



Prostitution among Young Female Adults in Katsina State, Nigeria: Implication for Girl-child Education

By

¹Halima Upe Salau

shalimatupe@gmail.com

Department of Social Studies, Federal College of Education Katsina.

²Ahmed Shaaba Adam

ashaaba2@gmail.com

Department of Social Studies, Federal College of Education Katsina.

And

³Muhammad Bala Muhammad

mmlaf2012@gmail.com

Adult & Non-formal Education Department, Federal College of Education Katsina.

Abstract:

This study investigated Prostitution among Young Female Adults and Implication on Girl-child Education in Katsina State, Nigeria. The study was conducted using a researcher-designed structured questionnaire. It was administered to 260 young prostitutes in the three Senatorial Zones of the State targeting Katsina City, Daura and Malumfashi respectively and the respondents were selected through Snowballing (network sampling). Out of the total 260 questionnaires administered, 248 respondents successfully completed their copies and were used for the study. Data collected were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), IBM version 26. Statistical procedure used included frequencies and percentages, mean score and standard deviations which were computed along the four-point likert-like type scale with a benchmark of 2.50. Findings revealed that sex workers were relatively educated with at least primary education and have no other occupation aside sex work. It was found that poverty and unemployment were the major push factors for their involvement. The major modes of their operation were as Call girl or Escort and the use of brothel. The sex workers have adequate awareness of dangers inherent in sex work such as exposure to HIV/AIDs and other sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancy among others along with stigma associated with it. It was also found that sex workers held the view that they were financially better than their counterparts who were in school and were unwilling to leave the "occupation" because of the notion that their counterparts who were able to finished school with certificate could not get employment and that any education of the female child would probably end up in the kitchen. Financial dependence and stigmatization were identified as the major perceived challenges to any rehabilitation programme that may be mounted for them in the state. The study recommended that the level of awareness of the implications of prostitution should be heightened. There should be more enlightenment programmes by the National Orientation Agency, health-related institutes, NGOs, the media, schools, religious institutions, market and any other relevant and reliable medium of disseminating information especially in rural communities, emphasizing the negative effect of adolescent prostitution on the individual and the society at large, among others.

Keywords: *Prostitution, push factors, girl-child education, commercial sex, sexually transmitted diseases, rehabilitation programme.*

Acknowledgement

This research work was funded by the Tertiary Education Trust Fund (TETFUND) under the Institution Based Research (IBR) Grant. The researchers wish to acknowledge the support of the host institution, Federal College of Education Katsina for facilitating the grant disbursement and timely completion of this research work. The researchers also wish to appreciate and acknowledge the efforts of the research assistants for making valuable contributions toward the success of the research work.

Introduction

The global increase in expansion of various kinds of businesses due to urbanization, population explosion and the perpetual need to meet man's basic needs has posed social and economic challenges to most societies. These challenges no doubt, had also resulted in the increase in crime rate while there is continuous quest to liberalize some questionable social and moral actions of the citizens. Prostitution falls into this category. Although, the legal status of prostitution varies from country to country but its existence has gone global and the industry is estimated to be generating over \$100 billion annually (Tyoanande & Samson, 2014).

Prostitution, also known as commercial sex work is a thriving business in Nigeria. Based on the estimates of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, about 8,000-10,000 women of Nigerian descent practiced prostitution in Italy between years 2000-2009. Moreover, cross-border commercial work also resorted to re-instating child trafficking for sex. Within the country, the most common form of sex work is found within brothels or residences of sex workers but then a steady rise in young students and unemployed graduates who use sex to earn income and acting as part-time prostitutes or call girls or sometimes called Aristo girls is changing the strategies used by sex workers. These young graduates and students use the services of pimps and call-ups as modus of operation while some like their counterparts, frequent bars and restaurants. In some cases, porters or hotel staff acts as pimps and links between upper class Nigerians and the call girls. The aristo girls, who are better paid than the sex workers in the brothels, mostly serve upper class citizens and foreigners (Wikipedia, 2017). In 2003, the Trafficking in Person Prohibition Act was passed into law and an agency, National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficked Persons (NAPTIP) was established to handle human trafficking in the country (Wikipedia, 2017). However, prostitution still persisted despite putting a law in place to check the excesses of people trafficking young girls for the purpose of commercial sex work.

Prostitution in Nigeria is a serious social problem and its solution has been rendered difficult by the problem of economic imbalance. Laying credence to this, Wikipedia (2017) stated that despite the negative public perception of commercial sex work, 88% of sex workers who come from households within the low income bracket still take to prostitution because of their economic status but they however operate in cities far from their childhood homes. Prostitution is widely rampant in Nigeria and its main markets are in the big cities. It is however hard to ascertain the actual figure of prostitutes, called names like Ashewo (Yoruba), Karuwa (Hausa), Akunakuna (Cross River), in Nigeria despite the huge number of people involved. This is particularly true when Kenechi (2010) stated that the statistics available on the number of prostitutes operating in the country is not exact because there is so much of clandestine prostitution, in spite of such undetected prostitution the situation is horrifying.

This research is coming at a time when it is mostly needed, considering the wound prostitution can inflict on the society. The following two scenarios that happened in Katsina State best explain the

menace inherent in prostitution. According to an online news platform (naija.com) (2013), the following statement was credited to a prostitute called Binta from Layin-Ruwa, Kafur Local Government Area of Katsina State: “My good friend, Hindatu Umar suggested that since we do not want to stop prostitution, we should kill the baby. We both went into the street and bought rat poison for ₦40 and used it to kill the baby.” Asked how the baby was actually killed, Binta said, “It was about midnight that the act was carried out. I told my friend, Hindatu that I would not want to witness the killing of my own child. “Hindatu was the one who fed my baby with the poison. She forced him to drink the poison. When she wanted to do it, I went into the other room and took a drug, Valium 5 and slept off. I woke up to see that my baby was dead. We wrapped the dead body with clothes.” News of the heinous crime soon filtered out and the partners in crime were apprehended. Similarly, Opejobi (2017) reported that men of the Katsina State Police Command arrested an 18-year-old sex worker, Aisha Idris, for allegedly conspiring with a nurse to sell her three-month-old baby for ₦200, 000.00

Both the stories are similar as it involves having illegitimate child outside wedlock which is a taboo culturally and a sin in the religious circle in the State. In order to be free again and continue their “crime of choice”, they decided to do away with their children. These are just few of the several undetected /unreported cases in the society today.

