Impact of Street Hawking On Biology Achievement of Teenage Girls in Senior Secondary Schools in Minna Niger State, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT
The study was on the impacts of street hawking on biology achievements of teenage girls in Senior Secondary Schools in Minna Metropolis of Niger State. The population of the study consisted of all senior secondary one, two and three (SSS1,2 and3) female biology Students in five secondary Schools in Minna Metropolis Area of Niger State. Two hundred and fifty students (250) were randomly selected through simple random sampling technique. The instruments used for data collection was constructed by the researcher and validated by experts in the field of sociology of education. The second instrument used was third term biology examination results of the sampled students. Three hypotheses were formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. The entire three hypotheses were rejected. The findings of the study revealed that street hawking has adverse effects on the student’s academic achievements in biology at all levels of the Senior Secondary Schools. Students should be discouraged from all forms of juvenile trading and the welfare of students should be catered by their parents, guidance, society and governments and this will improve the educational achievements achievement.

Keywords: Biology, Teenage girls, Achievement, Impact

INTRODUCTION
Children are important element of development in the society. Therefore, their welfare is an index of social and economic development of that society. As such, child welfare is one of the components of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) (UNESCO, 2018). The street child is said to be any child who may have parents or guardians but practically living and working in the street. Street children get involved in menial jobs or employment on a regular basis for self survival or for their families survival. Such activities are often carried out at the detriment of their education. Hence, such children are not adequately prepared for future challenges (Adelekun, 2014). Education is an essential requirement for poverty reduction, improving agriculture, health and the general living condition of people in the society. The Children and Young Persons law (CYPL) in many states in Nigeria contained law regulating street trading and the fact that in the 1960s, at least four ILO conventions prohibiting children’s work in various hazardous occupations and conditions were ratified (Black, Hess & Berenson (2011). UNICEF (2018) stated that in year there were 233million children between the ages of 5-18 years in urban areas in developing countries doing one kind of menial job or the other (Adamu, 2014). There are great economic and development consequences attached to this development. Many studies have condemned children
involvements in trading activities and worst form of it (street hawking) because of its negative impacts on educational achievements, health, physical, moral and psychological development of children (UNICEF, 20014; Bukar, 2012).

In Nigeria, there has been increase in the number of children involved in trading activities in both rural and urban areas which impacts negatively on the educational achievements of children, this can be traced to a lot of factors which according to Apple (2013), are: cost of schooling, characteristics of child, parents socio economic status government policies, households and community, distance of formal education centre, poverty, illiteracy religion and traditional customs such as polygamy and preference for large family size. In the developing countries especially in traditional African society where there are no effective machinery to enforce child welfare, majority of the children find it difficult to survive talk less of going to school as a result of economic status of their parent. This poses a lot of challenges to the children.

In order to cope with these challenges, some children get involved in various kinds of activities for survival. Some of these activities are sometimes dangerous to the health and education of children. Therefore, child involvements in street trading is a threat to the development and survival of the society; as it distorts educational policies due to high rate of school drop-out Duncan (2010) It distorts vocational skills and relevant education acquisition thereby destroying the economic sector Bass (2011). The stress involved also affects both physical and psychological health of a child due to the age and maturation of the child resulting to low concentration in school and breakdown of health of the child. A child who shares the school time with street hawking is always late to school and he or she will like face some academic challenges which may include poor studying habits, lack of skills, low self esteem and low performance in class hence resulting in low achievement or total drop-out of school. Gimba And Okediran,(2012).

According to Chief Examiner’s report NECO 2016 over 11245637 students who sat for biology, only 523543 students made credit pass in biology, with no remarkable improvement between 2017 and 2019. The success of a student in the end of year examinations and the general performance of a student in academic works depends on many factors among which is the seriousness of the students in class works and the time invested on personal studies. But some students give little time to their academic works because of their involvement in menial jobs after school which leads to low academic achievements particularly in Biology. If these activities are not curbed, more students will be attracted to street hawking activities before and after schools because of it immediate little benefit they derive from it, and this will relatively reduce their academic outcome particularly in biology. Biology is a prerequisite for many professional courses like medicine, pharmacy; agriculture, biotechnology etc. the implication is that there will be shortage of manpower in these professions in the nearest future. This study is therefore tailored towards the investigation of the impacts of street hawking activities on the achievement in biology among teenage girls in different secondary school levels in Minna metropolis of Niger State

**Objectives of this Study**

The Objectives to this study are

1. To investigate whether there is any difference in the impacts between street hawking and Biology achievement of Senior Secondary School (SSS) class 1 teenage girls?

