

Architectural Approach to Reducing the Menace of Street Hawking in Kebbi and Its Environment

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Abstract: *Street hawking has become a global phenomenon and has been common in Nigeria for a long time. This affects all facets of the community, regardless of gender. Yet, the Girl-child's participation in this notorious behavior is notably widespread in northern Nigeria nowadays, especially in Kebbi state's Aliero local government. It's not unusual to witness young schoolgirls, ages 5 to 17, hustling and peddling on the streets here. There is no question that any decent community would find the numerous difficulties these young girls encounter to be completely unacceptable. Especially in light of the grave consequences this has for the advancement of civilization. Therefore, quick action is required to address this issue before it grows out of control. Over time, the issue has continued despite the government's best efforts to halt the flow. In reality, the future effects may be worse than imagined if prompt, decisive action is not taken to severely checkmate the issue. As a result, to eventually put an end to it, all hands are required on board. This study concentrated on female children and street selling in a few chosen neighborhoods of Aliero town in Kebbi state. The study employed a combination of quantitative and qualitative methodologies in social research to identify the factors that contribute to street hawking among local girls and the community at large. The major goal is to pinpoint the root causes and detrimental impacts of street hawking on the growth of girls and society as a whole. It also offers workable solutions to the long-standing issue to bring about growth and order. The study found that the economic status of the local population, who have endured years of government disregard, and the participation of young girls in selling goods on the streets in Aliero, Kebbi state, and northern Nigeria are directly related to the shortcomings of cultural structures like the family. Therefore, the study contended that the issue and its related detrimental impacts could persist until the gap in the social structure of the community is significantly addressed. The study included several extensive suggestions as solutions to the issue; Guidelines and policies to reduce the menace and Architecture was seen as one of the major solution providers.*

Keywords: Architecture, approach, menace, Street hawking, Kebbi, environ

1. Introduction

Children play a vital role in every household and the community at large. Children enable the continuation of the human race and civilization. It is frightening how important children are to the survival, expansion, and advancement of society (Adedayo Temitayo G., 2013). But in the modern world, children are subjected to various forms of violence, alienation, and exploitation in many places, particularly in Africa. Children in Nigeria are now frequently seen selling goods on the streets. It seems to be the anomaly instead of the rule, especially in the northern states. Indeed, it is concerning that young adolescent females in Aliero are participating in the threat of street hawking when they could be attending school to gain the necessary information for self-sufficiency and the advancement of society (A, 2013). Their basic liberties were in danger, and their existence and growth were constantly challenged as a consequence of this sad trend. As a result, taking immediate action to clear the mess is imperative. Future repercussions could be more substantial than imagined if prompt action was not taken to effectively reduce and then abolish the issue. Therefore, it is crucial to highlight that authorities at all levels have

worked together to address the issue. The Hisba Board, an Islamic law compliance organization in Kebbi state, has been actively enforcing the state's regulations prohibiting youngsters, particularly females, from selling goods on the street (Oyewale, 2018). However, street peddling in Kebbi, particularly by adolescent females, has not only continued but also seems to be increasing. However, the issue of widespread corruption could have made matters worse, since billions of dollars intended for youth growth, poverty reduction, and literacy may have been taken by officials through dishonest means (Ge et al., 2015). Finding the causes and consequences of street hawking on adolescent females in Aliero, Kebbi state is the primary goal of this study. To get results that could be independently verified, the study used qualitative techniques for data collection and research.

According to the study, there are organizational problems and imbalances in the economic system of Aliero, which lead to young females engaging in street hawking. Besides several other proposals, it was suggested that a concerted effort be made to create wealth and distribute assets fairly with an emphasis on issues like starvation, poverty, underemployment, impoverishment, and unfairness. The study concluded

that unless adolescent hawking is severely handled, it may continue and have disastrous long-term effects.

2. Related Work

Even if the true history of hawking is unknown, it is undoubtedly a very old trade that has become a prominent aspect of modern society (Alyass, Turcotte, & Meyre, 2015). From the countryside to urban areas, Nigerian civilizations have generally followed this tendency. Both men and women work as street vendors, and both young and elderly are engaged. Furthermore, hawkers' motivations, social position, and financial necessities all influence the reason they hawk, according to (Shukurat, 2012). However, every important participant should be extremely concerned about adolescent females being involved in street selling. This is due to the inherent risks, difficulties, and weaknesses that are constantly present. For instance, young Fulani females are frequently seen marketing cow milk on the streets of rural villages in northern Nigeria (Farauta, 2013). While other females stand along the main thoroughfares selling various items including water, yams, nuts, and other food items. Adolescent females who hawk goods in public places like market centers, parking lots, schools, health facilities, and high-crime zones in Kebbi and other northern towns may pose as vendors and pretend to be selling specific goods to their intended clientele. UNICEF attributes it to blindness, hardship, and culture.