This reality about sex work has led to attempts to control, and sometimes even prohibit, sex work through enactment of very liberal to extremely punitive laws. For example, under the Penal Code Section 276 a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a fine exists for anyone convicted of encouraging the prostitution of women and children in Northern Nigeria. Despite this measure, sex workers continue to indulge in the provision of sexual services unabatedly. Reasons attributed to such indulgence are poverty and illiteracy among others. Many of the said commercial sex workers are known to have come from poor socio-economic background with little or no access to education (Yusuf, 2014).

This explains why in Nigeria, global efforts are being pushed toward the achievement of the goal of Universal Basic Education (UBE) in Nigeria. Female education is one of the critical issues in northern Nigeria. According to a survey of the Nigeria [Demographic](#) and Health conducted in 2013, 40.4% females as against 29.5% males have never attended school (NPC/RTI, 2014). The figures for females are greater in northern states than in the south. In north-east and north-west, about two-thirds of females never attended school compared to about one-eighth of females in south-west and south-south. It was reported by [UNESCO](#) in 2014 that 70% young women between the ages of 15-24 in the North-West have not completed primary school. It is an axiom that an educated mind is an enlightened mind, thus not educating a female child exposes her more to dangers such as going into prostitution. One very important aim of every family is to raise healthy and productive individuals who will contribute meaningfully to the society. This can be achieved through the education of the girl-child, who is the mother of tomorrow. According to UNICEF cited in Oluyemi &Yinusa (2016), girls' education does not only bring the immediate benefit of empowering girls, but is seen as the best investment in a country's development as it helps the girl to develop essential life skills including self-confidence, the ability to participate effectively in society and protect themselves from exploitation and infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS that may be gotten through prostitution.

However, despite the aforementioned benefits of education to the girl-child, Wikipedia (2017) mentioned that “in a survey of commercial sex workers carried out in Nigeria, almost two thirds or about 63% mentioned that they started commercial sex work before the age of 19. Approximately 99% of those surveyed were single, divorced, widowed or separated. From this survey, it can be concluded that the said sex workers never had the opportunity of formal education. It is against this background that the study assessed Prostitution among Young Female Adults in Katsina State, Nigeria and its implication on Girl-child Education.

Prostitution is a social problem that has ravaged our societies like a burning fire and if not quickly checked can cause more harm than good, especially on the education of girl-child. This research particularly focuses on young ladies who are into prostitution in Katsina State. A cursory look at these ladies reveals that they are mostly between 15-25 years of age. What might have prompted these young ladies into such act, when in the real sense, they should be in school? The reason(s) for their involvement cannot be immediately established and that is why the research seeks to investigate reasons for their involvement particularly among the young female adults in Katsina State. Also, the research seeks to find out the implication prostitution may have on the girl-child education based on the premise that when young female adults venture into prostitution, concentrating on their studies become difficult, if not impossible, and furthering of education also becomes a mirage.

Research Objectives

The objectives of the project are:

- To identify those factors pushing young female adults into prostitution in Katsina State, Nigeria.
- To identify the various ways they carry out this business in Katsina State, Nigeria.
- To find out the level of awareness on dangers inherent in prostitution among young female adults in Katsina State, Nigeria.
- To find out the implication of prostitution on the girl-child education in Katsina State, Nigeria.
- To determine the likely challenges that may be encountered in their (prostitutes) rehabilitation programme in Katsina State, Nigeria.

Review of Related Studies

Prostitution which exists across culture and religion is described as the world's oldest profession (Wikipedia, 2020). Prostitution is defined as the exchange of sexual acts for money, material objects or other payment (Qayyum *et al.*, 2013; Nkala 2014; Aloba & Ndifon, 2014; Gungul & Audu, 2014; Nwakanma, 2015). From the definitions of prostitution above, the following conclusions can be deduced from prostitution;

- (i) it is sexual in nature and the reward for performing the sexual act is either money or other material goods.
- (ii) it is a business activity because there is an exchange of services for material reward,
- (iii) there is a contractual relationship that exist between the service provider and the service recipient.

The person who accepts payment for sexual services is called a prostitute or sex worker. These women are known as *Karuwa*, *Ashawo*, *Onisina*, *Akpera*, *Gbaga* among others depending on the part of the country they are operating from. Prostitutes may be of either sex (male or female). However, as a result of the socio-economic dependence of women, and the tendency of others to exploit female sexuality, historically, the industry has been dominated by women and the men who patronize these prostitutes are known as *procurer* or *customers*.

According to Nwakanma (2015), prostitution which exists in various forms is dependent on the economic situation, social and sexual value of the society. Nwakanma opined that the economic situation in Nigeria has made commercialized sex to thrive over ages despite the fact that prostitution is morally disapproved and considered degrading. Subscribing to this, Tugume (2015) observed that despite the fact that prostitutes are most often associated with stigma, embarrassment, and harassment not only from security agents but also from other prostitutes and other members of the criminal population, they find it difficult to leave the profession because of the economic situation in the country. Tugume is of the opinion that in institutions of higher learning, most students trying to meet financial demand succumb to prostitutions either within or outside the institution, since the provision of scholarship awards by states and organizations have become non-existent or politicized. The author argued that student's allowances from parents is not enough to meet their basic needs hence they engage in prostitution.

Nkala (2014) also observed that poverty is among the causes of prostitution in Nigeria. To the author, Nigeria is rich in resources but the high rate of corruption has taken its toll on her economy resulting into poverty, thus the widespread of prostitution in the society. Nkala concluded that poverty of whatever nature and source has driven more women into prostitution over the years than any other social factor. Other factors identified by Qayyum (2013), Ofole and Agokei (2014), Nkala (2014) and Abdullahi (2015) include the media, lack of adequate parental support, peer influence, poor academic performance by female students, unemployment, laziness among Youths, substantial inflation and the absence of economic support measures.

