The copyright © of this thesis belongs to its rightful author and/or other copyright owner. Copies can be accessed and downloaded for non-commercial or learning purposes without any charge and permission. The thesis cannot be reproduced or quoted as a whole without the permission from its rightful owner. No alteration or changes in format is allowed without permission from its rightful owner.



# THE PREDICAMENTS OF ALMAJIRIS CHILDREN OF THE STREET IN KANO STATE NIGERIA



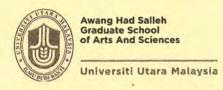
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA 2018

# TITLE PAGE

# THE PREDICAMENTS OF ALMAJIRIS CHILDREN OF THE STREET IN KANO STATE NIGERIA



Thesis Submitted to Awang Had Salleh Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Universiti Utara Malaysia, in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy



### PERAKUAN KERJA TESIS / DISERTASI

(Certification of thesis / dissertation)

Kami, yang bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa (We, the undersigned, certify that)

(Date) April 10, 2018

alon untuk ljazah	PhD
andidate for the degree of)	1110
	na hartaiulu
elah mengemukakan tesis / disertasi yar nas presented his/her thesis / dissertation	
	on of the following title):  CHILDREN OF THE STREET IN KANO STATE NIC

seperti yang tercatat di muka surat tajuk dan kulit tesis / disertasi. (as it appears on the title page and front cover of the thesis / dissertation).

Bahawa tesis/disertasi tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu dengan memuaskan, sebagaimana yang ditunjukkan oleh calon dalam ujian lisan yang diadakan pada: 10 April 2018.

That the said thesis/dissertation is acceptable in form and content and displays a satisfactory knowledge

That the said thesis/dissertation is acceptable in form and content and displays a satisfactory knowledge of the field of study as demonstrated by the candidate through an oral examination held on:

April 10, 2018.

Pengerusi Viva: (Chairman for VIVA)	Prof. Dr. Norshuhada Shiratuddin	Tandatangan (Signature)
Pemeriksa Luar: (External Examiner)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Novel Anak Lyndon	Tandatangan (Signature)
Pemeriksa Dalam: (Internal Examiner)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fuziah Shaffie	Tandatangan (Signature)
Nama Penyelia/Penyelia-penyelia: (Name of Supervisor/Supervisors)	Dr. Zakiyah Jamaluddin	Tandatangan (Signature)
Nama Penyelia/Penyelia-penyelia: (Name of Supervisor/Supervisors)	Dr. Ahmad Shukri Abdul Hamid	Tandatangan (Signature)
T-dis.		

# **PERMISSION TO USE**

In presenting this thesis in fulfilment of the requirements for a postgraduate degree from Universiti Utara Malaysia, I agree that the Universiti Library may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for the copying of this thesis in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purpose may be granted by my supervisor(s) or, in their absence, by the Dean of Awang Had Salleh Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this thesis or parts thereof for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to Universiti Utara Malaysia for any scholarly use which may be made of any material from my thesis.

Requests for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this thesis, in whole or in part, should be addressed to:

Dean of Awang Had Salleh Graduate School of Arts and Sciences

UUM College of Arts and Sciences
Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 UUM Sintok

# **ABSTRAK**

Almajiri terdiri daripada remaja berusia antara 14 hingga 17 tahun yang majoritinya berasal dari puak Hausa yang tinggal di wilayah barat laut Nigeria. Kebanyakan remaja Almajiri berasal daripada keluarga ter miskin yang tidak mampu menyara kehidupan mereka. Bagi meringankan beban, keluarga menghantar mereka ke sekolah pengajian Al-Quran yang dikenali sebagai Tsangaya, untuk meneruskan kehidupan tanpa dibekalkan dengan makanan atau tempat tinggal. Kajian ini mengkaji kesukaran hidup yang dialami oleh kanak-kanak jalanan di utara Nigeria yang dikenali sebagai Almajiri. Justeru, kajian ini bermatlamat untuk meneroka situasi sosial, ekonomi dan psikologi yang dialami oleh Almajiri dalam usaha mereka untuk terus hidup dalam keadaan keterasingan. Kajian ini menggunakan metod kualitatif yang melibatkan temu bual mendalam, perbincangan kumpulan fokus dan pemerhatian sebagai kaedah pengumpulan data yang utama. Seramai 23 orang informan dalam kalangan pemegang taruh sekolah Tsangaya telah terlibat dalam kajian ini. Mereka terdiri daripada Almajiri itu sendiri dan mereka yang biasa atau pernah terlibat dengan golongan ini, iaitu ibubapa Almajiri, guru sekolah Al-Ouran, bekas Almajiri, orang yang tinggal bersama Almajiri dan pegawai kerajaan. Data yang diperolehi daripada temu bual dan perbincangan kumpulan fokus telah dianalisis menggunakan kaedah analisis tematik dengan bantuan perisian Nvivo. Kajian ini mendapati bahawa golongan Almajiri menderita ketiadaan jagaan ibubapa, kekurangan zat makanan, kelaparan, kemiskinan, ketiadaan tempat tinggal dan layanan yang buruk daripada masyarakat. Kajian ini merumuskan bahawa pihak kerajaan dan komuniti perlu bekerja bersama untuk memperbaiki kehidupan golongan Almajiri. Oleh itu, kajian ini mengemukakan suatu kerangka yang dikenali sebagai "Kerangka Tsangaya" yang mencadangkan agar diwujudkan kerjasama daripada pemegang amanah komuniti dan agensi kerajaan untuk membiayai, mengawal selia dan melaksanakan pelan tindakan bersesuaian yang mampu meningkatkan kesejahteraan golongan Almajiri.

**Kata kunci:** *Almajiri*, Sekolah *Tsangaya*, Penderitaan sosial, ekonomi dan psikologikal.

### **ABSTRACT**

The Almajiris comprise teenagers of 14 to 17 years of age, majority of whom hailed from the dominant Hausa tribe in north-western Nigeria. This study examines the predicaments of the children of the street in northern Nigeria known as *Almajiris*. Majority of the *Almajiris* came from extremely poor families who do not have the means to support them. To bear with the hardships, the family would send them to Qura"nic boarding school known as Tsangaya to survive on their own without provision of food and accommodation. Hence, the study aimed to explore the Almajiris state of social, economic and psychological distress in their strife to survive in isolation. The study employs a qualitative method using in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and observations as the main tool of inquiry. A total of 23 informants who are the significant stakeholders of *Tsangaya* Schools were consulted. These participants consist of the *Almajiris*, and those who are familiar with, or to some extent deal with the *Almajiris*, namely the parents of the Almajiris, teachers of the Qur"anic schools, former Almajiris, people living with the Almajiris, and government officials. Data collected from the interviews and the focus group discussions were analyzed thematically using Nvivo software. The findings revealed that the Almajiris suffer the absence of parental care, malnutrition, hunger, destitution, lack of shelter and harsh treatment from the public. The study concludes that the government and the community should work together to improve the lives of the Almajiris. Towards that end, the study proposed a framework named "Tsangaya Framework" which suggests a team work from the community trustees and the government agencies to finance, regulate and execute an action plan capable of improving the well-being of the Almajiris.

Key words: Almajiris, Tsangaya school, Social, economic and psychological distress,

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

"In the name of Allah, the most merciful, the most beneficial"

I confer the most exalted tribute to the lord of the universe, Allah (Subhanahu wa ta'ala), may his concord and blessings be upon our noble and beloved prophet Muhammad (S.A.W), his family and companions. First of all I want to thank the Almighty Allah, for making my dream come true. I'm indebted and remain grateful to my mother, my wife and my children whose prayers and supports became instrumental for the successful completion of my PhD journey.

Exceptional gratitude goes to Dr. Zakiyah Jamaluddin for her critical and constructive supervision from the beginning to the end of this enormous work. Equally, I want to appreciate the contribution of Dr. Shukri Abdul Hamid, whose supervision made this work a success. I also appreciate the constructive criticism and contributions of my internal and external reviewers Associate Professor Dr. Fuziah Shaffie and Associate Professor Dr. Novel Anak Lydon which made this thesis worthy for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

A remarkable appreciation goes to my institution, Federal Capital Territory College of Education Zuba, and Tetfund for granting me the opportunity to study abroad. I also wish to acknowledge the contributions and gestures of my wonderful friend Malam Usman Umar, who assisted in running my personal affairs in Nigeria. This acknowledgement will not be comprehensive without appreciating my friends whom we shared ideas in numerous ways during my Ph.D. journey. People such as Dr. Umar Garba Isah, Dr. Umar Inuwa, and Dr. Balarabe Salisu. The same gratitude also goes to Rahama Radio 97.3 FM Kano for providing me with their ultrasound studio during the Focus Group Discussion of this research.