Given the prevailing appalling conditions caused by poverty and the fact that certain parents in the north send their teenage daughters to hawk on the streets, this may have been their families' sole means of meeting their basic requirements. According to a research, hawking became essentially obligatory in some households as a means of adhering to specific cultural norms around marriage. For instance, a prospective bride whose parents are impoverished would have to hawk to collect the money needed to purchase for herself the necessary bed, food, and other essentials to bring to her husband's home. In the northern states, the frequency of hawking has significantly grown over time (Farauta, 2013). Various factors such as development, technological advancement, global advancement, and culture may be responsible for this (Dayo, 2020).

The home, education, and other socializing facilitators could not have fulfilled their intended responsibilities. It appears that most of the time, street hawking removes and disarrays society's ability to function as a whole as well as the individual. According to [4], parents' relationships with their children have been impacted by situational factors, whether they are acute or chronic. These include, but are not limited to, unstable marriages, impoverishment, joblessness, the existence of relatives, housing issues, etc.

School dropout may also have an impact on street hawking. (UTHMAN, 2019) pointed out that each person's personality evolution is strongly influenced by their early training and position patterns. He contends that a kid's degree of acceptance will probably dictate how well the youngster does in school. Due to their experience hawking, these girls can neglect to put in the effort necessary to accomplish well in school and may even drop out. They are already accustomed to living on the streets. Some of these graduates pose a threat to society because they instill a persistent sense of fear, distrust, and uncertainty in people living in their neighborhoods.

According to (Uthman, 2019), children from disadvantaged social backgrounds are more inclined to drop out of school before finishing school, and if they do, they're more inclined to commit crimes. According to the (Udoh, 2012) theory, delinquent gangs typically emerge in urban slum regions where a huge number of youngsters are jammed into limited spaces. Street hawking and the need for company cause these young females to join harmful groups due to poor parental care and supervision. Some academics believe that a person's living environment may have an impact on their behavior. Because of this, teenage girls who reside in ghettos or other impoverished portions of the city tend to be more prone than their peers who live in affluent neighborhoods to get involved in street hawking. Girls' engagement in street hawking may be influenced by certain social circumstances, such as broken households, and homes with low levels of knowledge, feelings, strength, and moral fiber (Oyewale, 2018). Young girls who live in homes with only one mother and no father figures to provide discipline and supervision are more likely to be hawkers (Farauta, 2013).

3. Research Framework

Functionalism is seen to be relevant to this research. One of the most established and widely used theoretical frameworks in sociology is functionalism. The theory is based on the idea that society acts as a system, much like the human body, with several interconnected sections that either fulfill essential societal demands or carry out one or more significant social duties. The different social organizations that make up the community, such as the household, finances, the legal system, the army, education, and faith, are frequently referred to as subsystems. The responsibilities and norms that comprise these institutions are intertwined. According to (A, 2013) pragmatic thinkers, society has functional prerequisites and basic demands that must be addressed for it to continue existing just as an organism has needs that must be met for it to live.

Functionalism and the study of adolescent girls selling goods on the street are connected in that society as a whole depends on cooperation among its members to survive and flourish. There would consequently be an issue if one of the organs stopped functioning (Dayo, 2020). Given this, street hawking may arise from an

educational institution's inability to fulfill its planned role in providing a girl kid with appropriate development. Other societal organizations, such as the administration, also have responsibilities to fulfill to improve family harmony and the quality of life for girls. For example, the authorities are supposed to provide environments and legislation that facilitate the harmonious operation of different families and the female child. These will include facilitating girls' simple access to education, distributing resources fairly throughout society, defending girls' rights, and eliminating any risks that might harm a female child's life. However, if this isn't done, the girl kid can be exposed to other forms of social exploitation, such as street hawking.

