to engage in the business at a very young and immature age. This is the age at which these children are groomed on strategies of hawking. Usually, the child hawkers carry lighter goods and follow the lead hawker who introduces them to locations and customers.

The younger hawkers are also taught how to handle finances by the older hawkers (Shukurat, 2012). Adeyemi, cited in Ayodele and Olubayo-Fatiregun (2014), acknowledges that young street traders are usually attached to an adult guide. In their independent reports on the age distribution of street hawkers, Ashimolowo(2010) and Dada (2013) maintain that some children begin to engage in street hawking from the age of six. They argue that it is easier for a parent to convince younger children to hawk and to be diligent than the adolescent, whose attention is more on playing. Studies have also affirmed that in northern Nigeria, there is a higher prevalence of female street vendors than boys involved in street vending. Different studies have deployed a variety of labels for such practice.

These include: Street vending (Mittullah, 2005); Child street-trading (Ashimolowo, 2010); small and medium scale trade (Eghosa, 2010); Teenage hawking (Eghosa, 2010); Street trading (Amoo, 2012); and Child street hawking (Dada, 2013). Ayodele and Olubayo-Fatiregun, (2014) also classify children hawkers into regular and irregular hawkers. The regular child street hawkers are those who hawk wares every day before, and/or after school, and even the whole day (Ebigbo, 2003), and the irregular ones are ones that hawk on weekends and holidays (Ayodele and Olubayo-Fatiregun, 2014).

Dada (2013) observes that hawkers attend either morning or afternoon schools and engaged in hawking during out-of-school time. Further, it is reported that some

hawkers are in-school children and street hawking was not meant to be a permanent vocation (Kwankye, Nyako and Tagoe, 2007). Oyinye, Soronnadi, Udemezie and Ugochukwu (2002) aver that some child hawkers, hawk all-day indicating that such children are truants or do not attend school, some children vend early in the morning before going to school, that is this category of children go to school and do their own hawking after school and some only at weekends.

2.1.8.1 Street hawking in Africa

In many African families, children (especially male children) are the yardstick by which a family's success is measured. In traditional settings, a male child gives a man his rightful position in the community. Often, when a marriage is without children, irrespective of the reason for this, the family is bereft of happiness. Sometimes such marriages soon come to an end. In some cases, couples may take extreme measures or use diabolical means in attempting to bear children.

Despite being so important to families, the African child is often shown less love and care in comparison to children in other parts of the world. An evidence of this assertion is the high rate of street hawking by children in many African countries. Generally, children ensure the continuity of the society and as such, to invest in the proper development of a child is to prepare a better future. Such investment goes beyond mere classroom education, which is one reason for which parents claim justification for sending children to hawk. They believe the children can contribute in raising school fees (Masqueilier, 2002).

According to Masqueilier, the future needs more than educated people. It needs children groomed with love, who understand the value of family and the importance of societal growth. It requires people who are physically, mentally and emotionally prepared to handle the challenges of their time. Street hawking can hinder a child from being the best he can be for the future to come. Other major reasons why African parents may allow their children to hawk in the streets include economic empowerment, skills development, financial challenges or outright poverty. But all these when weighed against the potential dangers, shows that street hawking is more detrimental than helpful, to the family.

The risk encountered on the roads by street traders has also been noted in the study of Umahi, Ukpong-Kalu, Agunta, Balogun, Anoka, Ugbudian and Ekezie, (2010) note the dangers of the roads on street hawking activities. They characterise it as being unavoidably full of injuries and sometimes death. They carryout a survey of cases of accident (2009) in Edo and Lagos states. Their survey shows various incidences of injuries and even death which involve street hawkers. They describe the decision to hawk on the street as a decision to eat with death. Another study carried out in South Africa by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), observes the incidences of women exploitation and harassment being committed by border officers (IPS, 2010). Ekpenyong and Sibiri (2011:44), in a related study in Yenogoa, Nigeria, state that incidence of accidents, kidnapping are common experiences. The correlation between these hawking activities and the increased dangers on the roads was documented by Onyenchere (2011). According to Onyenchere, waste products from the hawking activities of street traders litter the streets, blocking drainages and consequently causing obstacle, annoyance and accidents on the road, as generated by the activities of street traders deface the streets and clog drainages.

Cross (2000) notes that the spread of modernist ideals by the elite in the Third World countries like Nigeria is a basis for the traders' harassment. He believes that the merging together of modernisations with westernisation by the elites created beliefs that big markets are signs of unruliness of the cosy economies which need stamping out. Thus, aggressively policing street hawkers particularly during important tourist events is assumed to show a good image of the city to the tourist as the street is orderly. Agbo (2010) remarks that, particularly in Abuja, street hawkers are victims of incessant raids by government agents. The reason is the government desire to make Abuja, an exceptionally neat city that can be compared to modern cities in the world.

Nesvag (2000) mentions that street traders in South Africa were severely molested during the apartheid regime to prevent them from controlling the public space. Also, Rogers on and Hart (1989:32) submit that urban authorities in South Africa made some laws against street traders in continuation of persecution, repression of the street traders. Nnkya (2006) also notes the molestation of street traders in Tanzania. She states that they were forcibly evicted from the capital into villages, giving reasons that the hawking activities subvert the social principles.

Mitullah (2006) submits that among the reasons for their eviction is that many of them do not have trading rights licences. Transberg Hansen (2004: p68) identifies that change of leadership is also a fundamental reason for evicting street traders in Lusaka. Similarly, King (2006: p17) observes that in Ghana, the basis for eviction of street hawkers is the changing of local authorities on a regular basis. In Zimbabwe, Potts (2007:p270) submits before the Non-Aligned Movement Conference in 1984 which was hosted by Zimbabwe, there are incidences of street traders eviction.

In Bandung, Suharto (2003), also reports molestation of street hawkers. According to Suharto, street traders were harassed or evicted from places regarded as public spaces because the street traders' occupation of those spaces is considered illegal as the spaces were not meant for trading purposes. Hence, he concludes that those situations increase the vulnerability of street traders to harassment every day. Similarly, Kayumi and Tambulasi (2009: p87), while documenting how street hawkers are being harassed by government in Malawi, notes their forceful relocation.

2.1.8.2 Spread of child street hawking

According to Feldman, (2001), Arab, Argentina and Africa, have a large number of children (less 14 years) involved in street trading. Anarfi (1997) notes that most street children in the Ghana city are in to hawking business. International Labour Organisation reports that in 2004, the number of children in street hawking activities worsened to about 218 million. In Nigeria, street trading activities are common trends in virtually all the major cities of the country (Akinbola 2007). Ogbé (2007) attests that in Nigeria, the common form of child abuse experienced is child street hawking. Alebiosu's (2007) finding which points out that most street hawkers in Nigerian urban cities are children contradicts Adeyemi (2007) findings that revealed that street hawking and street trading were strictly for women as it happens in traditional society.

2.1.8.3 Street hawking and the informal sector

The concept of the informal sector is of serious importance to the study of street hawking. Keith Hart, a British anthropologist, in 1973 coined the phrase "informal economy." According to him, migrants from the northern part of Ghana went to Accra, the capital of Ghana to either sell their goods or offer their services for money. To him, the inadequacies of the urban labour market substantially increased informal activities in a country. This disorganised and haphazard situation is what he referred to as the

informal sector, as compared to the well- structured formal sector (Bhowmik, 2005). Hart stated four (4) basic features of the informal sector namely: low skill level; easy entry; low- paid employment; and the migrant workforce.

His work details and analyses several economic activities of poor people in urban areas. He also explains the important role played by the poor in the supply of important services in Accra. Hart's work poses a great challenge to development economist's way of approach to employment issues in developing countries. The position of informal activities in the developing nation and those that occupy informal occupations, with marginal low productivity was questioned by Hart. He further asks if we can shift the income emphasis on the chances in the way of formal occupations for its own reason or we can only reduce the social disapproved in participation (Hart 1973).

Hart's questions bring a forced revision of the formal approaches to policy of employment. The International Labour Organisation quickly raised to Hart's challenge in its employment missions. The ILO's mission to Kenya makes the idea of informal sector a popular one. ILO's report admits that street hawking is an essential element of the informal sector. It, however, stressed that street business activities tend to overshadow other components of the informal sector such as manufacturing. In picking the regulation of informal trades in Nairobi, the ILO's team discovered 35 types of licenses in the regulations. The team noted that this created monopoly of profits for holders of the license, which discourages other informal trades from investing in the sector. They further suggested a simplified licensing system.

Bromley, for example, commented that the notion of informal sector as adopted by ILO, gives the potential of assisting the helpless people without threatening the rich, which provides the compromise in the distribution of wealth (1978:1036). The experiences of informal sector from Latin America were basis upon which the debates were made, although informal sector was a term coined while analysing economies in African urban cities (Castells and Portes 1989, MacEwen-Scott 1979, De Soto 1989). De Soto was an influential figure in policy making. He focused his research on Peru and Latin American countries in the 1980s. He wrote a chapter on informal sector in one of his books, "The Economic Answer to Terrorism". In the book, he lists the various restrictions the traders in those sectors and their efforts to overcome this

restriction. He concludes that the existing legal institutions, full of bribes, rudeness had stopped providing the way to rule society, and preventing the judicious use of the country's resources (1989:243).

Looking back, the 1970s and 1980s literatures are in two distinct patterns (Rakowski, 1994; Moser, 1994). One of the traditions views the informal economy as a deregulating process, while the other informal sectors as resulting problem of capitalist could not offer employment to masses. Although more recent researches do not deal with the debates, but the differences between them still remain.

In the study of Lonrenço-Lindell (2004), on trade in Guinea-Bissau, the correlation between activities in informal economy and relations of state society were observed. She drew a new neoliberal stand on informal economy as a detachment from the formal societal market. Pulling from the works of Structuralists such as Castle and Porters, they pose a contradicting method of involvement that Capitalism uses informal sectors to shield its profits mostly with the guilt of the nation. They employ the rich analysis of trade in Bissau and argue that the politics of informal economy in Bussau involves both engagement and disengagement:

However, some element of disengagement gives credit to the achievement and struggles of popular groups. On the other hand, perspective of informalisation provides the tools to understand recent changes and growth in informal economies including the function of the international actors and the state.

The empirical evidences hint that two positions show reality. To understand street hawking, the structuralists pull attention that those in the informal sector should not be treated separately but consider their position or role within the economy at large. De Soto and his colleagues provided a method to understand the impact of the working of the state on those involved in informal economy.

Chen (2004) explores the relationship between formal and informal economies in the formal regulatory system. Chen identifies three (3) schools of thought, namely: Dualist, Structuralist and Legalist. For the Dualist, the informal economy is a separate entity that is in no way directly associated with the formal sector. Structuralists believe that the informal sectors in economy are inferior, compared to formal sector. For the Legalist, the informal economy is seen as a reasonable retaliation to the cumbersome

regulation and nature of governmental bureaucracies. This view serves as a good justification on why people feel the need to engage in the informal sector.

Furthermore, De Soto (1989) asserts that, in Peru, attempt by the government to bring every economic activity under its umbrella has caused the deterioration between formal sectors and the informal sectors relationship. De Soto describes the informal economy as another alternative devise by Peruvians to enable them secure their rights to private property. De Soto also argues that over-regulation by the state has hastened the growth of the informal sector. This is mainly because majority of the poor remain unskilled, uneducated and cannot afford to match businesses that meet the necessary legal requirements. Therefore, they take the readily available and less expensive choice: the informal sector.

Street hawking is often seen as a major part of the informal sector. However, in Mexico City, studies have shown that street vendors are well organised into associations or organisations, which serves as a mouthpiece between the vendors and the policymakers or policy regulators (Cross, 1998). Pena (1999) mentions two (2) major functions that vendor organisations perform in Mexico City. The first function is their role as negotiators or deal makers where they try to overcome cumbersome bureaucratic procedures and red tape issues for their members. The second is their role as managers of social assets where they control membership of the organisations and access to the informal markets. They also function as conflict or dispute managers among the street traders.

Suharto (2003) notes that no nation (developing and developed) includes the activities of the informal sector in her national employment statistics. However, in the highly industrialised countries, only 3 percent of employment is in the informal economy, whereas an estimated 54 percent of all employment in Africa is in informal sector, and 78 percent of all non-agricultural employment in the informal sector also exists in sub-Saharan Africa (UN-HABITAT, 2003: 103). This is due to high unemployment, poverty and various hardships in the economies of many countries which deprive many of education, training and skills, needed to earn a living. The informal economy contains self-employment in unregistered businesses and wage employment in unprotected and unregulated jobs (WIEGO, 2005). They further state that informal

employment constitute about half of non-agricultural employment in developing countries.

However, Obeng-Odoom (2011) says that there is no vast division between the formal sector and the informal sector. He notes that these sectors may share some features such that individuals may work or fall within these two sectors either at the same time or at different times. An individual who owns a business in the informal economy can be an employee of a firm in the formal economy (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions ICFTU, 2004). Also, an individual may work in the informal sector and upgrade or move up to the formal sector. He or she may also work part-time in the informal economy (Asiedu and Agyei-Mensah, 2008).

The work of Abdul Maliq Simone (2004) on the critique of African cities and the informal sector is very vital to the study on informality. Simone notes that in most African cities, the informal sector provided about 75% of the fundamental needs. Rather than qualifying this as non-functional, he stated that the Africans do have lives that work.

He discusses in detail the history, policy frameworks, macro-economies that led to the process of making the greater part of the life in African cities informal. In essence, he proposes that the acknowledgement of the histories and integration of existing local knowledge that helps to sustain and recreates the informal economies must be adopted to achieve success in reinventing the urban centres in Africa. Noting the position of informal sector with livelihood of less privilege in the society the relationship is interwoven (Roche, 2005) sustainable development

2.1.8.4 Street hawking and public space

Street hawking can be defined as a method or way of generating income in which the individual sells goods on the street to road users (Brown, 2006). It is among the several activities of the informal sector which refers to part of the economy of the country that is operated without regulations or state's protection (Kamunyor, 2007). In some countries, there are statutory bodies that regulate the activities of the street hawkers or even provide licenses. In Malta, for instance, a street hawker has the license to engage in activities on the street irrespective of the way the activities are being done (Ministry for Competitiveness & Communications, Malta, 2002). However, in Nigeria, such

license is not available and anyone could be a street hawker, hence the resulting increases in the street hawking business in Nigeria. While it serves as a major source of livelihood and income for many, it also attracts numerous problems that affect not only drivers, passengers and pedestrians but also the street hawkers themselves.

Other business actors regard street hawkers as nuisance to the business environment. They experience regular harassment by the local authorities since they do not have the recognition or legal status to work (ILO, 2002). Their goods may be confiscated and they may even be arrested. They often work in hazardous and dirty environments. Nonetheless, street hawking remains the only alternative to many less privileged people.

Public spaces are important sites for individuals to show, demand and exercise their citizenship rights (Mitchell, 2003). Public spaces are used by many urban planners in planning for important centres and recreational centres such as parks and squares from available spaces. However, Anjaria (2006) shows that presence of street traders in public enhances inhabitants' safety in the surrounding areas. This view was also shared by Roy (2005) who showed that street vending might create inconveniences to urban planners, but can also provide safety for various neighbourhoods.

Public spaces hence signify some form of state power (Brown, 2005). Often times, governments are the main administrators of these spaces. These spaces are places of survival for many poor people. The rights of street hawkers to acquire spaces are not incorporated in the urban space planning and usage (ILO, 2006).

Public spaces remain the only alternative workplace for street vendors. Nevertheless, it is an indictment of leaders in government who rode to power on the masses votes, when raids as done by agents of the government against the street hawkers. It is also a blatant infringement of the traders' constitutional right to get a way of living (The Globalist, 2009).

2.1.8.5 Street hawking and public policy

In Africa, the legislations, regulations and policies are not in favour of street hawkers in that region due to the fact that they are in part of the micro economy which is regarded as marginal. ILO (2006) asserts that when urban vendors are allowed to

conduct their trade, it has several positive impacts on employment, social mobility, peace and order, and poverty (Dahles, 2003).

In his analysis of tourism, small enterprises and community development notes that street hawking issues have been regarded as evil over the years but people should be mindful of the fact that hawking generally impact positively on local economies and community development as well, especially in the area of employment and income generation. Henderson (2011) equally notes that street hawking creates challenges to authorities concerned with adverse effects. Thus, traditional hawkers are endangered by globalisation and modernisation. He, however, notes that hawking contributes to local economy in cities where activities are dominated. In his analysis, he notes the important of street trader in convenience location at the public place in the city. Henderson views the conflict between the street manger and the hawker as lack of city planning on the part of government.

2.1.8.6 Vulnerability of street hawkers to hazards

Once on the streets, hawkers engage in certain behaviours and practices in order to enable them survive. These involve different ways of living, careless and nonchalant attitude, immoral relationship with opposite sex and peer groups influence or joining unions to secure their relationship and also to negotiate on their behalf with the law enforcers or the law makers. This often has consequences on the hawker and his or her family such as security, welfare and risks, among other effects on the long run. Also, it affects the national income, city or town planning and development in general. Actual and potential hazards associated with hawking have, in many instances, manifested itself in ways that should have drawn both governmental and non-governmental interventions; but according to Henderson (2011), the mismanagement and lack of effective administration is a barrier that aids corruptions in offices and misallocation of resources.

In Thailand, unlike other places, patrons of street items such as basic needs are needed by everyone not only the less privileged and also due to their “public eating habit”, researchers and scholars tend to focus much on food vending (ILO, 2006). According to the statistics by ILO (2006), majority (70%) note that easy access and convenience are major reasons why most people patronise the hawkers. Kong (2007) notes that hawking of cooked products has been long in the history of Singapore, and it is an

issue that disturbs the government due to the poor hygiene and unhealthy environment in which they are disposed. The fact that hawking is not legalised affected the hygiene and it is considered as informal business (ILO, 2000).

The position of hawking business is not recognised by state authority which made it difficult for the hawkers to have fruitful negotiation. The relevant personnel did not accept them as union. Mitullah (1991) notes that female street vendors are often harassed to obtain licenses of operation and sometimes, the female hawkers are sexually abused by enforcement agencies which often lead to the deterioration and health hazard, especially in the area of sexually transmitted diseases. This situation could lead to the spread of HIV/AIDS and other incurable diseases.

Female rape, which is one of the major problems in the society, may partly be associated with street hawking. If sexual harassment could occur in offices, then its prevalence on the streets remains inevitable. Child street hawkers sometimes litter the street with various items like cans, papers and nylons. Some scholars have said that street hawkers constitute nuisance to the society.

It is therefore, unfortunate that our environment has become an unhealthy one, partly due to the merchandise sold by street hawkers and also, their activities. Street hawkers need to cope with environmental hazard in hawking environment and unfriendly rules by government (ILO, 2006). This exposes them to various health risks, both physical and emotional. Hawkers often contribute to motor accidents on the road, endangering all other road users and themselves. Hawkers lack social security protection, it tends to attract marauding gangs of criminals to hawkers since they are seen as easy targets. Despite the advantages of vendors, Winarno (1991) asserts that they pass through vigorous stress and risk before they can make good profit.

2.1.8.7 Hawkers' vulnerability to injury

It is virtually unavoidable to have street hawkers to be involved in accidents considering the risk behaviour attributable to them. Onuzulike (2007) comments that it is a terrible experience to see children running in-between vehicles on the road, most especially highways, trying to sell goods to commuters. In Nigeria, some of the risky conducts that can be seen among the hawkers as they hawk on the streets and highways are as follows:

- (a) Sometimes, they hang on moving vehicles for them to sell their products.
- (b) While the vehicle is still in motion, they alight from the vehicle uncautiously.
- (c) Going after moving buses to sell or collect the money for goods sold to commuters.
- (d) Moving between moving vehicles on the highways uncautiously.
- (e) Selling in too quiet areas such as government quarters in a bid to sell at higher prices not minding being kidnapped.
- (f) Going out to sell without any supervision by the adult
- (g) Copying the bad attitudes or behaviours of touts
- (h) Engaging in street combat
- (i) Hawking in places that are prone to robbery or even at areas where crisis is on-going.
- (j) Accompanying buyers to unknown prospective customers to unknown places or areas in a bid to sell to them.

There have been several studies on hawking and the associated effects of injuries or risk. These studies revealed that hawking activities have effects on the safety of the children engaging in it as well as their health (Eke 1993, Ebigbo 2003, Shailong, Onuk and Beshi, 2011). Ranger (2010) notes that the topmost one among problems faced by hawkers is accident. In fact, Ranger notes that the most fearful risk associated with street hawking is for a vehicle to run over the hawkers.

This was supported by Feldman (2001), Asiedu (2007), Akpan and Oluwabamide (2010), Nwadinigwe, Ihezue and Iyidiobi (2006), and Ekpenyong and Sibiri (2011). According to Onuk and Beshi's (2011) study, motorists had actually injured 84% street hawkers in Shailong. Similarly, in the survey carried out by Ekpenyong and Sibiri, 2011, about 40% of the respondents concur to accident being a major threat to street

hawkers. In support of these, Nwadinigwe, Onuk and Beshi (2006), say respondents (51%) from their study, responded that majority of the accidents recorded on the road, involved the child hawkers who could be crossing the road uncautiously or careless pedestrians. Some of the hawkers that got injured from accidents become paralysed while some even die from the injuries (Akpan and Oluwabamide, 2010). From Kwankye, Nyako and Tagoe's (2007) study, a respondent said sometimes she felt bad for herself whenever she found herself squeezing between two vehicles. She said if one is not fortunate, she could go down.

2.1.8.8 Hawkers and injuries from fall

According to Davis (2008), street hawkers do experience several harassments and bullying from government agents. This could arise from several factors. Some of these hawkers try to circumvent payment of taxes or levies from their earnings which eventually cause the government agents to be on their trail. This happens in climes where hawking activities are permitted by law. In other climes, where their activities are not legalised, they try to avoid being apprehended by agents of government. In so doing, they are always on their heels, running upon sighting the officials of government (Task force) and consequently fall from the chase and get injured.

Another respondent from, Kwankye, Nyako and Tago's (2007) study said: "whenever we sight the task force, we scatter around and hide from where they could see us. Sometimes, there can be chaos and we get hit by moving vehicle in the bid to escape arrest". For instance, the child hawkers are often inexperienced and fall victim to this hit and run vehicles. Sometimes, they lose their goods in the process while some even die from the hit.

2.1.8.9 Hawkers' vulnerability to street fight

Wagenge (2004) vividly describes the street children as children living a painful life. They easily get into fights with one another or others. Sometimes, these fights caused them to have burns and deep cuts or even deformity. Uduak and Ubong (2003) affirm this when they posited that keeping bad peers and moral decadence are effects of street hawking. They are also involved in cheating and sometimes get belligerent over trivial issues with their customers. This could happen when they (the hawkers) are experiencing low sales or the customers' bargaining power supersedes theirs. In such

cases, a fight might ensue or the hawkers start to use uncouth and provoking language against the customers.

At motor parks or bus stops, there can be incidences of area boys refusing to pay for the products bought, which can lead to fight between the hawkers and the area boys. Akpan and Oluwabamide (2006) maintain that the child street hawkers are more aggressive in nature.

2.1.9 Livelihoods and social exclusion

The concept of livelihood is often linked to the informal sector and the various small and medium scale businesses which fall under it. Livelihood is seen in terms of means of supporting one's family and one self. Also, the concept is often used in connection with the poor or with poverty. It is drawn directly from the concept of Sustainable Livelihoods Approach for international development. This approach draws on the main factors that affect the poor and their means of survival (livelihood). A livelihood comprises the people, their means of survival such as income and assets and their capabilities. Assets may be meaningful or intangible. Meaningful assets include resources and stores while intangible assets could be claims or access (Roche, 2005). Livelihood is defined as capabilities needs that require means of living both social and material need Carney (1998). When livelihood could recover from shocks and maintain its assets, it is said to be sustainable. Sustainable livelihood would not undermine the natural resources (Carney, 1998).

Roche (2005) also defines social exclusion as “a process by which some groups are at disadvantage since they are singled out on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender, religion, age, descent or settlement. The singling out may happen in public or social institutions as well as the household. Social exclusion, seen as a factor in undermining state legitimacy, is a concept that emerged in the 1980s to represent the breakage of the social bond between an individual and society (Roche, 2005).

Social exclusion also refers to the estrangement of a person or group of people within a society and is usually connected to a person's social status, educational attainment and standard of living and how these impact their access to various opportunities. It is a good idea to view social exclusion as element, cause or outcome of poverty or both (World Bank, 2003). This concept is related to issues which emphasises multiple

deprivation process and role of institutions that is very useful (Roche, 2005). Though many people blame urbanisation for the increase in migration and subsequently, increase in the informal economy, poverty would have been much greater without the informal sector in the city.

Hawkers may have the choice, among others, in the informal sector but public space is an integral part of their livelihood strategy. Therefore, it is essential to coordinate effectively the use of public spaces so as not to deprive the poor of their livelihood. In conceptualising urban poverty, the concept of social exclusion has been greatly noted. Social exclusion, as defined by French Republicans in the 1980s, “as a rupture of the social fabric, and attributed to a failure of the state” (De Haan, 1998). It is a destruction of the connection between individuals and the society such that these individuals are ousted from wholly participating in the affairs of the society or community to which they belong.

Street hawkers, in their day to day activities, experience this exclusion from their various societies all over the world. They are prevented from sharing in urban public spaces and sometimes even chased, goods are confiscated and they go through all kinds of hardships and health problems in their line of work. According to De Haan (1998), social exclusion is the opposite of social integration, mirroring the perceived importance of being part of society, or being included.

2.1.10 Child street hawking in the Nigerian context

The problem of child labour has generated considerable concerns for both Government and Non-Governmental agencies in Nigeria. Both agencies at different times proposed practical measures and policies to minimise the problems. For a very long time in the ancient city of Benin, young children (ages 6 – 14) are engaged in several forms of street trading. According to Yesufu (2005), the failed Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) established by the Nigerian Military Government in 1986, brought serious economic misery to the people and recorded high minor’s involvement in hawking activities.

Some family cannot afford to pay school fees of their wards or maintain their education system; they have no option than to withdraw them from school. Many of these children are into domestic servants and street traders to assist their families in

making ends meet (Yesufu, 2005). Many parents in Nigeria see their children as natural benefactor. This could be for economic or other purposes. This belief makes many families to bear many children to help on the farm or do other economic activities (Vinolia and Fubara, 1986). Some of the identified causes of child street hawking include poverty, nature of states, religion as well as capitalism (Ewuruigwe, 1986).

Ekpe (1986) avows a correlation between parents' occupations and child street hawking. There is a correlation between parental loss and child street trading. Parental loss could be divorce or separation or death of parents. There are several ways children react to loss of parents. Children from single parent homes, spend more time on the street than others with both parents (Skinner, 2008).

Ekwe further emphasises the insecurity on the lives of child street traders. He notes that insane persons roaming about the streets unchecked could attack child street traders. Many times, the child hawker returns home to nothing, eats only if there is something to eat and dashes to the street for daily sales. For such children, poor academic performance, dropping-out from school and tendency for delinquent behaviour are the end product (Ekwe, 1986). The approach of livelihood was developed to analyse poverty in rural areas. However, it is gaining acceptance in analysing poverty in the urban areas. Present-day scholarly write-up on street trading in Africa use this as the primary framing concept (Rakodi and Lloyd-Jones 2002, Tranberg Hansen and Vaa 2004, Devas 2004, Brown 2006).

2.1.10.1 Why street hawking persists in Nigeria

Literature has shown that poverty is mainly the cause of involvement of school-going children in street hawking (Kwankye, 2007; Udoh and Joseph, 2012 and Osonwa, 2013). Beside poverty, street hawking is attributed to urbanisation and modernisation (Dada, 2013); population growth and migration (Ugochukwu, 2012); failure in core family values and weakness of the instrument for the protection of children (UNICEF Nigeria, 2007). Unemployment, family size, greed and illiteracy are other factors causing involvement of children in street hawking. It is pertinent to state that most of these factors are tied to the prevalence of poverty within the family. Another factor that drives children into street hawking for income generating activities is loss of unity between both parents because of separation, divorce or death (Femi, 2011).

Dada (2013) points out that the loss of parent(s) heightens the economic and social responsibilities burden in the family. In the situation of loss of parent, the child is left with no option than to hawk wares on the streets for survival. Dada (2013) also finds significant relationships between: Parents/guardian`s educational level and street hawking among children; and Parents/guardian`s family size and street hawking among children. Education and occupation correlates and determine the income level of a family.

Parents with little or no formal education earn little income due to lack of employable skills, which cannot meet the family needs. In this situation, parents force their children to hawk to augment household incomes (Kwanky, 2007). Commenting on street hawking by children, Nduka and Duru (2014:138) state that their decision to hawk is influenced by their parents. However, there are a number of children whose decision to fall into the street is not influenced by their parents but by the prevailing situation. Some other children are pushed to hawking by their desire to make money at early age (Shailong, 2011).

Usman`s (2004) study of street hawking and socio-economic dynamics of nomadic girls of northern Nigeria showed that the causal agents of street hawking were both social and economic. Division of labour, inadequate family income, poverty are some of the economic causes. Other social factors include religious teaching on self-reliance, material accumulation, and honour, catering for personal needs, for socialisation of the girl and to expose girls to suitors.

Davies (2010:32) shows that in developing nations, cosy economies have grown and incomes made by families from formal sector are being merged with that made informally. Bass (2004) notes that child labour preserves poverty which costs African nation the opportunity to incorporate into the technologically advanced economy of the world. When a child engages in labour instead of attending school, such a child will become a societal burden as adult and at large the nation will suffer in raising the quality of lives of the citizens. Blank (2010: 448) bases her theories on those children who are engaged in any kind of work and poverty as well as its impact. She also appropriated the issues of child labour to failure of economic forces and underdevelopment, the incapability of citizens to engage in the formal market and also the inability to partake in the political actions.

The poverty that prevails in the family makes the phenomenon of child hawkers unavoidable. Bonnet (1993: 375) for instance, affirmed that the social status of families play significant roles in decisions of families to engage their children in hawking. The vulnerability of family to child street hawking phenomenon depends on how much poverty ravages the family. He notes that economic environments do not create the needed stableness and tractability to overcome challenges.

Contrarily, Admassie (2002) posits that the causal factors responsible for parents to engage their wards in hawking activities are not just poverty. He maintains that determinants such as underdevelopment of agriculture, high population growth, and literacy rate are other factors that contributed to the phenomenon. He argues that social interventions such as mobilisation of enlightenment among citizens, quality education and poverty alleviation programmes can solve the high incidence of children in labour.

However, the cost of engaging adult in labour is higher than that of the children. According to Basu and Tzannatos (2003), the inequality of earning makes way for cases of children in labour. Bass (2004) considers those children that are working as an associate of poverty in a mutually rewarding relationship. He notes that misallocation of expenditure on the government part may arise upon failure to comprehend how children in labour preserves poverty. This could also consequently prevent the nation from catching up with the advanced technological economies of the world.

Nonetheless, Bass (2004) argues that inequality in distribution of resources causes the children's involvement in child labour. This inequality was created by the international corrupt system during the post-colonial era. The lack of development in the rural areas is a determinant on the kind of work children may be engaged in. The developed nations view the policy intervention to curb children's exploitation as the right responses.

Due to their prevailing needs, the low-income households are compelled to engage their wards to work for survival. Emerson (2009) affirms that when adult wages are high to cater for the family, the children may be out of work, but the opposite is the case when the income cannot cater for the whole household. In such situations, the

children are involved in family income generation. Basu and Van (1998) assert that there would be a downfall in labour if child labour is completely annihilated and consequently a rise in adult wages will happen due to increased demand for labour. Obviously, an increase in adult wages will reduce the involvement of children to work.

Moreover, many Sub-Sahara countries in Africa are suffering from structural constraint like debt, poverty, war, diseases, corruption and inefficient legislation. All these constraints cause the problem of child labour unavoidable (Bass, 2004; pp 43). The economic factors are causing dwindling educational chances for children and creating more work obligations on the children. Edmond (2003) in his cross-country research finds that there is a correlation between economic status and child's work. He explains that the relationship is flat. That is, when a household can meet its subsistence needs, there is a great decrease in economic activities involving children while the per capita income increases. Further literature also notes that high per capita income of the household lowers the economic involvement of children (Alimi and Micah, 2010).

Hazan and Berdugo (2002) argue that advancement of technology promotes the wages for parent and decreases the benefits from child labour and permuting the family out of poverty grip. Togunde and Carter (2007) note that many households are poor in Nigeria because of the social economic development issues and its demographic size. Furthermore, the kind of work children are engaged in is gender-based. Njokoma and Olowu (2005) on child labour in Nigeria show that gender bias is common because parents prefer to engage female children to work preparing them for future trade skills.

According to Kempe (2007), bigger households are more likely to be poor compared to families with small sizes. Comparing intergenerational transfer and child labour, Sagawara (2010), explains that it plays a significant role for statistical cross-over because children are expected to assist the family and reduce the danger of being poor parents.

He argues that high rate of fertility is prevalent in underdeveloped nations compared to developed nations. The parents in developed nations prefer quality education to quantity. Besides, poverty was identified as a factor that influences the high fertility and population growth among the poor. This is due to the extra labour as well as old

age security for elders that the children provide (Fisher, 2010). Alimi and Micah (2010) stated that literate parents will easily understand the needs of growing children and focus on activities capable of enhancing the realisation of the children's potential.

2.1.10.2 Consequences of street hawking in Nigeria

There is a common belief in Nigeria that street hawking equips young people for acceptance of responsibilities in adulthood. This belief has other negative impacts for child hawking such as the dangers of kidnappings, accidents, and robbery. They are open to changes of weather, reptiles, insect, hunger and neediness. Most bothering is the sexual exploitation of some of these child hawkers and forcefully luring them into prostitution with the attended danger of being infected with sexually transmitted infections (including HIV).

Kathleen (1988) posits that engaging children in hawking activities poses several effects on the children. These include sexual abuse, muscular-skeletal disorders and malnourishment. Child hawkers, who hawk before going to school in the morning, go to school late, often lose their attention in classes as a result of fatigue and stress which eventually results in truancy, delinquency and poor academic performance. These children are inclined to low self-esteem, learning difficulties, withdrawal syndrome and behavioural problems (Ebigbo, 1993). They may end up as street children making a live for themselves on the street (Finkelman, 1995). The result of their children participation in hawking include rape, molestation, extortion of income, injuries, diseases (respiratory problems), police harassment and participation in delinquent activities (Ross, 1996).

These Children run into issues associated with their psychological being such as stress and irritability, alienation, stigmatisation by the public, isolation from family and anti-social behaviour (Amin, 1994). Children hawkers are prone to keeping bad peers who pressured them to involve in delinquent crimes or behaviour (Hughes, 2009). The trend coming into existence from the literatures is that child street hawking has serious detrimental effects on social, education and children's health.

2.1.11 Nigerian government's approaches to child street hawking

The Nigerian legal system has addressed different forms of violence on several occasions. Section 12 (3) of the 1999 Constitution provides that the state shall make

policies to ensure that all citizens are protected and have opportunity to gainful employment with good work conditions. The state shall provide adequate facilities for health, safety and welfare of all citizens. Beside these provisions, there are other provisions that address violence against children. The Child Rights Act (CRA 2003, also makes provisions for the protection of children against all kinds of discrimination, exploitative and harmful practices. This includes abduction, child betrothal, alms begging, sexual abuse and unlawful intercourse.

The Nigerian coalition of NGOs on children's right also provided the necessary competence and expertise required for formulating policies and the integration into government plans and actions. These NGOs do also have influences on allocation of resources and legislative reforms. These NGOs include but not limited to African Network for the Prevention and Protection against child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN), Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation (WOTCLEF), Africa Women Empowerment Group (AWEG) and so on. The Sharia Penal Codes in states like Sokoto, Zamfara, Kebbi, Kano and Kaduna also provides protection for children by punishing crimes committed against kidnapping, birth concealment, sexual exploitation and so on.

The Federal government of Nigeria has formulated several policies, legislations and frameworks towards annihilating child labour and also to improve the welfare of children. The International Labour Organisation (2000) stated that the Nigerian legislations and policies are devolved and not implemented. There are several societal programmes aimed at bettering the health, education and children's welfare. These programmes would assist in reducing child labour if implemented.

The law that prohibits employment of young person under 13 years is in practices in all the thirty-six states in the Federation. However, it is permissible for children to do uneasy domestic service with family members, particularly in agricultural related work. The Child Rights Act prohibits children from being used in prostitution of any form of child labour. The Labour Act also provides certain age limit for different risky occupation. For example, the age limit to work in industries is set at 15 years while working with machines or underground is prohibited for young persons below sixteen years.

The Child Labour Act is the rights of fewer than 18 children, under the law. Section 59 (b) of the Act makes provisions that no child below 18 years should be engaged in work or service that is harmful or hazardous to him. Furthermore, the Act prohibits the employment of any young person below sixteen years in work that all be unreasonably possible for such persons or children to return to his/her residence. It also forbids any child not up to sixteen years from engaging in underground works or involve in using machines which may be dangerous to him. More so, the dame Act prohibits children from engaging in any work for more than 4 hours per day. Thus, the Labour Act forbids child street hawking as well as put confinements on how, where and when children can be engaged in work.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

Given the nature of the question to be answered in this study, Karl Marx's Labour Theory of Value and Barry Buzan's Securitisation Theory are considered not only as relevant but also as suitable for the study. A synthesis of all of these constitutes the theoretical framework for the study.

2.2.1 Karl Marx's Labour Theory of Value

Karl Marx theory is one of the scientific theories that focus mainly on social class. It explains on why one social class dictates for other social life. Like other classical economist, Karl Marx believed in the labour theory of value to explain relative differences. This theory notes that the economic good can be measured on the objective of the average number of labour working hours that the labour used in production. Marxism measures the society's class and states that the society should have no classes of struggle. That is, no one should have power over another. Everyone should be equal. Marxist belief in the system was inherently unfair under capitalism. To Marx, workers would become poorer and poorer and keep on experiencing poverty and alienation. Marx calls for the poor to rise up against capitalism. Proletarians and bourgeoisie is the term Marx uses for overthrowing the capitalism. Marx's theory shows how one's social class has a direct influence on one's life which explains how the status of child street hawker's parents has direct effect on the life experiences of child street hawkers. Marx's theory is also a reflection on the conflicting issue of the wealthy and the poor in a society which is focusing on the conditions of the working class people.

