



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE**

DEPARTMENT OF POST BASIC NURSING

**PERCEPTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY TOWARDS
CHILD LABOUR IN LUSAKA URBAN**

BY

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ZRN

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This research study was submitted to the Department of Post Basic Nursing, School of Medicine, University of Zambia in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Science in Nursing.

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STATEMENT
DECLARATION

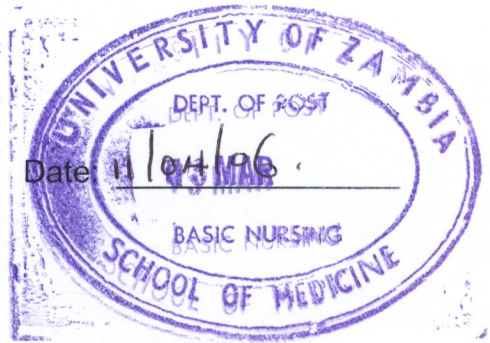
I hereby declare that the work presented in this study for the Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing is entirely the result of my work and effort.

I also declare that this study work has not already been accepted for any degree and is not being currently submitted in candidature for any other degree.

Signed: *A. Chipere*
(Candidate)

Date: 11-4-06

Signed: *B. Banda*
(Supervising Lecturer)



STATEMENT

I hereby certify that this research is entirely the results of my own effort and independent study. The various sources to which I am indebted are clearly indicated in the text and in the references.

DEDICATION

This research work is dedicated to my beautiful and lovely wife, Audrey Nawakwi Nakazwe Chiwele, for her love and unconditional support without which my studies would not have been successful.

To my family, I love you all!

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|-------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------|
| AIDS | - | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| CSO | - | Central Statistical Office |
| DC | - | District Commissioner |
| DHMT | - | District Health Management Team |
| HIPC | - | Highly Indebted Poor Countries |
| HIV | - | Human Immune Deficiency Virus |
| ILO | - | International Labour Organization |
| IPEC | - | International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour |
| SAP | - | Structural Adjustment Programme |
| ZDHS | - | Zambia Demographic Health Survey |

ABSTRACT

Child labor refers to engaging a child in tasks meant for adults and these are often socially, mentally and physically dangerous. The aim of the study was to determine the perception of the community towards child labor in Lusaka urban. This was in the hope of finding relevant interventions to reduce the incidences of child labor.

Literature review included studies on child labour in Zambia, the laws of Zambia on the rights of a child, child labour reports in the sub-Saharan region and international studies on child labour at large. Review of literature on relevant studies done worldwide showed that child labour is a global problem mostly concentrated in developing countries.

A descriptive, cross sectional study was used. The study subjects were picked using simple random technique from Chibolya and Kanyama shanty compounds. The sample size was fifty adults and it included both sexes.

A structured interview schedule was used to collect data. The subjects were interviewed in their homes. For the respondents who could not understand English, the interview schedule was translated in the local language in order to increase understanding of the questions. Data analysis was done manually using data master sheets, frequency tables, and cross tabulations to ascertain relationships between variables of interest.

The results of the study revealed that most respondents (84%) had heard about child labour. However, about 78% of the respondents were ignorant about labour laws. Knowledge about organizations dealing with child labour was low and stood at 32% of the respondents. The majority of the respondents (92%) were aware of the consequences of child labour. The majority of respondents (74%) were ignorant about tradition and customs that contributed to child labour.

The study established that the majority of respondents (58%) were unable to meet their family needs. Most of the respondents (72.4%) were involved in selling merchandize to supplement family income. The study further revealed that the majority of the respondents (76.4%) with primary education had low level awareness about child labour. The majority of respondents (58.8%) who were self employed had low level awareness of child labour. The majority of the respondents (68.8%) who were above 50 years old could not engage children in labour.

In view of the above factors, recommendations were made to various organizations. The recommendations include the need for adequate sensitization of the community on the rights of a child, reinforcing existing laws on child labour, compulsory education for children and embarking on poverty reduction strategies by the government.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Zambia is a landlocked country covering an area of 752.612 square kilometers and consisting of about 2.5% of the area of Africa. It shares borders with the Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania in the North; Malawi and Mozambique in the East; Zimbabwe and Botswana in the south; Namibia in the Southwest and Angola in the West. Administratively the country is divided into nine (9) provinces and 72 districts (CSO, 2003).

