

Economic and Psychological impact of Vocational Training on the Poor and Perverted in Nsukka Metropolis of Enugu State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Poverty and moral perversion have been on the increase in the recent times in Nsukka Metropolis of Enugu state and currently questions are being raised on the place of entrepreneurial skills in curbing these societal menace. This study dwelt on the analysis of the poor (destitute) and morally perverted with the aim of ascertaining their trainability for effective empowerment with particular reference to Nsukka metropolis in Enugu State. The study employed the survey research design in order to answer the research questions. Responses from the respondents were analyzed using excel tools like charts, graphs and tables. The results show that many of these beggars and deviants engage in begging and prostitution because they are physically challenged, lack basic necessities for good living, have many dependents, are the breadwinners of their families, they receive little or no support from their parents, family and friends, have pressure from immediate family and some are their own sponsors in school. It was also found that these individuals are very much around the Nsukka metropolis because they receive some patronage in the area. It was discovered that majority of these groups of individuals under study have not acquired any professional skill; hence empowering them with skills, will go a long way to make them abandon their current profession.

Keywords: Poverty, Destitution, Prostitution, Vocational training, Nsukka Metropolis

JEL Classification: I32, I38, P46

1.1 INTRODUCTION

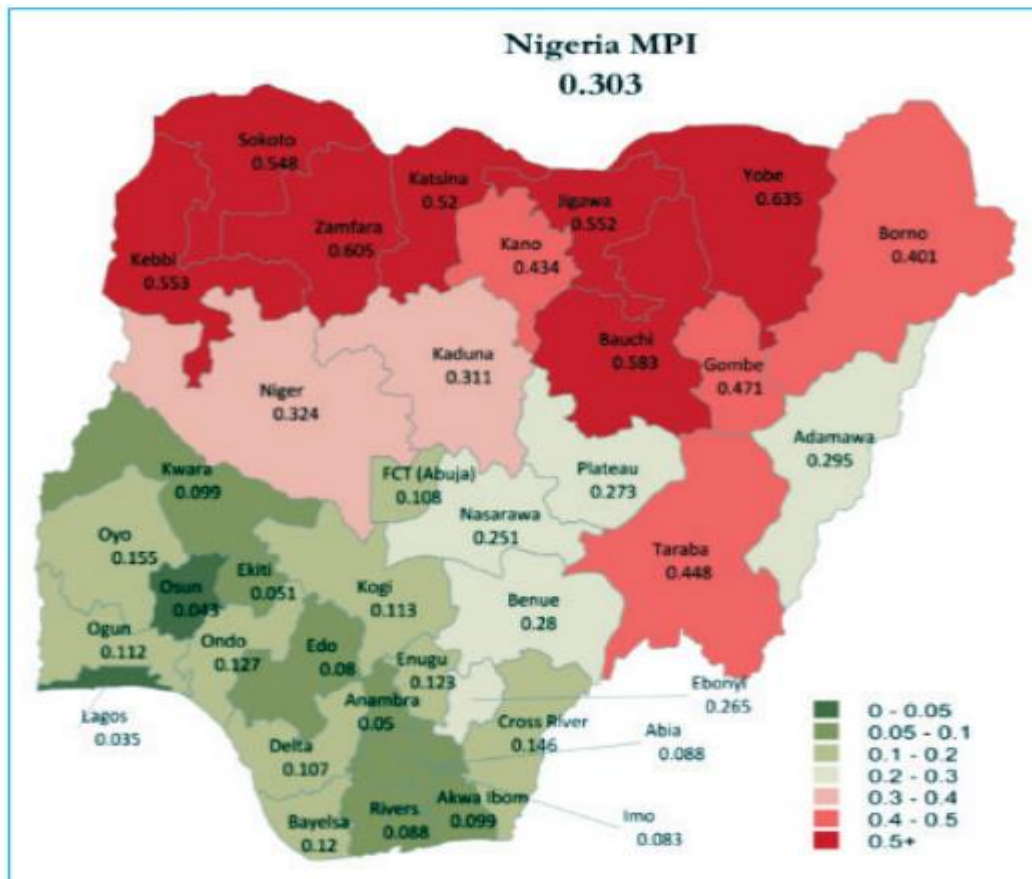
The increasing numbers of poor (destitute) and morally perverted individuals in the Nigerian urban areas have raised several questions and concerns among policy makers and scholars. Many studies have anticipated that this rather disturbing trend will hit a further breaking point in the nearest future given the current economic stagnation being experienced in Nigeria (Aluko and Olanipekun, 2019). More so, it is supposed to be a worrying development to patriotic Nigerians seeing how this special population of the society currently poses a glaring threat to the beautification of cities by successive governments. Besides with the spread of sexually transmitted disease like HIV/AIDS, the increasing number of prostitutes in Nsukka metropolis is an indication of moral bankruptcy and a bastardization of the Nigerian values. There is little or no doubt that many well-meaning Nigerians find it difficult to visit some public places citing fears of possible embarrassment from destitutes. Moreover, Lal, (2016) laments that even able-bodied men are engaged in destitution, thereby posing threat to conducive and serene environment. Beside debris, industrial and domestic wastes, destitutes constitute the second most significant eye-sore on major streets and roads. In conducting their alms begging businesses, they tend to disfigure the image and pride of any environment they occupy.

Destitution has to do with the lack for the basic needs of life whereas a destitute is a person who is extremely poor and lacks the means to provide for oneself. Sometimes, the populations of destitutes in most societies are the aged but the recent upsurge in terror attacks and other inhuman treatments have increased the number of destitute to include both the youth and children. Succinctly put, destitutes are people who lack basic necessities of life like food, clothing and shelter. However, to achieve the first Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) i.e eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in Nigeria, the problem of increasing incidence of begging in her cities needs to be properly addressed. Irrespective of the fact that street begging constitutes nuisance to the physical and social environment in many cities in Nigeria, the long-term reliance on the activity as a means of livelihood, amount to a waste of human resources and constitutes a burden on the already overstretched meager-income earners that make up the majority of the entire work force. Nevertheless, as different tiers of government measure against poverty and sometimes destitution, the problem continues unabated. The poverty rate in Nigeria has increased tremendously, as results of the inactions of those saddled with the leadership responsibility of this country and is such that people are ready to commit all kind of heinous crimes including prostitution to survive.

There has been tremendous increase in the level of poverty in Nigeria since the implementation of SAP in the 1980s, thus the poverty profile of Nigeria increased from 28.1% in 1980 to 43.6% in 1985 but declined to 42.7% in 1992 and rose again to 65% in 1996. The UNDP Human Development Indices (HDI) for 2001 ranked Nigeria the 142nd with HDI of 0.40 among the poorest countries. From 1980-1996, the population of the poor Nigerians increased four folds in absolute terms. In 2019, poverty rate in Nigeria was still very high at 40.1% (National Bureau of Statistics).

The analysis of the depth and severity of poverty in Nigeria showed that rural areas were the most affected; reasons being the large concentration of the populace in the rural areas and many years of neglect of the rural areas in terms of infrastructural development and lack of information on the way government are being run. In the light of the above, there must be ways of reversing how this special population feels towards the damage already done to their conscience, for them to leave the streets and public places; and there also has to be a way to help restore within them the belief that there is dignity in labour. Majority of these beggars and destitutes are visibly idle and this contributes to the rate at which they suffer psychological effects of the traumatic conditions they passed through. For this reason, they need to be engaged in something that keeps their attention away from frequent recall of the conditions they found themselves and this could be done through vocational training. By so doing, major streets, motor parks and other public places could be cleansed of beggars and destitutes who can as well generate little income for their livelihoods when they are vocationally trained. Having noticed the obvious splurge in the number of destitutes and prostitutes in the society, it is the principal thrust of this research, to negotiate a solution to the rather appalling trend.

Figure 1: Map showing the Poverty Rates in the 36 States of Nigeria and Nigeria Multidimensional Poverty Index



Source: NBS (2018)

Figure 1 above shows the poverty rate in the 36 states of Nigeria whereas the MPI accounts for both the incidence and intensity of poverty and its value ranges from zero to one. The MPI score shows the proportion of deprivation people in a given country experience out of the total possible deprivations where everyone was poor and deprived in all indicators. The map above reveals that the poverty rate in Enugu state as at 2017 was 0.123 implying a 12.3 percentage rate. This is a social problem because the percentage of those who are impoverished, have a high tendency of engaging in crimes like stealing, armed robbery, kidnapping, drug pushing and even money rituals in order to make money. Furthermore, this is an economic problem because the dependency ratio implies that the government will be spending scarce funds on poverty alleviation program. It is obvious that the Enugu state is undergoing socio-economic challenges due to poverty and HIV prevalence rate; therefore, it is imperative to evaluate the trainability of beggars, prostitutes and destitutes in Nsukka metropolis of Enugu State Nigeria.

Prostitution is an age long phenomenon, hence taking credence from the Holy book (Holy Bible) records of prostitution, the 'harlot' that hid the spies sent by Joshua to spy Jericho was a prostitute (Joshua 2:1), Mary Magdalene was also a prostitute. Therefore Ojo, (2007) supported the above assertion by stating that prostitution has gained much popularity been regarded as the oldest profession in the world; Uzokwe, (2008) posited that prostitution is a profession that is as old as man. Despite being known as the oldest profession, a workable definition has proven elusive. However, the dictionary defines prostitution as the 'act or practice of engaging in sexual intercourse for money, whereas a prostitute is a woman who engages in sexual immorality for payment. Researches on prostitution were first conducted in the nineteenth century by Sanger who examined the identity of the average prostitute to find out the reason they resorted to prostitution; and he found that majority of the prostitutes were in their late teens and were usually poor, illiterates and from broken homes. Therefore, Sanger concluded that most prostitutes resorted to prostitution because of economic hardship, societal disgrace and lack of proper/basic education. In another study Uzokwe, (2008) identified other causes of prostitution as: indiscipline, greed, unemployment, frustration, stress, bad influence from the environment, improper parental upbringing, ignorance, lust for sex, peer group pressure and bad company. The study also added that the rise of prostitution can be attributed to over ambition, modern films and western culture. Since the government progressed from military rule to democracy in 1999, there has been tremendous rise of campus prostitution and quest for material wealth among students in our campuses; with the politicians, lawmakers, businessmen and major offices holders being the major customers of these students. However, this is not suggesting that prostitution should be promoted especially in our campuses; rather the origin should be traced. Since the emergence of contemporary society, there have been a lot of theories following the legalization of prostitution. As noted by Ojo, (2007), there has been a serious puzzle between the moralists who believe that prostitution which involves sexual performance should be absolutely prohibited and adequately penalized; and the realists who supported the regulation of prostitution with reason that an absolute

state sanction against prostitution would amount to going too far and would become a difficult policy to implement. The middle course between the moralists and the realists is taken by those who would prefer to punish conscious outward behavioral manifestation like indecent exposure or soliciting in public, thus leaving out prostitution to the conscience of the parties involved. According to Ojo, (2007), Nigeria appears to have adopted the middle course as a state policy, which endorses the fact that Nigeria as a nation has not criminalized prostitution in her criminal and penal codes, rather these codes have only prohibited the keeping of brothels as a means of eradicating the operational base of prostitution. Morally speaking, prostitution as an institution is wrong and evil despite being known as the 'world's oldest profession'. Prostitution removes women's humanity and gives men the power to turn them into a living, breathing, and masturbation fantasy; it removes her and those qualities that define her as an individual, thus making her sexualized body parts for men.

Table 1: States ranked by HIV/AIDS prevalence in Nigeria.

State	Rank	Prevalence rate (%)
Rivers	1	15.2
Taraba	2	10
Kaduna	3	9.2
Nasarawa	4	8.1
FCT	5	7.5
AkwaiBom	6	6.5
Sokoto	7	6.4
Oyo/Benue	8	5.6
Yobe	9	5.3
Cross River	10	4.4
Ondo	11	4.3
Gombe	12	3.4
Abia	13	3.3
Bayelsa	14	2.7
Osun	15	2.6
Imo	16	2.5
Borno	17	2.4
Plateau	18	2.3
Lagos	19	2.2
Jigawa	20	2.1
Adamawa	21	1.9
Kwara	22	1.4
Kogi	23	1.4
Kano	24	1.3

Enugu	25	1.3
Niger	26	1.2
Anambra	27	1.2
Ebonyi	28	0.9
Kebbi	29	0.8
Edo	30	0.8
Delta	31	0.7
Ogun	32	0.6
Bauchi	33	0.6
Zamfara	34	0.4
Ekiti	35	0.2

Source: National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA) 2015

Table 1 shows that Enugu state is the 3rd state with the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the South-East geopolitical zone. Since the prevalence rate in Enugu is 1.3%, this suggests that at least 1 out of every 100 person in Enugu is living with HIV/AIDS. This is a socio-economic problem since the government of the state will have to incessantly divert funds which would have been channeled for capital projects in order to provide retroviral drugs and sponsor HIV/AIDS control programs. It would have been better to show statistics on the prostitution rate according to states in Nigeria but due to unavailability of adequate data from the NBS, ILO and some other major statistical report organizations, the researcher decided to use the contents in the table. Since commercial sex workers are the major source and spread of HIV/AIDS, it was apparent that the table above, to a great extent can give the researcher an insight into the rate of prostitution in the different states in Nigeria. According to Jeffrey, (2005) the best approach for actually reducing harm and slowing the global spread of HIV/AIDS is to focus our efforts on abolishing prostitution.

On the aspect of destitution, a visit to recreational parks, motor parks, worship centers and other public places cannot be complete without sighting people of different age and gender begging alms. This group of people not only constitute eyesore but also engender both social and environmental nuisance in the aforementioned public places. All these are presumable attempts to earn a living without considering the implication of their actions; and unfortunately individuals and groups who patronize public facilities usually encounter diverse disgrace and insults from destitutes most especially in the northern Nigeria. Cases abound where destitutes in the disguise of begging alms, use foul languages against their benefactors. Sometimes, destitutes contribute to different impressions that disfigure the image and pride of those public places they use. With the increasing number of destitutes in Nsukka metropolis, there is possibility of turning the city into a city of beggars if actions are not taken to reorient, rehabilitate, train and equip them with relevant vocational skills.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2014), the proportion of females violated physically and sexually in 2013 between the age bracket 20-24 years was 22.6 percent and 2.1 percent respectively (NDHS, 2013). Available statistics from the same source indicate that females in the age bracket 15-19 experience female genital cutting (90.2 percent) in 2013 when they were less than 5 years (table 6.3 and fig.6.3) compared to 89.6 percent in 2008. The proportion of women in prison from 2010 to 2013 was 1.9 percent on the average. Human trafficking in the period 2010-2013 was female dominated. For instance, the proportion of females trafficked for prostitution was highest for age group 18-27 years (70.8 percent) in 2013. However, the federal and state government has been making efforts to curb HIV/AIDS prevalence by establishing the National Agency for Control of Aids (NACA), and have also sponsored so many radio and television programs centered on HIV/AIDS sensitization. Statistics from NACA shows that HIV/AIDS prevalence rate has been declining, but this decline is not commensurate to the investment by government to control AIDS. A good reason why the decline in HIV prevalence rate has not been commensurate to government effort is because prostitution is done to meet up necessary financial obligations.