In adapting Marx labour theory of value to petty of commodity production, drawing on Marx's theory of different modes of production, the petty commodity sector is an integral component of production in which it is related to the capitalist mode of exploitation (Moser, 1978:1057). Within the capitalist production modal, the petty commodity sector plays several important function/roles the cost of labour reproduction and maintenance of low levels of subsistence. Moser thus further states that politically, the development planning cannot be ignored (1978:1061).

The implications of the plan of action of Moser's analysis offer little or no hope. Although Moser recognises the call for grassroots interventions, he states that these measures are to ease some of the anomalies and not the alteration of the existing exploitative structure.

In affirming this and other neo-Marxist analysis, the empirical material focuses on production and not distribution of goods/products. Although, street trading is not explicitly mentioned, but the significance of Moser analysis of capitalist is that street traders are also components of distribution process.

Production to increase personal consumption is not the driving objective for capitalists rather than production for accumulation. That is, every capitalist must amass capital, otherwise they go under. So, how does the capitalist earn more money than he has initially? It is a fact that in capitalism, workers' own ability to work becomes something for sale i.e. a commodity. The consequence of this was explained by Marx, who distinguished between "labour power" and "labour". Labour power is the ability of the worker to work. Labour is the amount of work that the worker puts in during the working hours.

This is what the labourer sells in the labour market as well as the quality of the job he does at the working place. Thus, when the value of the goods produced within a specific period is more than the wages paid during same period, then a capitalist is said to have profited. Therefore, the capitalist will pay a meagre sum to the workers as wages for the workers 'labour-power'. At the same time, he manages to get so much labour from the worker as much as he can. To achieve this for instance, the capitalist may extend the working hours or day. According to Marx, when a worker gives in the equivalent of his wages in five hours in a workday, then the remaining work done that

day is unpaid labour. Thus, the capitalist profits as the workers produce greater value than they earn in wages. This explains exploitation under capitalism—how surplus labour, is extracted. When the economy is viewed in terms of buying and selling only (exchange), then this point eludes us. After all, the capitalist tries to sell his produce for maximum profit, while the worker also tries to achieve the best negotiation for labour power.

The relationship between labour and capital in a capitalist economy was explained by Marx's analysis. Apparently, in value terms, the capitalist always attempt to maximise the extra value that is produced by the worker during production irrespective of the price of his products. The capitalist addresses the employee, discussing the time put into production and does not discuss the price of the produce. The tools and machines used in production do not produce surplus. Workers' labour power is the only input to the production process that can give the capitalist more than he paid for, due to the difference between the labour-power paid for and the labour performed.

Put differently, a capitalist who owns a restaurant does not look to the utensils he owns to make money, but rather the cook who works them. According to Marx, tools and machines are called the "constant capital," while the worker's labour power is referred to as "variable capital". Furthermore, the capitalist does not increase his wealth just by buying at cheap price and selling at high prices. This does not work in a competitive market economy. In short, the amount of value the capitalist controls are gotten from exploitation—the extraction of surplus value from the workers. This is the reason Marxists argued that the source of capitalist's gain or profit is the exploitation of workers. Most importantly, without this profit and the accumulation of capital, the system slowly stops, leading to crises.

As Marx puts it:

As soon as all available surplus labour has been incorporated in commodities, surplus value has been produced. After the Capital has soaked up much of the unpaid labour, then the second act of the process begins. All commodities must be sold. If it is not sold entirely, or sold in part, then it can be said that the workers have been exploited but the exploitation does not realise much for the capitalist. Thus, the conditions of realising much from

exploitation and that of direct exploitation are not the same.
(1992: pg 26).

There are two categories of economic crisis forms under capitalism: crisis that arises from the inability to squeeze out adequate surplus value and crisis due to the inability to actualise surplus value. Every capitalist may experience either of these two crises or both. However, the actualisation crises are sparked off in the affected economy due to overproduction or overcapacity. A law Marx referred to as the “tendency of the rate of profit to fall” produces crisis resulting from the inability to extract enough surplus value.

Thus, capitalist exploitation theory, explains that a capitalist could earn a profit only if there is a commodity whose value had the attributes of being a source of additional value. In the context of this research, the commodity is the child hawker, and the capitalist is the employer of child hawker. According to Marx, if the price of the labour is high, the capitalist will not make profit from his sales.

He further explains that if the capitalist earns a profit then the working class is exploited. The implication of such is that surplus labour value has been extracted from them in the forms of hours of labour above what is socially essential to reproduce their ability to labouring for another day.

In a capitalist economy, the workers’ satisfaction and health is not usually of interest to the employer of labour. The employer only (regardless of whether wholesaler, store owner, retailer) aims at making profit, and this, in turn, leads to exploitation of the child street hawker labour value. Therefore, it can be submitted that due to the cheap and easily accessible labours of the child street hawkers, they are being exploited and used to make money for their employers and in return they are given meagre remuneration for the labour they have been involved in through the day.

The main point of the Marx’s theory of capitalist exploitation in the context of this study is to actually point out the reasons behind the exploitation of children in the hawking business, and from the theory it has been made clear that the reason for the exploitation of children in the economy is due to the economic status in the country. Currently, Nigeria is practising a Capitalist economy system in which almost all the production of goods and services in the country are produced by private bodies. Thus,

most businesses in Nigeria are with the aim of maximising profits, without much consideration for workers' health.

Several scholarly arguments are that banning of child street hawking is the only solution to putting an end to under-aged child hawking activities. Basu and Arthur (1999), note that effect of such ban on less privileged family could be severe and call for government provision on social welfare (Basu and Arthur, 1999). They further mention that the effect of child street hawking on the education of the child has been detrimental to the child's future and to the society at large. In other words, every member of the family has the obligation to contribute to the financial income of the household. This situation is a direct consequence of the decline in the wages of the parents or guardians. Marx also adds that the long term effects of child labour recognises the intermeshing of the social and political factors and are used to explain the implications of street hawking for peace and security in order to actualise the aim of this research.

The presence of the economic crises such as the high rate of unemployment and poverty produced the atmosphere of frustration and depression on the part of the less privileged. The consequence of this is that they (the masses) become more vulnerable and left with no alternative but to send their wards to the street to augment the family income. The ingenuity of efforts to arrest this situation such as the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) worsened the crisis rather than resolving it (Momoh and Adejumobi, 1995). In the same vein, the economic crises cause other social welfare intervention programmes of the government to be retired and more public workers losing their jobs which, in turn created more deficit in social infrastructure, growing debt, political instability and the currency losing value (Jega, 2003; Adejumobi, 2000; Babalola, 1996).

In Humphries's view (2010), among the causes of child labour, poverty is a major factor. Also, the changing understanding on the value of children as well as the concept of childhood play a vital role in child labour (Humphries, 2010). Humphries mentioned that during the period in which child labour flourishes, less privileged children had to fend for themselves and assist their families in one way or the other while those of the elite are not allowed to work. The more advanced a country, the fewer the incidence of child labour (Humphries, 2010 pp 31). He further emphasises

that if a country develops the standard of living of his citizens there is a great tendency that child labour may not exist in that nation. He notes that child labour becomes a necessity due to poor advancement in a country. Humphries points it out that child labour is not under most, but it becomes optional means of attending to poverty in developing nations due to government neglect.

2.2.2 Securitisation Theory

Securitisation theory relates to national security. The major figures in the emergence of securitisation theory are Barry Buzan, Ole Waever and J. De Wilde (1998). This theory advances that political matters are formed as utmost security issues that requires attention when tagged as “menacing” “alarming”, “dangerous” and “threatening” by a securitising player who is socially and institutionally empowered to raise the issue beyond politics. Securitisation theorists are divided into two major schools of thought: firstly, securitisation as a philosophy of language for security of a nation, and secondly, securitisation as a sociological approach for a nation security.

However, scholars who view securitisation as a philosophical approach conceptualise security and emphasise on the power of language through the power of the word “Threats.” Balzacq (2011:1) mentions thus that utterances realise specific actions that are performative as against connotative which means that utterance simply reports states of affairs which can either be truth or falsified. The philosophical school is made up of Barry Buzan, Ole Waever and John De Wilde. Moreover, the sociological school consists Thierry Balzacq, Mark Salter, Michael Williams, Christian Kautert and Sarah Leonard who posit that securitisation theory is constructions of threat images in terms of context, practices, power and relation to security.

They further argue that speech act explains how security issues come up and lead to the advancement of security threats. They emphasise that securitisation theory is more facilitated through practical action than discursive politics. Hansen (2006), Balzacq (2011) state that the theorisations of the concept by both scholars has three major different issues first: the philosophical believes that salience of utilisation of language to achieve a stated security goal while sociological emphasises more on strategic actions to achieve a stated security goal, second: the sociological school notes that speech act can be easily influenced.

The philosophy believes that speech act transforms security structure through interactive response by changing historical situation. Both schools agree on the role of the audience in supporting securitising actor. The philosophical school categorises audience as a formal actor while the sociological school views audience as mutual constitution of the securitising actor to sociological speech audience is not necessarily constitutive entity as the speech act assumes. In other words, security matters must be enunciated as problems by securitising players. Beyond political matters, securitisation theory is applicable to child street hawking which is one of the forms of child labour. Child street hawking is a threat to national security. Therefore, securitisation theory considers child street hawking as a high priority issue that requires securing child right act with strong security approaches. The theory affirms that problems are not particularly endangering but it is threatening when regarded as security issues.

It is worthy of mention that securitisation theory has its roots in the post-cold war debate on security ideas between the 'narrow-minded' and the 'widener'. The narrow-minded were occupied with the security of the nation and concentrated more on the armed forces and political stability between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. However, the 'wideners' were not satisfied with this and sought to let in other non-military threats that have more effects on people rather than the states.

Child labour is significant in broadening the scope by disputing that the state is the only provider of security and the children were not relevant in providing security. In fact, the state was often responsible for insecurities of children. Broadening the agenda from the perspective of child right brings children and women as center of security manipulations by establishing that security, gender, children and war are entwined. This was a significant progress widening the concept of security. Wherever one stands, either with the wideners or narrow-minded, the Cold War pointed out that security is a fundamental concept. Fierke (2005) states that concept brings debates which are full of some element and moral ideals which are generally approved.

Securitisation theory was developed and widened referent objects above the state. According to Balzacq (2011), a referent object is the main idea in securitisation. The referent object is that which needs to be protected. There are five sectors in securitisation theory as purposed by the theorists. These are societal, political, military, environmental and the economic sector.

Securitisation theorists further argue that for every sector, a particular major threat that articulate and endanger the referent object. In the societal sector, the referent object is identity, while the referent objects in the environmental sector are identified in this context, as child street hawker among other threats. However, the state remains the referent object in the military sector. By ‘sectoring’ security, the proponents further explain that the different characteristics of each referent object are related to the existential threats. This technique of categorising security into sectors highlights that security and threats are contextual in nature. Securitisation theorists submit that it is wrong to discuss issues of terrorism as a global issue that concerns every person equally. They explain further that questions on referent objects could be:

- Security for whom?
- Security from what?
- And security by whom?

That is, there are variations in terms of how state actors exploited the climate of insecurity. For example, in Ibadan city, there are no threats of terrorism but threats of child street hawkers are present.

Securitisation theorists propounded that the issue of security must be pronounced as a priority, not as political and must be emphasised as rhetoric structure of showing reasons why decision makers must take certain decisions on issues. This is regarded as speech act by mentioning the words, and letting people be aware something is done (Buzan, Wæver and de Wilde 1998).

Conceiving securitisation as speech act is very essential because it demonstrates that words also depict the real world but form reality which eventually actuates certain responses. While depicting the reality, we also engage with the world and execute actions that will impact tremendously to seeing the same reality in another way. For example, referring to child street hawking as child labour is not simply describing what child street hawking really is, but portraying it as illegal, lawless and severe issue. Hence, threats are constructed as threats through language and not just by nature.

The theorists submit that to win the audience taking extra steps, the securitising player must make case for urgent attention. That is, ‘if the problem is not tackled, everything else will not be relevant’, and simultaneously proffer solutions to issues. Thus, the

issue of child street hawking became a security issue when the securitising player makes it more apprehensible than any other issue and reveals some danger about child street hawking on the security threat that it reveals to. Issues are securitised whenever the audience jointly concurs on the type of threats and taking extraordinary measures.

When the audience disapproves the securitising players' speech act, then the securitisation is said to have failed. Thus, the securitising actor requires more efforts than saying 'security' in winning the audience in the securitising process. However, some scholars argue this and recommend that securitisation should be understood as a process of current social constructions and dialogue between several audiences and speakers.

Any issue of security, can be posted on a wide range of scope. For example, the issue may not be a public debate (that is, politicised) or raised public interest for discussion (politicised) or even be posed as an existential threat (that is, securitised). For securitised issues, actions are treated as urgent and such actions may not be democratic in normal situations. Security measures such as surveillance of citizens, use of torture to extract information, secret drone strikes, among others, explain these measures of exceptions.

When securitisation is successful, security is treated as an exceptional sector which empowers the securitising actor to determine when actions can be handled in a democratic framework or suspended and also empowered to manipulate, influence or falsify populations (Wæver, 2015). Securitisation theory was propounded to defend the political and the society against the unharmonious power of the State. This is done by allowing the audience to determine the success or failure of securitisation and not the securitising actors.

However, Wæver (2015) has preference for securitisation. He argues that the audience are not fools at the compassion of the securitising actor, which makes the securitisation procedure transparent, gifting the audience, duties and authority. Thus, the function of the security analyst then shifts from objective analysis of the threat to the study of the process. Therefore, the securitising actors can then make an understanding of what is generally considered as threat. It is more essential for securitisation theory to be

occupied with situations that will make the securitisation a possibility, asking: “how” and not the “why”.

2.2.3 Appraisal

An attempt has been made to utilise relevant theories to assist in understanding the causes of child street hawking, dynamics of hawking categories, its effects on child street hawkers and its implications for peace and security in Ibadan. While Karl Marx’s labour of value theory aids the understanding of the causes of child street hawking and the dynamics of hawking categories, Securitisation theory serves as a useful tool to analyse what are the objectivity of security threats in relation to child street hawking.

The political economy of Nigeria which is embedded in Marxist theory explains the historical context of class formation as well as the socio-economic structure which determines the means of production and exchange in the Nigerian society as a basis for explaining the phenomenon of street hawking in Nigeria. It explains how the Nigerian political class, in their unchecked pursuit for accumulation, plunged the country into national economic crisis which result in poverty among the masses. This theory views social actions as rational and useful to what the capitalist will gain in return. The functions are strengthened by situations and cultural expectation from the child when considering the street hawking phenomenon. Emphatically, children involved in hawking activities do so to perform their ascribed responsibility given by the social-cultural society.

According to Marxist, this is simply exploitation since the children are not doing it wilfully. These tendencies can therefore be regarded as child street hawker exploitation, either in terms of such children running errands for their parents or they are on the street to finance them. It has been established from the Marxist’s view, that the strength of the political class is the sweat of their employee exploited. For example the political class identified in this study are the child street hawkers employers and their mistress, like distributors, wholesalers, child hawkers parents and guardians. This employer’s send child street hawker on hawking for long hours with a token at the end of day on their side they make huge profit.

To Marxists, labour power is the ability of the labour to work and make high profit. Capitalist profit is when the labour period is greater than paid wages. Due to the activeness in children, they can work for long hours and their wages are less to adult, the employee prefers them to adult. Child street hawker parent and guidance exploit child hawkers and assigning adult role to them and living on their sweat. The strength of Karl Marx's Labour of Value theory explains how both the child street hawkers' parents and their employers exploit the child street hawker in boosting their own economic plight.

The weakness of Karl Marx's Labour of Value was strengthened in the securitisation theory. While Karl Marx's theory assists in understanding the predisposing factors necessitating child street hawking, it fails to explain the danger that child street hawking poses on child hawker security and the security threat that child street hawking menace poses on the security of the society. While Securitisation theory helps to explain the implication of child street hawking for child street hawker security and its effect for peace and security in the society.

Securitisation theory revolves around insecurity, specifically through the identification of an object that poses as a threat in a society, such as child street hawking. The referent object in the environment is the society as indicated in securitisation theory which is a conflicting issue which is being threatened and need to be protected while the threat is child street hawking. The increasing number of child street hawkers on the street is a greater source of anxiety to the securitising actors than it is to others.

Thus, the securitisation theory explains how this could lead to formulation of policies and framework to help curtail the dangerous trend such as child street hawking. In order to achieve this goal, strategic actions must be put in place so that the speech act will be successful and this will change the narratives on the child street hawker premised and the behaviour of the actors and the actions of the actors.

Balzacq (2011: 2) started that:

securitising actors work is to prompt, build a coherent relation on the implications of critical vulnerability of a referent object that concurs with the securitising actor reason for his alternative choices and behaviour infuse on the referent subject within the

atmospheres of unprecedented threatening that strategies must be put in place immediately to stop its development.

This study subscribes to the securitisation theory in examine the implication of child street hawking for peace and security.

Gaps Filled

It is acknowledged that this research work is not the first on street hawking in Ibadan and, by extension, Nigeria; many researchers have contributed to discussions on child street hawking. Some of the existing literatures on the topic though not exhaustive are as discussed here.

Abe's (2012) paper examines the task of street trading by critically reviewing its increase in Ibadan city. The paper also examines the dangers on the highway and the hazards of street trading, the molestations and its effects on the development. The research explored ways for integrating and tackling the benefits of street trading. The paper fails to relate the research work to the impact of street trading on the peace and security in Oyo State and Nigeria at large, a gap this research intends to fill.

An examination of the effect of street trading on child education constitutes the focus of Ashimolowo (2010). The paper examines some of the factors responsible for street trading as a social menace in Epe Local Government. These factors included hardship, lack of education centres, weakness in school administration, lack of school facilities and lack of able policy maker to curb street trading. The paper suggests daily household income and the distance of formal education centres to places of residence as major issues to be factored into the eradication of street trading among children. The paper also fails to look at the impact or effects of street hawking or trading among the young ones on the public peace and security in Epe Local Government and in Nigeria.

It was the opinion of the two authors that the child, the family members and community, will bear the brunt of any accident in which the child might be involved. They summarised that it is necessary to key-out the problems in relation to the economic advancement of the country like Nigeria. The vacuum observed in this publication is its inability to state the implications of hawking on the public peace and security in Nigeria.

Child exploitation in informal sectors has been examined by Shukurat (2012), focusing solely on street hawking children in Ifo Local of Ogun State, Nigeria. Shukurat works on implications, determinants and prevalence of street hawking on child development and the conditions of combining schooling with work among children. Sheequally draws the government attention to increasing involvement of children in street hawking and also recommended interventions to assist the children. She notes children involvements in street hawking business due to the poverty level of their parent. The research findings reveal that the children faced several difficulties such as walking long distances that could lead to pain in the leg, putting heavy goods on the head, walking or running all-day, which could cause pain in the neck. However, the researcher does not relate the challenges faced by the children to their personal security and the peace of the State.

Stephen and Asain (2011) also examine street trading and child labour in Yeneoga. They analyse the effect of poverty associated with trading and child labour. The work reveals that rapid urbanisation in underdeveloped countries was a predisposing factor towards increasing and encouraging street vending. The research also explains basic street hawking, its causes and effects on its victims and on the society. The study affirms that labouring involving children and street hawking are source of concern to society and individual.

The study urges the government to make lawful provisions that will restrict parents, or guardians from sending their wards into the street as hawkers or traders. However, the research is silent over the implications of Street child hawkers on peace and security in Yenegoa, Bayelsa State and by extension, Nigeria.

Okafor (2010) wrote on the dynamics of child labour and its effects for development that can be sustained in Nigeria. The research emphasised that the implication of this dynamism for sustainable development had not been adequately explored and analysed by scholars. He noted that child labourers in the nation are great unmanageable problems over years. The paper argues that engaging children as street traders or hawkers in supplementing family income is not only a deviance in an endowed nation, like Nigeria, but also amounts to compromising the future development of the children and the nation.

He locates the dynamism of child labour in Nigeria within the area of poverty and lack of economical means to cater for family needs stated that engaging children as labourers is deviation but the poverty level in child street hawker family drives them to this ugly situation they are putting their children into.

The paper further argues that as a result of Nigeria's lack of investment in the children's future, Nigeria would continue to be backward among comity of nations in her quest for sustainable development. However, the paper does not put into consideration the implications of the child labour on peace and security.

Dada's (2003) work sociologically investigates the determinant factors and effects of child street hawking in Nigeria. Agege, Lagos State, was the area of study. The paper being a survey, investigates the trouble of street hawking among children in Nigeria. He examines why many Nigeria children involves in street hawking and why child street hawking increasing daily. The study reveals that the parents' literacy level, occupations and family sizes are mainly related to the problems of child hawkers in the study area.

The study notices that child hawking exposes the child hawker to so many hazards like neglects and gradual withdrawal from a healthy manner, sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancy amongst others. This study urges deepened public awareness campaign and programmes on issues of child street hawkers, convincing and real dedication by the government, free education and true commitment to eradicate poverty by the government. Nevertheless, the paper does not mention anything on the effects of child street hawkers on the public peace and security in the society.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the methodology on which the study leans. This involves the study-design, population, sample and sampling techniques, instruments, validity of the instrument, procedure for data collection and method of data analysis.

3.1 Research design

The purpose of this research work is to investigate the implications of street hawking on peace and security in Ibadan. In order to achieve this, the study adopted a survey design combining both qualitative and quantitative methods. Empirical research, which is rooted in using first-hand observation to acquire data, explain, predict, and determine events or situations, was used in the study. Therefore, since the study examines the implications of street hawking for peace and security in Ibadan, focus group discussion and in-depth interviews were used to gather information from the hawkers in selected local government areas.

This is in line with Tuckman's (1972) view of survey as a means of measuring what a person knows (knowledge or information), what a person thinks (attitude or belief), what a person likes or dislikes (value or preference) and how a person feels (feelings) (Onwioduotki, 2000:16). Based on the research hypotheses, scope, and the sensitive nature of the research, "ex post facto" design was used.

Survey method was adopted because the study required an in-depth investigation into hawking and its implications for peace and security in Ibadan

3.2 Study area

Ibadan, Oyo State capital, situated at 78 miles inland from Lagos, in South-Western Nigeria and known as the largest indigenous city in West Africa and third largest in Africa is the study area for this study. During the British colonial rule, Ibadan was the centre of administration of the old Western Region of Nigeria. In 1829, Ibadan was the centre for war camp for warriors from Oyo, Ijebu and Ife.

It has a land mass area of 3,080km² as metropolis and the urban area as 6,800km². Ibadan is an important transit point between the coastal regions and the North of the country.

Some of the city's ancient protective walls are still visible today, and the city's population is about 5,591,589, according to the 2006 Census and in 2011, the population was estimated at 3,034,200. The main inhabitants of the city are the Yoruba. There are eleven local governments in the Ibadan metropolis which consists of six semi-urban local government areas and five urban local government areas. The local government councils consist of the Executive Arm and the supervisory Councillors.

These local government areas are institutions of government established during the military regimes in Nigeria but recognised by the 1999 Constitution of the Federation. The then Executive Governor of Oyo State, Senator Isiaka Abiola Ajimobi created some Local Council Development Areas (LCDAs) out of the existing local government areas.

Oke'Badan North LCDA created from Ibadan North West Local Government area, Irepodun and Aare Latosa LCDAs were created out of Ibadan North Local Government area, Ibadan South LCDA created from Ibadan South East Local Government area, Ibadan East LCDA was created from Ibadan North East Local Government area and Ibadan West LCDA was created from Ibadan South West Local government area.

Six local government areas in Ibadan were selected out of the eleven local government areas that make up the Ibadan city. Among the selected local government areas, only two are semi-urban areas while the remaining are urban areas. Six were deemed representational of the street hawkers of the study area. This is reflected in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: The Six Local Government Areas used as Study Locations

Local Government Areas	Study Locations
1. Ibadan North Local Government	Old Bodija Market, Agbowo
2. Ibadan North-East Local Government	Iwo Road/Gbagi, Gate Market
3. Oluyole Local Government	Toll Gate, Orita Challenge
4. Ibadan South-West Local Government	Challenge, Bere / Molete
5. Ibadan North-West Local Government	Mokola, Dugbe
6. Akinyele Local Government	Ojoo, Shasha

Source: Researcher's fieldwork, 2017

3.3 Study population

The population of this study comprises all the local government areas in Ibadan. To achieve the purpose of this study, six (6) of the eleven (11) local government areas that constitute Ibadan city were selected. These were Akinyele, Ibadan North, Ibadan South West, Ibadan North West, Ibadan North East, and Oluyole Local Government Areas. This research examined six (6) local government areas where street hawking is widely practised. Ibadan North Local Government has a population of about 856,988, Ibadan North East Local Government has 330,399, Ibadan North West Local Government has 152,834, Ibadan South West Local Government has 283,098, Akinyele Local Government has 211,359 and Oluyole Local Government has 734,377.

Traders that specialised in electronic equipment were selected from Oke-Padi for interview, while those who sell household provisions like beverages and other items were selected in Dugbe and Ogunpa, respectively. Foodstuff hawkers were selected for interview at Oja Oba, Orita Merin, Sango and Bodija markets. In addition, spare parts/auto spare parts hawkers were selected at Gate Bus Stop area of Ibadan South-East Local Government Area, and Iwo Road, Ibadan North-East Local Government Areas. In addition, farm produce hawkers were selected at the suburb areas of Oje, Beere and Oja Oba.

Other areas where street hawkers were located were Agbowo, situated at the University of Ibadan's environment, Ojoo, Sango, the Lagos – Ibadan high way, Orita Challenge. Bola Ige International Market and Alesinloye Market (New Dugbe) were markets noted for the selling of general goods like clothing and household materials were also selected for interviews. Lastly, the research cuts across major ethnic groups by taking special interest in the traditional business specialisations of respondents and serving as parts of the selected areas for the interview. The table 3.2 below gives the estimated population of child street hawkers' environments during the field work which reflect manner at which urban population increases.

Table 3.2: Details on the study population

Local government	Head-quarters	Date of creation	Total No. of wards	Population (2006 Census)	Current Estimated population	Estimated hawkers population	Land mass (Km²)
Ibadan North	Agodi-Gate	1991	12	856,988	2742361.6	1200	1200
Ibadan North	Iwo-Road	1991	12	330,399	1057276.8	1000	250
East							
Ibadan North	Onireke	1991	11	152,834	489068.8	700	200
West							
Ibadan South	Ring-Road	1991	12	283,098	905913.6	1300	220
West							
Akinyele	Moniya	1976	12	211,359	676348.8	1100	205
Oluyole	Idi-Ayunre	1976	10	734,377	2350006.4	1000	1000
		TOTAL	69	2569055	8,220,976	6300	5602.55

Source: Ministry of Local Government and Chieftaincy Matters (2015)

3.4 Sample size

The sample of this study consists of selected hawkers, residents around hawking environment, social welfare officials, Non-Government Organisations' (NGO) workers, hawkers' parents and government agencies in the six selected local government areas in Ibadan. Primary data consisted of 561 validated copies of a questionnaire administered to 183 selected residents in street hawking environment, 175 Child Street Hawkers, 104 Market Women; 18 Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps Members, 40 Nigeria Police officers, 20 Juvenile Court officials and 21 Motherless Babies' caregivers. These were complemented with 32 in-depth interviews (IDIs) conducted with six community leaders, three NGO officials, 18 parents/guardians of child street hawkers, and five heads of vigilantes' groups were purposively selected. Three focus group discussions (FGDs) were also held with the National Union of Road Transport Workers and two groups of Police Community Relation Committees. Secondary data were derived from relevant Nigeria's existing legislations. Quantitative data were subjected to percentages, while qualitative data were content analysed.

3.4.2 Sampling techniques

The study sample was purposive. The child street hawkers were given the questionnaires to answer during their break time. This technique was used because the researcher identified the participants according to the aim of the study. Child street hawkers, members of household and other respondents in this research were purposively selected based on gender, age, education level, location, position and involvement in child street hawking. This, by implication, means that the population was those respondents adjudged suitable because they met certain criteria or the conditions of the research.

3.5 Sources of data collection

The study benefitted from both the primary and secondary sources. The primary sources consist of:

- 561 copies of the questionnaire distributed to child street hawkers, residents in street hawking environment, market women, Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps, Nigeria Police Force, Juvenile Court officials and motherless babies' caregivers

- In-depth interviews (IDIs) were conducted with community leaders, NGO officials, parents/guardians of hawkers, heads of vigilante's groups
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with the National Union of Road Transport Workers and Police Community Relations Committees.

Secondary sources included:

- Books, Journals, Magazines & Newspapers
- Government Report/Official Bulletin
- United Nation Charter on Child Act, African Union Charter on Child Act, ECOWAS Charter on Child Act, Nigerian Child Right Act and Oyo State Child Right Act

3.6 Method of data collection

Data were collected from twelve selected areas in the six local government areas of Ibadan, Oyo State. This study utilised the case-study approach for the phenomenon of street hawking. Data collection was mostly done during working hours of the week to gain easy access to government officials. For safety reasons and due to the dangerous nature of the environment, the hawkers operated in personal interviews which were conducted with hawkers at their break-time.

The researcher conducted personal interviews with the help of research assistants. The languages used were Yoruba, Hausa, Igbo and English. Electronic devices like IPAD and audio recorders were used to get audio-visual details in addition to manual note taking. The interview guide was used to ascertain structured interaction with the policymakers and selected officials.

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

i. Questionnaire

Primary data consisted of 561 validated copies of questionnaire administered to 183 residents in street hawking environment, 104 market women, 18 Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps members, 40 Nigerian Police officers, 20 Juvenile court officials, 21 motherless babies' caregivers and 175 child street hawkers from which 36 child street hawkers were selected from Ibadan North Local Government, 35 from Ibadan

South-West Local Government, 28 from Oluyole Local Government, 27 from Akinyele Local Government, 25 from Ibadan North-East Local Government and 24 from Ibadan North-West Local Government.

ii. Focus group discussion

Three Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in selected local government areas. One was conducted with the officials of National Union of Road Transport workers with twelve members at NURTW headquarters, Olomi, Ibadan North East Local Government. This location was purposively selected because it was central and well-organised. Two officials each were selected from members of Police Community Relation Committee at Orita Challenge, Oluyole Local Government Area (LGA) and Ibadan South West LGA. It was made up of eleven members each from the two zones purposively selected because these two zones had organised market women association, religious association, landlords' associations, and good relationship with full knowledge about issues around their environment. Focus group discussion, according to Marshall and Rossman (1999:115), allows interviewers to study people in a group in a more natural setting than a one-to-one interview. This method was used along with group opinions relating to the issue of child street hawking and its implication for peace and security.

iii. In-depth interview (IDI)

In-depth Interviews (IDIs) were conducted with thirty-two (32) people. The respondents were purposively selected and the IDI was conducted with six community leaders, three NGO officials, eighteen (18) parent/guidance of child street hawkers and five heads of vigilante groups. Here, the researcher used a mixture of structured, semi-structured and unstructured interview questions to extract information from sample population. The interview for parent/ guidance of child street hawkers was to get information about their social background and their day to day activities. The diverse interview process provided the opportunity for asking questions that were not included in the interview section but arose from the responses of respondents. It enabled the researcher to extract information on diverse issues for enriching the study.

iv. Non-participant's observation

Non-participant's observation was adopted in this study in order to get more reliable information from respondents. It was asserted by Haralambos and Herald (1980) that

this form of research technique is adopted to meet the requirements of social and cultural phenomenon on social reality. This form of data collection is a lot more genuine as some respondents give false information especially when they cannot remember some incidences and do not want to disappoint the researcher. This method is a more pragmatic approach which reduces incidences of non-response from the respondents.

3.8 Reliability and validity of the instrument

The quantitative questionnaire was subjected to a pilot study in order to ascertain its validation that it measures what it is meant for. Pilot study was carried out on fifty (50) child street hawkers in Osogbo, Osun State. The rationale is to find out if the instrument is reliable and valid. Osogbo is used for pilot study because the content and context of the trend is unique. According to Onwioduokit (2000), an instrument is said to be valid if it measures what it is intended to measure; and reliable when it is capable and consistent in measuring what it is meant for. A test-retest method of reliability was adopted for this study in which the instruments were administered twice (first at a time and second at two weeks interval). The researcher also ensured content validity by carefully designing the items from appropriate literature review and by showing the instrument to the supervisor and experts in the field of Assessment and Testing before going for final study.

3.9 Method of data analysis

This study employed descriptive statistical procedures to illustrate the categories of respondents.

Quantitative data analysis

Quantitative data derived from the questionnaire were analysed using descriptive statistics. Simple percentages, tables and figures were used to analyse data from the in-depth interviews and focus group discussions gathered in the course of this research. The responses from each group were summed and divided by the total responses and multiplied by a hundred. Tabular analysis include percentages, frequencies and details like name, sex, age, occupation, education, and marital status of respondents, date and place of interview, etc.

Qualitative data analysis

Qualitative data from In-Depth Interviews, Focus Group Discussions were content-analysed after establishing the bio-data of respondents and the relevance of the knowledge of key respondents. In addition, meanings and inferences drawn on issues raised and important deductions noted were used to corroborate or refute important findings. After the researcher had transcribed and collated the entire information that was generated, the themes with respect to the study research questions were identified and compared to the themes and patterns across the different groups to identify the key issues raised regarding the similarities and differences in the way the people responded.

The researcher transcribed the documented notes and tape recordings of the interviews to provide raw materials for the report, and this was accomplished using three stages: record, analysis and report.

Record: This is the first stage and it entailed transcribed information that had been provided by the informant in the process of the interactive interview.

The objective recorded a complete record of what the informant said in a way that the researcher remained faithful to the informant's thoughts and words. The recorded interview was reviewed to clarify ambiguities that may be present in the written notes that were particularly revealing about the informants' perspectives.

Analysis: The information provided by the informant was interpreted and related to the main objectives of the study. The information gathered was interpreted to draw connections between the different information that was revealed in the interactive interview.

The objective of this analysis is to interpret the content of the interactive interview in a way that relates to the findings of the objectives of the study.

3.10 Limitations of study

Difficulties were encountered in the course of the work especially during the field work. On the field, respondents misconstrued the intentions of the researcher and assumed that the researcher was an Oyo State government-spy due to the present government's policy of arresting hawkers and confiscating their goods. In view of this perception, stakeholders and hawkers did not believe that the research was an academic exercise.

The researcher had to identify with the respondents by socialising with the hawkers, buying food for them and interacting with them to gather information for the research work. There was also a tense atmosphere as insecurity and child trafficking were paramount in the country. However, the issues of insecurity and ancillary challenges were adequately addressed through the participatory techniques employed by the researcher and with the deployment of research assistants. Another major limitation observed during the research was that there is no proper official record on child street hawkers. All these made the field work tedious and expensive. Nevertheless, these limitations were surmountable and did not affect the study negatively; rather, they increased and improved the quality of the study since the researcher saw them as strength rather than hindrances.

In surmounting the limitations, first, through the research assistant, the researcher took research assistants from among the market stakeholders and child hawker. They assisted in making the research familiar since they know the child hawking environments very well. Also, through non-participant observation method, the researcher gets closer to child street hawkers and their parents. Combining both qualitative and quantitative analyses assisted the researcher to have the knowledge of the implication of street hawking for peace and security.

Also stakeholders with knowledge of child street hawking were used to support inadequacy of proper official record and in order to supply needed information.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Analysis of demographic characteristics of respondents

Considering the outcome of the findings in table 4.1 based on demographic variables, using percentage statistics to draw inference, it was unveiled that underage child street hawkers existed in the study areas. The demographic data have shown that the number of children involved in street hawking in the study area is relatively high which was due to the predisposing factors that necessitated child street hawking in the study area. More so, the hawking pattern in the area gives room to children to participate in street hawking business which affects the child street hawker negatively and at the long run become a threat to peace and security of the society.

The findings remained in tandem with the findings of Ashimolowo (2010), who concludes that children makeup the highest number of street traders in urban areas. The findings opposed the operations in the traditional societies, where Michiel and Awa (2012) reveal that hawking of wares are done by women and the children can only hawk with adult supervision. This research noted that children were preferred (to adult) in hawking business because their wages are less and they are sources of cheap labour to the employers. To buttress the above assertion, a discussant during IDI stated:

Most wholesalers in the market prefer small children as hawkers because they have more trust in them. They give the children what they can afford and the children are grateful and obedient.

More so, children see it as favour they do not have fixed price, fixed wages, or fixed salaries for their labour; it depends on how the employer feels. This has led to increase in child street hawkers who roam the streets daily, hawking goods when their age mates are in school. (FGD/member PCRC, 68yrs/Orita Challenge, 2017).

According to the result of the study (Table 4.1), 59% of respondents in the study area, who hawked were females while 41% of the hawkers were males. It therefore showed that hawking did not only occur, adolescents within the ages of 6-18 years were not the only categories of children hawking but females were more prominent in child street hawking. This is in concordance with the findings of European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (2012) where it was unveiled that females make up 45% of the hawking population in the European Union (EU). They constituted about 31.2 percent in Nigeria (Eweama, 2009; National Bureau of Statistics [NBS], 2010).

According to Tola (2008), child street hawking is the third largest criminal activity in the world after arms and drug trafficking. Every year, millions of individuals, mostly female are forced to submit to servitude. Involvement of female street hawker in premarital sexual activity is the most significant reproductive health issue among female child hawkers. Responses from validated questionnaire also revealed that unwanted hugs, vague sexual comments and attempted rape are common experiences among female child street hawkers.

This implies that the differences between biological sex and gender are significant in the social context. Gender role is significant especially among the people of Ibadan land. These obstacles are associated to poverty by most women in the community. Gender disparity is low among women in Ibadan, which can be determined using the number of female senior officials in the city.

Higher number of female child street hawker in Ibadan city is a fair representation of the people in the study area which is traditionally dominated by men. Personal observations show that most of the women socialise their children in the way they understand and consequently lead the child to child marriage as well as health effect such as sexually transmitted diseases, cervical cancer. The study also identified that many of the child street hawkers are either in basic school or secondary with majority in the former. A discussant said:

If you observe these children very well, most of them are still in basic school, I mean the junior secondary school. They cannot decide for themselves but many of them are smart too.(FGD/male, member PCRC/Orita, 2017).