# **Table of Contents**

TITLE	E PAGE	I
CERT	TIFICATION OF THESIS / DISSERTATION)	II
PERM	MISSION TO USE	IV
ABST	TRAK	V
ABST	TRACT	VI
ACKN	NOWLEDGEMENT	VII
TABL	LE OF CONTENTS	. VIII
	OF TABLES	
	OF FIGURES	
	OF APPENDICES	
LIST	OF ABBREVIATIONSX	(VIII
	PTER ONE INTRODUCTION	
1.1	Background of the Study	1
1.2	An Overview of Children of the Street around the Globe	5
1.3 I	Problem Statement	12
1.4	Research Questions	21
1.5 I	Research Objectives	21
1.6	Significance of the Study	21
	1.6.1 Theoretical Contribution	
-	1.6.2 Practical Contribution	23
1.7	Scope and Limitations of the Study	24
1.8	Concepts and Operational Definitions	
	1.8.1 Predicament	
	1.8.2 Poverty	
	1.8.3 Well-Being	
	1.8.4 Children of the Street	
	1.8.5 Almairis	27 27

	1.8.6	Social	28
	1.8.7	Economic	28
	1.8.8	Psychological	28
	1.8.9	Tsangaya	29
1.9	My Perso	onal Concern	29
1.10	Summa	ry of the Chapter	30
1.11	Organiza	ntion of Chapters	30
СН	APTER T	WO AN OVERVIEW OF ALMAJIRIS CHILDREN OF THE	
STR	EET IN N	NIGERIA	31
2.1	Introducti	on	31
2.2	Overview	of Nigeria"s Administrative System	31
2.2.	1 Nigeria'	's Colonial Invasion	33
	2.2.2 H	Iousing in Nigeria	35
	2.2.3 M	edical Services	36
2.3	The Hur	rdles of Almajiris Qura"nic Schools in Pre-colonial, Colonial and	d
	Po	ost-Colonial Northern Nigeria	37
	2.3.1	Pre-Colonial Almajiris Qura"nic School	37
	2.3.2	Colonial Almajiris Qura''nic School	39
	2.3.3	Post-Colonial Almajiris Qura"nic School	
2.4	Almajiri	is System of Education	44
2.5	Center fo	or Qura"nic Studies, Bayero University Kano	52
2.6	Kano Sta	nte Qur'an and Islamiyya Schools Board	52
2.7	Organiz	ational Settings of the Tsangaya Learning System	53
2.8	Policy C	Context of Children of the Street in Nigeria	56
	2.8.1	Nigerian Universal Basic Education	56
	2.8.2	Child Right Act	58
	2.8.3 S	ummary of the Chapter	60
СН	APTER T	HREE LITERATURE REVIEW	61
	Introduc	etion	61
	3.1 Th	ne Children of the Street	61
3.2	The Orig	gin of Qura 'nic Schools	63

3.3	Economi	c Predicaments	65
	3.3.1	Parent's Background	65
	3.3.2	Acute Shortage of Basic Needs	65
	3.3.3	Absence of Government Support	67
	3.3.4	Vagrancy	68
3.4	Social P	redicaments	71
	3.4.1	Unsuitable Pupils-Public Relations	74
	3.4.2	Illiteracy	74
	3.4.3	Absence of Medical Facilities	76
	3.4.4	Deficient Schooling Environment	77
3.5	Psycholo	ogical Predicaments	77
	3.5.1	Low self esteem	78
	3.5.2	Children's Deprivation of Parental Care	80
3.6	Inte	ernational Legislative Acts on the protection of the Rights of the	Child
	(5)		83
	3.6.1	United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Children (CRC)	83
	3.6.2	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRW	/C)87
3.7		cture and the State of Qura"nic Schools in Other Muslim Nations.	
3.8	Theoreti	cal Frameworks	92
	3.8.1	Social Capital Theory	92
	3.8.2	Hierarchy of Needs Theory	94
	3.8.3 P	sychosocial Theory	98
3.9	Theoretic	cal Underpinning	100
3.10	) Summa	ry of the chapter	102
CHA	APTER FO	OUR METHODOLOGY	105
4.1	Introduc	tion	105
4.2	Research	h Design	105
4.3	Case Stu	ıdy Technique	107
4.4	Location	n of the Study	109
4.5	Populati	on, Sampling and Sampling Selection Procedures	110
	4.5.1	Population	110

	4.5.2	Sampling Method	111
	4.5.3	Sampling Selection Criteria	113
4.6	Methods o	f Data Collection	116
4.7	Interview .		117
4.8	Focus Gro	up Discussions	117
4.9	Observation	ons	118
4.10	Data Ana	ılysis	119
4.11	Procedure	es for Data Collection	119
4.12	Pilot Stud	dy	121
4.13	Trustwor	thiness of the Study	121
4.14	Ethical C	onsideration of the Study	122
4.15	Interview	Protocols	124
Inte	erview Que	stions	128
Pro	mpt Questi	ions	128
Wh	y were you	sent to Almajiris school?	128
Hov	v many of y	our brothers are in Almajiris school or graduted from Ts	sangaya
	sch	ools?	128
Wha	at is the esti	mate range of your parent"s incomen per month?	128
wha	t is the natu	are of your parents job?	128
Hov	v do you ge	t some money for daily keep up in the school?	128
Who	o is taking t	he responsibility of your studies?	128
Tell	me about y	your sources of meals?	128
Exp	lain the qua	ntity and quality of your meal?	128
wha	t are the sou	urces of your teacher's income?	128
Exp	lain if there	is any way you payback your teacher?	128
Exp	lain how yo	ou get clothes and other materials for keeping up?	128
Tell	me what ar	re the benefits you get from the society?	128
Des	cribe your r	relationship with your teacher?	128
Exp	lain the typ	e of punishment you receive in the school?	128
In ti	me of sickn	less, where do you get medical treatments?	128
Tell	me the type	es of medicines you can afford to buy or accessed?	128
Des	cribe your r	relationship with people of your community?	128

Tell	me more a	about this society you live?	128
Hov	v frequent	do you visit home or receive a visitor from your family?	128
Exp	lain how n	nuch you missed your parents and siblings?	128
4. 1	6 Summar	y of the Chapter	129
CH	APTER F	IVE RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	130
Intr	oduction		130
5.1	Informan	ts Background	130
	5.1.1	In-depth Interview Participants	131
	5.1.2	Focus Group Interview Participants	131
5.2	Reasons I	Behind Choosing the Informants	132
	5.2.1	Background of Almajiri Informants	134
	5.2.2	Background of the Teachers of Almajiris	137
	5.2.3	Background of the Parents of Almajiris	138
	5.2.4	Background of the Former Almajiris	140
	5.2.5	Background of the People Living with Almajiris	141
	5.2.6	Background of the Government Oficials	142
5.3	Data Ana	lysis	143
5.4	Economic	e Predicaments	145
	5.4.1	Parent"s Background	146
	5.4.2	Absence of Government Support	153
	5.4.3	Acute Shortage of Basic Needs	157
5.5	Social Pro	edicaments	168
	5.5.1	Unsuitable Pupils-Public Relationship	168
	5.5.2	Absence of Medical Facilities	172
	5.5.3	Deficient Schooling System	175
5.6	Psycholog	gical Predicaments	180
	5.6.1	Children's Deprivation of Parental Care	181
	5.6.2	Lack of Self Esteem	184
	5.6.3	Lack of Self-actualization	188
5.7	Suggested	d Roadmaps to Overcome Almajiris Predicaments	191
	5.7.1	Suggested Roadmaps to Overcome Almajiris Economic	
		Predicaments	193

5.8	Suggested	Roadmaps to Overcome Almajiris Social Predicaments	207
	5.8.1	Improving the Almajiris-Public Relationship	208
	5.8.2	Provision of Medical Facilities	211
	5.8.3	Upgrading the School System	213
5.9	Suggested	Roadmaps to Overcome Almajiris Psychological Predicaments2	219
	5.9.1	Overcoming Children's Deprivation of Parental Care	220
	5.9.2	Improving Self Esteem.	222
	5.9.3	Improving Self Actualization	224
5.10	Summary	y of the Chapter	225
CH	APTER SI	X RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	226
Intro	duction		226
6.1	Theoretica	al Contributions	226
6.2	2 Proposed Tsangaya Framework		
6.3			
6.4			
6.5			
6.6	Recomme	ndations2	241
6.7	Limitation	15	244
6.8	Suggestion	ns for Further Research	245
6.9	Conclusion	n	245
REI	FERENCE	S2	248

