



**THE EFFECT OF CHILD-LABOUR ON CHILD-RIGHTS IN MAKULULU TOWNSHIP
OF KABWE DISTRICT OF ZAMBIA'S CENTRAL PROVINCE.**

BY

HAMOONGA BEVELYN

716812905

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DECLARATION

I Hamoonga Bevelyn do declare that this research is my own work and other works cited or used are clearly acknowledged, has not been submitted or is currently being considered either in whole or in part, in fulfilment of the requirements of a Master's degree at my other institution of Learning.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to the almighty God who manages everyday giving us life and vision for our future, My beloved son Wezulu Mbewe and friends for the support, care and encouragement they rendered during my research.

APPROVAL

This report is approved as a partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the Master's Degree in Master of Science in Peace, Leadership and Conflict Resolution (MSPL) of the Zimbabwe Open University of Zambia.

Signed:

Date:

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There are many people who played a part in my education journey; too many to list so I hope no one will be offended if they are not mentioned. First of all, I would like to thank my family, especially my sisters, for the love, patience and understanding they have shown me throughout my life, through the hard times and the good times. I would like to thank my son Wezulu Mbewe for the blessings he has been in life.

I acknowledge my supervisor Dr. F. Hambulo who gave me the focus and directions on how to go about completing this project.

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ABSTRACT

The research sought to investigate the effect of child labour on child's rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe District in Zambia's Central Province.

The general objective of this study was to investigate the effect of child labour on child rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe district in Zambia's Central Province and the specific objectives were; to establish the specific types of child labour experienced in Makululu Township of Kabwe district; to identify the effects of child labour on child rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe district; and to suggest possible ways of minimizing child labour in Makululu Township of Kabwe district.

The questionnaires were used to collect data from teachers, victim support officers, labour officer, child rights activists and parents. For the pupils, an interview guide was administered and focus group discussions were used to extract data from parents and pupils. The researcher also used observation as a data collection instrument in this study.

In terms of approach, the study was qualitative and in terms of design, the study was a descriptive survey. The study was social in nature and descriptive as it is concerned with describing a particular group of people. The descriptive survey research design was used in the research to collect data in order to answer the questions concerning the effect of child-labour on child rights in Makululu town ship of Kabwe district. A descriptive design was selected because of its high degree of representativeness and the ease with which a researcher obtained the participants' opinions.

In this study, the sample comprised total number of 30 participants. The sample size was selected as follows; teachers (2), pupils (10), Child Rights Activists (5), parents (10), District Labour Officer (1) and Victim Support Officers (2). Purposive sampling was employed in this study in order to make adequate representation of the study population. The method is based on the judgment of the researcher regarding the characteristics of the representative sample. The reason for using purposive sampling in the area of the study was to provide targeted information pertaining on the effect of child labour on child's rights in Makululu Township Kabwe district.

The main findings of the study indicate that poverty has come out to be the main source of effect of child –labour on child and drugs. Others include prostitutions, early marriages because of

coming from poor families. This has resulted to contract different diseases such as HIV/AIDS, STDs, malnutrition, malnourished, maternal mortality rate, have health complications are unhappy. Child have stopped going to school as a result there is high level of illiteracy in Makululu township of Kabwe district. Poverty has also contributed to broken homes because of high level of unemployment in Kabwe district.

The main conclusion of the study on the effect of child –labour on child rights in Makululu township of Kabwe district, the outcome of these various factors is a situation in which children are faced to engage in survival strategies some of which make them vulnerable to sexual exploitation, child marriage or trafficked into exploitative condition of work. Economic situation has led a multiple harmful consequences in life of children. Poverty has made many children not to attend school, in order to earn a living and thus different forms such as; physical, emotional and some of the contributions include broken family relations, cultural dilution. Children are lacking basic needs, medical care as a result majority of them are exposed to dangerous things in the streets like sniffing petrol, drinking mentholated sprits languishing in extremely un healthy living condition.

This study made the following recommendations; programmes that support education of children up to tertiary level are recommended because they can be used to directly fight poverty which is a major cause of child labour. The central statistical office should periodically conduct special studies to document the employment of children under the age of 13 and of special population of children. Adequate resources should be allocated to enhance the benefits associated with youth employment and children education. Minors should not be allowed to do hazardous jobs for the family, especially on the streets. There is need also to improve the understanding of the content of the child right and responsibilities among the children. The Ministry of General Education on the other hand, should train teachers in the rights and responsibilities of the child in all schools.

Key Terms: child labour, child rights, poverty, child abuse, hazardous jobs, illicit drugs/alcoholism.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACHPR	African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights
ACP	African Caribbean and Pacific
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARISE	Achieving Reduction of Child Labour in Support of Education.
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
HIV	Human immunodeficiency Virus
HREA	Human Right Education Association
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic Social and cultural Rights
ILO	International labour Organization
KIFCO	Kabwe Industrial fabric Company
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SARPCCO	Southern Africa Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organization
STD	Sexually transmitted Disease
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Overview

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study and research questions of the study. This will follow by significance of the study, theoretical and conceptual frameworks of the study, limitation and delimitation of the study, definition of terms and finally ends with the summary.

1.1 Background of the Study

Millions of children worldwide are engaged in labour that is hindering their education, development and future livelihoods; many of them are involved in the worst forms of child labour that cause irreversible physical or psychological damage, or that even threaten their lives. In developing countries, child labour has considered as a serious issue these days. It is a long-term goal and a challenge to abolish all forms of child labour as it is the biggest obstacles to social development. This situation represents an intolerable violation of the rights of individual children, it perpetuates poverty and it compromises economic growth and equitable development. Child labour refers to children who are not having the basic amenities and miss their childhood. The International Labour Organization (ILO, 2013) estimated that about 215 million children between the ages of five to fourteen were working worldwide. The effective abolition of child labour is an essential element of the International Labour Organization's goal of achieving decent work for all women and men. Child labour is a complex phenomenon and difficult to research. New global estimates by ILO of the number of child labour of age 5-17 is 180 million (or 73% of all child labourers) are now believed to be engaged in the worst forms of child labour comprising hazardous work, and the unconditional worst forms of child labour. This amounts to one child in every eight in the world (Khan, 2001: 73).

Child labour is a term, which embraces a complex reality. Dachi (2000: 61), postulates that it is said to be the degree to which work is negative or undesirable to children. Children are being

employed in slavery-like conditions thus exploitive in nature. Child labour often harms the physical, mental or social development of children. Physically strenuous activities and lack of proper nutrition may lead to stunted growth. Dessy and Pallage (2003), say that not all the work that children do is harmful or brutal. Some work may provide successful learning opportunity such as babysitting unless if the work exposes them to psychological stress, prostitution and human trafficking activities. Some children have even lost vital organs in accidents at work and been handicapped for the rest of their lives. Children who work in depressing environments often endure emotional abuse. They lack opportunities properly socialize with their peers. Child labourers also often miss intellectual stimulation. Overall, their self-esteem and activities compromised. Thereby, they are often forced into leading lives of poverty.

According to Baker (2008: 105), Child labour is uniquely a problem of the developing world. In Africa, child labour is the employment of children in a manner that deprives them of their childhood, and is harmful to their physical and mental development. Africa has the world's highest incidence rate of child labour. A report by the United Nation's International Labour Organization reveals that in 2016 nearly 1 out of every 5 children is involved in child labour. The problem is severe in Sub-Saharan Africa where more than 40% of all children aged 5-14 labour for survival or about 48 million children (Bellamy, 1997). Baker (2008), suggests that poverty is considered the primary cause of child labour in Africa. The International Labour Organization says that agriculture is the largest employer of child labourers in Africa. Vast majority are unpaid family workers. Most Africa nations have ratified worldwide child labour-related conventions. African countries have had national law as of 2006, equivalent to ILO conventions 136 and 182. Children in fact work in all industrialized countries, and hazardous forms of child labour are found in many countries. In some countries, there is a close correlation between the prevalence of child labour and adult unemployment; the growth of child labour parallels the growth of adult unemployment. Ironically, this figure matches the nearly 4 million children working. The idea that children have special needs has given way to the convention of children's rights, the same full spectrum of rights as adult; civil and political, social, cultural and economic. Hammarberg (1995: 362) highlights that United Nations General Assembly entered the convention on the right of the child (CRC) into international law on 2 September after its adoption. The new law have been passed and existing law amended in numerous countries to conform to the convection.

Countries inspired by convection examples are Sierra Leone has demobilized child soldiers and in Rwanda, children who were held in adult detention centres for alleged war offence were being moved to special juvenile institutions, with the help of UNICEF.

In Zambia, the problem of child labour is significant. Zambia has ratified most key international conventions concerning child labour. Child labour is a phenomenon that has been common in Zambia for the last two decades and is even more rampant today. It is said to be the extent to which work is injurious, negative or undesirable to children. It is done in slavery like conditions and is exploitative in nature. The government has established laws and regulations related to child labour, including its worst form. However, gaps exist in Zambia's legal framework to adequately protect children from child labour. In Zambia, only minimal advancement has been made to eliminate the worst form of child labour. Despite the released force labour survey and the coming up with policies against child labour, there is lack of enforcement of law and limited budgetary, human resource dedicated to eliminate the worst form of child labour (Doucet, 2013:175). Based on the increasing levels of child labour in the world and in Zambia as indicated above, it is important to investigate the effects of child labour on child rights in Zambia particularly in Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Child labour is an ever-increasing problem in the world and Zambia in particular (Minister of Labour and Social Security, 2004). As such, the escalating levels of child labour have had effects on the rights of children in the world and Zambia in particular. It is therefore important to investigate the effects of child labour on the rights of children in Zambia. This study is meant to explore this issue particularly in Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province in order to bring to light the exact nature of the effects of child labour on child rights.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to investigate the effects of child labour on the right of the child in Makululu Township of Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province.

1.4 Research Objectives

1.4.1 General Objectives:

The general objective of the study was:

To investigate the effect of child labour on child rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives:

The following were the specific research objectives of this study:

1. To establish the specific types of child labour experience in Makululu Township of Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province.
2. To identify the effects of child labour on child rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province.
3. To suggest possible ways of minimizing child labour in Makululu Township of Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province.

1.5 Research Questions

1.5.1 General Research Question

The general research question of the study was:

What is the effect of child labour on child rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province.

1.5.2 Specific Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

1. What are the specific types of child labour experienced in Makululu Township of Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province?
2. What are the effects of child labour on child rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province?

3. How can child labour be minimized in Makululu Township of Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study was posed to verify the effect of child labour on child rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe district of Zambia; establish the specific types of child labour unique to the district; identify the effects of child labour on child right and ultimately suggest possible ways to minimize child labour among children in Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province. It is also assumed that information gathered from the study may provide a basis for further studies on the matter or add to the body of knowledge on the discourse on the effects of child labour on child rights. Further studies, may be undertaken by international or national organisations and/or government wings that could help in the formulation of policies and strategies to address the effect of child labour on child rights and in sensitizing community members in Kabwe's townships on the dangers of child labour. Policy makers may also benefit from this study as it may provide the basis for future researchers on child labour.

1.7 Theoretical Framework of the Study

The study uses the rational choice theory by Cornish and Clarke. According Cornish and Clarke (1975: 84) "crime is seen as intrinsically reward; offenders seek money, material, goods, excitement, sexual gratification and so on". In this case offenders do not commit crime at all times, they usually assist the victim to earn a living in life. The rational is a reasoning actor who weighs means and ends, costs and benefits and makes a rational choice. This method was designed by Cornish and Clarke to assist in thinking about situational crime prevention.

The rationale choice theory relates to this study in the sense that child labour is a crime as envisaged in the United Nation's convention on child rights. Hence children's right are being violated because these people at the times pursuing these ordinary goals in illegal ways for example stealing money or goods, exploiting the vulnerable for some personal benefit, or engaging in unlawful sexual behaviour. This led to individuals who are criminally involved from time to time, usually encounter specific situation that present criminal opportunities. Cornish and Clarke (1986), state that when making such decision-points they sometimes opt to use unlawful

means to achieve specific goals generally because the unlawful option requires less effort and promises, a better reward than legally available options.

Rational choices theory is an economic principle that states that individuals always make prudent logical decisions. These decisions provide people with the greatest benefit or satisfaction- given the choices available and are in their highest self- interest. The main practical focus on the offenders' event decisions, Cornish and Clarke (1986) state that, "event decisions are in the moment decisions concerning the planning, execution and completion of specific crimes"

Children are trafficked each year and the criminals behind it are lucrative industry. It places children in a dangerous and corrupt world. Family members or an acquaintance, sometimes lured by false promises of education and better life, sells children. Trafficked and exploited children are held without enough food, clothing, and are severely abused. Usually are cut off from all contact with their families. Felson (1998), state that the rational choice perspective, situations provide the already-motivated offender with criminal opportunities and with information about the potential costs and benefits associated with contemplated crimes. Incentives for criminal behaviour are the same as for non-criminal behaviour money, material, goods, status, excitement sexual gratification and so forth.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