The socio-economic, health and religious harm caused by destitution and prostitution in Nsukka metropolis has called for an urgent need to assess the trainability of these destitutes and prostitutes so that they can be empowered to set up a socially acceptable means of livelihood. The prevalence of youth prostitution has become a very serious social problem to the government and the entire society. Prostitution has been riddled with lots of physical, sociological, psychological, economical, emotional risks etc. Commercial Sex Workers (CSW) are considered to be the main source of sexually transmitted diseases like syphilis, gonorrhea and the dreaded HIV/AIDS; most of which are incurable and can lead to death or permanent disorder. On many occasions, it has resulted to unwanted pregnancies, abortions, loss of womb and gender based violence, and many of these sex workers have become victims of violent rape, ritual murders, and other physical injuries; while some others have been emotionally wrecked for life. The dangers of prostitution being that even if a prostitute is being tested every week for HIV, she will test negative for at least the first 4-6 weeks and possibly the first 12 weeks after being infected. This means that while the test is becoming positive and the results are becoming known, that prostitute may expose up to 630 clients to HIV. It is assumed that the prostitute will quit working as soon as he or she finds out the test is HIV positive, under the best of circumstances with testing every week and a four-week window period, which is highly unlikely. Regardless of prostitution's status (legal, illegal or decriminalized) or its physical location (strip club, massage parlor, street, escort/home/hotel), prostitution is extremely dangerous for women. It is a cruel lie to suggest that decriminalization or legalization will protect anyone in prostitution, and it is not possible to protect someone whose source of income exposes them to the likelihood of being raped on average once a week (Melissa 2005).

Over the years, the Federal Government has undertaken some programs with the objectives of reducing if not totally eradicating poverty in Nigeria. These programs were at least expected to raise the standard of living of Nigerians. Some of these programs include; The Family Support

Program (FEAP), the establishment of Community Banks and Small Scale Industries, Credit Scheme, People's Bank, the National Agricultural Land Development Agency (NALDA), the Rural Employment Program (REP), National Directorate of Employment (NDE) etc.; however, the impact of these programs on alleviating poverty has been contentious as the desired results of these programs are not achieved. With the return of democracy on 29th May 1999, the Federal Government embarked on poverty reduction programs specifically the National Poverty Eradication Program (NAPEP) in the year 2000 which took off in 2001.

Government's establishment of the National Poverty Eradication Program was aimed at eradicating poverty at grass root level but unfortunately there are substantial numbers of able bodied people who depend on begging from others to earn a living. The major reason for failure of NAPEP was due to poor management of fund, and this is epitomized in the questioning of NAPEP by the Senate on the whereabouts of #12 billion poverty reduction fund in November, 2013. On July 14, 2003, the Federal Government of Nigeria promulgated a specific law against human trafficking titled the Trafficking in Persons (Prohibition) Law Enforcement and Administration Act, 2003 (hereinafter referred to as the NAPTIP Act) and set up a special Agency, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), to oversee matters relating to human trafficking and related matters in 2004. This law is the first attempt to develop a national legal framework to combat the menace of human trafficking in Nigeria through legislation. Although the NAPTIP Act is specific to trafficking and is one of the first such laws in Sub-Saharan Africa, it is not a model, but rather a mixed bag of innovative provisions in some parts and lacunae in others. However, some weaknesses in the definition contained in the NAPTIP Act include the omission of trafficking for the "removal of body organs" as stated in the UN Protocol and which has limited the application of the law to the extent that people are trafficked for this purpose. No sanction has been prescribed for the whole act of "Trafficking" but rather for various acts like exportation and importation of persons, harboring, transportation, etc. The sanctions for these acts vary from five, ten or fourteen years with or without the option of fine and even to life imprisonment.

The CBN/World Bank study (2013) on poverty Assessment and Alleviation in Nigeria attested to the fact that the environmental conditions of those living in the rural areas have worsened; and urban poverty is also on the increase in the country. This has been attributed to the under-provision of facilities and amenities which are already inadequate to match the growing demand of the urban populace as well as the rural-urban movement which has caused serious pressure on the existing infrastructural facilities. Other studies such as Agu and Orji (2015a and b); Nwosu and Orji (2017) and Mba, Nwosu and Orji (2018) have also been conducted on poverty and the vulnerability of the poor but the moral perversion was not analysed in the studies.

Against this background, this study seeks to examine how the poor (destitute) and morally perverted (prostitutes) in Nsukka metropolis can be equipped with skills that can help them earn a better living. The general objective of this study is to carry out an analysis of (destitute) and morally perverted (prostitutes) with the aim of ascertaining their trainability for effective

empowerment, while the specific research objectives are as follows: (1) to understand why beggars and prostitutes in Nsukka metropolis engage in begging, destitution and prostitution. (2) To identify where beggars, destitutes and prostitutes are mainly found in Nsukka Metropolis and the force of attraction in those places. (3) To analyze the economic costs and social costs of begging, destitution and prostitution the beggars, prostitutes and Nsukka Metropolitan Council. (4) To examine the skills already possessed by beggars, destitute and prostitutes and unravel the skills gap that exists among the beggars, destitute and prostitutes in Nsukka metropolis. (5) To determine the vocational skills that the beggars, destitute and prostitutes in Nsukka metropolis can acquire and investigate the extent to which they are ready and willing to accept vocational training. (6) To examine the ways of equipping beggars, destitute and prostitutes in Nsukka metropolis with vocational skills and investigate the opportunities that subsist for beggars, destitute and prostitutes who decide to abandon their old trade to embrace new skills.

2.1 REVIEW OF THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL LITERATURE

This study is based on the theory of Human capital by Gary Becker and Jacob Mincer, (1994) which posits that investment in skill acquisition, formal education, training and health improves the productive capacity of individuals, increase their income and increases their probability of getting a paid employment. This theory is synonymous with the Screening/Signaling theory which is of the view that the value of training and higher education credentials flows primarily from their value as signals to potential employers of the abilities of the holders of such qualifications. It suggests that individuals with higher education stand a better chance of being demanded for by employers of labor in the labor market. The Human capital theory central position is that training and education produces a net positive marginal product of labor, that training and education renders people more productive (i.e. it raises the marginal product of an educated or trained worker relative to the uneducated or untrained). A long-held human capital theory notion suggests that each job entails a certain complement of cognitive skills which can only be acquired by training and formal schooling (Blaug, 1992); and also assumes that the marginal product of an individual worker can be exactly identified. In addition, Gary S. Becker and Jacob Mincer, (1994) argued that skill acquisition and training can augment formal education and hence catalyze further productivity, income and employability propensity of individuals. That is to say that when educated people acquire other skills, it improves their productivity, income and living standards in the society.

The Human capital theory propounded by Gary S. Becker (1994) was adopted by the study as it strongly advocates for skill acquisition and education. He posits that schooling, skill acquisition, a computer training course, expenditures on medical care, and lectures on the virtues of punctuality and honesty are also capital since they raise earnings, improve health, or add to a person's good habits over much of his lifetime. For that reason, economists regard expenditures on education, training, medical care etc as most important investments in human capital because people cannot

be separated from their knowledge, skills, health, or values in the way they can be separated from their financial and physical assets. However, if the destitutes and prostitutes can be provided with free skill acquisition programs, they will be empowered to startup businesses that are productive and socially acceptable. As we can see, the human capital theory suggests that the panacea for eradicating destitution and prostitution in Nsukka metropolis is through skill acquisition and education.

Furthermore, the Social Psychological Theory of Prostitution propounded by Henry-Perkins (1977) asserts that women go into prostitution due to three (3) social and psychological factors which are predisposing factor, attracting factor and precipitating factor. The predisposing factor suggests that people go into prostitution due to struggle with parental promiscuity, parental neglect, child abuse or other traumatic events. The attracting factors posit that females go into prostitution so that they can have an easy life or lots of money as a prostitute. The precipitating factor holds that females go into prostitution because of unemployment, or having friends who are prostitutes or being pressured by a pimp to sell one's body.

Most psychologist stress that the predisposing factors lead to prostitution through feeling of loneliness, unworthiness, lack of self-control and inability to establish stable relations with others. Sociologist disagrees with this assumption that prostitutes are abnormal even if they have been abused. Some women are more likely than others to become prostitutes not because they are abnormal but because they are normal for being able to withhold affection from their customers in the same way as a normal child abuse victim withhold affection from her parents. Hence the capacity for emotional detachment can predispose a woman towards entering prostitution. Thus, looking at the desperation to make money in the Nigerian society today, one can say that young ladies go into prostitution because of the attracting factor (prostitution for money).

Empirically, some studies have been done in area but with no definite agreement on conclusion and solution to the issue of poverty and moral perversion. For example, Tamaraye, (2011) analyzed the existing techniques/strategies adopted to curb poverty and unemployment in Bayelsa State using descriptive survey design, and explored how skill acquisition programs used as an instrument for combating poverty in Bayelsa State has promoted the creation of employment for the teeming population and enhanced sustainable economic development. Data was gathered through oral interview and structured questionnaire, and the major problem with skill acquisition is the policy implementation and not formulation. The study recommended that government should establish enough skill acquisition centers in the state and in all the local government areas of Bayelsa state.

Gbagolo & Eze, (2014) studied "Skill Acquisition and Entrepreneurship Training for Youth, a Panacea for Unemployment and Nigerian Insecurity". They carried out oral interview on unemployed youths in Kano State and found that most of the unemployed youths are educated and have the basic attributes of a successful entrepreneur. They also found that most of the unemployed youths are chain smokers and drug addicts. More so, their findings showed that 89.6% of the

youths indicated strong interest for skill acquisition while 91.3% strongly agreed that unemployment is the major reason for youth engagement in social vices. Finally, they found that majority of the youths believe that skill acquisition backed by financial support is the solution for checking youth unemployment.

Meanwhile Okeke, (2009) worked on attitude of literate and non-literate parents towards the education of handicapped girls using a stratified random sample of 200 parents from a universe of population. Structured questionnaire and oral interview were used for data collection which was analyzed using chi-square. The result showed that education level of parents is significantly related to their attitudes towards educating their handicapped girls. The study recommended that counselors should mount awareness campaigns aimed at dismantling unfounded superstitions about handicapped and encouraging ability in disability.

Ekpe, Razak, Ismail & Abdullah, (2015) studied entrepreneurial skill acquisition and youth self-employment in Malaysia. Their study employed a cross-sectional survey method to solicit responses from Malaysian University Graduates of Entrepreneurship for five years (2009 to 2014) using questionnaires and stratified random sampling. They also employed descriptive statistics and multivariate regressions technique for data analysis. Their findings showed that most entrepreneurship graduates from Malaysian universities do not venture into entrepreneurship practice five years after graduation. They recommended that Malaysian government and community leaders should draft appropriate strategies (for example counseling in school), that will encourage and engender greater participation of the youths in self-employment practices.

Another study by Gbegbin & Sokale, (2006) worked on community based vocational rehabilitation, and also evaluated the pilot program in Ibadan, Oyo State. The study examines whether the Ibadan pilot scheme is a success or a failure; and whether it is meeting the job needs of disabled persons. The main instruments for the study were structured questionnaire and interview. The items were validated by experts working in the vocational rehabilitation centers. The returned questionnaires from the respondents were analyzed using percentage and majority of the beneficiaries of the program fall between the ages of 20-29years. The result shows that with necessary vocational training, these youths can grow to become active and useful members of the society.

Summarily, it is pertinent to note that several studies have been carried out on prostitution and destitution yet there are some noticeable gaps which the present study seeks to fill include. For example, no study related to “skills acquisition, destitution and prostitution” has been carried out in Nsukka metropolis. Again, none of the empirical studies investigated how prostitutes and destitute can be empowered vocationally. There are little or no study on the economic and social costs of begging, destitution and prostitution. More so, previous studies ignored ascertaining the skills gap that exists among the beggars, destitutes and prostitutes and the vocational skills they are willing and able to acquire and did not explore the ways of equipping beggars, destitutes and prostitutes with vocational skills.

3.1 METHOD AND DATA

The sample was drawn from beggars and destitutes in Nsukka metropolis, and female students of University of Nigeria, Nsukka who engage in prostitution to sponsor their schooling. Nsukka is a town and Local Government Area in Enugu State, in South-East Nigeria. Towns that share a common boundary with Nsukka, are Eha alumona, Edem Ani, Alor-uno, Opi, Orba, Ede-Oballa, Obukpa and Obimo. Other nearby towns like Enugu Ezike, Obollo-Afor (formerly the centre for palm oil trade), Nimbo, Adani, Uzo-Uwani and Mkpologwu, now also lay claim to the name Nsukka. This is because they all collectively fall into the political zoning system in Nigeria known as Senatorial Zone. As at 2006, Nsukka had a population of 309, 633 and Nsukka Town is known as the site of the University of Nigeria, the first indigenous Nigerian university founded by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the first President of Nigeria. Currently the town has a number of Federal Parastatals in the university such as NABDA, CBSS, and the Energy Research Centre.

A sample size of 40 respondents participated in the study; 20 respondents constitute the sample for beggars and destitutes while 20 respondents constitute the sample for prostitutes in Nsukka metropolis which was proxied by 20 female students of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka who engage in prostitution to sponsor their schooling. The study employed the accidental non-probability sampling technique which requires the researcher to obtain information from any prostitute, beggar or destitute available at the time of research. Structured questionnaire was used to collect the required data/information from primary sources; the rationale being that it is economical to administer and effective in generating responses needed for the study.

With the help of research assistants, the research instruments (questionnaires) were administered to the respondents who were told that their sincere response will enable the researcher achieve the purpose of the study. The research assistants read the questionnaire in native language to those who cannot read and write and then help them to fill the questionnaires based on their responses. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics which involve measures of central tendency (mean, median and mode), graphical analysis, and percentages which was presented on tables, pie charts, column charts and bar charts. The questionnaire was subjected to content/face validation by some professionals in the field. Test Retest reliability was conducted using 10 respondents and also re-conducted on the same sample after a period of 3 days, then analyzed their responses and a strong correlation was found between their initial and later responses. Hence, the reliability of the instrument was ascertained.

40 questionnaires were distributed but 38 were properly completed, 2 discarded with a total return rate of 95%. The demographic information includes: name, place of birth, local government of origin, state of origin, gender (13 males (34%), 25 females (66%)), home language, age range,

marital status (15 married, 10 unmarried, 6 separated, 7 widowed), religion (74% are Christians, 11% are non Christians, 15% no indication of religion), highest qualification (10 people (26%) had no qualification, 5 people (13%) did not indicate, 2 people (5%) had primary 3, 12 people (32%) had primary 6, 8 people (21%) had SSCE, 1 person (3%) had OND.

The study used the survey design because primary data and information are needed to answer the research questions and survey design happens to be the cheapest design that can provide the researcher with the needed primary data and information. Moreover, Surveys are useful in describing the characteristics of a large population. Hence, no other research method can provide this broad capability, which ensures a more accurate sample to gather targeted results from which to draw conclusions and make important decisions. Finally, Surveys are flexible and can be administered in many modes, including: online surveys, email surveys, social media surveys, paper surveys, mobile surveys, telephone surveys, and face-to-face interview surveys. For remote or hard-to-reach respondents, using a mixed mode of survey research may be necessary (e.g. both online surveys and paper surveys can be administered to collect responses and compile survey results into one data set, ready for analysis).