Zambia lies between 8 and 18 degrees south latitude and between 20 and 85 degrees east longitude. The country has a tropical climate and vegetation with three distinct seasons namely; the cool dry winter from May to August, a hot dry season during September and October, and a warm wet season from November to April (CSO, 2003).

In 2000, Zambia population was estimated at close to 10 million people (CSO, 2003). The Zambia Analytical report (2003) volume 10 revealed that 3.8 million represents children between 5 to 17 years and this accounts for 36% of the total population. About 1.2 million are already orphaned and a total of 1.8 million are believed to be vulnerable to poverty and deprivation, The post, (25 June 2005).

The ILO-IPEC report of 1999 revealed that 55% of the children in the age 10 – 14 years were attending school. School attendance rises with age until it reaches 76% in the age group 10 – 14, years, and dropped by 20% for the ages 15-17 years. This has been attributed to the high drop out rate after the Grade 7 examination. Most of the children who drop out

from school find alternative means of survival for themselves and their families. The alternative means of support culminate eventually into child labour.

In 1998, the population of people aged 12 years and above was estimated at 6.5 million. About 62% of this population was in the labour force. About 12% of the labour force of 4.03 million was unemployed. The majority of the employed (70%) are in subsistence farming. The data showed that only 21% of those in employment are in the formal sector (ILO-IPEC, CSO 1999).

The Zambian population is characterized by high fertility with total fertility rate recorded at 6.1% in 1996 (CSO, 1997). Despite the decline in the fertility in the last decade, indications are that it will remain high for some time. On the other hand child mortality has increased from 107 deaths per 1000 live births in 1992 to 109 per 1000 live births in 1996 (CSO, 1997). The increase in the mortality rate is associated with the worsening socio-economic conditions and the HIV pandemic. The population shows a high level of spatial mobility with the majority of the migrants moving from rural to urban areas. The migrants are often caught up in urban poverty and force their children to work to supplement family income.

Zambia is a developing nation, which is faced with a heavy debt burden. The external debt stock has progressively been increasing from less than \$700 million in the early 1970's to \$7.1 billion in 2004 (Ministry of Finance, 2005). However, the country has demonstrated a strong commitment to economic reforms for the past 8 years. This has been done by embarking on an International Monetary Fund supported programme called Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) whose objective are poverty reduction and sustained economic growth. The country has embarked on the privatization of the mines and commercialization of some utilities in the

regular basis and stimulate debate and research on issues concerning problems of working children.

Despite the Government putting the above measures in place, the problem of child labour still persist. Therefore, the Government should adopt and enforce legislation to prohibit the worst form of child labour. There is also need for deliberate programmes to eliminate child labour.

The Government needs to be monitoring and evaluating progress towards elimination of child labour. This can be achieved by providing the needed finances and human resource. The Government needs also to mobilize the public and form alliances to eliminate child labour. There should be promotion of international cooperation to prohibit and eliminate child labour.

It is hoped that this study will highlight the community's perception towards child labour and help the Government through the District Health Management Teams to further the fight against child labour.

1.3 **FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CHILD LABOUR**

Factors contributing to child labour fall under the following categories:-

- Socio – cultural factors
- Disease related factors
- Service factors

Poverty . Poverty is a major contributing factor to child labour. Children work to ensure survival of their families and themselves. Though children are not well paid, they still serve as major contributors to families in impoverished homes. The Jesuit Centre for theological reflection, (2002) indicates that 80% of the Zambian population live below the poverty line. The poverty situation has been worsened by policies like Structural Adjustment Programme.

Traditional factors. Traditional factors contribute significantly to child labour. The established female role in certain countries dictates that women will not fit into traditional roles if they are educated (Bequele and Bayden, 1988). Therefore, most families raise daughters solely to take over household duties. Such cultural practices restrict the education of females and promote child employment (Weiner, 1991).

Rapid Urban Migration: People move from rural areas to search for economic opportunities that often do not exist. In the last 40 years, these movements have been drastic. In 1950, 17% of the population of developing world lived in urban areas. This increased to 32% in 1988. By the year 2000, it was estimated that the proportion will increase to 40% and 57% by the year 2025 (United Nations, 1989). Such increases coupled with worsening economic trends force children and their families into urban poverty. The children will often be required to work (Barker and Knaul, 1999).

Job losses. When parents are out of employment, their financial position is significantly compromised. In order to supplement the family income, children are forced to work.