Table 4.1: Demographic Distribution of Respondents

Demographic Distribution of Respondents		
Demographic information	Frequency	Percentages
Age		
6 – 9	16	9
10 – 13	75	43
14- 18	84	48
Total	175	100
Gender		
Male	72	41
Female	103	59
Total	175	100

Source: Researcher’s Fieldwork, (2017)

Child socialisation in any society is very important for cultural heritage which is laid on the family background. The result from demographic characteristics of respondents on the family of child street hawkers shows that 142 out of 175 sampled child street hawkers' parents are single parents. When asked for reasons, respondents mentioned different reasons. These reasons for single parenting results from break-up, death of one parent, divorce, and abandonment. Single parenting has much more effect on the economic level of single parents. Most of the child street hawkers interviewed express the economic hardships due to lack of support.

Majority of these children (70%) emphasised the economic hardship of their single parents and lack of school resources which is one of the major predisposing factors of child street hawking. Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of occupation of the hawkers' parents and guardians in which self-employed rated highest with 67%. This indicates that most child street hawkers parents are not with stable and adequate income. The effect of this is contributing to the high rate of under age child street hawker that need to support the family income for survival. One of discussants at Orita challenge said:

Many of these parents do not have regular incomes. When these child hawks, they make more profits and sells on time. You know, when the parents secure a shop, he/she will have to pay for the rent annually. But when the children hawk, no rent is paid. So, they prefer to send them to the street and staying with them at shop.

This submission of the discussant explains one of the main reasons some parents prefer to send their children to hawk on the street. Hawking on the street by these children is at no cost to the parents and even creates avenue to make more sales quickly. Also, from the table, a high number of the child street hawkers' parents are self-employed or unemployed. Further analysis of the data indicates that most of the self-employed parents are artisan or petty traders involved in low capital businesses. This also shows that many of these children are trading with their parents or learning to trade. However, some child street hawkers come from homes where their parents are employed in low paid jobs and some junior staff in government establishments.

Table 4.2 Marital Status and Occupation of Hawkers parents/guardians

Marital Status		
Married	33	19
Unmarried	98	56
Widowed	44	25
Total	175	100

Occupation		
Unemployed	30	17
Self-employed	117	67
Public Servants	9	5
NGOs and Civil Societies	19	11
Total	175	100

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork, 2017.

4.2 Predisposing factors of child street hawking in the study areas

As stated earlier, this study employs both qualitative and quantitative approach in understanding the predisposing factors necessitating child street hawking in the study area. Thus, the result from the qualitative data shows that there is a strong relationship between the predisposing factors that necessitated child street hawking and child street hawkers. The factors identified are assisting parents, poverty, school expenses and living within commercial areas. These are major predisposing factors that rated highest among the predisposing factors that necessitated child street hawking in the study. Although, other factors like rural-urban migration and lack of social welfare scheme which are less than proportional number were also identified in the study.

The result from validated questionnaires shows that majority (73.4%) of the respondents submit that needs to assist the family is the major reason children took to adult responsibility by assisting to provide for their family needs. When the child street hawkers were asked why they are hawking, 138 of the sampled child street hawkers are on the street in order to obey their parents' instruction. That is, street hawking was imposed on them. Looking at the bio-data information from the validated questionnaires, there is a reflection of poverty that leads child street hawkers' parents to force their children to street hawking to support the family need. The interwoven relationship between child street hawking in assisting the family and poverty is so close that it cannot be separated from the qualitative data gathered. This study found needs to assist the family as most crucial factor necessitating child street hawking. More so, some child street hawkers' parents do not perceive child street hawking as child labour but as a matter of necessity. Table 4.3 shows the results on predisposing factors necessitating child street hawking in the study area as gathered from the validated questionnaires.

Table 4.3 reveals that child street hawking is not just a phenomenon but chained with strong predisposing factors that necessitated it. The strong correlation between child street hawking and its predisposing factor has been in existence among the Yoruba people for their agricultural occupation. This occupation makes the need to assist the parents on the farm a normal factor which later transcends from generation to generation as the society is evolving.

Table 4.3 Percentage distribution of respondents' opinion on the predisposing factor that necessitated child street hawking

Category of Respondent	No of Respondent	Predisposing factors							
		Assisting Parents		Poverty		School Expenses		Living within Commercial areas	
		No of respondents	Distribution (%)	No of respondents	Distribution (%)	No of respondent	Distribution (%)	No of respondents	Distribution (%)
Street Child Hawkers	175	138	78.9	84	48.0	103	58.9	47	26.9
Residents in Street Hawking Environment	183	121	66.1	101	55.2	64	35.0	77	42.1
Market Women	104	95	91.3	46	44.2	31	29.8	40	38.5
Officials of Civil Defence Security organisations	18	10	55.6	5	27.8	7	38.9	1	5.6
Nigeria Police officers	40	19	47.5	10	25.0	7	17.5	2	5.0
Juvenile court officials	20	16	80.0	13	65.0	8	40.0	10	50.0
Motherless Babies Homes officials	21	13	61.9	11	52.4	7	33.3	3	14.3
Total	561	412	73.4	270	48.1	227	40.5	180	32.1

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork, 2017

4.2.1 Needs to Assist the Family

The study noted that the causes of child street hawking are multi-dimensional and multifaceted in Ibadan city but are mostly linked to the need to assist the family. Most of the discussants during Focus Group Discussions attested that the need to assist parents is the major reason children are engaged in street hawking since they carry out their parent/guardians' instructions to make their own contributions to the family income. Also, most of the interviewees during the field work affirmed that the need to assist the family is the most predisposing factor necessitating child street hawking since child street hawkers cannot decide for themselves. The results from validated questionnaires submitted that 73.0% child street hawkers are on the street to assist their family. The traditional belief of assigning roles was expounded when the discussants were asked about the factors necessitating child street hawking.

A discussant at Orita-Challenge said:

Child street hawkers' parents believe in assigning roles for their children to contribute their own quota to the family needs. These parents will tell you "Omode nise Agba nise laafi dale Ife", that is "both children and adults have roles to perform in a society." The cultural designation of roles is prevalent and many households regard their children as assets who must contribute to the wellbeing of the family. Sending the children out to hawk, to them, is not considered child labour, but as an alternative way for them to cater for their needs.(FDG/male member P.C.R.C/Orita-challenge. 2017).

It is noted that these categories of parents/guardians did not take into consideration what an underage child hawker passes through while hawking, despite the fact that they have several difficulties, still they do not stop hawking. It is obvious that females constitute the majority victims of child street hawking. It is important to ask why females are the major victims of child street hawking. Discussants argued that there were basic factors working against female-interest which subject the females to discrimination, oppression and injustice. This collaborates Alao's (1998) study that highlights the inequalities that characterise female literacy: female children withdraw from school more often as a result of unwanted pregnancy, early marriages, demand to performing chores at home as well as economical reasons.

The interviewees pointed out that in the process of engaging in street hawking, most female children are exposed to premature sexual habits. This often results in early marriages among such children. Result from quantitative data revealed that 60% of young female street hawkers engage in early marriages due to early pregnancies. This study also found that some of the female hawkers are becoming promiscuous due to their early exposure to opposite sex through hawking. As a result of this, the young females may drop hawking and resort to prostitution on the long run. Prostitution occasionally results to unwanted pregnancies which can subsequently lead to illegal abortion.

Maduka (2006) concludes that some of the risks associated with street hawking include increase in teenage pregnancies, high rate of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among teenagers, rape, high illiteracy among the youth, youth alcohol and drug addiction which collaborates this study. Discussants further revealed that some parents of child street hawkers do not believe in formal education of their daughters. They hold the idea that female children can easily be married off. These parents/guardians often withdraw the girl child from school as a measure of tackling poverty by engaging them in street hawking. In corroboration of the findings of this research, Mitullah (2003) states that: “most street hawkers are female who are single, married, divorced or widowed.” Mitullah reports that less privileged females in the society with or without husbands venture into street trading.

The research finding reveals that some children were not voluntarily involved in street hawking but were forced by their family in order to contribute to family incomes and earnings.

I don't think our government is doing well in banning street hawking. Some of them don't have anything to eat and are the ones helping their parents. Government created this problem and people are trying to get things to eat. Law enforcement agencies should just find a way to checkmate things. We all stop these hawkers to buy things from them.(IDI/Female, NGO official/Mokola, Ibadan. 2017)

This submission conforms with the submission of the International Labour Organisation (1998) that forty percent(40%) of the children on the street are engaged

as street hawkers, sex workers, drug peddlers, car washers and bus conductors for economic ends. Child street hawking has a lot of negative effects on children. Despite the negative effects, child street hawkers still persist on the streets, hawking various items because they need to provide for their family at their early age.

This study found that children from high income households are not into street hawking business while those from low income household who are in dire need are mostly involved in street hawking. In corroboration of this study, Emerson (2009) asserts that if adult wage is high enough, the entire household would profit from the income.

However, if the earning is so low to feed the household, the family are forced to engage the children in labour to earn more for the family. The result of field interviews indicated that most children, particularly those adopted by aunties and uncles were lured into hawking business because their parents could not adequately provide the needs of the household and consequently gave out the children in order to serve as a means of raising money for the family in return. Parental background is of great influence on such children. Strong correlations exist between household with less revenue and the pushing force to send their children out to labour in order to add to family income. The brunt of working children from poor families was attested by an interviewee who stated:

My children generate their own income and add it to mine and that is how we have been living for a long years.(IDI/female, child street hawker's parent, 52yrs/Oja-Oba, 2017).

Results from the findings of these research indicated that in the study area, social amenities are in a poor state or non-existent. One discussant said:

The government is bad and does not care for the masses. We do not have good home, good electricity and good water supply in our area so we have to purchase these things, and it is not possible to purchase them without money. The same thing applies to the children". So government should help in providing basic needs for the people (FGDs/male, member NURTW/Iwo road. 2017).

This statement revealed that child street hawking is sometimes caused by government neglect of the citizens.

It is obvious here that there exists a margin between the haves and the have-nots which surface recently in the nation. For this reason, such families find it difficult, if not impossible, to fend for their children. Hence, they have often resorted to using children as domestic labour to add to the low income of the family. During the In-depth interviews, it was revealed that some heads of the household were traders with low earnings. Some are either not employed or had moved to neighbouring towns and cities. Such households explained that their wards are into hawking in order to supplement household income. Furthermore, the findings revealed that the death of one household head may lead the children to hawk.

The household of some of the parents/guardians interviewed during the field work is presented in table 4.4 and described as follows:

Household number one is a family of seven. The head of the family is a divorcee; she has four female children with her aged mother and one relative living with her. She is a petty trader on the road side, and three among the family members are into street hawking.

Household number two is a family of five. The head of the family is a widow and a petty trader. She has two male and two female children. Two members of the family are into street hawking.

Household number three is a family of eleven. The head of the family is a male and a bricklayer. He is married with two wives and eight children (three males and five females). Three children are into street hawking among the family members.

Household number four is a family of eight. The head of the family is a female and a petty trader. She has six children (two males and three females). Among the children, three are into street hawking.

Household number five, is a family of three. The head of the family is a widow and a petty trader. She has two boys and a girl. Only the female child is into street hawking.

Household number six is a family of nine. The head of the family is a male and a teacher. He has two wives with seven children. Among the children (two males and five children), two of them are into street hawking.

The household income levels in table 4.4 were represented with numbers 0, 1, 2 and 3. The income level 0 represented household without fixed income. The households in this category do not have any source of income. Neither do they have trained job nor are they professionals. They are petty traders that assist in the market without having a shop of their own.

Findings from the interview revealed that their income is based per day and could be less than #2000 per day. Households with income level 1 are those that have a way of generating income but do not have fixed income. Their income depends on how moveable their goods are but most times the income is very low, which could also be less or a little above #2000 per day. This category of household needs the assistance of their children to boost their sales. They are mostly petty traders with small shop. Household with income level 2 have stable but low income. They are mostly artisan, traders with shop in which their income depends on how much customers patronise their services. They also engage their children to support the family by hawking on the street since their income is too low to cater for the family. Household with income level 3 are those with proportional income. They have fixed income but still engage their children to hawk due to unpaid salary and low income.

One of the parents interviewed said:

I work as a bricklayer but getting contract is difficult and sometimes I will collide with my friends and perform a jobs together sharing the proceeds. Well, when you bill customers, they say you over-charge them, so you make little profit so as not to loose the contract because another person is also looking for same job. (IDI/male, bricklayer 34yrs/Ojoo, 2017).

Another household parent said:

I make less than #2000 a day and sometimes more, but that is very rare. So, to make more sales, my children will also take some of my goods to the street sell. (IDI/female, petty trader, 47yrs/ Dugbe, 2017).

Table 4.4: Respondents distribution based on the Child Street Hawker Household Income

S/N	Head of Household (gender)	Status	Income level	Source of Income	Household size	Number of hawking	Child(ren)
1	F	Divorced	0	Petty trader	7	3	
2	F	Widow	2	Petty trader	5	2	
3	M	Married	2	Bricklayer	11	3	
4	F	Married	1	Petty trader	8	3	
5	F	Widow	2	Petty trader	3	1	
6	M	Married	3	Teacher	9	2	

Source: Researcher's field work, 2017

Note:

0 = house hold without steady income

1 = house hold with very low income

2 = house hold with low income

3 = house hold with average income

The result of the findings of this research corroborated the study done by Davies (2010:32) which showed that in developing countries many households supplement their legitimately earned income with income earned illegitimately.

This research revealed that the socio-economic status, and the educational level of a family is one of the factors that determine whether a family will send their children out to hawk in order to fend for them or not. It revealed that most families are vulnerable to child street hawking due to the economic status and the level of illiteracy in the family

The social-economic status of parents has a lot of influence on their children. This study reveals the belief of some families that their female children need little or no western education. They prefer that they should engage in business that will yield immediate profit. The children have no option except what their guardians decide for them. Even if they wanted to go to school and the guardian says otherwise, they will have to go with their guardian's decision. More so, this work noted that some parents wanted their children to take up their businesses after them.

The response from a household mother of two, stated:

My mother empowers me with this trade since age of 12years. Look at me today. I am thanking God. I look good (IDI/female, petty trader, 38yrs/Ogunpa, 2017).

The response showed that this female-headed household saw nothing wrong with child street hawking. This research further revealed the socio-economic status of parents as another factor responsible for parents engaging their wards in hawking. This was measured in terms of employment conditions of the parents, occupation of the parents, educational level of the parents and the parents' income. Result of the research deduced from the interview, shows that the majority of the parents of child hawkers are involved in low paid jobs. Most of the hawkers' parents are small scale traders that are selling petty goods mostly in the market centres (Bere, Orita Merin, Apata, Bodija, Mokola, Sango, Challenge, etc). This was affirmed by fifty nine percent of the interviewees in the research.

As such, the parents have no economic power to cater for all their family needs and consequently involve their children in economic activities. Most of the discussants saw

unemployment as a condition or situation of being without job and saw street hawking as the way out of this ugly situation.

Finding from the study reveals that majority of the children (83%) is involved in street hawking to assist the parents. The finding of this research corroborated Olufayo's (2006) views that children from poverty stricken homes have no other options but to support the family and take odd jobs such as street hawking at the expense of their schooling. In fact, this also corroborated the findings of Abisoye (2013) that 63.3% of child street hawkers in Ibadan ascribed their engagement in street hawking activities to the parents' pathetic socio-economic status.

Table 4.5 reveals the responses of the respondents on the need to assist the parents. Majority (78.9%) of the child street hawkers attributed their presence on the street to the need to assist their family. They (child street hawkers) wanted to contribute their own quota to the family income. When asked why they need to support the family income, 63% of them revealed that they are forced to hawk. This implies that most child street hawkers are hawking under duress which can easily get them involved in indecent act.

Answering the same question, majority of the residents (66.1%) in street hawking environment are of the view that child street hawkers, hawk for family necessity. The responses of the market women was also in line with that of the residents with 91.3% majority agreeing that the need to assist the family is the major predisposing factor necessitating child street hawking. One market woman said:

They must hawk to assist us! If they don't, what will they eat. You see, the money they bring home sometimes is what we use for food at night. The country is hard and we have to survive, so our children need to help us.

Responses from the security officers, Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps and Nigerian Police Officers, are also in concordance with the previous responses (child street hawkers, residents within hawking environments and market women) with 55.6% and 47.5% respectively agreeing that there are dangers in forcing under age children to hawk on the street, but majority of them are on the street to assist their family. Responses from juvenile court officials also support the claim that the need to

assist the family is the predisposing factor for child street hawking. An official during in-depth interview said:

These children are out there to assist their parents. And because of their young age, they are less responsible for their actions (IDI/male 45yrs, Dugbe/Ibadan, 2017).

However, 29.5% of the respondents did not agree that the need to assist the parent is the major factor leading child street hawkers to street hawking. They emphasised on poverty as the major reason why parents force their children to hawk. Their responses show that child street hawkers' parents do not have any other means except to force the children to hawk for them.

The result from table 4.4 implies that reduction in adult wages and salaries have high negative effect on the children the family. Child street hawker has no choice of their own since need is a necessitated factor that pushes them out to hawk. The parents/guardians' shifts the economic load on the children in supporting the little income of the family. This was supported from the findings during FGD when a discussant said:

Child street hawker has no fault but their parents should be blamed for pushing them to the street to hawk and make a living. The children are working for them or do you think the children are happy and enjoying being on the road? No, they don't. They have no choice but to obey their parent because if they don't who will feed them though, they hardly feed well. This situation in the country is too bad that people cannot help one another talk less of another person's children. (FGD/male, community leader, Olomi, 2017).

Another discussant said:

Do you know what is meant to look at your children and wife without food. Instead for them to suffer in hunger, you look for means of survival. Selling small, small things to fetch you money is not a crime. Even, you see some people dressed in suit and still begging for money.(IDI/male, community leader, 58yrs/Oja Oba, 2017).

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution of respondents that assisting parents is a major predisposing factor that necessitated child street hawking

Categories of Respondents	No of Respondents	Cause: Assisting Parents
Child street hawkers	175	138
Residents in Street Hawking Environment	183	121
Market Women	104	95
Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps officials	18	10
Nigeria Police officers	40	19
Juvenile court officials	20	16
Motherless Babies' Caregivers	21	13

Source: Researcher's fieldwork, 2017

Rating income level of parents of child street hawkers based on the assessed income generated and their responsibility, high percentage were expressed from those who fail to meet up with basic needs of their families. From the interviews conducted with some child hawkers' parents, this group of parents (with low income) claimed to have no capacity to meet their family needs.

To them, there is nothing wrong in their children withdrawing from school because it is costly. The other set of parents who rated their income status as "middle level" were those who could hardly provide or meet up needs and necessity of their family with the income they get from their businesses, and therefore, involving their children in hawking sometimes is not an option. It was surprising that some parents used some children (not their biological children) for the business of street hawking. Some see it as a way of training the children.

In an interview with the Oyo State commissioner for Women Affairs, she said:

The Government of Oyo State has applied various strategies for eradicating the menace of child street hawking in the state but all the strategies have proved abortive because the parents of the child street hawkers were not willing to withdraw their children from the streets not only because they saw nothing bad in the manner of trading but also the parents' illiteracy level is too low.(IDI/government official, Oyo State,/2017).

An interviewee also noted that:

On the long run, the practice of child street hawking may lead to breeding of generation of ignorant of parents that would, in turn, produce children that are likely to go through the same cycle. (IDI/female, NGO official, JDPC/ Orita Basorun2017).

Observations from the field and responses from the respondents showed that if the faculties of children were not well developed, they would not be able to realise the importance of developing the faculties of their own children and a continuous chain of illiterates will eventually be bred in the community at large.

Socio-economic status is a combination of sociological and the economic position of an individual or family's. It is their social relationship within their environment and others. It is a measure of one's personal experience, income of household, education and understanding. These terms are more used to show the difference in economic status in the society. Socio-economic status is broken into different levels in a society such as high, middle and low. This status is described when placing individual, family or society into variables. This research based its variable on educational level of the family, income earn, occupation and number of children within the family. This is to assess the family status of child street hawker, whether high, middle or low.

In table 4.6, low income and education level are strong predictors of the family's status. The table shows that parents with low socio-economic status constitute 87.5% of the respondents' population in the research. It also shows that parents with either low educational level or low income engage their children more in street hawking. Most child street hawkers come from family with little or no education and no stable income. When compared to those in the medium bracket of 12.3%, it indicated that parents that fall under this category believe that children should learn a trade. High economic status constitutes 0.2% and indicates that parents with high economic status hardly engage their children in street hawking.

According to Iyaki (1997), a nation's development depends on the success in the family. Good moral and values of children in a community have a lot to do on the moral value of the society human resource development. Child street hawking is human security threat which weakens the effectiveness and efficacy of nation building declining sound educational system and moral. The socio-economic status of child street hawker parent has a great detrimental effect on child street hawkers' experience.

An interviewee stated:

My children hawk, not because of poverty but they need to be able to stand on their feet at any time. Hawking business is dangerous, I know but can you tell me what is not dangerous? Is the person flying airplane safe? Is theh children you are taking to swimming pool safe? It is only God that is our guide. (IDI/female, child street hawker parent/Ojoo, 2017).

Table 4.6: Distribution of Respondents based on Socio-Economic Status

VARIABLE	Frequency	Percent
Social economic status		
Low	491	87.5
Medium	69	12.3
High	1	0.2
Total	561	100.0

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork, 2017

4.2.2 Poverty

Discussants during the research see a direct link between poverty and child street hawking. From the quantitative data in the research study (table 4.2), 48.1% of respondents affirmed to poverty being one of the predisposing factors that necessitated child street hawking.

The findings of the research affirmed the National Bureau of Statistics' result that poverty had increased in Nigeria with almost 100 million people living less than \$1(0.63), that is 54.7% of Nigerians live in absolute poverty. This figure rose to 60.7% in 2010. In 2016, people living below poverty level was 60%, that is 112 million Nigerians (representing 67.1% percent) of the country's total population of 167million, according to the 2016 multiple indicator cluster survey published by the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS). Essentially, only four in every ten Nigerians can be described as not poor. The other six are either very poor or moderately poor. The result of the findings showed that the majority of the hawkers live in areas like Oje, Beere, Bode, Agbeni, Molete, Ogunpa, Dugbe, which are major commercial areas reflective of chronic poverty in Ibadan city.

Other respondents affirmed that the majority of child hawkers were not happy with the system of trade but the necessity of survival made them engage in street hawking. The recycling of poverty level was daunting as reflected on the faces, nature of cloth and emotion of the child street hawkers. Findings showed that poverty is one of the major causes of child street hawking which corroborated what Appel (2009) identifies as structural inequalities, while Nwabueze (1992) sees poverty and inequality as the major causes of street hawking. It further showed that less privileged children, including immigrant children without homes are the most vulnerable to street hawking.

The finding from 175child street hawkers, through the administered questionnaires, shows 55.2% of the respondents affirmed that poverty is the cause of their hawking on the street. As stated earlier, the most devastating yet unsung effect of poverty manifests in the condition of child street hawkers in the area. Some of the children hardly have the time to take good care of themselves. It is a known fact that most child street hawkers experience abandonment. Furthermore, there are some key questions that require answers. What do child street hawkers do with the money they make while

hawking? Where do child street hawkers live and what do they intend to do for a living in future?

The responses to this questions measure the predisposing factors necessitating child street hawking. Among the respondents, 52% of residents in street hawking environment and 44.2% of the market women divulged that poverty led some children out of their comfort zone to hustle on the street. Among the Juvenile court officials, 65% assert poverty as a predisposing factor for child street hawking, while 52% of the responses from motherless care-givers were also in line with 52.8% of non-governmental organisation officials' responses who admit that poverty is the predisposing factor necessitating child street hawking. To balance the perspective of the claim made by responses from the questionnaires, in-depth interviews and focus group discussions were also held.

One of the interviewees during the In-depth Interview stated that:

street hawking is one of the consequences of poverty. (IDI/male Head vigilante/Molete, Ibadan).

More so, during one of the In-depth interviews, an interviewee stated that:

Poverty is high among parents of child street hawkers, which depicts the inadequacies in social and political resources as well as deficiency of economic power of the parents. These are broader perspectives of poverty that shows the true state of child street hawkers. So, someone can be said to be in poverty if the person's incomes are not adequate to enjoying a living which can be generally regarded as standard by the society. Poverty respects no one; it can affect anyone whenever it strikes. (IDI/male community leader/Ibadan South-West)

However, a discussant during the FGD disagrees that poverty is a major cause of child street hawking and stated:

Last two weeks, we went to one of our honourable's birthday party, these market women went with us. They were even the first to buy the six thousand naira Ankara for the party. They paid before I bought mine and most of them have their children hawking for them. Will you then say

poverty caused them to send their children to hawk when they can afford Ankara to party without stress. I do not agree with that. They have other reasons.(FGD/male, member NURTW/Olomi. 2017).

The above response shows that while some parents/guardians could claim that poverty led them to send their children to hawk, some may have other reasons since they have enough to attend to other needs such as partying.

This finding agrees with previous studies carried out in the past (Basu and Tzannatos, 2003, Oyeleke, 2012). Most of the hawkers' parents interviewed lacked purchasing power to cater for their wards because some were widows, some were migrants without jobs, some were with large families with little income or without income, most of them did not have access to adequate resources that could provide for their needs and therefore most families were living below poverty level.

The discussants during the focus group discussions emphasised the poor state of the parents and mentioned that many families are forced to live on the street as they lack access to basic requirements such as food, shelter, etc. which in turn make the families to engage their children in street hawking business. These families live in core poverty, which makes most child hawkers live in deplorable conditions.

A discussant stated that:

It is a pity that the government fails to cater for the masses and children and since the government has failed in its responsibility there is every tendency that children and youth will hawk for their daily survival. I think in my own opinion, government should provide employment opportunities for youth and rejuvenates vocational centres for the youths (FGD/male/community leader/Iwo Road, 2017)

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of respondents that agreed that poverty is the predisposing factor that necessitated child street hawking

Categories of Respondents	No of Respondents	Cause: Poverty
Street child hawkers	175	84
Residents in Street Hawking Environment	183	101
Market Women	104	46
Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps officials	18	5
Nigeria Police officers	40	10
Juvenile court officials	20	13
Motherless Babies' Caregivers	21	11

Source: Researcher's fieldwork, 2017

According to Kampe (2005), poverty is the inability to adequately provide for oneself and family, lack of purchasing power, rural predominance, and exposure to environmental risk, lack of political right and few opportunities for formal- sector income generation. On response of some child street hawkers on their reason for hawking rather than being in school, was that their parents had no money to send them to school. This research corroborated Basu and Tzannatos' (2003:148) position that illustrates how households involved their children in odd jobs as a result of poverty. According to Oyeleke (2012), the poor were constrained to obtain their needs through institutionalised means and actually resorted to anomic (social disorganisation) means of fulfilling aspiration. In his conclusion, "social disorganisation is represented as street hawking because people living in poverty are not expected to lavish in it and have therefore resorted to various extraneous environmental degrading activities, including child street hawking to survive".

Discussants revealed that most families are poor due to the nature of economic activities in Ibadanland. The problem of finding means of fending for their wards often resulted in extraneous business activities like child street hawking. Child street hawking was the explanations of parents' desperate desire for economic survival. They noted further that, the most conspicuous symbol of poverty in the study area was the increasing presence of children on the street making a living through street hawking. This research revealed that child street hawking reflected the chronic poverty that compels parents to send their children to work to boost family income for many hours each day: the higher the poverty level of parents, the more the number of street children. Discussants also revealed that the problems of poverty in the study area were not only because of lack of sufficient resources but also on the understanding of the parents/guardians on the risks associated with child street hawking. This problem is so bad that many of these parents do not care about the risks. A security personnel described the situation as inevitable thus:

This children experience a lot of abuse. Nearly every day, there is a report of child missing, hit and run vehicle, accident and rape but there is nothing we security officers can do to safe these children. Firstly, street hawking is prohibited in Oyo State. It is unlawful, so if a child is knocked down on this high way, the child is guilty of the offence. Secondly, we do not usually

find evidence against the perpetrators. Sometimes, some of female child hawkers are raped in abandon buildings, uncompleted suites, corners, isolated areas, and at Odds hours, so this made it difficult to arrest the perpetrators. But these incidences keep happening as they do not have an option. I can say it an inevitable risks syndrome running in those families. (IDIs/male, Nigerian Police Officer/ Iyaganku, Ibadan. 2017).

Findings from the research in IDIs pointed out that the main indicators that can be used to identify the poor include income, food, freedom, health, justice, equity, among others. These indicators are the challenges facing the less-privileged in the study area, today. In collaboration with earlier studies, researchers like Munyakho (1992), Anarfi (1997), Feldman (2001), Fawole (2003), Olufayo (2006), Alebiosu (2007) and Onuzulike (2007), reiterated that out of necessity, most parents insist their children to work. These households live on little earnings they make from street trading. Aliyu (1998) discovered from his findings that eighty-three percent of the children are working to help their parents or guardians.

According to a child street hawker's parent who is a carpenter and does not gain enough and is unable to provide adequately for the family, the family engages two among his children to hawk on the street to supplement the daily needs. This finding is relative according to the response of the parent.

In the last two decades, it is ironical that Nigeria earned over \$300 billion on oil and gas revenue (World Bank 2010 report) but poverty still ravaging the entire nation. The World Bank described Nigeria as a paradox due to the fact that Nigeria's poverty level contradicts the country's immense wealth. All these are in line with the findings of this research as child street hawkers live in deplorable conditions. According to the research, there is no precise explanation for an individual to know what poverty is, but through the lifestyles of child street hawkers in the study area, most of whom cannot afford good clothes, decent food, medical care, good shelter and recreation among others. There are pointers to the fact that annihilation of street hawking in most towns and cities in Nigeria might be difficult because the gap between the 'haves and have-nots' and the existing prevailing poverty of an average Nigerian who survives through earnings from the informal economy such as street hawking, the orientation of today's children to 'get-rich-quick' and greed, will continue to lure many to hawking business.

However, a discussant noted that there is a relationship between child street hawking and society and that child street hawking is a menace in the community, towns, cities, state, and country. The earlier it is frontally attacked, the better.

He noted further that:

I have tried on many occasions, to talk to some of these child hawkers and sometimes, even threaten to arrest them. But you found out that they come from pitiable homes. Some live with distance relatives and some with aged grandparents that even needs assistance. You see, they are so poor that you cannot just ignore them but to give them something. (FGD/male, security personnel/ Eleyele. Ibadan).

Causes of poverty

Loss of parents: The study found out a correlation between child street hawkers and parental loss. Parental loss arises from death of parents, divorce and separation. Over twenty percent (20.3%) of respondents are of the belief that loss of parents was a major factor contributing to poverty in the study area. Discussants mentioned that death of a family member makes the family vulnerable to poverty. Separation of parents due to divorces, or relocation has led many families to make their children hawk since the income generated by one of the parents might not be enough to feed the family members. Many of the child street hawkers that did not live with their parents live with either aged grandparents, aunts or family friends. Families with little income or old age parent with no other means of income or assistance become a burden with feeding and clothing these children. An interviewee who is a widow said:

Its just like a joke that the whole family get to the street. We just think we will do this business for a while and stop it but destine has a way of deciding for man. After their father died, nothing was left for the family to live on, its through microfinance support I started this little business. I am on loan, that is why I asked them to support me in the business. If they hawk this goods, we will make more sale (IDI/female, child street hawker parent, 41yrs/ Bodija, 2017).

Corruption: From the findings of the study, it was deduced that poverty is also caused by corruption on the part of the government. These include mismanagement of

funds meant for the populace, poor management of available resources, owing of workers' salaries, diversion of funds into personal accounts, among others. Discussant also mentioned that some civil servants also engage in other means of survival which include sending their children to hawk due to delay or unpaid salaries.

A discussant stated:

Poverty comes through the greediness of some people in government. Even the civil servants in authority are not excluded. These people divert state funds to personal use. We hear millions and billions of naira stashed away in foreign accounts here and there. Corruption have eaten deep into our system and unless things are corrected, people will continue to be poor when state resources are diverted to personal use. (FDGs/ member, PCRC/ Orita-challenge. 2017).

Overpopulation: Result from the field indicated that due to the high population of the people and insufficient resources, the populace sought other means for economic survival. These other means may include sending their children to hawk in order to either fend for themselves or supplement for the income of their parents/guardians. An interviewee said:

There is no job and the competition is so fierce. I and my wife work in the same company before the management asked us to decide who will leave the job. My siblings lives with me and I need to cater for everyone feeding, clothing and education. So, everyone need to join in the business including my children. (IDI/male, 40 yrs/Agodi-Gate, 2017).

Large family size: From the interview with some of the hawkers' parents, the issues of large family size led to poverty and the attendant child street hawkers' syndrome. When parents have limited resources to cater for their large family, especially in the areas of their domestic needs and education, some children drop out of school, get involved in street hawking because of the size of the family.

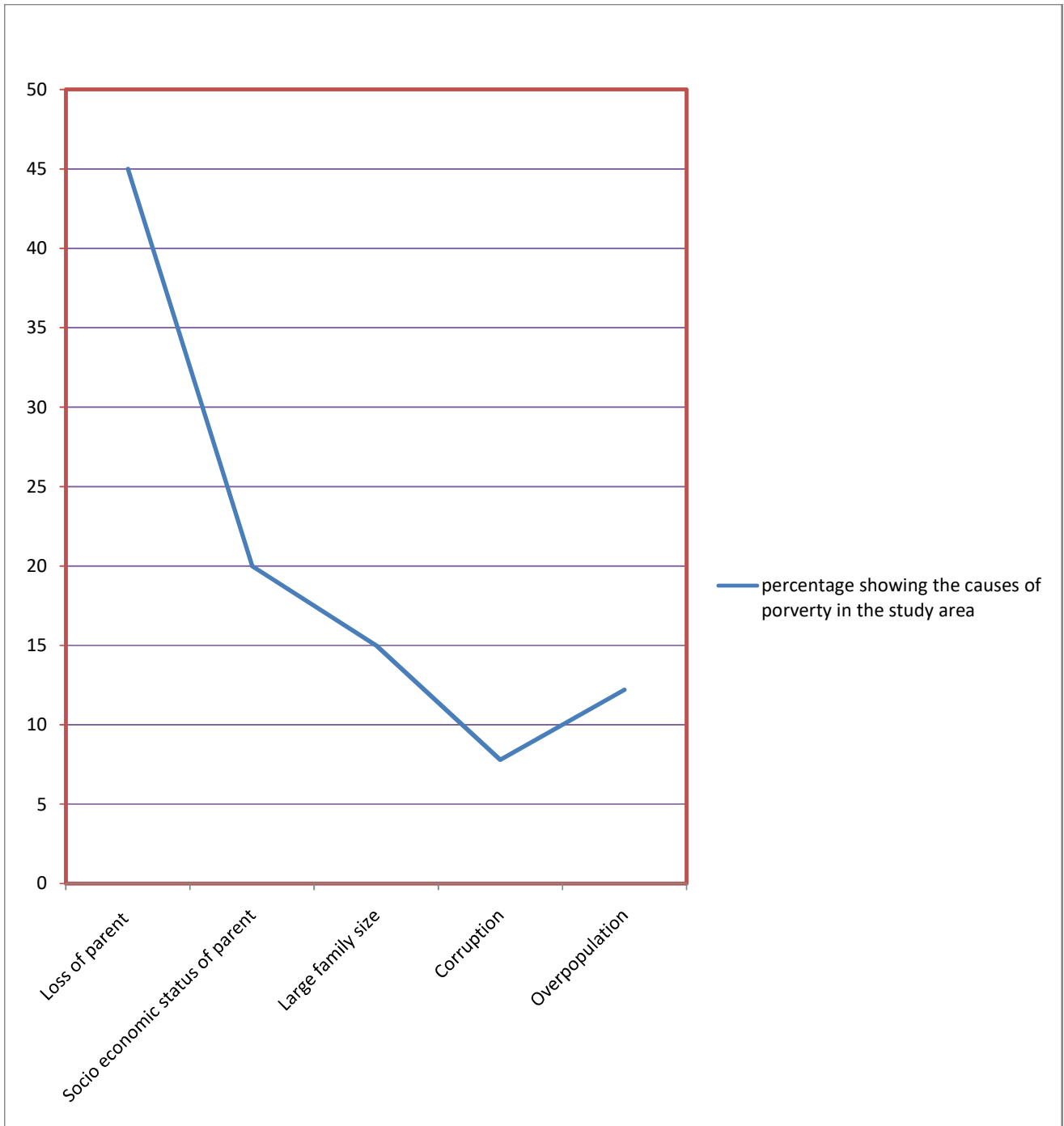


Figure 4.1: Percentage showing the causes of poverty in the study area

Source: Researcher's Field work

4.2.3 Need to attend to school expenses

The research showed that from the validated questionnaires, 40.5% of the respondents held the view that the child street hawkers were on the streets so as to attend to school expenses. This finding showed that lack of sufficient funding of education by the government led many school children to street hawking as their parents/guardians could not afford the school expenses of these children.

During the course of this research, a community leader at Aleshinloye said:

Children that fend for themselves in this vicinity are many. Most of them have nobody to send them to school, that is why we stop sending them away in the market. They are using this business to support themselves. I am one of the leaders in this community; we always keep an eye on any child that comes to this market because of our own safety. When we call them and ask them questions, if we see that they need help, we will allow them to stay in the market and do their business and go to school. (IDIs / Female community leader, /Aleshinloye. 2017).

To buttress the above statement, another community leader at Bodija also said:

As you see them hawking, they also go to school. Their families are responsible for their hawking. I know most of them have called there guidance but they said that they have no money to pay for their school fees. So, for them to go to school, they need to support them to make more sales. I am a mother too. I cannot send them away from struggling to become someone in future, education is important. (IDIs/Female community leader, old Bodija. 2017).

Another factor discovered in the course of the research was the propensity to acquire wealth regardless of the legality and morality of the source. Despite the laws and regulations to eradicate child hawking on the street, many youth still venture into the business. This study discovered, from the various interviews conducted, that some children were actually into street hawking not because their family was poor or their parents were not powered to cater for their schools' needs, but because of their loss of interest in western education; they look for other sources to get the financial needs.

Young children that fell into this category of being influenced into child street hawking were very desperate and some of them were using this avenue to steal from motorists, peddle drugs, and sometimes venture into armed robbery because of their covetousness and their intent to gain wealth quickly.

Material gains and desperation to gain wealth make the child street hawkers to constitute nuisance in the area because they wanted to keep up with the growing social life in the environment and they try manipulating all environmental and market odds to their benefits as long as they could make sales. They sometimes get involved in fights with other child street hawkers when their sales were low or the bargaining power of the other child street hawker was higher in sale than theirs.