There are different types and ways in which people engage in prostitution. Some of these ways according to Nazmina (2013), Nkala (2014) and Tugume (2015) include:

- (i) **Brothel:** brothels are structures that are commonly situated in slum areas of towns and cities in Nigeria for the purpose of prostitution. Prostitutes pick up accommodation in these places so that their customers can meet them at will. Although, brothels are registered and they pay regular taxes to the government, they, however, provide the cheapest form of prostitution. Businesses in brothels are always at its highest in the evening hours.
- (ii) **Street Prostitution:** this involves the process whereby prostitutes known as streetwalkers wait or walk at strategic points on a street or corner soliciting for customers. The prostitutes are recognised by their customers through the provocative dresses they put on. Sex can be performed at a fee in the customer's car, rented room or nearby dark corners. Most of the girls in this category commonly act under the influence of drugs.
- (iii) **Escort or out-call prostitution:** this type of prostitution is an arrangement where an agency known as escort agency recruit prostitutes through advertisement either in print or online. These agencies maintain a database with photo albums of their employees (prostitutes) on websites where customers can contact the agency either by phone or e-mail. Once the contact is made the agency does the match making and the customer's contact information is kept by the agency to ensure the safety of the escort and at the same time the detail is given to the escort (prostitute) for further business negotiation and subsequent appointment. The escort agency gets a percentage of whatever the escort is paid.
- (iv) **Pimp Controlled form of prostitution** allows for an experience prostitute to have a place that houses captives (prostitutes). The experienced prostitute known as the owner of the pimp determines the modus operandi (i.e. mode of operation).
- (v) **Campus Prostitution:** this form of prostitution happens in Nigerian tertiary institution where places established to be citadels of learning are turned into brothels. Customers come to girls' hostels and pick up these girls (prostitutes) and go to a nearby corner or in the car and sometimes outside the campus.
- (vi) **Sex Tourism:** Some sex tourists organize themselves around a number of websites where they boast about their conquests, share photo of their sex partners, discuss tip on finding prostitution at the best possible rate in foreign countries and how to avoid detection both at home and aboard.
- (vii) **Inter –Border Prostitution:** is a prostitution where girls are trafficked abroad for prostitution. Studies revealed that destinations for trafficked persons include the United state of America, Europe, the Middle East and other African countries.
- (viii) **Message Parlours** are premises ostensibly dedicated to providing messages like newspaper advertisements for their services and work on an out-call basis, meeting customers at their hotel rooms or homes but a range of sexual services may be provided in the process. In other words, this is a brothel but in disguise as a parlor for sending messages.
- (ix) **Beer Girl's Prostitution:** here, young women are hired by major companies to promote and sell products in bars and clubs. Sexual services are offered to supplement income.
- (x) **Survival Sex Prostitution:** is a prostitution that is induced by starvation or other serious deprivation particularly on food and security which may be the currency rather than money.

This reality about sex work has led to attempts to control, and sometimes even prohibit, sex work through enactment of very liberal to extremely punitive laws. For example, under the Penal Code Section 276 a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a fine exists for anyone convicted of encouraging the prostitution of women and children in Northern Nigeria. Despite this measure, sex workers continue to indulge in the provision of sexual services unabatedly. Reasons attributed to such indulgence are poverty and illiteracy among others. Many of the said commercial sex workers are

known to have come from poor socio-economic background and most of them have very little or no access to education (Yusuf, 2014).

It is noteworthy that education is the basis on which other fields of development are built on. Education drives other development which can be described as the engine room of any nation just as blood is to the body of human being, thus a potent instrument for development and for social emancipation. Adebayo (2015) stated that education transforms and builds in individual an inherent capacity to acquire appropriate information, skills and competence for survival in any given society.

Similarly, Oluyemi&Yinusa (2016) mentioned that education brings about knowledge, awareness, emancipation and empowerment to people, therefore for any nation seeking development change towards a positive direction, education must be a priority. Hence, it is incumbent upon the government to be up and doing towards educating her citizens. A serious nation would do everything humanly possible to ensure that her citizens are adequately educated and receive the right kind of education; this is because the level of a nation's education determines her level of development.

To ensure equal access to education, the National Policy on Education states that access to education is a right for all Nigerian children regardless of gender, religion and disability. Despite the free and compulsory education policy at basic education (i.e. Primary 1 to JSS3) level (National Policy on Education, 2013), achieving education for all (as contained in EFA declaration) is still a mirage especially for female gender. This could be attributed to the challenges facing the girl-child such as trafficking, religious and cultural beliefs, early marriage, prioritizing a male-child over a girl-child, fear of becoming promiscuous, rape, poverty, drug abuse, unemployment disparity, and poor funding of education sector among others. To further buttress this, Oluyemi&Yinusa (2016) have this to say:

“In Nigeria, there exists a degenerate belief that women are second class citizens, and that a woman is a man's property or pleasure object and therefore considered as a machine meant for producing children. This has resulted in unfair treatment of the girl-child especially with regards to education.” (p9)

In the same vein, UNICEF cited in Oluyemi&Yinusa (2016) reported that young girls particularly in the Northern part of Nigeria are denied the right of education; they are rather given out in early marriage and become teenage mothers thereby leading to negative consequences on the individual and the society at large.

According to Tobre (2013), this trend is more pronounced in eight states in Northern Nigeria namely, Kebbi, Sokoto, Bauchi, Jigawa, Yobe, Zamfara, Katsina and Gombe as they have the highest adolescent girl marriage, and female illiteracy. Tobre further noted that 10 states with the highest number of girls not in secondary school are found in the northwest, northeast and north central geopolitical zones of Nigeria.

One very important aim of every family is to raise healthy and productive individuals who will contribute meaningfully to society. This can be achieved through the education of the girl-child, who is the mother of tomorrow. According to UNICEF cited in Oluyemi&Yinusa (2016), girls' education does not only bring the immediate benefit of empowering girls, but is seen as the best investment in a country's development as it helps the girl to develop essential life skills including self-confidence, the ability to participate effectively in society and protect themselves from exploitation and infectious maladies.

Aside the effect of prostitution on girl child education discussed above, other obvious effects of prostitution as identified by Dachen (2016) and Adebowale (2019) include:

- (i) prostitutions of either form has been the vehicles of contracting and transmission of HIV/AIDs and other related sexually transmitted diseases.
- (ii) Many sex workers have been victims of rape and many being sexually assaulted. The sexual assaults suffered by sex workers continue unchecked because of shame and ignorance.
- (iii) some sex workers have been victims of ritual killings.

Therefore, the effects of prostitution on the individual prostitute and the society discussed above can be detrimental to achieving an enlightened generation. It is quite ironic that the most obvious tool for tackling this menace is none other than education, education, and more education of the girl child.