Ignorance about dangers of child labour Most parents are not aware of the negative effects of child labour. They consider engaging children in work as a form of socialization. Parents represent about 62% of inducing children in labour (Syed et al, 1991).

Break in family social bonds. There has been a break in the family unit. Most families are no longer committed to supporting each other. Children from disadvantaged homes are often not welcomed by the extended families and such underprivileged children end up on the labour market.

Peer pressure - Some children runaway from homes to go and work due to peer pressure. They often admire their friends who are able to make a bit of money.

Large family household – Most families in developing countries are big. It therefore follows that most families can not adequately provide for their children. The children are often sent out to go and work in order to supplement family income.

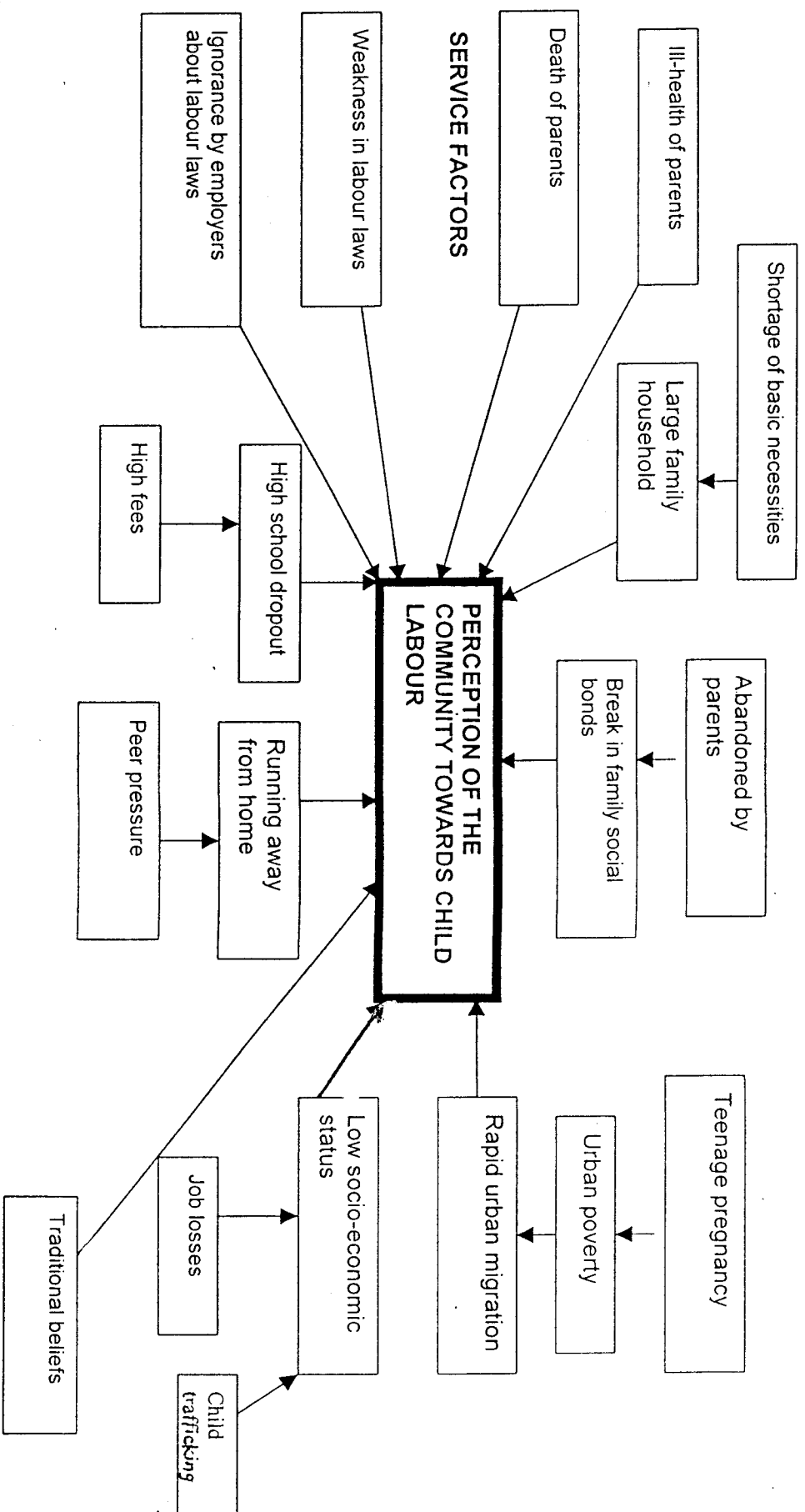
Ill health of parents: When parents are chronically ill, the family income is significantly reduced. Most families resort to sending children for work in order to supplement family income.