# **List of Tables**

Table 2.1	Distinction between Formal primary and Almajiris School	37
Source: N	CWD, (2001)	37
Table 2.2	Six geopolitical zones of Nigeria.	53
Table 2.3	Grade and the curriculum of Almajiris school system	56
Table 3.1	Daily Tsangaya School Time Table	70
Table 3.2	Poverty Levels among the Six Geo-political Regions	32
Table 4.1	The Research Participants 11	16
Table 4.2	Sample of the Interview Protocols and Prompts	28
Table 5.1	Participants" Representation	32
Table 5.2	Almajiris Background	35
Table 5.3	Background of the Teachers of Almajiris	38
Table 5.4	Background of the Parents of Almajiris	39
Table 5.5	Background of the Former Almajiris	40
Table 5.6	Background of the People Living with Almajiris	42
Table 5.7	Background of the Government Officials	43
Table 5.8	Summary of the Themes, Sub-themes and Sub-sub-themes	44
Table 5.9	Age Based Stages of Almajiris through Psychosocial Development 18	33

# **List of Figures**

1.1.	Three Senatorial Districts of Kano state	24
2.1.	Location of Nigeria in Africa	33
2.2.	Location of Kano State in the 36 States of Nigeria	34
3.1.	Hierarchy of Needs Theory	94
3.2.	Theoretical Frameworks	101
5.1.	Almajiris Participation in Formal Education	137
5.2.	Economic Predicaments	146
5.3.	Parents Background	152
5.4	Absence of Government support	157
5.5.	Acute Shortages of Basic Needs	158
5.6.	Shortage of Foods	163
5.7.	Shortages of Clothes	166
5.8.	Shortage of Shelters	167
5.9.	Social Predicaments.	168
	Unsuitable Pupils-public Relationships	
5.11.	Absence of Medical Facilities	175
5.12.	Deficient Schooling System	180
5.13.	Psychological Predicaments	181
5.14.	Lack of Self-esteem	188
5.15.	Lack of Self-actualization	191
5.16.	Suggested Roadmaps to Overcome Almajiris Predicaments	193
5.17.	Suggested Roadmaps to Overcome Almajiris" Economic Predicaments	194
5.18.	Empowering Almajiris" Parents	196
5.19.	Government"s Supports	199
5.20.	Teacher's Remunerations	201
5.21.	Provision of Foods	203
5.22.	Provision of Clothes	206
5.23.	Provision of Shelters	207
5.24.	Suggested Roadmaps to Overcome Almajiris Social Predicaments	208
5.25.	Improving Pupils-public Relationships	210
5.26.	Provision of Medical Facilities	213

5.27.	Upgrading the School System	219
5.28.	Suggested Roadmaps to Overcome Almajiris Psychological Predicaments	220
5.29.	Overcoming Children's Parental Deprivation	222
5.30.	Improving Self-esteem	223
5.31.	Improving Self-actualization.	225
6.1.	Proposed Tsangaya Solution Framework	230



# **List of Appendices**

Appendix A	Letter of Introduction for Data Collection	265
Appendix B	Acknowledged Data Collection Letter by Kano State Qura"nic And	
	Islamiyya Schools Board	266
Appendix C	Almajiris" Interview Guide	267
Appendix D	Sample of Transcribed Interview Raw Data	268
Appendix E	Almajiris" Parents Interview Guide	269
Appendix F	FGD Interview Guide	270
Appendix G	Government Officials Interview Guide	271
Appendix H	Procedures for Thematic Analysis	.271
Appendix I	Section of Kano North Tsangaya School	273
Appendix J	The Tsangaya Learning Process	273
Appendix K	Almajiris Making Ablution For Afternoon Prayers	274
Appendix L	Preparation for Parents" Interview	274
Appendix M	Kano State Qura"nic Board Sign Post	275
Appendix N	Pre-FGD Briefing Rahama FM Kano	275
Appendix O	Almajiris Writing Verses of Quran on a Slate	276
Appendix P	Preparing for Interview in Kano-South.	.276
Appendix Q	Residences of Some Almajiris Parents	277
Appendix R	Participants of Focus Group Discussions	277
Appendix S	Vicinity of Kano Central Tsangaya	278
Appendix T	Almajiris Waiting for Free Food.	278
Appendix U	Center for Qura"nic Studies BUK	279
Appendix V	Almajiris Sleeping after Begging Session	279
Appendix W	Alamajiris Hanging Around Food Seller	.279

### List of Abbreviations

ASCO Abubakar Siddiq Charitable Organization

ACF AlFurqan Charitable Foundation

ACRWC African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

ALM Almajiris

ALP Almajiris Parents

ALT Almajiris Teachers

BUK Bayero University Kano

BBC British Broadcasting Cooperation

CAESI Child Almajiri Empowerment and Support Initiative

CEEPA Center for Evaluation and Education Policy Analysis

CQS Center for Qura"inic Studies

CRA Child Rights Act

CRC Convention on the Rights of the Children

CI Crescent International

CRK Christian religious Knowledge

DFID Department for International Development

EFA Educational for All

ESSPIN Education Sector Support Program In Nigeria

FAL Former Almajiri

FGD Focus Group Discussions

GOF Government Official

HND Higher National Diploma

IRK Islamic Religious Knowledge

JSS Junior Secondary School

KSQISB Kano State Qura"nic and Islamiyya Schools Board

MDG Millennium Development Goals

MSc Master of Science

NCWD National Council for the Welfare of the Destitute

NECO National Examination Council

NRN Nigerian Research Network

NCE National Certificate in Education

xviii

OND Ordinary National Diploma

PLA People Living with the Almajiris

PHE Physical Health Education

PIN Peace Initiative Network

RCRC Red Cross and the Red Crescent

SAW Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam

SSCE Senior Secondary Certificate of Education

SUBEB State Universal Basic Education

SUK Stand Up for Kids

TETFUND Tertiary Education Trust Fund

UBEC Universal Basic Education Commission

UBE Universal Basic Education

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNODCP United Nations Office for Drug and Crime Prevention

UNICEF United Nations Children's Funds

UNO United Nations Organizations

USFPL United States Federal Poverty Line

WAEC West African Examination Council

# CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

# 1.1 Background of the Study

Children of the street are those male or female folks who are less than 18 years, and spend all or most of their time on the streets, in the absence of supervision, protection or guidance, which makes them vulnerable to a wide range of social, physical and psychological hazards. Globally, it is estimated that 1.2 million children are on the streets of the urban centers and some major cities around the world (Habib and Khan, 2017). They further reported that the survey of the United Nations Office for Drug and Crime Prevention (UNODCP) indicated that 7.2% of working children do not have contact with the family and are involved in scavenging, hawking, begging, theft and prostitution. This constitutes the tendency to regard them as criminals, victims or as free spirits. Today, many factors are known to have contributed to the problems of children of the street, which in the views of Beyene and Berhane (2017) includes; exposure to adverse weather, congestion, crime, poor sleeping places, unhygienic environment and poor nutritional status. They further observed that due to those exposures, the children of the street have high rate of developmental, emotional and nutritional challenges.

Because of the multiple problems children of the street encounter, mostly at their early ages, they are bound to remain disadvantaged all the way through their lifetime, due to lack of experience in an organized family. They also lack basic education and vocational training opportunities. In most cases the origin of their predicaments lies

# The contents of the thesis is for internal user only

### REFERENCES

- Abbo, U. and AbdRahim R. (2015). A proposed framework of unemployment and youth restiveness in the North-Eastern Nigeria: Exploring the Role of the "Almajiri" Culture. *Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences*, 9(14), 45-52.
- Abdulmalik, J. Omigbodun, O. Beida, O & Adedokun, B. (2009). Psychoactive substance use among children in informal religious schools (Almajiris) in northern Nigeria, *Mental Health, Religion & Culture*, 12(6), 527-542.
- Abdulraheem, I. S. and Olapipo, A. R. (2012). Primary health care services in Nigeria: Critical Issues and Strategies for enhancing the use by the rural communities. *Journal of Public Health and Epidemiology*, 4(11), 5-12.
- Abebe, T. (2008). Earning a living on the margins: Begging, street work and the socio-spatial experiences of children in Addis Ababa. *Geografiska Annaler:* Series B, Human Geography, 9(3), 271-284.
- Abdulhamid, A. (2012, August 10) Between Almajiranci, Begging, And Islam *News Diary* Retreived from <a href="https://www.newsdiaryonline.com">www.newsdiaryonline.com</a>.
- Abdulhamid, R., & Sanusi, I. A. M. (2016). Child abuse among muslim families and youth development in nothern nigeria. *Academic research international*, 7(5), 226-237.
- Abdulhakim, M. Azizur R. (2016). Health and nutritional condition of street children of Dhaka city: An empirical study in Bangladesh. *Science Journal of Public Health. Special Issue: Childhood Malnutrition in Developing Countries.* 4(1), 6-9.
- Abdurrahman, U. (2012). Religion and language in the transformation of education in Northern Nigeria during British colonial rule, 1900-1960. *Intellectual Discourse*, 20(2), 165.
- Abdulqadir, I. A. (2003, February 14). The Almajiri System of Education in Nigeria Today Retrieved from *Gamji News*. <u>www.gamji.com</u>Assessed on 13th June, 2016.