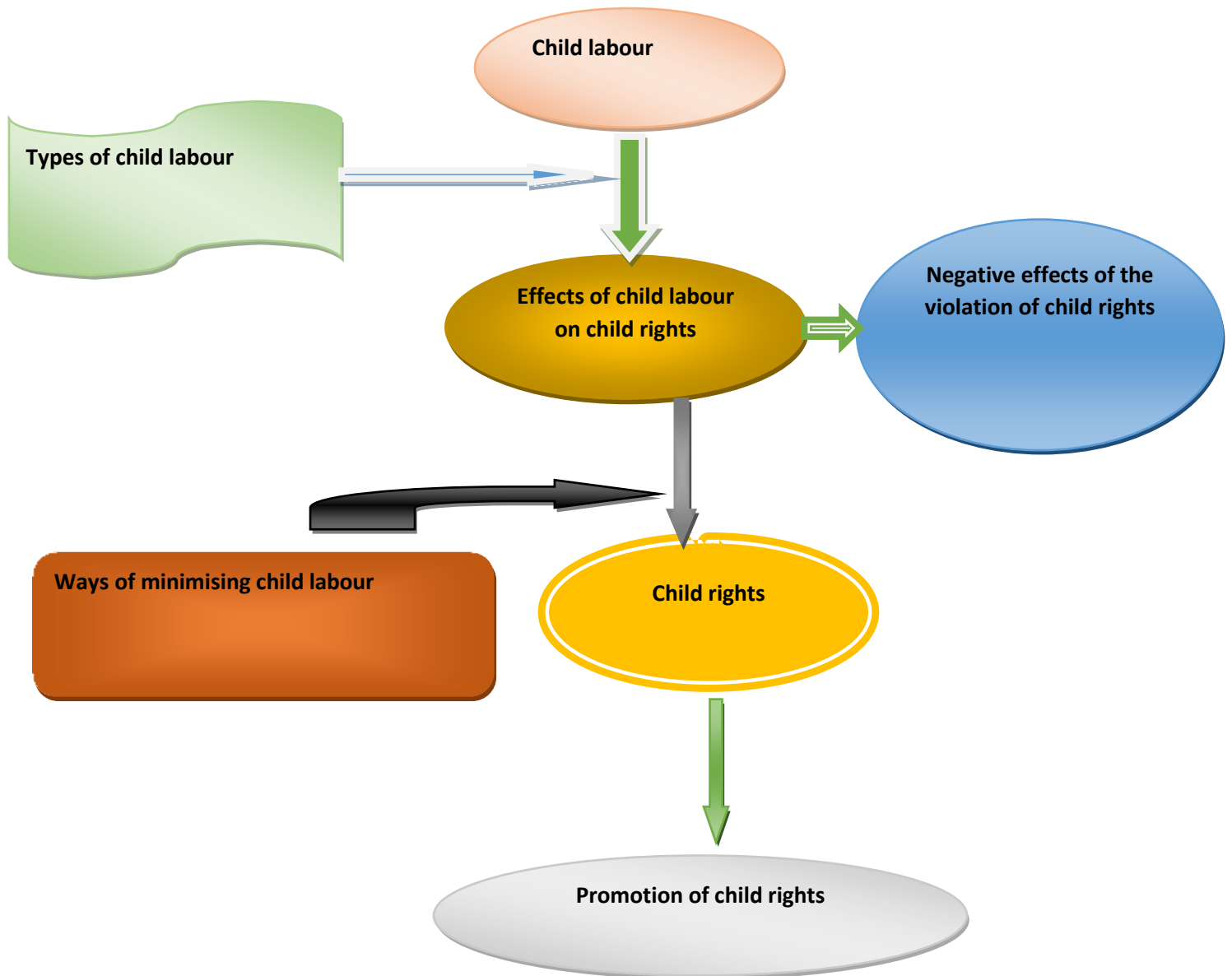
Conceptual framework makes a researcher to show how the basic concepts and constructions interact in the actual setting and experiences within the research study. A conceptual framework refers to the research that aims at enabling the researcher develop awareness and understanding of the situation under scrutiny and to show it to the reader (Kombo and Tromp, 2006).

Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend school and that affects them mentally, physically, socially and morally dangerous and harmful. The effect of engaging children in labour is that it violates their rights such as the right to education and health.

Every child has the same human rights as adults. However many children today still suffer from poverty, gender inequality, homelessness, abuse, preventable diseases and unequal access to

education. To promote their human right teach children about their rights and provide a broad relevant and inclusive curriculum.

Figure 1: Presents the Interaction of the Variables of the Study.



1.9 Limitations of the Study

The study on the effect of Child labour is a sensitive topic in itself therefore getting participants to talk freely on it was quite problematic. The study was only restricted to Makululu Township in Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province. Hence, the findings of the study might only be applicable to this particular context and may not bring exact effect of such on child's right. Generally may not represent the actual findings of the study but it may assist the people in the district to come up with measures on how they can curb the vice before it worsens the situation to the point of becoming future leaders.

1.10 Delimitation of the Study

The study was located in Central Province covering only one District, which is Kabwe District. The research work was conducted only in Makululu Township in Kabwe District. The justification for this is because the place is a high-density area and inhabited mostly by the poor therefore prone to high levels of child labour.

1.11 Definition of Key Terms

- **CHILD LABOUR:** Work performed by children under 18 years of age and which is detrimental to their school or social, mental, spiritual and moral development.
- **THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHT OF THE CHILD (CRC):** Is a human rights treaty, which sets out the civil, political, economic, social health and cultural rights of children.
- **CHILD'S RIGHTS:** Children's rights are the human rights of children with particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to minor or they are specialized human rights that apply to all human beings below the age of 18.
- **WORST FORMS:** Work where harm is extreme and the violation of rights is impossible to prevent, which requires the urgent removal of children from the workplace and the provision of assistance to children and their families.
- **HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOUR:** Work where rights are violated, but the prevention of these violations is possible, possibly through an improvement in working conditions.

- **DECENT WORK:** Where rights are not violated and work may contribute to the fulfilment of rights, which might require the provision of some support to children.

1.12 Summary

This chapter presented the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives and research questions of the study. This was followed by significance of the study, theoretical and conceptual frameworks of the study, limitation delimitation of the study and definition of the terms. The next chapter will focus on the literature review of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Overview

This chapter reviews related literature to the topic under study. Creswell (2003), postulates that the review of literature involves putting together, integrating and summarising what is known in an area being investigated while Cohen, et al. (2009), indicates that, the main purpose of the literature review is to determine what has been done already related to the research problem being studied.

The chapter reviewed research and other related secondary sources on children's rights and how child labour have embraced in various sectors of society like homes, schools and so forth. It also presents ways of how child's rights have violated and review of related studies the world has made in protecting children and ensure their rights. Themes have used in the review of literature. Finally, the summary of the chapter was highlighted.

2.1 What is Child Labour?

Work is not necessarily bad for children. Children can help their parents in home or in the family farm or business as long as the work is not dangerous and does not interfere with school attendance and other normal childhood activities. This is often referred to as 'light work'. Child labour is uniquely a problem of the developing world. The term child labour has many definitions by different scholars. According to International Labour Organization Report (1995), the term 'child labour' refers, to forms of employment or unpaid work that violate the rights of children must prohibit. According to Moyi (2011), child labour refers to low wages, long hours, physical and sexual abuse. The two main types of child labour are under-age employment and hazardous employment. According to Suda (2011), the term child labour refers to when children is working in any types of work that is dangerous and harmful to children's health or work hinders their education. Edmonds and Pavcnik (2005), state that child labour is viewed as a form of child abuse, when children work in bad conditions and hazardous occupations. In the world today these are commonly wide spread. About 67 estimated million children in the 5-14 age

groups are engaged in non-hazardous child labour. More than 180, million are estimated to be engaged in hazardous.

The worst forms of child labour a term used by International Labour Organization Convention No 182 include grave forms of exploitation that violates the rights of any person regardless of age such as slavery, trafficking and force labour. The other forms of exploitation that are prohibited by the convention on the rights of the child are sexual exploitation, the use of children in the production and trafficking of illegal drugs and forced recruitment into armed forces are victims of child labour. The worst forms of child labour in economic activities is often limited due to their ability, age and circumstances (attending school).

However, in Kabwe district children are engaged in a number of economic activities ranging from prostitution, agriculture, fishing, street vending, stone crushing, industrial work, construction, mining and other sectors of the world economy. Engaging in these economic activities is child labour. In other words, child labour is defined as work performed by children under 18 years of age which is exploitative, hazardous or inappropriate for the age and which is detrimental to their schooling, social, mental, spiritual and moral development (Country Report 2000/2001 Integrated Labour Force and Child Labour Survey). Bhat (2010) assert that the definition of child labour is not simple because it includes three difficult concepts to define, which are “child”, “work” and “labour”. He claims that the term of childhood can be defined by age however; in some societies, people cease to be a child at different ages. Further, he argues that the onset of puberty occurs at different ages for different people. In Article 1 of United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182) defines a child who is under the age of eighteen years (Bhat, 2011). The definition of child labour among societies differs, according to the continents. For example in Asia and Africa they do not consider the work of fifteen years old person as child labour, they view it as a good task where children learn skills from work at a tender age. They distinguish between child work and child labour is that child work is considered a part of the children’s training to be responsible adults while child labour is thought to be exploitative (Omokhodion & Odusote, 2006).

It is widely acknowledged that the term Child Labour encompasses numerous complexities that call for elaboration and clarification for better understanding of the concept. Although it is often confused with 'child work', it should not be taken for granted that the two concepts are synonymous. To understand the two concepts more clearly one ought to critically examine the underlying demarcations. According to Tunesvik (2000), child labour is simply used when referring to the phenomenon as such, while child work is used when describing the activities that children actually undertake, but this is not very satisfactory. Amma *et al.* (2000), have tried specifically to look at child work in a more detailed way. Weston (2005) argues that any work children do, can be damaging to their health because the work can be abusive, exploitative or dangerous and it can influence their health. Omokhodion and Odusote (2006) argue that any work that children does outside home is classified as child labour. It is believed that working outside home is being exposed to environmental hazards usually which may affect their safety and healthy wise.

2.2 Children's Rights

Children's rights can be broken down into four main categories according to study guide on children's rights, Human Right Education Association (HREA),(2004); Survival rights; the right to life and to have a child's most basic needs met for example, adequate standard of living, shelter, nutrition, medical treatment. In Zambia (2011), the government passed the Anti Gender Based Violence Act that among others provides for establishing of shelters for victims of Gender Based Violence. The act stipulates that shelters, specifically for children, should be established in order to secure their physical safety and to ensure that they are provided with temporary basic material support. Such shelters had been constructed in Mansa, northern Zambia. The act also classifies "child marriages" as a form of physical, mental, social and economic abuse. In Zambia also in order to ensure that children have the right to the highest attainable standard of health, the government has continued to invest in the health sector, for example, the installation of modern specialised equipment at six general hospitals (Mansa, Kasama, Chipata, Lewanika, Solwezi and Kabwe in the country. Development rights; the right enabling children and adolescents to reach their fullest potential for example education, (2014), in Zambia there has been an improvement in early childhood education about 1, 526 childhood education centres are operational

nationwide, an initial enrolment of 70, 000 learners, play and leisure, cultural activities, access to information and freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

The government has been committed with information on the various measures in protecting children, addressing their welfare and fulfilling its obligations under the present convention. The challenges facing the government today in protecting children and ensuring welfare in Zambia is inadequate financial resource, which has resulted at children, being neglected in Zambia despite the effort to make children a top priority according the Republic of Zambia at the 71st Session of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, (2016). On education sector schools are expensive people are failing to send their children to learn lack of resources. As a result, parents are sending children in the street go and sell to earn living on the expenses of absenteeism from school. Participation right; rights that allow children and adolescents to take an active role in their communities for example the freedom to express opinions, to have say in matters affecting their own lives, to join association. In Zambia children are not participating as a result, they are being left out in many activities thus level of poverty has been increasing tremendous. Protection right; rights that are essential for safeguarding children and adolescents from all forms of abuse, neglect, and exploitation for example special care for refugee children, protection against involvement in armed conflict, child labour, sexual exploitation, torture and drug abuse.

Despite these rights in place, the issue of child labour is at rampant in the country. Some children are homeless and the law to the look of things is powerless. All children have a right to develop to the full, and enjoy a safe health, to live, and be full and respected members of the society. In turn may shape their future of their country and global future if these rights are shared.

2.3 African Charter on Children's Rights

All children have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. A child's privacy and right to education must be protected. Children must be protected against harmful social and cultural practices must be not be used in armed conflicts. Children must be protected from unfair separation from parents, sexual exploitation, drug abuse, sale, trafficking and abduction, according to teaching strategies and resource (2009). The problem is most common in Sub-Saharan Africa, where more than a third of children are engaged in child labour. The charter spells

out the rights that Africa human rights system for promoting and protecting child rights (UNICEF, 2013).

Article 11 of (2018) of African Charter on the rights and Welfare of the Child stipulates that every child shall have the right to education. The education of the child shall promote and development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities their full potential. It will foster respect for human rights and fundamental freedom with particular reference to those set out in the provision of various African instruments on human and people's rights and international human rights declarations and conventions. The promotion of the child's, understand of primary health care.

Article 12; Leisure Recreation and Cultural Activities - States parties shall recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and participate freely in cultural life and the arts. States shall respect and promote the right of the child to fully participate in cultural life and the arts.

Article 15; Child labour Every child shall be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.

Article 16states that, Protection against Child Abuse and Torture - State parties to the present Charter shall take specific legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of torture, inhuman. Degrading treatment and especially physical or mental injury or abuse, neglect or maltreatment including sexual abuse, while in the care of the child, according to (2018) African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

2.4 The Maputo Declaration on Children's Rights

The Maputo Declaration came about as a result of the a meeting of Heads of State and Government of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Groups of State, in the 4th summit Maputo Republic of Mozambique, (2004). The Declaration highlighted the following issues affecting children and their rights; Universal Primary Education: The attainment of universal primary education by 2015 is a central target for the development of all countries.

Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women; should ensure that legal, institution structures provide adequate guarantees and condemned the exploitation of women in the international sex trade, and trafficking that exploits poverty in ACP countries.

Child Mortality: Recognise the need for significant improvement in primary health care, including the provision of vaccines, as well as in education.

Maternal Health: To promote maternal health by reducing maternal mortality through sharing best practices and information.

To them child work covers tasks and activities that are undertaken by children to assist their parents. In particular, such jobs as cooking, washing dishes, weeding, planting, harvesting crops, fetching water and firewood, herding cattle, and baby-sitting. In this case, child work simply aims at tasks and activities that geared towards the socialization process. Child work is therefore, taken and viewed as part of the upbringing process. However, the meaning of child labour would appear to deviate from that of child work. According to ILO Convention, child labour is as stipulated hereunder: Children prematurely leading adult lives, normally working long hours for low wages under conditions damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development, sometimes separated from their families, frequently deprived of meaningful educational training opportunities that could open up for them a better future. ILO/IPEC (2001), in a study entitled 'Focussing on the Worst Forms. The incidence of child labour has increased in Zambia due to poverty and HIV/AIDS, both of which have forced children on to the street, where they risk themselves with HIV infection for them to survive.

The country has been experiencing serious economic crisis of late. In Kabwe district of Zambia's central province, household poverty owing to unemployment and lack of economic income on the part of many families, such that has brought severe impact on many children, especially the girls. This has result poor families have found it increasingly difficult to care for their children who often leave home to beggars, loiterers, or child labourers. Children always forced among other things, to steal and engage in prostitution.

2.5 Child Labour in Africa

In Africa, child labour is the employment of children in a manner that deprives them of their childhood, and is harmful to their physical and mental development. Africa has the world's highest incidence rate of child labour. A report by the United Nation's international labour organization reveals that in 2016 nearly one out of every five children partakers in child labour. The problem is severe in sub-Saharan Africa where more than 40% of all children aged 5-14 labour for survival or about 48 million children. Baker (2008) suggests that poverty is considered the primary cause of child labour in Africa. The International Labour Organization estimates that agriculture is the largest employer of child labour in Africa. Vast majority are unpaid family workers. Most Africa nations have ratified worldwide child labour-related conventions.

Child labour often harms the physical, mental or social development of children. Kamidi (2007) argues, "as far as violation to children's right is concerned girls' trafficking is debatable as not all people may have the intention to exploit the children". This meant that those who maintain girl in exploitation situation from trafficking make profit indirectly or directly as they commit an offence.