Loss of parents. In Zambia, there are about 1.2 million orphans. Most of these orphans are forced to work to in order to survive. Their orphan state has made them vulnerable to exploitation Post, (June 25, 2005).

School problems – School problems contribute to child labour. School represents the most important means of drawing children away from the labour market. Studies have correlated low turn up in schools with increased rates of child employment (ILO 1992). Some children seek employment simply because there is no access to schools. When there is access, the low quality of education often makes attendance a waste of time for the children. Schools in many developing countries often suffer from problems such as over crowding, inadequate sanitation and apathetic teachers. As a result, parents may find no use in sending children to school when they could be learning skills at home and supplement family income.

Weakness in labour laws. Though there are labour laws which help out to restrict child labour, these laws are poorly reinforced. The penalties for perpetrators of child labour are very light. This has caused child labour to be on the increase.

1.4: Figure 1: DIAGRAM OF PROBLEM ANALYSIS
 FACTORS INFLUENCING PERCEPTION OF THE COMMUNITY TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR
 DISEASE-RELATED FACTORS
 SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL FACTORS



1.5 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

Child labour has been on the increase, especially in low income countries. This has prompted the investigator to undertake this study to determine the perception of the community towards child labour in Lusaka Urban.

It is hoped to get information on how the community perceives child labour in the context of traditional and cultural beliefs. Community perception may also reveal the ignorance on all the efforts the Government is making towards abolishing or bringing child labour to it's barest minimum level.

It is envisaged that the findings from this study will be useful in the campaign against child labour. The results of the study will be helpful in promoting the rights of the children and consequently prevent their exploitation.

The results of the study will also be useful in the provision of comprehensive data on the perception of the community in Lusaka Urban towards child labour. The findings will also be useful in the creation of a database on child labor and consequently stimulate debate on child labour.

1.6 RESERARCH OBJECTIVES

1.6.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

By the end of the study, the investigator should be able to determine the perception of the community in Lusaka Urban towards child labor.

1.6.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the community's level of awareness on child labour
2. To identify traditional and socio cultural factors associated to child labour in Lusaka Urban
3. To identify the practices of the community towards child labour
4. To outline the community's views in relation to child labour
5. To identify areas for further research related to child labour
6. To make recommendations to policy makers for implementation

1.7 RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

- Children are forced into labor mainly due to poverty in family households
- High school drop out rate significantly contributes to child labour
- Ignorance of labour laws perpetuates child labour

1.8 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

CHILD - anyone below the age of 18 years.

CHILD LABOUR – Engaging a child in tasks meant for adults and these are often socially, mentally and physically dangerous.

CHILD PROSTITUTION - Children involved in sexual activities with adults

ORPHAN – A child aged 18 years or less with at least one parent dead

POVERTY LINE – The minimum level of income needed to buy the basic necessities of life.

POVERTY – The state were an individual lacks basic necessities of life such as food, shelter, access to health facilities and transport.

CHILD TRAFFICKING – Illegal transportation of a child from one place to another by coercion or deceit for economic reasons.

1.9 VARIABLES

“An independent variable is the variable that is believed to cause or influence the dependent variable” (Polit et al 2001). The independent variables in this study include the following:-

- Poverty
- Ill health of parents
- Death of parents
- Weakness in labour laws
- Large family household
- Job losses
- Low socio-economic status
- Break in family social bonds

DEPENDENT VARIABLES

“A dependent variable is the variable (quantity or quality) that is the result (effect) of the independent variable” (Treece and Treece, 1986).