The research also noted that about ten percent (10%) of teenagers from less privileged homes in the modern urban environment take money rather than western education as a priority. This is because the standard of living in the urban environment is high, which implies that the less privileged among the children were more vulnerable to hawking and the economic constraint forces them into street hawking without them identifying the adverse effects of street hawking on their health and the society.

In assertion to the above, a vigilante member during the in-depth interview explained the homelessness of some of these children. He said:

Child hawkers are many in this area. I am a night guard, most of them sleep under the shop, in front of us here. They usually do not go home. If we ask them why they didn't go home? Some may say they lost their money, and if they go home they will beat them.(IDI /Male /head of Vigilante group, 54yrs/Oluyole 2017).

The above statement indicated that many of these children are subjected to maltreatment because the little earnings from their sales is what keeps the family going.

From table 4.8, about forty (40.5%) percent of the results from the validated questionnaires, agreed that the need to attend to school expenses is one of the factors necessitating child street hawking in the study area. This research also discovered that,

from the validated questionnaires, majority (58.9%) of child street hawkers were mainly on the streets purposely for school expenses.

Findings revealed that many children are influenced by their association with colleagues who partake in street hawking activities. Some young street hawkers (less than ten percent) are from the category of children that involve in street hawking for personal gain, excitement and interest. This means that youthful exuberance often leads many children to get involved in hawking activities that are detrimental to their health and result to decadence in the moral and social life of such children.

Children in high school do part-time jobs when they are still going to school in order to get extra spending capacity. They work to pay their school tuition, buy books and other school expenses that are essential to them. The result from the validated questionnaire (table 4.8) reveals that some child street hawkers do hawking business and still go to school. Those still going to school claim that the need to attend to their school expenses is a major reason they are on the street. When the custodians of the child street hawkers were asked reasons they engage under-age children in hawking on the street, majority of the responses was that they were assisting them to pay for school expenses. A guardian said:

I cannot afford to feed him and still pay for his school expenses. So, I gave him the option to hawk or go back to village. I do not take his proceeds from hawking from him, but anytime he needs things in school, he uses it to cater for himself. We cannot do everything. I have my own children too. At least, I am still feeding him.

This response from a guardian, clearly explains that many children are on the street to assist the family but the proceeds from street hawking are spent on their school expenses. Thus, a hundred and three out of the 175 sampled child street hawkers say they hawk purposely to cater for their school needs. These children hawk after school or during holiday and generate enough income to cater for their school tuition, books and other school materials.

Table 4.8 Percentage distributions of respondents that agreed that need to attend to school expenses necessitated child street hawking

Categories of Respondents	No of Respondents	Cause: School Expenses
Child street hawkers	175	103
Residents in Street Hawking Environment	183	64
Market Women	104	31
Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps officials	18	7
Nigeria Police officers	40	7
Juvenile court officials	20	8
Motherless Babies' caregivers	21	7

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork, 2017

Table 4.9 displays how the crave for wealth among children affect their school and their school-attendance as the majority of the child hawkers (56%) are on the streets for personal interest and gain and do not attend schools as some have dropped out and others have never seen the four walls of the classroom because they just wanted to make money. The need to attend a school is essential and very important than just desirable. Results from validated questionnaire shows that academic expenses lead some children of less privileged home to street hawking.

They have less time for homework and record higher rates of absenteeism. The lack of preparation for the day's academic activities may discourage the students from going to school and street hawking as a job may take the place of extracurricular activities. Students who work more than 20 hours a week have grade point averages that are much less than those who work 10 or less hours a week. A discussant explains further:

Many of these children already know how to count money more than their parents. I know of a boy in senior school that goes to work in the evening after school and return in the morning to go to school. After some days, he may fall sick and abandon school for the remaining days.

Tell me, for such a boy, how will he perform better than those that are not stressed for such work? It is not possible. He cannot concentrate on the studies. The same thing is applicable to those hawking. They can't do better than others. (FDG/member, PCRC/ Orita challenge, 2017).

This result revealed the impacts of street hawking on child street hawker in area of low participation in school activities, lateness to school, loss of interest, low educational attainment which consequently lead to dropping out from school. The majority (56%) of child street hawkers have totally dropped out of school and the implication is that child street hawking has negative effects on students' academic history.

Table 4.9: Percentage distribution showing the school status of the respondents

VARIABLE	Frequency	Percentage
<hr/>		
Are you still in school		
Yes	77	44
No	98	56
Total	175	100

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork, 2017

4.2.4 Living in residence within commercial areas

For the purposes of socialisation, there is a direct correlation between child development and the environment in which the child lives. This study unveils that the majority of children who hawked on the street lived in a residence within commercial areas. Among the respondents, 32.1% believe that the environment that child street hawkers live make majority of them to be prone to street hawking business.

More so, personal observation from the field also revealed that street hawking business is high in Ibadan city due to the fusion of residential areas with commercial areas. Places like Beere, Oritamerin, Ayeye, Agbeni, in the South West area; Agbowo, Tenten, and Sango in Ibadan North, Ogunpa, Nalende, Dandaru, and Queen Cinema in Ibadan North West area; Shasha, Sabo-Ojo, Iso-pako in Akinyele Local Government, among others, were residential areas that were totally merged with commercial areas. Children in these areas are often quickly caught up in street hawking business for survival and material gains because they grew up seeing street hawking as a daily occurrence in their vicinity since their childhood.

Findings from this study corroborates Dustman's (2003) which states that there is a relationship between location of schools and their distances from household residences and engagement of children in hawking activities. The findings of this research showed that market centres were closer to residential areas in the study areas. Hence, children within this vicinity easily get involved in trading activities daily. Also, the findings of this research showed that about 60% of child street hawkers were from this vicinity.

When respondents were asked if they had also experienced child hawking in the past, virtually 50% of the respondents affirmed that they had hawked in the past as children. This shows that the issue of street hawking had been in existence for many decades. However, the majority of the residents in the hawking environment did not respond to the question posed to them on whether they have child hawkers; only 10% of them responded to this question by attesting to the fact that they have child hawkers. This may imply that some child hawkers on the streets come from neighbouring environments or even live around where they hawk.

Table 4.10 Percentage distributions of respondents that agreed that living within commercial areas is one of the factors that necessitated child street hawking

Categories of Respondents	No of Respondents	Cause: Living within commercial areas
Child street hawkers	175	47
Residents in Street Hawking Environment	183	77
Market Women	104	40
National Security and Civil Defence Corps	18	1
Nigeria Police officers	40	2
Juvenile court officials	20	10
Motherless Babies Homes Officials	21	3

Source: Researcher's fieldwork, 2017.

Children who live close to commercial areas quickly socialise in street hawking as alternative means of feeding themselves and their family. One of the discussants at Gate in Ibadan North East said that:

Commercial areas are filled with different business activities which involve children of different ages, educational status and socio-economic backgrounds. These children are usually hired by companies in the commercial areas and they usually preferred the use of children and adolescents because of their cheap labour to help advertise their goods. (FGD/male member, PCRC/Ojo, Ibadan).

Rural-urban migration

Responses from the focus group discussion indicated that a large number of families migrated from rural areas to larger cities in search of employment. The research also found out that these people took to street hawking when they did not have the means of livelihood. Street hawking becomes their next available option because the income in this profession is on daily bases, the investment is also low and people do not need special skills to become street vendors.

In particular, the interest in the urbanisation process leads to the increasing number of child street hawkers in Ibadan. This corroborated the findings of Ebigo (2003) that migration is an inexplicable reaction to inequalities in economy of the regions. Migrants from rural areas do have the desire for gainful employment while migrating to urban areas; however, on arrival at urban center, the migrants found white collar jobs are limited. Thus, they venture into other means of livelihood such as street hawking. Discussants during the research further revealed that the urban managers in the Ibadan city found this mode of urbanisation a serious problem to manage. However, it was generally observed on the field that despite child street hawkers being totally banned in the study areas, they still work outside the law.

Consequently, this resulted into conflict between child street hawkers and government agencies in ensuring compliance to government policies and regulations. In line with this study, Lund, Nicholson and Skinner (2000) stipulate that activities of street hawkers are regarded as unlawful and not beneficial despite their services.

In addition, an interviewee from Justice Development and Peace Center, Ibadan (JDPC) stated:

Migration of people from rural to urban areas cannot be overlooked. Some families leave their farming jobs at rural areas and move to urban cities hoping to have better pay and easy money. All these resulted into hardship for them when they discovered that it is not as rosy as they thought. (IDIs/male, program officer, JDPC/Ibadan. 2017).

According to a migrant, who related her experience in migrating from the village to Ibadan:

Coming to live in the city is like living in hell. I battle with daily needs every day. My family migrated to Ibadan from Modake and since then things are not easy. My children have not been enrolled to any school because we have no money. My husband was a farmer before we migrate but now he is a night guard. I sell petty things and my children are also helping so we can balance our lives again. (IDI/ female, migrant, 42yrs./2017).

Result from the quantitative data reveals that 25% of child street hawkers migrate from rural area to urban. Ten percent of child street hawkers selling maize cake (mosa), groundnut oil or groundnut peanut (Robo) come from Oke-Ogun to Oja Oba. From Figure 4.2, the rural-urban migrant population in 1990 was less than 5%, while it increases to 6% in 1995. It then jumps from this figure to about 20% in 2000 and 35% in 2005. The field result shows that migrating to the street because of deplorable conditions in the rural areas is high especially the youths in the area. This is so as government concentrate development and infrastructural projects to the cities. Good roads, pipe borne water, electricity supply among other amenities are lacking in the rural areas. The children in these areas have no option but to migrate to the city for greener pastures. One of the discussants at Olomi said:

There is no water, no electricity. How will they enjoy life? When they come to cities, enjoy the atmosphere and do not wish to go back to village. So they will take any job including hawking for survival.

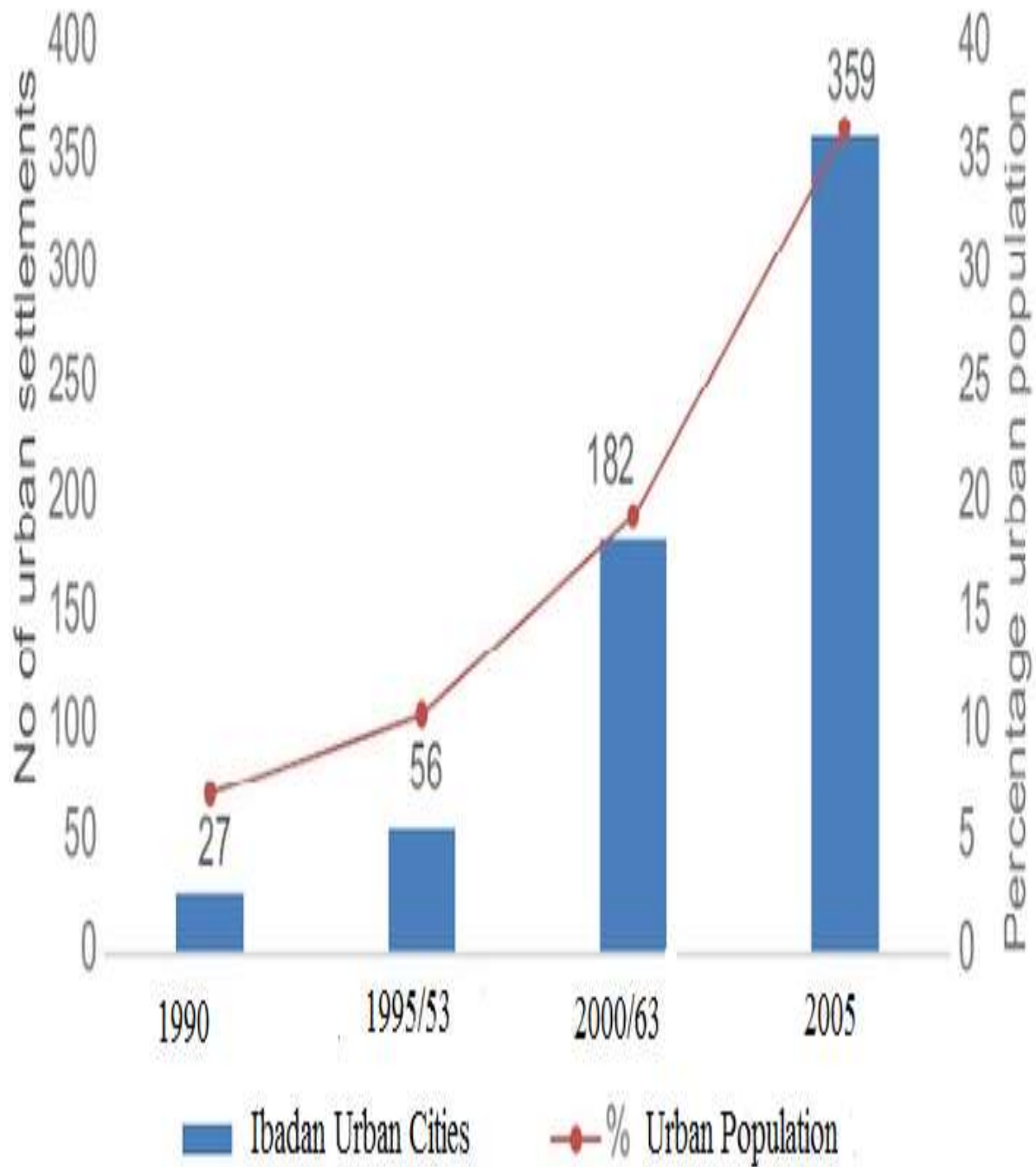


Figure 4.2: Rural-urban migration data gathered from the field

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork, 2017

The research further showed that the population increases in the city due to migration and natural growth. Urbanisation in Ibadan faces many challenges as there is continuous increase in the rate people are migrating from the rural areas and these migrants live in adversity because of no gainful employment, no good shelter and unsafe environment associated with urban areas.

Lack of government social welfare scheme

The findings of this research revealed that the effects of lack of good housing, good education, stable economy, good health care scheme, good roads, and lack of adequate water supply influenced child street hawking as many household find it very difficult to survive the hardship of the economy. Thirty percent (30%) of the respondents consider lack of government social welfare scheme as cause of increase in child street hawkers.

One of the major social welfare schemes is security and from the result of these findings it was observed that there was inadequacy of security operatives in the study areas. This loophole encourages the children to carryout different atrocities such as pick pockets, snatching of phones from motorists and so on while they disguise as child street hawkers. Some of the interviewees stated that some child street hawkers sell goods stolen from their shops at night. They believe that the child street hawkers use the daytime to survey the environment for possible attacks at night when traders have closed for the day. From this, it can be deduced that there is no adequate security in the hawking environment and child street hawkers exploit the insecurity to steal. The findings of this research also revealed that children from less privileged homes go out to hawk because of lack of enforcement personnel to implement the laws to eradicate child street hawking.

Social welfare schemes in the state have various implications for the people which in turn have implication on the peace and security of the study area. Since the government does not provide for its citizens, the masses themselves have therefore found various ways to survive and provide for themselves. Child street hawking, according to the result of these findings, is found to be one of the easiest business anyone could venture into due to the survival instinct of every human who is not willing to suffer and can work despite the poor state of the economy. It offers the alternative of providing for oneself and also one of the major reasons parents from the less privileged homes send their wards out to hawk.

Table 4.11: Percentage distribution showing why some child street hawkers are happy hawking

VARIABLE	Frequency	Percentage
Financial gain	122	69.7
Meet people, friends	22	12.6
Enjoys strolling	31	17.7
Total	175	100.0

Source: Researcher's fieldwork, 2017

Table 4.9 shows that 69.7% of the hawkers claimed to be happy with the job because of their own financial gain while 12.6% of the hawkers do it because it enables them to meet more people and friends.

However, 17.7% stated that they do it in order to move out of the home. It is noteworthy that the majority of the hawkers do it for financial gain. Surprisingly, some of the child street hawkers interviewed, on whether they keep these gains for their own usage or not, stated that they spend these gains lavishly. From the research findings, different reasons have been identified as predisposing factors causing child street hawking in the study area. The majority (73.0%) of the respondents believed that the need to assist the family financially accounted for child street hawking, while 48.1% of respondents attributed the problem to poverty. Furthermore, 40.5% of the respondents were of the view that the need to attend to school expenses was responsible for child street hawking.

4.3. Categories of child street hawkers in the study area

Specific categories of street hawking were identified in the study area by drawing the inference from the research study. A hawker is a costermonger who sells his or her goods on the move. They sell moveable items that can be easily moved from one place to another. They move along with the goods they are selling. Costermongers, street vendors, peddlers are other names for hawkers. They attract their customers' attention through singing, calling out, music, dancing and interacting loudly.

4.3.1 Mobile hawking

This category of hawking system can be defined as corporate hawking system. It was introduced by big companies and corporate organisations like Coca-Cola Company, Dufil Prima Food (Indomie), Mobile Telecommunication companies (MTN, GLO, AIRTEL, 9mobile, etc.) among other organisations. One of their techniques of selling their products involved making small children and youth canvass and sell their products on vehicles that move slowly around towns, cities and villages. They tactically combine fun and entertainment for the hawking. They use these medium to entice patronage from consumers. They accompany their market strategies with demonstrations. They canvass for their product with loud street cries or chants and go

through banter with their customers to attract attention and enhance sales. They are often referred to as demonstrators.

The research discovered that the hawkers were usually recruited through dancing competitions organised by these big companies, connections from the companies wholesalers or outdoor clients across the country, family members and friends. The hours of operation were usually between 11 to 12 hours and were often from morning to late in the evening. Mobile street hawking has implication for peace and security in the areas patronised by mobile street hawkers. This street hawking pattern causes noise pollution from loud speakers mounted on the moving vehicles with high sound which has implications for peace in the area.

Findings from the research show that mobile hawkers often park illegally along the roadside, causing traffic congestion which causes discomfort for road users and sometimes resulting in accidents along those major roads. All these have negative implications for the peace and security of the area as it precipitates stealing of the personal belonging or wares displayed by the hawkers; or onlookers. Mobile hawking has also been implicated in incidences of kidnapping, especially when they carry their products into homes and hidden corners.

Mobile street hawking also deprives the street child hawkers from attending schools. They also become vulnerable to drug abuse, stealing, pick pocketing, among others. In corroboration of this study, Oloko (1998) posits that some young street hawkers were from relatively affluent families and these children engaged in hawking business for excitement and fun. Mobile hawkers constitute 10% of respondents who hawk for fun, love of dance or display. Mobile street hawking poses threat to the peace and security in Ibadan as it promotes crimes in hawking environment area and lure juveniles into street hawking business.

Furthermore, discussants also noted that the quest for money and quick wealth has made some children to engage in hawking and other illegitimate ways of making money. On interviewing some child street hawkers' parents, one of them responded:

I am not the one that engaged my child in street hawking but was influenced by his friends in the business-line who wear good cloth and eats good food, which I could not provide. When I asked why he is into

hawking, he says his friends are into the business and living well, so he also want to be able to fend for himself. (IDI/female parent/Sasha area, Ibadan)

From the response of this parent, one can conclude that some child street hawkers become hawkers because they want to wear the most recent cloth, use the most recent phones and have the sense that they belong when they are with friends. Some are hired by big companies and organisations to hawk and advertise their goods because the will of these children to work so as to make money is high and are ready to do anything for their goal of making money. They are usually seen in moving vehicles dancing, singing, dramatising and displaying in order to sell the employer's product(s). The effects of this habit are counter-productive because children in this category are usually dropouts from schools, truants, and absentees or even run-away from their parents to become street hawkers.

4.3.2 Full-time hawking

This category of hawking pattern devotes child street hawkers to hawk full-day without attending schools or learning any jobs or craft. The child street hawkers in this category hawk for necessity. Their hawking duration is over 12 hours per day. Full time hawkers are compelled to hawk to support their family and cater for their needs. This type of hawking is the most tedious because they are always on the street running after moving vehicles from morning till late in the evening, working for their mistresses' survival and family. This system of hawking pattern does not contribute to the development of child street hawkers; rather it contributes negatively to their lives and to the society at large.

The child street hawkers in this category play adult role since early age of their life. Due to the fact that full time hawkers spend all their day hawking, they are less cared for and are faced with different kinds of dangers like sexual abuse, unwanted pregnancies, kidnapping, negative peer influence to mention a few. Findings from the research showed that full time hawking causes the breeding of children who peddle drugs because they hawk after sundown and sometimes late in the night and going to the den of drug pushers and drug users. They also get involved with drug lords that use them to peddle drugs. These hawkers are sometimes wards or helps brought from villages to assist their employers. From the research, it was discovered that a large

section of child street hawkers in this category are children of single parents or those who live with guardians and children of parents who migrated from rural areas to the city.

Since they had no means of livelihood, they took to the streets to hawk with their children because this type of business does not require a large input for start-ups and no special skill is required for the sale of goods in the line of their business. The research also noted that about 40% of the child street hawkers in this category were not happy and satisfied with the business and, if they had a choice, they would gladly abandon it for a more suitable employment. The children are usually exposed to extreme cold and hot weather conditions, series of insect bites and sometimes, death. Full time hawkers constitute about 20% of respondents in the study areas. Their facial expressions reflect chronic poverty and unhappiness, and careless attitudes are reflected in their reactions and behaviour. An interviewee described them and said:

When you come to the street early in the morning like 6 or 7am, you will see them. At night, around 9 or 10pm you will still see them. The business is a struggle. For instance, in my shop, they come as early as 6'o clock to pick ice block to ice their water before selling and they will still be around till late night because some of them bring their sales late. (IDI/female, market woman, 43yrs/Ojoo, 2017).

However, there are long and short-term effects on the child development when the children engage in this street hawking pattern. The results from the findings show that most respondents agreed that there are strong evidence of stress, fatigues, depression, anger, exposure to vices and risk of maltreatment associated with children involved in this hawking pattern. Majority of the respondents (65%) further stated that full time hawking pattern reduces the child's chances of obtaining higher education qualifications which can lead to the child's risk of unemployment and other economic activities in his or her adulthood. The result of the findings also demonstrated that this pattern of hawking system increases the potentiality of child street hawkers developing psychological distress. The hawking pattern also exposes the female child street hawker to child marriage below 18 years of age. An interviewee threw more light on this when she stated:

Imagine a child hawking all day. She wouldn't see any wrongs in associating with the opposite sex. She is a prey to the male and the predators will always patronise her to win her trust. So, when their parents start noticing those behaviours in them, the parents will not hesitate to give them out in marriage and reduce their own burden of feeding the girls. I think poverty is a major factor here. (IDI/female, NGO official, 45yrs/Mokola, Ibadan 2017).

Research findings reveal that full-time hawking pattern have great adverse effect on child street hawker as they lack parental investment. When the child street hawker's parental variables were measured, there exists some omission in the child's welfare. An interviewee stated:

To hawk in this market require full devotion in making enough sale for the day. You cannot afford to do less than 12 hours business if you really want to make profit and live well. My children work not less than 12 hours here, because two of them want to write school certificate examinations and we need money for the exam.(IDI/female, child street hawker parent, 56yrs/Ogunpa, 2017).

Another discussant also said:

They are students at the same time hawkers. they are my children. They have finished their school certificate examinations and want to re-take the exam. They hawk more than 8 hours every day (FDG/male, NURTW member/Olomi, 2019).

Further analysis indicated that full time hawking pattern is common among children that need the money to support their family needs. This research also found that it has become a common occurrence to find that children are losing interest to go to schools anymore but want to attend to their parent's trade or trade by themselves by hawking.

4.3.3 Part-time/casual hawking

This category of hawking pattern engages child street hawkers during the holidays and on weekends. They work less than twelve hours per day. Unlike the full-timers, this category of hawkers do not hawk at night and they are either involved in trading or learning a hand work (artisan). They attend schools but are not facing the types of

challenges confronting full time hawkers. They are faced by little dangers because they are closely monitored by an adult guide or their parents. Some among this category of child street hawkers hawk only if their parents have unfinished sales that need to be sold before they are spoilt. Part time hawkers only hawk in order to assist their parents. Findings from the field showed that the parents of part-time hawkers usually own shops either at the market or along roadsides. This category has a preponderance of girl hawkers because their parents want them to be empowered and to socialise in their business line, but ironically, it makes them lose interest in western education or artisan work. Twenty percent (20%) of the child street hawkers' respondents hawk on part-time basis mostly during holidays to support family income. Child street hawkers are recruited into this hawker pattern through their engagement in business activities. A discussant during FGD stated:

Most wholesalers in the market prefer small children as hawkers because they have more trust in them. They give the children what they can afford and the children are grateful and obedient. More so, children see it as favour they do not have fixed price, fixed wages, or fixed salaries for their labour; it depends on how the employer feels. This has led to increase in child street hawkers who roam the streets daily, hawking goods when their age mates are in school. (FGD/member PCRC/Orita Challenge, 2017).

4.3.4 After school hawking

This hawking pattern gives room for child street hawkers to attend schools. They hawk every day after school hours and sometimes hawk at night. After school hawkers sometimes hawk in their school uniforms, and mostly for their parents. They are not into the trade fully but are affected by the trade. This pattern of hawking business causes emotional distress on the child street hawkers as it reduces their self-esteem, and weakens their relationship with their classmates who do not hawk. It often causes a setback to the performance of the child street hawker at school. A security operative said:

Hawking is not too good, some students hawk in their school uniform without eating. I call on the hawkers when they pass by my window, talk to them, request for their parents phone number and ask some of my boys to follow them home. (IDI/male/Security personnel/Iwo Road, 2017).

The after school, child hawkers are usually limited to hawking within the vicinity of their parents in order to reduce their vulnerability to dangers associated with child street hawking such as rape, sexual molestation and peddling of drugs. From the research it could be deduced that children in this category are mostly exposed to peer group influence. Such as: gangs violence, petty stealing of money which is a social crime.

Most children in this category easily dropout of school due to fatigue. Respondents acclaim stealing activities carried out by the child hawker to child hawker in this hawking pattern which has implication on peace and security as it could lead to the breeding of armed robbers in the society. Up to 40% of the respondents admitted that child street hawkers in this category hawk in order to attend to their school expenses and need money desperately to take care of their necessity. While 80% respondent of child street hawkers in this hawking pattern disapprove this claim.

The result from focus group discussions and in-depth interview conducted also revealed that child street hawking pattern has nothing to do with the moral conduct of child hawker. One of the interviewees stated:

My child has been hawking more than 3 years now. She never steal anybody's money. She is honest and hard working and she also go to school. And join me every day immediately after school hours. I am proud of her.

Another interviewee said:

Going to school and hawking business is different thing. It has nothing to do with child decency. It depends on the way you train your child. My children are very obedient and contented with what we have.

During the focus group discussion, some of the discussants are of the view that child street hawkers hawking after school are more decent and fearful. They act with caution and under supervision of their guardians.

4.3.5 Seasonal hawking

This pattern of hawking refers to those who hawk mostly agricultural products during the harvest seasons. Seasonal child street hawkers hawk for a short while and some may also hawk different agricultural products in different seasons all through the year.

The difference between this set of hawkers and other categories of hawkers is in their irregular manner of hawking system.

This means that they can hawk when they have products or at stipulated time, depending on the type of products or customers they are targeting. In estimating the seasonal hawkers' hours on the streets, respondents responded differently about the estimated hours that seasonal child street hawkers spend on the street. On this note, seasonal hawkers were asked to give an idea of the estimated hours they spend hawking daily.

Some responded that they spend less than 12 hours hawking; some spend four hours while some spend two hours, hawking. From the above statement, some government officials concurred that seasonal child street hawkers spend different hours and this depended on the variability of their goods. The traditional marketing system still reflected much on seasonal hawker through their physical canvas and the manner of displaying their goods.

Seasonal hawkers usually use trays, baskets or local boxes in displaying their goods. Usually, they carry it on their head and move round the streets and corners of the city. Seasonal hawker on the highway display on table, bare floor and pick little of the goods to show to the customers. They hawk mainly fruits and other goods, like oranges, grapes, bananas, plantain, palm oil, walnut among others. Their products vary with the season.

There are still other types of seasonal hawkers that do not hawk agricultural products. This category of seasonal hawkers, mostly hawk left-over goods of their parents. They hawk if there are still sales to be sold and these are goods that are perishable. They hawk within the vicinity of their parents. Seasonal street hawking pattern is very common and is one of the ways parents socialise their wards to child street hawking. This was reflected in the comment of one interviewee during the in-depth interview when she said:

I hawked my mother's goods as a kid within the neighbourhood and it was always during holidays. Then, after some years, I started hawking alone and after school hours. (IDI/female, market woman, 43yrs/Oje market, 2017).

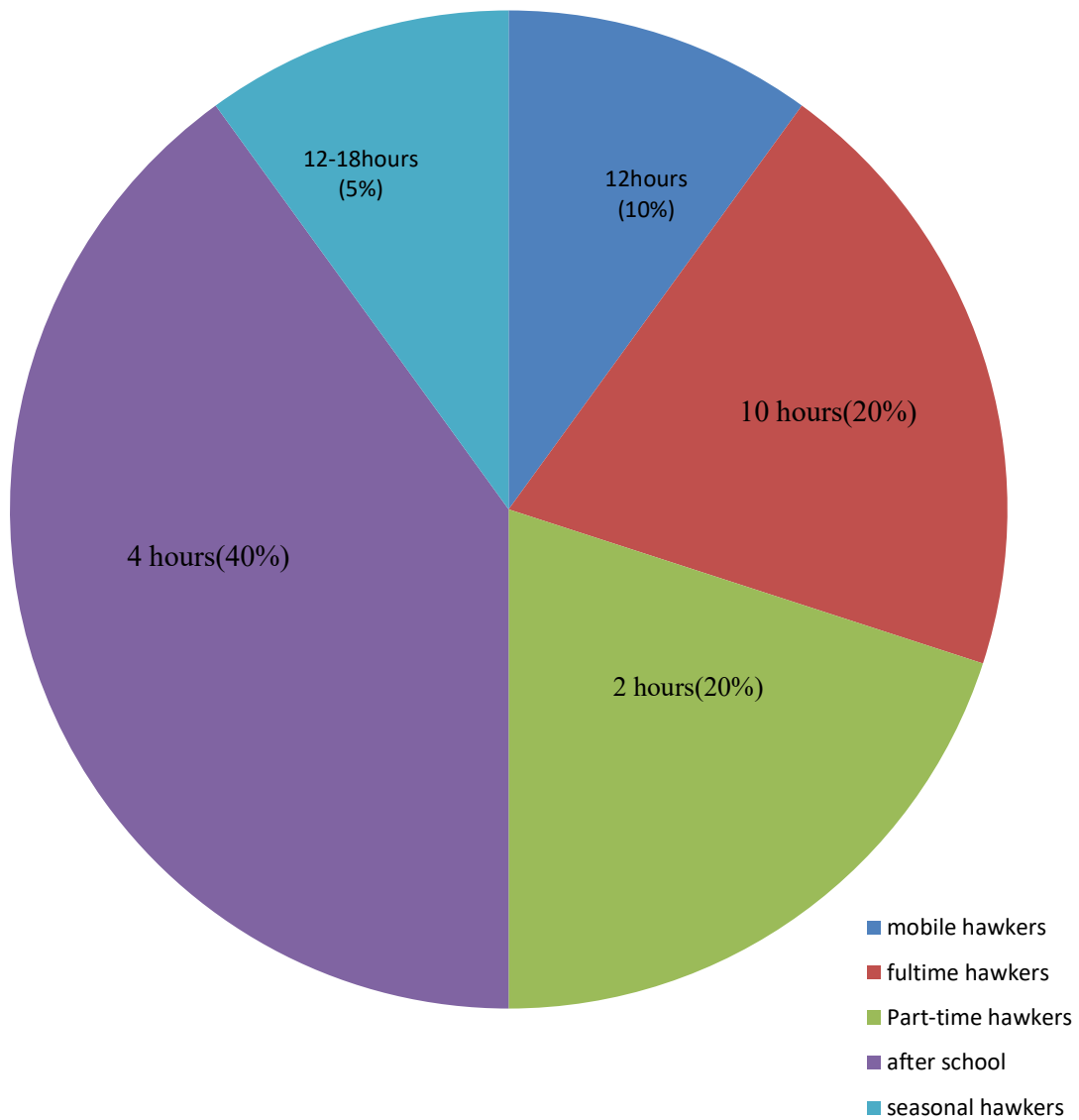


Figure 4.3: The various categories of street hawkers in the study area
 Source: Researcher's fieldwork, 2017

4.4 Effects of street hawking on child street hawker's development in the study area

This research interrogated the effect of street hawking on child street hawker. Some of the interviewees, discussants and respondents responses emphasise that the risks associated with street hawking are impactful on child street hawkers' development. Emphasis are made on the negative effects of child street hawking on human security and physical insecurity effect of child street hawking on child hawker in the society. It was also revealed in the study that child street hawking causes under-development instead of advancement of the country. This corroborates the findings of Ekpenyong and Sibiri (2011) who said that the national widespread of street hawking is multiplying with much negative effect on Nation development and that urgent attention is required.

This study further identified the physical, psychological and social effects of street hawking on child hawker. Stress, depression, anger, fatigue, resultant ills and inferiority complex are noted as psychological effects of street hawking on child hawker. Social effect of child street hawking on child hawker include poor academic performance, stealing, exposure to drug, exposure to vices, criminal tendencies, vulnerability to STDs and gang violence, among others. According to Jimu (2005), street hawking equips the younger ones for adult responsibilities but there are security implications and risks associated with the activity. This research finding revealed the physical effects of child street hawking on child street hawkers as exposure to working under harsh weather conditions of cold or heat, under deprivation and hunger, accidents, maltreatment and rape. In corroboration of the findings of this study, Kathleen (1988) argues that street hawking has physical consequences on the children. Also, in agreement with the findings of this research, Korbin (1983), Malinosky and Hansan (1993) state that child street hawking can cause physical harm to child hawkers.

This research notes that street hawking endangers the lives of the child hawkers and the product they hawked as well as the consumer-society due to exposure of the products to air, flies and dirt which can lead to contamination which collaborates Onuzulike, (2007). The research also notes that some child street hawkers hawk in the morning till late in the night irrespective of how harsh or unfriendly the weather is,

thus spending a greater part of their time on the street. Whenever they could not make profit from their goods, they received serious scolding from their parents or guardians. Above all, loss of lives is the greatest effect of hawking on child street hawker in the study area.

Table 4.12 shows the respondents' awareness and understanding of the danger surrounding child street hawking as well as its effects on child street hawker development. Majority of the respondents (85.7%) are fully aware of the effects of street hawking on child street hawkers' development, while (14.3%) respondents claimed otherwise. However, this awareness does not deter the child hawkers from hawking on the street which shows a strong relationship between child street hawking and its predisposing factors. This can be linked to needs without means. There is an interwoven relationship between the needs and means.

Despite child street hawkers and the parents/guardians being aware of the effects and danger of child street hawking, their needs is so pressing that they could not find any means outside street hawking. This explains why child street hawking persists in the community. As long as there is no legal means for people to attend to their needs, they follow illegal means.

However, 14.3% of the respondents do not see child street hawking as a hindrance to child hawker development rather as a way of socialising the children to adult role and responsibility. This implies that need for sustainable development is of necessity to the nation's growth.

Majority (70%) of the market women, in their response, support child street hawkers in market vicinity despite the fact that they are fully aware of the effects of street hawking on these children to them (the market women). They are helping these children because they need help in their various homes. So, they are not ready to chase them away from the market. An interviewee mentioned:

What will be, will be. If the effect of street hawking is even more than that, those that will survive it will survive and those that will be affected will be affected. Even, if they sit at home, they cannot escape what will happen to them. Nigeria should tackle poverty rather than wound hawkers off the streets. (IDI/male, child street hawker's guardian, 44yrs/Dugbe, 2017).

Table 4.12: Percentage distribution of respondents' awareness on effects of street hawking on the development of child street hawkers in the study areas

VARIABLE	Frequency	Percentage
Is there any risk associated with child street hawking on child hawker?		
Yes	481	85.7
No	80	14.3
Total	561	100

Source: Researcher's fieldwork, 2017

Table 4.12 presents the in-depth interviews and focus group discussions of respondents. When interviewees were asked whether they were aware of the effects of child street hawking on child hawker development? An interviewee said:

Am fully aware of the effect of street hawking on child hawkers in this area, I have under age child hawker, I hear what she says every day, I know what she is passing through, she is my biological daughter, I rely love her but what can we do, we are not encouraged it, we know it leads to truancy thereby contributing to poor academic performance, bad behaviour among little children there is a lot of danger that surround child street hawking. Government should try to do something to help us before totally ban child street hawking especially among school going children. Government should provide free and compulsory education for secondary level. (IDI/female resident, 36yrs /Orita Challenge, 2017).

The expression of the interviewee implies those child street hawker parents are fully aware of the evil effects of street hawking on child hawkers. Discussants from focus group discussion also submitted their full awareness of the effect of street hawking on child street hawker. They pointed out that psychological, sociological and physical effect of child street hawking on children in hawking business noted that street hawking business is detrimental and full of dangers. They pointed out danger in hawking environment that is too dangerous for under age children to mingle with. According to discussants, street hawking should totally be banned for both children and adult. The group reveals their complex and personal beliefs on the child participating in street hawking. Their discussions bring in the in-depth understanding of social effect of street hawking business on child hawkers.

4.4.1 Physical effects

Physical and health challenges of child street hawkers include: maltreatment malnutrition, extortion of income, injuries, rape muscular-skeletal disorders from heavy load and harassment are also noted in the research which collaborates: Ross (1996). Respondents were asked on the physical effects of street hawking on child hawkers. Their responses are summarised in the table 4.13. The result implies that the negative effect of child street hawking is high on child street hawkers' development.

The percentage of child street hawker that has been involved in accident is the highest which shows that as long as street hawking continues among children, the rate of pedestrian accident will keep on increasing. This has great implication on the health, well-being of child street hawker development that is giving rise to more disabled children in the community. Some of these children might not even survive the accident and die in the process.

Respondents also revealed the effect of child street hawking on child hawker's health. It was revealed that 6.9% child street hawkers encountered physical problems related to their respiration as a result of exposure to overt genital seduction, exposure to genital simulation and witnessing adults in act of sex due to indecency in street hawking environment. Majority of the respondents with 38% asserted child street hawker vulnerability to one form of accident and 18.9% experiences physical molestation including rape with 18.9% out of school. Lateness to school and school absenteeism are also among the effects identified. Negative behaviour such as stealing and drug-peddling rated 29.9% among child street hawker which implies that child street hawking has a negative effect on child behavioural development of child hawker.