Methodology

The study was conducted in Katsina State which is located in the North-Western geo-political zone of Nigeria. Specifically, the study was carried out among young adult prostitutes in the three Senatorial Zones of the State targeting Katsina City, Daura and Malumfashi respectively. However, considering the peculiar controversy on the moral and social justification of prostitution in Nigerian society, there is no accurate data of prostitutes in the State, particularly young female adults, hence, the entire population could not be ascertained. However, head count was conducted in the three zones of the State and a total number of 793 was gotten, which served as population for the study. Guided by Research Advisor (2006) table for determining sample size, a sample of 248 respondents was drawn from the population. Snowballing (network sampling) was adopted in selecting respondents for this study. In this procedure, each respondent that participated in the study will be nominated by a preceding respondent as appropriate for the study. According to Yusuf (2010) as cited in Muhammad (2013), snowball sampling is a non-probability sampling technique that is used by researchers to identify potential subjects in studies where subjects are hard to locate. The process of snowball sampling is much like asking the initial subject to nominate another person with the same trait as your next subject. The researcher then observes the nominated subjects and continues in the same way until the sufficient number of subjects is obtained. The choice of snowball was informed because prostitutes are not concentrated in a particular place; they are spread across the state and it is difficult to locate them ordinarily because not all of them are having permanent spots where they operate. For measurement of the expressed opinions, ratings were converted to figures. Mean score and standard deviations were computed along the four-point liker-like type scale. A benchmark of 2.50 was used as point of decision. Mean score of 2.50 and above indicated agreement while lower mean indicated disagreement.

Results

Table 1 shows that (59.7%) of the sex workers were above 18years. But 6.0% were below 15years and 34.3 were within 15 and 18years age bracket. The mean age was 25.5years with a standard deviation of 6.9years. In terms of parental upbringing, only 35.5% were brought up by their parents. Most (64.5%) did not grow up with their parents. For occupational orientation of the parents, 17.7% were farmers, 26.6% were Artisans while 44.4% were involved in trading and other miscellaneous businesses. Sex workers whose parents were civil servants were 10.1% of the total respondents and 1.2% of the parents were single parents with no paid employment but housewives. Of the total number of sex workers involved in the study, 27.8% were previously married and 32 have were not married. For sex workers who were married, 5.2% were below 15years at first marriage, 11.7 married within the age bracket of 15 and 21years. Only 10.9% had their first marriage after 21years of age. The sex workers had what could be said to be relatively basic educational attainment. Only 2.0% had no formal education. But 33.1% had primary education, 48.8% had secondary education while 16.1% had tertiary education. Most (54.8%) have engaged in sex work for less than 6years and 28.2% of them have been in the business for between 6 and 10 years while 16.9% have been practicing the trade for more than 10years.

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the sex workers (n=248)

| Variables | Variable options | Frequency | Percent |
|-----------|------------------|-----------|---------|
|-----------|------------------|-----------|---------|

| | | | |
|--|--|-----|------|
| Age | Below 15years | 15 | 6.0 |
| | 15-18years | 85 | 34.3 |
| | Above 18years | 148 | 59.7 |
| Did you grow up with your parents | Yes | 88 | 35.5 |
| | No | 160 | 64.5 |
| Occupation of parents/guardian | Farming | 44 | 17.7 |
| | Artisan | 66 | 26.6 |
| | Trade/Business | 110 | 44.4 |
| | Civil servant | 25 | 10.1 |
| | House wife | 3 | 1.2 |
| Were you married | Yes | 69 | 27.8 |
| | No | 179 | 73.2 |
| Age at first marriage | Not indicated | 179 | 73.2 |
| | Below 15years | 13 | 5.2 |
| | 15-21years | 29 | 11.7 |
| | Above 21years | 27 | 10.9 |
| Educational attainment | No formal education | 5 | 2.0 |
| | Primary | 82 | 33.1 |
| | Secondary | 121 | 48.8 |
| | Tertiary | 40 | 16.1 |
| Since when have you be engaging in sex work? | <6years | 136 | 54.8 |
| | 6-10years | 70 | 28.2 |
| | Above 10years | 42 | 16.9 |
| Average monthly income from Sex work | ₦ 5000 - ₦ 9000.00 | 58 | 23.4 |
| | ₦ 10,000 - ₦ 14,000.00 | 20 | 8.1 |
| | ₦ 15,000 - ₦ 19,000.00 | 31 | 12.5 |
| | ₦ 20,000 - ₦ 30,000.00 | 52 | 21.0 |
| | ₦ 31,000 - ₦ 40,000.00 | 44 | 17.7 |
| | ₦ 41,000- ₦ 50,000.00 | 38 | 15.3 |
| | ₦ 51,000- ₦ 100,000.00 | 5 | 2.0 |
| Occupation outside Sex work | Yes | 34 | 13.7 |
| | No | 214 | 86.3 |
| Yes, please specify | None | 219 | 88.3 |

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----|------|
| | Business | 6 | 2.4 |
| | Hair dressing | 20 | 8.1 |
| | Tailoring | 3 | 1.2 |
| | Not indicated | 214 | 86.3 |
| Average monthly income from other occupation | < ₦20,000.00 | 14 | 5.6 |
| | ₦20,000.00 - ₦60,000.00 | 20 | 8.1 |
| Parental Status | No parent | 70 | 28.2 |
| | Only father | 28 | 11.3 |
| | Only mother | 83 | 33.5 |
| | Both parents | 43 | 17.3 |
| | Live with guardian | 24 | 9.7 |
| Average household size | I live alone | 14 | 5.6 |
| | 2-5persons | 122 | 49.2 |
| | 6-10persons | 50 | 20.2 |
| | 11persons and above | 62 | 25.0 |

(Source field survey, 2023)

For income from the trade 23.4% said they earned between ₦5000.00 and ₦9000.00 per month, 8.1% earned between ₦10,000 and ₦14,000.00 while 12.5% said they earned between ₦15,000 and ₦19,000.00 on a monthly basis. Those who earned between ₦20,000 and ₦30,000.00 were 21.0%, and 17.7% earned between ₦31,000 and ₦40,000.00 while 15.3% said they earned between ₦41,000 and ₦50,000.00 from the trade per month. Only 2.0% said they earned between ₦51,000 and ₦100,000.00 per month from the business. Most (86.3%) have no other occupation. Only 13.7% of the sex workers said they have other occupations where they earn income. These included 2.4% who were involved in businesses, 8.1% involved in hair dressing and 1.2% who were involved in tailoring. Of those who were engaged in other occupations, 5.6% said they earned less than ₦20,000.00 per month while 8.1% said they earned between ₦20,000.00 and ₦60,000.00 from such trades per month. Of the total respondents, 28.2% had no parents alive at the time of the survey. But 11.3% had only father, 33.5% had only mother while 9.7% were living with guardians. Only 17.3% said they were living with their parents. For number of people in the household where they live, 5.6% said they live alone, 49.2% were living with 2 to 5 persons in their homes and 20.2% were living with 6 to 10 persons in their homes while 25.0% said they were living with more than 10 persons in their homes.