- Abro, A. A. (2012). The Problems of Street Children: A Sociological Study of Urban Sindh (Doctoral thesis, University of Karachi, Pakistan.
- Adenrele, A. R. (2012). Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria as a symptom of poverty and political alienation. *Journal of Humanities and Social Science*. 3(5). 21-29.
- Aptekar, L. (1994). Street Children in the Developing World: A Review of their Condition. Cross-Cultural Research, 28(3), 195-224.
- Areff, A. Lyndon, N. (2015). Meaning of old age to the elderly in Pondok living arrangement in Malaysia. *Mediterrenian Journal of Social Sciences MCSER* 6(4)
- ARISE. (1999). A Review of Existing Services Relating to Street Children (Dhaka City), DSS, MSW, GOB, pp. 6-13.
- Asadullah, M. N., & Chaudhury, N. (2009). Holy Alliances: Public subsidies, Islamic high schools and female schooling in Bangladesh. *Education Economics*, 17(3), 377-394.
- Babajo, H.H. (2008). Socio-economic Menace of Almajiri Syndrome: The way out. Journalof Religions Education, Languages and General Studies. (JORELGS), 2(1), 39-45.
- Bano, M. (2009). Engaged yet Disengaged: Islamic schools and the state in Kano Nigeria. *Religion and Development* Working paper 29. Wolfson college university, Oxford. Department for International Development.
- Babbie, E. R. (2015). *The Practice of Social Research*. London. Nelson Education Ltd.
- Bárcena-Martín, E., Blázquez, M., Budría, S., & Moro-Egido, A. I. (2017). Child and household deprivation: A relationship beyond household socio-demographic characteristics. *Social Indicators Research*, *132*(3), 1079-1098.
- Bar-On, R. (2001). Emotional intelligence and self-actualization. Emotional intelligence in everyday life: *A scientific Inquiry*, 82-97.

- Beazley, H. (2003). The construction and protection of individual and collective identities by street children and youth in Indonesia. *Children Youth and Environments*, 13(1), 105-133.
- Beyene, Y., & Berhane, Y. (2017). Health and social problems of street children. *The Ethiopian Journal of Health Development, 12*(1).
- Boake-Boaten, A. (2006). An examination of the phenomenon of street children in selected communities in Accra Ghana. Doctoral thesis Uhio University U.S.A.
- Borlaug, N. (2007). Feeding a hungry world. Science, 318(5849), 359-359.
- Braimah, A. (2015). Islamic Knowledge: In the Footprints of the Righteous Sahaba Paper delivered at the annual Ramadan lectures at School for Arabic studies Kano, on 17 June. (Unpublished).
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. Qualitative Research in Psychology, 3(2), 77-101.
- British Broadcasting Corporations, (2008). News Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup> December. 7:30 am GMT www.bbcnews.com.
- Brooks-Gunn, J., & Duncan, G. J. (1997). The effects of poverty on children. *The Future of Children*, 7(2), 55-71.
- Bryman, A., & Bell, E. (2007). *Business Research Methods* (2nd ed.). Oxford: University Press.
- CEEPA (2015) https://sites.psu.edu/ceepa/2015/06/07/the-importance-of-school-facilities-in-improving-student-outcomes/
- Center for Affordable Housing in Africa, (2017). Housing problems in Nigeria: Overview. <a href="www.housingfinanceafrica.org">www.housingfinanceafrica.org</a>
- Chowdhury, S., Chowdhury, A. S., Huq, K. E., Jahan, Y., Chowdhury, R., Ahmed, T., & Rahman, M. M. (2017). Life Style and Risk Behavior of Street Children in Bangladesh: A Health Perspective. *Health*, 9(4), 577.
- Corbetta, P. (2003). Social Research: Theory, Methods and Techniques, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

- Cosgrove, J. G. (1990). Towards a working definition of street children. *International Social Work*, 33(19), 185-192.
- Crain, W. (2015). *Theories of development: Concepts and applications*. Psychology Press. New York, U.S.A.
- CRC (1989) <a href="http://www.unesco.org/education/pdf/CHILD">http://www.unesco.org/education/pdf/CHILD</a> <a href="https://www.unesco.org/education/pdf/CHILD">E</a>.
- Creswell, J. W. (1998). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five traditions*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications.
- Creswell, J. W. (2007). Five qualitative approaches to inquiry. In J. W. Creswell (Ed.), Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. London, Sage Publications.
- Christian, P. (2010). Nigeria's Almajiri Children Learning a Life of Poverty and Violence. Ibadan, university press. Nigeria.
- Davis, D. D., & Sanchez-Hucles, J. V. (2010). Women and women of color in leadership: complexity, identity, and inter-sectionality. *American Psychologist*, 65(3), 171-182.
- Densumite, S., & Yusoff, M. (2013). Zakat administration, distribution and economic growth: a Study in the Federal Territory of Malaysia. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing.
- Denzin, N.K, & Yvonna S. Lincoln. (2005). *The Sage Handbook of Qualitative Research*. London. Sage Publications.
- Deshpande, V. M. (2016). Sports: A stress buster for children. *International Journal of Physical Education, Sports and Health, 3*(2), 310-312.
- De Venanzi, A. (2003). Street children and the excluded class. *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, 44(5), 472-494.
- Dolwick, J. S. (2009). "The social" and beyond: Introducing actor-network theory. *Journal of Maritime Archaeology*, 4(1), 21-49.

- Duflo, E., & Hanna, R. (2005). *Monitoring works: Getting teachers to come to school* (No.w11880). National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Edwards, M. (1989). "The Irrelevance of Development Studies" *Third World Quarterly*, 11(1),116-136.
- Eugene, M. and Christine, E.L. (2016) Research Methods in Social Sciences: Case Study. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.lynlibrary.libguides.com/researchmethod">www.lynlibrary.libguides.com/researchmethod</a>.
- Fennell, M. (2016). Overcoming low self-esteem: A self-help guide using cognitive behavioral techniques. Hachette UK.
- Fernald, L.D. (2008). *Psychology: Six Perspectives*. California, U.S.A Thousand Oaks. C.A. Sage Publications.
- Ganduje, A.U. (2016, February 24). Scrap Almajiri School System Now. *Thisday* Page 3.
- Ganguly, B. B., & Kadam, N. N. (2015). Health of the underprivileged children: A close look into a subset of tribal group and street population of India. *New Ind J Pediatr*, 4(3), 156-66.
- Garba, I. (1996). *Qur'anic Schools and their Roles in U.P.E Scheme in Gumel, Jigawa State* Unpublished Master's thesis submitted to Department of Islamic Education Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
- Gawel, J. E. (1997). Herzberg's Theory of Motivation and Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. ERIC/AE Digest.
- Gebre, Y. & Ayalew, Gebre. (2009). Resilience in Children Exposed to Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation in Merkato, A Research Report Submitted to The Oak Foundation, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Genetu, Y. P., & Mekonen, K. D. (2017). Vulnerability among the vulnerable: younger male street children's experience of physical and sexual abuse in Ethiopia: A qualitative cross-sectional study. *American Journal of Social Issues and Humanities*, 7(2).2276 6928.
- Gharaibe, M. & Hoeman, S. (2003). Health hazards and risks for abuse among child labor in Joran, *Journal of Pediatric Nursing*, 18(2). 140-147.