One of the interviewees said:

How do you expect a child without a home to feed well? No good toilet, these children always look shabby and unkempt. They can afford three square meals per day. And moving round all day not to have respiratory issues (IDIs/male, Non-governmental official/Dugbe, 2017)

Another interviewee complemented the above statement when she said:

I cannot feed my children three meals per day, when I do not earn more than #500 a day from my sales as profit. My children have to help me, to increase the income by also hawking. Times they may not go to school (IDIs/female, petty trader/ Bodija market, 2017).

These statements show that the feeding pattern of these children is irregular and they only feed when food is available. The experience of physical injuries was also asserted during the FGDs.

Table 4.13: Percentage distribution of respondents on physical effects of child street hawking on child street hawkers

VARIABLE	Frequency	Percentage
Risk factors?		
Accident	183	38.0
Maltreatment	102	21.2
Molestations	91	18.9
Extortion of income	72	15.0
Respiratory exposure	33	6.9
Total	481	100

Source: Researcher's fieldwork, 2017

A discussant mentioned:

Street hawkers are not afraid of vehicles. You will see them in-between vehicles particularly during traffic congestion. They just hop here and there, wherever the passenger calls for patronage, crossing the road carelessly. Sometimes, vehicles will roll on their feet breaking their toes. (FGDs/male, member PCRC/Akinyele, 2017).

Another discussant added:

I have witness different cases of vehicles hitting child hawkers on the road. When it happens, even passenger will scold them for being on the road instead of school. Can you actually blame these children, when they have virtually no other means of survival?

Accidents

Accidents ranked highest with 38.0% among respondents' knowledge of risk associated with hawking while maltreatment followed (21.2%), rape (18.9%), extortion of income (15.0%), stealing (6.9%), were also mentioned by respondents. The child hawkers among the respondents were then asked if any of the effects mentioned had affected them in any way. Table 4.13 showed the summary of the responses.

Respondents during the research rated accident highest among the negative developmental effects of street hawking on child street hawkers. This is not unexpected since this result collaborated Davis (2008) and Ranger (2010) who pointed out that the main hazard of street hawking is accidental injuries which are part of the effects on the development of the child street hawkers.

Usman (2004) discovers that depressed state of the economy of the country made many young people to turn to labour such as hawking which exploits and injures the child physically, socially, and morally. This is particularly common among child hawkers who are new to the trade and have not mastered movement in-between vehicles. In addition, Dada (2013) attests that child hawkers could be involved in hit and run accidents, sustaining injuries which can make them to be incapacitated and finally unable to further their education.

We just have to live with it. We have to make a living. The first day my daughter started hawking on the street, she had sprain on her ankle when

she knock her wrist on one moving vehicle. (IDIs/female, hawker's parent/Beere, Ibadan. 2017)

Another guardian said:

We do tell them to be careful on the road but these things do happen. You cannot avoid it. Even adult do experience knock down by vehicles sometimes. Only God is our helper in this business. (IDIs/female, market woman/Oja-Oba. 2017).

Accidents, infections and deaths from the workplace are popular threats of street hawking on Child street hawkers. It has also been revealed that accident cases have caused deformity of about 300,000 people involved in work-related hazard (ILO, 2006; WHO, 2010) which collaborated the finding of this research that the number of juvenile hawkers keeps increasing regularly with various injuries that ranges from small bruises to death. Many studies on child hawking forces on children on the street and matters pertaining to hawking as related to child hawking development are not taken seriously.

4.4.2 Social effects of street hawking on child hawker's development

Poor academic performance

The study discovered that most children that are completely engrossed in street hawking business find it difficult to attend school regularly. This often results in poor academic performance of such children. About twenty-five percent (24.6%) of the respondents (Street child hawkers) agreed that street hawking affected their performance in school negatively, while 9.1% withdraw from school completely. One of the consequences of children's obsession with street hawking is the tendency to withdraw from school completely. This eventuality is popular among children of poor families.

The findings of this research pointed out that street hawking affects child street hawkers' education. About seventy percent (61.8%) of the respondents (child street hawkers) attested that hawking activities affect their concentration at school as against 4.5% who said that street hawking do not affect their concentration, while 25% believe it has minimal effects on their participation in extracurricular school activities. This points that child street hawkers do not take part in school activities as much as those

that do not hawk. Thus, times for such activities like as literary society are used for hawking. This could have serious implications on their future development.

When respondents were asked if they had been affected by any of the effects associated with child street hawking? Majority of the respondent with 86.5% claimed to be affected with lack concentration and poor performance, while 4.5% of the respondents claimed otherwise. Those respondents who agreed that they had been affected by the effects associated with child street hawking mentioned that they had been affected with some factors more than one. The results from the findings also revealed that 68.8% of respondents attested that street hawking affects their comprehensive study after school, while only 5.8% mentioned that trading has no effect on their comprehensive study after school. It was observed that almost all the respondents, representing a greater percentage (85.8%) stated that they had absconded from classes for hawking. The finding in line with Ekpenyong and Sibiri (2010) who posited that problems encountered by child street hawkers include such as health issues which can be very detrimental to their academics.

The study revealed that child street hawkers go through different negative impacts on their education, level of literacy, low school attendance, and low enrolments have developmental and performance implications and these implications have been attributed to their involvement in economic activities at an early age. This collaborated Basu, (1999:1059) that preventing the children from attending school implies depriving them brighter future in the society. In corroboration with the findings of this research, Ekpenyong and Sibiri (2010) postulated that Child street hawkers face different challenges that have serious effects on their attendance in school, punctuality. The study of Shailong (2011) revealed that about sixty percent of child hawkers go to school late, which is a confirmation of the findings of Ekpenyong and Sibiri (2010). There are some that hawk before going to school and some hawk after school till late night, which prevent them from adequately preparing for school the next day.

Basu and Van (1998) argue that child street hawkers do go through negative impacts of street hawking on their academics and performance. Level of literacy, irregular attendance and poor enrolments have implications and these implications are due to their involvement in economic activities. The findings from the research revealed that child street hawkers are stressed and fatigued which makes them to lack concentration in their studies.

Table 4.14: Percentage distribution showing effects of street hawking on child hawkers' education

VARIABLE	Frequency	Percentage
How has any of these risk factors affected your		
education?		
Lack concentration at school	108	61.8
Poor performance	43	24.6
Drop-out of school	16	9.1
Not affected	8	4.5
Total	175	100
VARIABLE		
Affect comprehensive study	159	90.9
Does not Affect comprehensive study	16	9.1
Total	175	100

Source: Researcher's fieldwork, 2017

This was supported by Ebigbo (1993) who mentions that child hawkers show behavioural problems, oppositional behaviour, withdrawal syndrome and difficulties in learning. A parent, an interviewee said:

I asked my daughter to stop schooling and concentrate on hawking because she repeated her class twice. She always fail and her teacher advised me to let her learn a trade. I wanted her to learn tailoring but I want her to know how to do business first and that is why she is hawking with me. (IDIs/female, petty trader, 33yrs/Ogunpa. 2017).

From this statement, it can be deduced that poor academic performance of child street hawkers is one of the after-effect of street hawking. Discussants further stated that hard labour such as street hawking hinders child education and child hawkers bear the concussion of it on their education. This was further explained by a statement from an interviewee who said:

My child repeated a class twice before I stopped her from hawking and she has been doing well now. (IDI/male NGO official, 44yrs/Bodija, Ibadan. 2017)

Another interviewee said that:

Some seasonal child street hawkers in their area do not go to school. Most of the people living in residential areas in the hawking environment were fully aware and understood the hawking system in their environment. (IDI/male, vigilante head, 53yrs/Ojoo, Ibadan. 2017).

Petty stealing

Petty stealing is a crime that is defined by the value of the stolen property. It is a theft crime that is committed mostly by picking other people's belongings. Petty stealing can be through false pretence, larceny trick and embezzlement. Most petty theft involves shoplifting and robbery which is a crime. Based on the low esteem of child street hawker status, this research examines the involvement of child street hawker on petty stealing. More so, it was deduced from the result of the findings that Child street hawking is associated to various risks, including linking of child street hawker to petty stealing. Discussants believed that street hawking exposes child hawkers to peer group

influences; most times they mingle with children with bad habits and criminal attitudes which often endanger their future. They often get involved in stealing and cheating, street fights among other escapades. These findings corroborate the findings of Akpan and Oluwabamide (2010) which stress that those children hawking around motor parks have the tendency to imitate the negative attitude of touts who are very abusive and aggressive. Sixty percent (60%) of the respondents believe that hawkers easily get involved in criminal acts due to the environment and manner in which they operate.

The result from table 4.15 shows that higher percentages (62.3%) of child street hawker are involved in petty stealing through theft by embezzlement. Most of these child street hawkers misappropriate funds placed in their trust by their employer. This financial fraud attitude is common among child street hawkers. The results from in-depth interview conform to this finding. An interviewee started:

Some of them are thieves. If you give them goods, they will not bring your money, they will run away. So, I use to collect their slippers and give them a bag of pure water to sell. When they bring my money, I will give them another one and when they are going home, I return their slippers. (IDI/female, petty trader, 48yrs/Eleyele, Ibadan. 2017).

Another discussant said:

I do not trust them with money, they will run away. More than 20 of them has run away with my money. Some may come back and cry that they lost the money but lying after spending the money to eat. (FGD/female, member PCRC/Orita, 2017).

During the focus group discussions, most discussants attested to attitude of theft by child street hawker. Another discussant said:

Most of their mistress, report them time to time for running away with money. These children are easily tempted by hunger and material things a times. (FGD/male, security personnel/Iwo road, 2017).

This findings imply that child street hawkers are involved in theft and this is related to the needs that push them to hawking business which can also push them to commit greater crime that is more dangerous to the society.

Table 4.15: Percentage distribution of involvement of hawkers in petty stealing

VARIABLE	Frequency	Percentage
Involvement in stealing		
Theft by false pretence	6	3.2
Theft by larceny	17	9.8
Theft by Trick	43	24.7
Theft by embezzlement	109	62.3
Total	175	100

Source: Researcher's field work, 2017

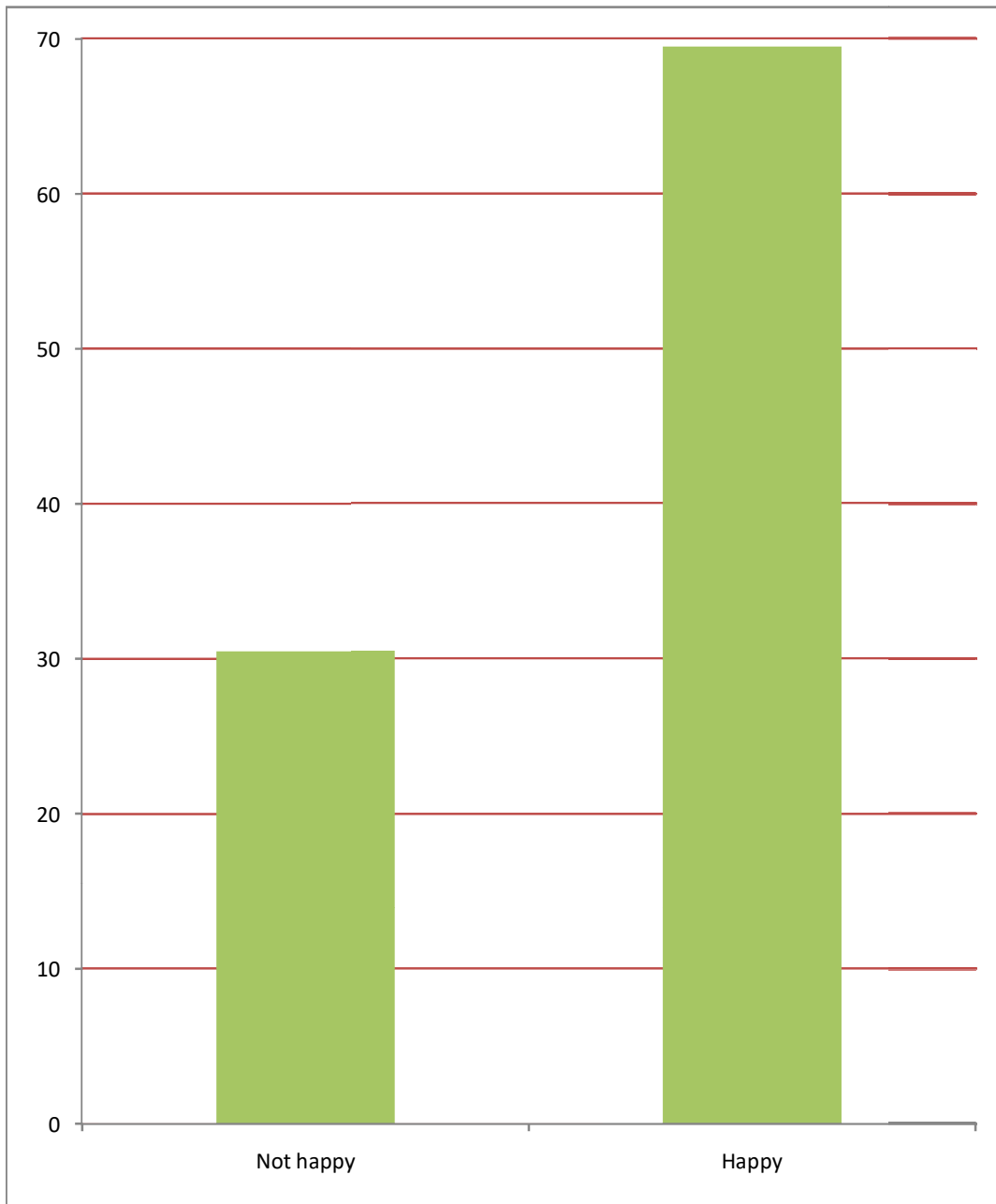
4.4.3 Psychological effects

Psychological effects of children involved in street hawking are somehow linked to their health. Sound self-confidence and balanced self-esteem are indicators of good mental stability which signifies absence of any disorder which could be mental or psychiatric.

Responses from child hawkers revealed that their activities impacted psychologically on their well-being. Most child street hawkers respondents note the effects of street hawking on their well-being and wish to enjoy the full benefit of education. Thus, low income of their households is responsible for their involvement in street hawking. Sixty percent (60%) of the respondents believe that psychologically they disassociated themselves from their friends that do not hawk and prefer to move with their co-hawkers, when forty percent see no difference in their relationship with their non-hawking friends and even prove to support their friends with their money.

Psychologically, most times, child street hawkers believe they are inferior to their colleagues either in religious gathering, social gathering or in school; they are shy to express their view freely among their mates who are not hawkers. In corroboration of the result of these findings, Anagbogu (2000) found feelings of inferiority, exhaustion, emotional distress, unhappiness and personality disorder to be associated with street hawking. Early deprivation of children's right, could result into behavioural problems for the children. Thus, the behavioural problems linked with street hawking may include immorality, emotional insecurity and social maladjustment. According to Dantiye and Haruna (2004) street hawking is detrimental to children's physical, mental, psychological, and social development.

Amin (1994), Baland and Robinson (2000) found that children engaging in street hawking endure different abuses, low self-respect and no future ambition which affect development of child street hawkers. This research also supported the finding by concluding that child street hawkers are manner-less and suffer psychological wellbeing. Hence, many of them become disabled with disturbing attitudes and psychopathologies which later have effects on peace and security of the society as the children later become assassins, kidnappers, drug addicts and notorious armed robbers.



Source: Researcher's Field work, 2017

Figure 4.4: Psychological representation of street hawking on child hawker.

When respondents were asked if they were happy hawking on the street, the majority of them (69.4%) claimed that they were not happy hawking while a smaller proportion (30.6%) of the respondents claimed to be happy. This pointed to the fact that respondents were forced into street hawking. It should be noted that respondents may engage in any kind of antisocial behaviour when hawking because their consent was not sought before they were forced into it.

An interviewee reacted thus:

Street hawking should not be encouraged as it leads to truancy thereby contribute more psychological problems for child street hawker. Most times these children (child street hawkers) run after moving vehicles like beggars, how do you want these children to feel. They can never feel proud of himself, it is highly painful to see teenage children in these conditions everyday trying to support his family.(IDIs/male/community leader/Iwo Road, 2017)

In line with the above interview, it seems that most of the interviewees in the community do not see street hawkers' children as being psychologically stable.

The psychological problems of child street hawkers like stigmatisation, inferiority feelings and anti-social behaviours were observed among the child street hawkers in the study area which is in line with Murphy (1991). Child hawkers do maintain peer groups that have negative effects on them particularly in committing delinquent crimes. (Hughes,2009).

As posited by Anker (2001:88), children's works have economic merits and demerits at all levels. It also affects labour market and the position of economy. If children's work is removed, it will have great negative effect on some households unless there is government intervention to assist the family with low income. Also child hawker future developments are at risk at the expense of hawking. Ankar's result negates the findings of this research which noted that any work that displaces the child from education, reduces child development as posited by ILO and consequently lack of sustainable development which has great effect on the development of the child.

Albert (2012) notes that poor implementation of economic and social policies generate into physical insecurity which is expressed in the appearance of child street hawkers causing mental harm. Most of the interviewees affirm this feeling of imperfection and insecurity that child street hawkers are not comfortable while playing with their friends outside hawking environment. Also, during focus group discussions, discussants mentioned that some child hawkers hide when they see their friends or teachers on the street while hawking. This is a common experience among the adolescent ones. A discussant stated further:

You see, some of these children are not proud that they are hawking. When they see their mates, they hide from them, avoiding any sort of abuse from them. They feel inferior to those not hawking. Even in class, they sit at the back so as not to create too much contact with the teacher who might asked them questions in class. (FGDs/member PCRC/Oluyole, 2017).

4.5 Implications of child street hawking on peace and security of the study area

4.5.1 Potentiality to criminal act

This research gathered that the Oyo State Government has been in a difficult situation on how to effectively control child street hawking and how to deal with the large number of youth roaming the streets. Indeed, child street hawking is a means of livelihood for much average and below average income families in Ibadan.

In order to fully capture the trend between child street hawking and its security implications for peace and security, it is imperative to review some political conflicts and transporter-induced riots in Ibadan land. Studies have confirmed the high rate of involvement of Child street hawkers in political conflict and transporter induced-riots within the last two decades. One of the major strategies of reducing the problem is by reducing the preponderance of child street hawkers because the availability of high level of street hawkers in some areas in Ibadan aids escalation, intensity, speed and duration of conflict and fights and undermine peace building and humanitarian development in the area. The data gathered during this research revealed that the pool of children of juvenile age gathered together to meet their social needs without adult monitoring often promoted criminal acts because they tend to keep bad company and are negatively pressured by peers to engage in delinquent behaviours.

Available data revealed that youths were the main participants in the major conflict in Ibadan. Some of them include the political conflict in 1984, 1998, Bola-Ige political conflict, Ladoja political conflict, 2007, 2008, NURTW riot, and one million boys' riot till date. Their actions are consequently brutal and devastating as a result of the unquestionable indoctrination and lack of objective analysis of social events by children of this age.

Personal observation and respondents show that cult groups develop in the areas where street hawking activities are predominant because many of the children get influenced and join these cult groups. The notorious gang known as "One Million Boys" developed around Oke-Foko, Oke-Ado, Agbeni and Molete in Ibadan South West Local Government and the Cult Group "Aye" and "Eye" are found mostly in Agbowo, Bodija, and Sango in Ibadan North Local Government Area; and "Alora Cultist Group" are found at Iwo-Road and Gate in Ibadan North-East Local Government Area.

These groups of cultists and rioters are predominant in these areas because the majority of the youth in these locations are street hawking children who do not attend school and, are therefore easily influenced by juvenile violence and untamed youthful exuberance. Research findings further revealed that street hawking is a serious problem in Ibadan city because the hawkers often exploit riot situations to loot properties, break into shops and steal valuable personal items such as wallets containing money and other properties like android phones, I-pads, tablets, laptops and jewellery from passers-by.

Based on this, the security personnel believe that it is difficult to differentiate hoodlums from street hawkers and street children. In other words, street hawkers unwittingly form human shield for perpetrators of crimes.

An interviewee also noted that:

"street hawking also causes insecurity, atrocities and crimes as the children become threats to the community; boys become thugs, girls become prostitutes after several rape incidences." (FGD/male, member at PCRC, Orita challenge. 2017).

Another interviewee said:

“Sometimes, crimes experienced in the city are really perpetrated by the street hawkers because they have no idea the extent their crime is inflicting on the economy”. (IDI/male, community leader, 62yrs/Ojoo. 2017).

The majority of the participants agreed that there was a relationship between street hawking and crime. The government officials interviewed also believed that many of the crimes were perpetrated by the hawkers and some bad people that infiltrated the ranks of child street hawkers.

Essentially, keeping them off the streets is like sustaining peace and avoiding security threats, while leaving them on the streets is like encouraging crime and criminality. There is a direct correlation between the presence of child street hawkers and the regular breaching of peace in the community by hawkers. Many of those interviewed and some participants in the focus group discussions admitted that child street hawking is a threat to residents of hawking vicinity because it often resulted in various violent conflicts and killing of so many innocent children following which the security personnel often raided the area and arrested the suspects for interrogation and prosecution.

Discussants mentioned that many child street hawkers sleep in the shops or in uncompleted buildings because when they failed to make profits or sell off their entire goods, they are not enthusiastic to return home. In staying in these open places, they remain vulnerable to drug abuse and get recruited into petty crimes and sometimes armed robbery. So, the immediate environment suffers the direct impact of their violent and destructive activities.

Interviewees during the fieldwork reported that child street hawkers often disrupted market activities. Some of them work as intermediaries or middlemen or middle women or what the Yoruba call “Baranda,” a process of confusing some of the customers with different prices.

4.5.2 Drug peddling

This is the involvement in illegal, unlicensed dealer, trafficker, outlaws, seller of illicit goods and stolen goods. Many child street hawkers get involved in this illegal

Business which they do not know the repercussion. Some of them were into it through peer influence, pressure from friends, curiosity and desire to escape poverty in their family. Child street hawkers, due to their age, are quickly cut up with unlicensed dealer. The dealers take the advantage of their ignorance and engage them in illicit dealings.

Juvenile and youth have been discovered to be addicted to different forms of drugs especially in relation to child street hawking. Sixty percent of respondents believed that the child hawkers take drugs in order to boost their energy for work. Ironically, the child hawkers do not see these drugs (such as ESKAY) as harmful; rather they see them as energizers.

Drug abuse leads to psychological problems. Academic studies have also shown that street hawking tremendously contributes to different abnormal behaviours among the youth and children. The findings of this research corroborated the findings of Aderinto and Okunola who discovered that street hawking has a high tendency to increase truancy among other destructive behaviours. In their research, they found child street hawkers to be consuming drugs to boost their energy to carry out their day-to-day activities. These drugs include Tramadol, Estacy, Indian hemp, Karaole, and so on. The drugs used by child street hawkers have devastating effects on them because they had been found to reduce lifespan, induce impotency, cause headache and capable of leading to mental disorder and other illnesses like anger, unstable emotion, aggression and depression.

During this study, child street hawkers interviewed were asked if they had ever smoked. Thirty percent (30%) of the respondents admitted that they had smoked, while 70% responded that they had not smoked. When asked why they smoked, they said it gave them energy. According to extant literatures, smoking is a major cause of lung cancer and also found to cause insanity among children in juvenile correction homes.

Studies have also revealed that children use drugs sometimes because they want to be psychologically “fit” and have a sense of belonging and to boost their self-esteem and kill body pain. Many of the full-time child hawkers in the study areas were found to be involved in drug abuse and drug usage. During emotional evaluation of child street hawkers involved in drugs, this study found out that the children were emotionally unstable.

Another sense of the abuse on drugs by child street hawkers is the indiscriminate ways drugs were sold by child street hawkers and the manner they displayed these drugs openly in pans, baskets, buckets, and trays pose serious health challenges. In Ibadan, some street children hawk drugs and administer the drugs to buyers, thereby acting as pharmacists on the street. This manner of selling drugs is disastrous to the human health as they cause different health complications and sometimes lead to death as most of these drugs sold by these child street hawkers may have expired or be fake. Many children often get involved in this habit of taking harmful drugs through their association with other children in the hawking environment.

According to table 4.16, among the drug peddling activities existed within the hawking environment, respondents rated selling illicit goods highest (48.7%), then drugs (27.8%). Others were illegal businesses (11.6%), unlicensed dealer (10.8%) and stolen goods (1.1%). Discussants during the focus group discussions and in-depth interviews also submitted that hawkers were exposed to drug-peddling and addiction, and they become vulnerable to sexual harassment and kidnapping. The medical and socio-economic implications of drug peddling involving child street hawkers are enormous.

During the FGDs, a discussant explained that some of the children engaged in illicit drugs are pressured by friends. He said:

Some of these children move with bad groups while on the street and encouraged to try drugs and boost their energy to work extra as well as using it against opposite sex. You know, when they try it, they become addicted and sometime even start to sell among themselves. (FGD/male, NURTW member/ Olomi, 2017).

This submission tallies with the quantitative data from the validated questionnaires where many of the child street hawkers agreed to have consumed drugs to boost their energy at work and with the opposite sex. When further asked, how they get access to the drugs, majority of them kept mute for fear of being harmed if they let out the information.

Table 4.16: Percentage distribution showing respondents opinions on drug-peddling in the study area

VARIABLE	Frequency	Percentage
What drug-peddling activities existed in this environment?		
Illegal business	32	11.6
Seller of illicit goods	135	48.7
Unlicensed dealer	30	10.8
Stolen goods	3	1.1
Drugs	77	27.8
Total	277	100

Source: Researcher's Field work, 2017

4.5.3 Risks of sexual violence

Demographic information from the research showed that female hawkers constitute 60.8% with a high rate of sexual abuse recorded in the field. The finding indicated that sexual harassment remains a major gender-based issue due to traditional practices and beliefs system of patriarchy which gives men more consideration over women.

A discussant said:

Most female child street hawkers are exposed to genital seduction. Even some co-male hawkers take advantages of female co-hawkers to molest them. Sometimes, some street boys even rape them. The challenges so far are that so many boys take advantage of female street hawkers to molest and sometimes even rape them.(FGD/male security personnel, member PCRC/Molete. 2017).

It could be deduced from this statement that there are more challenges than success on child street hawking. Discussants revealed that female adolescent hawkers procure abortion because they had no idea of who was responsible for their pregnancies; some had experienced rape and some had also contracted sexually transmitted infections including HIV. The results further revealed that 30% of the juvenile violence being experienced by young female hawkers on the streets was sexually motivated. However, in the African society, sexually related issues are not commonly discussed in the open; and young female hawkers who were sexually abused do not report such cases to avoid public stigmatisation and threats by the perpetrators.

Discussants further noted that some of these girls are afraid that being victims of rape might prevent them from getting suitors to marry them. Although the society has sympathy for victims of sexual violence, it also stigmatises them. Discussants described sexual violence and abuse as common and pertinent among the existing challenges that they faces child street hawkers when hawking.

The result of this finding corroborated that of Dantiye and Haruna (2004) who note that hawking activities are greatly damaging to the mental, psychological and sociological advancement of the child. The findings of this study also corroborated the findings of Baland and Robinson (2000) which concluded that children that were

sexually abused experienced loss of self-esteem, mental stress and were infected with different types of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The study further revealed that some of the child hawkers are also misled to engage in sexual relationships which may consequently lead to unwanted pregnancy and criminal abortion.

In response to the consequences of street hawking on the peace and security of the study areas, the respondents said that risk factors included kidnapping, accident, robbery and sexual harassment. The responses from this study corroborated that of Dunapo (2002) who note that child street hawkers are open to hazards like rape, kidnapping and drug trafficking. Sexual abuse, particularly at childhood, may cause psychological, physical and social issues.

During in-depth interviews, interviewees reported that the problem of sexual violence had different and various societal threats which affected the peace and security of the study areas through incidence of rape, transfer of STIs which have led to increase in the death of people in the society and the intensity of children walking around with HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. Those interviewed on the field attested to the fact that sexual abuse of young girls was perpetrated by older boys / men who cunningly lured them to uninhabited spot and raped them.

Security personnel during in-depth interview noted that:

Many incidences of rape or sexual misconduct against child street hawkers are not being reported. (IDI/male, security personnel/ Iyaganku. 2017)

He also mentioned the reason for the non-reportage of these incidences. In his words:

The incidences are not reported mainly because of social stigma attached to the victims. (IDIs/male, security personnel/ Iyaganku. 2017)

Consequences of sexual violence ranged from sexually transmitted infections, social stigma, and damage to the reproductive organ and unwanted pregnancy.

The table 4.17 shows that seventy percent (70%) of the hawkers attested to have never been molested sexually while thirty percent agreed that they had been molested by adult males (at least once) either through touching of their breasts or forcefully trying to rape them.

The table implies coercion act against child street hawker, which is violation of child street hawker's rights. This is one of the effects of child street hawking. Sexual violence is a great public issue which has long term impact on child street hawker's life. Sexual violence occurs to both male and female child street hawkers at any age. The perpetrators usually aim to have dominance over them because of their status of being less privileged. Sexual violence is also a conflict related issue.

The hawking environment also increases the risk of child hawker being coerced into sex and also factors within such as peer group pressure. Security personnel at Oluyole district said:

Most of these children especially female child street hawkers are facing a lot of sexual abuse. Some of their parents come to station at times to report different cases of sexual molestation of their children. When you start asking questions, you discover that the acts are usually perpetrated by adult customer. Evidences against such act are not so easy to get and pursuit of the offender stacked. This is one of the reasons the act is increasing. (FGD/female, security officer/ Oluyole, 2017).

Other security personnel added:

Sometimes, my squad do rescue female child street hawkers. The issue of rape is too often than what you can imagine among children. Even the male ones gang up to rape the female ones. Public transport drivers, bus conductors, garage boys are the common perpetrators. (FGD/male, security officer /Orita, 2017).

The revelations from these security personnel imply that female child street hawkers are the most affected with sexual abuse and molestations. The security officials further explains that these sexual exploitations are common at abandoned shops or vehicles and usually at night. This was explaining the words of a security official:

Investigation into several of the reported cases reveals that some of the victims do sexual affairs with the offenders but were tricked into corners at night to have sexual knowledge of them and when the girl disagree, the offenders force them and eventually rape them.(FGD/male, security officials/Iyaganku, 2017).

Table 4.17: Risks of Sexual Violence

Sexual violence	Frequency	Percentage	Cum percentage
None at all	122	70%	100%
Daily	11	6%	7.4%
Once in a while	42	24%	56%
<hr/>			
Total	175	100%	100%

Source: Researcher's Field Survey, 2017

4.5.4 Traffic congestion

To a greater extent, it could be deduced that while street hawking posed a serious threat to child street hawkers, it posed greater threat to the peace and security of the society. It is believed that street hawking increases traffic congestion on the roadways because street hawkers often poached spaces from vehicles and pedestrians. Interviewees noted that the government claimed that traffic blockage on major roads and the poached spaces in Ibadan deprives it revenue, annually. Personal observation is that, in Ibadan, traders at Challenge, Orita, Beere, Mokola, Shasha, Ojoo, Agbowo, Iwo road and Gate had erected stalls between traffic lanes and consequently narrowed the dual carriage-way into a single carriage. One of the most obvious threats to security is street hawking because it aids traffic build-ups in areas like Beere, and area boys exploit the traffic build-up to steal from commuters.

It was alleged during the discussions of National Union of Road Workers (2017), that street hawking by children is a threat to other road users especially the commuters who always rush to make sales of the day. Eight of twelve members of the focus group express their feelings of insecurity during driving when they see, small children angling within the vehicles' wheel. Four of these members see this irregularity as government weakness in controlling traffic which corroborated the responses of the market women, residential, security officials; motherless babies care givers and the juvenile court.

This is an eyesore. Look at this place, motor coming from Osogbo, Abuja, Ife are all over there going Lagos. Those from Adegboyi and other areas are also meet at this Iwo road axis. How can a vehicle move fast with masses of these children on the road except you are not human? You must slow down even without patronizing them. They aid slow traffic movement. (IDI / Male / community Leader Iwo Road / Gbagi axis 2017).

In Ibadan, the main cause of traffic build-ups is bad road and ageing vehicle which street trading complements. Other complementary factors include bad roads and aging vehicles. When child street hawkers are not able to complete their sales, they devise other strategies such as choosing multiple locations throughout the day to keep pace with the traffic. An interviewee attested that hawking in multiple locations is to enable them make more sales. Some of the hawkers also mentioned that due to other hawkers moving into their domain competing for sales, they also move from place to place to

increase their chances of making more sales. It was personally observed that child street hawkers usually had breaks in the afternoon when the traffic level was at its minimal and returned later in the evening when the traffic was at its peak. The child street hawkers' strategies impact heavily on the traffic in the areas.

In addition, the research finding revealed that street hawking precipitated disorder. In Ibadan, areas such as Challenge, Sango, Apata, Molete, Iwo-road, and Toll-gate with the high intensity of child street hawkers are mostly prone to cases of hit and run, accidents and other casualties. Security personnel said:

They are assisting their parents but, the danger that surrounds this area is too much for children. Even, we the security agents are always full of prayer and being careful. But how can we stop them, unless there is a special way out. (FGDs/Security Personnel /Beere. 2017)

One of the interviewees also proposed that the reduction of child street hawkers in Ibadan would likely lead to a reduction in crime because there exists a strong nexus between street hawking, traffic congestion, security, peace and development.

This study further revealed that child street hawkers often created artificial traffic problems for transporters in order to provide opportunities for the sale of their wares. However, traffic congestion mostly leads to other logistic problems in the society. Result from the study attested to the discussants' observation that child street hawkers deliberately create pot holes in order to slow vehicles down to provide them opportunities to make more sales. Responses from residents in residential areas affirm that street hawking had serious security implications in the community. Interviewees also revealed that many of the child hawkers often beg for money from motorists if they don't make adequate sales for the day. It was also revealed that some other categories of children that are not street hawkers infiltrate the rank of street hawkers to beg for money and clean the windscreens of moving vehicles by taking advantage of traffic congestion.

It was observed that 79.7% respondents (representing the majority) claimed that street hawking always caused traffic jam, while 20.3% respondents (representing the minority) do not agree that child street hawking causes traffic congestion. This implies that street hawkers take advantage of traffic congestion to sell their goods to the motorists and the people.

Table 4.18 summarises the different periods within Ibadan when traffic congestions are usually experienced. From the table, Mokola has the highest frequency of traffic congestions among the study locations. High movement of vehicles are witnessed both in the early hours of the morning and in the evening. Similar experience could also be observed in Orita-Challenge, Dugbe, Iwo road/Gbagi and Beere-Gate. However, little traffic congestions are experienced at areas such as Ojoo, Shasha, Molete as the number of occurrences is very low. It is noteworthy that there is high rate of traffic congestions in all these study locations with the exception of Shasha and Gate, which is experienced once in a while.

The consequences of these traffic congestions is that there is always high volume of child street hawkers along these roads and the hawkers do take advantage of the situation to sell their products. Roads such as Mokola, Dugbe are regular site for these children at early hours of the morning, afternoon and evening. A discussant elaborated this point and said:

You will always find these children on the street when going to work in the morning and most especially evening times, when people are coming back from their place of work. Sometimes, you will be so sure to get certain things on the road whenever you want. (FGD/male, member PCRC/Oluyole, 2017).

Another discussant said:

As a driver, we quench our thirst on the road without leaving the steering wheel. You are so sure to see them along the road. Sometimes, you just buy pure water or drinks from them in order to get change for your customers. They serve as rescue agents when you have stubborn customers in your vehicle? (FGD/male, member NURTW/Olomi, 2017).

These responses show that child street hawkers do target the roads with heavy traffic to make their sales. The high volume of vehicles on the road could be said to be a source of blessings for both the child street hawkers and the drivers as mentioned by the discussant.

Table 4.18: Traffic Congestion frequencies in study areas

LOCAL GORVERNMENT	STUDY LOCATION	DAY TIME	TIME PERIOD	EVEN ING	TIME PERIOD	PERCEN TAGE	FREQU ENCY
Ibadan south west	Challenge	High	7:30am- 9am	High	5:00pm- 8:30pm	80%	Most Frequentl y
Ibadan south west	Bere/ Molete	Mild	7:00am- 8:00am	Mild	6:00pm- 7:45pm	52%	Frequentl y
Ibadan north west local government	Mokola	High	7:00am- 10:00am	High	4:00pm- 9:00pm	95%	Most frequently
Ibadan north west local government	Dugbe	High	7:00am- 9:30am	High	4:00pm- 9:00pm	80%	Most frequently
Oluyole local government	Toll gate	Mild	7:15am- 8:30am	High	5:00pm- 8:30pm	75%	Frequentl y
Oluyole local government	Orita- Challenge	High	7:00am- 10:30am	High	4:00pm- 9:30pm	87%	Most frequently
Akinyele local government	Ojoo	Low	-	Mild	5:00pm- 7:00pm	53%	Frequentl y
Akinyele local government	Shasha	Low	-	Low	-	20%	Not at all
Ibadan North local government	Old Bodija Market	High	7:00am- 9:00am	High	4:30pm- 7:00pm	73%	Most frequently
Ibadan North local government	Agbowo	High	7:00am- 8:00am	High	6:00pm- 8:30pm	60%	Frequentl y
Ibadan North-East local government	Iwo- Road/Gbagi	High	7:00am- 9:00am	High	4:00pm- 9:30pm	59%	Frequentl y
Ibadan North-East local government	Gate Market	Mild	7:00am- 8:00am	Mild	5:00pm- 7:00pm	67%	Once in a while

Source: Researcher's Fieldwork, 2017

4.5.5 Environmental pollution and hazard

Existing literatures present paucity of urban pollution as a major challenge threatening the environment. Nigeria's population has increased tremendously since her independence in 1960 but the landmass has remained fairly constant. This regular increase in population has consequently resulted in increasing human activities within the state, but human activities are not always positive, as there are many human activities that are currently putting strains on the environment and affecting it negatively.

Ibadan city being the largest city in the western region of Africa has attracted a great influx of people from different parts of the country and this has led to an increase in child street hawkers and street traders, and their activities have contributed to the heap of waste that litters the city. This research noted that street hawking has been found as a medium of getting rid of expired products or soon to be expired goods by certain shop owners. This study also discovered that most child street hawkers indiscriminately dispose their refuse by burning and dumping them in the drainage, thereby blocking the drainage and causing flooding during raining season.