Other questions asked in the questionnaire and their response rates with percentages are at the appendix section.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Evaluation of Research Questions and Objectives

Why do the beggars and prostitutes in Nsukka metropolis engage in begging, destitution and prostitution? The results show that some of these individuals are orphans and thus need to struggle by any means available to survive; they barely get help from any other means like friends, relatives and family; most of them lack basic life necessities like food, clothes and shelter; some of the few that are schooling have no sponsors and therefore need to cater for their fees; some of these prostitutes and beggars are the breadwinners of the family; some of them have impairments; and finally most of these beggars and prostitutes have dependents and need to live up to expectation.

Where are beggars/destitutes and prostitutes mainly found in Nsukka Metropolis and what is the force of attraction in those places? These beggars, destitute and prostitutes in Nsukka metropolis are mainly found in the market places, at hotels, at clubs and at motor parks, reason being that those that patronize them are usually many in such places, which is the major force of attraction.

What are the economic costs and social costs of begging, destitution and prostitution to beggars, prostitutes and Nsukka Metropolitan Council? The economic costs of begging/destitution and prostitution are the direct costs associated with the practice (the cost of moving from one place to the other) in order to reach out to clients at their different locations; while the social costs of begging/destitution and prostitution is the external costs associated with

begging/destitution and prostitution (the cost of getting involved in accident and/or death) while trying to reach out to clients, cost to the government for constituting nuisance in the community or society, cost of running enlightenment programs, organizing vocational training and entrepreneurship workshops for these beggars/destitutes and prostitutes.

What are the skills already possessed by beggars, destitutes and prostitutes in Nsukka metropolis? Some of the skills already possessed by these beggars/destitutes and prostitutes in Nsukka include; tailoring/fabrics making, basic education skills and general work while majority of them possess only universal basic education skills for the first time.

What are the skills gap that exists among the beggars, destitutes and prostitutes in Nsukka metropolis? These beggars/destitutes and prostitutes have only few of their members possessing one skill or the other. From the results, it was discovered that only 3% of the whole group possessed skills even though not really professional skills. Therefore, the skills gap existing among these beggars and prostitutes are so wide.

What vocational skills can the beggars, destitutes and prostitutes in Nsukka metropolis acquire? Other skills these beggars/destitutes and prostitutes in Nsukka metropolis can acquire include shoe repair, shoe making, mechanic, soap/detergent making, tailoring/fabrics making, welding, bakery, bead making, lotion making and pottery.

To what extent are the beggars, destitutes and prostitutes ready and willing for vocational training? These beggars/destitutes and prostitutes are very willing and interested to acquire vocational training and more skills. Analyzing from the responses, it could be seen that about 92% of the respondents are very interested in acquiring vocational training; thus affirming the extent of these beggars/destitutes and prostitutes willingness and interest in acquiring vocational training.

What are the ways of equipping beggars, destitutes and prostitutes in Nsukka metropolis with vocational skills? These beggars/destitutes and prostitutes in Nsukka metropolis would be equipped with series of enlightenment programs on entrepreneurship and vocational trainings. Finally, when the necessary skills would have been acquired, then the government will provide them with financial support to help them become established.

What opportunities exist for beggars, destitutes and prostitutes who decide to abandon their old trade to embrace new skills? More opportunities exist for such individuals because there are lot more skills to be acquired and learned. There would also be more enlightenment and awareness on recent ways of doing business especially as regards the changing society (ICT and Globalization).

5 POLICY RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

The main aim of this study is to analyze the problem of poverty and moral perversion with the aim of ascertaining the trainability for effective empowerment of destitutes and prostitutes in Nsukka area of Enugu state. The responses from the respondents were analyzed using Excel tools like charts, graphs and tables. The analyses shows that these beggars and prostitutes engage in begging and prostitution because some of them are physically challenged, lack of basic necessities for good living, many dependents, are the breadwinners of their families; others receive little or no support from their parents, family and friends; lots of pressure from immediate family while some are their own sponsors in school. It was discovered that many of them are around the Nsukka metropolitan because there is market for their products; majority of these destitutes and prostitutes under study have not acquired any vocational skill; and many are very willing to forgo their current profession for entrepreneurship by their display of high level enthusiasm in acquiring the range of skills presented to them.

From the result of the analyses, the following policy recommendations are given: First, the government should open up institutions that would help create awareness and offer enlightenment programs to the general public on the social and economic implications associated with prostitution and destitution in the geographical area. The media should be at the fore front, creating awareness through all forms available to ensure it gets to all members and individuals in the region. This will help to reduce the increasing number of beggars/destitute and prostitutes in the area and beyond. Second, the government should create effective channels to reach out to members of their community to provide them with adequate basic life necessities for good living. Third, the government should engage in massive entrepreneurship empowerment and recruitment for the group under study for independent living, and for other members of the society. Fourth, the government should also try to evolve policies that would improve the literacy level of the individuals in the region. It was found that majority of these beggars/destitute and prostitutes have little or no education. Therefore, the government should formulate policies that would ensure compulsory education for every youth, at least to SSCE (Senior School Certificate Examination) level. Fifth, counseling psychologists/counselors should also be involved in talking to these individuals to understand the need to acquire skills for more healthy living and to be more useful to themselves, their families and the society. The role of the counselor is to boost their self esteem/worth and build hope for a better future into these individuals. Sixth, the government should engage in massive improvements in the area of infrastructures (steady power supply, accessible and good water). Basic infrastructural development encourages entrepreneurial development; therefore, government should step up the level of infrastructural development to boost entrepreneurship. Finally, without proper monitoring and evaluation programs, none of these recommendations would be fruitful. Therefore, the government should formulate appropriate and

adequate evaluation and monitoring team to always check how well these policies are being implemented and actualized; and would also ensure adequate changes as expected.

In conclusion, the trainability and empowerment of these beggars/destitute and prostitutes is very much feasible. The analyses from the respondents clearly explain that most of them did not voluntarily decide to engage in such professions but were swayed into it by situations; and many of them are very much willing to quit if they would be trained to acquire relevant skills for better survival. Therefore, the government can remedy the situation by organizing empowerment and entrepreneurial programs as recommended by the researcher.

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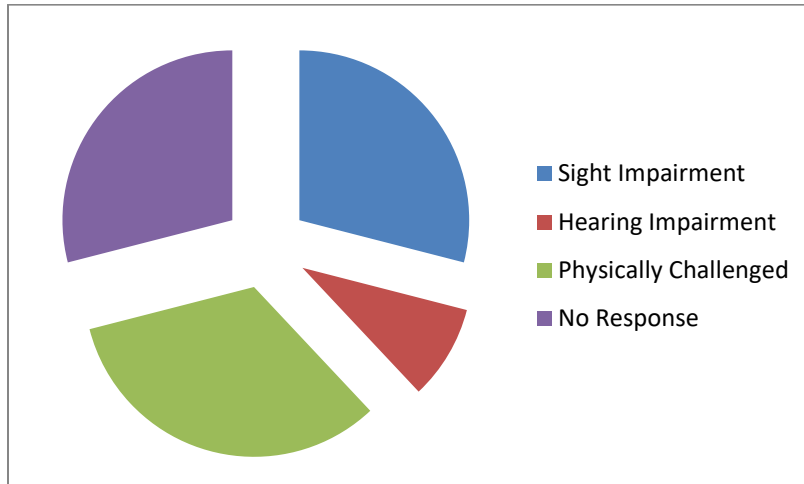
Appendix

These are some of the questions asked in the structured questionnaire used to elicit responses from the respondents, with their percentage rates.

Question 11: Are the destitute also impaired or physically challenged?

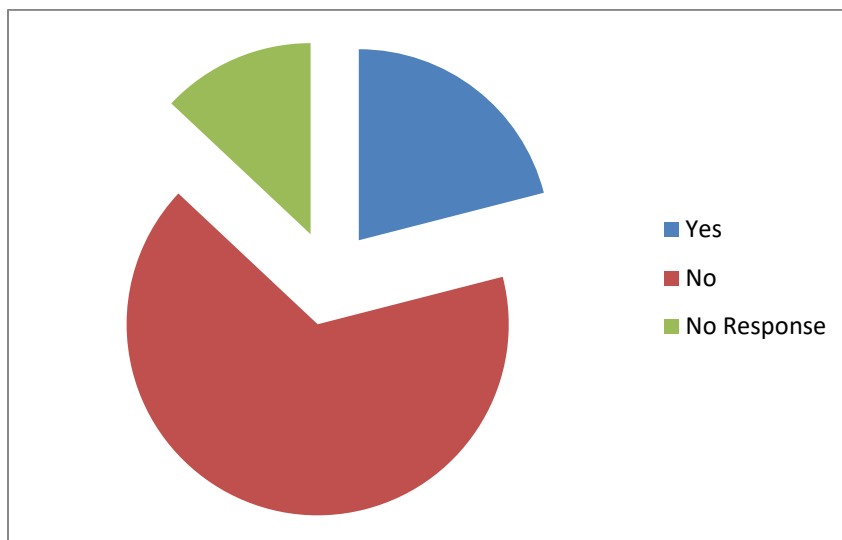
This question was asked to know how best to help the beggars and destitute. Analyses from the responses show that: 13 respondents have sight impairment (29%), 5 have hearing impairment (9%), 15 are physically challenged (33%) and 10 did not answer (29%). Since most of them are

physically challenged, this suggests that the support to be given the beggars and destitute should not be that which is physically tasking and cannot be done by a physically challenged person.



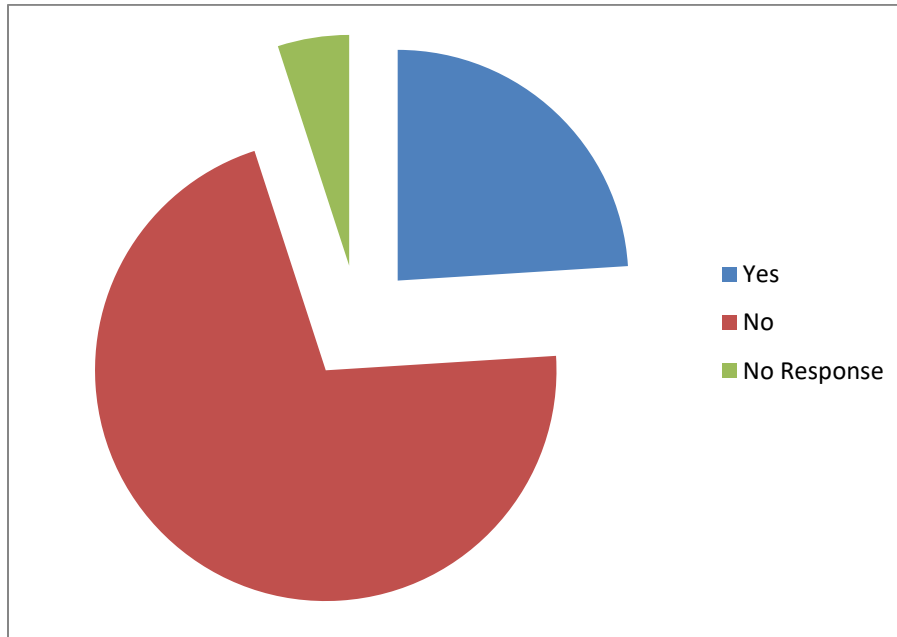
Question 12: Do you enjoy destitution or prostitution?

This question was asked to know how to assist these beggars and destitutes. The intention was to find out if these beggars and prostitutes actually love what they are doing and if they really make up their minds to receive the intended assistance. Analysis from the responses show that 8 respondents are comfortable with the condition they find themselves (21%), 25 respondents do not like the condition they find themselves in (66%), while the remaining 5 respondents did not respond to the question (13%). Since most of the respondents answered 'no' to the question, this suggests that the group of individuals under study need to be assisted with a reasonable means of livelihood different from prostitution and begging.



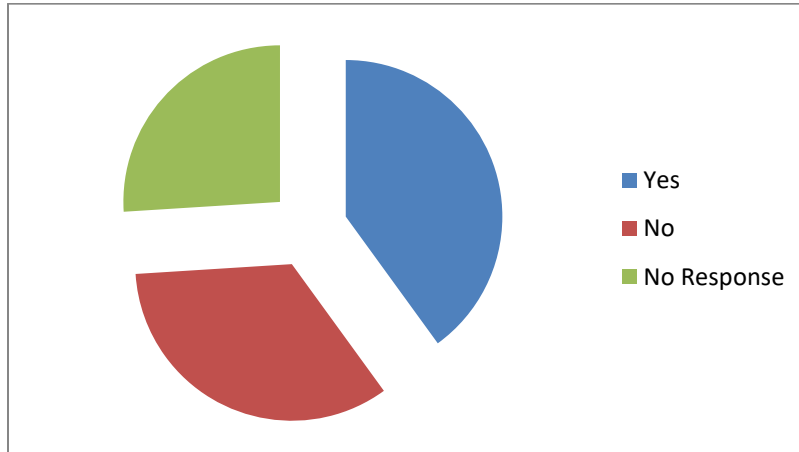
Question 13: Are you a refugee?

This question helped the researcher to know whether some of the beggars and destitute are in that condition as a result of being refugee victims or not. Analyses from the responses show that 9 respondents are refugee (24%), 27 respondents are non-refugees (71%), while 2 respondents did not answer (5%) giving 87% total responses. Since most of the respondents are non-refugees, this suggests that the conditions of the members of the group under study may not have resulted from being victims of refugee.



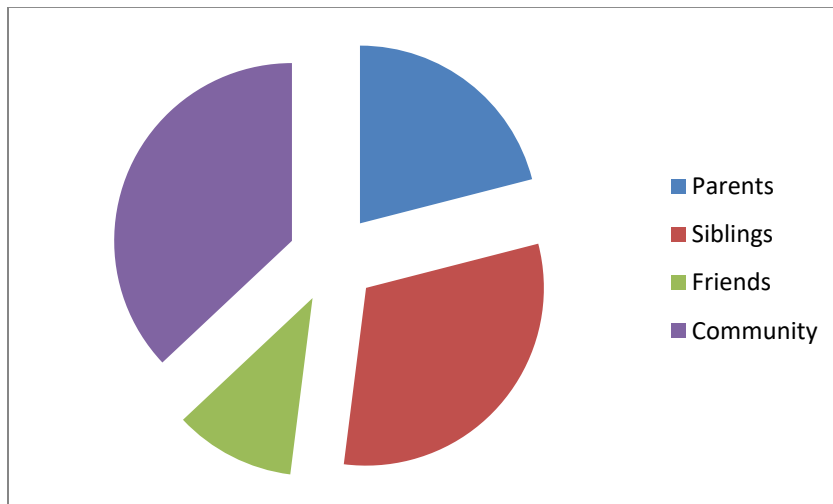
Question 14: Are you an Orphan?

This question was to enable the researcher know what led them into their present state or condition; and whether some of the beggars /destitutes and prostitutes are in that condition because they have their parents or helpers. Analyses from the responses show that 15 respondents answered 'Yes' (40%), 13 respondents answered 'No' (34%) while 10 respondents did not answer (26%) totaling 74% responses. Since most of the respondents are orphans, this suggests that most of them become beggars/ destitutes and prostitutes because they did not have parents or helpers.