Factors responsible for involvement in prostitution by teenage females in Katsina State

Factors listed for rating by the sex workers included economic, social and cultural related issues that could act as push for engagement in the trade. Opinions expressed by the sex workers on the selected factors are summarized in frequencies and percentages in Table 1.

Table 2: Respondents' opinions on factors for involvement in prostitution

| Sn | Factors for involvement in sex work | SA | A | D | SD | Mean | Std. Dev. | Rank |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------|--------|------|-----------|------|
| 1 | I engage in sex work due to | 219(88.3) | 20(8.1) | 3(1.2) | 6(2.4) | 3.82 | 0.563 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|------|-------|---|
| | Poverty/Lack of financial support | | | | | | | |
| 2 | I engage in sex work due to lack of adequate parental support | 26(10.5) | 59(23.8) | 135(54.4) | 28(11.3) | 2.33 | 0.813 | 4 |
| 3 | I engage in sex work due to unemployment | 128(51.6) | 46(18.5) | 42(16.9) | 32(12.9) | 3.09 | 1.095 | 2 |
| 4 | I engage in sex work due to frequent urge for sex | 40(16.1) | 63(25.4) | 81(32.7) | 64(25.8) | 2.32 | 1.030 | 5 |
| 5 | I engage in sex work due to forced marriage | 53(21.4) | 34(13.7) | 99(39.9) | 62(25.0) | 2.31 | 1.071 | 6 |
| 6 | I engage in sex work due to lack of sex education | 15(6.0) | 36(14.5) | 142(57.3) | 55(22.2) | 2.04 | 0.781 | 8 |
| 7 | I engage in sex work due to peer influence /societal influence | 37(14.9) | 72(29.0) | 102(41.1) | 37(14.9) | 2.44 | 0.920 | 3 |
| 8 | I engage in sex work due to social media influence | 13(5.2) | 39(15.7) | 151(60.9) | 45(18.1) | 2.08 | 0.738 | 7 |

(Benchmark 2.50)

Among the major factors responsible for teenage involvement in sex work as indicated by 88.3% and 8.1% of the sex workers involved in the study was poverty and lack of financial support. This is indicated in Table 2: with a mean score of 3.82 and a standard deviation of 0.563. Another factor associated with poverty as mentioned by the respondents is unemployment which is also another major reason responsible for their engagement in sex work. Other factors like peer influence and lack of parental support along with forced marriage were of less influence. But personal urge for sex, forced marriage, social media influence and lack of sex education were not found to be major push factors of engagement in sex work by the respondents.

Various ways of sex work among teenage girls in Katsina State.

The various ways through which sex work is carried out among teenage women in the state were listed for rating by respondents in Table 3.

Table 3: Opinion of sex workers on method used for their trade in the state

| Sn | Ways of engaging in sex work | SA | A | D | SD | Mean | Std. Dev. |
|----|------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|
| 1 | Call girl/Escort | 138(55.6) | 46(18.5) | 43(17.3) | 21(8.5) | 3.21 | 1.013 |
| 2 | In brothel | 79(31.9) | 90(36.3) | 48(19.4) | 31(12.5) | 2.88 | 1.000 |
| 3 | As window sex worker | 31(12.5) | 22(8.9) | 54(21.8) | 141(56.9) | 1.77 | 1.053 |
| 4 | As a bar girl | 8(3.2) | 37(14.9) | 90(36.3) | 113(45.6) | 1.76 | 0.823 |
| 5 | As a street sex worker | 18(7.3) | 26(10.5) | 88(35.5) | 116(46.8) | 1.78 | 0.905 |
| 6 | Visual sex worker | | 21(8.5) | 116(46.8) | 111(44.8) | 1.64 | 0.634 |
| 7 | Sex tourism | 41(16.5) | 60(24.2) | 88(35.5) | 59(23.8) | 2.33 | 1.017 |

(Benchmark 2.50)

There were two major ways the respondents carried out their trade in the state. The first was Call girl or Escort which was seen as secretive as opposed to the use of brothel for the trade. Among the respondents, 55.6 and 18.5% strongly agreed and agreed respectively that they used this discrete approach. The mean score was 3.21 with a standard deviation of 1.013. The second approach was those who use the brothel optionally. In the Table, 31.9% and 36.3% of the sex workers strongly agreed and agreed respectively with the use of brothels as their operational venues. The mean score

was 2.88 with a standard deviation of 1.000. Mean scores for other methods were: Sex tourism 2.33, As a street sex worker 1.78, As window sex worker 1.77, As a bar girl 1.76 and Visual sex worker 1.64. The mean scores were all lower than the 2.50 which implied that there not majorly used by the sex workers in their trade.

Awareness of dangers inherent in prostitution among teenage sex workers in Katsina State

The respondents were aware of the danger inherent in their trade from the scores of the items in Table 4.

Table 4: Opinions of sex workers on awareness of dangers inherent in prostitution

| Sn | Awareness of dangers in sex work | SA | A | D | SD | Mean | Std. Dev. |
|----|---|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------|-----------|
| 1 | I am aware that engagement in sex work exposes one to HIV/AIDs | 211(85.1) | 27(10.9) | 3(1.2) | 7(2.8) | 3.78 | 0.604 |
| 2 | I am aware that engagement in sex work exposes one to other Sexually Transmitted Diseases such as Syphilis and Gonorrhea | 133(53.6) | 105(42.4) | 10(4.0) | 0(0.0) | 3.48 | 0.649 |
| 3 | I am aware that engagement in sex work exposes one to unwanted pregnancy | 157(63.3) | 69(27.8) | 15(6.0) | 7(2.8) | 3.52 | 0.736 |
| 4 | I am aware that engagement in sex work exposes one to trafficking/kidnapping | 41(16.5) | 143(57.7) | 40(16.1) | 24(9.7) | 2.81 | 0.825 |
| 5 | I am aware that engagement in sex work exposes one to fall victim of ritual killing/organ harvest | 45(18.1) | 84(33.9) | 94(37.9) | 25(10.1) | 2.60 | 0.899 |
| 6 | I am aware that engagement in sex work exposes one to stigmatization (i.e. people looking at you negatively and name calling) | 95(38.3) | 118(47.6) | 21(8.5) | 14(5.6) | 3.19 | 0.814 |
| 7 | I am aware that engagement in sex work exposes one to drug abuse | 30(12.1) | 149(60.1) | 52(21.0) | 17(6.9) | 2.77 | 0.746 |
| 8 | I am aware that engagement in sex work degrades the status of women | 78(31.5) | 70(28.2) | 56(22.6) | 44(17.7) | 2.73 | 1.088 |