In some countries, there is a close correlation between the prevalence of child labour and adult unemployment; the growth of child labour parallels the growth of adult unemployment. Ironically, this figure matches the nearly 4 million children working. Child labour lessens adult bargaining power, thereby hindering widespread development. Despite general economic growth and strong legal protections for children in the Philippines, the continuation of child migration from rural to urban areas in search of work indicates that development for the poor remains less tangible. If jobs created for and taken by adults instead of children in rural poor areas, then the economy would grow more evenly.

Forcing children to work is a violation of their rights. Children prematurely leading adult lives, normally working long hours for low wages under conditions damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development, sometimes separated from their families, frequently deprived of meaningful educational training opportunities that could open up for them a better future. ILO/IPEC (2001), in a study entitled 'Focussing on the Worst Forms of Child Labour' in the Tanzanian context clearly differentiates child labour from child work. On the one hand, child labour refers to 'work carried out to the detriment and endangerment of the child, mentally,

physically, socially and morally'. To this effect, child labour is characterised by denial of the right of children to education and other opportunities; children's separation from their families; and poor working conditions that include among others long working hours, poor working environment, heavy work regardless of age and sex; and so on.

Actually, since the conception of society children have had opportunities to participate in different activities as part of the socialization process. Work is considered as a legal obligation to any physically fit person and a possible means for survival. According to Lawuo (1978: 88) in pre-colonial society, division of labour was aimed at orienting children as future adults into different activities within the society according to age and sex. For instance, boys joined the fathers while the girls joined the mothers. As per definition of the concept of socialisation, work had something to do with the way children could fit into various roles of the society.

According to Chama Cha Mapinduzi (1987: 106), children have certain responsibilities in their respective households and societies. Amongst these duties are included economic and social activities to which a child should be exposed, such as how to work hard and diligently. In order to accomplish this end, therefore, both parents and guardians are obliged to be good examples for children. In this context, children are thus expected to copy from what and how their parents work. As childhood is a time when learning is fast, it is a period when parents and guardians get their children involved in their respective economic activities. Working is taken as part of the life of any human being and, therefore, something to be learned as quickly and efficiently as any other set of crucial life skills.

From the outset, it was clear that the present study would not be concerned with the worst forms of child labour such as sexual exploitation, prostitution, bonded labour and slavery. These areas have, quite rightly, dominated the concerns of governments, donors and other agencies and have been very much the focus of other studies. One such inquiry, however (Baker *et al* 2001), has noted a gap in our knowledge of the working child, and what they have called the 'invisible' children who have not been studied. So it was that the present investigation has attempted to look at the more 'normal' child and the household he or she comes from, and to explore the extent to which the work that they do affects their access to schooling and to try and investigate the boarder-line between what might be described as legitimate.

Similarly, Amma, *et al.* (2000), found that the micro-economic factors, which contribute to child labour, and that force households to be suppliers of child labourers include family related factors and household needs. This is very common, for example, in households where parents have died of HIV/AIDS related diseases and where children live with a single parent or guardian who depends on the products of working children. Consequently, this situation forces children to work for money for the survival of the family. In this context, therefore, a child frequently is a breadwinner for the all family. This finds support from the findings by Ammaet al (2000) which indicates that working children contribute about 40% of the household income that is geared to basic food items. Eldring *et al* (2000) found, for example, that in Kenya children were regarded as a source of livelihood for poor families.

According to Eldring *et al.* (2000: 5) ‘...inability of households to meet the basic needs of children (education, food, shelter, and clothes) in most cases forces children to engage in employment in their endeavour to improve their conditions and livelihood’. From this, it is rational to argue that there is a significant relationship between child - labour and poverty in most places especially rural areas. Children work because they want, and need, to fill social and economic gaps that exist in their households. Likewise, Tunesvik (2000) also notes that sending children to work can be a survival strategy employed by either parents or guardians in the course of trying to reduce risk of interruption of the income stream within the households. This is very common when, households that are normally relatively prosperous, are exposed to diseases, natural disaster and outbreak of wars.

2.6 Division of Work in the Household and Child Labour

As discussed elsewhere in the literature review, Tunesvik (2000) views internal divisions of work within the household as one of the contributory factors for child labour. There are two ways of looking at this. On the one hand, children have to work hand in hand with their parents as part of traditional socialization of children. This is because children will be future adults who are expected to handle families ought to undertake household duties in order to enable their parents work outside the home. In this case, children often assume the role of father and mother in the absence of their parents.

2.7 Non-Enrolment, School Dropout Rate, Absenteeism, Health Status of Children and Involvement in Child Labour

Equity and equality in education, especially basic education is a global concern. In Tanzania, there have been efforts to ensure that all school age children get access to education and concerns to ensure equity and equality date back to the 1960s, involving both the government and Non-Government Organizations. Amongst the initiatives taken can be included, formulation of educational policies which advocate democratization of basic education in Tanzania (URT, and Hammarberg, 1995). In particular, the examples of primary education policies, which advocate education for all, include Education for Self-Reliance, Universal Primary Education and the Integrated Education Policy.

2.8 Relationship between Child Labour, Family Income and Education

Lack of education or poor quality education is another factor that contributes to high incidence of child labor. Education is considered one of the main alternatives to abolish child labor. Practically family income affects children's education and poor parents cannot afford to pay for children however, children are compelled to work and are less enrolled. Rwezaura (2000) says, "Children have suffered from various forms of discrimination perpetrated not by third parties but also by the children's own parents and relatives".

2.9 Child Labour as a Reason for Schooling

Many children have to work in order to be able to go to school and cover the direct costs of household income. ILO states that if a child combines school with work it might be difficult for him or her to attend school because of long hours work can interfere with class or homework (ILO, 2004). However, some studies argue that child labor does not have an impact on children's school attendance. These include; Omokhodion & Odusote (2006), they argued that child labor and schooling might not be linked because many child laborers who attend school also work, to enhance family income and school fees. For children in Kenya, Moyi (2011), shows 45% of the children in the study combine work and education; only 5% of the children devote their time exclusively to work. Haile and Haile (2011), using survey data from rural Ethiopia show that boys are more prone to attend school and to combine school with family economic activity.

However, girls are more apt to combine domestic work with school or involved in domestic work with no school attendance.

Khan (2001) claims many child laborers attend school, and work after school. As they need to increase family income and to pay for their schooling. Another study by Ravallion & Wodon's (2000) found that child labor in Bangladesh have no impact on school enrollment. However, other empirical studies suggest that the consensus of child labor impact school enrollment and is harmful. Some studies have also found evidence of the adverse consequences of child labor on school grades. According to Psacharopoulos (1997), when a child is working (under certain employment), it can impede their school enrollment. Khanam & Russell (2005) study on Bangladesh provides evidence that child labor affect children education, and many girls do not go to school.

2.10 The Impact of Child Labour on Educational Achievement

Both of these organizations, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) education and two ILO conventions, the Minimum Age Convention (No. 138, 1973) and the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (No. 182, 1999) cover child labor and their right to education. ILO stated that education has a large contribution in abolishing child labor and good quality education is a useful tool in prevention of child labor (ILO, 2004). The reasons for dropout amongst children are many, however, poverty being the main factor. Shikdar, et al., (2013) found evidence that in Bangladesh more than 30 percent people live in extreme poverty. These families are deprived of their basic needs, and their life conditions are very poor. Many families cannot adequately fulfill their basic needs; meanwhile parents oblige children to engage in risky jobs at an early age. The numbers of child labor is increasing in Bangladesh, due to family condition, which can have an adverse influence on children's educational with about 50% of primary school children drops out before they complete their fifth grade. Kim (2009), assumes that in Cambodia most children have access to basic education but still combine school and work, due to poverty.

With regard to the relationship between education and child labor, many child laborers work and attend school. It is poverty, which forces these children to work. This is a global problem but there are variations depending on which nation is involved. In addition, many parents do not have a problem with their children working and attending school but they are not always aware

of the consequences for the child. Furthermore, education of child alone cannot do without education of parent and society re-evaluation of the core value for children and humanity. If this is done in a sincere way, it will not only solve the child labour problem however can improve the thinking process. The triggering point is poverty and international organization should look into how living standards of a family improved by relieving high cost responsibility off their shoulders. If the health can be subsidized or made available, if education is made free, social amenities are made to be within reach at no cost and many loose end like that are taken care of.

2.11 Correlates of Child Labour

Child labor is comprised of poverty, cultural traditions, lack of quality education and HIV/AIDS. Poverty is the most notable that pushing children into workforce in order to increase the family income. As Basu (1998: 66) argues the reason parents send children to work is because of their low-income household. Rapid rural-to- urban migration has contributed to increasing rate of child labor in urban areas of developing countries. Families leave the severity of agricultural working conditions for cities in order to search for better life that often do not exist. Serwadda-Luwaga (2005: 274) points out many children work such as domestic work or, forced begging, work on the streets or work in hotel and restaurant and so on.

The conception about who is a child and what comprises child labor is quite different across cultures. As in Indian and Nigerian societies believe the work that children perform can help children to learn new skills, necessary for their survival in the future Vaknin (2009: 180). These children are used to working at a very young age, which is actually child labor, against the regulations made by CRC that the minimum age for working children is eighteen. They also regard a person under eighteen as a child and a person over eighteen as an adult. However, these are cultural matters related to customs and traditions, which are out of date but still cannot be easily changed by the regulations of the government.

Globalization is also identified as cause of child trafficking and forced labour. Children who work as domestic work especially girls have been trafficked. Practically children considered as cheap labour. Furthermore, parents educational can play a meaningful role in children's life. Emerson and Souza (2002: 312) assume parents with no education usually send their children to work to contribute to household's income. Educated parents are more inclined to be

knowledgeable about the importance of education for children and keep children in school by creating an environment conducive for learning (such as directly helping with schoolwork).

2.12 Review of Related Studies on Child Rights

Children worldwide are reported subjected to many abuses, a situation in which their rights are being violated. In the state of the world's children Bellamy (1997) stresses the progress the world has made in protecting children and ensuring their rights. She highlights exploitative child labour as one of the worst abuses of those rights and confronts the myth that such practices have been eliminated from the industrialized world. The convention on the rights of the child is now the most widely ratified human right agreement in history to protect children's rights in countries and ensure that children's best interests are taken into account when actions are undertaken for them. The convention, protect children in conflict with the criminal justice system. All the right enshrined in the convention on the right of the child are contravened by the exploitative labor which is not best interest of the child to be exploited or to perform heavy and dangerous forms of work. Child labor will never be eliminated until poverty disappears. The way to make headway against child labor is for the governments to apply pressure through sanctions and boycotts.

Child labor in Africa is the employment of children in a manner that deprives them of their childhood, and is harmful to their physical and mental development. Africa has the world's highest incidences rates of child labor. A report by the United Nation's International Labor Organization reveals that in 2016 nearly 1 out of every 5 children partakes in child labor. The problem is severe in sub-Sahara Africa where more than 40% of all children aged 5-14 for survival or about 48 million children. Poverty is considered the primary causes of child labor in Africa (Bellamy, 1997).

Children have been forced to be child soldiers and subjected all sorts of abuse. United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF) did the research in 2016. In Africa, children's rights have been violated and boys appear to face a greater risk of child labour than girls do. There are 23 million more boys than girls in hazardous work. The gender gap increases with age. The difference in child labor incidence is less than one percentage points for 5-11 years- olds rising to three percentage points for 12-14year- olds and to five percentage points for 15- 17 year olds. In Africa, where child labor is highest in both proportionate and absolute terms and where progress

has stalled remains a particular priority. Nation policies and priorities also contribute to the problem. Article 8 of ILO worst forms of child labor convention, (1999) No 182, the return on the investment for example Zimbabwe, reports of both the government and the international ILO have linked the explosion of child labor directly to the impact of the country's structural adjustment programme.

Child labor is not only constitutes a serious violation of the rights of the children concerned, but also has clear broader consequences for national social development ILO (2017) Children growing up compromised educationally and developmentally by early involvement in work will be in poor position to contribute to Zambia's growth as adults. The 2012 inter-Agency report provides an overview of the child labor and violation of human right in the country. ILO National Programmes Coordinator for Achieving Reduction of child labor in Support of Education (ARISE) said child labor had negative effect on children physically mentally, socially and physiologically.

Children in Zambia continue to engage in the worst forms of child labour that result in child trafficking. Gaps remain in the Zambia legal framework and policies support effective protection of the children from all forms of exploitation and abuse related to children for example, the Education Act does not include the specific age to which education is compulsory, which may leave children under the legal working age. Despite there are some 'gaps' were the issue of implementation of the laws and policies which lead to weak child protection in Zambia. There is lack of uniformity in the legal framework that also has contributed to create space for vices such as early child marriages prevalence. For instance, customary law considers puberty as a minimum criterion for girls to married while statutory law provides a minimum age of 16 years, with parental consent and 21 years without parental consent.

Because of such consistencies, Zambia has highest level of child marriage prevalence rates in the world with girls being more affected than boys are. This has prevailed due to poverty, traditional or cultural practices, and duality of the legal system. Such is what is necessitates rethinking policy guidelines pertaining to early marriages and child protection in general. There is need to harmonize understanding who is the child. There is a conflict between the traditional and constitutional definition of the child. Traditionally, one, stop being a child at puberty level, while

constitutionally, anyone below 18 years old is a child. Dealing with children in conflict with the law and children who are victims of children's rights violation equally presents a challenge as facilities and services for such are inadequate.

In many rural areas, there are no formal structures or institutions actively engaged in fighting injustices against children. As such, it is very difficult to monitor or act to curb crimes against children. There is need to put in place institutions that will be actively involved in sensitizing people, particularly in rural communities, on the detrimental effects of infringing on children's rights. These institutions should also be involved in ensuring that necessary actions are being taken against offenders. The design of the justice system infrastructure rarely takes into account the needs of the children. For example, the juvenile court is only at subordinate court level. However, this reflects how cases concerning child rights have negligible incorporated in the legal system. Looking at the age of criminal responsibility is too low eight year. For that, it is a recognized fact that human rights education is critical issue for children to enhance their protection.

There are no right education policies in schools especially pre- school and primary school. Children should know their rights so that they are able to defend themselves and report cases of children's right violation. The law enforcement agencies lack the necessary human and financial resources to adequately enforce laws against violation of child's right. Every child has rights and responsibilities protected by the United Nations Conventional on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Children can only know these rights and responsibilities if they are communication to them. One of the best ways to achieve this is by incorporating children's right in the curriculum. In the constitution of Zambia there is no clause stating children's rights and does not provide for social economic and cultural rights, which are important to the welfare of the children. There is need to have clear provisions in the constitution addressing children's right and this will give children's rights they deserve.