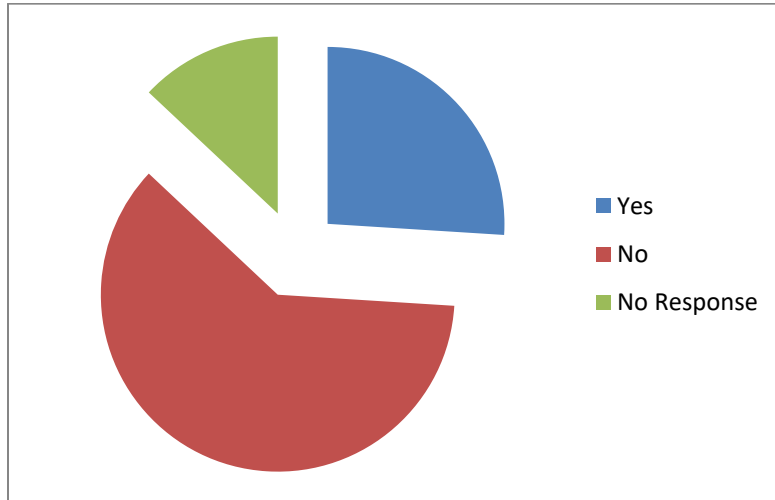


Question 15: What level of support do you receive?

This question was asked to help researcher know what led them into their present state or condition and to know whether some of the beggars /destitutes and prostitutes do receive any kind of support from parents, siblings friends and community or not. Analyses from the responses show that 8 respondents do receive support from parents, 12 respondents do receive support from siblings, and 4 respondents do receive support from friends while about 14 respondents do receive support from the community. Since most of the respondents do receive support from the community, this suggests that the community should be encouraged to continue with this good attitude to liberate them from their present state of being.



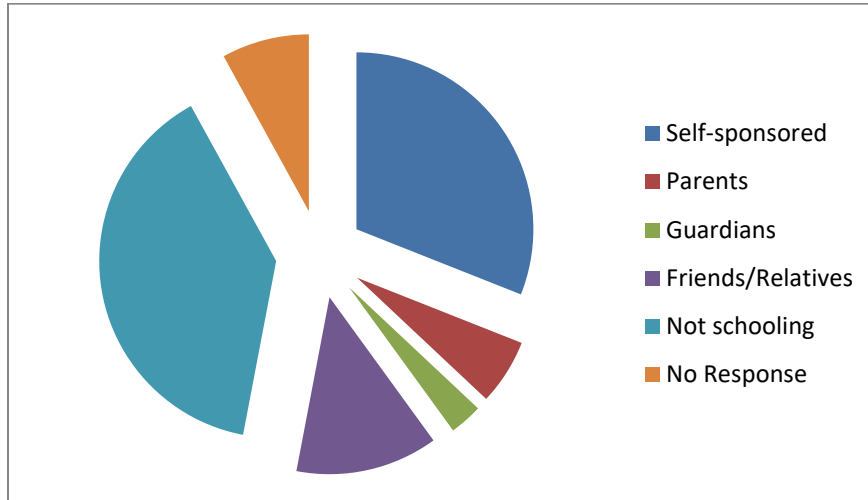
Question 16: Did you have food, clothes and shelter before you engaged in prostitution and destitution?



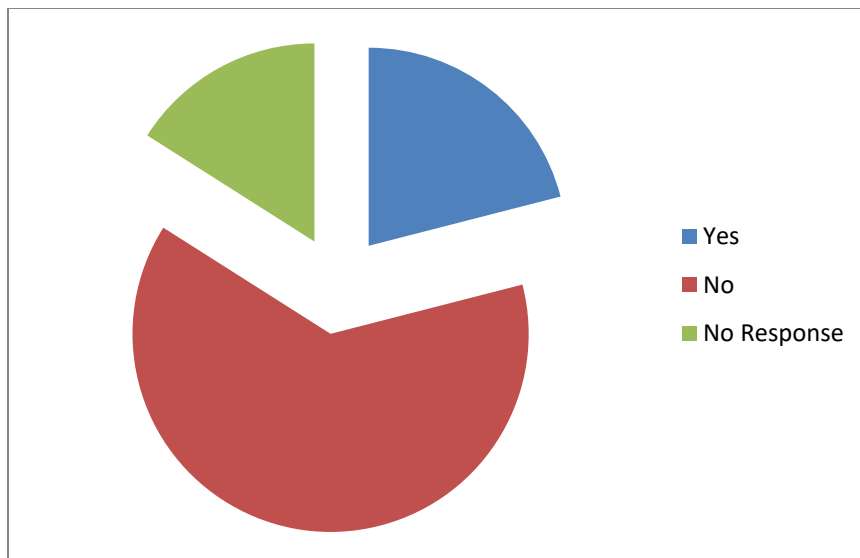
This question was to help the researcher to know whether they are into begging and destitutes/prostitution because of inability to afford basic life necessities or not. Analyses from the responses show that 10 respondents did have these basic life necessities (26%), 23 respondents did not have these basic life necessities (61%) before engaging in begging and prostitution/destitution, while 5 respondents did not answer (13%). Since most of the respondents did not have these basic life necessities before engaging in prostitution/destitution and begging, this could suggest a reason why they ventured into the profession as a means of livelihood.

Question 17: Are you currently schooling, if yes who is your sponsor?

The question helped the researcher to know the amount of respondents that need to further their education or assisted to finish up their studies or other vocations. Analyses from the responses show that 15 respondents are not currently enrolled in form of education, 12 respondents sponsor themselves in school, 2 respondents are sponsored by their parents, 1 respondent is sponsored by the guardian, and 5 respondents are sponsored by their friends and relatives while 3 respondents did not answer. Since most of the respondents are not currently enrolled in schooling, this suggests that they should be provided with a reasonable level of education to boost their understanding of the entrepreneurial skills that would be provided to them later.



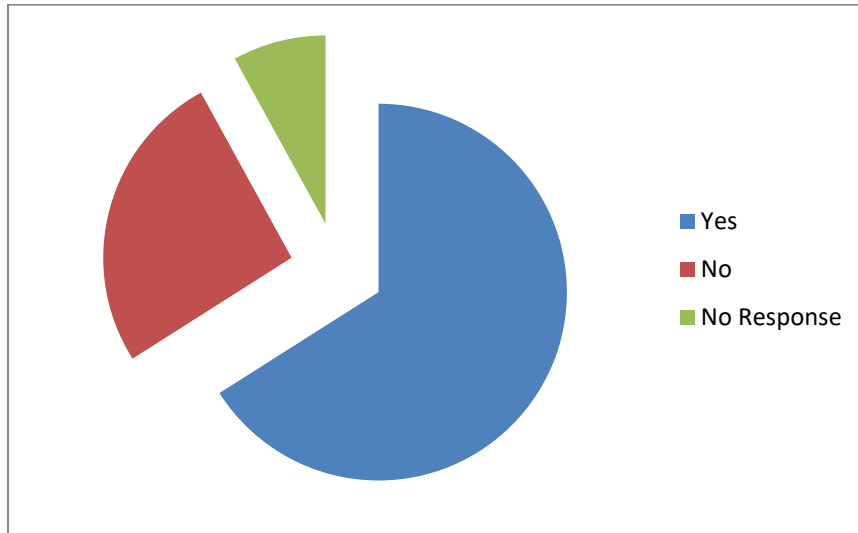
Question 18: Do you have any other supplementary means of income besides destitution and prostitution? Analyses from the responses show that 8 respondents have other supplementary means of income (21%), 24 respondents did not have other supplementary means of income besides (63%), while 6 respondents did not answer (16%) with 84% total responses. Since most of the respondents did not have other supplementary means of income besides prostitution/destitution and begging, this suggests that majority of them are into prostitution and begging/destitution as their only means of livelihood.



Question 19: Are you the breadwinner or your family?

This question helped the researcher to know whether some of the beggars and destitutes are in that condition as a result of carrying huge family responsibilities. Analyses from the responses show that 25 respondents (66%) are the breadwinners of their families, 10 respondents (26%) are not breadwinners while 3 respondents (8%) did not answer totaling 84% responses. Since most of the

respondents are the breadwinners of their respective families, this could suggest that the current state may not have resulted from the family burden they are carrying.

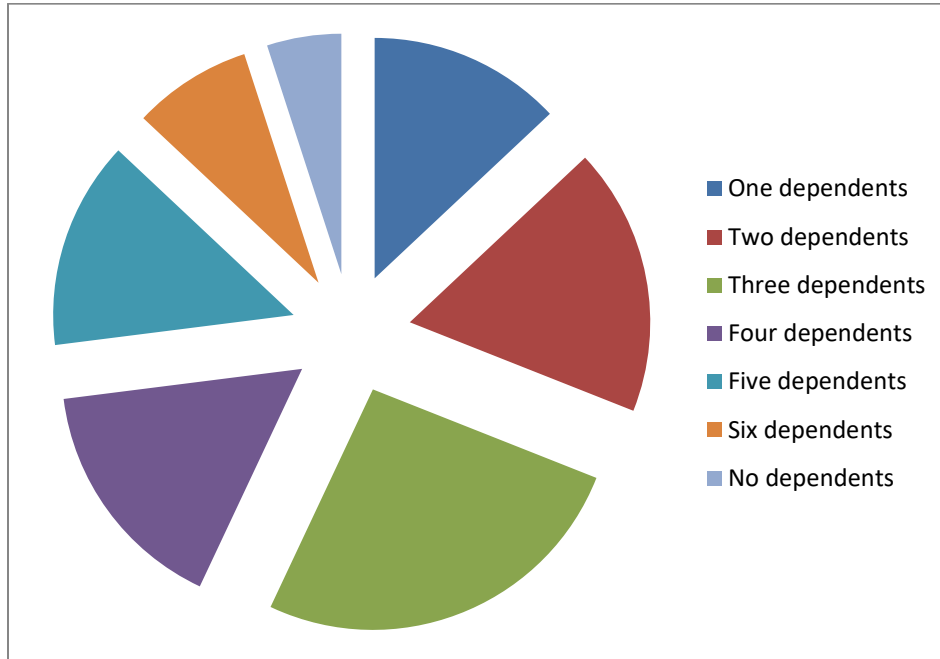


Question 20: Are your friends into destitution or prostitution?

This question was asked to know what led them into their present state or condition, and to help the researcher to know whether some of the beggars/ destitutes and prostitutes were influenced by their friends into begging and prostitution. Analyses from the responses show that 20 respondents (53%) answered 'yes', 13 respondents (34%) answered 'no' while 5 respondents (13%) did not answer. Since most of the respondents answered 'yes', this suggests that most of them may have become beggars/destitutes and prostitutes because their friends were into the profession.



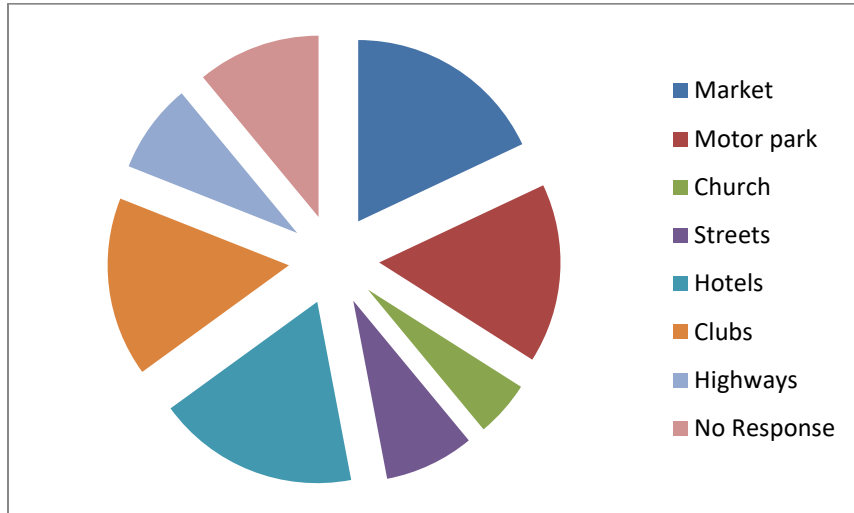
Question 21: Do you have any dependents, if yes how many?



This question was asked with the intention was to find out if these beggars and prostitutes have people looking up to them for provision of basic needs of life. Analysis from the responses show that respondents who have more than one dependent are so more in number compared to the ones that have just one dependent. Since most of the respondents have more than one dependent, this suggests that they may have resorted to begging and prostitution due to the pressure from dependents.

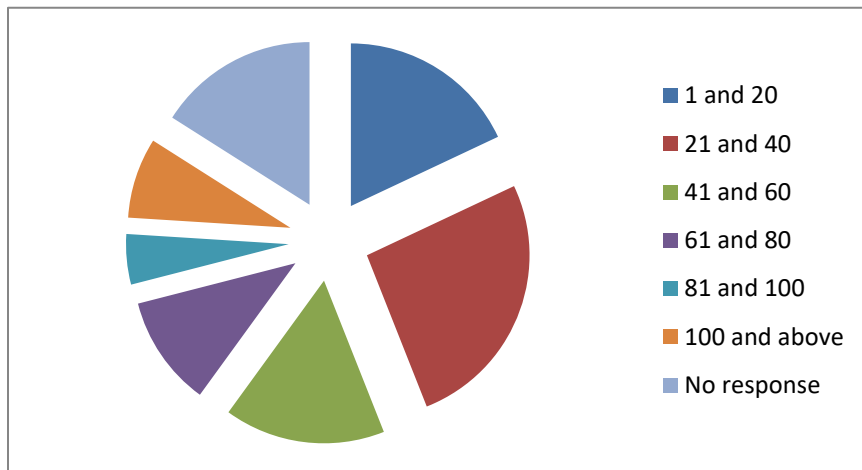
Question 22: Which location do you often stay to reach your clients/people?

This question was to help the researcher find know the different locations where these beggars and prostitutes stay to reach out to their clients. Analyzing the responses, it was found that 7 respondents reach out to their people/clients at the market place, 6 respondents reach out to people/clients at the motor parks, 2 respondents in the church, 3 respondents in the streets, 7 respondents reach out to people/clients in the hotels, 6 respondents reach out to people/clients at the clubs and 3 respondents on the highways, while 4 respondents did not answer. Since most of the respondents reach out to people/clients at the market places and hotels, this suggests that the activities occur mainly at the markets and hotels.



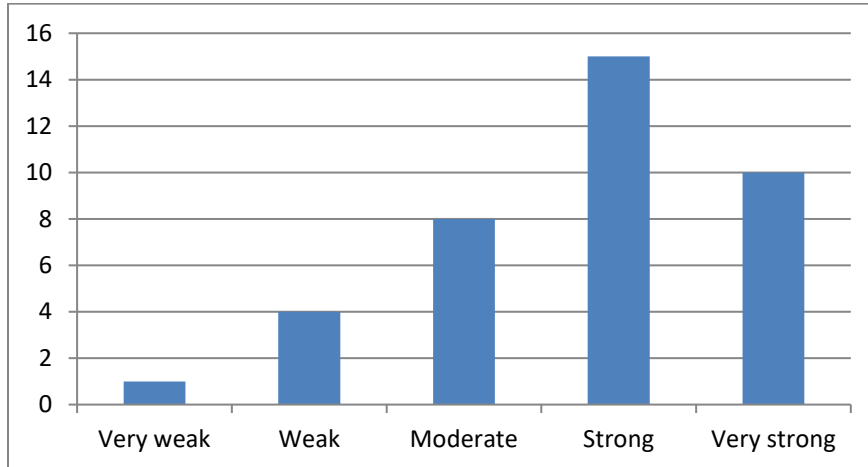
Question 23: How frequent is the location patronized in a day?