One of the towns in Kebbi State's Aliero Local Government is Aliero, which is in northern Nigeria. This business district mostly trades in food items, apparel, various trade materials, agricultural commodities, and retail services. The population is made up of immigrants from various regions of the state and nation as well as the traditional Hausa-speaking citizens. Aliero's business orientation encourages traders to establish themselves in the town. Significant public spaces in the region include roads, gas stations, automotive parks, shopping malls, schools, and cafes. Nonetheless, the bulk of the population is made up of laborers, farmers, civil servants, artisans, and craftspeople. Aliero's 37-kilometer closeness to Kebbi and its advantageous position drew hundreds of government employees, merchants, and women to the region. The town's dense population, which includes members of various social strata, makes it perfect for our study.

3.1 Data Collection Settings

One of the towns in Kebbi State's Aliero Local Government is Aliero, which is in northern Nigeria. It is a business district that mostly trades in food items, apparel, various trading items, agricultural commodities, and business services. The native Hausa speakers that made up the population are joined by additional immigrants from other regions of the state and nation. Aliero's business orientation encourages traders to establish themselves in the town. The area's principal public spaces comprise colleges, shopping malls, and automobile parks. Nonetheless, the bulk of the population is made up of laborers, ranchers, civil servants, workers, and craftspeople. Aliero's 37-kilometer closeness to Kebbi and its advantageous position drew hundreds of government employees, merchants, and women to the region. The town's dense population, which includes members of various social strata, makes it perfect for our study. The study used a design based on cross-sectional surveys, which provides a comprehensive picture of the state of affairs at a particular moment in time and a summary of every participant. It made use of semi-structured research techniques like focus group discussions (FGD) and transect walks. Only a portion or cross-section of the population provided data. The estimated population of

Aliero Town is around 65,000, although the overall population of Aliero Local Government Area is 116,230 (Alyass et al., 2015). Teenage girls were observed to be street vending in seven distinct public areas as shown in Table 1. The entire population is made up of adolescent female hawkers with an age range 4 to 17.

Table 1: Area visited for data collection

S/N	Location
1	Filling station
2	Onion market
3	Car repair garage
4	Suya joint
5	Vegetable market

Based on five locations visited (see Table 1), more than 80 participants of the population were used in this research to provide every member of the sample with a comparable likelihood of being chosen. The researcher used random sampling for the study. The population was then split into portions using cluster sampling. Three areas were chosen for the study: a car garage, an onion market filling station, suya joint, and a vegetable market. 6people or 7.5% of the population participated in the FGD after two respondents from each of the three chosen hawking locations were chosen using the basic random sampling. The three main methods for gathering data throughout the study were interviews, FGD, and survey walks. Since semi-structured questions allowed participants enough leeway to express their opinions, they served as the main source of data. Each respondent received the same set of questions. The questionnaire asked for demographic information such as age, sex, marital status, level of education, employment, and the reasons, effects, and solutions to the issue of girls selling goods on the streets.

4. Data Analysis

The following statistical findings were found after designated hawking locations were strolled by the researcher.

1. A large number of youths were involved in the hawking activities.
2. Although they were both male and female, at each hawking point the females exceeded the males 4-to-1. The majority was, in reality, young females.
3. They were students, with ages ranging from five to sixteen.
4. Carrots, groundnuts, and fresh water among the primary goods they carried.
5. The products are priced between N10 and N200.
6. They are primarily Hausa speakers.
7. Usually, they engage moving cars in the hopes of selling their wares.
8. They approached things courteously and with competition.

- 9. They dress shabbily.
- 10. Their busiest hours were from 2 to 6 p.m. every day.

There are 80 hawkers in all, distributed as follows: Onion market at number 23, filling stations at number 28, and car garage at number 29. Only 52 of the 60 questionnaires that were provided were properly completed and returned. Research assistants provided assistance to the respondents by translating information into Hausa.

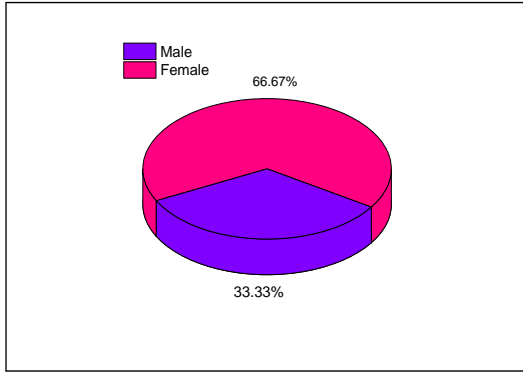


Figure 1: Distribution of the participants

Figure 1 indicates the gender distribution of participants with 33.33% of the hawkers was men, and 66.67% of them were women. This indicate that majority of the hawkers are manly females in the community.