“The dependent variables in this study are:-

- Awareness
- Practice
- Attitude

TABLE 4
VARIABLES INDICATORS AND CUT OFF POINTS

| VARIABLE | INDICATOR | CUTT OFF POINT |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Awareness | Aware | Respondents who are well informed about existence of child labour, can define child labour, knowledgeable about labour laws. Ability to state the consequences of child labour (Gets 6 points or more out of 11) |
| | Not aware | Respondents who are ignorant about labour law. Not informed about existence of child labour. Cannot define child labour. Inability to state the consequences of child labour. (Gets below 6 points) |
| Practice | Positive | Respondents who do not engage children in work for economic reasons. Do not withdraw children from school to come and supplement family income (Gets 4 points and above] |
| | Negative | Respondents who involve children in income generating activities and do not send them to school (Gets below 4 points) |
| Attitude | Positive | Respondents who cannot engage children in laour (Gets 3 points or more) |
| | Negative | Respondents who could engage children in labour (Gets below 3 points) |

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Many children do work, though there are restrictions on child labour. The problem of child labour has been growing in dimensions and magnitude. Most literature reveals that there is a problem of documenting the exact number of children involved in child work. However, certain estimates have been made about the prevalence of child labour. These estimates are only a tip of the iceberg. The estimates have been useful in stimulating Governments and other stakeholders in the campaign against child labour.

The contexts within which literature will be reviewed are:

- Global perspective
- Regional perspective
- National perspective

2.2 GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

The international labour organization report of 1997 revealed that millions of children are involved in exploitative work. No one knows the exact number of these children working under extremely dangerous conditions. These children work for very long hours and are exposed to numerous health hazards.

The study by Weiner (1991) revealed that child labour is substantially concentrated in developing nations. Asia has the largest number of child workers with India having 44 million child labourers. India has the largest child work force in the world.

In Pakistan, 10% of all workers are children between the age of 10 and 14 years. Some of these children are placed in extended families; family friends or other families of more affluence. In a number of cases this results in exploitation. Most of these children end up as domestic workers. The use of children as domestic workers is unregulated and unmonitored. Child domestic workers are at the mercy of individual employers. These children rarely have access to education. Children who manage to escape from these arrangements often report of physical, sexual and psychological abuse (Weiner, 1991).

The above report agrees with the central bureau of statistics which revealed that Indonesia had 1,341,712 domestic workers. Among these domestic workers 310,378 were between 10 and 18 years which represented 23%. In Jakarta, the estimated number of Child Domestic workers is 70,792 (ILO-IPEC and University of Indonesia 1999).

Child trafficking has emerged as a global issue. It constitutes one of the worst forms of child labour. The victims of child trafficking who are separated from their families and communities end up in exploitative forms of work such as agriculture mining, manufacturing and domestic services. The parents of such children are lured into giving out their children on the pretext that they will be given a good life overseas. (ILO-IPEC, 1995).

The state of the world's children report 1997 indicates that the worst form of child labour is the multibillion dollar illegal industry in the commercial sexual exploitation. The report estimates that more than one million girls are lured into this form of hazardous and dehumanizing work. These girls are often from poor countries to affluent nations.

ILO, (1992) report showed that Brazil has about 7 million child workers. Some of these children are employed in the entertainment and food

industries. They often dance and serve alcoholic beverages. These children are placed in these facilities because of their youthful attractiveness.

In Peru, child labor is most prevalent in highly unmonitored and rural sections. 66 percent of officially employed children in Peru between the age of 6 – 14 years work in the country side (Boyder, 1991).

Although child labour is mostly concentrated in developing nation, it also exists in developed nations. The report by American Youth Centre and national consumer league in Washington DC “working American children to death 1990” reported that there was a significant rise in child labour from 8,731 in 1984 to an estimated 40,000 in 1990.

Most of the children in United States of America who are employed in Agriculture are children of immigrants or from minor ethnic groupings. These children work on fields which are often sprayed with hazardous chemicals (Bequele, 1999). Bequele further suggests that child labour in United States of America thrives on ethnocentrism. Minor ethnic groupings often lack adequate education and this has made children from such groupings to be vulnerable to child labour.

Statistically, the participation of children in economic activities in Europe is negligible. However IPEC has maintained that the problem should not be ignored. This has made European Union member countries to put problem of child labour on the agenda (ILO, 2005).

2.3 REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Singh and Schuh, (1986), revealed that in most African countries children are a desirable asset because of their economic value. Evidence suggests that a number of parents have children based on a cost-benefit

perspective. Children significantly contribute to family income in homes where parents are struggling economically. Therefore, child labour is a means of survival in most African homes.

Halyard (1998), reveals that child workers are mostly concentrated in the Sub Saharan Africa where poverty has reached alarming levels.