This question helped the researcher to find out how often the location of these beggars and prostitutes are being patronized each day. Analyses from the responses show that beggars and prostitutes whose location are patronized between 21 and 40 times in a day are highest, thus suggesting that many of them are patronized very often each day.



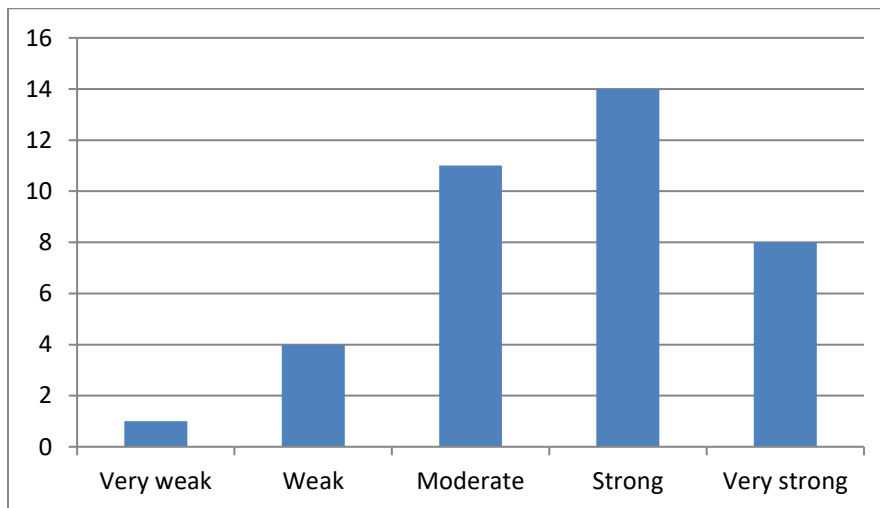
Question 24: Are you energetic?

This question tries to find out the entrepreneurial skills and attribute of the respondent to know the type of small and medium scale enterprises to establish for them. Analysis shows that most of the respondents are very energetic which suggests that it is rational to establish an enterprise for those that require energy.



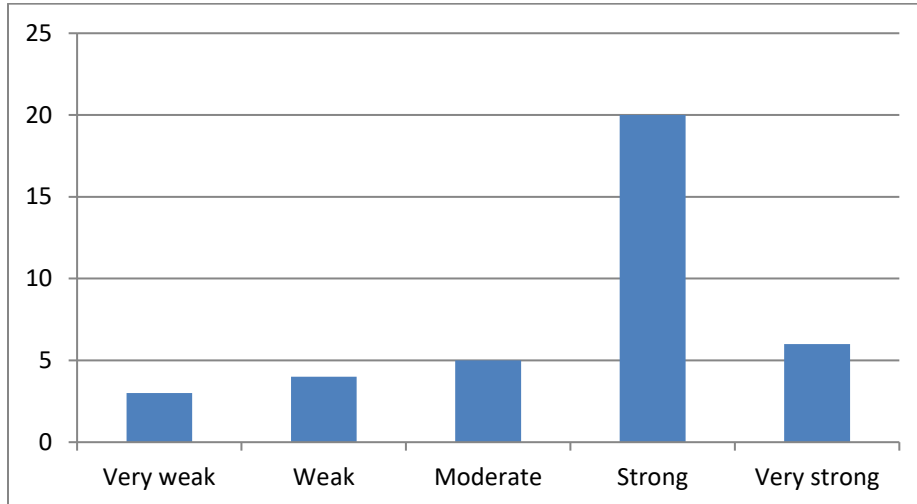
Question 25: How focused are you on achieving goals?

This question tries to know if it is rational to establish goal-oriented business for them since almost all enterprises are goal oriented. Analysis shows that most of the respondents have a strong degree of achieving goals thus suggesting that it is reasonable to establish small and medium scale enterprises for the prospective beneficiaries.



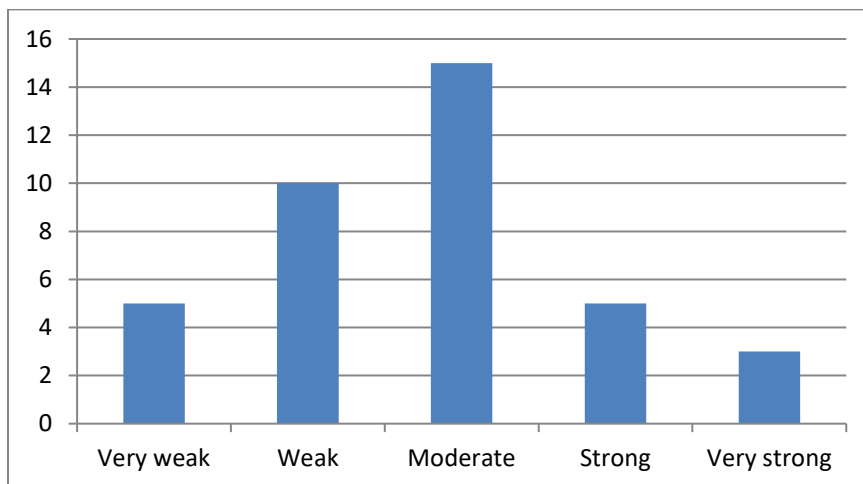
Question 26: To what degree do you look for a better way of doing things?

This question tries to know if it is healthy to establish a small and medium scale enterprise that requires innovation from the beneficiaries. Analyses from the responses show that most of the respondents have a strong degree of looking for better ways of doing things suggesting the rationality to establish an enterprise that requires innovation for the prospective beneficiaries (beggars /destitutes and prostitutes).

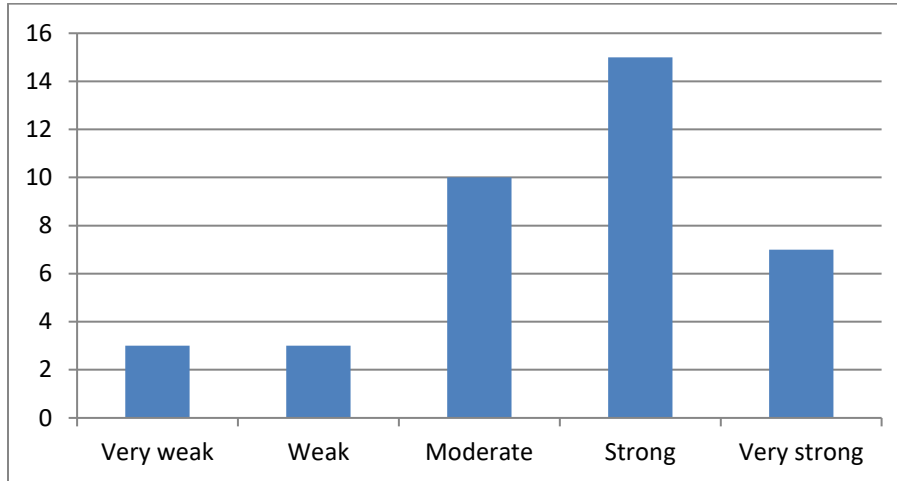


Question 27: To what extent do you turn your ideas into action?

This question tries to find out whether the beneficiaries are people that plan and implement or such that plan but do not implement. Analyses from the responses show that the prospective beneficiaries have moderate degree of turning idea into action suggesting the necessity to always motivate and assist them whenever they have a good business idea since they cannot bring the business idea to existence without support.

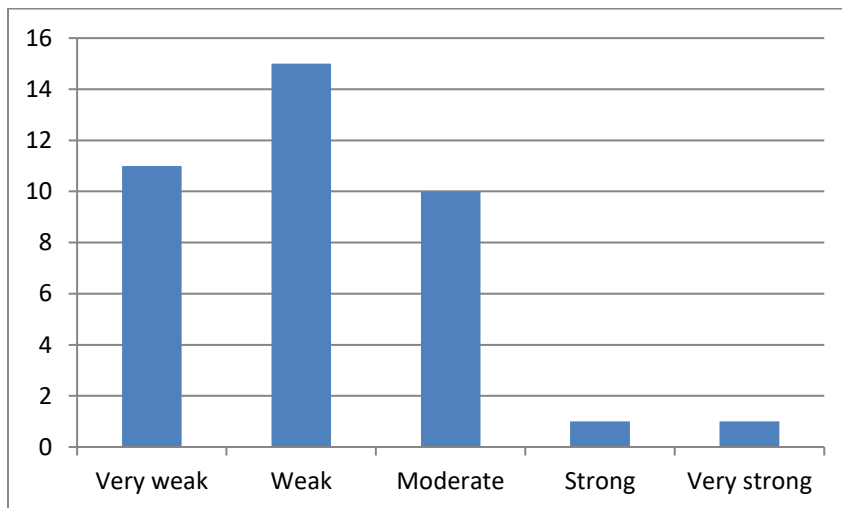


Question 28: Are you a team player? This question tries to find out if it will be rational to establish a joint enterprise for the prospective beneficiaries. Analyses from the responses show that most of the prospective beneficiaries are strong team player suggesting the rationality to establish a joint enterprise for the prospective beneficiaries.

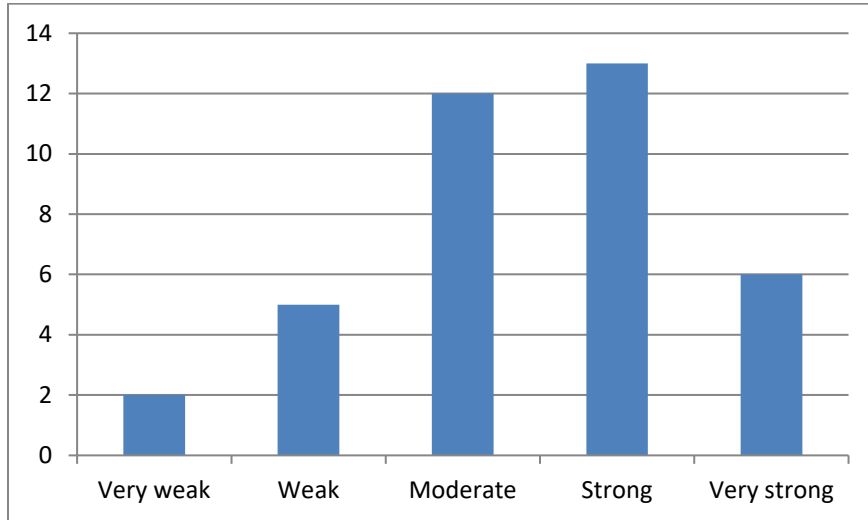


Question 29: Do you prefer to work alone?

This question was asked to ascertain the reliability of the responses from the previous question. Analysis shows that they strongly prefer to work alone, thus affirming the reliability of their response in the previous question. It is recommended that joint enterprises be established for them.

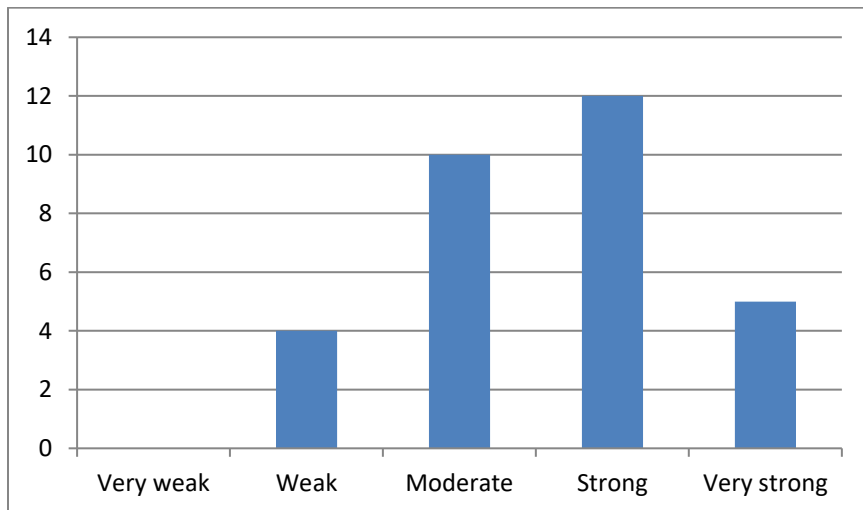


Question 30: To what extent do you pursue tasks and issues until results are achieved? This question helped to know whether it will be lucid to establish enterprises that are demanding and competitive for the prospective beneficiaries. Analyses from the responses show that most of them (beggars/destitutes and prostitutes) are industrious because they have a strong degree of interest in pursuing task and issues until results are achieved. This suggests the rationality to establish competitive enterprises for the prospective beneficiaries.



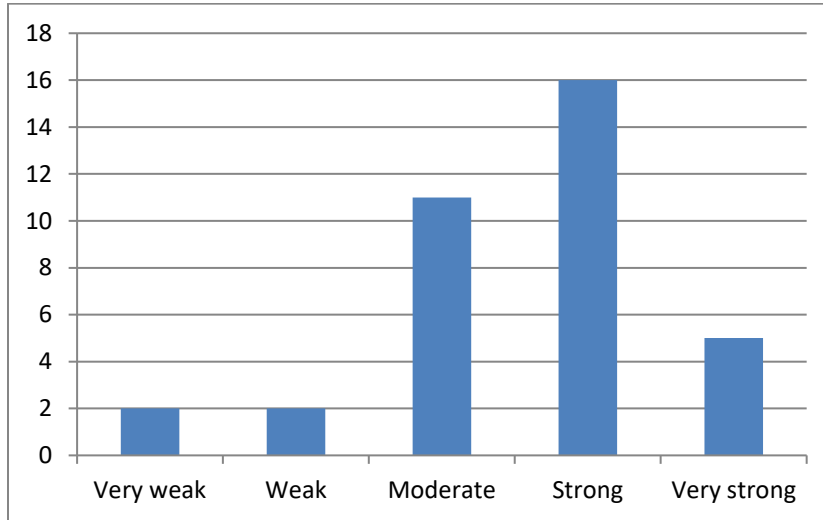
Question 31: To what degree do you solve problems creatively?

This question was to know if the prospective beneficiaries have the ability to tackle difficulties or challenges in an innovative manner. The analyses from the responses show that most of them (beggars/destitutes and prostitutes) have a strong ability to solve problems creatively. This suggests that even in the face of challenges, the continuity and growth of the business is assured.