The study also pointed out that noise pollution is prevalent as an atmospheric pollution in urban areas; the acceptable noise levels as established by World Health Organisation are being exceeded, thus causing serious health effects on its inhabitants. Observation during the fieldwork, this sort of pollution is more acute in areas where there is a higher rate of child street hawkers, especially where there are mobile hawkers.

During the study it was observed that some child street hawkers use loud sound systems, megaphones and other means to advertise their products for sale. All these noise and sound cause the environment to be in disharmony as a party can hardly hear what the other person is trying to communicate. Noise pollution has serious psychological or mental hazard, as well as physiological effects on the health. The physiological effects include hearing loss, high blood pressure, nervous disorder, headache, lungs problems and breathing complications, indigestion and backbone curving, distractions and annoyances. Studies have shown that workers' productivity can decrease after long exposure to noise.

Discussants noted that noise pollution, according to psychiatrists also causes different types of mental illness as loud sound and noises have been found to increase the emission of adrenal hormone in the blood which increases mental impatience and excitement. Other mental disorder includes anger, annoyance, aggression, stress, anxiety, frustration, tension and depression.

Interviewees noted that the practice of child street hawkers poses environmental threats to the lives of people in the hawking area and also the products they sell due to the unhygienic and poor sanitation environment on which the hawkers hawk. They noted that most times, hawkers dealing in edible items such as bottled drinks, sausages, among others, easily get contaminated as a result of exposure to heat, dust that may result in food poisons and other attendant health challenges.

The findings further revealed that child street hawking activities have the tendency to be destructive to public facilities. Some of the infractions include encroachment on road setbacks and these often involved damages to government facilities like cables, drainages and structures, thereby compelling the government to unnecessarily spend enormous money on sanitation, rehabilitation, maintenance and other overheads.

In the words of one discussant:

There is disorderliness in the different methods of displaying items by these child street hawkers. They make the area look dirty and untidy. (FGDs/male, member PCRC/molete, Ibadan. 2017)

Respondents also noted other forms of environmental pollution that street hawking posed includes air pollution, and water pollution. Discussants noted that street traders' infringement often causes destruction and damages to private properties and cause unnecessary expenses for the property owners.

The research also revealed that street hawkers were found to use different methods for disposing their commodities. These methods include piling easily perishable items like fruits, onions and tomatoes, and the vegetables on roadside. They sometimes wrap their wastes in polythene and throw them in gutters. This manner of disposing wastes often litters and destroys the physical appearance of the environment. Discussants

emphasised that street hawkers also occupy major pathways and eventually disorganise and littered the environment during their hawking activities.

4.5.6 Destroying reading culture and encouraging illiteracy

According to one famous quote “readers are leaders” but the inevitable continuous destruction of reading culture among youth in the society has been growing steadily. Child street hawking is among major social pathologies that have negative effects on child reading ability. A total of 175 child street hawkers participated in the study. One hundred and forty-three (143), representing 81.7% were in school, 32 (18.3%) had withdrawn from school, but 18 (12.6%) of those in school could not communicate fluently in English as noted through personal observation during the research, and reflected worsening of their academic performance. Discussants noted that street hawking is gradually destroying human development index. One discussant even said bluntly that:

Have you ever seen a man serving two masters at the same time? It is not possible. They will always have problems at school while they hawk. They cannot concentrate. While the teacher is at the board explaining theories, they are thinking of how they will spend the remaining hours of the day on the street. For me, it cannot surprise me that a hawker is not doing well at school or is bad in moral. Let them go to school and abandon hawking for their parents. The parents should take the responsibility for them, not the other way round. (FDGs/male, member P.C.R.C/Aleshinloye. 2017).

They stated that it is most evidently seen that children on the streets of Ibadan combine schooling with hawking but appreciate their trade and focus on it more, thereby leading these children to become future illiterates. Illiteracy has been defined as the inability of an individual to adequately read, write and communicate well in the society.

According to the ILO (2013), 70% of people in hawking business today are children and this implies that child street hawking will have an overall effect on the Human Development Index. The findings of this research from after school hawkers interviewed attested that hawking after coming back from school, affected their performance at school as they suffered from fatigue and could hardly concentrate in

school or at home from the long day of hawking because they would have become tired and would have to rest before being able to prepare for the next day. Hence, there is no adequate time for their studies.

Discussants showed the unpleasant impacts of street hawking on the performance of children at school. Most times, the female hawkers drop-out from school due to the fact that they lack the capability of coping hawking with schooling. Discussants mentioned that greater percentage of female child street hawkers drop out of school completely.

The statement from a mother affirmed this finding. She said:

These children you see are my children. They are going to school before but I stop them because they are asked to repeat their class. The teacher will beat them every day for not doing assignment. They have no textbook and do not pay for after school lesson.

Usman (2004) submits that street hawking has often resulted in poor reading culture among youths. The reason is that the majority of the youths that engaged in street hawking hardly have time for academic activities. Usman submits that young people hawking in the morning and after school are educationally deprived.

They do not have time for their studies as they hawk in the morning and also evening. Anakwe and Mustapha (2004) cited in Ago (2014) report that street hawking is a type of child abuse that endangers the mental health of the children, interferes with their education and deprives them normal happy childhood life. Children in this category run away from school and are completely engrossed in making money. This encourages illiteracy on the part of youths in the society. Street hawking, as child labour, makes children to feel inferior in school.

4.6 Testing of hypotheses

Three hypotheses were formulated from the research objectives in order to analyse the relationship between the predisposing factors of child street hawking and its implication for peace and security in the study area.

Hypothesis one

There is no significant relationship between predisposing factors of street hawking and peace and security in the study area.

Table 4.19 shows interrelationship among the independent variables (needs to assist the family, poverty, need to attend to school expenses, living in residence within commercial areas, rural-urban migration, lack of government social welfare schemes) and perceived peace and security of the people. The table showed positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables in the following order of magnitude: assist the family ($r = 0.55$, $p < .05$), government factor ($r = 0.51$, $p < .05$), school expenses ($r = 0.39$, $p < .05$), poverty ($r = 0.37$, $p < .05$), living within commercial ($r = 0.25$, $p < .05$) and migration ($r = 0.22$, $p < .05$). This implies that all the variables identified are predisposing factors to perceived peace and security of the people which indicates that the more children were involved in street hawking the greater the risks on peace and security.

In line with various observations, there were security threats that child street hawking caused to the peace and security such as environmental pollution and hazards, aiding and spying for criminal gangs, traffic congestion and engaging in petty stealing. It could be deduced from completion that there were more challenges that child street hawking posed to the community at large, despite these various challenges research from the field showed that sometimes child street hawkers serve as informants to law enforcement agencies in the study area.

This finding corroborated the study by Kathleen (1988) which posited that engaging children in hawking activities poses several effects on the children. These include sexual abuse, muscular-skeletal disorders and malnourishment. Similarly, Ross (1996) submitted that the result of their children participation in hawking include rape, molestation, extortion of income, injuries, diseases (respiratory problems), police harassment and participation in delinquent activities (Ross, 1996). Hughes (2009) also posited that Children hawkers are prone to keeping bad peers who pressured them to involve in delinquent crimes or behaviour (Hughes, 2009). The trend coming into existence from the literatures is that child street hawking has serious detrimental effects on social, education and children's health.

Table 4.19**Descriptive Statistics and Inter-correlations among the Variables**

	Mean	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Perceived Peace and security	30.72	10.92	1.000						
Assist the family	21.88	5.31	.553	1.000					
Poverty	17.31	4.27	.374	.131	1.000				
School expenses	19.23	4.55	.394	.190	.236	1.000			
Living within commercial areas	20.04	4.07	.253	.019	.102	.089	1.000		
Migration	15.28	3.77	.215	-.119	.132	-.134	.089	1.000	
Government factor	16.12	4.04	.504	.094	.210	.190	.043	.212	1.000

Source: Researcher's fieldwork, 2017

Hypothesis two

There is no significant joint contribution of the predisposing factors of street hawking to peace and security in the study area

Table 4.20 shows joint contribution of the independent variables on perceived peace and security of the people. The variables (assist the family, poverty, school expenses, living within commercial areas, migration, government factor) jointly predicted perceived peace and security of the people ($r = 0.756$) and contributed significantly; $F(6/554) = 17.971$, $p < .05$). The variables jointly accounted for 53.1% variance in the prediction of perceived peace and security of the people.

In line with the findings of this study, an examination of the effect of street trading on child education constitutes the focus of Ashimolowo (2010). These factors included poverty, illiteracy, and distance of formal education centres, inadequate school facilities and lack of good and purposeful government policies to curb street trading. The work of Ashimolowo (2010) suggests daily household income and the distance of formal education centres to places of residence as major issues to be factored into the eradication of street trading among children.

Consistent with this finding, Ashimolowo (2010) summarised that it is necessary to key-out the problems in relation to the economic advancement of the country like Nigeria. But contrary to the findings of this study, the research work, a vacuum observed was its inability to state the implications of hawking on the public peace and security in Nigeria. Child exploitation in informal sector has been examined by Shukurat (2012), focusing solely on street hawking children in Ogun State, Nigeria. Shukurat worked on implications, determinants and prevalence of street hawking on child development and the conditions for children to work and school. The study equally draws the attention of policy makers to street hawking by children and solicited possible policy interventions that could support these children positively. The research-findings reveal that the children faced several difficulties such as walking long distances that could lead to pain in the leg, putting heavy goods on the head, walking or running all-day, which could cause pain in the neck. However, the researcher does not relate the challenges faced by the children to their personal security and the peace of the State.

Table 4.20

Multiple Regression Analysis on joint effect of the independent variables on perceived peace and security of the people

Multiple R = 0.756

Multiple R² = 0.632

Multiple R² (Adjusted) = 0.531

Standard Error of Estimate = 2.049

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean of Square	F-Ratio	P
Regression	51529.662	6	2882.416	17.971	<.05
Residual	18869.448	554	160.394		
Total	70339.111	560			

Source: Researcher's fieldwork, 2017

Hypothesis three

There is no significant relative contribution of the predisposing factors of street hawking to peace and security in the study area.

Table 4.21: shows independent effect of each of the independent variables on perceived peace and security of the people. Poverty was the most potent factor predicting perceived peace and security of the people ($\beta = 0.52$, $t = 9.68$, $p < 0.05$), followed by government factor ($\beta = 0.40$, $t = 3.464$, $p < 0.05$).

This was followed by family needs ($\beta = 0.28$, $t = 3.12$, $p < 0.05$); large family size ($\beta = 0.25$, $t = 2.745$, $p < 0.05$); environmental factor ($\beta = 0.24$, $t = 2.274$, $p < 0.05$) and migration ($\beta = 0.16$, $t = 2.043$, $p < 0.05$). This implies that each of the predisposing factors relatively contributed to perceived peace and security of the people.

It is observed that the correlation between child street hawking, peace and security, have negative effects:

The negative effects included poor academic performance of child street hawkers, exposure to bad peer group influences, accidents, drug peddling and addiction, child hawkers vulnerability to sexual harassment, environmental pollution and hazards, child hawker aiding and spying for criminal gangs, engaging in petty stealing and psychological problems.

The study, however, showed clearly that the negative impact of street hawking supersedes the positive effects on the future development of child street hawkers and have serious implication on peace and security. More so, this has explicit and implicit influences on the stability, subsequent attainment of suitable peace and security, in the study area which a prerequisites for development.

Table 4.21

The relative contribution of each of the Independent Variables to Perceived peace and security of the people

Variables	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig
Assist the family	.379	.039	.518	9.677	.000
Poverty	.129	.047	.249	2.745	.011
School expenses	.163	.052	.275	3.117	.021
Living within commercial	.239	.871	.235	2.274	.013
Migration	.142	.041	.163	2.043	.013
Government factor	.160	.046	.402	3.464	.008

Source: Researcher's fieldwork, 2017

Issues and challenges pertaining to street hawking include psychological problem, drug pushing, dropping out of school of child street hawkers, environmental pollution, defacing of the environment, sexual violence, encouraging illiteracy, gender discrimination.

This result emphatically indicates that comprehensive understanding of the root causes of children involving in street hawking has direct effects in involvement and participation of the people in the selected local governments. Implementation of comprehensive programme with all, formation of new and unique structure that reflects the strategies that can help in curbing and reducing various implications of child street hawking in the six local governments studied should be implemented because the implications of street hawking to peace and security are strong and not ignorable.

Dada's (2003) work sociologically investigates the determinant factors and effects of child street hawking in Nigeria. Agege, Lagos State, was the area of study. The paper being a survey, investigated the trouble of street hawking among children in Nigeria. The study reveals that the parents' literacy level, occupations and family sizes are mainly related to the problems of child hawkers in the study area.

This study urges deepened public awareness programmes on the problem of child hawkers, convincing and real dedication by the government, free education and true commitment to eradicate poverty by the government. Nevertheless, the paper does not mention anything on the effects of Street child hawkers on the public peace and security in the society.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The main focus of this study was to identify the implications of child street hawking for peace and security in Ibadan land. Based on the outcome of the research, different facts were revealed on child street hawking in the study areas. Facts are evidences attained through the process of research and, they are statements or a figure that interprets or sheds lights on the phenomena that appeared myopic to what individuals could not fathom. Below are some of the facts that were revealed.

Considering the outcome of the findings on demographic variables, using percentage statistics to draw inference, it was established that child street hawking existed in the study areas. The adolescents ranging below 10 years were also engaging in street hawking in the study area (9%), while those of 10-13 years were 43% and 14-18 years consisted 48% which is the highest percentage to those who range from 10-13 years, attesting to the fact that street hawking is a prominent social vice and menace in the study area.

Children were pushed into street hawking by maintenance needs either from their parents, guardian or themselves. The Nigerian customary farming and traditional trading societies which is affected by political and economic factors, rural-urban migration, unemployment, cultural conflict and illiteracy has caused the exploitation, abuse and malnourishment of children.

Due to ill-treatment of children by parents, the children were compelled to strive for themselves outside parental knowledge. The efforts by adolescents to fend for themselves due to the poverty observed in their various homes corroborated the findings of National Bureau of Statistics (2011) which claims that poverty increased from 15 per cent in 1960 to 54.4 per cent in 2004.

The World Bank has revealed that 65 per cent families live below poverty line. In other words, parenthood has more negative consequences for families because the majority of all unpaid family and household works fall more on women who strive to find means of survival by complementing the husband with petty trading which requires the children to hawk.

This study unveiled that child street hawker had poor record of academic performance and low school attendance. The teenagers stay outside their protective homes because they hawk for several hours a day and they usually failed to go to school during the period of selling their wares. The study also unveiled 69.7% of the hawkers claimed to be happy with the job because of their own financial gain while 12.6% were happy because it enables them to meet more people and friends.

The study also unveiled that 57.1% had mothers who hawked, while 27.4% claimed their parents have established shops and 15.4% do not have established shops. It, therefore, implies that the majority of the parents were likely to engage their children in street hawking.

This study emphasised that prevalence of street hawking was proliferating and must be addressed as a national emergency situation. If the rate of poverty increases, it means that street hawking would also increase drastically as many children will be forced to contribute to living. In Nigeria, for instance, it is a punishable offence for a civil servant to engage in itinerant trade but workers seem helpless, especially with the present situation where state governments have not been paying salaries or where they pay half salaries which is not enough to cater for the family needs. It therefore implies that workers may decide to violate those rules and engage their children in hawking.

From the study, it was established that the majority of the adolescent hawkers were involved in sexually transmitted infections. Infections, accidents and deaths from place of work highly contribute to high rate of mortality due to street hawking. The fatalities recorded in street hawking have caused a lot of disability to street hawkers in the figure of 300, 000, according to ILO (2008) and WHO (2010). Many adolescent-hawkers do not reside with their parents and many of them claimed to be residing with their sisters, aunts, uncles, grandmothers to mention but few. This was one of the areas where the

problem of child street hawking arose from the interaction of traditional causes such as the divorce or loss of parents and new causes such as economic incentives.

In the study, it was discovered that there were some consequences attributed to street hawking among children. Some of them engage in early sexual intercourse because the adults who perpetrate such acts with them preferred the younger ones since they (younger ones) often lack the capacity for deep thinking beyond the fact that they only need money to have sex with them. The study also revealed that some of them usually felt inferior to other people when they hawked. The feelings of inferiority, exhaustion, emotional distress, unhappiness and personality disorders are associated with street hawking.

The study also revealed that security personnel often had protracted battles with street hawkers to rein them in. As one of the measures of curtailing street hawking, Oyo State Government built an Open Market for street hawkers but the street hawkers claimed that the rent allotted to the spaces was too exorbitant and they could not afford the rent. The street hawkers claimed that Policemen and State Task Forces often collected money from them and issued State Certified Receipts as the permission to hawk goods on the streets and motor parks. Contrarily, the State Task Force members claimed they gave receipts to only those who had stalls while the Policemen denied collecting money from street hawkers.

The study also observed that there was a significant link between child street hawking and social vices such as kidnapping, drug peddling, school drop-out, petty stealing, rape, inferiority complex, poor academic performance, aiding and spying for criminal gangs, child stress, truancy, negative peer influence, abortion, early pregnancy, hooliganism, and so forth.

On the implication of child street hawking on the peace and security in Ibadan, the study revealed that there are many instances where child street hawkers were said to have aided and spied for criminal gangs and engaged in petty stealing, pilfering and other vices recorded on the streets annually. There have also been instances of street hawkers' collusion with hoodlums by giving information of topographies to hoodlums. This collusion and other vices have not guaranteed peace and security in Ibadan in

particular and the country in general as the act is ubiquitous in the entire states of the federation.

This study has assessed the implications of child street hawking on the peace and security of Ibadan city. Based on the outcomes of the findings, the following were revealed:

- majority of the streets in Ibadan city have variety of child street hawkers;
- children aged between 6 and 18 years are engaged in street hawking;
- complacent child street hawkers aid and spy for criminal gangs and engage in petty stealing;
- majority of the children hawking on the streets are girls and, there is increase rate of sexual harassment among them;
- majority of the children recorded poor academic performance and some had dropped out of school for street hawking;
- apart from poverty, need to assist the family financially, need for school expenses were the other main justifications for child street hawking in the study area;
- security personnel have not been able to subdue child street hawkers because the necessity to cater for their needs keeps them predominantly on the street;
- street hawkers are prone to road transport accidents caused by motorcycles, trucks, trailers, commercial cars and buses;
- child street hawkers also contribute positively to the peace and security of Ibadan by serving as informants to security agents.

5.2 Conclusion

Oyo State Government's efforts at the reduction, removal, and eradication of child street hawking in the state has not been effective for several years. The phenomenon of child street hawking has resulted in increase in cultism incidences, reduction in social development and aiding crimes, high poor academic performance of children, which

has led to some children dropping out of school, increase in accidents, drug peddling and addiction, vulnerability to sexual harassment and sexually transmitted diseases and contribution to environmental pollution and hazard. This study has succeeded in identifying the causes, patters, consequences and implications of child street hawking on the streets of Ibadan city.

Based on the outcome of the findings, the study concluded that child street hawking poses major threat to social, physical, economic and environmental peace and security. Therefore, it was concluded that street hawking affects the peace and security of Ibadan city because various negative and destructive incidents are linked to child street hawking in Ibadan city.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are suggested: Oyo State government should

- **Ensure the enforcement of Law on Child Right Act:** National Security is about protecting the interests of citizens, providing enabling environment which is free of dangers that could inhibits the pursuit of good of all. It is the measures and processes of preserving law and maintaining order. Government should enact laws to protect children. The State should ensure the enforcement of the legislation on child rights to deter children from street hawking. In addition, such laws should be enforced such that punitive measures are taken against defaulters. In other words, government should start to arrest parents of under-age street hawkers who do not go to school or who hawk during school period. Such steps will make parents to sit up and monitor their children in schools.
- **Sustain free basic education:** Lack of education or poor quality education is a factor that contributes to high incidence of child street hawking. Orientation programmes should be done for illiterates and poor socio-economic status family on the need to embrace education for their children. Education is considered as one of the main alternatives to abolishing child street hawking but its unavailability has caused many children to remain on the streets. Government should introduce free and compulsory education from primary to secondary level as a matter of policy. This will help indigent children to have access to formal basic education and

become informed and literate. Education will enable them acquire basic numeracy and literacy skills, acquire functional skills in their fields and this will eventually lead to economic and social growth. The State should also subsidise transportation for school children and enforce the legislation on the rights of the children to basic education.

- **Improve the quality of lives of citizens by eradicating poverty:** Government should endeavour to improve the economy by intervening in the problem of unemployment; improve the remuneration of workers; improve infrastructure; create job opportunities; and empower the masses. This would go a long way in raising the socio-economic conditions of most families and consequently reduce the rate of poverty in the country.

The government should also introduce skill acquisition programmes to support child street hawkers and their incomes. Opportunities should be given to child street hawkers to take up vocational training skills as an addition to formal education. In future, such skills would impact on the socio-economic status of youths in the society. Hawkers should be encouraged and assisted by non-governmental organisations, governmental organisations, and civil society organisations, among others, to form more vibrant associations that would advocate their welfare and champion their course.

Government should create awareness programmes on how street hawking could be moderated on the major roads in Ibadan. Both the government and non-governmental agencies should also sensitise the society on the evils of engaging youths in street hawking and create awareness programmes on how child street hawking could be moderated in major roads in Ibadan city if not totally curbed. Orientation programmes should be done for illiterates and poor socio-economic status family on the need to embrace education for their children.

The government should provide enough health care schemes for the children. Health institutions should be financed by the government to ensure that citizens are given the necessary health attention. Women should be tutored on the implications of having too many children as well as the advantages of birth control. More so,

parents and guardians should take up their responsibility of providing for members of their families irrespective of whether the children were biological or adopted.

- **Impose penalty on violator of child right:** The State should ensure the enforcement of penalty on violators of the child rights to deter children from street hawking. In addition, such laws should be enforced such that punitive measures are taken against defaulters. In other words, government should start to arrest parents of under-age street hawkers who do not go to school or who hawk during school period. Such steps will make parents to sit up and monitor their children in schools.

Hawkers should be encouraged and assisted by non-governmental organisations, governmental organisations, and civil society's organisations, among others, to form more vibrant associations that would advocate their welfare and champion their course.

This study contributed to knowledge in the following ways. Firstly, it shows that there was a significant relationship between predisposing factors that necessitate child street hawking and peace and security. It also reveals the implications of street hawking for peace and security and capability to fill the existing gap in the literature by relating street hawking to peace and security which the existing scholar did not.

REFERENCES

- Abama E. Kwaja CMA 2009. Violence against women in Nigeria. How the Millennium Development Goals. *The Journal of Pan African Studies* 3: 3. 54-99
- Abe, T. 2012. Bracing the odds in the face of double tragedy: The dilemma of street trading in Ibadan Metropolis. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa* 14.8.1-15.
- Abisoye, A.O. 2013. The prevalence of child hawkers in motor parks in Ibadan Municipality: An overview. *Open Journal of Social Science Research* 1:7. 174-179.
- Adedeji, A. 2003. SAP, debt and the third World. *The Guardian*, 13 and 15 July.
- Adejumobi, S. 2000. Structural adjustment, student's movement and popular struggle in Nigeria, 1986-1996. *Identity Transformation and Identity Politics under Structural Adjustment in Nigeria*. Eds. A. Jega. 204 - 230
- Aderinto, A. 2000. *Social correlates and coping measures of street children: A comparative study of Street and Non street children in south western Nigeria*. Ado Ekiti: Olubamese Printers.
- Aderinto, A. A. and Okunola, R. A. 1998. Push, pull and sustaining factors of child labour in Nigeria. *Ife Psychologia: An International Journal*, 6.1. 173-184.
- Adewumi, R. 2009. Facesmile Functions of road safety, 25 people die daily. www.nigeriavillagesquare.com/articles/rowland-adewumi/topicadm.&mgthm Accessed 27th March, 2017.
- Adeyemi, L. 2007. Child-help versus child labour in Yoruba culture: The challenges for national development. *The abused and the society*. Eds. J. A. Yakubu, O. A. Moronkola & G. O. Sokoya. Ibadan: Royal People Ltd. 168-169.
- Adeyinka, S. A., Omisore, E. O. Olawunmi, P. O. and Abegunde, A. A. 2006. An evaluation of informal sector activities on urban land use management in Southwestern Nigeria. *Shaping the Change XXIII FIG Congress*. Munich, Germany, Oct. 8-13

- Adiko, A and Anoh K. P. 2003. Activities and organisation of traders on the markets and streets in Ivory Coast: *The Case of Cocody, Treichville, Yopougon, Communes and Some Streets in Abidjan*. Abidjan: University of Cocody.
- Adler, E. S. and Clark, R. 1999. *How it's done: An invitation to social research*. Canada: Walworth Publishing.
- Admassie, A. 2002. Explaining the high incidence of child labour in Sub-Saharan African', *African Development Review* 14: 2. 251-275.
- Adudu, F. 1987. *Urban poverty and labour abuse in Benin City*. Benin: Evans Brother Publisher.
- Agbo, C. 2010. Street hawking in Abuja persists despite AFPB's Ban. Retrieved from http://leadershipeditors.com/ns/index.php?option=com_content&view=article Accessed 14th January, 2016.
- Ago, A. 2014. Impact of street hawking on girl child's academic performance in Government Day Junior Secondary Schools in Yobe State, Nigeria. *Journal of Education and Practice* 5: 24. 223-243
- Aina, T. A. 1986. What is political economy? In *The Nigerian economy: A Political Economy Approach*, London: Longman.
- Ake, C. 1981. *A political economy of Africa*. London: Longman.
- Ake, C. 1983. Political economy approach: Historical and explanatory notes on a Marxian legacy in Africa. *Africa Development* 8:2. 22-35.
- Akinbola, B. R. 2007. Human rights abusers: The state of the Nigerian child. *African Human Rights Journal*. 10:2. 39 – 49.
- Akiri, A. A. 2013. Effect of teachers Effectiveness on students' academic performance in public secondary schools in Delta State, Nigeria. *Journal of Education and Social Research* 3: 3. 105-111.
- Akpan, N. and Olubamide, A. J. 2010. The menace of child abuse in Nigeria: A case study of street hawking in Uyo, Akwa Ibom State. *Journal of Social Sciences* 24: 3. 189-182.
- Akpusugh, M. 1986. Street hawking in a Nigerian city: A critical evaluation of its implication on the school achievement of the child. M.Ed Project. University of Jos, Jos. 33 - 45

- Albert, I. O. 2011. Elections and State Fragility in Nigeria's Fourth Republic *Democratic elections and Nigeria's national security*.Eds. I. O. Albert, N. L. Danjibo, O. O. Ishola, S. A. Faleti. Ibadan: John Archers Publishers Ltd. 7 – 19
- Alebiosu, I. 2007. An overview of child abuse and its implications on school-age children in Ekiti State, Nigeria.*The abused and the society*.Eds. J. A. Yakubu, O. A. Moronkola & G. O. Sokoya. Ibadan: Royal People Ltd. Pp. 261.
- Aligwara, P. O. 2009. National security and the challenges of the 21st century.*Democracy and national security: issues, challenges and prospects*.Eds. O. Mbachu and C. M. Eze. . Kaduna: Medusa Academic Publishers. 64-66
- Alila, P. O and Mitullah, W. V. 1999.*Policies, regulations and organizational capacity of street vendors: Towards Urban Policy Change*. Nairobi: University of Nairobi press.
- Alimi, T. and Micah, B. M. 2010. Determinant of household participation in the child labour force: The case of Iwo Local Government Area, Osun State, Nigeria, *Agrekon Agricultural Economic Research, Policy and Practice in South Africa* 49: 3. 358-372.
- Aliyu, A. A. 2006. Child labour in Zaria, Nigeria. *Journal of African medicine*.5:2 97-100.
- Amin, A. A. 1994. The socio-economic impact of child labour in Nigeria. *Journal of Humanities and social sciences*. 19:7. 35 – 48.
- Amoo E. O., Ola-David, O., Ogunrinola, I. O. and Fadayomi, T. O 2012.Street trading activities and material health in urban area of Nigeria.*Journal of Human Social Science, Arts and Humanities*. 12:15. 47 – 52.
- Anagbogu, M.A. 2000. Dimensions of child abuse in Nigeria: Implications for counselling in Nigerian schools. *Journal of Counselling* 1: 1. 1-10
- Anarfi, J. K. 1997. Vulnerability to STD: Street children in Accra. *Health transition review: the cultural, social and behavioural determinants of health*. 7: 1 281 - 306.
- Andrew, Bainham 2005. Fundamental Principles: Part I. The Children Act, 1989 in *Children: The modern law*. 2005. Bristol: Jordan Publishing Limited. 30 – 66.
- Anjaria, J. S. 2006. Street hawkers and public space in Mumbai. *Economic and Political Weekly* May 27, 2006. Pg. 2140-2146
- Anker, R. 2001. Child labour and its elimination: Actors and institutions. *Child labour: Policy option*. Eds. K. Lieten, and B. Amsterdam: Aksant Academics. 85-102.

- Anumaka, B. I. 2012. Child labour impact on academic performance and social implication: A case study of North East Uganda. *Journal of Educational Science and Research* 2: 2. 12-18.
- Appel, J. M., 2009. Mixed motives, mixed outcomes when accused parents won't agree to withdraw care. *Journal of Medical Ethics* 35: 10. 635-637.
- Aqil, Z. 2012. Nexus between poverty and child labour: Measuring the impact of poverty alleviation on child labour. *Good Thinkers Organization for Human Development, Kasur*. Research Report. Pp1 – 7.
- Arat, Z. F. 2002. Analysing child labour as a human right issue: It causes Aggravating Policies and Alternative Proposals. *Human Rights Quarterly*. 24:1. 177 – 204.
- Arhedo, F. O. Aluede, O. and Arhedo, P. A. 2011. Incidence of child labour among secondary school students in Benin Metropolis of Edo State, Nigeria. *The Counsellor: Official Publication of the Counseling Association of Nigeria (CASSON)* 29: 1. 21-31.
- Asare, D. N. 2010. A study of the street hawking phenomenon: A review of intervention programmes. B.Sc Thesis., Department of Business Administration, Ashesi University College. 36 - 47
- Ashimolowo, O. R., Aromolaran, A. K. and Inegbedion S. O. 2010. Child street trading activities and its effect on the educational attainment of its victims in Epe Local Government area of Lagos state. *Journal of Agricultural Science* 2: 4. 211-220
- Asiedu, A. B. and Agyei-Mensah, S. 2008. Traders on the run: Activities of street vendors in the Accra Metropolitan Area, Ghana. *Norwegian Journal of Geography*, 62: 3. 191–202.
- Asiedu, W. A. 2007. Danger: Hawkers threaten public safety. *The Mirror*. January 172007. 3.
- Ayodele, R. B. and Fatiregun, M. A. 2014. Accidental injuries among juvenile hawkers: Clog in the wheel of sustainable socio-economic development of a nation. *Asian Journal of Social Sciences* 2: 2. 19-30.
- Babalola, S. 1996. 'Structural Adjustment Programme, Economic Crisis and the changing Role of African Women'. *The Journal of Politics*. Lagos: Nigeria Political Science Association. 15:4. 65 – 72
- Baland, J. and Robinson, J. A. 2000. Is child labour inefficient? *Journal of Political Economy Review* 108.663-679.

- Balzacq, T. 2011. A Theory of Securitisation: Origins, core assumptions and variants. *Securitisation Theory: How security problems emerge and dissolve*. Eds. T. Balzacq. Routledge. New York. 1 – 30.
- Bangura, Y. 1991. *Overcoming some basic misconceptions of the Nigerian economic crisis*. Crisis and Adjustment in the Nigerian Economy. Ed. A. Olukoshi. Lagos: JAD Publishers Limited. 32-40.
- Bass, L.E., 2004. *Child labour in Sub-Saharan African*. Lynne: Rienner publishers.
- Basu K. 1999. Child labour: Cause, consequence, and cure, with remarks on international labor standards. *Journal of Economic Literature* 37: 3. 1083-1119
- Basu, K. and Van, P. H 1998. The economics of child labour. *The America Economic Review* 88. 2: 412-427.
- Basu, K. and Z. Tzannatos 2003. The global child labour problem: What we know and what can we do?' *The World Bank Economic Review* 17. 2: 147-173
- Beegle, K., Deheja, R. and Gatti, R. 2009. Why should we care about child labour? Education, labour market and health consequences of child labour. *Journal of Human Resources*, 44. 4: 871-889.
- Benjamin O. O. 2007. The urban street commons problem: Spatial regulation of informal economic units in Accra. PhD. thesis. Faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences .Ohio University. 90 – 122.
- Bessell, S. 2009. Indonesian children's view and experiences of world and poverty. *Social Policy Society* 8. 4: 527-540..
- Bhalotra, S. 2006. Is child work necessary? *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* 69. 1: 29-55.
- Bhat, B. A. 2010. *Gender, education and child labour: A sociological perspective*. *Educational Research and Review* 5:6. 323 – 328
- Bhowmik, S. K 2005. Street vendors in Asia: *A review*. *Economic and Political Weekly*. May, 28th
- Bhowmik, S. K. 2003. Urban responses to street trading: India. Paper presented at Urban research symposium on urban development for economic growth and poverty reduction. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. 2-17
- Binder, M. and D. Sorgin, 1999. Labour force participation and household work of urban school children in Mexico: Characteristics and consequences. *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 48. 1: 123 – 154.

- Bishkek, A 2001. *Street children on the rise*. News in brief section of CLNS, July 15, 2001. 6 - 10
- Bledsoe, C. H. and Cohen, B. 1993. *Social dynamics of adolescent fertility in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Eds. C Bledsoe. Washington, DC.: National Academies Press. 10 – 156.
- Bonnet, M. 1993. Child labour in Africa. *International Labour Review* 132. 2: 327-389.
- Bromley R. D. F 1998. Informal commerce. Expansion and exclusion in the historic center of Latin America City. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* 22. 2: 245 – 263.
- Bromley, R. 1978. *Organisation and exploitation in the so-called urban informal sector: The street traders of Cali, Colombia*. London: Pergamon Press Ltd.
- Bromley, R., 2000. Street vending and public policy. A global view. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy* 20. ½: 1-28.
- Brown, A and C. Rakodi. 2006. *Enabling the street economy*. Contested space, street trading public space and livelihoods in developing cities. Eds. Brown A. Warwickshire: ITDG Publishing. 197 – 212.
- Brown, A. 2005. *Claiming rights to the street: the role of public space and diversity in governance of the street economy*. Venice: NAERUS
- Brown, A. and Lloyd-Jones. T. 2002. Spatial planning access and infrastructure. *Urban Livelihoods: A People-centred Approach to Reducing Poverty*. Eds. C. Rakodi and T. Llyod-Jones.. London: Earthscan. 188 – 200.
- Burke, K.M. 2007. Human rights and the rights of the child: A panoramic view. *Globalisation, societies and education* 5.3: 333-349.
- Busari, O. A., Danesy, A. H. and Gesunde, A. M. 2007. Nature, causes, emotional effects of prevention of child abuse. *The abused and the society*. Eds. J. A. Yakubu, O. A. Moronkola & G. O. Sokoya. Ibadan: Royal People Ltd. 82 – 95.
- Buzan, B. Ole, W. and Jaap, W. 1998. *Security: A new framework for analysis*. London: Lynne Rienner.
- Campbell, E. K. and Ntsabane, T. 1995. Street children in Gaborone, Botswana: Causes and policy implications. *UAPS, Small grants programme on population and development, Summary report*. Number 13, July 1995. Retrieved from <http://www.bioline.org.br/request?uaps95006> on 19th March, 2017.
- Carney, D. 1998. *Sustainable rural livelihoods: What contribution can we make?*. London: DFID

- Castells, M. and Portes, M. 1989. World underneath: The origins, dynamics and effects of the informal economy. *The informal economy: studies in advanced and less developed countries*. Eds. A. Portes, M. Castells & L. Benton. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.
- Charles, O. C. and Chales A. O. 2004. Family of child labour: A study of child hawkers in Calabar. *Journal of Social Development in Africa* 4. 1: 12-21.
- Charmes, J. 2000. Informal sector, poverty and gender: A review of empirical evidence. *Background paper for World Bank, World Development Report*. Washington D.C.: World Bank. Accessed on 27th November, 2017 from <http://www.wiego.org/sites/default/files/publications/files/Charmes-Informal-Sector-Poverty.pdf>
- Chen, M. 2001. Women in the informal sector: A global picture, the global movement. *SAIS Review*. 21:1. 71-82.
- Chen, M. 2004. Unlocking human potential: Linking the informal and formal Sectors. EGSI and UNU – WIDER Conference 17-18 September, 2004, Helsinki. Finland.
- Chigbu, R. N. and Souzey, J. A. 2002. Child abuse and hawking in Shomolu Local Government Area of Lagos State. *Journal of Home Economics Research Association of Nigeria* 3.78-83.
- Child Rights Act (CRA). 2003. Nigeria: National Assembly
- Chilson, P. 1999. *Riding the demon: On the road in West African*. Athens: University of Georgia Press.
- Clark, C. I. D 2012. Child street trading as an aspect of child abuse and neglect, Oredo Municipality of Edo State, Nigeria as a case study. *European Scientific Journal*. 8:5. 25-26
- Cleaver, F. 2004. The inequality of social capital and the reproduction of chronic poverty'. *World Development* 33. 6: 893-905.
- Coser, L. 1973. Servants: The obsolescence of an occupation role. *Social Forces* 52.1: 31–40.
- Cross, C. 1998. *Informal politics: Street vendors and the State in Mexico City*. Standford: Standford University Press
- Cross, J. C. 2000. Street vendors, modernity and post modernity: Conflict and comprise in the global economy. *The International Journal of sociology and Social Policy* 20:1/2. 29-51

- Crosson, T. C. 2008. *Understanding child abuse and neglect*. Massachusetts: Pearson.10-58.
- Dada, O. M. O. 2013. A sociological investigation of the determinant factors and the effects of child street hawking in Nigeria: Agege, Lagos State under survey. *International Journal of Asian Social Science* 3. 1: 114 – 137.
- Dahles, H. 2003. Tourism, small enterprises and community development. *Tourism and sustainable community development*. G. Richards & D. Hall 154-169. London: Routledge.
- Danjibo N. D. 2011. The Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) and the Zoning of the Office of the President of Nigeria: Threat to National Unity and Stability. *Democratic Elections and Nigeria's National Security*. Eds. I. O. Albert, N. Danjibo, O.O. Ishola, S. A. Faleti. Ibadan: John Archers Ltd. 397 – 416.
- Dantiye, S. H. 2004. Hawking, child abuse or economic supplement for parents. *Nigeria Daily Times*. 30th of April, 2004. 26.
- Davies, J. 2010. Selling wares on the street of Accra: A case study of street hawkers in Ghana's Capital. *Focus on Geography* 51. 3: 32-36.
- de Haan, A.. 1998. Social exclusion in policy and research: Operationalising the concept. *Social exclusion: An ILO perspective*. Eds. J. B. Figueiredo and A. de Haan. Geneva: International Labor Organisation.
- De Soto, H. 1989. *The other path: The economic answer to terrorism*. New York: Basic Books.
- DeGraff, D. S., Ferro, A. R. and Levison, D. 2016. In Harm's Way: Children's work in risky occupations in Brazil. *Journal of International Development* 28:4. 447 – 472.
- Department for International Development 2010. Global social exclusion stocktake (Feb, 2010). Retrieved 21st August, 2018 from http://assests.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/67707/evsum-glob-soc-excl-stcktkke-rpt.pdf
- Devas, N. Ed. 2004. *Urban governance, voice and poverty in the developing world*. London: Earthscan.
- Donovan, M.G. 2008. Informal cities and the contestation of public space: The case of Bogota's street vendors, 1988-2003. *Urban Studies Journal Limited*. 45:1. 29 – 51.
- Drummond-Lisa B. W. 2000. Street scenes: Practices of public and private space in Urban Vietnam. *Urban Studies*.37. 12: 2377-2391.
- Duh, S. 2004. The menace of street hawking. *Daily Graphic*. September 4, 2004.