Kumwenda (2010), researched on the efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. However, children in Zambia continue to engage in worst forms of child labour, including human trafficking and sexual exploitation. According to Ariyanti (2018) states that, the factors influencing child labour as a violation of human rights, this include family factors (culture and

tradition) poverty factors (income); factors of economic inequality liberation of the economy and economic shocks (inflation). For this study the gap is wider between rich and the poor as a result there is a lot of drop out from school among the poor. As such not much is known about nature and scope of the effect of child labour in Kabwe and not much is known how child labour violates child rights in Kabwe district. This research is unique in the sense that the closure of industries and mines in Kabwe District has led to a lot of suffering among the people of Kabwe, hence, parents are forced to send their children to do child labour, which violates the rights of children.

2.13 Identified Research Gap

Many researchers at Regional, National and International level have reviewed literature on child labour and engagement of children in employment. According to the International Labour Organization (2007), children in employment have been reported in various parts of the world where they have been engaged in dangerous work environments. As such, the researcher took time to review the various reports, articles and magazines in order to contribute to the body of knowledge. It is because of the extensively written literature on the subject matter that enabled me to successfully complete my report on time. Indeed, much research have been written on child labour, impact of child labour on HIV/Aids as well on the global scale but in Kabwe district not much is known about nature and scope of the effect of child labour on child rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe district. Child labour violates child rights as enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). As such, not much is known how child labour violates child rights in Kabwe districts parents are forced to send their children to do child labour, which violates the right of children because of poverty.

2.14 Summary

This chapter focused on child's rights and how child labour is embraced in various sectors of society like in schools, homes and so forth. Furthermore, it also reviewed how child rights are being violated in some parts of the world in general and Kabwe District in particular. The chapter used related studies the world has been using in protecting children's rights. The preceding chapter is research methodology.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Overview

Methods refer to the strategy, the plan and action. The process or design in lying behind the choice and use of a particular method. (Morse, 1991:22) defines research methodologies “as a merely tools, instruments to be used to facilitate understanding”. Methodology is a way of gathering data in a systematic and logical to the field of the study. It encompasses concepts such as paradigms, theoretical models, phases, qualitative and quantitative techniques (Msambila and Nalaila, 2013). This will include; research approach, research design employed, study area, unit of analysis, population and sample as well as sample techniques.

It will be followed by data collection methods, data techniques, data, mode of disseminating the findings of the research and data presentation approach selected. In this study, qualitative approach was used because it provided an opportunity for researcher to describe complex experiences that cannot be obtained in quantitative techniques. It also facilitates researching of behaviours. It was good in identifying important variables such as gender roles and social-economic status. Ethics in research was taken into consideration during the proposed study and the chapter closes with the summary.

3.1 Research Methods

Research methods are techniques, plan, strategies used by a research to show how data is collected effectively (Prakashan, 2003). The study used qualitative approach in order to obtain data of high quality that were relevant to the information that fulfilled the study objectives. Qualitative method was used Kombo and Tromp (2006) states that qualitative research is a form of research that involves description to the data obtained. It sought to describe and analyse the behaviour of group from the point of view of those being studied. In the study, qualitative approach was used to allow the researcher to relate the aspect of behaviour to the wider context as to get direct explanations and views to respondents. The study was social in nature and descriptive as it is concerned with describing particular group of people.

The term qualitative research approach refers to studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities or situations that normally use scientific method to generate facts on evidence and develop understanding about places, groups and people. Creswell (2002) defines qualitative research as “a means for explaining and understanding the meaning of individuals or group ascribe to a social or human problem”.

The aim of the study focused on the effect of child labour on child’s rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe District. The researcher assumed that by using qualitative approach she would examine the effect of child labour on child’s rights in selected areas in Makululu Township of Kabwe District, gain a better understanding of the situation, and consequently achieve the outcomes of the research.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is a detailed outline of how an investigation was going to take place. Research design is a procedure used to select a sample, administration of instruments and data analysis by a researcher according to Ogula (2005). In conducting descriptive survey, research design was used in the research to collect data in order to answer the questions concerning the status of the study. A descriptive design was selected because of its high degree of representativeness and the ease with which a researcher obtained the participants’ opinions (Schervish, 1996:218). Survey research examined large population by use of questionnaires, interviews and focus group interviews.

The design was most appropriate since it allowed the researcher to study a relatively large population for accuracy findings and was concerned with describing, analysing, recording and reporting conditions that exist (Creswell, 2003). According to Creswell (2003) a survey design provided a quantitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes or opinions of population by studying a sample of that population. Qualitative research design is good for this study because it tells the story, events, occurrences and practices. This method was more interpretative, ethnography and historical. The design was cross-sectional to investigate the effect of child labour on child’s rights in selected areas of Makululu Township in Kabwe District. Cross-sectional survey was used in the study because it ensured the use of different categories at the

same time, (Kasomo, 2007).The data collected was analysed using qualitative technique as the research has attempted to capture as many variables as possible.

3.3 Study Site

The research was conducted only in Makululu Township of Kabwe District. The justification for this is because the place is a high-density area and inhabited mostly by the poor, therefore prone to high levels of child labour. People who have migrated to the town, in this township engage themselves in social-economic activities such as business, self-employment and were in need of school places for their children. The researcher picked on this location as Berg (2004) stipulates that, the ideal setting for any study, was one where the researcher had interest in, easily accessible and one that allowed the researcher immediate support with the respondents.

3.4 Target Population

The targeted population were parents, children specifically from 7-13 years (pupils), teachers, child rights activists, labour officer and victim support officers of Kabwe district. Msambila and Nalaila, (2013) refer population to a well-defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics. This was the population for whom the findings would be generalised or where information was desired.

3.5 Sample Size

An appropriate sample size is one that adequately answers research questions. In this study, the sample comprised total number of 30 participants. The sample size was selected as follows; teachers (2), pupils (10), Child Rights Activists (5), parents (10), District Labour Officer (1) and Victim Support Officer (2).

3.6 Sampling Procedures

Sampling involves the research of a few representative units of the universe. It is a key element, which determines the outcome of research; hence, a careful unbiased and representative selection is required from the population under investigation. Another important factor in sample selection is the size of the sample; the sample should reasonably represent the population.

The study was undertaken in Makululu Township in Kabwe district of Central Province. The population of this study comprised of teachers, pupils, Child Rights Activists, parents, District Labour Officer and Victim Support Officer. Purposive sampling was employed to this study in order to make adequate representation of the study population. The method is based on the judgment of the researcher regarding the characteristics of the representative sample (Creswell, 2003). The reason for using purposive sampling in the area of the study was to provide targeted information pertaining on the effect of child labour on child's rights in Makululu Township Kabwe district. The simple random sampling procedure was involved from pupils found in Makululu in order to eliminate any form of biasness. In the study, three even numbers were picked as it was written on the paper and the rest of the paper was blank. Therefore, pupils who picked pieces of paper with an even number were selected for the study.

3.7 Research Instruments

The research instruments used to collect data were; questionnaires focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews and observations. Interview as a method of collecting data involved presentation of oral or verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses and it is a primary source of data collection used to collect the information (Prakashan, 2003). According to Kumar (2005), primary data are in the form of raw materials to which statistical methods are applied for the purpose of analysis and interpretations. They are gathered through direct observation, questionnaires and interviews. An interview involves the oral questioning technique or discussion, the researcher becomes the interviewer, and respondents from the selected sample were interviewees. Therefore, through different interactions, the required data was collected to fulfil the objectives of the study.

The researcher employed semi-structured interviews. Semi-structured questionnaires were used to collect information from teachers, labour officers, parents and the child-rights activists. The other research instrument utilised in the study was Open-ended questionnaires. Orodho (2003) argues that open-ended questionnaires were advantageous as they permitted greater depth of responses.

The researcher also employed focused group interviews/discussions to collect data from pupils who were selected from Makululu Township of Kabwe District that was focal context for the

study. Focused group discussions were used to get information from pupils. Focused group discussions are a special type of a qualitative method concerned with discussions, which are carefully designed and planned to obtain information based on the participants' beliefs and perceptions on a defined area of interest. It consist of homogeneous members who produce a lot of information quickly through the posed questions by the researcher (Kombo& Tromp, 2006).

The focused group discussion method was selected to enable the researcher to collect a lot of information of high quality in a quick manner in a social context. This method allows the researcher to clarify or ask in depth questions to collect more information and control the data. This allows the researcher sometimes to intervene where necessary to make sure that the intended and useful information is gathered. The discussion was planned to collect information from the teachers on the effect of child labour on child's rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe District.

3.8 Validation of Research Instruments

To validate the research instrument, the researcher had to check whether there were any thing, which was not clearly prepared, thus the instruments were tested to ascertain their validity and suitability of gathering the data required. A research instrument is said to be valid if it measures what it is supposed to measure (Kombo& Tromp, 2006).

To pre-test the validity of the instrument and perfection of the questionnaire wordings and concept content validity of the instrument was used to measure the degree on which the specific areas covered was represented. The draft questionnaires were given to the supervisor, lecturers and friend to appraise the sustainability in obtaining data according to the research objectives. Therefore, the feedback from the lecturers, friends and supervisor was used to make corrections to the instruments to be used for final data collection.

3.8.1 Reliability of Research Instruments

The inter rater of measuring reliability was used to determine the similar scorings instruments. Mugagenda and Mugannde (1999) states that "reliability is a measure of degree to which research instrument yields consistent result or data after an acceptable of repeat trials". The consistencies between ratings were calculated by correlating the scores or ratings from the

different matters. Results were given in terms of normal numbers that is scores or using percentages.

The questionnaires were given to the teachers, labour officer, child right activists and victim support officers. Focused group discussion and interview guide were given to the pupil in Makululu Township. The responses were calculated by the scores or rating from different respondents group. Results were given in terms of normal numbers or using percentages.

3.8.2 Data collection procedures

One of the most important parts in this research was the data collection process. Taking into account the sensitivity of the study, confidentiality was necessary and thus every piece of information was and shall be treated as confidential. Therefore, data was collected through questionnaires and interviews. Questionnaires for respondents were prepared, distributed and later collected after a few number of days to allow respondents give their views on the subject matter. Interviews were arranged for victims who were not able to handle questionnaires due to illiteracy.

3.9 Data Analysis

The researcher analysed data manually. Judd and McClelland (1989) defines data analysis is a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming and modelling data with the goal of, information, informing conclusions, and supporting decision-making. Data analysis has multiple facets and approaches encompassing diverse techniques in social science domains. Qualitative method was used to analyse the data by graph, pie chart and statistical figures, which would later be interpreted, by the use of words to give true meaning of the findings. The two qualitative data analysis techniques that is thematic and content analysis used to help the researcher to establish the main theme of the study being taken. Holsti (1969), define content analysis as any technique for making inferences by systematically and objectively identifying special characteristics of messages.

3.10 Ethical Consolidations

Consideration of ethical issues is important since various kinds of problems may arise from methods, which are used to obtain valid and reliable data (Cohen et al., 2007). The conducting of research requires not only expertise and diligence, but also honesty and integrity. This is done to recognize and protect the rights of human subjects. To render the research ethical, the rights to self-determination, anonymity, confidentiality and informed consent will be observed. The researcher sought permission from parents of children under eighteen before conducting an interview with them. McNamara (1994) identified five ethical concerns to be considered when conducting survey research, which the researcher must follow strictly. Respondents' consent was obtained before they complete the questionnaires. The respondents were informed of their rights to voluntarily consent or decline to participate, and to withdraw participation at any time without penalty. First, the researcher made sure that, participation was voluntary. However, voluntary participation can sometimes conflict with the need to have a high response rate. Low return rates can introduce response biasness McNamara (1994).

In order to encourage a high response rate Dillman (2000), suggested multiple contacts. McNamara's (1994), second ethical guideline is to avoid possible harm to respondents. This could include embarrassment or feeling uncomfortable about questions. This researcher therefore could not include sensitive questions that could cause embarrassment or uncomfortable feelings. Harm could also arise in data analysis or in the survey results. A third ethical guideline is to protect a respondent's identity.

This accomplished by exercising anonymity and confidentiality. A survey is anonymous when a respondent cannot be identified based on a response. A survey is confidential when a response can be identified with a subject, but the researcher promised not to disclose the individual's identity McNamara (1994). Participant identification was kept confidential and was only to be used in determining who would have not responded for follow-up purposes. The privacy of respondents was not revealed to anyone. There was total confidentiality, no biasness of race and sex. All information from respondents was treated with important and confidentiality.

3.11 Study Location

This study was conducted only in Kabwe's Makululu Township. The justification for this is because the place is a high-density area and inhabited mostly by the poor, therefore prone to high levels of child labour. The researcher picked on this location as Berg (2004: 11) advised that, the ideal setting for any study, was one where the researcher had interest in, easily accessible and one that allowed the researcher immediate support with the respondents.

3.12 Summary

In this chapter, the methodology of the study was discussed. This was to enlighten the consumers of the research on the process of how to carrying out the research. It included, research method. Research design employed, study area, population of the study, sample size, research instruments, as well data collection methods, data analysis techniques used, data presentation approaches selected and mode of disseminating research findings. It is also important to explain how the ethical issues were taken into account when executing the study proposed. The chapter closed with a summary. The preceding chapter presented is findings of the research.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Overview

This chapter presents the research findings of the study. The qualitative data presented in this chapter is particularly from the semi-structured interviews, questionnaires, focus group discussions and observations. The chapter presents research findings in direct relation to the research objectives of the study. Another aspect worthy pointing out right from the onset of this chapter is that in some instances, the chapter is devoted to verbatim presentations of collected data from the data collection instruments. The chapter ends with a summary.

4.1 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following research objectives:

4.1.1 General Objective:

The general objective of the study was:

To investigate the effect of child labour on child rights in Makululu Township in Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province.

4.1.2 Specific Objectives:

The following were the specific research objectives of this study:

1. To establish the specific types of child labour experienced in Makululu Township of Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province.
2. To identify the effects of child labour on child rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province.
3. To suggest possible ways of minimizing child labour in Makululu Township of Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province.