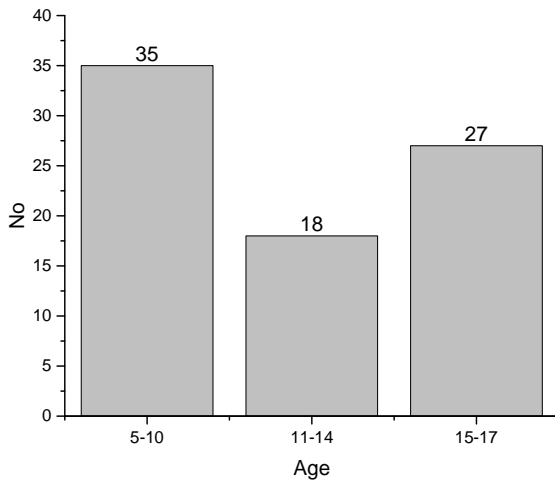


Figure 2: Age distribution of the participants

Similarly, Figure 2 shows age distribution with the majority of the participants between the ages of 5 and 10 making up 43.8% of the sample, followed by those between the ages of 11 and 14 which are 22.4%, and 15 and 17 which made of 33.8%

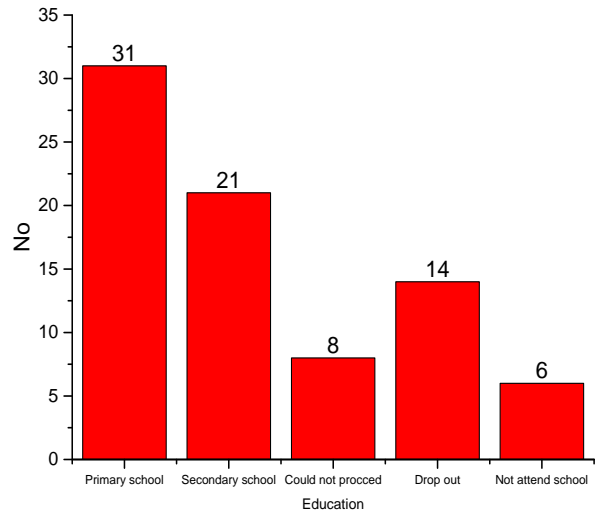


Figure 3: Education level of the participants

In terms of education, about (6 out of 80) 7.5% of the hawkers had never attended a Western school. (31 out of 80) 38.8% are still in primary school, while (21 out of 80) 26.2% still enrolled in secondary school, while (22 out of 80) 27.5% of them had either dropped out or were unable to continue their education beyond secondary school.

Regarding their parents' educational backgrounds, it was found that approximately 68% of their fathers had completed primary school, while approximately 30% had completed secondary education. Meanwhile, 32% of their mothers had completed some sort of secondary education, 52% had completed primary school, 8% had dropped out, and 10% had never completed any type of Western education. In terms of family size, the respondents believed that the majority came from large families consisting of five to ten children or more. Their fathers worked as mechanics, commercial drivers, farmers, guards, Achaba, traders, welders, and other menial jobs.

5. Other recommendations

Three (3) participants from each of the five (5) hawking points made up the fifteen (15) participants who were chosen for the discussion with FG. The researcher visited the street vendors, identified himself and the reason for his visit, asked for their permission, and scheduled a meeting with them. The conversation happened during the second visit. The participants were informed on the topic and topics highlighted about the causes, difficulties, and obstacles of hawking as it impacts female children overall and, in their region, specifically with the assistance of research assistants. They were allowed to ask questions, and the research assistants answered them to make everything clear. Actually, the responders demonstrated a solid comprehension of the subject and the expectations placed upon them.

It was therefore necessary to ask the responders to answer the semi-structured questions. Based on the monetary value of their trade products and ways of operation, the items were valued between N100 and

N200 at all times, with an average daily profit margin of N100 to N200. Every one of them moves throughout the streets and certain areas, such as motor parks, fueling stations, highway intersections, and key positions, while carrying their goods on little trays. Additionally, they stated that the average price of their products for hawking was between #100 and N200. The daily profit margin was also projected to be between N100 and N200, and that's on a strong business day. Additionally, it was stated that their moms, who were strict housewives, supported the family by doing little jobs, leaving their dads to take care of them.