Africa has in the last decade seen a dramatic rise in a new phenomenon of child-headed house holds brought on by HIV/AIDS mortality. An estimated 10 percent of all children orphaned by HIV/AIDS in Africa are heads of households and caring for their siblings.

A research interview with abducted children in 2001 revealed that there is a number of children being exploited in armed conflict in Sierra Leone. The revolutionary United Front Rebels often acquire children for labour and military service. The tasks they are involved in ranges from carrying heavy loads, dealing with arms and ammunition to providing sexual services to militia members.

ILO, (1992), reported that an estimated 28,000 to 30,000 children in South Africa are involved in commercial sex. These children often come from impoverished homes and some of them are trafficked from neighbouring countries.

Fyfe and Jankanish (1997) indicated that there are a number of child workers in Tea and Sisal plantations in Tanzania for economic reasons. Like other child workers elsewhere, these are also exposed to heavy machinery and dangerous chemicals.

In Morocco, an estimated 50,000 children are engaged as domestic workers. Most parents from rural areas send their children to go and offer

domestic services in order to supplement family income. Some of these child workers are recruited by agents who make profit from recruiting (ILO, 1992)

The 1992 ILO report also revealed that Nigeria has 12 million child workers. These children do work at the expense of their education and physical well being.

2.4 **NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

There are a number of children in Zambia who are forced to work to ensure their family's survival. This practice has mainly been attributed to the increase in poverty and unemployment (ILO,1995).

The Post May 6, 2005 also revealed that there is a relationship between poverty and child labour. The paper revealed that in Zambia, families who live below the poverty line fail to provide for their children. These children are the ones that are used to generate family income.

The study undertaken by Munalula et al (1997) supported the notion that child labour in Zambia is mainly due to poverty. The study further revealed that large family household are more vulnerable to child labour. The study observed that 90% of the child workers come from the country side.

In 1998, 595,033 Zambian children between the ages of 15 and 17 were involved in child work (ILO 1999). The report revealed that 87% of the working children were in Agriculture. The report also suggested that poverty was mainly responsible for child labour.

Children in Need Network (1999) revealed that the number of children in Zambia vulnerable to exploitation as a result of poverty, abandonment and

lack of educational opportunities was on the increase. The report indicated that the phenomenon was mostly concentrated in rural areas. The report indicated that in 1996 between 51% and 54% of the working children were girls. The report revealed that Eastern province of Zambia had the highest number of child workers accounting for 41%, followed by Northern province 18% and Southern province with 18%, and 13% in the other provinces.

The ILO report of 1999 states that an estimated 80% of the working children in Zambia were ignorant of the hazards in their work places. The report revealed that 11% of the working children got injured at work, 8% fallen ill at work, 38% lifted heavy loads and about 3% were handling dangerous chemicals.

Banda, (1998) revealed that 70% of the working children in Zambia were ignorant of their basic rights. Over 90% of the working children were unaware of the campaign against child labour.

The worst form of child labour data – Zambia report of 2002 stated that the HIV pandemic has significantly contributed to child labor. The report indicated that households where adult members suffer prolonged periods of illnesses suffer dramatic cuts by income. Some of these families end up in withdrawing their children from school and engage them in income generating activities. The report also states that the mortality brought on by HIV/AIDS has left over 7% of the Zambian households without any adult member. These households are headed by a boy or girl aged 14 years or below. Children heading homes are forced to work extremely hard in order to survive.

The Post, (25 June 2005) indicated that 1.2 million of the Zambian children are already orphaned. The paper further revealed that a total of

million children in Zambia are believed to be vulnerable to poverty and deprivation. These children need to survive. Most of them end up on the labour market.

2.5 CONCLUSION

It is evident from literature that child labour is a global problem. The developing nations are the most affected with India taking the lead. Literature also shows a direct and strong relationship between poverty and child labour. It is also evident that cultural practices, break in the family unit, chronic illness, loss of parents and educational problems contribute to child labour.

The literature reviewed looked at different aspects of the problem of child labour. None has looked at the perception of the community on child labour. The investigator sees the problem of child labour as being perpetuated by the community, hence identifying their perceptions will help tremendously in finding the solution. Therefore the need to conduct the study.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Polit et al (2001) defines a research design as an overall plan for addressing a research question, including specifications for enhancing the integrity of the study.