2. To investigate whether there is any difference in the impacts between street hawking and biology achievement of Senior Secondary School (SSS) class 2 teenage girls?

3. To investigate whether there is any difference in the impacts between street hawking and biology achievement of Senior Secondary School (SSS) class 3 teenage girls

**Research Questions**

This study attempts to answer the following research questions

1. Is there any difference in the impact between street hawking and Biology achievement of Senior Secondary School (SSS) class 1 teenage girls?

2. Is there any difference in the impacts between street hawking and biology achievement of Senior Secondary School (SSS) class 2 teenage girls?
3. Is there any difference in the impacts between street hawking and biology achievement of Senior Secondary School (SSS) class 3 teenage girls?

Hypothesis
The following null hypothesis were formulated at 0.05 level of significance

\[ H_0: \text{There is no significant difference in the impacts between street hawking and Biology achievement of Senior Secondary School (SSS) class 1 teenage girls} \]

\[ H_0: \text{There is no significant difference in the impacts between street hawking and Biology achievement of Senior Secondary School (SSS) class 2, teenage girls} \]

\[ H_0: \text{There is no significant difference in the impacts between street hawking and Biology achievement of Senior Secondary School (SSS) class 3, teenage girls} \]

Significance of the Study
The findings from this study will be useful for stakeholders as they develop policies and programmes to address the challenge of street hawking among adolescent school girls. It is also hoped that the findings of this study will provide meaningful information as to the stoppage of the act in Niger State in particular and Nigeria as a whole.

Scope of the Study and delimitations
The study covered Senior Secondary Schools teenage girls in Minna metropolis. All the schools in Minna metropolis were involved. It also concerns teenage girls in Senior Secondary School class 1, 2 and 3 students.

METHODOLOGY
The design for this study is a descriptive survey design. In this study a survey method (questionnaire) was used to obtain the necessary information from the participants (female students in SSS 1, 2 and 3) for data analysis. The second design for this research is an ex-post factor design. In the study the third term Biology scores of SSS1, 2 and 3 students were used for data analysis. The population of this study consisted of ten thousand, five hundred and forty five (10,545) female students in the twenty eight (28) Senior Secondary Schools in Minna Metropolis. Two hundred and fifty (250) students were randomly selected through a haphazard means to serve as sample for this study. Four coeducational Schools and one single sex School were purposefully selected for the research. Purposive selection is to enable the researcher select samples that serve the purpose of the research. In this case, female students are the focus of the research. This involved the selection of co-education and single sex (female) School.

Questionnaire on impact of street hawking on teenage girls achievement in biology among Secondary Schools (SSS) in Minna metropolis (QISHOTGABSSSM) and The third term Biology examination scores for SSS1,2 and 3 teenage girls are the instruments that was used for data collection in this study QISHOTGABSSSM: was s divided into three sections. Section one deals with the Biodata of the respondents. This include information such as: Name, Age, sex, address, School and class, (while section two deals with the causes of street hawking by teenage girls in Schools. Sections three deals with items on effect of street hawking on academic achievement of teenage girls in biology. There are eight (8) items in section two and twenty (22) items in section three (3). (ii) The third term Biology examinations scores for SSS 1, 2 and 3 were collated from the examination office of each of the five Schools selected for this study. The female students that were administered the questionnaire were those whose examination scores were used for this study.

These female students were identified from the bio-data they provided in the questionnaire. Forty (40) items were developed in the QISHOTGABSSSM and it was given to two experts in sociology of education for validation. Thirty (30) items finally certified to have content validity. Meaning, the instrument has been certified to be validation. The instrument was trial tested at Ahmadu Bahago Senior Secondary School Minna. Forty (40) female students identified to be involved in street hawking were administered the questionnaire. This was done in confidence by the senior teacher (Head) of the School. The questionnaire was scored and divided into two halves. The two halves were correlated using split-halve method using computer statistical package for the social science (SPSS) version 20.0. The
reliability index was found to be 0.79. This showed that the instrument is reliable. The questionnaires were given to the subjects personally. The researcher visited the schools, the first time to meet with the school authority and to take permission from the principal of the schools and also explained the nature of the information needed and what the information will be used for. The second day the researcher was introduced to the sampled population by the principal. The third day the researcher personally administered the questionnaire to the respondents and the questions were read to the respondents by the researcher with a brief explanation of each of the sections and items on the questionnaire. The responses from the questionnaires were collected the same day and analysis of the data was done immediately using the appropriate methods of statistical analysis. The hypotheses generated were tested at 0.05 significant level using one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) statistic with the application of SPSS version 20.0.

RESULTS

Hypothesis one: There is no significant difference in the impact between street hawking and biology achievement of Senior Secondary Schools (SSS) class one teenage girls.