When asked why teenage females were selling goods on the street, participants gave several reasons, including poverty, helping to support the family, a lack of other employment opportunities, support for pursuing higher education, regular Hausa/Fulani customs and culture, and the desire to find a future spouse. The money they made from hawking was typically used to help their parents out by purchasing wedding presents for the ladies in advance of their big day. The following problems related to selling goods on the street in the region were also mentioned by the participants: stress, humiliation, jeers, insults, distortion of education and professional development, health risks, accidents, and fatalities. The respondents also mentioned the range of risks that street vendors faced, including smoking marijuana, abusing drugs or alcohol, rape, sexually transmitted infections (STDs), abduction, absorption, theft, HIV/AIDS, accidents, libeling, infidelity, early marriage, and any other risks associated with the sex industry. The participants further stated it was they were engaging in street sales for a considerable amount of time between one and seven years with their parents' approval and that neither the government nor conventional leaders have made an attempt to put an end to it in their community.

But they were prepared to give up selling goods on the streets if they could find worthwhile substitutes that would allow them to earn more money to support their parents as well as themselves. In fact, when asked if they would desire to pursue further education, they all enthusiastically responded in the yes. A few expressed a desire to work in the fields of medicine, nursing, education, government service, engineering, piloting, law enforcement, and health care.

6. Research Finding

The results of the research showed that girls are more likely than boys to engage in sidewalk selling goods, as evidenced by the number of female youngsters doing so (Farauta, 2013). The patriarchal structure that is in place in northern Hausa/Fulani Muslim society, which gives male children greater importance and safety than female children, can be cited to clarify this (Uthman, 2019). In this way, Hawking helps the girl-child become ready for marriage and her eventual societal role as a wife. The results of the research showed that girls are more likely than boys to engage in sidewalk selling goods, as evidenced

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The girls were at risk for health problems such as HIV/AIDS, STDs, and other illnesses brought on by sexual harassment and rape. They also faced potentially fatal risks because they could be abducted and taken by "area boys" and mobsters. The study also showed that, despite its negative aspects, society tolerates child labor and maltreatment (Ge et al., 2015). This is the case since families and the government supported it by letting it flourish. Since the girl street vendors in Aliero do street selling to support their families, the family benefits the most from it.

The survey also showed that girls who work as street vendors typically come from big families with five, seven, or more children. This is why the majority of Aliero households are unable to give their kids the necessary amount and standard meals as well as other necessities. The family has abandoned its religious and cultural obligations, leaving female children vulnerable to abuse and danger when they hawk on the streets. Additionally, it was found that the females appeared to detest hawking and agreed to cease if better options were offered. Therefore, the issue of street hawking has been made worse by the government's failure to take appropriate action and assume its responsibility by launching rules and programs that would safeguard girls. In reality, the girl hawkers showed enthusiasm for completing their schooling and pursuing serious careers when the chance arose. These bolster the notion that they were unintentionally involved in this dangerous venture. However, it also demonstrated the example of complete disregard by succeeding administrations.

7. Research Implication

According to the study, street hawking, particularly by young girls, has wantonly detrimental effects on the kid, the family, and society as a whole. It works against the child's normal socialization. It is required of young children to continue receiving some basic home instruction in order to completely socialize them into traditional norms and values in preparation for their social integration into society. However, hawking interferes with this important process, which has a significant impact on the child's proper development. Hawking has an impact on schooling as well. Children's hopes for improved education which they see as essential may be dashed or severely distorted. This is true because kids either don't finish school or don't go

on further education. The chance to mature into mature adults capable of handling obstacles in the future has been invaluable.

Young females who hawk on the streets are more likely to contract serious illnesses and health issues including HIV AIDS and STDs, which increases their prevalence and multiplicity. Girl hawkers are a group of persons who are often the carriers of harmful illnesses since they are not involved in secure and safeguarded sexual practices, making them possible prey for mature thieves and pedophiles in the neighborhood. Street vendors who are children are subjected to many sorts of cruel and humiliating treatment that can lead to long-term social, psychological, and physical problems. These encourage further illegal and deviant behaviors in the future, such as clashing, aggression, departure, hubris, theft, and damage. As a result, hawkers may find it hard to lead a normal life that meets social expectations, which leads them to rebel against society.