4.2 Demographic Profile of Research Participants

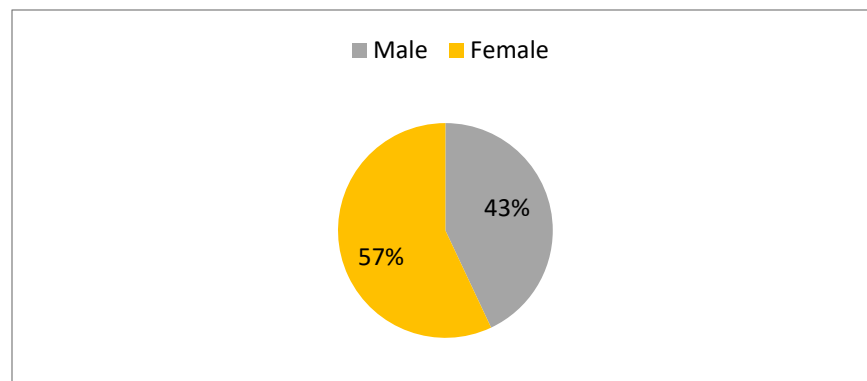
Table 1: Age Range of Participants

Age	No Respondents	Percentage
7-14	7	23.3%
15-20	2	7%
21-30	3	10%
31-40	10	33.3%
41 and above	8	27%
Total	30	100%

Source: Fieldwork (2018)

Respondents were asked their age categories. Finding indicates that the majority 10(33.3%) were aged between 31-40 years each, 8(27%) were aged between 41 and above years, 7(23.3%) were aged 7-14 years, 3(10%) were aged between 21-30 and 2(7%) were aged between 15-20 years.

Figure 2: Distribution of Gender



Source: Fieldwork (2018)

The figure above shows that 57% of respondents were female and 47% were male. This shows that majority of respondents who participated in this research were female.

Table 2: Age Range of Parents

Age	No Respondents	Percentage
21-30	2	20%
31-40	7	70%
41 and above	1	10%
Total	10	100%

Source: Fieldwork (2018)

Respondents were asked their age categories. Finding indicates that the majority 7(70%) were aged between 31-40 years, 2(20%) were aged between 21-30 and 1(10%) 41 above years.

Table 3: Distribution of Marital Status of Parents

Respondents	Frequency	Percent
Single/widow or widower	7	70
Married	2	20
Separated	1	10
Total	10	100

Source: Fieldwork (2018)

From table above it shows that 50% of respondents were single parents, 20% were both married and widow/widower and 10% were separated.

Table 4: Research Participants in Makululu Township of Kabwe District

Groups	No Respondents	Percentage
Pupils	10	33.3%
Teachers	2	6.7%
Labour officer	1	3.3
Parents	10	33.3%
Child activist	5	17%
Victim support officers	2	6.7%
Total	30	100%

Source: Fieldwork (2018)

The above table shows the total participants who participated in this research 33.3% were pupils, 33.3% were parents, 17.% were child activists, 6.7% were victim support officers , 6.7% were teachers and 3.3% labour officers.

4.3 Findings from Questionnaires, Semi-structured Interviews, Focus-Group Discussions and Observations

4.3.1 Objective One: To establish the specific types of Child Labour experience in Makululu Township of Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province

The Study revealed that child labor exists in Makululu Township of Kabwe District. The study further revealed that there are various types of child labor in Makululu Township of Kabwe District. In terms of the specific types of child labour experienced in Makululu Township of Kabwe District, study findings revealed that the common types of child labour experienced in this area of Kabwe included: sexual abuse, selling of foodstuffs in the streets, manual work of crushing stones, drawing of water from long distances, working as house cleaners and garden boys. In support of the findings indicated above, research participants stated the following:

Teacher A: *Strongly agreed that there was child labour in Kabwe District.*

Teacher B: *Also agreed that there was child labour in Kabwe District.*

On the specific forms of child labour experienced in Makululu Township of Kabwe, Teacher A pointed out:

Sexual abuse and the selling of foodstuffs in the streets.

Still on the specific forms of child labour experienced in Makululu Township of Kabwe, Teacher B stressed:

Manual work of crushing stones, drawing of water from long distances, housemaids and garden boy.

In terms of the specific forms of child labour experienced in Makululu Township of Kabwe District, the Labour Officer pointed out:

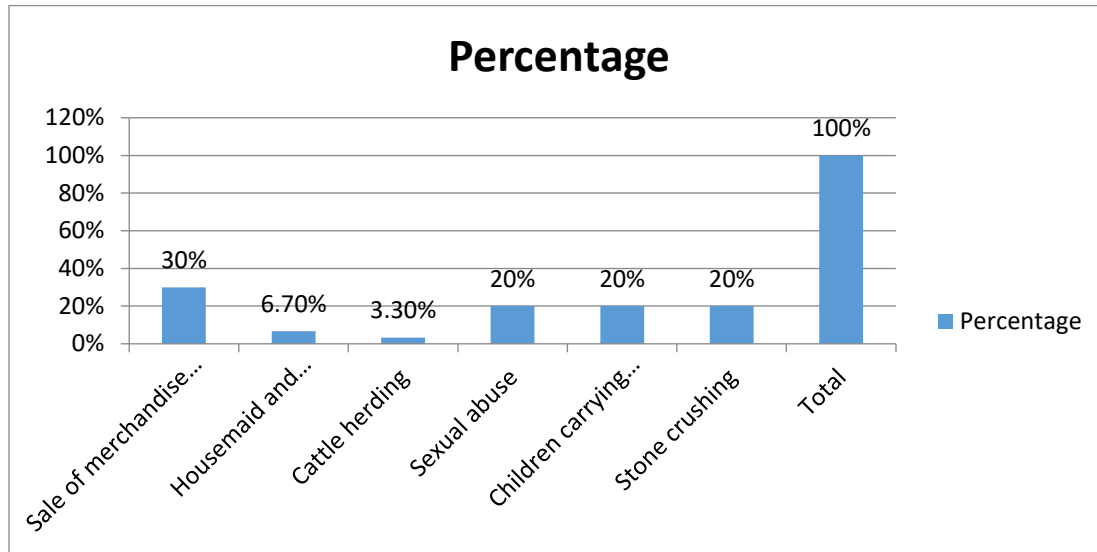
Sale of merchandise and cattle herding were very common in the area.

When the Victim Support Officers were asked the specific types of child labour in Kabwe District of Central Province the said:

The employment of minors in stone crushing was common and the selling water fritters and brooms by children on the streets.

Figure 3 below illustrates the specific types of child labour experienced in Makululu Township of Kabwe District.

Figure 3: Specific Types of Child Labour



Source: Fieldwork (2018)

On the specific types of child labour found in the area of study, findings indicate that the majority 9(30%) sale merchandise in the streets, 6(20%) sexually abused, 6 (20%) children carrying, 6(20%) stone crushing 2(6.7%) housemaid and garden boys and 1(3.3%) are herding cattle in the peripheral of the township which harbours some few farms.

4.3.2 Objective Two: To identify the effect of child labour on child rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province

It was revealed through the study that there are various effects of child labour on child right in Makululu Township of Kabwe District. These effects cut-across various things. These are early marriages, absenteeism from school, the children contract diseases due to negligence by their parents and guardians as they engage in premature activities. High levels of illiteracy, children are engaged in labour where their growth is stunted due to malnutrition, malnourished, health complications and are unhappy, children are involved in bad vices such as smoking, illicit drugs which affect their lungs and also get involved in petty crimes such as stealing and others, child prostitution. The following were the sentiments of the research participants related to the findings highlighted above.

In terms of the effects of child labour on child rights in Makululu Township, the teachers pointed out:

Early marriage, exploitation of children in high-risk situation, absenteeism were children prefer to make quick money than going to school and that most of the time they were tired.

On the effects of child labour on the rights of the child, the labour Officer mentioned:

High levels of illiteracy because children miss school in order to do some piecework.

When asked the effects of child labour on child rights, Child Rights Activists:

Acknowledge that the effects of child labour on child rights could not be ignored as the children are highly affected and that they are psychologically not in their right frame of mind as they cannot not participate and socialise properly in their respective societies. The effects of child labour on the rights of the child include absenteeism from school, poor health and early marriages.

Parents also had their take in terms of what they felt were the effects of child labour on child rights and this is what was revealed by the study:

They admitted that the effects of child labour on child rights could not be ignored and they stated that Children who are engaged in labour were mostly stunted in growth due to malnutrition, malnourished and that they also usually have health complications and are generally very unhappy.

When asked to give their views on the effects of child labour on child rights, Victim Support Officers stated the following:

Early marriages are the effects of child labour on child rights and most of them contract diseases due to negligence by their parents and guardians as they engage in pre-marital activities.

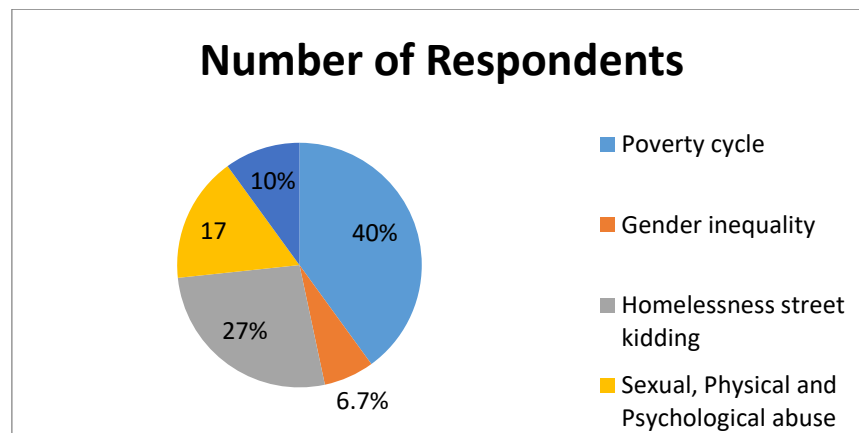
In line with the concern above, the children said:

Child labour had a great impact on them and it affected them severely. The children acknowledged that abject poverty forced them to engage on employment, child prostitution and

selling of merchandise in streets, which affected their school time and mostly led to absenteeism. They also got involved in bad vices such as smoking illicit drugs, which affected their lungs and participated in petty thieving and crimes.

Figure 4 below indicates the effects of child labour on child rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe District.

Figure 4. The Effects of Child Labour on the Rights of a Child



Source: Fieldwork (2018)

From figure above the 40% of respondents revealed that the effect of child labour on rights of a child was poverty cycle, 27% were Homelessness Street kidding, 17% were sexual, physical and psychological abuse, 10% was low education and 6.7% was gender inequality. This means that poverty cycle was the major effect of child labour on rights of a child.

4.3.3 Objective Three: To Suggest Possible Ways of Minimizing Child Labour in Makululu Township of Kabwe District in Zambia's Central Province

Through Observations, the study established that there are number of ways in which child labor could be minimized in Makululu Township of Kabwe District. These are: 1. Putting up policies and programmes directly addressing child labour like national policy which provide core guidelines for improving the welfare and quality of children, as well as for protecting their survival and developmental rights, 2. Stop hiring children below the minimum age to working in industries, mine, shop, and agriculture. 3. Educating the people in the community on the danger of child labour and 4. Contracting local, regional and national legislation on protecting children

in Kabwe district on child labour as they sensitize the effect of child labour through victim support officers and NGOs and 5. Poverty is a key reason for the existence of child labor.

4.4 Summary

The chapter presented research findings in line with the objectives of the study. The research findings were presented in line with the research instruments employed in the study. The instruments were Questionnaires, Semi-structured interviews, Focus-group discussions and observations. The next chapter discusses the findings of the study.

CHAPTER FIVE

DICUSSION OF RESEARCH FINDNGS

5.0 Overview

This chapter discusses the findings presented in the previous chapter. The findings are discussed from a qualitative thematic perspective in line with the objectives of the study. The findings of the study are integrated with the literature of the study and the theoretical framework of the study.

5.1 The Specific Types of Child Labour Experienced in Makululu Township of Kabwe District

Finding in table 1, 2 and 3 indicate that many of the single parents that recorded were between 31- 40 years of age were widowed while others, their marriage were broken due to the economic hardship. The children between 7-14 years most of them were not in school and were found in the streets selling merchandise and they are engaged in stone crushing, washing cars and working in shops to earn a living, as a result most children were prone to either drug or sexual abuse. Parents aged 41 years and above who were also grandparents living with orphaned children and on account that their economic standing was seriously deprived, they resorted to sending children in the streets to both beg and trade in order to have a meal for the day. On the account of the above, most of the children living with their grandparents were denied the opportunity to attend school due to lack of monetary support, as a result vulnerability was on the increase. Parents between the age of 31- 40 *years* of age were also selling together with children in the streets and their children were not going to school, no time for them to take children to school as they were trying to make money to earn a living. Some of the parents between the age of 21- 30 years, that were in employment and were against child labour as they are of the idea that they attended school. Their views were that children were the future leaders as such they must be educated if this has to be achieved. There are those who are not working, and are allowing their children to go to school although expressing concern as regards economic hardship therefore making it very difficult to raise money for school and for domestic consumption.

In this regard the majority of children were vulnerable, abused and poverty-stricken such children spent most part of their day vending, performing inadequate, theft, drug abuse and other activities that were not socially sanctioned. Chronic poverty, rising unemployment, structural adjustment, inadequate social services and the HIV/AIDS pandemic were causes of this development. Children were forced to engage in survival strategies, some of which made them vulnerable to sexual exploitation.

The observation made in the area of study was that, early in the morning children were seen rushing through the streets of Kabwe on a mission to sell brooms. The researcher asked a 9 years old girl as regards such errands, she responded that she and her friends cover long distances from Makululu Township to other townships within Kabwe in order to sell brooms. Other children were found moving from street to street scavenging for bottles which they pack in sacks that they strap on their backs. Some children were going to school around midday, but their parents expected them to do some work before school time

The street environment is harsh for children especially girls, who are vulnerable to sexual abuse and forms of gender-based violence. However, the girl child is not safe on the streets, she is prone to abuse. It is not good to send children on the streets where their safety was not guaranteed, boys were also vulnerable to violence and vices such as alcohol and drug abuse some people take advantages and lure them in immoral things like sexual activities. Sexual abuse of children was facilitated by factors from historical customs to relatively recent social-economic processes of development. However, results in direct commercial sexual exploitation whilst others promote vulnerability and expose to high risk situation, for example, the belief that young girls are free of HIV and can cure men who are already infected with the virus. These issues were happening in Kabwe district and the people who are involved are paying money to the victims. Because of poverty, the victims get such money to earn a living. Elderly female prostitutes are encouraged by customers to recruit girl children into the trade when their own charms no longer command a market. The concept of crime victim for the purpose of extending rights is defined in the United Declaration of the Basic Principles of Justice for the victims of crime and abuse of power the declaration adopted (1985).

According to SARPCCO (2003), argues that “victim is a person who individually or as part of a group has suffered, economic loss or substantial impairment of his or her fundamental rights, through Acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws”. The term also includes; indirect victims, such as the immediate family or dependants of the victim and those who have suffered harm in crime prevention. Extreme deprivation suffered by children such as having only one meal a day. Hunger makes children vulnerable to sexual seduction, whereby they exchange sex for food or money.

Children who were employed in hazardous situations and work under abusive conditions, for example stone crushing. Women and their children generally undertake such works in Kabwe district. The fine dust parties generated as a by-product to stone-crushing lead to respiratory disease as a result the right to health of a child is being violated. SARPCCO, (2003), postulate that have an obligation to protect children against practices of special danger of their welfare such as economic exploitation, illicit use of drugs all form of abuse and sexual exploitation.