Table 1: ANOVA results of questionnaire and biology results of SS1 girls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Variation</th>
<th>Sum of Square</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>17568.595</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17568.595</td>
<td>43.139*</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>67604.524</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>407.256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85173.119</td>
<td>167</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: Significant at 0.05 Level

Table 1 shows ANOVA results of the questionnaire and biology results of SS1 girls. The table revealed that there was significant difference in the questionnaire and biology results of SS1 girls (F (1,166) = 43.139, p = 0.000). This implies that the results of SS1 girls in questionnaire are better than their results in biology.

Hypothesis 2 (H02): There is no significant difference between street hawking and biology achievement of Senior Secondary School girls of (SSS) class two, teenage girls.

Table 2: ANOVA results of Questionnaire and Biology Results of SS2 Girls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Variation</th>
<th>Sum of Square</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>27691.181</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27691.181</td>
<td>81.154*</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>55959.952</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>341.219</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>83651.133</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: Significant at 0.05 Level

Table 2 shows ANOVA results of the questionnaire and biology results of SS2 girls. The table revealed that there was significant difference in the questionnaire and biology results of SS2 girls (F (1,164) = 81.15, p = 0.000). This implies that the result of SS2 girls in questionnaire is better than their results in biology.

Hypothesis 3 (H03): There is no significant difference in the impacts between street hawking and biology achievement of senior secondary school (SSS) class three teenage girls.

Table 3: ANOVA results of questionnaire and biology results of SS3 girls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Variation</th>
<th>Sum of Square</th>
<th>Df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>35600.970</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35600.970</td>
<td>38.340*</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>152284.988</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>928.567</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>187885.958</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*: Significant at 0.05 Level

Table 3 shows ANOVA results of the questionnaire and biology results of SS3 girls. The table revealed that there was significant difference in the questionnaire and biology results of SS3 girls (F (1,164) = 38.340, p = 0.000). This implies that the results of SS3 girls in questionnaire is better than their results in biology.
DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Table 1 which is the analysis of data of the difference in the Impacts between street hawking and biology achievement of Senior Secondary Schools (SSS) class one teenage girls, revealed that there was significant difference between street hawking and biology achievement of teenage girls in SS1 class. The result is in agreement with the findings of Adler (2014) in Ilorin which found that girls in Senior Secondary class one who were involved in street hawking performed poorly in their promotion examinations. It is also in agreement with Abubakar (2014), Uba, and Bulus A. (2014) which states that there is a significant difference between academic achievement of students who were involved in street hawking and those who were not.

The result in table 2, which is the test of the difference in the impacts between street hawking and academic achievement of girls in SS 2 class revealed that there was a significant difference between street hawking and biology achievement of girls in this class. This is in agreement with findings of Abubakar (2014), Uba and Bulus. (2014) which states that girls who were involved in street hawking performed lower in Senior Secondary School biology external examination than their counterparts who were not involved in street hawking in Yobe State. It is also in agreement with Matthias and Dada (2013) which concluded that street hawking was a major factor responsible for high rate of school drop-out among teenage girls in Taraba State, Nigeria.

In table 3: results of the analysis of data which is the test of the difference in the impacts between street hawking and biology achievement of Senior Secondary School (SSS) class three teenage girls, revealed that there was a significant difference between street hawking and biology achievement of SS three girls. This results is in agreement with that of Matthias and Dada (2013).which revealed that there was a significant different between street hawking and educational attainment of male student in Lagos State. It also agrees with Abubakar (2014) which concluded that street hawking among final year students in Secondary Schools is one of the causes of mass failure at the end of the year examinations in Yobe state. The results also agree with the findings of Farauta, (2013) which stated that there was significant relationship between street hawking and educational achievement of SS 3 students in Taraba State.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Street hawking has negative effects on academic achievement of students at all level of education, this is revealed by the differences that existed between street hawking activity and educational achievement in biology of the teenage girls at each of the three classes investigated in this study.

Base on the findings of this study, the following recommendations were made:

i. That student should not get involved in menial jobs and street trading activities.

ii. Parents and guidance should avoid using their teenage girls for juvenile trading.

iii. The Government should implement free and compulsory education in the state.

iv. That the government should enact laws banning all forms of juvenile trading among school age children in the state.

v. The Government should organize enlightenment campaign in schools, markets, town halls and places of worship on the impacts of street trading activities on the female children and their educational achievement in the metropolis

REFERENCES


Black, C., Hess M. & Berenson H (2011). Toddlers from low-income families have below normal mental, motor, and behavior scores on the revised Bayley scales. 13-17