- Dunapo, S. O. 2002. Causative and sustaining factors to street hawking in Nigeria: implications to child development. The learning environment of the Nigerian child. Eds. R. U. Okonkwo and R. O. Okoye. Awka: Education Publishers.
- Dustman, C. 2003. Children and return migration. *Journal of Population Economics* 16. 4: 815 – 830.
- Ebigbo, P. O. 1988. Psychosocial aspects of child abuse and neglect in Africa in Nwogugu. Enugu: Ebuka publisher.
- Ebigbo, P. O. 1989. Situation analysis of child abuse and neglect in Nigeria making use of Nigerian daily newspaper. *Journal of African Psychology* 1: 95-101.
- Ebigbo, P. O. and Abaga, S. 1990. Sexual experience of street trading girls in the city of Enugu. Paper presented at the 8th ISPCAN International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect, in Hamburg, Germany.
- Ebigbo, P. O. 2003. Child Abuse in Africa: Nigeria as focus. *International Journal of Early Childhood*. 35:95. 723 - 745
- Edmond, E. V. 2003. Does child labour decline with improving economic status? *National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper, Series* 10134. Cambridge: National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. 1-50.
- Edmonds, E. and Pavcnik, N. 2005. Child labouring the global economy. *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 19: 199-220.
- Edmonds, E. V. 2007 Child labor. *Handbook of development economics*. Eds. T. P. Schultz and J. Strauss 4:1. 3607 – 3709
- Eghosa, B. L. 2010. Perception of small scale traders on child labour (teenage hawking) in promoting reading habits in the Nigerian society. *International Journal of Research in Education* 7.2: 74-80.
- Ekpenyong, S. and Sibiri, A. 2011. Street trading and child labour in Yenegoa. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Education* 4.1: 36-46.
- Ekwe, A. O. (1986). Health hazards in Child labour: A case for juvenile hawkers. *Child labour in Africa: Proceedings of the First International Workshop on Child Abuse in Africa* Eds. P. O. Ebigbo et al. Enugu, Nigeria: African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN). 17-25
- Emerson, P. M. 2009. Understanding child labour the economic view of child labour. *The world of child labour and regional survey*. Eds. H. D. Hindman. U.S: Myron, E.S. 3-9.

- Esin M. N., Bulduk, S. and Ince, H. 2005. Work related risks and health problems of working children in urban Istanbul, Turkey. *J. Occup Health* 47:431-436.
- Eweama, P. 2009. Gender statistics in Nigeria: Issues and challenges. Presented at the UN Global Forum on Gender Statistics, Accra Ghana. 26-29 January, 2009
- Farmer, L. 2008. Crime, definitions of. , *The New Oxford Companion to Law*. Eds. Cane P. and Conaghan J. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 263
- Fawole O. L, Ajuwon A. J. and Oshungbade, K. O 2003. Interventions for violence prevention among female workers in motor parks in south western Nigeria: A review of effectiveness. *African Journal of Reproductive Health* 7. 1: 71-82.
- Fawole, J. O. 2003. A study of child abuse and neglect and intervention strategies in Nigeria. *Nigerian School Health Journal* 15. 1/2: 3 – 9.
- Fayeye, J. O. 2011. Role of the security sector in promoting democratic governance in Nigeria. *Challenges of democratic governance in Nigeria*.Eds. T. A. Akanji, N. D. Danjibo and W. A. Eselebor. Ibadan. John Arches.
- Femi, T. 2011. The challenges of girl-child education and alternative jobs in Nigeria. *Corvinus Journal of Social and Policy* 2. 1: 101-121.
- Fetuga, B. M., Njokanma, F. O. and Olowu, A. O. 2005. Prevalence, types and demographic features of child labour among school children in Nigeria. *BMC Inter Hith Hum Rights*: 5:2-8
- Fetuga, B. M., Njokoma, F.O. and Olowu, A.O. 2005. The prevalence, types and demographic features of child labour among school children in Nigeria. *BMC International Health and Human Right*. 1 – 7.
- Fierke, K. M. 2015. *Critical approaches to international security*. 2nd ed. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Fine, B. 1999. The developmental state is dead – long live social capital? *Development and Change*.30:1. 1-19
- Finkelman, B. 1995. *Introduction to child abuse: A multidisciplinary survey*. New York: Garland.
- Fischer, A. M. 2010. Managing population growth: The demography imperative. Retrieved 3 November 2012 from www.thebrokeonline.eu
- Fitzhugh, G. 1857. *Cannibals all or, slaves without masters*. Richmond, VA: A. Morris.

- Freund, B. 2007. *In The African city: A history (New Approaches to African history)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Galli, R. 2001. The economic impact of child labour. *Discussion paper* Geneva: ILO.
- Galtung, J. 1990. Cultural violence. *Journal of Peace Research* 27. 3: 291 – 305.
- Gayathri, V. and Sreekumar, T. T. 2008. Children's work and schooling. *The companion to development studies*. 2nd ed. Eds. V. Desai and R. B. Potter. London: Hodder Education. 428-432.
- Gbadamosi, K. T. 2006. The emergence of motorcycle in urban transportation in Nigeria and its implication on traffic safety. Accessed 12th March, 2017 from <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/65c8/972b4fb5b416d289e7d9169431b5b29f9f85.pdf>
- George-Genyi M. E. 2003. Good governance. Antidote to peace and security in Nigeria. *European Journal of Business and Social Studies*, 2. 2: 41
- Gorey, K. M. and Leslie, D. R. 1997. The prevalence of child sexual abuse: Integrative review adjustment for potential response and measurement biases. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 21.4. 391-398.
- Grant, R. and Paul, Y. 2003. City profile: Accra. *Cities, Elsevier Science*, 20:1. 65-74.
- Grootaert, C. and Kanbur, R. 1995. Child labour: A review. *World Bank Policy research working paper*. Accessed on 12th May, 2017 from https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=620526
- Guttkind, P. W. C. and Wallestein, I. 1976. *The political economy of contemporary Africa*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Hart, G. 2001. Development critiques in the 1990s. Culs de sac and Promising Paths. *Progress in Human Geography* 25:4. 649 - 658
- Hart, K. 2004. Formal bureaucracy and emergent forms of the informal economy. *EGDI and UNU-WIDER Conference: Unlocking Human potential: Linking the Informal and Formal Sectors*. Helsinki, Finland.
- Hazan, M. and B. Berdugo 2002. Child labour, fertility and economic growth. *The Economic Journal* 112.810-828.
- Henderson, J. 2011. Cooked food hawking and its management: The case of Singapore. *Tourism Review International*. 201-213.

- Hong, D. K. and Ohno, K. 2005. *Street children in Vietnam: Interaction of old and new causes in a growing economy*. Tokyo: National Institute for Policy Studies.
- Hoyano, L. and Keenan, C. 2007. *Child abuse: Law and policy across boundaries*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hughes, S. D. 2009. Child abuse spikes as US economy founders. CNB News. Accessed on 12th February, 2018 from <https://news.abs-cbn.com/world/04/17/09/child-abuse-spikes-us-economy-founders>
- Humert, F. 2009. The challenge of child labour in international law proposals. *Human Right Quarterly*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Humphrises, J. 2010. Childhood and child Labour in the British Industrial Revolutions. *Economic History Review*. 25:3. 651-653
- Ibanga, F. I. 2009. Ed. *Child labour in Nigeria: A religious educational response*. Chicago: ProQuest Information and Learning Company.
- Ibeanu, O. 2005. Conceptualising peace. *Introduction to peace and conflict studies in West Africa*. Ed. B. S. Gaya. . Ibadan: Spectrum Books. 50-67
- Idowu, O. B., Omirin, M. M. and Osagie, J. U. 2011. Outsourcing for sustainable waste disposal in Lagos metropolis: Case study of Agege Local Government, Lagos. *Journal of Sustainable Development* 4.6: 116-131.
- Ikechebulu, J. I. Udigwe, G. O. Ezechukwu, C. C., Ndinechi, A. G. and Joe-Ikechebelu, N. N. 2008. Sexual abuse among juvenile female street hawkers in Anambra State, Nigeria. *African Journal Reprod. Health* 12: 2:111-119.
- Imobigbe, T. A. 1990. Doctrines for and threat to internal security. *Nigerian defence policy: Issues and problems*. Eds. A. E Ekallo and M. A. Vogh. Lagos: Malthouse Press Ltd.
- Inter Press Service (IPS) News Agency. 2010. Africa: Women traders confronting sexual harassment at borders. Retrieved 20th February, 2019, from www.ipsnews.net/2010/09/africa-women-traders-confronting-sexual-harassment-at-borders/
- International Labour Organisation. 2006. The end of child labour: With reach global report on the follow-up to the International Labour Organisation Declaration on fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. *International Labour Conference 95th Session, Report I(b)*. Geneva: ILO.

- International Labour Organisation (ILO). Beyond deaths and injuries: the ILO in promoting safe and healthy jobs. International labour organization Office, Geneva 2008. Available from www.ilo.org/global/..ILO.index.htm. Access 21/02/2014
- International Labour Organisation. 1972. *Employment, incomes and equality: A strategy for increasing productive employment in Kenya*. Geneva: ILO.
- International Labour Organisation. 1998. *Declaration on fundamental principles and rights at work*. Geneva: ILO.
- International Labour Organisation. 2002. *Women and Men in the informal Economy: A statistical Picture*. Geneva: International Labour Organisation.
- International Labour Organisation. 2008. *Forced labour and human trafficking: Guidelines for labour officers in Zambia*. Switzerland: ILO Publications.
- International Labour Organisation. 2013. *World report on child labour economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labour*. Geneva: ILO.
- Iyenda, G. 2001. Street food and income generation for poor households in Kinshasa. *Environment and urbanisation* 13:2. 233 - 241
- Jega, A. 2003. Democracy, economic crisis and conflicts: A review of the Nigerian situation. Keynote Address Delivered at the 22nd Annual Conference of the Nigerian Political Science Association (NPSA), Zaria.
- Jimu, I. 2005. Negotiated economic opportunity and power perspectives and perception of street vending in urban Malawi. *Africa Development* 30:4. 35 - 51
- Jimu, I. M 2003. Appropriation and mediation of urban spaces: Growth, dynamics and politics of street vending in Blantyre, Malawi. MA (Development studies) Dissertation. Department of Sociology. University of Botswana.
- Johnson, O and Ihesie, C. 2015. Social implications and factors associated with street hawking among children in Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. *British Journal of Education, Society and Behavioural Science* 11: 1-9.
- Jonathan, S. A. 2006. Street hawkers and public space in Mumbai. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 41:21.2140 – 2146.
- June, K. 2005. *Violence against children in West and Central Africa*. Geneva, Switzerland. ATAR Roto Presse.
- Kaletapwa, F. 2013. Effects of street hawking and academic performance of students in practical agriculture: A case of secondary school in Taraba State. *Journal of Education and Practice*.4:15. 33 - 35

- Kamunyori, S. W. 2007. A growing space for dialogue: The case of street vending in Nairobi's Central Business District. MA (City Planning) Thesis. Department of Urban Studies and Planning. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Kathleen, C. F. 1998. *Child sexual abuse*. New York:Colombia University Press
- Kayumi, M. H and Tambulasi, R. 2009.Political transitions and vulnerability of street vending in Malawi. *Theoretical and Empirical Researches in Urban Management* Number 3:12. 79 - 95
- Kempe, H. R. 2005. Child survival, poverty and child labour in Africa. *Journal of Children and Poverty* 11. 1: 19-42.
- King, R. 2006. Fulcrum of the urban economy: Governance and street livelihoods in Kumasi, Ghana. *Contested Space: Street Trading, Public Space, and Livelihoods in Developing Cities*. Ed. A. Brown. Warwickshire: Intermediate Technology Publications.
- Kong, L. 2007. *Singapore hawker centres: People, places, food*. Singapore: National Environment Agency.
- Korbin, J. E. 1983. *Child abuse and neglect: Cross-cultural perspective*. Berkeley CA: University of California Press.
- Krahn, H. J. and Graham S. L. 1993. *Work, industry, and Canadian society*. 2nd Ed. Scarborough, Ont.: Nelson Canada.
- Kwankye, S. O., Nyarko, P. E. Tagoe, C. A. 2007. Reproductive health implications of street hawking in Accra. Paper presented at the Fifth African Population Studies, Arusha Tanzania. 10-14 Dec.
- Ladd, R. E. 2002. Right of the child: A philosophical approach. *Children as equal: exploring the rights of the child*. Eds. K. Alaimo and A. Klug. Lanham: University Press of America. 89-101.
- Lantana, M. U. 2010.Street hawking and socio-economic dynamics of nomadic girls of northern Nigeria. *International Journal of Social Economics* 37. 9: 717-734.
- Le, R. J. 1996. Street children in South Africa: Findings from interviews on the background of street children in Pretoria, South Africa. *Adolescence* 31. 122: 423-431
- Lee, S. 2004. Assessing the vulnerability of women street traders to HIV/AIDS: A comparative analysis of Uganda and South Africa. *Health Economics & HIV/AIDS Research Division, University of Natal*. Accessed on 12th August, 2018 from <https://www.eldis.org/document/A17210>

- Longford, M. 1995. Family poverty and exploitation of child labour. *Law and Policy*. 17. 4: 471-482.
- Lonreco-Lindell, I. 2004. Trade and the politics of informalisation in Bissau. *Reconsidering Informality, Perspectives from Urban Africa*. Eds. Tranberg H. K & Vaa M. Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute. 84 - 96
- Loren, B L. 2007. Discrimination and development? Immigration, urbanisation and sustainable livelihoods in Johannesburg. *Development in Southern Africa* 24. 1: 61-76.
- Lu, J. 2005. *Gender, health and information technology*. Quezon City, Philippines: University of the Philippines Press.
- Lu, J. 2011. Occupational health and safety of women workers: Viewed in the light of labour regulations. *J. Int. Women's Stud.* 12. 1: 68-78.
- Lund, F., Nicholson, J. and Skinner C. 2000. *Street trading*. Durban: University of Natal, School of Development Studies.
- Lyons, M. and Snoxell, S. 2005. Creating urban livelihoods and marketplace social capital: Crisis and strategy in petty trade. *Urban Studies* 42:8. 1301 – 1320
- MacEvan-Scott, A. 1979. Who are the self employed? *Casual work and poverty in Third World Cities*. Eds. R. Bromely and C. Gerry. New York: Wiley.
- Malinosky-Rummell, R. Hansan, D. S. 1993. Long term consequences of childhood physical Abuse. *Psychological Bulletin* 114. 1: 68-79.
- Marshall, C. and Rossman, G. B. 1999 *Designing qualitative research*. London: Sage.
- Masquelier, A. 2002. Road mythographies: Space, mobility and the historical imagination in Post Colonial Niger. *American Ethnologist* 29. 4: 829 – 856
- Mc Cillivary, A. 1992. Reconstructing child abuse. Western definition and non western experience. *Kluwen Academic Publishers* 15:4.
- McNamara, R. 1968. *The essence of security*. New York. Harper and Row.
- Meagher, K. 1996. Fend for yourselves: Structural adjustment and the urban informal sector in Sub-Saharan Africa. *The Journal of Politics*. Lagos: Nigeria Political Science Association.
- Mijah, B. E. 2009. Democracy, internal security and the challenges of policing in Nigeria. *Democracy and National Security: Issues, Challenges and Prospects*. Eds. O. Mbachu and C. M. EzeKaduna. Medusa Academic Publishers.

- Mitchell, D. 2003. *The right to the city: Social justice and the fight for public space*. New York: Guildford Press
- Mitullah, W. 1991. Hawking as a survival strategy for the urban poor in Nairobi. *Environment and Urbanisation. International Institute for Environment and Development*. 3:2. 13 – 22
- Mitullah, W. 2004. Street Vending in African Cities: A Synthesis of Empirical Findings from Kenya, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Uganda and South Africa. Nairobi. *World Development Report background papers*. Washinton D.C: World Bank. Retrieved on 14th November, 2018 from <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/461921468765876731/Street-vending-in-African-cities-a-synthesis-of-empirical-findings-from-Kenya-Cote-DIvoire-Ghana-Zimbabwe-Uganda-and-South-Africa>
- Mitullah, W. 2006. Street vendors and informal trading: Struggling for the right to trade. Retrieved on 14th November, 2018 from <http://www.pambazuka.org/en/category/comment/34802>
- Moffitt T. E. 2006. Life course persistent versus adolescent limited antisocial behaviour. *Developmental Psychopathy*. 2nd ed. Eds. D. Cicchetti, and D. Cohen. New York: Wiley. 75–103.
- Mohan, G. and Stokke, K. 2000. Participatory development and empowerment: The dangers of localism. *Third World Quarterly*. 21:2.247 – 268
- Momoh, A. and Adejumobi, S. 1995. *The political economy of Nigeria under military rule: 1984-1993*. Harare: Sapes Books.
- Monique, C., Mihir, B. and Horn, P. 2000. *Women, street vending: The road to recognition* New York. Seed Graphic Impressions.
- Moser, C. 1978. The informal sector or petty commodity production: Dualism or dependence in urban development? *World Development* 6:(9-10). 1041 – 1064.
- Moser, C. 1994. The informal sector debate, Part 1:1970-1983. *Contrapunto: The informal sector debate in Latin America*. Ed. C. Rakowski. Albany: State University Press of New York. 11 – 28.
- Moyi, Peter 2011. Child labour and school attendance in Kenya. *Educational Research and Reviews* 6.1:26-35.
- Muhumuza, T. 2012. Access to product markets and child labour-survey evidence from rural Uganda. *Discussion Papers of DIW, Berlin*. Berlin: German Institute for Economic Research

- Munyakho, D. 1992. The urban child in difficult circumstances, Kenya: Child newcomers in the urban jungle. *Innocenti Studies*, Florence, Italy: UNICEF. p.45
- Murphy J. M. Jellinek, M, Quinn, O. Smith, G. Poitras, F. G., Goshko, M. 1991. Substance abuse and serious child mistreatment. *Prevalence, risk and outcome in a court sample 15*. 3:197-21.
- Nan, J. M. 2008. Children of the streets. *Nigerian Daily Times* 1-6
- National Bureau of Statistics. 2011. Annual Abstract of Statistics. Retrieved on 23rd June, 2018 from http://istmat.info/files/uploads/53129/annual_abstract_of_statistics_2011.pdf
- National Bureau of Statistics. 2014. *Nigerian Gross Domestic Product Report. Issue 04* Quarter four. Accessed on 25th June, 2018 from https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjxpObQ-cjKAhXLQUEAHc3mDAMQFjACegQIARAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fnigerianstat.gov.ng%2Fdownload%2F272&usq=AOvVaw37C4Ap3oVgOuD_PtAD8YRP
- National Population Commission (NPC) [Nigeria] and ICF Macro. 2009. *Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2008*. Abuja, Nigeria: National Population Commission and ICF Macro.
- Nattrass, N. 1987. Street trading in Transkei – A struggle against poverty, persecution, and prosecution. *World Development*. 15:7. 861 – 875.
- Nduka, I. and Duru, C. O. 2014. The menace of street hawking in Aba Metropolis South-East Nigeria. *Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences* 5. 6:133-140. Retrieved November, 2016, from <http://www.interestjournals.org.JMMS>
- Nesvåg, S. I., 2000. Street trading from apartheid to post-apartheid: More birds in the cornfield? *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*. 20:3/4. 34 – 63.
- Neuman, W.L., 2003. *Social research methods: Qualitative and quantitative approaches* 5th Edition. Edinburgh: Pearson Education Limited.
- Nigerian Constitution. 1999. Nigeria
- Nikitin, P. I. 1983. *The fundamentals of political economy*. Moscow: Progress Publisher.
- Nnkya, T. 2006. An enabling framework? Governance and street trading in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. *Contested space: Street trading, public space, and livelihoods in developing cities*. Ed. A. Warwickshire: Intermediate Technology Publications. 79 – 98.

- Nnoli, O. 1981. *Path to Nigerian Development*, Dakar: CODESRIA
- Nte, N.D and Irikana G. 2008. Nigeria: State making, State Breaking. *Journal of European Social Science* 6 (3)
- Nuhu, F. and Nuhu, S. 2010. Opinions and attitudes of some parents in Ilorin north central Nigeria towards child abuse and neglect. *SAJP* 16: 27-32.
- Nwabueze, M., 1992. *The street children in Nigeria: Social problem and social policy in Nigeria*. Lagos: Olubamese Printers.
- Nwadinigwe, C. U., Ihezue, C. O. and Iyidiobi, E. C. 2006. Fracture in children. *Nigerian Journal of Medicine* 15.1: 81-83.
- Nzewi, E.N., 1988. Street hawking: An etiological factor in the sexual abuse of children. *Second Biennial National Scientific conference on child Abuse, neglect and survival in Nigeria*. ANPPCAN.
- O'Donnell, O., Van Doorslaer, E. and Rosati, F. C. 2002. Child labor and health: Evidence and research issue. *World Bank Working Paper No. 43869*. Washington, DC: World Bank. 1 – 14.
- Obeng-Odoom, F. 2011. The informal sector in Ghana under siege. *Journal of Developing Societies* 27. 3–4: 355–392.
- Obiri, D. D. 1996. *A survey of street children*. Dip. Thesis. Statistics. University of Ghana,
- Odeleye, J. A. 2000. Improved road traffic environment for better child safety in Nigeria. Retrieved on 18th September, 2018. from www.ictet.org/diobject.php?document_nr228&odeleyepdf
- Ogbe, J. O. 2007. Determinants of child abuse in some selected Local Government Areas in Delta State. *The abused and the society*. Eds. J. A. Yakubu, O. A. Moronkola and G. O. Sokoya. Ibadan, Nigeria: Royal People Ltd. 152.
- Ogundele, B. O. and Ojo, R. A. 2003. Selected demographic factors of child abuse and neglect among parents in Ibadan, Oyo State. *Nigerian School Health Journal* 15. 1 &) 18 - 19.
- Oguntomisin G. O. 2004. *The processes of peacekeeping and peacemaking in pre-colonial Nigeria*. Ibadan: John Arches Publishers Limited.
- Okafor, E. E. 2010. Child labour dynamics and implications for sustainable development in Nigeria. *Journal of Sustainable Development in Africa* 12. 5: 8 – 21.

- Okojie, C. E. 1987. *Income Generation in Occupational Structure among the Urban poor*. Owerri: Evans Publishers.
- Okojie, C. E. 1987. *Income generation in occupational structure among the urban poor*. Owerri: Evans publishers.
- Olaniyi R. 2015. The economic history of Ibadan, 1830-1930. *The city state of Ibadan: Texts and contexts*. Edited by Dele Layiwola. Ibadan: Institute of African Studies, Ibadan. 19 –47.
- Oloko, B. 1989. Children's work in urban Nigeria: A case study of young Lagos street traders. *UNICEF Staff Working Paper 4*: 19-30.
- Oloko, S. B. A. 2004. Child labour in Nigeria: Continuities and transformation. Inaugural Lecture Delivered at the University of Lagos. Lagos: University of Lagos Press.
- Olufayo, O. 2006. Children neglect, youth involvement in Okada transportation business and the incidence of road accidents in Ado - Ekiti. *The Social Science* 1.3:: 178 -182.
- Olukoshi, A. 1995. The political economy of Structural Adjustment Programme. *The political economy of Nigeria under military rule: 1984-1993*. Eds, A. Momoh and S. Adejumboi. , Harare: Sapes Books. 70-82
- Olutunde, A. A. 2013. The prevalence of child hawkers in motor parks in Ibadan Municipality: An overview. *Open Journal of Social Science Research* 1.7: 174-179.
- Omokhodion, F. O. and Omokhodion, S. I. 2001. Health problems and other characteristics of child workers in a market in Ibadan. *African Journal Med. Sci.* 30. 1-2: 81-85.
- Onakomaiya, S. O. 1988. *Unsafe at any speed: Towards road transportation for survival*. Ilorin: University of Ilorin monograph.
- Onimode, B. 1985. *An introduction to Marxist political economy*. London: Zed Books.
- Onuzulike, N. M. 2007. Gender differences in knowledge and attitudes towards child street hawking among rural resident parents. *The abused and the society*. Eds. J. A. Yakubu, O. A. Moronkola and G. O. Sokoya. Ibadan, Nigeria: Royal People Ltd. 136-147..
- Onyemachi, T. U. 2010. Children, status and the Law in Nigeria. *An International Multidisciplinary Journal, Ethiopia* 4. 3a: 378-398.
- Oruwari, Y. 1996. *Children and the built environment in Nigeria: Who should depend their interests in housing provisions*. Port Harcourt: Hisis Press.

- Osinowo O. A. 1992..Street children and psychological consequences. *International Journal of Rep. Health* 4: 101–108.
- Osioma, N. 2004.The Nigerian military in peace-keeping since independence. *Military history: Nigeria from pre-colonial era to the present*. Ed. W. T. Gbor. Lagos: Longman. 200-201.
- Osonwa, O. K., Adejobi, A. O., Iyam, M. A. and Osonwa, R. H. 2013.Economic status of parents as determinants of academic performance of senior secondary schools in Ibadan, Nigeria. *Journal of Educational and Social Research* 3.1: 115- 122.
- Oyefara, J. K. 2005. Family background, sexual behaviour and HIV/AIDs vulnerability of female street hawkers in Lagos metropolis. *International Social Science Journal* 57:186: 687-698
- Oyeleke, O. 2012.Students’ perception of the relative causes of human trafficking in Nigeria. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*. 3:3. 493 – 497.
- Oyinye, O., Soronnadi, V., Udemezie, G. and Ugochukwu, O. 2002. Child abuse and neglect. *Legal literacy series. A publication of Women Aid Collective*. Ed. J. N. Ezeilo. 1-20
- Pena, S. 1999. Informal markets: Street vendors in Mexico. *HABIT-AT International*. 363-372.
- Phillip, L. G. and Leonard, B. L. 1998. Child labour and health: Quantifying the global health impacts of child labour. *Early Child Development Education*.1-4.*Political Weekly*. May 27. 2140-2146.
- Potts, D. 2007. City life in Zimbabwe at a time of fear and loathing: Urban Planning, Urban Poverty and Operation Murambatsvina. *Cities in contemporary Africa*. Eds. G. Myers. and M. Murrery New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Raffaeli M., Koller, S. H., Reppoid, C. T. Kuschick, M. B. Krum, F. M. B., Banderia, S. C. 2000. Gender differences in Brazilian street youths family circumstances and experiences on the street. *Child Abuse Negl* 24. 11: 1431-41.
- Rakodi, C. and Lloyd-Jones, T. 2002.*Urban livelihoods: A people-centred approach to reducing poverty*. London: Earthscan.
- Rakowski, C. 1994. The informal sector debate, Part 2: 1984-1993. *Contrapunto: The informal sector debate in Latin America*. Ed. C. Rakowski. Albany: State University Press of New York. 31 - 50
- Raymond, A. 2006.Review and strengthening the regulatory framework for apprenticeship in Ghana.*A Research Report Prepared for the Ministry of Manpower, Youth and*

Employment (MMYE) and the International Labour Organization's (ILO) International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, (May, 2006). Accra:Ghana Time Bound (TBP) Support Project. May, 2006. pp. 5-39

- Robson, E. 2004. Children at work in Rural Northern Nigeria: pattern of Age Space and Gender. *Journal of Moral Studies* 6. 1: 10-05.
- Roche, R. 2007. *Livelihood approaches as a conservation tool*. Retrieved on 17th June, 2018 from <https://www.refresilience.org/pdf/LivelihoodsApproachLongVersion.pdf>
- Rogerson, C. and Hart, D. 1989. The struggle for the streets: Deregulation and hawking in South Africa's major urban areas. *A journal of African Studies: Social Dynamics* 15:1. 29 – 45
- Ross, S. 1996. Risk of physical abuse to children of spouse abusing parents. *Journal of Critical Ethics* 20: 589.
- Roy, A. 2005. Urban informality. *Journal of the American Planning Association*. 147-158.
- Sagarawa, K. 2010. Intergenerational transfer and fertility. Trade-off between human capital and child labour. *Journal of Macroeconomics* 32. 2: 584-593.
- Samoff, J. 1982. On class paradigm and African politics. *Africa Today* 29:2. 41 – 50.
- Schutt, R. K. 2004. *Investigating the social world- the process and practice of research*. 4th Edition. London: Sage Publications.
- Shailong, C. N., Onuk, E. G. and Beshi, B. A. 2011. Socio-economic factors affecting child hawkers in Lafia Local Government Area, Nasarawa State. *PAT* 7. 1: 64 – 73.
- Simon, P. B. 1998. Informal responses to crisis of urban employment: An investigation into the structure and relevance of small scale informal retailing in Kaduna, Nigeria. *Regional Studies* 32:6. 547 – 557.
- Skinner, C. 2008. Street trade in Africa: A review. Women in Informal Employment Globalising and Organising (WIEGO) *working paper* 5. Manchester: WIEGO limited.
- Skinner, C. 2010. Street trading in Africa: Demographic trends, planning and traders organisation. *Political economy of Africa*. Ed. V. Padayachee. New York: Routledge.
- Solomon-Ayeh, B. E., King, R. S. and Deardi-Nelson, I. 2011. Street vending and the use of urban public space in Kumasi, Ghana. *The Ghana surveyor* 4.1: 20-31. Retrieved on 15th September, 2016, from <http://hdl.handle.net/123456789/3423>

- Steinberg, L. 2008. *Adolescence*. 8th Edn. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Suharto, E. 2003. Accommodating the urban informal sector in the public policy process: A case study of street enterprises in Bandung Metropolitan Region (BMR) in Indonesia. Retrieved on 15th September, 2018 from <http://www.policy.hu/suharto/finalresearchpaper.html>
- Sukurat, I. S. 2012. Exploitation of children in the informal sector: Case study of street hawking children in Ifo Local Government, Ogun State. M. Ed Project. International Institute of Social Studies. The Hague, Netherlands. Retrieved on 23rd November, 2016 from <http://thesis.eur.nl/pub/13050/Iyabode%2520Shukurat%2520Salisu-Iyabode-1605.pdf>
- Tade, O. 2010. Household demand and child trafficking for domestic use in Ibadan, Nigeria. A Ph.D. post-field Seminar presented at the Department of Sociology, University of Ibadan, Nigeria
- Tade, O. and Aderinto, A. A. 2012. Factors influencing the demand for domestic servants in Oyo State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Child, Youth and Family Studies*. 4.1: 521–545.
- Terriff, T., Croft S., James L., and Morgan P. 1999. *Security studies today*. Cambridge: Polity.
- The National Academies Press. 2004. Monitoring international labour standards: Techniques and sources of information. Retrieved, May 17, 2016, from www.nap.edu/read/10937/chapter/8 ()
- Togunde, D. and Arielle, C. 2008. In their own words: Consequences of child labour in urban Nigeria. *Journal of social sciences* 16. 2: 173-181.
- Togunde, D. and Carter, A. 2006. Socioeconomic causes of child labour in Nigeria. *Journal of Children and Poverty* 12. 1: 73-89.
- Tranberg, H. and Vaa, M. 2004. Eds. *Reconsidering informality, perspectives from urban Africa*. Uppsala: Nordic African Institute.
- Transberg, H. K. 2004. Who rules the streets? The politics of vending space in Lusaka. *Reconsidering informality, perspectives from urban Africa*. Eds. H. K. Transberg and M. Vaa. Uppsala: Nordic African Institute. 62 – 79.
- Ubah, M. C. and Bulus, A. 2014. Effect of street hawking on the academic performance of students in social studies in junior secondary schools in Nasarawa State, Nigeria. *Journal of Research and Method in Education* 4.4: 18-22.

- Udoh, N. A. and Joseph, E. U. 2012. Behavioural problems of juvenile street hawkers in Uyo Metropolis, Nigeria. *World Journal of Education* 2.1: 137-144.
- Ugochukwu, E. F. Okeke, K. N., Onubogu, C. U. and Edokwe, E. S. 2012. Socio-demographic characteristics of child street vendors in Nnewi, Nigeria. *Niger J. Paed.* 39. 4: 174-178.
- Umahi, H., Ukpong-Kalu, U., Agunta R., Balogun, W., Anoka S., Ugbudian, D. and Ekezie, G. 2010. Danger in the neighbourhood: Nigerians co-habit with death. Retrieved on 18th June, 2018 from <http://64.82.81.172/webpages/features/living/2010/apr/24/living-24-04-2010-003.htm>
- Umar, F. M. 2009. Street hawking: Oppressing the girl child or family economic supplement? *Journal of Institutional Psychology*. Page number.
- UN- HABITAT. 2003. The challenge of slums: *Global Report on Human Settlements*. London: Earth Scan Publications.
- United Nations International Children Educational Fund (UNICEF 1992. *Children in especially difficult circumstance*. Gaborone: UNICEF.
- United Nations International Children Educational Fund (UNICEF 1997. The state of the world's children. Retrieved March 1, 2011, from <http://www.unicef.org/soweg/report>.
- United Nations International Children Educational Fund (UNICEF 2000. *Nigeria and the convention on the rights of the child*. Lagos: UNICEF Country Office.
- United Nations International Children Educational Fund (UNICEF 2006. The state of the world's children excluded and invisible.
- UNICEF 2012. Percentage of children aged 5 -14 engaged in child labour. Retrieved 29th August, 2017 from https://web.archive.org/web/20120630033018/http://www.childinfo.org/labour_co_untrydata.php .
- UNICEF 2012. The state of the world's children: Children in an urban world. Oxford University Press.
- UNICEF. 1997. The state of the world's children. Retrieved on 22nd July, 2017 from www.unicef.org/soiveg/report
- UNICEF. 2000. Nigeria and the convention on the rights of the child. Lagos: UNICEF Country Office.

- United National Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). 2001. *Cities in a globalising world: Global report on human settlements*. London: Earth Scan Publications.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2011. Sustainability and Equity: A better future for all. *Human Development Report, 2011*. New York: UNDP
- Usman, D. 2004. Types and causes of child abuse in Nigeria: Child abuse and neglect. *Nigeria society of educational psychologist (NISEP)* Publishers
- United States Department of labor: Findings on the worst forms of child labour. Retrieved on 21st March, 2018 from <http://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/findings>
- Vinolia, N. S. and Fubara, M. S. 1986. Street hawking as an aspect of child abuse and neglect. *Child labour in Africa: Proceedings of the First International Workshop on Child Abuse in Africa* Eds. P. O. Ebigbo *et al.* Enugu, Nigeria: African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN). 67-70.
- Wæver, O. 2015. The theory act: Responsibility and exactitude as seen from securitization. *International Relations* 29. 1: 121–127.
- Waka, J. D. 1999. What hope for Nigerian child? *The observer* 27: 9.
- Wangenge, G. O. 2004. Education for street children in Kenya: The role of the indigenous society. Prepared for UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning. www.unesco.org/iiep Accessed on 20th August, 2017.
- Weston, B. H. 2005. Child labour and human rights, making children matter. Boulder: Lynee Rienner Publishers, Inc.
- Women in Informal Employment Globalising and Organising WIEGO History and Debates. Retrieved November, 18 2018. <https://www.wiego.org/informal-economy/history-debates>
- Winnie, V. M. 2005. Street vending in African cities: A synthesis of empirical findings from Kenya, Cote D' Ivoire, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Uganda and South Africa. *Background paper for the 2005 World Development Report*. 3 – 8.
- Woolard, S. 2009. The legal regulation of adolescence. *Handbook of adolescent psychology 2* 3rd Edn. Eds. R. Lerner and L, Steinberg. New York: Wiley. 345–371.
- World Bank. 2003. *Sourcebook for Poverty Reduction Strategies*. Edited by Jeni Klugman Washington D.C: World Bank.