- Gloria, O. E., & Samuel, A. (2012). The prevalence of street begging in nigeria and the counseling intervention strategies. *Review of European Studies*, 4(4), 77-84.
- Goodluck, I. I., & Juliana, J. I. (2012). Provision of formal education to Almajiris: The role of libraries. *European Scientific Journal*, 8(15).
- Grey, D.E. (2004). *Doing Research in the Real World*. Sage Publications London pg 125.
- Guba, E. G., & Lincoln, Y. S. (1994). Competing paradigms in qualitative research. In N. K. Denzin & Y. S. Lincoln (Ed.), Handbook of qualitative research (pp. 105–177). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Guest, G., Bunce, A., & Johnson, L. (2006). How Many Interviews are Enough? An Experiment with Data Saturation and Variability. *Field Methods*, 18(1), 59-82.
- Guttman, L., & Levy, S. (1982). On the Definition and Varieties of Attitude and Wellbeing. *Social Indicators Research*, 10(2), 159-174.
- Gwanyemba, J., Nyamase, E., & George, B. (2016). Resilience of Street Children to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse in Tanzanian Cities: Evidence from Unga Limited Ward in Arusha City. *Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, 2(7), 21-34.
- Habib, F., Salma, S., & Khan, K. (2017). Occupational health hazards among street children. Biomedica, *23*(2). 92-95.
- Hakim, M. A., & Rahman, A. (2016). Health and Nutritional Condition of Street Children of Dhaka City: *An Empirical Study in Bangladesh Science*, 4(11), 6-9.
- Hamilton, T. (2014). Shelter for the Homeless People. Retrieved from www.hamiltontransitionalhousingprogram.
- Hansen, W. W. (2016). Poverty and "Economic Deprivation Theory": Street Children, Qura"nic Schools/Almajiris and the Dispossessed as a Source of Recruitment for Boko Haram and other Religious, Political and Criminal Groups in Northern Nigeria. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 10(5).

- Hashim, I., Jemali, M. (2017). Key Aspects of Current educational reforms in Islamic educational sectors. Global Journal of Al Thaqafah, 7(1).
- Hassan, S. S., & Zailani, M. A (2013). Khatam Al-Quran in Islamic Education in Malaysia. *Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 103(2013) p. 558-566.
- Hatfield, E., & Rapson, R. L. (1994). Love and intimacy. *Encyclopedia of human behavior*, 3(2), 93-101.
- Hellmich, S. N. (2015, January). What is Socioeconomics? An Overview of Theories, Methods, and Themes in the Field. *Forum for Social Economics*, *1*(1), 1-23.
- Hewitt, J. P. (2009). Oxford Handbook of Positive Psychology. Oxford, University.
- Hezburgh, T. & Jeziorsky, R.M. (1994). *The Importance of School Sports in American Education and Socialization*. NY.University Press of America Press.
- Hirschman, A. O. (1948). American economic review. *The American Economic Association*, 38(5), 886-892.
- Hoechner, H. (2013). Searching for Knowledge and Recognition: Traditional Qur'anic Students (Almajirai) in Kano, Nigeria. Ibadan, Nigeria. French Institute for Research in Africa/IFRA.
- Hoechner, H. (2014). Traditional Qur'anic students (Almajirai) in Nigeria: Fair game for unfair accusation? *Islamism, Politics, Security and the State in Nigeria*, 63.
- Horowitz, G. (2017). Provision of primary care services to civilian populations following their evacuation during crisis. *Pre-hospital and Disaster Medicine*, 32(1), 75-76.
- Houston, A. C. (1991). *Children in Poverty*. New York, Cambridge University press.
- Howell, K. E. (2012). An Introduction to the Philosophy of Methodology. London, Sage Publications.
- Huppert, F.A. & Johnson, D.M. (2010). A controlled trial of mindfulness training in schools: the importance of practice for an impact on well-being. *The Journal of Positive Psychology*, *5*(4), 264-274.

- Idowu, E. A., Afolabi, A. O., & Nwhator, S. O. (2016). Oral health knowledge and practice of 12 to 14-year-old almajiris in Nigeria: A problem of definition and a call to action. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 37(2), 226-243.
- Imy, S.I. and Rose, A.A. (2005) Designing strategic information systems Planning methodology for Malaysian institute of higher learning, (isp-ipta) *Issues in Information System*, *I*(1).
- Isah, H. (2013). Integrating Basic Primary Education Curriculum into Qur'anic Education for Children in Minna, Niger State. Doctoral thesis, University of Nigeria Nsukka.
- Isiaka, T. O. (2015). A pilot study of the challenges of infusing Almajiris educational system into the universal basic educational program in Sokoto, Nigeria. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6(16), 10-16.
- Jamaluddin, Z. (2013). Parent-child interaction in a low cost housing in Malaysia.

  Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences, 7(4) 377-381.
- Jari, A.A (2014, August 15). The problems of Almajiris schools being neglected by Federal Government. *Naij News*. Retrieved from www.naij.com.theproblemsschoolsbeingneglectedbyfederalgovernmet.
- Jeanne, B. and Greg, J.D. (1997). The effects of poverty on children. *The Future of the Children Journal*, 7(2), 55-71.
- Jacob, S. A., & Furgerson, S. P. (2012). Writing interview protocols and conducting interviews: tips for students new to the field of qualitative research. *The Qualitative Report*, 17(42), 1-10.
- Joda, A. (2014, April 8). The *Almajiri and other social problems of the North. Leadership.* P. 28. Retrieved from www.leadershipnewspaperalmajiri/and/other.
- Jubril, H. (2014, February 14). *Agony of Almajiri Child. Daily Trust*. P. 32. www.dailytrust.com.ng.news/others/agony-of-thealmajiri-child/91397.html
- Jungudo, M.M., & Ani, J. K. (2014). *Justice and Human Dignity in Africa: A Collection of Essays in Honor of Professor Austin Chukwu*. Oxford, African Books Collective. Pp. 40-55.

- Kabir, I. (2012, July 26). The Almajiri Phenomenon. *Gamji online*. Retreived from www.gamji.com.
- Kabir, M., Iliyasu, Z., Abubakar, I. S., & Ahmad, D. Z. (2005). Medico-social problems of itinerant qur'anic scholars in Kano. Nigerian *Journal of Pediatrics*, 32(1), 15-18.
- Kassie, M. D. (2016). Exploring Forms and Trends of Violence against Children. A Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies of Addis Ababa University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Social Work.
- Key, J. P. (1997). Research Design in Occupational Education. Oklahoma State University Press.
- Kalimatullah, H. (2016). History of Qur'anic Schools: Origin and Development Retrieved From Http://www.injil.com/kalimatullah/revelations.hml#tawrat.
- Koval, M. (2009). Comte, Auguste (1798–1857). In H. Birx (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of time: Science, philosophy, theology, & culture,* (pp. 207–209). Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Kothari, C. R. (2011). Research methodology: Methods and Techniques. India. New Age International.
- Krueger, R. A., & Casey, M. A. (2014). Focus groups: A practical Guide for Applied Research. London. Sage publications.
- Kurawa, I. A. (2003). Ci Rani, Almajiranci and Security in Kano. *Chieftancy and Security in Nigeria: Past, Present, and Future*. Lagos. Directorate of Research and Documentation. Tellettes Consulting Co. P. 305.
- Kvale, S. (2007). Doing interviews. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage
- Lewis, P., & Stein, H. (1997). Shifting Fortunes: The political Economy of Financial Liberalization in Nigeria. *World Development*, 25(1), 5-22.
- Lincoln, Y. S., & Guba, E. G. (1985). Naturalistic Inquiry. Beverly Hills C.A. Sage.

- Liti, S. (2015). Socio-Cultural Bases of Child Abuse In Katsina State, 2009-2014 (Doctoral Dissertation). Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.
- Lollo, E. (2012). Toward a theory of social capital definition: its dimensions and resulting social capital types. A Doctoral Thesis Submitted to the University of Aix-Marseille.
- Lundy, L. (2007). "Voice" is not enough: conceptualizing article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the rights of the child. *British Educational Research Journal*, 33(6), 927-942.
- Lutz, M. A. (2009). *Social Economics*. Handbook of Economics and Ethics. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.ideas.repec.org">www.ideas.repec.org</a>.
- Lynn, R. (2013). Attention, Arousal and the Orientation Reaction: International Series of Monographs in Experimental Psychology (Vol. 3). Elsevier.
- Maigari, Y. T. The almajiri palaver in northern Nigeria: How Islamic? Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, 2(5). 396-404.
- Mack, L. (2010). The philosophical underpinnings of educational research. *Polyglossia*, 19, 5–11.
- Mango, H. (2011) Overcoming "Almajiri" Syndrome through Special Needs Education. Paper Presented at Annual National Conference and Workshop Organized by National Centre for Exceptional Children (NCEC) Sokoto State. Between 25th-29 July, 2011, at Sokoto State Polytechnic.
- Marzuki, N. A., Ahmad, N. A., Shukri, A. A. & Ishak, M. S. (2014). Community social capital in Malaysia: A pilot study. *Asian Social Science*. 10(12).
- Maslow, A. H. (1943). A theory of human motivation. *Psychological Review*, 50(4), 370.
- Media Trust, (12<sup>th</sup> February, 2013 p. 23) Nigerian Universal Basic Education www.mediatrust.comRetreived 12/07/2016.
- Meyer, J. P., Stanley, D. J., Herscovitch, L., & Topolnytsky, L. (2002). Affective, continuance, and normative commitment to the organization: a meta-analysis of antecedents, correlates, and consequences. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 52(61), 20–52.