Similar study conducted by International Labour Office (2013) states that, some forms of child labour are automatic death sentences, for example, prostitution expose children to STDs and HIV/Aids. In Kabwe district girls are found at a drinking spree called life at forty (40) were they are being abused by elderly men. This is so for them to survive since they have no alternative source of support and no job means, no food, shelter, clothing and basic needs. They survival into prostitution, child labour is born out of poverty but it also perpetuates misery and poverty. Child labour, deprive children from childhood, their health and education and condemning them to a life of poverty. Most children work because their families are poor and their labour is necessary for their survival. To many children, school is not an option. Education can be expensive and some parents feel that what their children learn is irrelevant to the realities of everyday lives and future.

Child abuse is divided into sexual and non-sexual abuse forms of exploitation. Sexual and non-sexual are both part of the spectrum, they reflect types of behaviour that is harmful to children. One of the categories of sexual abuse is incest. Incest is having a sexual relationship with his or her own blood relative. Examples of incest include sexual relationship between a father and daughter, between a mother and a son, between a sister and a brother, between an uncle and a

niece, between an auntie and nephew, between a grandfather and a granddaughter, between a grandmother and a grandson. It is caused in many factors such as lack of employment, lack of empowerment by women and tradition practices that allow a father to have sex with his daughter in order to assess if she is mature enough for marriage. When confronted with incest, failure to know what to do, and coupled with poverty, victims and their parents or guardians are bribed with money to keep them quiet.

Placing children in situations where they will be directly exposed to sexual abuse such as sending children to sell around bars at night and forcing children to vend in the street in high-risk areas. This also include children like girls going to draw water, leading the blind in town, destitute children who engage in various activities to survive, dependence on house servants or child minders, girls working as house servants, church leaders exploiting children, doctors sleeping with girls for abortions, teachers who regard sex with children as a perk of the job and teachers can abuse their position by sexually exploiting children. Peer pressure may function to encourage children to exchange sex for sweets, money, goods or services. Elopement and abduction of girls are culturally accepted, even when daughters and parents oppose the actions. Lack of open discussions about how these practices forms of sexual abuse sustain and heighten risk situations. Children are commercialised through the exchange of services, grades or gifts for sex. International Labour Office (2013) states that “children are victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, trafficking, physical and humiliating punishment and harmful tradition practices”. The reality is that these trafficked and exploited children were held without enough food, shelter, or clothing and are often severely abused and cut off from all contact with their families and they are often used as prostitutes.

Early marriages, for example marriage of children below age 16 years for bride-price and serial marriages for parental gain, they are a result of many circumstances. Young girls command a higher bride price because they are perceived to be accepted in many parts of the country. Men marry young girls for their labour and childbearing potential. Child marriage varies depending on a society’s family views; structure pattern of life and the individuals and collective responsibilities of the members UNICEF (2011). Some families who engage in practice consider it as a way to secure their child’s future and alleviate their own financial responsibilities. Child marriage is viewed as a way of preventing girls from initiating sexual relations with unknown

men. Susanne (2002), states, “The honour attached to this practice has traditionally been linked to its central purpose, which is to assure virginity at the same of marriages. Sometimes child-brides are forced to work for older wives in the household as well as work for their husbands. At family level, parents may not be able to afford to keep a daughter, so they encourage them to marry early this is due high poverty levels in the district due to closure of mines and other industries like Mulungushi textiles and KIFCO industry.

Serial marriages occur when a girl is repeatedly in a marriage –divorce cycle. This situation occurs when a girl as young as 13 years may be young divorcees, who have been married more than once. Serial marriage is encouraged by guardians or parents as a source of income, each time a girl weds bride price is given. It is a source of economic gain for parents or guardians. Although governments around the world have attempted to eradicate child marriages, it continues to exist to a significant extent as a traditional practice among people living in poverty UNICEF (2012). The International Centre for Research on Women reported that if the present trends continue, 100 million girls would marry over the next decade. That is 25,000 girls married every day for the next 10 years. UNICEF (2010) mentioned that though in general child marriage is becoming less common, the pace of this change is slow.

Further, the study had found also that girls do most of the works of the family within home. Girls also face hazards faced by working boys. They carry 25 litres of containers drawing water for consumption and domestic use. Girls have extra problems of their own to face, from the sexual pressures of employers to exclusion from education. According to the UN, poverty is the most compelling reason that drives child labour. Poor families are only able to survive on their children’s work. The numbers of girls doing unregistered work as domestic servants those families’ members to take up paid employment, the majority are more female child labourers than male. Girls work longer hours on average than boys. Girls carry a double workload, hold jobs outside home but still fulfil their domestic duties on their return as they are helping their grandparents doing home chores.

In comparison to the study conducted by Bellamy, (1997) stated that child labor in Africa is the employment of children in a manner that deprives them of their childhood, and is harmful their physical and mental development. Africa has the world’s highest incidences rates of child labor.

A report by the United Nation's International Labor Organization reveals that in 2016 nearly 1 out of every 5 children partakes in child labor. The problem is severe in sub-Saharan Africa where more than 40% of all children aged 5-14 for survival or about 48 million children. Poverty considered the primary causes of child labor in Africa.

Similar study conducted by Dachi (2000: 61), child labour is a term that embraces a complex reality. The degree to which work is negative or undesirable to children. It employed in slavery-like conditions thus exploitive in nature. Child labour often harms the physical, mental or social development of children. Physically strenuous activities and lack of proper nutrition may lead to stunted growth. Dessy and Pallage (2003), say that not all the work that children do is harmful or brutal. Some work may provide successful learning opportunity such as babysitting unless if the work is exposes them to psychological stress, prostitution and human trafficking activities. Some children have even lost vital organs in accidents at work and been handicapped for the rest of their lives. Children who work in depressing environments often endure emotional abuse. They lack opportunities properly-socialize with their peers. Child labourers also often miss intellectual stimulation. Overall, their self-esteem and activities compromised. This often forced into leading lives of poverty.

The rationale choice theory relates to this study in the sense that child labour is a crime as envisaged in the United Nation's convention on child rights. Hence children's right are being violated because these people at the times pursuing these ordinary goals in illegal ways for example selling merchandised or goods, exploiting the vulnerable for some personal benefit, or engaging in unlawful sexual behaviour.

5.2 The Effect of Child Labour on Child Rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe District

Findings in figure 2 demonstrated that poverty was the root cause of child labour in the area of study as people are living in poverty. This had put the child's life and health development at risk, even psychologically. Communities in Makululu Township consisted of very poor people who encouraged their children to go and work in order to support the family income. However of late child labour has been an asset to the economy of the families living in poverty as they strive to maintain income because of substitute effect or facing economic shocks. This has led to broken

homes, living children are attended to as a result children are wandering in the streets begging in order to earn a living.

Kalima & Kaoma (2008) states that, “economic shocks are happenings that cause interference in the normal way of life of a household such as death, crop failure and loss of employment of the family head”.

Looking at the current situation in the district, many parents have lost employment through retrenchments and closure of companies such as Mulungushi textiles, mines and KIFCO industry. They have opted to go and settle in Makululu Township and poverty levels has not spared them, thus sending their children out to work as a way of supplement to family income and trying to maintain the level of life. Parents who were labourers themselves at young age are sending children to sell in the streets. According to Wahba (2005), “this impoverishment is passed on parent to children, perpetuating child labour and poverty.”

The position of effect of child labour on child, rights is still growing in the district despite having some various pieces of legislation covering child labour for example minimum age for employment, condition of work and place of work. They are “sleeping laws”. The implementation and monitoring of the legislation are weak hence; children were employed in dangerous situations and work under abusive conditions. This problem has resulted into crime people are not moving freely during daytime and at night for fear of social threat of street children because of promotion of street Kids in Kabwe district. Children in the street have added political violence following wave of money given to them, those who are selling have learnt to be self-reliant, on health wise they have contracted disease such as HIV/Aids, sexual transmitted disease, malaria and they started producing children who are fatherless and Christian value has collapsed.

Vulnerable group include all children because of their status of being children. These are children with disabilities, orphans, and street children, and out-of-school children, children from single-parent homes or broken homes. When children become homeless, they become highly vulnerable to violence, discrimination, abuse and exploitation. Their number in the streets is growing dramatically as a result of conflict, environmental degradation and poverty. They are vulnerable to sexual abuse and nature and causes of this form of abuse are inadequacy in certain

laws and weak enforcement where the law is adequate. When sexual abuse occurred within the context of the family, also viewed as domestic issue. Law enforcement officials and other professionals are reluctant to intervene and most children are not aware of their rights and privileges. Cultural norms and values promote passivity in children and discourage them from confronting their abusers.

From the research, the information gathered from teachers through questionnaires indicate that the effects of child labour on child rights in Kabwe district are early marriage, exploitation of children in high risk situation, absenteeism were children prefer to make quick money than going to school and most of the time are tired. According to the victim support officers, the preliminary findings indicates that early marriages are the effects of child labour on child rights and most of them contract diseases due to negligence by their parents and guardians as they engage in pre-marital activities. From the data collected from the labour officer, the effect of child labour on the rights of a child, are high levels of illiteracy because children miss school in order to do some piecework. According to the respondent what must be done, to protect the rights of children which are violated through child labour, more sensitization is needed in the communities and employers or contractors who engage in minor employment should be reported and penalised for doing so.

The results obtained from parents showed that children's rights are highly violated and the effects of child labour on child rights are imminent. Mostly parents did admit that the effects of child labour on child rights could not be ignored. Children who engaged in labour were stunted due to malnutrition, malnourished, have health complications and are unhappy.

According to the Child Rights Activists, they did acknowledge that the effects of child labour on child rights could not be ignored as the children are highly affected and psychologically not in their right frame of mind as they could not participate and socialise properly in their respect societies. The effects of child labour on the rights of the child include absenteeism from school, poor health and early marriages. Child labour activists have come out to condemn child labour in Kabwe because of its negative effect on the education, health and development of the children. There are separate pieces of statutory legislation in place to protect children from abuse. As NGOs to protect children from abusive practices such a child abuse, they engaged them in

discussion face-to-face confrontation by hearing from them in accordance to their expectation. The children under study agreed that child labour on them had a great impact and were severely affected by this vice.

The children acknowledged that abject poverty forced them to engage on employment, child prostitution and selling of merchandise in streets that taxed their school time. They also get involved in bad vices such as smoking illicit drugs that affected their lungs and participated in petty thieving and crimes.

In comparison to other studies, factors leading to child labour are vulnerability are social-economic pressure on the extending family, leading to a weakening of the family as a source of socialization and control. Peer influence evolves social attitudes that either condones sexual exploitation of children and lack of education in both parents and children. Low levels of literacy and general knowledge diminishes the appreciation for alternative methods for coping with economic hardship Regan et al, (2009) says that, Article 32 of the convention on the right of the child recognizes the right of the child “to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child’s or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development”.

The major category of nonsexual abuse is child labour in Kabwe district. Child labour according to Bellamy (1997) embraces a complex reality. Children ‘s work needs to be seen as happening along a continuum, with destruction or exploitative work at one end and beneficial work promoting children’s development without interfering with their schooling, recreation and rest at the other. Child labour occurs when a child is carrying heavy loads; a child is not in school but selling on the streets. UNICEF believes that child labour is exploitative if may involve work that exerts undue physical, social or psychological stress, work that under mines children’s dignity and self-esteem, such as slavery or bonded labour and sexual exploitation and work that is detrimental to full social and psychological development.

Among the aspects of a child’s development that can be endangered by child work are;

- Physical development- this includes overall health, coordination, strength, vision and hearing.

- Emotional development- this includes adequate self-esteem, family attachment, feelings of love and acceptance.
- Social and moral development- this includes a sense of group identity, the ability to cooperate with others and the capacity to distinguish right from wrong stipulated (Bellamy, 1997).

Denial of basic rights for example deprivation of physical, mental, psychological and social needs, flogging, education and health care. The situation that children are misused because they are children and unable to defend or protect themselves.

Furthermore, the major factors that contribute to effect of child labour on child right in the area of the study and that has led to violation of children's right includes poverty, gender inequality, homelessness of street kids, harmful traditional practices, inadequate legislations and policies. According to Eldering et.al (2000), state that, "the most commonly cited reasons for child exploitation are poverty, failure of the education system and lack of legislative enforcement agencies". Majority of parent who are unable to pay for their children's education substitution thus situation of child labour and this is because of price increases in the economy of the country. Especially that a new budget line is drawn passing through the old consumption bundle, the difference between the new point of tangency and old bundle is the Hicks substitution effect Varian (2014). As long as household income remain too low to meet the basic needs it is inconceivable that a household will financially support education activities thus the condition of low education may be increasing each day in Kabwe district. As a result, child work remains the only realistic way to survive their economic condition because of poverty cycle. This has also resulted high level of unemployment in the area of my study.

Culture practice is often ignored in research on the violation of children rights. For example, parent's attitude towards child labour is indifferent believing it provides public space for socialization and character development children feel they have an obligation to help their parents in many ways possible. However, abusive practices against children aggravate rampant poverty level and social exclusion and the transmission of HIV/Aids create an unwelcome legacy for success. Ochanda et al (2009), argue that "writing on human trafficking and commercial

sexual exploitation of children in East Africa study the global magnitude and trends of child exploitation”.

Children are traumatized in so many ways through violent acts of sexual abuse. Sexual abuse is often intensified by humiliating, experiences surrounding the events such as forced acts of incest, initiated to break down a people's strongest cultural taboos and fabric of their culture. Girls are forced into prostitution as their only hope of obtaining money for desperately needed food for themselves. Boys hungry and homeless, engage in homosexually acts. The psychological problem violent is enormous thus; many children enter early adulthood without having received any help in dealing with their trauma. Abused children are without power and disconnected from nurturing adult because of their deep feelings of guilt humiliation and shame. Psychological trauma in children result in symptoms of emotion illness, forms of mental illness such as depression, thought disorders and problem with extreme mood swings. This led them to engage in dangerous activities such as unprotected sex and crime. More children had made them to be vulnerable as some parents abandon and other force children out of home. Most children leave their home as an adaptive response to abuse, poverty, violence, drugs and parental emotion problems. Drug abuse cause high levels of pain and discomfort and cigarettes damage lungs and interferes with normal development.

In line with Elderling et, al. (2000), argued that “the majority of parent who are unable to pay for their children's education substitution thus situation of child labour and this result of price increases in the economy of the country. The major factors that contribute to effect of child labour on child right in the area of the study and that has led to violation of children's right includes poverty, gender inequality, homelessness of street kids, harmful traditional practices, inadequate legislations and policies.