(Benchmark 2.50)

As indicated in Table 4., almost all (85.1% and 10.9%) the respondents strongly agreed and agreed that they were aware that engagement in sex work exposes them to HIV/AIDs infections. The mean score was 3.78 with a standard deviation of 0.604 which revealed that almost all the sex workers were aware of the inherent danger of their trade. They were aware that their trade exposed them to sexually transmitted diseases such as syphilis and gonorrhoea (3.48). In the table, 53.6% and 42.4% of the sex workers strongly agreed and agreed with this awareness of the danger. Apart from sexually transmitted diseases, 63.3% and 27.8% of the sex workers strongly agreed and agreed with the opinion that they were expose to unwanted pregnancies. The mean score was 3.52 with a standard deviation of 0.736. Among other dangers were incidences of trafficking/kidnapping which the respondents were aware of their association with such occurrences.

The respondents were aware that their trade exposes them to incidence of ritual killing and organ harvesting as indicated by 18.1% and 33.9% who strongly agreed and agreed with the awareness respectively. The mean score was 2.60 with a standard deviation of 0.899. At the social level, the sex workers were aware of the stigma attached to their trade by members of the society. In the expressed opinion, 38.3% and 47.6% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed that engagement in sex work exposes them to stigmatization with people looking at them negatively and calling them names.

Respondents agreed that they were aware that their trade exposes them to drug abuse and degrades their womanhood statuses. The mean scores were 2.77 and 2.73 respectively.

Implications of prostitution for girl-child education in Katsina State

Table 5: showed the expressed implications of prostitution on the girl-child education in Katsina State. These included the associated individual’s social economic and the general society.

Table 5: Opinions of sex workers on implications of prostitution on girl-child education in Katsina State

| Sn | Implication of sex work on girlchild education | SA | A | D | SD | Mean | Std. Dev. |
|----|---|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------|-----------|
| 1 | I prefer to engage in sex work than schooling | 64(25.8) | 37(14.9) | 65(26.2) | 82(33.1) | 2.33 | 1.186 |
| 2 | I am doing better financially than my friends that are schooling | 56(22.6) | 126(50.8) | 53(21.4) | 13(5.2) | 2.91 | 0.802 |
| 3 | I am into sex work as a student to get marks from teachers/lecturers | 28(11.3) | 78(31.5) | 91(36.7) | 51(20.6) | 2.33 | 0.929 |
| 4 | I am into sex work because I have not attained my expected level of education | 91(36.7) | 84(33.9) | 51(20.6) | 22(8.9) | 2.98 | 0.965 |
| 5 | I have no reason going to school because many of my friends who have certificates are unemployed | 62(25.0) | 68(27.4) | 90(36.3) | 28(11.3) | 2.66 | 0.977 |
| 6 | I dropped out of school to go into sex work | 31(12.5) | 59(23.8) | 59(23.8) | 99(39.9) | 2.09 | 1.065 |
| 7 | I decided to go into sex work because if I go to school/continue with schooling, the education will end up in the kitchen and becomes useless | 38(15.3) | 51(20.6) | 111(44.8) | 48(19.4) | 2.32 | 0.956 |
| 8 | Prostitution hinders the progress of girl-child education in Katsina State | 62(25.0) | 66(26.6) | 68(27.4) | 52(21.0) | 2.56 | 1.082 |

(Benchmark 2.50)

The opinion of the respondents did not support the view that they prefer to engage in sex work than schooling. In the table, 26.2% and 33.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed with such notion. They however agreed that they were financially better off than their friends that are schooling because of the engagement in sex work. Their rating did not support the view that they were into sex work as students to get marks from teachers or lecturers. They were of the view that they were into sex work because they have not attained their expected level of education. The respondents were of the view that they were not compelled to go to school because many of their friends who have certificates were unemployed. They did not agree that they dropped out of school so that they can engage in sex work or that they decided to go into sex work because if they go to school and continue with schooling, their education will end up in the kitchen and becomes useless. They agreed that engagement in prostitution hinders the progress of girl-child education in the state.

Perceived challenges to teenage sex workers’ rehabilitation programme in Katsina State

There are many challenges to serve as bottleneck in any rehabilitation programme aimed at teenage females involved in sex work as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Opinions of sex workers on perceived challenges of any rehabilitation programme.

| Sn | Challenges faced in rehabilitating teenage sex workers | SA | A | D | SD | Mean | Std. Dev. | Rank |
|----|--|----|---|---|----|------|-----------|------|
|----|--|----|---|---|----|------|-----------|------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------|-------|---|
| 1 | I am not willing to quit sex work because it is lucrative | 86(34.7) | 73(29.4) | 41(16.5) | 48(19.4) | 2.79 | 1.118 | 4 |
| 2 | It will be difficult for me to start learning a skill in any vocation now because I am used to sex work | 22(8.9) | 105(42.3) | 66(26.6) | 55(22.2) | 2.38 | 0.927 | 7 |
| 3 | I will be stigmatized if I quit sex work and start another vocation which may lead to low patronage | 80(32.3) | 92(37.1) | 53(21.4) | 23(9.3) | 2.92 | 0.951 | 2 |
| 4 | I am not willing to go back to school because of my age | 41(16.5) | 59(23.8) | 106(42.7) | 42(16.9) | 2.40 | 0.955 | 6 |
| 5 | I am not willing to go back to school because of my poor academic performance/ rigorous academic activities | 50(20.2) | 59(23.8) | 98(39.5) | 41(16.5) | 2.48 | 0.994 | 5 |
| 6 | I wish to go back to school but do not have the means (i.e. school fees, books, money for upkeep etc.) | 89(35.9) | 92(37.1) | 51(20.6) | 16(6.5) | 3.02 | 0.908 | 1 |
| 7 | Lack of sincerity on the part of government | 29(11.7) | 69(27.8) | 100(40.3) | 50(20.2) | 2.31 | 0.924 | 8 |
| 8 | Any rehabilitation programme specifically mounted for prostitutes will be about stigmatization | 68(27.4) | 99(39.9) | 54(21.8) | 27(10.9) | 2.84 | 0.951 | 3 |