- Mills, G. E., & Airasian, P. (2006). *Educational Research: Competencies For Analysis and Application*. Upper Saddle River Jessey. Pearson International.
- Mohammed, M. P. (2017). Street Children Of Tarlac City: Towards A Proposed Action Plan.
- Morgan, D. L., & Krueger, R. A. (1993). Successful Focus Groups: the State of the Art. Thousand Oaks. C.A. US. Sage Publications.
- Morgan, D. L. (2007). Paradigms lost and pragmatism regained: Methodological implications of combining qualitative and quantitative methods. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, 1(1), 48–76.
- Moore, J. (2010). Philosophy of science, with special consideration given to behaviorism as the philosophy of the science of behavior. *The Psychological Record*, 60(4), 137–150.
- Morse, J. M., Barrett, M., Mayan, M., Olson, K., & Spiers, J. (2002). Verification strategies for establishing reliability and validity in qualitative research. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 1(2), 13-22.
- Ministry of Education Kano State. (2008): *Education Sector Analysis*. Kano: Ministry of Education. Retrieved from <a href="www.kanostate/ministry-of-education">www.kanostate/ministry-of-education</a>.

Universiti Utara Malaysia

- Muhammad, I., & Hashim, C. N. (2014). Relationship between memorization technique, mastery of the Arabic language and understanding of the Quran. *IIUM Journal of Educational Studies*, 2(2), 84-97.
- Muhammad, M. S. (2014). The Development and Integration of Qur'anic Schools in Nigeria, with particular Reference to the (Training of) Human Knowledge (Qur'an and its Sciences). (Doctoral dissertation, Sudan University of Science & Technology).
- Muhammad, R. (2013). Teachers and parents" assessment of the inclusive education of the almajiri and education for all in Nigeria. *Journal of Resourcefulness and Distinction*, 6(1).
- Naij I. (2012, October 16). History of Almajiri Educational System. *Naij News*. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.naijainformation.com">www.naijainformation.com</a>.

- Ndlovu, I. (2015). Life experiences of street children in Bulawayo: Implications for policy and practice. Ph.D thesis University of Hertfordshire United Kingdom.
- Naterer, A. (2014). Violence and the Code of the Street A Study of Social Dynamics among Street Children in Makeevka, East Ukraine. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 3(20), 546-556.
- National Council for the Welfare of the Destitute. (2001). *Almajiri and Qura'nic Education. Kaduna*. Nigeria: Rishab Printing Press.
- National Population Commission, (2018). Nigeria's Current Estimated population. www.population.gov.ng
- Neuman, W. L. (2011). Social research methods: Qualitative and quantitative approaches (7th ed.). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Nigeria Research Network (2013). *Almajirai in Northern Nigeria*. Policy Report Retrieved From www.nigeriaresearchnetwork-2013-policy-report.
- Nwafor, D.U (2012). Street hawking and the rights of the child. *Journal of Social Science Education*, 1(3), 22-34.
- Obioha, E. E. (2009). Becoming a Street Child in Poverty Ridden Society: A Descriptive Case of Kaduna Metropolis, Nigeria. *Journal of Social Sciences*, 19(1), 41-49.
- Odumosu, O., Odekunle, S. O., Bolarinwa, M. K., Taiwo, M., Ajala, A., Alonge, S. K., & Akujobi, C. (2013). *Manifestations of the Almajirai in Nigeria: Causes and Consequences*. Ibadan: University press Nigeria.
- Okafor, C. (2017, April 19). A reflection on health care services in Nigeria and the challenges of medical tourism. Business Day, p. 1.
- Okonkwo, H. I., & Ibrahim, M. A. (2014). Contemporary issues in nomadic minority & Almajiris education problems and prospects. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 5(24), 19-27.
- Okujagu, D. A. A., & OKUJAGU, H. S. (2015). A Three Point Agenda/Antidote for the Challenges of Implementing the Universal Basic Education. Abuja. UBE Nigeria.

- Okugbeni, R. E. (2013). Basic Education and the Rights of the Almajiri Child: The Rhetoric of Universalism in Nigeria: Master's Thesis, submitted to International Institute of Social Studies Hague, Netherlands.
- Onosaye, D. (2010). Effective methods of combating street begging in Nigeria as perceived by panhandlers. *Journal of Study and Community Sciences*, 4(2), 109-114.
- Osa-Edoh, G., & Samuel, A. (2012). The Prevalence of Street Begging in Nigeria and the Counseling Intervention Strategies. *Journal Review of European Studies*, 4(4), 33-45.
- Otu, J. O. (2006). *Portrait of the Almajiri: A Study of their Daily Activities in Painting* (Doctoral Dissertation, Submitted to the Department of Fine Arts, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.
- Parker, J.G. & Asher, S.R. (1987). Peer relations and later personal adjustment: Are low-accepted children at risk? *Psychological Bulletin.* 102(3), 357. Ahmadu Bello University Zaria.
- Paul, J., Liam, M., Andy, S., & Manfred, S.B. (2015). *Urban Sustainability in Theory and Practice: Circles of Sustainability*. London: Routledge.
- Patton, M. Q. (1990). Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods. London Sage Publications.
- Perry, J. A., Silvera, D. H., Neilands, T. B., Rosenvinge, J. H., & Hanssen, T. (2008). A Study of the Relationship Between Parental Bonding, Self-Concept and Eating Disturbances in Norwegian and American College Populations. *Eating Behaviors*, 9(1), 13-24.

Universiti Utara Malavsia

- Pinilla-Roncancio, M., & Silva, R. (2017). Children in Angola: Poverty, deprivation and child labour. *Child Indicators Research*, 1-25.
- Phineas, M. (2014). Street Children in Harare Zimbabwe. Master's Thesis University of Pretoria. South Africa. Retrievedfrom www.academia.edu/8447091/streetchildren-in-harare-zimbabwe.
- Qualitative Research Consultants Association. (2015). Qualitative Research. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.qrca.org/?page=what-is-qualitative-research">www.qrca.org/?page=what-is-qualitative-research</a>.
- Qualitative Study Research. (2015). What is Nvivo. Retrieved from www.gsrinternational.com/what-is-envivo.

- Rafferty, Y., & Shinn, M. (1991). The impact of homelessness on children. *American Psychologist*, 46(11), 1170.
- Roohbakhsh, N., & Yadollahi, M. (2016). A theoretical Study on Poverty. *Journal of Fundamental and Applied Sciences*, 8(2), 1385-1409.
- Rurevo, R., & Bourdillon, M. (2003). Girls: The less visible street children of zimbabwe. *Children Youth and Environments*, 13(1), 150-166.
- Sabo, D., Veliz, P., Hartmann, D., Manning, A., Cooky, C., Rauscher, L., & Drummond, M. J. (2016). *Child's play: Sport in kids' worlds*. Rutgers University Press.
- Saeed, S. (2013) Social provisions among street children. *Journal of Humanities* and Social Sciences. 18 (5), 29-38.
- Schlenker, B. R., & Darby, B. W. (1981). The use of apologies in social predicament *Social Psychology Quarterly*. 271-278.
- School of Estate, (2017). Housing problems and solutions in Nigeria. www.schoolofestate.com
- Sebastine, A. I. & Obeta, D. A. (2015). The Almajiri schools and national security: A critical analysis and social development implication. *Global Journal of Management and Business Research*, 15(5).
- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2011). Research Method for Business: A skill Building Approach. New York. John Wiley & Sons. p. 421.
- Shittu, A.B., & Olaofe, M.A. (2015). Situations of the Almajiri system of education in contemporary Nigeria: matters Arising. *Ilorin Journal of Religious Studies*, 5(2), 37-46.
- Shell, S. M. (2002). Kant as propagator: Reflections on observations on the feeling of the beautiful and sublime. *Eighteenth-century Studies*, *35*(3), 455-468.
- Shelter, D. B. (2015). The State of Homelessness in America. World Street Children Retrieved from <a href="https://www.sites-google.com/site/shelterdb/world-of-street-children">www.sites-google.com/site/shelterdb/world-of-street-children</a>
- Shehu, S. (2003) The Integration Project and the Future Qur'anic/Islamiyyah Schools in Northern Nigeria: Issues and Challenges. Unpublished paper