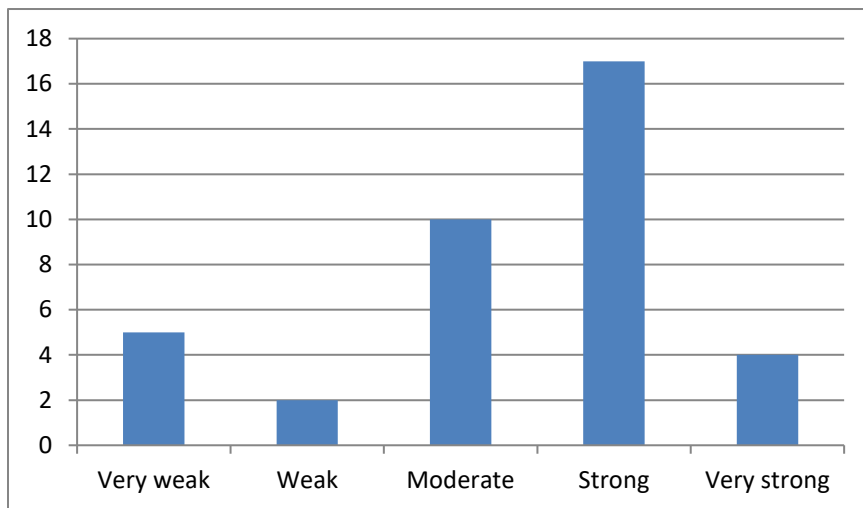


Question 32: To what extent do you get on things without being asked?

This question was to know how proactive the prospective beneficiaries are since successful business men are proactive. Analyses from the responses show that most of the respondents have a strong degree in getting things done without been asked, suggesting that the selected beggars/destitutes and prostitutes are proactive and hence will be good business managers.

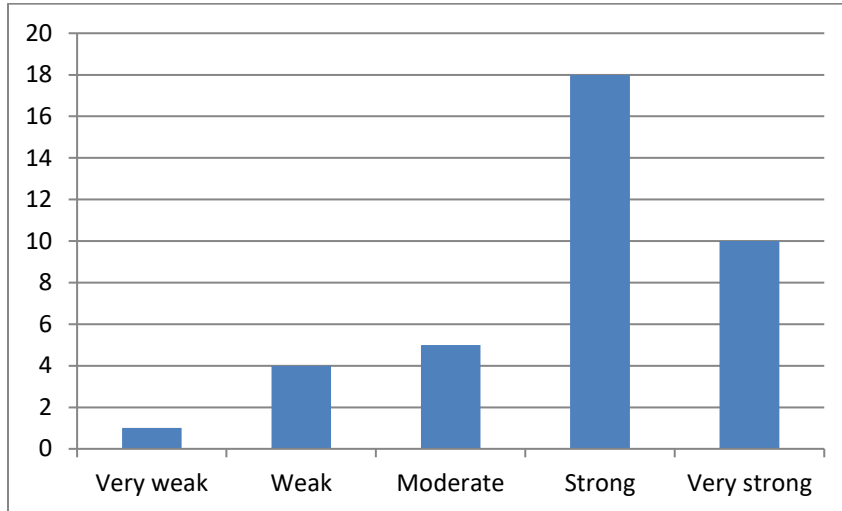


Question 33: To what degree do you see risk as a necessary part of life? This question tries to find out if the prospective beneficiaries have the entrepreneurial mindset of risk taking. Analyses show that most of the prospective beneficiaries strongly see risk taking as a necessary part of life, suggesting that they have what it takes to expand their business.

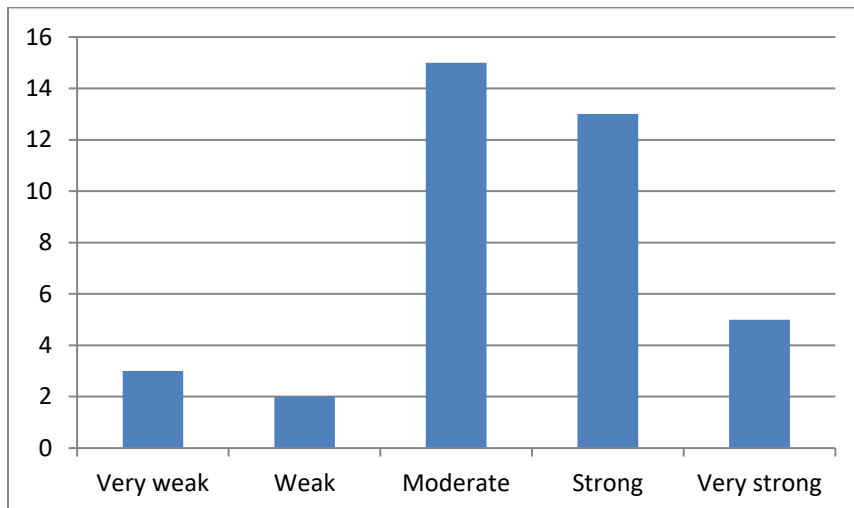


Question 34: To what extent are you innovative?

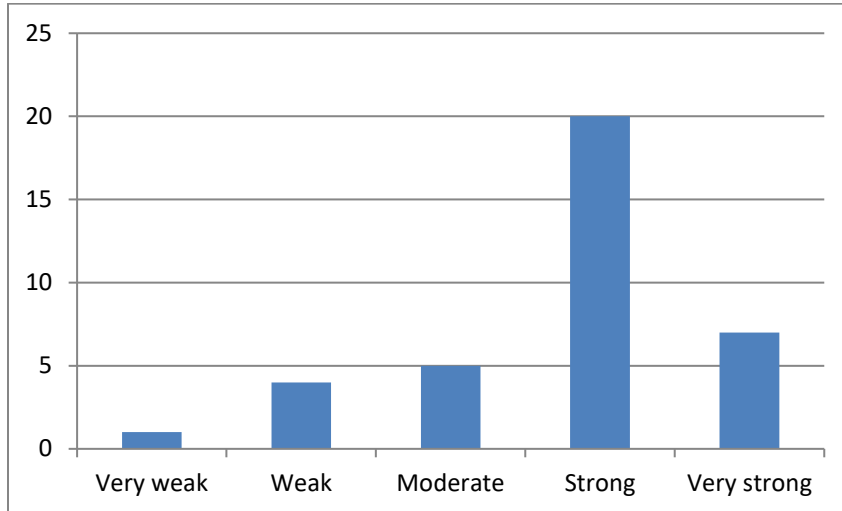
This question is very vital because innovation is the key to growth and development of any enterprise. Analyses show that most of the respondents are innovative and have what it takes to compete favorably. This suggests that prospective beneficiaries can survive in the face of strong business competition.



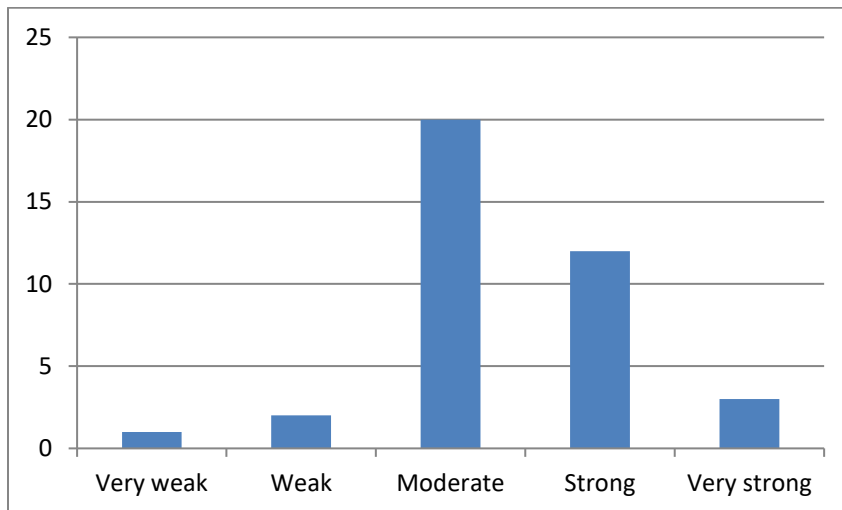
Question 35: To what extent are you happy to take the lead? This question was to know the level of leadership attributes the respondents possess since all successful entrepreneurs have leadership attribute. Analyses show that most of the respondents have moderate degree of leadership attribute suggesting the need for a leadership development program on why and how they can become leaders before establishing any enterprise for them.



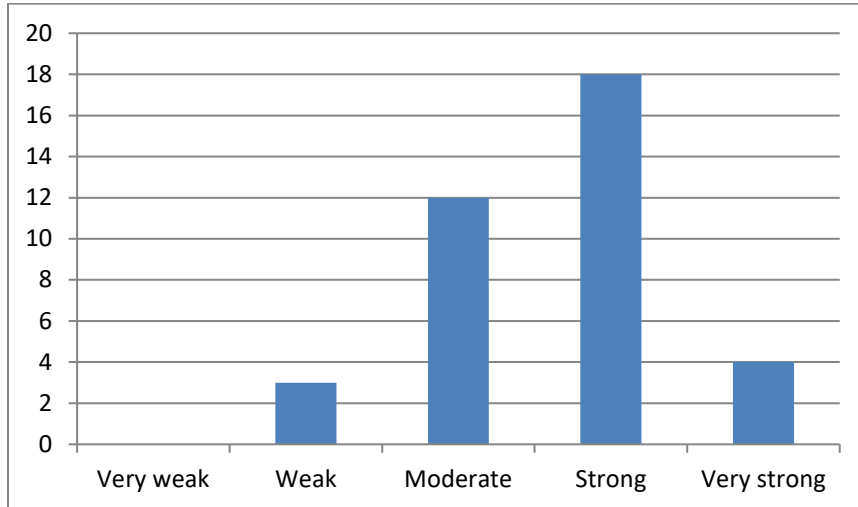
Question 36: To what degree are you resourceful? This question tries to find out how economical and efficient the prospective beneficiaries are. Analyses from the responses show that most of the respondents are strongly resourceful, thus suggesting that the prospective beneficiaries have what it takes to turn little capital into millions of Naira.



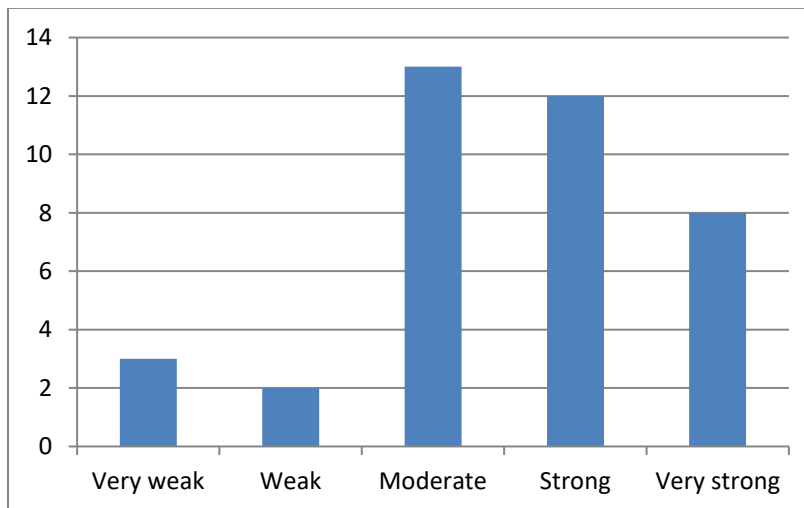
Question 37: To what extent do you prefer full information before making a decision? Most times information are not complete during decision making, hence making sound decisions without complete information is an attribute of successful entrepreneurs. Analyses show that most respondents have strong degree of making decisions without complete information; suggesting the need for prospective beneficiaries to go through an entrepreneurship development program before fully going into business.



Question 38: To what degree do you prefer to avoid risk? All successful business men and entrepreneurs are great risk takers; hence it is important to find out if the prospective beneficiaries dislike taking risk. The analyses show that most respondents have a strong degree of taking risk, suggesting that the prospective beneficiaries have what it takes to expand their businesses.

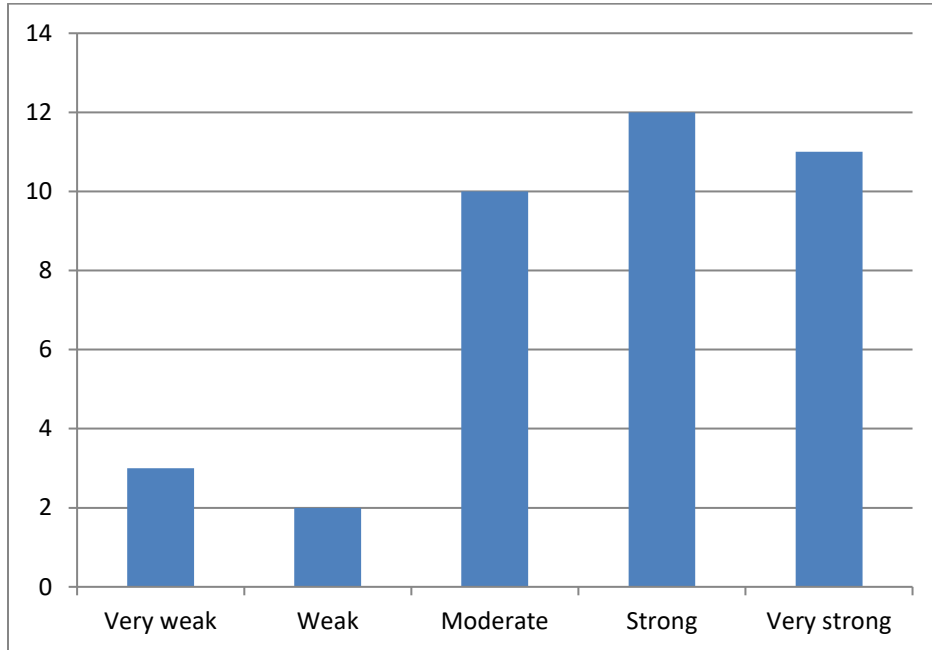


Question 39: To what degree are you persistent and do not give up easily? Determination is an entrepreneurial attribute necessary for the prospective beneficiaries (the prostitutes and beggars/destitute) to succeed in any business they want to venture into. Analyses from the responses show that most of the respondents have moderate degree of persistence. This supports the earlier recommendation that there is a need to organize an entrepreneurship development program before the prospective beneficiaries (i.e. the group of individuals under study) start up any business.

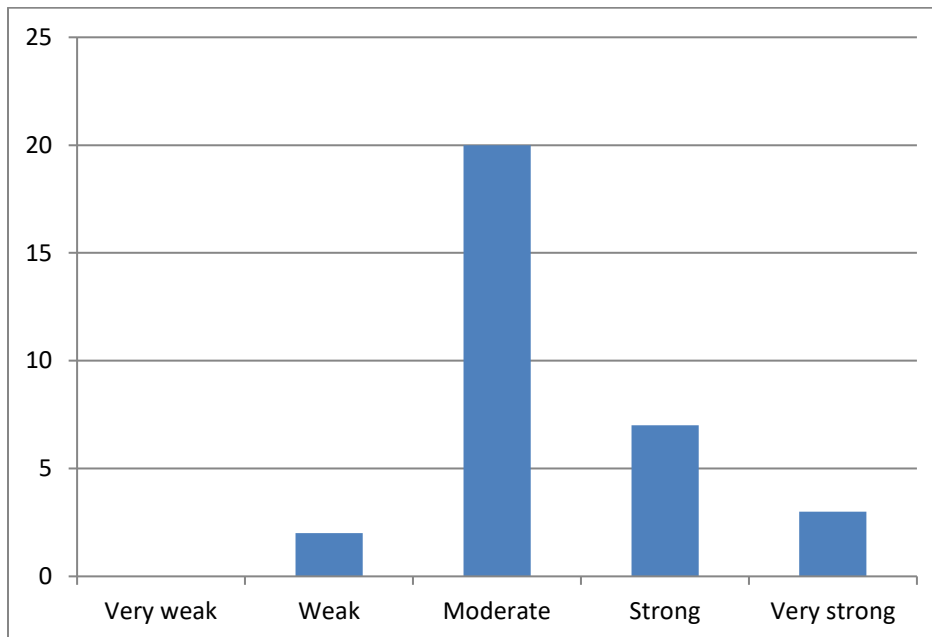


Question 40: To what extent are you often the first person to speak up?