Karren (1998), was of the view that sexual abuse result in other emotional problems such as;

- Anger
- Lack of feelings of safety and autonomy
- Loss of identity
- Inability to have intimacy and decrease competence

Such children are easily seen because it is on their faces, body gestures and actions. They are normally depressed children, quiet and very sad in the corner.

Rational choice theory relates in this study in sense that decisions provide people with the greatest benefit or satisfaction- given the choices available and are in their highest self- interest. The main practical focus on the offenders' event decisions "event decisions are in the moment decisions concerning the planning, execution and completion of specific crimes.

5.3 Possible Ways of Minimizing Child Labour in Makululu Township of Kabwe District

Putting up laws policies and programmes directly addressing child labour like national policy which provide core guidelines for improving the welfare and quality of children, as well as for protecting their survival and developmental rights.

Bringing in laws that makes it illegal for children to work until they reach a certain age makes it much easier to combat a culture of child labour. In addition, laws can be brought in that ensure that when teenagers do begin to work, they are not allowed to work beyond a certain maximum number of hours and they are paid a minimum wage. Such laws do not just provide an explicit statement that child labour and child exploitation are wrong. They also provide a framework and a set of prerogatives, which mean that anyone who wants to challenge child labour has the official backing of the government.

Stop hiring children below the minimum age to working in industries, mine, shop, and agriculture. If you run a company, make sure to set a good example in terms of how you treat your employees. Do not just adhere to the minimum legal requirements for fair labour, but also go beyond them, ensuring that everyone who works for you is taken great care of. If you set a shining example as an employer, you will have a knock on effect, as other employers will start to follow your example.

Educate the people in the community on the danger of child labour. There is a need to give priority to the expansion of public educational systems to accommodate the numbers of children who still do not have access to school. This means that:

More schools need to be built, teachers need to be recruited and trained and educational materials need to be made available. Alternative approaches need to be developed to provide for the

education of children when geographical conditions pose obstacles or the community's lifestyle involves mobility.

The formal and non-formal education systems need to be linked in a more systematic manner to allow for easier transitions from the non-formal to the formal sector, and both systems need to be improved and upgraded in many countries.

School admission and retention policies should facilitate the entry or re-entry of children into schools by providing alternative placement options and independent learning approaches with adequate guidance and support for over-aged children or children who re-enter school.

A substantial increase in the availability of public education in rural areas at the pre-primary, primary and secondary levels will diminish the pressure and existing congestion in schools in the urban centre where poor families migrate in search of both jobs and educational opportunities for their children.

Contracting local, regional and national legislation on protecting children in Kabwe district on child labour as they are sensitizes the effect of child labour through victim support officers and NGOs. Greater needs for coordination to tackle child labour, at regional and national levels. It is important to establish effective multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms, which are firmly embedded in the relevant international commitments of the countries under the CRC, C138 and C182, in national action plans on child labour, and in the 3RP and its respective country plans. The participating sectors should include, at the least, child protection, education, basic needs (for cash assistance), and livelihoods. Other sectors may also be invited to participate, as appropriate.

Poverty is a key reason for the existence of child labor. When a family lives in poverty, they may very often end up sending their children out to work at a young age – even if everyone else in the family is working as well, when wages are very low, additional child labor may be needed to support the whole family. This situation is exacerbated if one or both parents are absent, has fallen ill or has passed away. Therefore, reducing poverty in communities helps to support families and means that they do not need to send their children out to work.

Continued investment in building the knowledge base on child labour is needed to inform policy responses .There is an ongoing need for information about the impact of policies and

interventions on child labour. With the exception of cash transfers, still too little is known about the effectiveness of interventions in policy areas of relevance to child labour, which, in turn, is impeding policy development. There is a general need for more knowledge of the implications for child labour of broader global challenges, including climate change, migration, inequality, urbanization, and changes in the world of work. We also need to know more about how child labour is linked to other violations of fundamental labour rights. The effective targeting of policies will require better information on children in the worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work, building on the research and methodological work already undertaken by the ILO and other bodies(ILO, 2017).

In comparison to other study, ILO (2013) states that, policy responses to child labour need to be integrated into broader national development efforts and adapted to local circumstances. We know that child labour is the product of an array of economic and social forces, and attempting to address it without consideration of these forces is therefore unlikely to be successful. This means, above all, mainstreaming child labour into broader social development policies, rather than treating it as an isolated issue. Ensuring that child labour concerns are reflected in broader policies in the areas of education, social protection, labour markets and labour standards is especially relevant to progress against child labour. We also know from experience that there is no one-size-fits-all approach to addressing child labour. Rather, strategic responses need to be tailored to the variety of contexts in which child labour persists. This includes contexts of state fragility and armed conflict, where large share of children in child labour live. It also includes contexts affected by forces such as climate change, economic informality, urbanization, and globalization, each of which presents special challenges in terms of protecting children from child labour.

Rational choice perspective relates to this study is that, situations provide the already-motivated offender with criminal opportunities and with information about the potential costs and benefits associated with contemplated crimes. Incentives for criminal behaviour are the same as for non-criminal behaviour money, material, goods, status, excitement sexual gratification and so forth.

5.3.1 Specific Legislation on the Protection of Children in Zambia on the Effects of Child Labour on Child Rights

The minimum age for employment is to protect the right to education. There are 24 pieces of statutory legislation in place to protect children from abuse especially that related to child sexual abuse. Marriage Act protects girls below the 16 it is in conflict with customary laws, which permit child marriage between a child and an adult. Although nowadays the government of Zambia has tried to fight early marriage despite that it may be slowing changing mind set of people in the country because of chronic poverty the situation is just the same people are still abusing children openly, The penal code has provisions for protecting against sexual abuse and vulnerability and exposure to high risk situations are reduced by Adoption Act. However, these are poorly enforced as public awareness and commitment may be lacking.

5.3.2 International Arrangement on the Effects of Child Labour on Child Rights

The growing recognition on child labour is the convention on the right of the child The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the rights of the Child in (1989). Pursuant to proclamation by the UN, that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance. Family is a fundamental group unit of society in respect of which the natural environment for the growth and wellbeing of all its members and particularly children should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance, so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community, the CRC seeks to promote the full and harmonious development children (SARPCO, 2003).

The Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international instruments shall guide Congress deliberations and form the basis of preventive strategies to eliminate such abuses. All Governments, in cooperation with national and international organization, are expected to take actions, which will include the following;

- Accord top priority to action against the commercial sexual exploitation of children and allocate adequate, increased resources for this purpose.
- Promote stronger cooperation between Governments and all sectors of society to prevent more children from entering sex trade and elimination the commercial sexual exploitation of children worldwide.

- Maximize development, education and social mobilization that promote an environment, attitudes and practices respectful of the rights of the child.
- Ensure that the commercial sexual exploitation of children is considered a serious crime with dire consequences.
- Criminalize the commercial sexual exploitation of children, condemn, and penalize all those involved, whether local or foreign, at national and transnational level.
- Review and revise laws, policies, programs and practices to reduce and ultimately eliminate the commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- Develop and implement comprehensive plans and programs, particularly at the national level, to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children, to protect and assist the child victims and facilitate their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.
- Foster adoption/ratification, implantation and dissemination of international instruments, laws, policies, and programs supported by relevant national and local mechanisms against the commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- Mobilize political and other partners, national and international communities, including international organizations, to assist countries to eliminate the commercial sexual exploitation of children; and
- Advocate and build the role of popular participation, including the participation of civil society, in particular children, to prevent and eliminate the commercial sexual exploitation of children (UNICEF & ECPAT, 2000).

The Convention on the rights of the child (CRC) is holistic in approach and promotes child rights focussing on the survival, protection and development of children at all level of life cycle.

5.3.3 Regional Arrangement on Effects of Child Labour on Child's Right

The African Charter of Human and People's Rights which was adopted in (1981) by the Organisation of African Unity identified a number of children's rights and responsibilities. Africa Charter on the rights and welfare of the child;

- Children must be protected from sexual exploitation and drug abuse
- Children must be protected from sale trafficking and abduction and unfair separation from parents
- Children must be protected against harmful social and cultural practices and must not be used in armed conflicts
- Children have the right to parental care and protection
- Children must be protected from child labour and against child abuse and torture
- Child must be given health service and have right to leisure, recreation and cultural activities

Any decision concerning a child must be made in their best interest, survival and development. The Charter establishes an African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, within the institution framework of the OAU to "promote human and peoples' rights and ensure their protection in Africa") Article 30.

5.3.4 Domestic Arrangement on the Effects of Child Labour on Child Rights

Everyone who breaks the rules of the criminal in Zambia, without lawful excuses is adjudged guilty and is liable to punishment by imprisonment or other alternative means of punishment. The person sent to prison depending on the offence, may be confined for several months or years. The state's recourse to imprisonment has deterrent effect on the convicted person and other potential offenders based on the educative deterrence theory the rehabilitative theory of punishment Kulusika (2005:795).

Strategies for rehabilitation of the offenders highlight the need for literacy, skills training linked to employment opportunities, and promotion of vocational training programmes. The rehabilitation through work is the positive mark towards the improvement of the lives of the offenders.

5.3.5 Current Practice on the Law Enforcers

In Zambia, the Penal Code provides that any person under the age of eight is not capable of committing a crime. A person under the age of eight is not criminally responsible for any act or omission that may amount to an offence. This particular provision makes no exception. Whether an offence or what would amount to an offence has been committed, a child below eight years cannot be responsible.

However, children above the age of eight years but below the age of twelve years may be held criminally liable. This can only happen when it is established that at the time of doing the act or making the omission the child had the capacity to know that he or she was not supposed to do the act or make the omission. Emphasis must be placed on the fact that the child knew what he ought and ought not to have done (Mwansa, 2008).

Zambia has demonstrated willingness to be bound by the Universal Declaration, which contains provision that provides in the same line as that of article 7 of the ICESCR. Zambia has also ratified the African charter, which closes altogether civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights. The ACHPR states in paragraph 7 of its preamble that “civil and political rights cannot be dissociated from economic, social and cultural rights in their conceptions as well as universality and that the satisfaction of economic, social and cultural right is a guarantee for the enjoyment of civil and political rights”.

The challenges on the effect of child labour on child, rights have been rampant in Zambia children who may have HIV in their family may be stigmatized and affected by discrimination. Article 26 of the ICCPR, which state that all persons are equal before the law, and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law.

5.3.6 Strategies to Ensure Compliance with Undertakings

Zambia has ratified several international instruments on human rights including the ACHPR. These instruments have acquired a legally binding force within the country. They create obligations that the state must observe. Because these international instruments could be breached without punishment, there are a quite number of international bodies with different mandates to monitor the implementation of these instruments including those related to children. In addition to this, states themselves are obliged to set up their own institution to assure the

protection in individual rights. It is in line that Article 26 of ACHPR state that” state parties to the present charter shall allow the establishment and improvement of appropriate national institution entrusted with the promotion and protection of the rights and freedom guaranteed by the charter”. It is against this reality the presentation here will focus on strategies to ensure compliance with the under takings such as litigation and cooperation with civil society and National Rights institutions.

5.3.7 Litigation Strategies

A right without a remedy cannot be taken common sense as a right at all. Indeed, citizens have to have an adequate mechanism to ensure their rights against the lawbreakers (including the government) courts.

The limitation clause under Article 14(3)(a) of Zambian constitution which states that forced labour does not include any labour required in consequence of a sentence or order of a court cannot form sufficient basis forcing children selling around town and compound that is violation of children’s right.

According to provision of the Employment of Young Persons and Children Act of Chapter 268 of the Employment Act, no person shall, except under conditions to be prescribed, employ the age of fifteen years. In addition, any person who contravenes the provisions of this subsection shall be guilty of an offence. It is seen that there is variation on the law the Employment of Young Persons and Children Act 2004 state that “A child between 13 and 15 years may be engaged in light work which is not likely to harm that child’s healthy or development; or which is not prejudicial to that child’s attendance at an institution of learning or participation in vocational orientation”. A child under 13 years of age cannot work under any circumstance.

Several children are leading a disheartening lifestyle in Makululu Township, before they go to school they go around the town selling merchandise, from morning until mid-afternoon. Before they embark on the long work for the afternoon school shift, which starts at 13.00hrs, sometime they sell from morning until late. By the time they reach home, they are tired. Instead of rest, they go straight to fetch water, cleaning the house as well as executing other basic house chores. They work as adults in various aspect of their life. There is a girl who stays with a grandmother,

she always help her selling fritters in the morning in order to earn her cut for the day which she uses to buy snacks as she head to school in the afternoon. She wakes up early in morning to ensure that she sells enough fitters to people who mostly buy them for breakfast. Many children in Zambia are falling victims of many forms of child labour even without realising it is infringement of their rights. The phenomenon of using under age persons to undertake various tasks that should be undertaken by adults is not necessarily restricted to formal work places. Farmsteads are typical examples where such activities occur and in some cases, perpetrators of child labour may not always be ignorant of the fact that their actions are illegal.

Nowadays it is common to witness families, especially those in urban areas recruiting underage girls and boys from the village to be engaged in domestic chores at no pittance. However, in most cases, this is done under the pretext of the child being taken to urban settings to be enrolled in school. On farms, the need to keep production costs as low as possible conflicts with the interests of children who may be engaged at exploitative rates, and working long hours. The effects of harm done to these children over a period may be incalculable. Child labour is threatening a number of both national and global aspirations aimed at improving people's livelihoods and enhancing economic development.

For the Zambian government, despite these important commitments, the country has met challenges posed by child labour, which remain rife in Zambia as economic system is badly hit by inflation. This may mean that the enactment or ratification of international instruments on their own may not be enough to turn things around without implementation and enforcement. The fact that someone is under age should not deprive him or her, the same basic and fundamental rights. Children like other human beings enjoy some minimum rights and protection by the international human right instruments, which are domesticated into National Legislations.

5.4 Summary

This chapter discussed research findings in relation to the research objectives of the study. The research findings were integrated with the literature of the study and the theoretical framework of the study respectively. The next chapter focuses on the conclusions and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

6.0 Overview

This last chapter focuses on the conclusions and recommendations of the study. These are discussed in line with the research objectives of the study. Avenues for future research are provided in this chapter.

6.1 Conclusions of the Study.

In terms of Objective one, the study had shown the specific types of child labour experienced in Makululu Township of Kabwe district Zambia's Central Province.

The economic situation has led to multiple harmful consequences in the lives of children in Makululu Township in Kabwe District. Poverty is a hot issue has and made many children from not attending school, in order to earn a living. Children are going around the streets to sell merchandise this h led to formidable barrier to access education, good health and decent living. Children lack basic needs, medical care as a result majority of them are exposed to dangerous things in the streets like sniffing petrol, drinking mentholated spirits languishing in extremely unhealthy living conditions.