APPENDIX 1

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
AU	African Union
AWEG	Africa Women Empowerment Group
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against women
CRA	Child Right Act
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSH	Child Street Hawking
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Organisation of West African States
EU	European Union
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEC	Global Economic Crisis
HDI	Human Development Index
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
IDI	In-depth Interview
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IUCW	International Union for Child Welfare
MDG	Millenium Development Goal
NACCRAN	National Council of Child Rights Advocates of Nigeria
NAP	National Action Plans

NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NDHS	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NMICS	Nigeria Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NURTW	National Union of Road Transport Workers
PCRC	Police-Community Relations Committee
PSO	Peace Support Operations
RAP	Regional Action Plans
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRC	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Educational Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIEGO	Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing
WOTCLEF	Women Trafficking and Child Labour Eradication Foundation

APPENDIX 2

Interviews of Executives/Directors/Officials of Non Governmental Agencies and Society Organisations

1. Researcher's interview with Alhaji Bamidele Popoola, Chairman, Local Council Development Area, LCDA Ibadan South-West. (Sept., 2017)
2. Researcher's interview with Hon. Tinuke Osikoya, Commissioner for Women Affairs, Oyo State. (Sept, 2017)
3. Researcher's interview with Rev. Bamigbose Oluwajide, Reverend Father Catholic Church, Idi-Ape (August, 2017).
4. Researcher's interview with Barrister Omotayo Omotara Adebayo, Program Officer, Justice Development and Peace Center Ibadan. (August, 2017)
5. Researcher's interview with Mrs. Bisi Omojowolo, Secretary distributor, LAPO Microfinance, Oke-Bola, Ibadan. (October, 2017)
6. Researcher's interview with Hon. Olayiwola Adepoju, Coordinator, Poju Popoola Foundation. (October, 2017)
7. Researcher's interview with Chief Mrs. Idowu Olaide Lawal, Chairperson, National Women Council, South-West Chapter Oyo State. (Sept., 2017)
8. Researcher's interview with Prince Abimbola Olowu, member Landlord Association, Abe Bridge Iwo Road Ibadan.(October, 2017)
9. Researcher's interview with Alhaja Taibu Toyibat Bello, Vice Chairperson, Market Women Association Aleshinloye Market Ibadan. (Sept., 2017)
10. Researcher's interview with Alhaji Taofeek Oyerinde, Chairman, National Union of Road Transport Workers, Oyo State. (August, 2017)
11. Researcher's interview with Adegbite, President, National Women Council, Oyo State. (October, 2017)
12. Researcher's interview with Alhaji Basiri Adegbaile, Chairman, Akinyele Market Ibadan. (Sept., 2017)
13. Researcher's interview with Alhaji Baba Kafi, Head, Vigilante Group, Akinyele Ibadan. (Sept., 2017)
14. Researcher's interview with Odefunso Afeez, Head, Vigilante Group, Oluyole/Ido. (October, 2017)
15. Researcher's interview with Kabiru Adeleke Alaka, Head, Vigilante Group, Bere/Molete. (October, 2017)

The security Agents interviewed pleaded for anonymity

1. Researcher's interview with an officer of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps. (August, 2017)
2. Researcher's interview with an officer of the Nigeria Police Force. (Sept., 2017)
3. Researcher's interview with an officer of the Nigerian Police Force. (Sept., 2017)

Interviews of Parents/Guardians of child street hawkers

1. Researcher's interview with Busola Ajadi, a businesswoman at Sasha, Ibadan. (August, 2017)
2. Researcher's interview with Kehinde Adebuseye, a petty trader at Orita Challenge, Ibadan. (August, 2017)
3. Researcher's interview with Sola Olutayo, a petty trader at Molete, Ibadan. (August, 2017)
4. Researcher's interview with Ahmed Bankole, a bricklayer at Ojoo, Ibadan. (August, 2017)
5. Researcher's interview with Mulikat Salami, a petty trader at Oje market, Ibadan. (August, 2017)
6. Researcher's interview with Babatunde Lamidi, a teacher at Sasha, Ibadan. (August, 2017)
7. Researcher's interview with Oloyede Michael, a teacher at Orita Challenge, Ibadan. (August, 2017)
8. Researcher's interview with Abiodun Mulikat, a petty trader at Oja-Oba, market, Ibadan (August, 2017)
9. Researcher's interview with Sulemon Akanji, a carpenter at Molete, Ibadan. (August, 2017)
10. Researcher's interview with Abegunde Esther, widow at Mokola, Ibadan. (August, 2017)
11. Researcher's interview with Risikat Oriyomi, a petty trader at Mokola, Ibadan. (August, 2017).
12. Researcher's interview with Oke Temitayo, technician at Dugbe, Ibadan. (August, 2017).

APPENDIX 3
Research Instrument Guides

This research guide gives direction in the fieldwork in order that the work does not lose focus. The guide will be for the In-depth Interviews (IDI) and Questionnaire.

IDI for the officials of the government, non-governmental organisations, society organisations and security agencies

Objective 1: To examine the predisposing factors necessitated Child Street hawking in Ibadan City.

(Child Street Hawkers)

Probe for

- a. Why do you hawk?
- b. Are you living with your parents?
- c. What are your parents doing for a living?
- d. Who is your bread winner?
(Both parent, father, mother, self, others)
- e. Who pay your school fees?
- f. Where do you live? (Address)

(Market Women)

Probe for

- a. Do you have a relationship with child street hawkers?
- b. Why are they hawking?
- c. Who ask them to hawk?
- d. How much do they earn per day?
- e. Where do they live?
- f. Do they go to school?

(Hawkers parents/guardians)

Probe for

- a. Are you involved in street hawking? If yes, how profitable is street hawking business?
- b. Do you engage your child in street hawking?
- c. If yes, why did you ask your child to hawk?
- d. What are you doing for a living?
- e. What is your marital status?
- f. How did you fend for your family?

Objective 2: To determine the categories of child street hawkers in Ibadan City

(The Child Street Hawkers)

Probe for

- a. What do you hawk?
- b. Are you still in school?
- c. What do you do apart from hawking?
- d. What type of hawking pattern are you into?
- e. How many hours do you spend hawking per day?
- f. How much do you earn per day?
- g. Where do you hawk?

(Market Women)

Probe for

- a. Who employed child street hawkers?
- b. Do they have supervision during hawking periods?
- c. How many hours do they spend hawking per day?
- d. How much do they earn per day?
- e. Where do they live?

(Civil Society Organisations/Community leaders)

Probe for

- a. What can you say about child street hawker?
- b. How often did you see child street hawker on the street?
- c. Can you identify child hawker that hawk in your area?
- d. What time do street hawking business commence in your area?
- e. Did you see child street hawker late in the night?
- f. What type of products do they usual hawk?
- g. Did you know their hawking pattern?
- h. Which is the most common hawking pattern in your area?

Objective 3: To assess the consequences of street hawking on child street hawkers security

(Child Street Hawkers)

Probe for

- a. What are the risk factors associated with street hawking
- b. How often does violent act occur when you are hawking?
- c. Are you still in school?
- d. How does street hawking affect your academics?
- e. Have you been sexually harassed before during hawking?
- f. Have you ever been infected with sexually transmitted diseases?
- g. Have you ever experience vehicle accident during hawking?
- h. Who are your major customers
- i. Do you share any relationship with bus conductors and garage boys?
- j. Do you smoke or engage in any hard drug?

(Community leaders)

Probe for

- a. Does child street hawking exist in your area?
- b. What are the risk factors you know that are associated with child street hawking
- c. How often do child street hawkers become victims of violence in your area?
- d. Do you know any child street hawker who have been sexually harassed before?

- e. Do you know any child street hawker who is smoking or engaged in hard drugs?
- f. Do you patronize child street hawkers
- g. What can you say about the relationship between child street hawkers and taut in your area?
- h. As there been any case of child street hawker been knocked down by okadas or motorists in your area?

(Security Agencies)

Probe for

- a. How often do child street hawkers become victims of violence?
- b. Do you have reports of child street hawkers engaging in hard drugs?
- c. Are there cases of child street hawkers being knocked down by motorists?
- d. How often do you receive such cases?
- e. Are you aware of cases involving child street hawkers being sexually harassed?
- f. What is your view on the effect of street hawking on the development of child street hawkers?

(Civil society / Non-governmental organizations)

Probe for

- a. How many child street hawkers are you rehabilitating?
- b. In which area do you notice that street hawking affects behavioural attitudes and academic performance of child street hawkers?
- c. Are child street hawkers happy hawking?
- d. What can you say about the health status and welfare of child street hawkers
- e. Do you have records of child street hawkers being harassed sexually?

(Parents/Guardians)

Probe for

- a. Is your child still in school?
- b. What are the risks facing child street hawkers?
- c. How has street hawking affect your child behaviour and academic performance?
- d. Has your child been sexually harassed before?
- e. Has your child ever been knocked down by motorist?
- f. What do you think are the consequences of street hawking on child street hawkers security?

Objective 4: To examine the implications of street hawking on the peace and security of Ibadan city

(Security Agencies)

Probe for

- a. What security threats do child street hawking pose in the community?
- b. What roles do you think child street hawkers play in causes of violence?
- c. How often are child street hawkers involved in cases of violence?
- d. What is your view on the relationship between child street hawkers and tauts?
- e. Who do you think are the closest to child street hawkers?
- f. How do you think child street hawkers contribute to the peace and security of the community.

(Civil Society / Non-Governmental Organizations)

Probe for

- a. In what way do you think child street hawking contribute to peace and security of the community?
- b. Do child street hawking poses any threat to peace and security of the community?
- c. How often are child street hawkers involved in cases of violence?
- d. Do you have knowledge of any child street hawkers involved in gangsterism?
- e. Do you think child street hawking contribute to traffic hold up on the roads?
- f. How do you think child street hawking contribute to environmental pollution?

(Community leaders)

Probe for

- a. What are the security threats child street hawking poses to the peace and security in your community?
- b. Do you have any knowledge of child street hawkers arrested for stealing?
- c. How many cases of child street hawkers inciting violence in your community are you aware of?
- d. What security threats have you experienced from child street hawking in your community?
- e. What kind of environmental pollution do child street hawking poses to your community?

APPENDIX 4

SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STREET HAWKERS

Institute for Peace and Strategic Studies, University of Ibadan, Ibadan

Dear Respondents,

The survey is purely for academic purpose and seeks to find out the implications of the street hawking for the peace and security in Ibadan, Oyo State. Your views are therefore welcome as it provides an invaluable feedback for the researcher. Any information provided remains highly confidential. Thank you for your co-operation.

Researcher's Name: ZARAT OLAJOJU UTHMAN

Instruction: The following statements are to you to indicate your understand on the implications of child street hawker for peace and security in Ibadan. In responding, kindly use the following responses options and tick accordingly.

1. Yes 2. No 3.

SECTION A: Bio-data information (For hawkers only)

1. Age.....	2. Sex.....
3. How old are you? Below 10 () 10-13 () 14 -18 ()	4. Period of hawking (Hours)
5. Do you hawk in this area Yes () No ()	6. Socio-economic status of the parent Low () Moderate () High ()
7. Are you still in school? Yes () No ()	8. If yes, What class are you? Primary: Name your class () Secondary: Name your class ()
9. Are you from a polygamous family? Yes () No () What type of products do you hawked?	10. Mother's Education Primary () Secondary () Tertiary ()

<p>.....</p> <p>11. Father's Education..... Primary () Secondary () Tertiary ()</p> <p>13. Father's Occupation</p> <p>15. Parents/guardians marital status Married () Divorced () Widow ()</p> <p>16. Birth order First () second () middle() last ()</p> <p>17. How long have you been hawking? Over a year () just started () Very long ()</p>	<p>12. Mother's Occupation</p> <p>14. Do you live with your parents? Yes () No () If no, with who? Both parent () Mother () Father () Guardian () Friends () Bus/lorry station () Others ()</p> <p>18. How much is your daily profit?</p>
---	--

Section B Open Ended

1. What do you hawk? Please state.....
2. Why do you hawk? parental instruction () self-imposed ()
3. Are you living with your parents/relatives? Parents() relatives () others ()
4. What are your parents doing for a living?
.....

5. Who is your bread winner? Father () mother () both ()
none ()

6. Who pay your school fees? Father () mother () both ()
self ()

7. Where do you live? (Address)
.....

8. Where do you hawk? road-side () holdup site () fixed junction ()
) moving around () others ()

9. What type of hawking pattern are you into? Full-time () part-time
() After school () seasonal () mobile ()

10. How many hours do you spend hawking per day?
.....

11. How much do you earn per day?

	Questions	Yes	No
12.	Are you happy doing this kind of work? If yes, why (please explain)..... If no, why (please explain).....		
13.	Are you still in school? If yes, how do you manage hawking with schooling?..... If no, what do you do apart from hawking?		
14.	Is there any time ever you have absconded classes for hawking If yes, why.....		
15.	If no, would you like to abscond class for hawking?		

16.	<p>Would you still like to further your education having achieved something significant in hawking?</p> <p>If yes, please give reasons.....</p> <p>If no, please give reasons.....</p> <p>Are your friends hawking too?</p>		
17.	<p>Do anyone or both of your parents hawk?</p> <p>My father hawks</p> <p>My mother hawks</p> <p>Both of them hawk</p> <p>None hawks</p>		
18.	<p>If responded yes to the above question, do your parent own any established shop or road-side shop</p> <p>Or roadside hawking?</p>		
19.	<p>Is there any source you make money except hawking?</p>		
20.	<p>If responded yes to the above question, please specify</p> <p>.....</p>		
21.	<p>Please list factors responsible for your hawking</p>		
22.	<p>Is there any risk associated with street hawking business you engage in</p>		
23.	<p>If yes, what are the risk factors associated with this work you do</p>		
24.	<p>Has any of these risk factors affected you in any way?</p> <p>If yes, in what ways and how often do you feel sick?</p>		
25.	<p>Is there any child street hawker knocked down by motorist?</p>		
26.	<p>Has any violence existed where you hawk?</p> <p>If yes, what category of violence?</p>		

	By who?		
27.	How often does this violent act occur Never () Rarely () Often () Sometimes () Very often () Always ()		
28.	Who has helped to curtail this kind of violence?		
29.	Has this violent act ever posed any threat to the peace and security of the community?		
30.	If yes, what kind of threat has the violent act posed to the people Unrest () Little threat () stay indoor () evacuation () Others () please explain		
31.	Is there any insecurity of lives for the people in your community		
32.	Who causes this security, please state		
33.	Is there any traffic holdup while you hawking		
34.	If yes, how is the traffic holdup caused?		
35.	Who or what always cause this traffic holdup? Please explain.....		
36.	Is this traffic hold up adequately managed?		
37.	If yes, who is responsible for the management of traffic holdup		
38.	Have you ever been sexually harassed during hawking		
39.	If yes, by who?		
40.	What time of the day were you sexually harassed? Morning () Afternoon () Night () Anytime ()		
41.	How often has this sexual harassment occurred? Never () Rarely () Often () Sometimes () Very often () Always ()		
42.	What kind of sexual harassment have you experienced?.....		
43.	Has any of the female hawker been impregnated?		
44.	If yes, by who? Male hawker () Customers () Police () Passersby () Resident ()		
45.	How often does this impregnation occur to female hawkers? Never () Rarely () Often () Sometimes () Very often () Always ()		
46.	How do female hawkers manage this unwanted pregnancy		

	Abortion () Giving birth ()		
47.	Have you ever been infected by sexually transmitted diseases		
48.	If yes, what type of diseases? Gonorrhoea () Syphilis () Staphylococcus () Others () please explain.....		
49.	Have you ever contacted toilet disease before?		
50.	How do you dispose your waste? Government dustbin () Roadside () taking them home ()		
51.	Where do you defecate? Please explain		
52.	Do you know any child hawker that smokes?		
53.	What kind of drugs do you usually take? Please state.		
54.	Have you ever been arrested before?		
55.	Have you ever steal before?		
56.	Do you have any friendship with security officers?		
57.	Do child street hawkers have associations or group? If yes, what are the objectives of the group?		
58.	Do you belong to any of the groups mentioned in question 56?		
59.	Does hawking have any implication on the peace and security of people in the community? If yes, what are the implications		
60.	Please make free suggestions		

Section C

Behavioural Questions

(for residents/guardians/NGOs/Civil Society Organisations)

1. Are you aware of the presence of Street child hawkers in your street?
2. What type of product do they usually hawk?
3. What sex is the hawker?
4. Do you engage your child in street hawking?
5. If yes, why do you engage your child in street hawking?
6. Who employed child street hawkers?
7. Do child street hawkers have supervision during hawking periods?
8. Who is their supervisor?
9. How much do they earn per day?
10. How many hours do they spend hawking per day?
11. What can you say about child street hawker in your area?
12. How often do you see child street hawker in your vicinity?
13. Can you identify child hawker that hawk in your community?
14. What time does hawking business always start in your area?
15. Do you see child hawker late in the night?
16. What type of product do child street hawker use to hawk in your area?
17. Have you seen a street hawker smoke or drink alcohol?
18. Do you know whether there is any relationship between street hawking children and the task force personnel
19. Do you have the knowledge whether some of the street hawker children attending school or not?
20. Have you ever witnessed accident associated with street hawking before?
21. What type?
22. Do you have the knowledge of where some street hawkers live?
23. What security threat have you experienced from the hawker in your area?

APPENDIX 5

INTERVIEW GUIDE

The interview is purely for academic purposes. This study seeks to find out the implications of street hawking on peace and security in Ibadan City Oyo State and to find out the intervention programs in place to curb the street hawking by Oyo state government.

We seek your consent for this interview. I agree..... I do not agree.....

Date of Interview:

Name *of* *Organisation*
/Ministry:

Q1. Are you aware of street hawking in these area:

Old Bodija Market	Yes ()	No ()
Iwo Road/	Yes ()	No ()
Gbagi	Yes ()	No ()
Gate Market	Yes ()	No ()
Toll-Gate,	Yes ()	No ()
Orita Challenge	Yes ()	No ()
Challenge/	Yes ()	No ()
Beere	Yes ()	No ()
Molete	Yes ()	No ()
Mokola	Yes ()	No ()
Dugbe	Yes ()	No ()
Ojoo	Yes ()	No ()
Shasha	Yes ()	No ()

Q2. Do you have a relationship with child street hawkers?

Q2. Has street hawking posed any threat in these areas?

Q3. What are the different types of security threats hawkers pose to the peace and security in

Oyo State? Please state

Q4. What are the risk factors associated with street hawking in these areas

Q5. What measures have you put in place in curbing challenges or threats posed by street hawking in these areas? Please state

Q6. What are the consequences of street hawking in these areas?

Q7. What are your roles in curbing the violent activities of street hawking?

Q8. Please proffer possible suggestions on how street hawking will not pose security challenges to the lives of people

APPENDIX 6
QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE SOURCES

Total number of 561 questionnaires, 32 interviewees, and 34 discussants identified for this study

Questionnaire Administration

S/N		Strength
	CHILD STREET HAWKERS	
1.	Below 10 years	16
2.	10 – 13 years	75
3.	14 and above	84
	RESIDENTIAL	
1.	Landlords	44
2.	Tenants	23
3.	Artisan	38
4.	Teachers	44
5.	Hotel /club workers	13
6.	Places of worship	21
	MARKET WOMEN	
1.	Petty Traders	51
2.	Shop owners	32
3.	Transporters	21

	SECURITY OFFICIALS	
1.	Nigeria Police Force	40
2.	NSCDC	18
	MOTHERLESS BABIES CARE GIVERS	
1.	Government	3
2.	Non-government	13
3.	Individual/private owners	5
	JUVENILE COURT	20

In-depth interviews

S/N		Strength
1.	Community leaders	6
2.	Non-governmental organizations officials	3
3.	Head of Vigilante group	5
4..	Parents/guardians of child street hawkers	18

Focus Groups

S/N		Strength
1.	Police Community Relation Committee, Orita-Challenge	11
2.	Police Community Relation Committee, Orita-Challenge	11
2.	National Union of Road Transport Workers	12

APPENDIX 7

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

Research Hypotheses

- i. There is no significant relationship between child street hawking and the predisposing factors necessitating child street hawking in the study area.
- ii. There is no significant relationship between child street hawking and pattern of street hawking in the study area
- iii. There is no significant relationship between child street hawking and the effects of hawking on child hawkers
- iv. There is no significant relationship between child street hawking and peace and security

Hypothesis One

Null Hypothesis, H_0 :

There is no significant relationship between child street hawking and peace and security of Ibadan.

Alternative Hypothesis H_1 :

There is significant relationship between child street hawking and peace and security of Ibadan.

Computation of the Correlation Coefficient between Successful Implementation of Street Hawking and Peace and Security (SHPS) Effect and comprehensive Understanding of the Cause of Street Hawking in Ibadan

Questions	X	Y	x ²	y ²	Xy
2	46	679	2116	461041	31234
4	92	633	8464	400689	58236
5	86	639	7396	408321	54954
6	58	667	3364	444889	38686
7	115	610	13225	372100	70150
8	76	649	5776	421201	49324
11	63	662	3969	438244	41706
12	120	605	14400	366025	72600
16	49	676	2401	456976	33124
19	32	693	1024	480249	22176
21	95	630	9025	396900	59850
Total	832	7143	71160	4646635	532040

Source :Questionnaire Data from researcher data bank, 2017

y = responses of those in agreement or 'accepted' group

x = responses of those in disagreement or 'against' group

xy = product of responses obtained from 'against' and 'accepted' groups

n = number of pairs =725

df =degrees of freedom=2

$$\begin{aligned} r_{xy} &= \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} \sqrt{n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}} \\ &= \frac{725(532040) - (832 \times 7143)}{\sqrt{725(71160) - (832)^2} \times \sqrt{725(4646635) - (7143)^2}} \\ &= \frac{385729000 - 5942976}{\sqrt{51591000 - 692224} \times \sqrt{3368810375 - 51022449}} \\ &= \frac{379786024}{\sqrt{50898776} \times \sqrt{3317787926}} \\ &= \frac{379786024}{7134.3 \times 57600.2} \\ &= \frac{379786024}{410937107} \\ &= 0.92 \end{aligned}$$

Computed correction coefficient result of hypothesis one

Variables	(Ex)	(Ey)	Ex^2	Ey^2	Exy	R
	832	7143	71160	4646635	532040	0.92

n=725 df = n-2 =725-2 =723

Source: Questionnaire Data from researcher data bank, 2017

Decision

The result showed that correlation of 0.92 denoted a robust affirmative linkage between successful understanding of the causes of child street hawking for peace and security in Ibadan. The result showed that SPS effect positively reflected the livelihood of some people in the area. Though available literature emphasised poverty as the major cause of child street hawking, other factors include: need to assist the family, low income and deplorable conditions, need to attend to school expenses, parental loss, merging of commercial areas with residential areas, family size and low income, lack of government socio-welfare, child marriage, and struggle for survival gain.

These were found as crucial factors necessitating child street hawking. Some buttressed their points with poor wages and salaries and inter-generation transfer of trade. While testing for significance of correlation between child street hawking and predisposing factors, computed factors were greater than tabulated factors, we therefore rejected H_0 and accepted the alternative hypothesis H_1 , that the high coefficient of 0.92 is sizeable. This specifies that if similar research was conducted and subjected to the same conditions the chances of arriving at the same result is possible.

Hypothesis Two

H_0 : There is no significant relationship between child street hawker and pattern of street hawking in the study area

H_1 : There is significant relationship between child street hawker and pattern of street hawking in the study area.

Questions (Section B): 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13 from the questionnaire were used in testing the hypotheses.

Computation of the Correlation Co-efficient between the Patterns of Street Hawking and Peace and Security for in Ibadan

Questions	X	Y	x ²	y ²	XY
8	50	675	4500	455625	33750
9	58	667	3364	444889	38686
10	52	673	2704	452929	34996
11	61	664	3721	440896	40504
13	96	629	9216	395641	60384
Total	317	3308	21505	2189980	208320

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{xy} &= \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} \sqrt{n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}} \\
 &= \frac{725 \times 208320 - (317 \times 3308)}{\sqrt{725 \times 21505 - (317)^2} \times \sqrt{725 \times 2189980 - (3308)^2}} \\
 &= \frac{151032000 - 1048}{\sqrt{15591125 - 100489} \times \sqrt{1576792636 - 10942864}} \\
 &= \frac{149983364}{\sqrt{154906.36} \times \sqrt{1576792636}} \\
 &= \frac{149983364}{39.35.8 \times 39708.8} \\
 &= \frac{149983364}{156285895} \\
 &= 0.96
 \end{aligned}$$

Computed correction coefficient result of hypothesis two

Variables	(Ex)	(Ey)	Ex^2	Ey^2	Exy	R
	317	3308	21505	2189980	208320	0.96
n=725 df = n-2 =725-2 =723						

Decision

A correlation coefficient of 0.96 indicated that there was a strong negative relationship between the effects of SPS and the society. Thus, the dominant patterns of street hawking had significant relationship on the child street hawker in the study areas. It therefore justifies the findings of the research that street hawking also has correlation with engaging youth socially, academically, psychologically and morally. While testing for significance of correlation between the various patterns of street hawking and child street hawkers, computed factors were greater than tabulated factors, we therefore rejected H_0 and accepted the alternative hypothesis H_1 , that the high coefficient of 0.96 is sizeable.

This showed that our r value did not occur by chance and if another sample is collected using the same patterns the result might be similar.

Hypothesis Three

H_0 : There is no significant relationship between child street hawking and the effects of hawking on child hawkers.

H_1 : There is significant relationship between child street hawking and the effects of hawking on child hawkers.

Questions (Section B): 14, 22, 23, 25, 38, 43, 47 and 49 were used in testing the hypothesis.

Computation of the Correlation between, Child Street Hawking and the effects of hawking on Child Hawkers in the State

Questions	X	Y	x²	y²	Xy
14	76	649	5776	421201	49324
22	98	627	9604	393129	61446
23	132	593	17424	351649	78276
25	59	666	3481	443556	39294
38	63	662	3969	438244	41706
43	87	638	7569	407044	55506
47	48	677	2304	458329	32496
49	56	669	3136	447561	37464
Total	619	5181	53263	3360713	395512

Computed correction coefficient result of hypothesis three

Variables	(Ex)	(Ey)	Ex ²	Ey ²	Exy	R
	619	5181	53263	3360713	395512	0.93
n=725 df = n-2 =725-2 =723						

Decision

A correlation of 0.93 illustrated that there was strong negative relationship between SPS and the street hawking in testing the hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between child street hawking and effects of hawking on child hawkers. The juxtaposition of child hawkers and street hawking had both positive and negative effects on child street hawkers. From the research findings those that supported street trading believed it was a means of informal education which fostered attributes like perseverance, resourcefulness and self reliance in children that participated in it. Alternatively, those that opposed Child street hawking were basically concerned about the exploitative nature and its inherent such as poor academic performance, negative peer group influence, and psychological problems. The research finding attested to the difficulties surrounding hawking environment in terms of sporadic attacks by law enforcement agencies, confiscating their goods, sexual harassment, drug peddling and addiction, accidents and consequences of inappropriate policy implementation. During the test of significance of correlation coefficient, the calculated value was larger than the tabulated value therefore we rejected H_0 and accepted H_1 that showed that the high correlation coefficient of 0.93 was in actual fact, substantial. This means that the r value did not occur by accidents signifying that if another similar samples were collected and tested, there was a likelihood of coming up with a parallel results.

Hypothesis Four

H_0 : There is no significant relationship between child street hawking and peace and security

H_1 : There is significant relationship between child street hawking and peace and security

Question (Section B): 26, 29, 33, 35, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 58 were used in testing the hypothesis.

Computation of the Correlation Coefficient between Street Hawking and Peace and Security in Ibadan

Questions	X	Y	x ²	y ²	Xy
26	60	665	3600	442225	39900
29	68	657	4624	431649	44676
33	62	663	3844	439569	41106
35	71	654	5041	427716	46434
52	106	619	11236	383161	65614
53	76	649	5776	421201	49324
54	59	666	3481	443556	39294
55	81	644	6561	414736	52164
56	95	630	9025	396900	59850
58	101	624	10201	389376	63024
Total	779	6471	63389	4190089	461176

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{xy} &= \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2} \sqrt{n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}} \\
 &= \frac{725 \times 461176 - (779 \times 6471)}{\sqrt{725 \times 63389 - (779)^2} \times \sqrt{725 \times 4190089 - (6471)^2}} \\
 &= \frac{725 \times 461176 - 5040}{\sqrt{45957025 - 6068} \times \sqrt{3037814525 - 418738}} \\
 &= \frac{329311691}{\sqrt{45350184} \times \sqrt{299594064}} \\
 &= \frac{329311691}{6734.3 \times 54735.2} \\
 &= \frac{3293116.91}{368603257.4} \\
 &= 0.89
 \end{aligned}$$

Computed correction coefficient result of hypothesis four

Variables	(Ex)	(Ey)	Ex ²	Ey ²	Exy	R
	779	6471	63389	4190089	461176	0.89
n=725	df = n-2 = 725-2 =723					

Decision

As observed, a correlation of 0.89 illustrated that there was strong positive relationship existing between child street hawking and peace and security in the state. In other words, the more children were involved in street hawking the greater the risks on peace and security. In line with various observations, there were security threats that child street hawking caused to the peace and security such as environmental pollution and hazards, aiding and spying for criminal gangs, traffic congestion and engaging in petty stealing. It could be deduced from completion that there were more challenges that child street hawking posed to the community at large, despite these various challenges research from the field showed that sometimes child street hawkers serve as informants to law enforcement agencies in the study area. During the test for significance of correlation coefficient, the calculated value was larger than tabulated value, therefore we accepted the alternative hypothesis H_1 and rejected the null hypothesis H_0 . This divulges that our r value did not just occur, implying that if another sample was gathered, the probability of arriving at the same result was high.

Summary of Results Based on the Hypotheses

The results obtained from hypotheses one, through four showed that there were strong positive relationship existing between child street hawking and peace and security in the study area. Majority, (70.1%) of the total respondents agreed that there was direct correlation between the four hypotheses and the effectiveness to SPS issues, 20.3% disagreed that there was a relationship while 9.6% were indifferent. The hypothesis one (1) = 0.92, hypothesis two (2) = 0.96, hypothesis three (3) = 0.93, hypothesis four (4) = 0.89 showed high coefficient of each hypothesis in the variable tested from the result of the findings based on the four hypotheses formed. It is observed that the correlation between child street hawking, peace and security, have both negative and positive effects: The negative effects included poor academic performance of child street hawkers, exposure to bad peer group influences, accidents, drug peddling and addiction, child hawkers vulnerability to sexual harassment, environmental pollution and hazards, child hawker aiding and spying for criminal gangs, engaging in petty stealing and psychological problems. The positive effects of child street hawking are introducing child street hawkers to resourcefulness, perseverance, self reliance and

serving as informants to security agencies. Street hawking is also a form of informal economy which provides means of livelihood for many people. The study, however, showed clearly that the negative impact of street hawking supersedes the positive effects on the future development of child street hawkers and have serious implication on peace and security. More so, this has explicit and implicit influences on the stability, subsequent attainment of suitable peace and security, in the study area which a prerequisites for development.

Despite these strong ties, it is pertinent to know that SPS are not responsible for identified issues and challenges. It only shows the level of existing security threats that child street hawking poses to human security of the study area. Moreover, discarding SPS is not the best approach; rather what is paramount is effective and efficient consideration of identified issues though they are not the total determinant of SPS. Issues and challenges pertaining to the SPS include, psychological problem, drug pushing, dropping out of school of child street hawkers, environmental pollution, defacing of the environment, sexual violence, encouraging illiteracy, gender discrimination.

This result emphatically indicates that comprehensive understanding of the root causes of children involving in street hawking has direct effects in involvement and participation of the people in the selected local governments. Implementation of comprehensive programme with all, formation of new and unique structure that reflects the strategies that can help in the curbing and reducing various implications of child street hawking in the six local governments study should be implemented because the implications of street hawking to peace and security are strong and not ignorable.

Percentage Distribution of respondent view on the Hypotheses

Response category	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	393	70.1
Disagreed	114	20.3
Indifferent	54	9.6

Source: Source: Researcher's fieldwork, 2017

APPENDIX 8
QUANTITATIVE DATA

Percentage distribution from validated questionnaires showing that assisting parents is the predisposing factor that necessitated child street hawking in the study area

Category	of No	of No	of Percentage
Respondent	Respondent	respondents that	Distribution (%)
		agreed	
Child Street Hawkers	175	138	78.9
Residents in Street Hawking Environment	183	121	66.1
Market Women	104	95	91.3
Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps	18	10	55.6
Nigeria Police officers	40	19	47.5
Juvenile court officials	20	16	80.0
Motherless Babies' Caregivers	21	13	61.9
TOTAL	561	412	73.4

Percentage distribution from validated questionnaires that agreed that the need to cater for school expenses necessitated child street hawking

Category	of No	of No	of respondents	Percentage
Respondent	Respondent	that agreed		Distribution (%)
Child Street Hawkers	175	103		58.9
Residents in Street Hawking Environment	183	64		35.0
Market Women	104	31		29.8
Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps	18	7		38.9
Nigeria Police officers	40	7		17.5
Juvenile court officials	20	8		40.0
Motherless Babies' Caregivers	21	7		33.3
TOTAL	561	227		40.5

Percentage distribution from validated questionnaires that agreed that poverty is the predisposing factor that necessitated child street hawking

Category of Respondent	No of Respondent	of No of respondents that agreed	Percentage Distribution (%)
Child Street Hawkers	175	84	48.0
Residents in Street Hawking Environment	183	101	55.2
Market Women	104	46	44.2
Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps	18	5	27.8
Nigeria Police officers	40	10	25.0
Juvenile court officials	20	13	65.0
Motherless Babies' Caregivers	21	11	52.4
TOTAL	561	270	48.1

The Child Street Hawker Household Income

No	of Head	of Status	Income	Source	of Child(ren)
household	Household		level	Income	hawking
	(gender)				
1	F	Divorced	0	Petty	Yes
				trader	
2	F	Widow	2	Petty	Yes
				trader	
3	M	Married	2	Sewing	Yes
				mistress	
4	F	Married	1	Petty	Yes
				trader	
5	F	Widow	2	Petty	Yes
				trader	
6	M	Married	3	Teacher	Yes

Note:

0 = house hold without income

1= house hold with very low income

2 = house hold with low income

3 = house hold with average income

Demographic Distribution of Respondents

Demographic Distribution of Child Street Hawker Respondents		
Demographic information	Frequency	Percentages
Gender		
Male	72	41
Female	103	59
Total	175	100
Age		
6 – 9	16	9
10 – 13	75	43
14- 18	84	48
Total	175	100
Marital Status of parents/guardians		
Married	33	19
Divorced	98	56
Widow	44	25
Total	175	100
Educational Qualification		
Basic Education	78	45
Secondary Education	97	55
Total	175	100
Family Position		
First Child	12	7
Second Child	42	24
Middle Child	107	61
Last Child	14	8
Total	175	100
Hawking Hours		
1-5hours	149	85
6-10hours	21	12
11-15hours	5	3
16hours and above	0	0
Total	175	100
Occupation of the Hawkers parent/guardians		
Unemployed	30	17
Self-employed	117	67
Public Servants	9	5
NGOs and Civil Societies	19	11
Total	175	100

Demographic Distribution of Other Respondents

Demographic information	Frequency	Percentages (approx)
Gender		
Male	142	31
Female	310	69
Total	452	100
Age		
18 – 30	34	7
31 – 50	311	69
50 – 70	107	24
Total	452	100
Marital Status		
Married	290	64
Unmarried	59	13
Widow	103	23
Total	452	100
Educational Qualification		
Basic Education	40	9
Secondary Education	257	57
Tertiary	155	34
Total	452	100
Family Size		
Below 3	113	25
3 – 5	220	49
5 and above	119	26
Total	452	100
Occupation		
Unemployed	14	3
Self-employed	225	50
Public Servants	42	9
NGOs and Civil Societies	171	38
Total	452	100

Source: Demographic Data from fieldwork, 2016

FIELD RESULTS ON PREDISPOSING FACTORS NECESSITATING CHILD STREET HAWKING

Category of Respondent	No of Respondent	Predisposing factors							
		Assisting Parents		Poverty		School Expenses		Living within Commercial areas	
		No of respondents	Distribution (%)	No of respondents	Distribution (%)	No of respondents	Distribution (%)	No of respondents	Distribution (%)
Street Child Hawkers	175	138	78.9	84	48.0	103	58.9	47	26.9
Residents in Street Hawking Environment	183	121	66.1	101	55.2	64	35.0	77	42.1
Market Women	104	95	91.3	46	44.2	31	29.8	40	38.5
Officials of Civil Defence Security organisations	18	10	55.6	5	27.8	7	38.9	1	5.6
Nigeria Police officers	40	19	47.5	10	25.0	7	17.5	2	5.0
Juvenile court officials	20	16	80.0	13	65.0	8	40.0	10	50.0
Motherless Babies Homes officials	21	13	61.9	11	52.4	7	33.3	3	14.3
	561	412	73.4	270	48.1	227	40.5	180	32.1
In-Depth Interviews									
Community leaders	6	3	50.0	1	16.7	2	33.3	0	0.0
Non-governmental Organization officials	3	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Parents/guardians of street child hawkers	18	11	61.1	3	16.7	2	11.1	2	11.1
Heads of Vigilante Groups	5	3	60.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	0	0.0
Focus Groups									
Officials of National Union of Road Transport Workers	12	6	50.0	1	8.3	4	33.3	2	16.7
Police-Public Relation Committee members	11	4	36.4	1	9.1	2	18.2	4	36.4
Police-Public Relation Committee members	11	7	63.6	2	18.2	1	9.1	3	27.3
Total	627	448	71.5	280	44.7	239	38.1	191	30.5

APPENDIX 9
SOME OF THE EVENTS RECORDED DURING FIELD WORK



A female child street hawker at Old Bodija market, Ibadan North local government area. 2017. Plate 1



A Child street hawker at Mokola, round-about, Ibadan. 2017.

Plate 2



A male child street hawker at Ojoo, Akinyele local government. 2017.

Plate 3



Researcher and Street hawkers at Beere market area, Ibadan South-West local government area. 2017.

Plate 4



The researcher and a female child Street hawker at toll-gate area, Ibadan North-East Local Govt Area. 2017.

Plate 5



Child street hawkers at Dugbe area, Ibadan North-West local Government Area. 2017.

Plate 6



A male child street hawker at molete, Ibadan. 2017

Plate 7



A child Street hawker selling bottle water at a major road in Ibadan North East Local Govt Area. 2017.

Plate 8



Street vendors Orita- challenge market area, Ibadan. 2017.

Plate 9



A female child Street hawker at Adamasingba area, Ibadan. 2017.

Plate 10



Researcher patronising child street hawker at toll gate, Ibadan. 2017.

Plate 11



Research assistant interviewing child street hawkers at Ogunpa market during field work. 2017.

Plate 12



Male child hawkers at Orita challenge, Ibadan. 2017

Plate 13



Child street hawkers at Oluyole Local Government, Ibadan 2017.
Plate 14



Child Street Hawkers at Aleshinloye Railway Road, Ibadan. 2017.
Plate 15



Child street hawkers at Ibadan North Local Government, Ibadan 2017.
Plate 16



Child street hawkers at Akinyele Local Government, Ibadan 2017
Plate 17