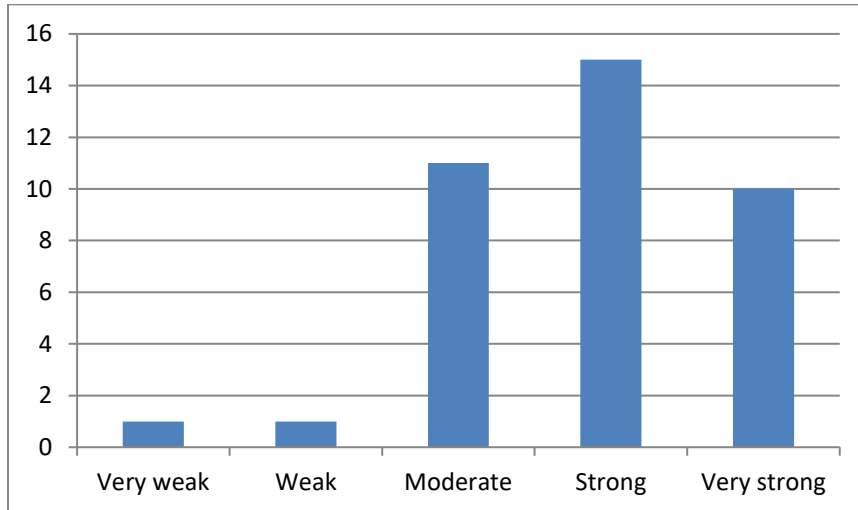
This question tries to know if the prospective beneficiaries have leadership attribute. Analyses from the responses show that the majority of them (beggars and prostitutes) have a strong degree to speak up first.



Question 41: To what degree would you like to be told what to do?



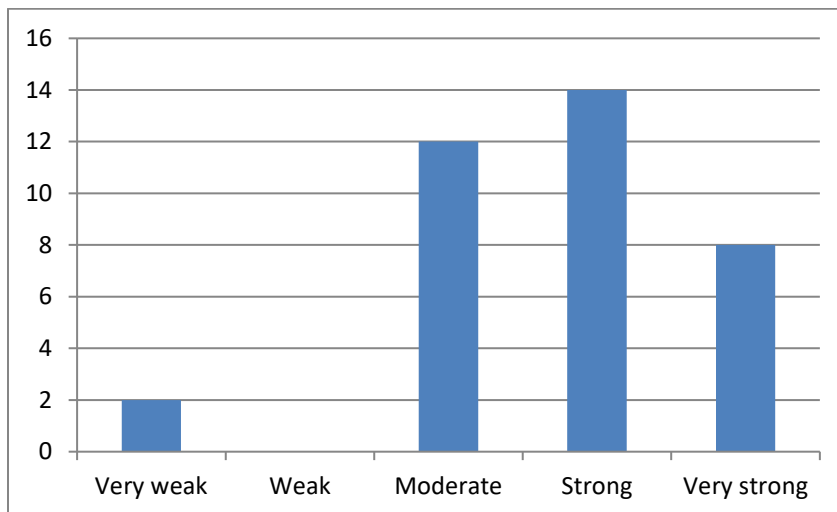
This question tries to find out whether the prospective beneficiaries can think ahead with their common sense; since most successful entrepreneurs are independent minded and need not be told what to do. Analyses from the responses show that most of the respondents would like to be told what to do, thus suggesting that there is a need for the prospective respondents to go through a thorough entrepreneurship development program before assisting them to establish any enterprise.

Question 42: To what degree are you self-motivated?

This question was asked to find out if the prospective beneficiaries do not need a third party to be encouraged to succeed. Analyses from the responses show that most of the respondents strongly believe in themselves, which suggests that the respondents have what it takes to ensure the continuity of their business even in the face of discouraging criticisms.

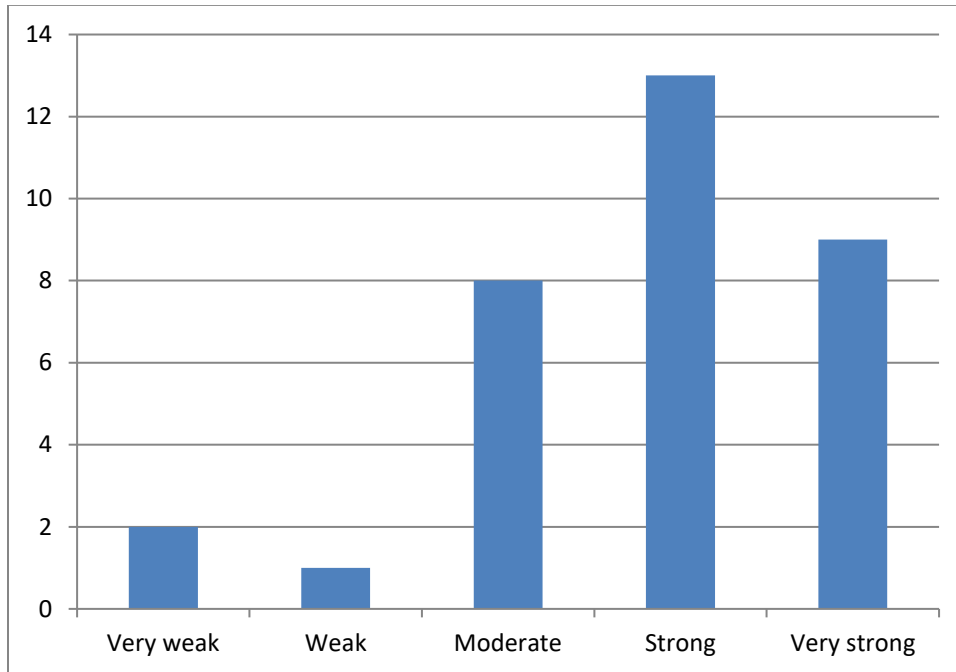
Question 43: To what degree do you try to avoid criticism?

Accommodating criticism is necessary for the prospective beneficiaries to constantly improve on the way they will manage their business. Analyses from the responses show that most of the respondents moderately avoid criticism, thus suggesting that there is need to enlighten the prospective beneficiaries on the importance of accommodating criticism.

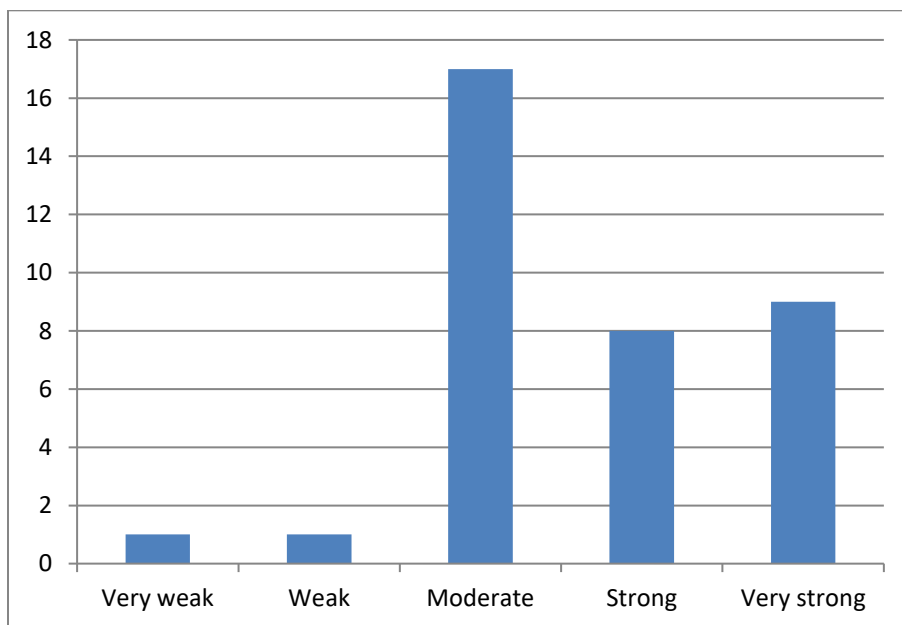
**Question 44: To what extent are you easily influenced by others' opinion?**

This question was asked to know whether the prospective beneficiaries cannot easily be influenced to make modifications whenever they make a good business decision. This entrepreneurial

attribute is very important for business success. Analyses from the responses show that most of the respondents are easily influenced by the opinions of others which suggest that there is need to conduct an entrepreneurship development program to correct this negative attribute before supporting them to establish their own enterprise.

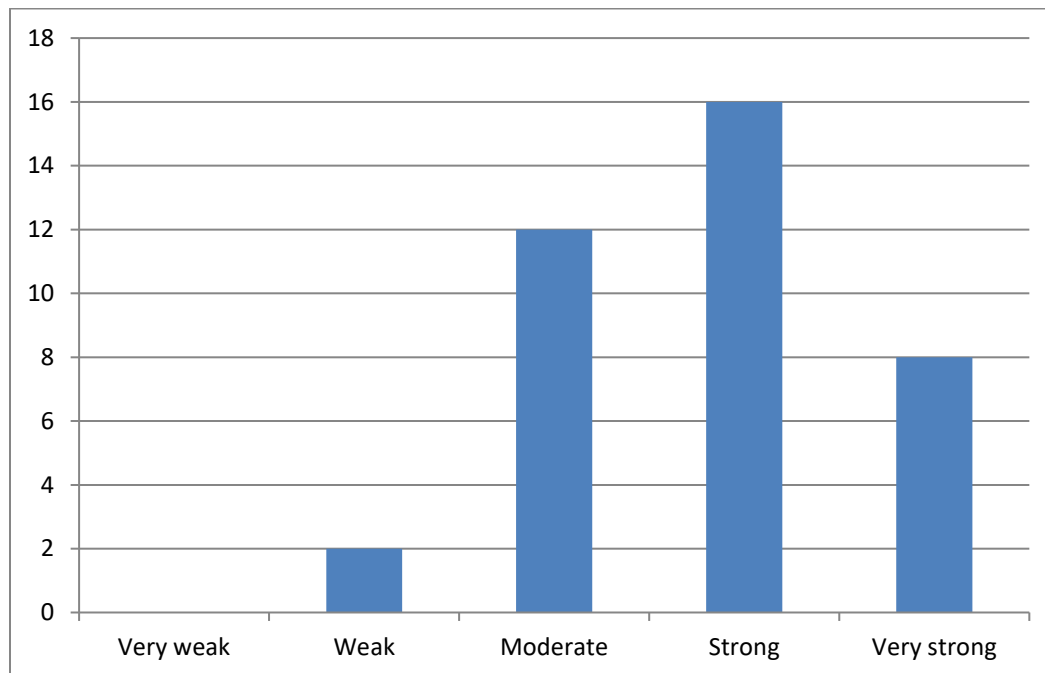


Question 45: To what extent do you prefer to do one thing at a time?

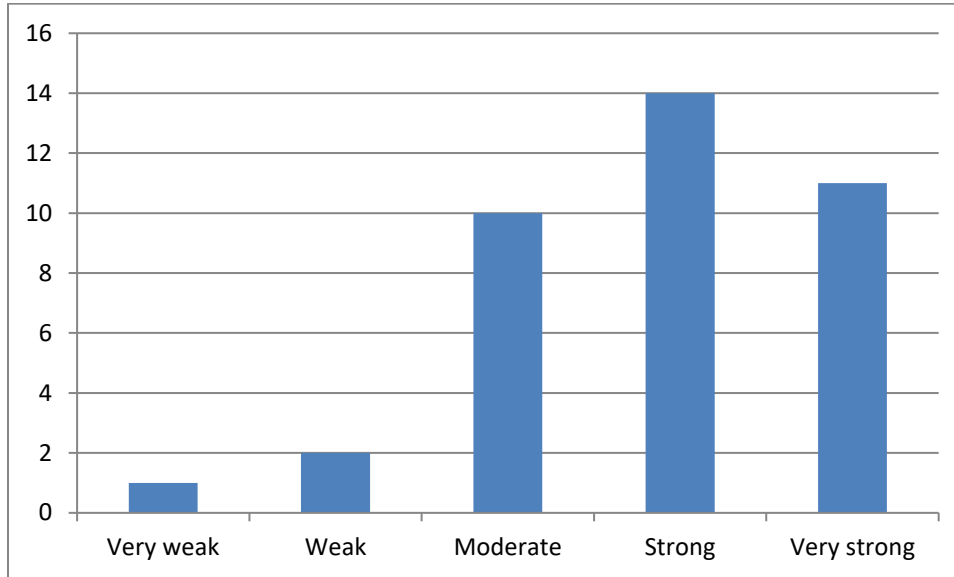


Multi-tasking is an entrepreneurial attribute that enables them to solve many problems simultaneously especially when the problems can result in a catastrophe if not attended to simultaneously. Analyses show that most of the respondents strongly prefer to do one thing at a time which suggests the need to change their orientation and inculcate the philosophy of multi-tasking in them before supporting them to establish any enterprise.

Question 46: To what degree do you look for regular reassurance? This question was asked to know whether prospective beneficiaries are optimistic in the face of risk. Analyses from the responses show that most of the respondents strongly seek for regular reassurance, thus suggesting the need to enlighten them to be optimistic even in the face of risk and challenges before supporting them to establish any venture.



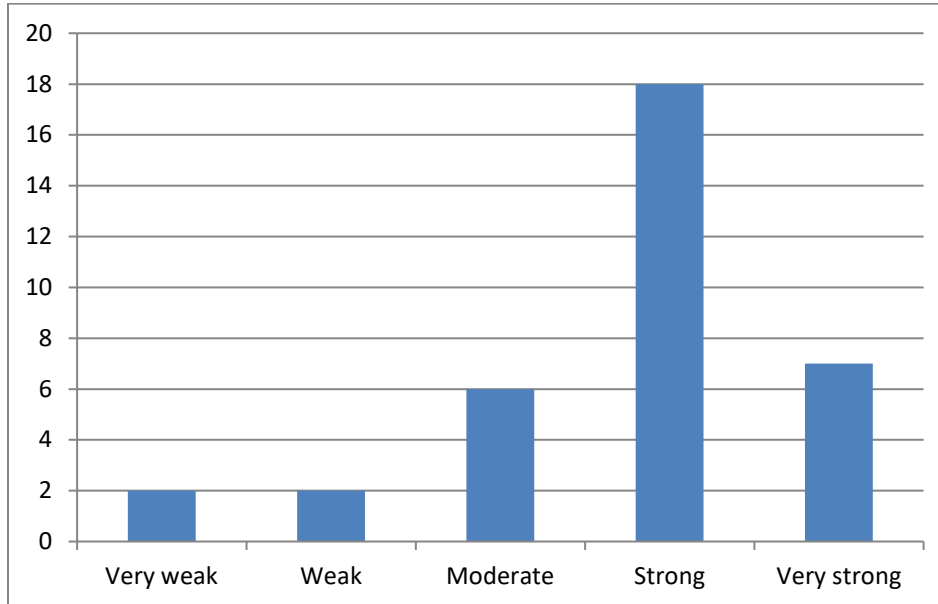
Question 47: To what degree do you like change and the unexpected?