Concerning Objective Two, the study had identified the effects of child labour on child rights in Makululu Township of Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province.

In the absence of sanitation and ignorance of basic hygiene measures breeds viral illnesses such as sexual transmitted disease and HIV/Aids. The issue of HIV/Aids plague has resulted children being orphaned by Aids related parental deaths. These children are abandoned without resources to support them. This has led them to grow up with no prospects a dark and tragic future. They found in the streets doing all sorts of life to earn a living. Children undergo a miserable life working long hours in medieval accident-prone conditions, lack of shelter. Furthermore, children were exposed to various other elements and diseases. They are chronically vulnerable to dangers such as prostitution, discrimination, substance abuse, and mistreatment and trafficking.

Many children are suffering from malnutrition. They lack the basic nutrition essential food for their health, that has affected their immune systems, and this has caused them extremely vulnerable to illness. Children in the streets and on the street are victims of host of abuses such as alcoholism, drug addiction, exploitative labour, trafficking and prostitution. This may led many children to be homeless and are driven by desperation into begging and prostitution in order to procure sufficient food, drink, shelter and clothe for survival. As a result many children are destitute thus are struggling to survive.

As for Objective 3, the study had shown possible ways of minimizing child labour in Makululu Township of Kabwe district of Zambia's Central Province.

1. Putting up policies and programmes directly addressing child labour like national policy which provide core guidelines for improving the welfare and quality of children, as well as for protecting their survival and developmental rights.
2. Stop hiring children below the minimum age to working in industries, shop, agriculture, and mine.
3. Educating the people in the community on the danger of child labour.
4. Contracting local, regional and national legislation on protecting children in Kabwe district on child labour as they sensitize the effect of child labour through victim support officers and NGOs.
5. Poverty is a key reason for the existence of child labor.

6.2 Recommendations of the Study

Based on the findings, the following are the recommendations:

- Programmes that support education of children up to tertiary level are recommended because they can be used to directly fight poverty, which is a major cause of child labour.
- The central statistical office should periodically conduct special studies to document the employment of children of 13 and of special population of children;

- Adequate resources should be allocated to enhance the benefits associated with youth employment and child education;
- Minors should not be allowed to do hazardous jobs for the family, especially on the streets.
- There is need to improve the understanding of the content of the child rights and responsibilities among the children.
- The Ministry of General Education should train teachers in the right and responsibilities of the child from each school.

6.3 Avenues for future Research

This research project has considered and measured the concept of participation only in terms of the relatively simplistic factors of absenteeism, repetition and dropout rates due child labor.

The study also provides some evidence that children are abused by their families particularly sending them selling in the streets for longer hours. Greater detailed information is required to understand the links between health and work and the effect of child labour on child rights.

What is the economic situation of parents who send children for work? What are the rights of the children who were prevented from attending school? How are their rights linked to work? We need to understand to what extent the work that children undertake is damaging their health and impinging upon their ability to take advantage of education.

The need to understand parents' attitudes towards the physical and intellectual capacities of their children and how this relates to the work they are given and the opportunities they have to access, and participate in, education.

Children with physical and intellectual disabilities discriminated against by their families and given more work to do.

The following are areas where further research would be useful:

- More detailed study of individual children throughout the whole day, to get a more accurate picture of their day activities.

- Identification of what sort of help that parents/guardian can/ would provide.
- More detailed study of the links between work and disability of children.
- The identification of good practice, particularly in supportive strategies and policies adopted by government to help children.

6.4 Summary

This chapter discussed the conclusions, recommendations and avenues for future research of the study. The study concluded that economic hardship amongst parents of Makululu Township has led to a multiple harmful consequence in the lives of children in Kabwe district. Poverty is a hot issue, which has made many children from not attending school, in order to earn a living. Children are going around the streets to sell merchandise this has led to formidable barrier to access education, good health and decent living. Children are lacking basic needs, medical care as a result majority of them are exposed to dangerous things in the streets like sniffing petrol, drinking mentholated spirits languishing in extremely unhealthy living conditions. The chapter concluded by putting up recommendations on the study area like Programmes that support education of children up to tertiary level because they can be used to directly fight poverty, which is a major cause of child labour. The following pages include a list of referencing materials, appendices, budget and schedule of activities.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE TEACHERS

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA IN COLLABORATION WITH ZIMBABWE OPEN

UNIVERSITY (UNZA-ZOU)

Title: The effect of child labour on the rights of the child in Makululu Township in Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province.

Dear respondent;

We are doing a research project on the effect of child labour on the rights of the child in Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province. I have randomly selected you to participate in this research study by helping me complete this questionnaire. This questionnaire will require approximately 15 minutes to 20 minutes of your time to complete. There is no compensation for responding nor is there any known risk. In order to ensure that all information will remain confidential, please do not include your name. Copies of the project will be provided to my Supervisor at University of Zambia. To participate in this project, please kindly answer all questions as honestly as possible and return the completed questionnaires promptly on the day I will come collect it. Thank you for taking the time to assist me in my educational endeavours and the data collected will be very useful to my project.

Instructions:

Do not write your name on the questionnaire

Please answer all questions

Put a tick (✓) next to the answer of your choice or write your answer in the spaces provided.

SECTION A

TICK WHERE APPROPRIATE

1. SEX Male () Female ()

2. AGE GROUP

a. 15-20 () b. 21-30 () c. 31-40 () and above ().

3. Your position:

4. Marital status:

Single () Married ()

SECTION: B

5. Do you think there is child labour in Kabwe district of Central Province?

(Yes) (No)

6. What could be the specific types of child labour common in Kabwe district?

.....

.....

7. Do you think there is violation of child rights through child labour in Kabwe District? Yes ()

No ()

8. What do you think are the effects of child labour in Kabwe district?

.....

9. Is there a relationship between child labour and absenteeism at your school?

Yes () No ()

6. If, Yes or No please give a reason.....

**APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE- FOR THE DISTRICT LABOUR OFFICER.
UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA IN COLLABORATION WITH ZIMBABWE OPEN
UNIVERSITY (UNZA-ZOU)**

Title: the effect of child labour on the rights of the child in Makululu Township of Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province.

Dear respondent,

We are doing a research project on the effect of child labour on the rights of the child in Makululu of Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province. I have randomly selected you to participate in this research study by helping me complete this questionnaire. This questionnaire will require approximately 15 minutes to 20 minutes of your time to complete. There is no compensation for responding nor is there any known risk. In order to ensure that all information will remain confidential, please do not include your name. Copies of the project will be provided to my Supervisor at Zimbabwe Open University. To participate in this project, please kindly answer all questions as honestly as possible and return the completed questionnaires promptly on the day I will come and collect it personally. Thank you for taking the time to assist me in my educational endeavours and the data collected will be very useful to my project.

Instructions:

Do not write your name on the questionnaire

Please answer all questions

Put a tick (✓) next to the answer of your choice or write your answer in the spaces provided.

SECTION A

TICK WHERE APPROPRIATE

1. SEX Male () Female ()

2. AGE GROUP

a. 15-20 () b. 21-30 () c. 31-40 () and above ().

3. Your position:

4. Marital status:

Single () Married ()

SECTION: B

5. Do you think there is child labour in Kabwe district of Central Province?

(Yes) (No)

6. What do you think are the causes of child labour in Kabwe district?

.....
.....

7. In your opinion, what could be the specific types of child labour common in Kabwe district?.....

8. Do you think there is violation of child rights through child labour in Kabwe District? Yes ()

No ()

9. Is there any legislation that prohibits child labour in Kabwe district? Yes ()

No ()

10. As a District Labour Officer, what do you think could be the effects of child labour on the rights of a child?.....

11. As a District Labour Officer, what do you think could be done to protect the rights of children which are violated through child labour?.....

**APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE-FOR THE CHILD RIGHTS ACTIVIST
UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA IN COLLABORATION WITH ZIMBABWE OPEN
UNIVERSITY (UNZA-ZOU)**

Title: the Effect of Child Labour on the Rights of the Child in Makululu Township of Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province.

Dear respondent,

We are doing a research project on the effect of child labour on the rights of the child in Makululu Township of Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province. I have randomly selected you to participate in this research study by helping me complete this questionnaire. This questionnaire will require approximately 15 minutes to 20 minutes of your time to complete. There is no compensation for responding nor is there any known risk. In order to ensure that all information will remain confidential, please do not include your name. Copies of the project will be provided to my Supervisor at Zimbabwe Open University. To participate in this project, please kindly answer all questions as honestly as possible and return the completed questionnaires promptly on the day I will come and collect it personally. Thank you for taking the time to assist me in my educational endeavours and the data collected will be very useful to my project.

Instructions:

Do not write your name on the questionnaire

Please answer all questions

Put a tick (✓) next to the answer of your choice or write your answer in the spaces provided.

SECTION A

TICK WHERE APPROPRIATE

1. SEX Male () Female ()

2. AGE GROUP

a. 15-20 () b. 21-30 () c. 31-40 () and above ().

3. Your position:

4. Marital status:

Single () Married ()

SECTION: B

5. Do you think there is child labour in Kabwe district of Central Province?

(Yes) (No)

6. What do you think are the causes of child labour in Kabwe district?

.....
.....

7. In your opinion, what could be the specific types of child labour common in Kabwe district?.....

8. Do you think there is violation of child rights through child labour in Kabwe District?

Yes () No ()

9. What are effects of child labour on the rights of a child?.....

10. Is there any legislation that prohibits child labour in Kabwe district? Yes () No ()

11. As NGOs what are you doing to protect children from abusive practices such as child labour?.....

APPENDIX IV: QUESTIONNAIRE- FOR THE PARENTS
UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA IN COLLABORATION WITH ZIMBABWE OPEN
UNIVERSITY (UNZA-ZOU)

Title: the Effect of Child Labour on the Rights of the Child in Makululu Township of Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province.

Dear respondent,

We are doing a research project on the effect of child labour on the rights of the child in Makululu Township of Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province. I have randomly selected you to participate in this research study by helping me complete this questionnaire. This questionnaire will require approximately 15 minutes to 20 minutes of your time to complete. There is no compensation for responding nor is there any known risk. In order to ensure that all information will remain confidential, please do not include your name. Copies of the project will be provided to my Supervisor at Zimbabwe Open University. To participate in this project, please kindly answer all questions as honestly as possible and return the completed questionnaires promptly on the day I will come and collect it personally. Thank you for taking the time to assist me in my educational endeavours and the data collected will be very useful to my project.

Instructions:

Do not write your name on the questionnaire

Please answer all questions

Put a tick (✓) next to the answer of your choice or write your answer in the spaces provided.

SECTION A

TICK WHERE APPROPRIATE

1. SEX Male () Female ()

2. AGE GROUP

a. 15-20 () b. 21-30 () c. 31-40 () and above ().

3. Marital status: Single () Married ()

SECTION: B

5. Do you think there is child labour in Kabwe district of Central Province? Yes [] No []

6. What could be the specific types of child labour common in your communities of Kabwe District of Central Province?.....
.....

7. Do you think there is violation of child rights through child labour in your communities of Kabwe District of Central Province? Yes [] No []

8. What do you think are the causes of child labour in your communities of Kabwe district of Central Province?.....

9. What do you think are the effects of child labour in Kabwe district?.....

(a) Do you send your children below the aged thirteen or below to fetch water or sale in the streets? Yes [] No []

(b) Please give a reason(s) for your response in (a)

APPENDIX V: QUESTIONNAIRE-FOR THE VICTIM SUPPORT OFFICER
UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA IN COLLABORATION WITH ZIMBABWE OPEN
UNIVERSITY (UNZA-ZOU)

Title: the Effect of Child Labour on the Rights of the Child in Makululu Township of Kabwe District of Zambia's

Central Province

Dear respondent,

We are doing a research project on the effect of child labour on the rights of the child in Makululu Township of Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province. I have randomly selected you to participate in this research study by helping me complete this questionnaire. This questionnaire will require approximately 15 minutes to 20 minutes of your time to complete. There is no compensation for responding nor is there any known risk. In order to ensure that all information will remain confidential, please do not include your name. Copies of the project will be provided to my Supervisor at Zimbabwe Open University. To participate in this project, please kindly answer all questions as honestly as possible and return the completed questionnaires promptly on the day I will come and collect it personally. Thank you for taking the time to assist me in my educational endeavours and the data collected will be very useful to my project.

Instructions:

Do not write your name on the questionnaire.

Please answer all questions. Put a tick (✓) next to the answer of your choice or write your answer in the spaces provided.

SECTION A

TICK WHERE APPROPRIATE

1. SEX: Male [] Female []
2. AGE GROUP: a. 15-20 [] b. 21-30 [] c. 31-40 [] d. Above 40 []
3. Your position:
4. Marital status: Single [] Married []

SECTION: B

5. Do you think there is child labour in Kabwe district of Central Province? Yes [] No []
6. What do you think are the causes of child labour in Kabwe district?
.....
.....
7. In your opinion, what could be the specific types of child labour common in Kabwe district?.....
8. Do you think there is violation of child rights through child labour in Kabwe District?
Yes [] No []
9. What are effects of child labour on the rights of a child?.....
10. Is there any legislation that prohibits child labour in Kabwe district? Yes () No ()
11. As victim support officers what are you doing to protect children from abusive practices such as child labour?

APPENDIX VI: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR CHILDREN
UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA IN COLLABORATION WITH ZIMBABWE OPEN

UNIVERSITY (UNZA- ZOU)

Title: the Effect of Child Labour on the Rights of the Child in Makululu Township of Kabwe District of Zambia's Central Province

Part 1:

1. Do you go to school? Yes () No ()

2. If No. Why?.....

3. If Yes. Do your teachers give you any manual work to do at school?

Yes () No ()

4. Do you know any of your rights as a child? Yes () No ()

5. Who do you stay with at home?.....

6. Do your Parents/Guardians send you to fetch water or sale in the streets?

Yes () No ()

7. What do you think are the effects of child labour in Kabwe district?

.....
.....

Thank you and God bless you.

APPENDIX VII: BUDGET

ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE (K)	TOTAL COST (K)
Realms of paper	2	90.00	180.00
Ball pens	5	2.00	10.00
Type setting and printing	1X 50	3.50	175.00
Questionnaires			
Draft Research Report	1x 50	3.50	175.00
Final Research Report	4x50	3.50	700.00
Binding			
Draft Research Report	1	75.00	75.00
Final Research Report	4	150.00	600.00
Transport fuel costs			500.00
Contingency			200.00
Total			2,615.00

APPENDIX VIII: SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

	SEPT 2017	OCT 2017	NOV 2017	DEC 2017	JAN 2018	FEB 2018
Formulation of research title			√			
Writing of research proposal			√	√		
Submission of research proposal				√		
Data collection					√	
Data analysis					√	
Report writing and printing						√
Submission of final research report						√