- presented at the forth Northern States Education pre-summit workshop organized by *Northern Education Research Project*. (NERP), Arewa House Kaduna.
- Shehu, S. (2006). Improving Qur"anic Tsangaya Education in Nigeria: Trends, Issues, Challenges and the Way Forward. Being a lead paper presentation at a 3 days" workshop organized by Borno State Agency for Mass Education. 2<sup>nd</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> May 2006.
- Skeat, W. W. (2005). An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. Virginia, U.S. Clarendon Press.
- Smelser, N. J. (1973) Karl Marx on society and social change. Chicago, university of Chicago press. ISBN 0-226-50918-4
- Speak, S. (2005). Relationship between children's homelessness in developing countries and the failure of women's rights legislation. *Housing. Theory and Society*, 22(3), 129-146.
- Stake, R.E. (2000) *The Case Study Method in Social Inquiry*, in Gomm, R. Hammwesely, M. & Foster, P. *Case Study Method: Key Issues, Key Texts*. London, Sage.
- Stand Up for Kids (2014). Street Children. Retrieved from <a href="www.standupforkids.org">www.standupforkids.org</a>.
- Stedman, T. L. (2005). Stedman's Medical Dictionary for the Health Professions and Nursing. Lippincott. C.A. Williams & Wilkins.
- Strauss, A., & Corbin, J. (1990). *Basics of Qualitative Research*. Newbury Park. CA: Sage Publications.
- Stephenson, S. (2001). Street Children in Moscow: Using and Creating Social Capital. *The Sociological Review.* 49(4), 530-547.
- Suhaini, M. & Hilaluddin, A.H. (2007). Developing children's creativity and participation through a community development project. *International Journal of the Humanities*, 4(6), 81-92.
- Sunderland, M. (2017). Helping Children with Troubled Parents: A Guidebook. Routledge.

- Tabbaa, M., Lei, K., Liu, Y., & Wang, Z. (2017). Paternal deprivation affects social behaviours and neurochemical systems in the offspring of socially monogamous prairie voles. *Neuroscience*, *34*(3), 284-297.
- Taiwo, F. J. (2013). Transforming the Almajiri education for the benefit of the Nigerian Society. *Journal of Educational and Social Research*, 3(9), 67.
- Thapa, K., Ghatane, S., & Rimal, S.P. (2009). Health problems among the street children of dharan municipality. *Kathmandu University Medical Journal*, 7(3), 272-279.
- Thorsen, D. (2012). Children Begging for Qura'nic School Masters: Evidence from West and Central Africa. Dakar-Yoff, Senegal. UNICEF West and central Africa Office.
- Tufeiru, F.. (2016). The Experiences of Muslim Child Beggars in Dagbon of Northern Ghana: an Exploratory Study from the Perspective of Salutogenesis. Master's thesis submitted to the Department of Psychology University of Bergen Norway.
- UNESCO, E. (2007). Global Monitoring Report 2008: Education for All by 2015. Will We Make It. United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization, Paris.
- Usman, L. M. (2008). Assessing the universal basic education primary and koranic schools' synergy for Almajiris street boys in Nigeria. *International Journal of Educational Management*, 22(1), 62-73.

Universiti Utara Malavsia

- Vojdani, M., & Tezerji, F. S. (2016). Comparative study of the sense of internal coherence of street children with ordinary children in the city of Bandar Abbas. *South Journal of Educational Psychology and Counseling*, 3(2).
- West, A. (2003). At the margins: Street children in Asia and the Pacific. Indonesia. Asian Development Bank.
- Wright, S. J., Sanchez-Azofeifa, G. A., Portillo-Quintero, C., & Davies, D. (2007). Poverty and corruption compromise tropical forest reserves. *Journal of Ecological Applications*, 17(5), 1259-1266.
- Yin, R. K. (2011). Applications of case study research. Los Angeles: Sage. Thousand Oaks California.

- Yousif, A. F. (2000). Religious Life and Institutions in Brunei. ISIM Newsletter, 5, 1.
- Youth Care (2014). Street Children. Ritreved from <a href="www.youthcare.org.au">www.youthcare.org.au</a>.
- Yusha"u, M. A., Tsafe, A. K., Babangida, S. I., & Lawal, N. I. (2013). Problems and prospects of integrated almajiri education in Northern Nigeria. *Scientific Journal of Pure and Applied Science*, 2(3), 125-134.
- Zakir, A., Abubakar, U., Lawal, U. S., Imrana, H., Habibu, I. T., Hassan, I. H., & Harande, M. M. (2014). The practice of almajiri: Prospect and sociomedical challenges in northern part of Nigeria. *Journal of African Studies and Development*, 6(7), 128-131.
- Zin, F. M. Hillaluddin, A. H. and Mustaffa J. (2016). Adolescents" Perceptions Regarding Effective Tobacco Use Prevention Strategies for their Younger Counterparts: A Qualitative Study in Malaysia. Asian Pacific Journal of cancer Prevention. 17(12). 6013-6019

Universiti Utara Malaysia

### **Appendix A Letter of Introduction for Data Collection**



Presal Pengalah Pengalah Baran dari Kelia Berdal Sencer Lepangan Pengerangan Sentah Berkadan Pengeran Ceraja Pada and Sarena Lucasa Hara Malayah Lucasa Hara Malayah Berda Luca Sinten Keliah Daruk Aman Malayah



THE PERSONS AND THE THE THE TENTON THE PERSON AND A PERSON AND THE PERSON AND THE

#### 'MUAFAKAT KEDAH!

UUM/CAS/SAPSP/P-74/3 9 November 2016

#### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dow Sir Madam

#### DATA COLLECTION FOR PROJECT PAPER/THESIS

This is to certify that Habibu Hayatu Babajo (Matric Number: 900825) is a full time postgraduate student in Doctor of Philosophy (Social Studies) at UUM College of Arts and

Research Topic

Supervisor

The Predicaments of Almajiri's Socio - Economic and Psychologycal Well - Being: A Study of Kano State, Nigeria

Dr. Zakiyah Jamaluddin

He needs to do his field study and data collection for his project paper/thesis in order to fulfill the partial requirements of his graduate studies.

We sincerely hope that your organization will be able to assist himin the data collection and the distribution of the questionnaires for his research.

\*KNOWLEDGE, VIRTUE, SERVICE"

Yours faithfully

ASSOC, PROF. DR. NOOR ALNIZA ISTIAK

School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy (SAPSP)

UIUM College of Arts and Sciences

Universit Pengususan Terkemuka The Eminent Management University

AMER @ DINGA SE GIFA !

Scanned by CamScanner

### Appendix B Acknowledged Data Collection Letter by Kano State Qura'nic and Islamiyya Schools Board



PUSAT PENGAJIAN PSIKOLOGI GUNAAN DASAR DAN KERJA SOSIAL SCHOOL OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIAL WORK AND POLICY College of Arts and Sciences Universiti Utara Malaysia 06010 UUM SINTOK KEDAH DARUL AMAN MALAYSIA



Tel: (604) 928 5711/5717/5718/5720 Faks: (604) 928 5757/5754 Laman Web (Web): http://sapsp.uum.edu.my



#### ' MUAFAKAT KEDAH '

UUM/CAS/SAPSP/P-74/3 9 November 2016

BECEIVED

#### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam

#### DATA COLLECTION FOR PROJECT PAPER/ THESIS

This is to certify that Habibu Hayatu Babajo (Matric Number: 900825) is a full time postgraduate student in Doctor of Philosophy (Social Studies) at UUM College of Arts and Sciences.

Research Topic

The Predicaments of Almajiri's Socio - Economic and Psychologycal Well - Being : A Study of Kano State, Nigeria Dr. Zakiyah Jamaluddin

He needs to do his field study and data collection for his project paper/thesis in order to fulfill the partial requirements of his graduate studies.

We sincerely hope that your organization will be able to assist his in the data collection and the distribution of the questionnaires for his research.

Supervisor

"KNOWLEDGE, VIRTUE, SERVICE"

Yours faithfully

ASSOC. PROF. DR. NOOR AZNIZA ISHAK
Dean
School of Applied Psychology, Social Work and Policy (SAPSP) UUM College of Arts and Sciences

SAMMA O ANOA & GIFAO ....