(Benchmark 2.50)

Though most sex workers would be willing to leave their trade and go back to school but the financial requirement for fees, books among other necessary material along with money for personal upkeep are an uphill task. In Table 6, 35.9% and 37.1% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed with this view. Apart from this overwhelming challenge, there is the fear of stigmatization which 32.3% and 37.1% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed respectively would affect such rehabilitation. The respondents were of the view that even if they were to quit sex work and start another vocation, the associated stigma as a previous sex worker would have negative effects on such endeavour which may lead to low patronage by members of their communities. They were therefore of the view that any rehabilitation programme specifically mounted for rehabilitating prostitutes should be about reducing the stigmatization. This of course would be a herculean task since society would always have their ethos. The opinion expressed in the table revealed that 34.7% and 29.4% of the sex workers strongly agreed and agreed respectively that they were not willing to abandon the trade because they considered it very lucrative. This posture implied that any rehabilitation in this direction would not produce the desired effect. Other challenges like poor academic ability, age, difficulty of learning a skill in a vocation because of being used to sex work and lack of sincerity on the part of government were not considered as major challenges to any form of rehabilitation by the sex workers.

Discussion

This study found that most sex workers in the state did not group up with their parents and were not living with their parents. It was found that a sizeable number were previously married. But most have no marriage experience. It was found that for those who were married their ages were relatively too young as they could not be termed to be adults at the age of their first marriage. One major observation found in the study is the relatively high educational attainment of the sex workers in a society where literacy level could be considered to be very low. The study found that most of the sex workers have no other occupation. The findings here collaborated the findings from a previous study by Abdullahi (2015) who listed among others lack of adequate parental support and unemployment and the driven forces of women prostitution in Nigeria.

Among the major factors found to be responsible for teenage involvement in sex work were poverty and lack of financial support. Another factor found to be responsible for teenage engagement in prostitution was unemployment. This finding is in line with similar finding from a previous study by Yusuf, (2014) who reported that many commercial sex workers are known to have come from poor socio-economic background with little or no access to education. This study did not find factors like peer influence and lack of parental support along with forced marriage as major motive for engagement in sex work by the respondents. The study did not find personal urge for sex, forced marriage, social media influence and lack of sex education as push factors for engagement in prostitution by the sex works. This study found two major ways that the sex workers carried out their trade in the state. The first was Call girl or Escort which was seen as secretive as opposed to the use of brothel that was more open. Another was, use brothel which was found to be optionally. The study found other relatively lower rated methods like sex tourism, street sex worker which were very low in the respondents' ratings.

It was found that the sex workers have adequate awareness of dangers associated with their trade. The study found that they were aware of their exposure to HIV/AIDs infections and other sexually transmitted diseases like syphilis and gonorrhoea. Apart from sexually transmitted diseases, the study found that the sex workers aware that they were exposed to unwanted pregnancies, dangers of trafficking and kidnapping ritual killing along with organ harvesting. This study found that the sex workers were aware of the stigma attached to their trade by members of the society and the fact that their trade exposed them to drug abuse and degrades their womanhood status.

This study found that sex workers were of the view that they were financially better than their counterparts who were in school. It was found that this financial advantage was a major factor why most of the sex workers were unwilling to leave the trade. This finding agreed with previous finding by Nkala (2014) who reported that poverty is among the causes of prostitution in Nigeria. This was found to be an adverse implication for the girl-child education in the state. The study found that most sex workers were of the view that even their counterparts who were able to finish their school with certificate could not get employment. The study found that most sex work did not think they would be able to survive without the financial support they obtain from their trade and that any education they were able to attain will probably end up in the kitchen and becomes useless.

Among the challenges to rehabilitation of the sex workers found in the study were financial independence and how they would survive without their trade. Coupled with the financial requirement for necessities was the associated stigma with sex work. The study found that most sex workers were of the fear that the stigma could follow them to any other occupation they may get involve in which may likely affect patronage of such occupation. The findings here are in support of finding from previous studies by Nwakanma (2015) who reported that the economic situation in Nigeria has made commercialized sex to thrive over ages despite the fact that prostitution is morally disapproved and considered degrading and Tugume (2015) who observed that despite the fact that prostitutes are most often associated with stigma, embarrassment, and harassment not only from security agents but also from other prostitutes and other members of the criminal population, they find it difficult to leave the profession because of the economic situation in the country. The study found that the sex workers were of the view that any rehabilitation programme should be directed first and foremost to reducing stigmatization of sex workers. These challenges could be enormous in the face of many demands on the side of government.

Conclusion

Prostitution, also known as commercial sex work is a global phenomenon that date back to BC era. Within the country, the practice is taking a new dimension as young students and unemployed graduates use it as a means of earning income. It is common knowledge that commercial sex work is

associated with many vices to the individual involved and the society at large. Reality about sex work has led to many attempts to control, and sometimes even prohibit the trade through enactment of liberal to extremely punitive laws. Despite these efforts, sex workers continue their trade unabated. The preference of prostitution by teenage girls to education has become a social problem in the society and a setback to girl-child education particularly in Katsina state. This study found that most sex workers in the state did not grow up with their parents and were not living with their parents. The sex workers were relatively educated with at least primary education compared with the larger society. The study found that most of the sex workers have no other occupation. Major factors found to be responsible for their involvement in sex work were poverty and unemployment. The major modes of operation were as Call girl or Escort and use of brothels. The sex workers have adequate awareness of dangers, such as exposure to HIV/AIDs and other sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancy among others. The sex workers were aware of the stigma attached to their “occupation” from members of the society. The sex workers held the view that they were financially better than their counterparts who were in school. It was found that this financial advantage was a major factor why most of the sex workers were unwilling to leave the “occupation” and has adverse implication for the girl-child education in the state. The sex workers held on to the notion that their counterparts who were able to finish their school with certificates could not get employment and that any education they were able to attain will probably end up in the kitchen. It is therefore concluded that prostitution has a negative implication on girl-child education in Katsina State, Nigeria.

Study Limitations

This study was based on sex workers who openly agreed that they practiced the trade. The expressed opinion here was voluntary and there was no way the research was able to control responses. Findings of this study are based on expressed opinions of the subjects and limited to Katsina state. Findings may not reflect a general observation among sex workers outside those selected for the study.

Recommendations

On the basis of findings in this study, the following recommendations were proffered.