Because hawking offers no opportunities for professional advancement or advancement in society, it condemns its practitioners to a life of poverty that lasts for generations. There is also never any possibility of leaving the impoverished environment. Due to the issues raised by sidewalk selling goods, national resources intended for growth may wind up going toward health care, criminal enforcement and prevention, awareness-raising, and mobilization campaigns. As a result, this set society's growth back.

8. Proffering solutions

In order to proffer solution that can reduce this menace to our society we need three key area to be address. Awareness, technology and policies as solution provider.

This study only looks into the possibility of Architectural solution that are related to key awareness, technologies and policies'. The engineering and architectural sectors are always changing due to the introduction of new events, systems, materials, and technology. Designers ought to seize this advancement as a chance to address the pressing issues that face mankind. As a result, we are now up against an extremely difficult task. How can we design and update public areas that are safe and secure while also upholding the inherent harmony of architectural design? This strategy might come off as more of a hardship to accommodate the operational, aesthetic, and functional aspects of a place while employing protective strategies that isolate individuals from one another.

a. Urban Regeneration

Urban renewal occurs when a metropolitan region is renovated. Enhancing a city's social and economic environments is the goal. Whenever pollutants, abandoned buildings, or brownfield sites are cleaned up or repurposed, this typically happens. Urban

regeneration, sometimes called urban renewal, is the deliberate use of public and private funds to revitalize a particular section of a town or city by intentional modifications to the physical environment as a component of a wider master plan. It focuses on metropolitan regions that are in a state of decline or that are known to be suffering from higher levels of deprivation than the rest of the local population.



Figure: 4 Illustration from Development Strategy Göteborg 2035. (Gothenburg, 2017)

The fundamental planning principle known as "density" is said to be responsible for improving the material, social, and economic elements of urban life as well as its values see Figure 4 (Gothenburg, 2017).

Urban regeneration aims to repurpose unused or surplus land and buildings in a comprehensive transformative intervention, hence creating new opportunities for the local population as well as people and corporations wishing to invest in the region. The fundamental goal of urban regeneration is to lessen social inequality in these places, which will boost prosperity and enhance people's quality of life (BASE, 2022).

b. The architect's role in urban regeneration

Aside from financial analysts, lawyers, surveyors, structural engineers, civil engineers, highways consultants, planners, landscape architects, ecologists and arboriculturalists, heritage specialists, and many more professionals, architects are just one of many specialists involved in urban regeneration.

An architect may collaborate with many other architects who have been hired to work on various aspects of a regeneration project, depending on the size of the firm and its area of expertise.

Long-term success cannot be guaranteed by repressive responses to crime or antisocial behavior, as demonstrated by urban security strategies based on integrated and participatory approaches. Thus, efforts must be made to establish governance and cooperation in the area of urban security. Various institutional levels, such as the central state, regions,

and local administrations, must possess the ability to execute distinct types of vertical subsidiarity in accordance with their respective areas of expertise. In specifically, coordination relates to horizontal subsidiarity, or the ways in which local stakeholders can participate in urban activities: Numerous stakeholders, including schools, neighborhood watch groups, associations, and volunteer organizations, support urban security measures.



Figure: 5 Regional Governance model for urban security URBACT (2022)

c. Street performance

The Long Ford Urb Security case study illustrates how street art enables small-scale, high-impact interventions in the streetscape to enhance the town's look and perception while lessening the impact of abandoned or deserted homes. To promote both active and passive security, activities might include sponsored and private projects to paint and repair buildings in prominent and troublesome areas, upgrades to public and private lighting systems, and offering incentives for shop front renovation. Particularly in certain locations, an appealing environment promotes activity and passive security (URBACT, 2022).

d. Nudging

Given their potential effects on aspects such as risk perception and behavioral modification, nudging techniques and tools, when combined with spatial design, can be a very effective means of modifying dangerous or insecure behavior in urban areas. Police intervention is seldom the ideal course of action in a nuisance scenario because, in contrast to crime prevention, which makes use of compliance methods like education, law, or enforcement, nuisance situations do not always indicate that crime is occurring. Cities may address the issue far more effectively if they positively influence residents' behavior (see the Mechelen case study, URBACT 2022).