# Appendix C Almajiris' Interview Guide

<b>Interview Questions</b>	<b>Proving Questions</b>
What is your name	
When do you expect to graduate?	Do Almajiris have definite period of graduation
Why do your parents send you to Almajiri school?	Do they have enough resources to take care of you, What do they do for a living?
What is the estimate range of your parent's income per month?	How do you get some money for daily keep up?
Do your parents send you money for up-keeping?	How do you source some money to take care of yourself?
What is your grade in formal education?	Have you attended formal institution?
Do you receive any support from individuals, government or non-governmental organizations?	Do you get enough food on a daily basis?
Do you have any other sources of income?	How do you get clothes and other materials for keeping up?
How do you get food?	Is your teacher feeding you?
How do you get clothes?	Are your parents sending clothes for you
How do you ease yourself?	Are there public convenieces near you?
Where do you sleep	Do you have hostels?
Do you give your teacher some money for his keep up? Do you render some domestic job?	What are the sources of your teacher's income?
Describe your relationship with your teacher?	Do you receive corporal punishment in the school?
Where do you get medical treatment?	Which medicines are you using in terms of sickness?
Who pays your medical bills?	How do your parents get to know when you are sick?
Describe your daily relationship with your mates?	Do you engage in fighting in the school or outside the school?
Describe your relationship with people of your community?	Do you like the way people are treating you in the community?
What do you hate the most from the way you are treated in the community?	Who accords you nice treatment within the society?
How frequent do you visit home or receive a visitor from your family?	Do you miss your parents?
Do you have toothpaste for mouth wash?	How frequent do you brush your teeth with toothpaste?
What is the nature of your bedroom?	Do you have bed, matress and blankets?
Do you have place for convenience (Toilets and showers)?	How many times you take shower and wash your dirty clothes?
How do you feel when people abhor you while you are begging?	Do people shouts on you while begging?

Do you think your parents love you?	Do you still love your parents?
Do you have a period for sports in the school?	Would you like to play games?

How can you compare yourself with the children staying with their parents?	What are the community children enjoying that you do not enjoy?
What do you think is your worth in the community?	Do you enjoy admiration from the community?
Do you feel that you love the people of this community?	What were the nice moments you cant forget in Tsangaya schools?
Would you like to learn formal education?	What do think is the relevance of formal education?
Do you think Almajiri pupil like you can become important personality in the future like the president of the country or a minister?	What are the preferencial jobs for the tsangaya graduates like you?
How do you want Almajiri school to be assisted?	What do you lack in your school?

### Appendix D Sample of Transcribed Interview Raw Data

Interview Question	Response	<b>Participants</b>
Do you get food on daily basis?	Sometimes I get food two times a day, and	ALM
/2/	sometimes once a day, while I get surplus	
[8]	on my lucky day.	
Do you render some domestic	Yes I do ran for an errand in one house	ALM
jobs?		
Why do you send your children	They will be educated and learn to live on	ALP
to Tsangaya schools	their own	
Do you financially support	No, they get help from the community	ALP
your children in Tsangaya		
schools?		
Do you receive salary from the	No I don't get any salary or allowances	ALT
government or any assistance?		
How do you source for a	I survive under the care of good people of	ALT
living?	this community	
What is the role of Center for	Training and equipping the Tsangaya	GOF
Qura'nic studies with regards	teachers for self-reliance	
to Tsangaya education?		
What are the possible solutions	Curriculum integration, public government	GOF
to Almajiris predicaments	participation and parents empowerment	
What are the problems of living	Persistent begging, noise, environmental	PLA
with the Almajiris?	pollution and health hazard	
What are the challenges of	Absence of financial support, public	ALT
running the Tsangaya school?	misconception.	
What are the predicaments of	Poverty, absence of parents, poor feeding	FAL
Almajiris?	poor accommodation, future uncertainties	

## Appendix E Almajiris' Parents Interview Guide

What is your name?	
How old are you?	
What do you do for a living?	
Which school have you attended?	
What is the estimate range of your annual income (USD)?	
How many wives do you have?	
How many children do you have?	
What prompts you to send your children to Tsangaya	
Schools?	
How many of your children are presently in Tsangaya	
schools?	
What are the advantages of sending children to Tsangaya	
schools?	
What are the disadvantages of sending them to Tsangaya	
schools?	
Do you really miss your children?	
Do you frequently visit your children in the Tsangaya	
schools?	
If you are not visiting them how do you know the state of	
their survival over there?	ara Malaysia
If you are visiting them what do you think they need the	
most?	
Do you pay school fees to their teachers?	
If you are not paying how are they surviving?	
If you are paying how much do you pay the teachers and	
in what intervals?	
Do you send some money or items to your children in the	
Tsangaya schools?	
Do you need assistance?	
From Whom do you need assistance?	
What do you need to be assisted with?	

## **Appendix F FGD Interview Guide**

Interview Protocol	Category of Participants
What is your name?	All categories
	D. A
What is the name of your community?	PLA
What are the difficulties of being Almajiris	FAL
What is your relationship with Almajiris?	All categories
For how long do you relate with Almajiris/school?	All categories
What are the challenges in living with the Almajiris?	All categories
What are the economic predicaments of the Almajiris?	All categories
What are the social predicaments of the Almajiris?	All categories
What are the psychological predicaments of the Almajiris?	All categories
What are the possible ways to overcome Almajiris Economic predicaments? Empowering the parent? Government supports? Teachers" remunerations? Provision of basic needs?	All categories
What are the possible ways to overcome Almajiris social predicaments? Improving pupils-public relationship? Provision of medical facilities? Upgrading the school system?	All categories
What are the possible ways to overcome Almajiris psychological predicaments? Overcoming children's deprivation of parental care? Improving self-esteem? Improving self-actualization?	All categories
Feel free to disclose any other thing that may help in improving the lives of the Almajiris?	All categories

# Appendix G Government Officials Interview Guide

What is your name?	
What is the historical establishment of your	
institution?	
What is the duty of your institution?	
What is the relevance of your institution to Almajiris	
Tsangaya schools?	
What are the economic predicaments of the	Parents" background
Almajiris?	
	Absence of Government supports?
	Acute shortage of basic needs?
	Absence of Teachers" remunerations?
What are the social predicaments of the Almajiris?	Unsuitable Pupils-Public Relationships
	Absence of medical facilities?
UTAR	Deficient schooling system
(S) (A) (2)	
What are the psychological predicaments of the	Children"s Deprivation of parental care
Almajiris?	
	Absence of Self Esteem
II nivo voiti	Absence of self-actualization
BUDI BASE UNIVERSITI	Utara Malaysia
What are the possible ways to overcome Almajiris	
Economic predicaments?	
What are the possible ways to overcome Almajiris	
Social predicaments?	
What are the possible ways to overcome Almajiris	
Psychological predicaments?	
What is your institution doing towards improving the	
Tsangaya, teachers and their	
What has your institution done that contributed to the	
wellbeing of the Almajiris?	

# **Appendix H Procedures for Thematic Analysis**

Phase	<b>Description of the process</b>
1. Familiarising with the data:	Data transcribed after reading and re-reading the data, noting down important points.
2. Generating initial codes:	Codes were assigned to the relevant data,  Each data item has been given equal attention in the coding process.
3. Transcription:	The data have been transcribed to an appropriate level of detail, and the transcripts have been checked against the tapes for ,accuracy".
3. Organization of themes:	Themes were raised from the four research questions
4. Reviewing themes:	Themes were examined in relation to the coded extracts and the entire data set generating a thematic "map" of the analysis.
5. Defining and naming themes:	Specification of each theme was outlined and named.
6. Producing the report:	Analysis of the research work was conducted reporting the views of the stakeholders through primary and secondary sources.

Appendix I Section of Kano North Tsangaya School



**Appendix J the Tsangaya Learning Process** 



Appendix K Almajiris Making Ablution for Afternoon Prayers







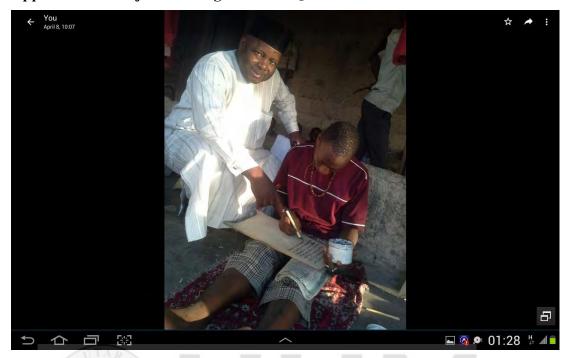
Appendix M Kano State Qura'nic Board Sign Post



Appendix N Pre-FGD Briefing Rahama FM Kano



Appendix O Almajiris Writing Verses of Quran on a Slate



Appendix P Preparing for Interview in Kano South School



Appendix Q Residence of Some Almajiris Parents



Appendix R Participants of Focus Group Discussions in Rahama FM Kano



## Appendix S Vicinity of Kano Central Tsangaya School



**Appendix T Almajiris Waiting for Free Food** 



Appendix U Center for Qura'nic Studies BUK



Appendix V Almajiris Sleeping after Begging Session