This question tries to find out if the prospective beneficiaries can swiftly adapt to unanticipated changes and uncertainties in business. Analyses from responses show that most of the respondents strongly like changes and the unexpected, which suggests that the prospective beneficiaries can easily adapt to changes in business and the unexpected.

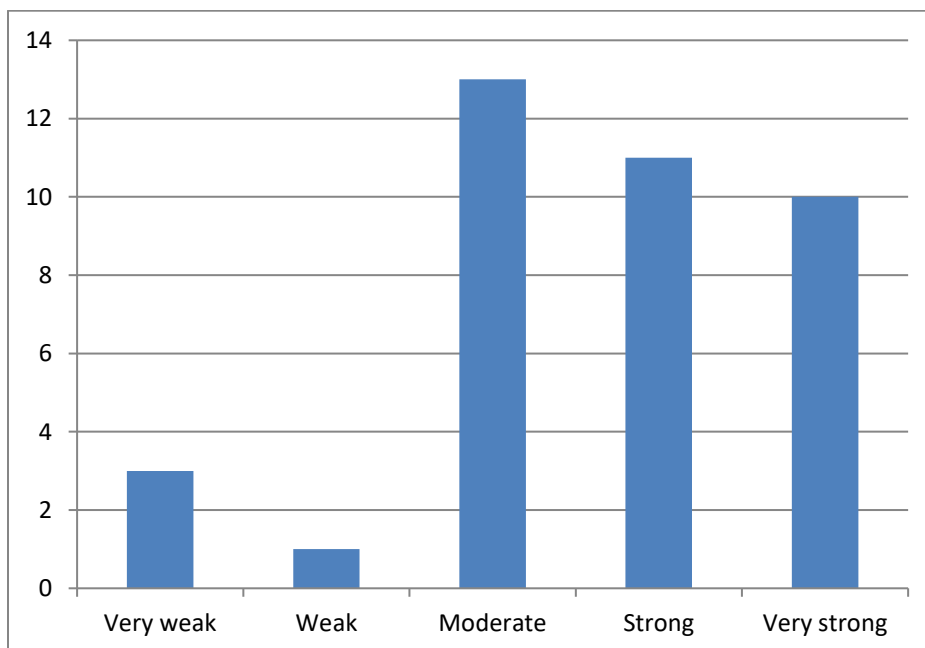
Question 48: To what extent are you likely to put off making difficult or important decisions?

This question tries to know if the prospective beneficiaries do not see it a big deal to procrastinate important business decisions. Procrastination in business brings about stunted growth and doom of the business. Analyses from the responses show that most of the respondents strongly like to procrastinate making difficult or important decisions. This suggest that there is need to organize an entrepreneurship development program during which prospective beneficiaries will be made to see reasons why they should be earnest and prompt in making difficult or important business decisions.



Question 49: To what degree do you need encouragement to achieve goals?

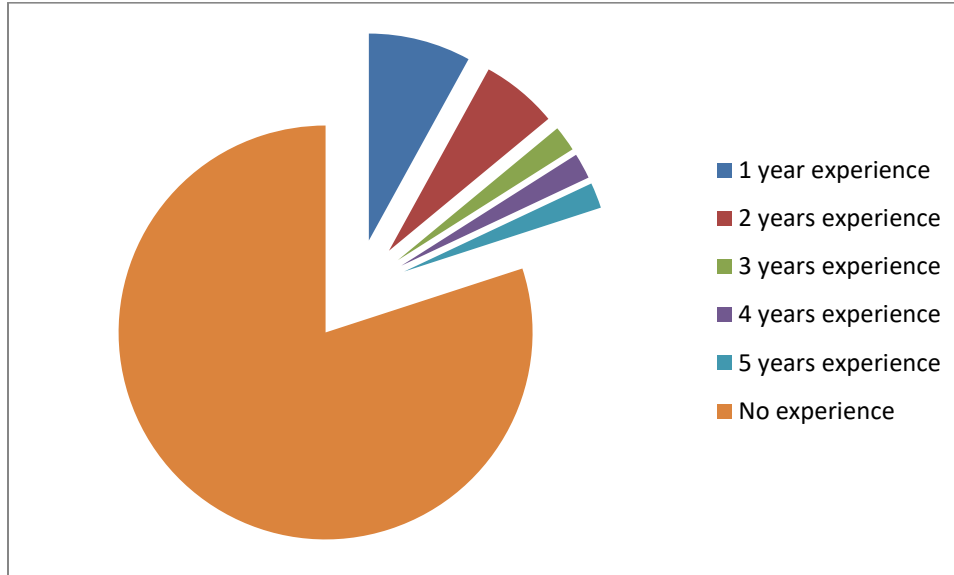
Successful entrepreneurs are self-motivated hence need little or no encouragement from others to achieve their goals. Analysis of the responses shows that most of the respondents strongly need encouragement to achieve goals. The researcher anticipated that most of the respondents should achieve goals without encouragement because their responses in question 42 show that they have a strong degree of self-motivation. Therefore, prospective beneficiaries should be educated on how and why they should achieve goals without encouragement from others.



SECTION F: WORKING EXPERIENCE AND SKILL OF INTEREST

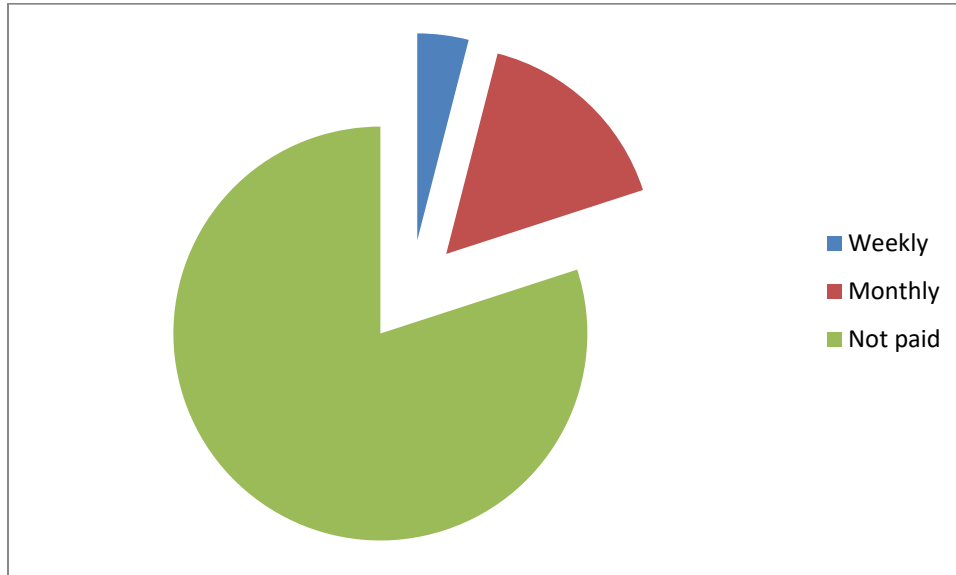
Do you have working experience? If yes,

Question 50: How many year(s) of working experience do you have?



The essence of this question is to know the level of specialization the beggars have in a particular field so as to direct the researcher on the right way to help them. The analyses from their responses show that 3 respondents have 1 year work experience, 2 respondents have 2 years work experience, and 30 respondents do not have work experience, while the remaining 3 respondents have 3-years/4-years/5-years work experience respectively. Since most of the respondents have no work experience, this suggests that it will be irrational to start up a business that requires working experience for these beggars and prostitutes. Also this suggests that most of the individuals under study do not possess any professional skill.

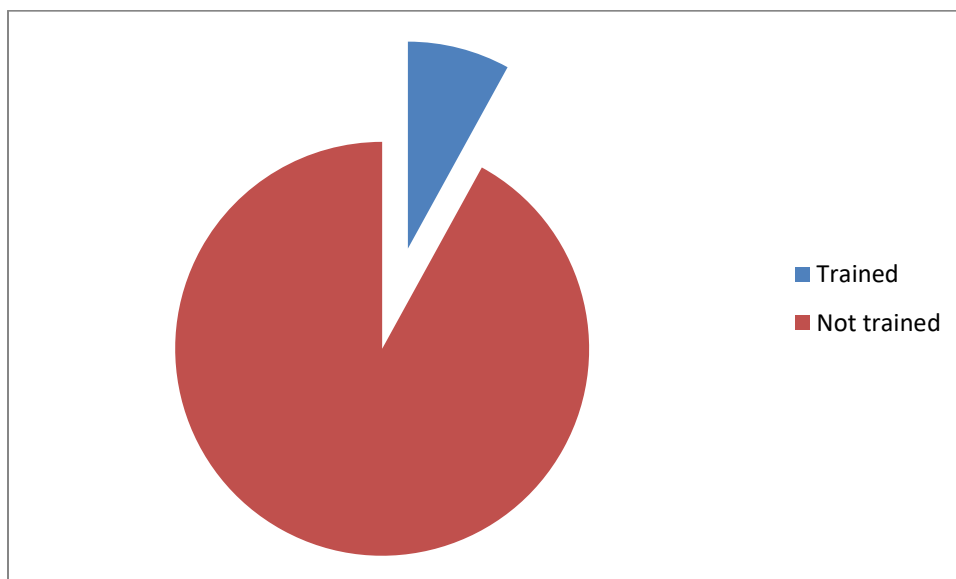
Question 51: Are you paid weekly or monthly?



Analyses from the responses show that 2 respondents were paid weekly and 6 respondents were paid monthly, while 30 respondents were never paid because they never had any work experience. This result is expected since the respondents are destitutes and beggars it is believed that majority of them never had working experience let alone salary structure.

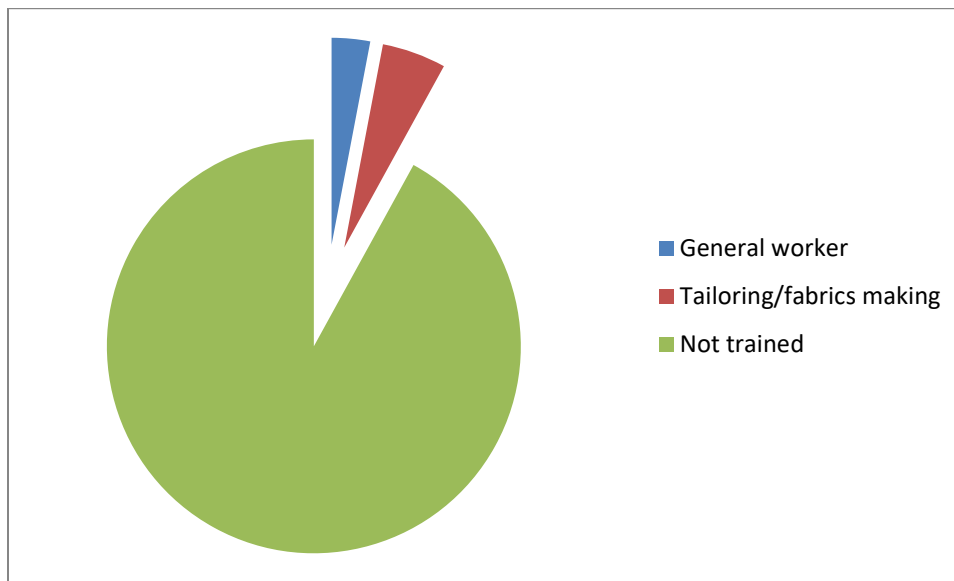
Question 52: Are you a trained worker?

This question tries to ascertain the capability of this socio-economic class of people so as to know which area to empower them. Analyses from the responses show that all the respondents are untrained workers except 3 respondents, which suggest that there is a need to train them. This also shows a wide gap between the skilled and unskilled individual as many of these beggars and prostitutes have not been trained in any professional field/skill.

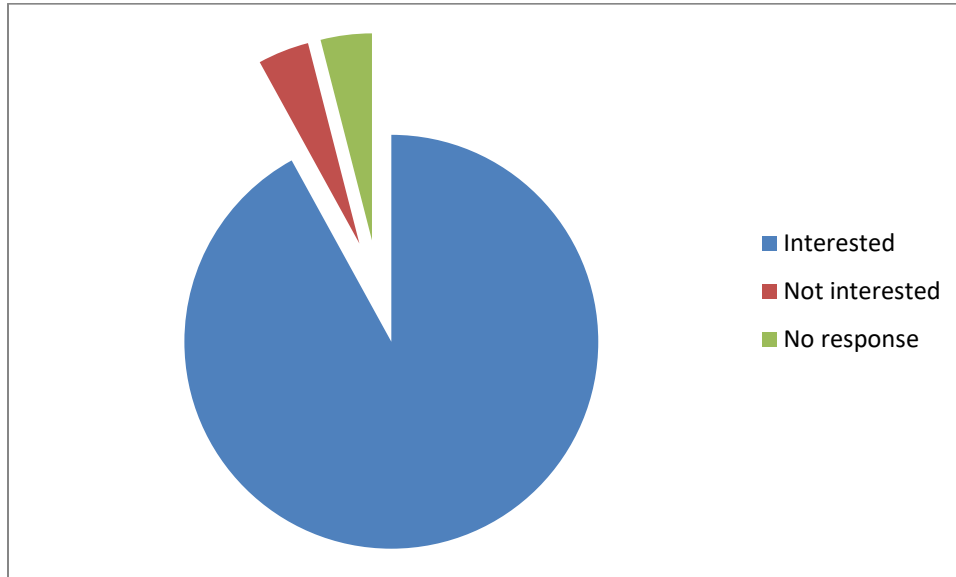


Question 53: If yes, what type of trained worker are you?

From the preceding analysis, it is obvious that most of the members of this socio-economic class will indicate that they are not trained in any area. Analyses from the responses show that 1 respondent is trained as general worker and 2 respondents are trained in tailoring/fabrics making while the remaining 35 respondents are untrained; which shows the need to assist them acquire some skills and training.

**Question 54: Are you interested in acquiring any of these skills?**

This question was asked just to get concrete evidence of their need for skill acquisition. Analyses from the responses show that 34 respondents need skill acquisition, 2 respondents are not interested in skill acquisition while 2 respondents did not answer the question. Since most of the respondents are interested in skill acquisition, it is recommended that a skill acquisition program be organized for them.



Question 55: What other type of skill(s) are you interested in acquiring?

Analysis has shown that 4 respondents are interested in acquiring bakery skills and 5 respondents are interested in acquiring shoe making skills while 29 respondents did not answer the question maybe because they are not yet sure of the skill they want to acquire. Since most respondents did not answer this question, this suggests that the respondents should be enlightened on the various skills and their importance to enable them indicate the skill they are interested in acquiring.