These revelations could provide architects new opportunities. But is it really necessary to push them to the limit given all the demands they currently have, from energy efficiency to space restrictions? Does a

scientific approach like this run the danger of stifling creativity in architecture? According to Edward Gardiner, behavioral design lead at Warwick Business School in the UK, when applied correctly, behavioral insights should enhance rather than change the design process. It's about changing attitudes to view problems from a behavioral viewpoint rather than adding more layers. Nudge theory's primary focus is on how choices are presented to us since it has an impact on the decisions we make in the end.

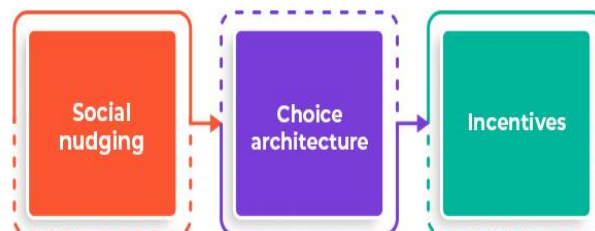


Figure:6 Practical Applications of Nudge Theory (Bhattacharyya, 2022)

The Nudge hypothesis states that people actual thought processes and decision-making should be the foundation for decision-making. Which, in contrast to how leaders and authorities have traditionally imagined individuals think and decide (logically and rationally), are instinctive and occasionally irrational.

Behavioral economics, decision-making, behavioral policy, social psychology, and other allied behavioral sciences all make use of the idea of nudge theory. It recommends using adaptable choices for the decision environment (choice architecture) to affect how people behave and make decisions, whether they are in groups or alone. Unlike other methods of compliance enforcement, such legal enforcement, education, or enforcement via enforcement, nudging. A nudge changes the environment in a manner that activates automatic cognitive processes to favor the desired outcome, increasing the probability that an individual would act in a certain way or make a certain choice (Bhattacharyya, 2022)

e. Construction of Orphanage Homes

Another good concept that can lower the amount of child hawking on Earth is the construction of orphanage houses. War-related victims of street selling ought to be sent to motherless infant homes, where they will get excellent care from both private donations and public initiatives. By taking this action, the number of street children would decline, and the health issues they would have encountered while street hawking would be mitigated.

International and national organizations ought to support developing nations by generating sufficient funding to address the issue of street hawking by children in these and other impacted countries. When enough foster homes are constructed to accommodate

the street vendors whose parents are relocating, they will feel at home to some extent.

9. Summary of the study

While female children selling goods on the street is a widespread practice, the Aliero incident paints an extremely terrible and notorious image of it. In addition to the negative social and psychological effects on the child and society as a whole, girls are more vulnerable to potentially fatal health risks. However, street selling, a complicated macroeconomic problem, is growing. It is extremely helpful to observe that roadways selling goods, particularly when it involves girls, is a blatant sign of the relatives collapse as a member of society and a traditional malfunction of other organizations such as the government, which has not lived up to its obligations to protect girls by fostering an environment that forbids the use of children as laborers. As a result, the female child and other kids are now vulnerable to various forms of maltreatment, which makes them become social outcasts, delinquents, and maybe even criminals. Nonetheless, there is a pressing need for the community to act quickly to restrict and perhaps end Juvenile Street hawking, particularly for girls in Aliero, northern Nigeria, and throughout the globe. Massive awareness campaigns, social insurance, free access to high-quality education, favorable environments for mechanized agriculture, and financial independence will all help to mitigate the issue.

10. Study Recommendation

The following suggestions were offered to curtail and maybe stop young girls' street peddling in Aliero, Kebbi, and Nigeria: Governments at all levels should act quickly to implement programs aimed at reducing poverty. This would entail the establishment of jobs, welfare insurance plans, and initiatives to provide services to the underprivileged and impoverished in the community.

Because the majority of street vendors' families are ranchers, there currently should be a concerted effort to advance their farming technology from subsistence to mechanized methods. This will allow them to generate products in huge quantities, increase their earnings, and effectively tend to their family's needs. The authorities should declare education to be free and required for all children to increase accessibility. Massive investments in educational institutions and logistics will make this feasible. It is imperative to promptly enforce the global legal structure of safeguarding girls from child labor, abuse, and trafficking to street vending. Every state in the union should ratify and implement the Child Rights Act.

Aggressive public enlightenment campaigns by authorities and charities are also necessary to raise parents' comprehension of the risks associated with street hawking and other harmful customs. There should be a greater effort put into the battle against injustice. Public monies intended for growth of infrastructure, reducing poverty, and other purposes

must be used for those purposes rather than being permitted to go into private wallets.

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