- (i) The level of awareness of the implications of prostitution should be heightened. There should be more enlightenment programmes by the National Orientation Agency, health-related institutes, NGOs, the media, schools, religious institutions, market and any other relevant and reliable medium of disseminating information especially in rural communities, emphasizing the negative effect of adolescent prostitution on the individual and the society at large.
- (ii) The study has shown that stigmatization is one of the challenges to be faced in the society if they quite sex work. After rehabilitation of these prostitutes the government should create avenues where rehabilitated prostitutes can be reintegrated into a different communities within the state other than the communities where the prostitutes carried out their sex work. This could reduce the effect stigmatization will have on them.
- (iii) Creation of skill acquisition centres where rehabilitated prostitutes can be admitted and trained and afterward be absorbed into the centre for those willing. Others that want to be self-employed should be lucratively setup and monitored to ensure continuity of the business. This will prevent the rehabilitated prostitutes from returning to their old life since one of the push factors that draw them into the act is finance.
- (iv) There is need for individuals to go for marriage counseling before they enter into the institution.

- (v) Sex education should be included in the curriculum at all levels of Nigeria educational system. This is to ensure the provision of appropriate information on sexual and reproductive health behaviour. Besides, guidance and counselors in the schools should be made to provide information on social ills in the society and their negative consequence.

References

- Abdullahi, G, H (2015). The socio-economic factors and effects of prostitution in Nigeria. *European Journal of Research in Social Sciences* 3(5), p2056-5429.Pdf
- Adebayo, F.A. (2015). Wastage of Girl-Child in Sub-Saharan Africa: Implications for Educational Planners. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*.MC SER Publishing, Rome-Italy, 6(3), p471-477.Doi:10.5901/mjss.2015.v6n3s1p471. Pdf
- Adebowale, N. (2019). Arrest of Women in Abuja; What Nigerian Law says about Prostitution. www.premiumtimes.ng.com. [Accessed on 29-03-2020].
- Alobo, E.E. &Ndifon, R. (2014).Addressing Prostitution concerns in Nigeria: Issues, Problems and Prospects. *European Scientific Journal*,10 (14). Pdf
- Dachen, I. (2016). 10 Reasons ladies go into prostitutions. Retrieved from www.pulse.ng/pulse-list-10-. [Accessed on 25-05-2022]
- Gungul, T, T &Audu, J, S (2014). Prostitution as a social evil in Nigeria: issues and challenges. *International Journal of Peace and Conflict Study*, 2(1) 1-8.
- Jenkins, C &Rahman, H (2012).Rapidly changing conditions in the brothels of Bangladesh: Impact on HIV/STD. *AIDS Education and Prevention*.4(Supplement).pdf
- Muhammad, M.B. (2013). *Impact of Vocational Skills Acquisition Programme on Poverty Reduction in Sokoto Metropolis* (Unpublished Master's thesis).UsmanuDanfodiyo University, Sokoto.
- Naija.com (2013). "I did not want to lose my career as a prostitute so I had to kill my 4-day-old son" - 20-year-old woman in Katsina shares her story. Retrieved from <https://www.naij.com/47145.html>. [Accessed on 23-04-2017]
- Nazmina, B (2013). The significance of regulating prostitution. *Online Journal of Criminology*.p2045-6743.Pdf
- Nkala, P, P. (2014). Factors That Influence the Increase of Prostitution in Bulawayo's Business Centre. *Journal Of Humanities And Social Science*, 19 (6),65-74.

- Nwakanma, E (2015). Social psychology, general strain Theory and Prostitution Laws: A Case Study of the Nigeria Society, *Journal of Developing country studies*. 5(10) 1-6. pdf
- Ofole, N &Agokei, S. [2014]. Risky sexual behaviours among female in-school adolescents in Delta,: self-esteem, parental involvement and religiosity as predictors. *European Scientific Journal of November*, 10(31). 24-42. pdf
- Oluyemi&Yinusa (2016). Girl-Child Education in Nigeria: Issues and Implications on National Development.*Zimbabwe Journal of Educational Research*, 28 (1), p44-60. Retrieved from <http://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/>. [Accessed on 30-07-2022]
- Opejobi, S. (2017).Katsina: Teenage Prostitute Sells 3-month-old Baby For N200,000. Retrieved from <http://dailypost.ng/2017/04/25/18-year-old-prostitute-sells-3-month-old-baby-n200000/>. [Accessed on 24-04-2017]
- Peter, D.K. (2021). Challenges of girl-child education in Nigeria.Blueprint Newspaper (Online version).Retrieved from <https://www.blueprint.ng/challenges-of-girl-child-education-in-nigeria/>. [Accessed on 30-07-2022]
- Qayumm (2013).Causes and decision of women's involvement into prostitution and its consequences in Punjab, Pakistan.*Academic Research International* 4 (5).p22-30
- Ray, L. (2012). *Violence and the society*. London: Sage Publication Limited: Chapter1, p6-7
- Tobre, O. (2013). *Northern states have Nigeria's worst girl-child education*. Premium Times, Nigeria.Retrieved from <http://premiumtimesng.com/news/146560-northern-states-nigeria-worst-girl-child-education-report>. [Accessed on 30-07-2022]
- Trifiolis, K. (2012). Legalizing prostitution: An introduction.Student scholarship. Paper139. Retrieved from http://erepository.law.shu.edu/student_scholarship/139. [Accessed on 12-05-2022]
- Tugume, L, H. (2015). Prostitution in Uganda: A Burden or a service. *International Journal of Developing Societies* 4(2), 62-72.
- Tyoanande, G.T. and Samson, A. J. (2014). Prostitution as a Social Evil in Nigeria: Issues and Challenges. *International Journal of Peace and Conflict Studies (IJPCS)*, 2, (1). Retrieved from <http://www.rcmss.com>. [Accessed on 23-04-2017]

UNESCO (2014). "*The Education of Girls: The Ouagadougou Declaration and Framework for Action*" (PDF). *Pan Africa Conference on the Education for Girls*. UNESCO.

Wikipedia.(2017). Prostitution in Nigeria.Retrieved from <http://en.wikipedia.org>. [Accessed on 12-05-2022]

Wikipedia (2020). Prostitution is a world oldest profession. Retrieved from *en.m.wikipedia.org*.under CC BY-5A3.0. [Accessed on 12-05-2022]

Yusuf, M.A. (2014). Exploring Non-formal Education Intervention in Rehabilitation of Brothel Based Female Commercial Sex Workers in Sokoto State, Nigeria: A Ph.D seminar paper. Bayero University, Kano.pdf