In the study, a descriptive cross sectional study was used. "A descriptive study is one in which data is collected to define or describe some group or phenomenon" (Treece and Treece 1986). The study design was non experimental because the researcher collected data without introducing any treatment, (Polit et al, 2001). The study was cross sectional because data was collected at the same period of time.

The study was also quantitative because the data that was collected was quantified in numerical values and percentages. Statistical references was deduced from the study.

The design was expected to give a clear picture in terms of what was obtaining in the community in terms of awareness, attitude and practices of the community towards child labour.

3.2 RESEARCH SETTING

Research setting is the location or place where the study takes place.

The study was conducted in Chibolya and Kanyama. Kanyama and Chibolya are found on the western side of Lusaka. These are high density areas in Lusaka and represents some of the poorest unplanned settlement areas. Since poverty is considered to be one of the major causes of child labor, these compounds were ideal for the study

3.3 STUDY POPULATION

Target population is the entire population in which the researcher is interested in and to which he or she would like to generalize the result of the study (Polit and Hungler, 1997). Dempsey and Dempsey, (2000) defines study population as consisting of total group of people or objects meeting the designated set criteria of interest to the researcher. The study population for this investigation comprised all male and female adults with children or dependents in Chibolya and Kanyama.

3.4 SAMPLE SELECTION

“Sampling is the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population (Polit et al 2001). A simple random sampling was used. “Random Sampling is a selection of subjects which allows every unit in the total population an equal opportunity to be included in the sample” Treece and Treece (1986).

Each house within the 2 compounds was allocated a number. Each number was written on a piece of paper and put in a box. The box was shaken and 25 papers were drawn from the box representing Chibolya. The other 25 papers were drawn in the box representing Kanyama. Each number on the piece of paper drawn from the box indicated the house of a person who was interviewed.

3.5 SAMPLE SIZE

“A sample is a subset of a population to participate in a study” (Dempsey and Dempsey, 2000). The sample size was 50 adults. 25 of these were picked from Chibolya and the other 25 were picked from Kanyama. This sample size was picked because it was manageable considering the finances that were available, human resource and time in which the study was conducted and submitted in partial fulfillment of the BSc. Nursing Degree.

3.6 DATA COLLECTION TOOL

"Data collection is the gathering of information needed to answer a research Question" Polit et al (2001). Data collection tool according to Blink, (1996), is the device that the researcher uses to collect data. In this study, a structured interview schedule was used. This instrument was suitable because the selected sample was a combination of literate and illiterate individuals. The tool assured anonymity which resulted in obtaining more honest answers.

3.7 DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE

Data collection technique is the method that a researcher uses to collect accurate and relevant data. After obtaining permission from the District Commissioner, District Health Management Team, a structured interview schedule was used to collect data. Each respondent received an explanation about the purpose of the study. For the respondents who could not understand English, the interview schedule was translated in Nyanja.

3.8 PILOT STUDY

"A Pilot Study is a small scale trial of the main study" (Treece and Treece, 1986). The purpose of the pilot study was to test validity and reliability of the instrument. The pilot study helped to determine the best time to collect data. The pilot study was done in Mtendere for easy accessibility. The sample size was selected randomly. The sample size for the pilot study represented 10% of the actual sample size of the study and it was five (5). Minor modifications were made to the interview schedule.

3.9 **VALIDITY**

“Validity is the degree to which an instrument measures what it is intended to measure”, (Polit et al 2001). In order to ensure validity, all the variables under study were covered in the interview schedule guide. The questions were clearly constructed. The pilot study also helped to determine validity.

3.10 **RELIABILITY**

Reliability is the degree of consistence or accuracy with which an instrument measures the attribute it is designed to measure” (Polit et al, 2001). Reliability of the instrument was measured during the pilot study. The amount of time for data collection on each respondent was standardized.

3.11 **ETHICAL AND CULTURAL CONSIDERATION**

Polit and Hungler (1997), defines ethics as “a system of moral values that is concerned with the degree to which research procedures adhere to professional, legal and social obligations to the study participants”.

Before conducting the research, the investigator sought permission from the office of the District Commissioner (DC). After getting clearance from the D.C, the investigator also got permission from the Ward Counsellor. Permission was also sought from each and every respondent. Confidentiality and privacy was maintained. The purpose of the study was explained to all the respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The findings presented in this chapter were obtained from fifty (50) respondents. These respondents were interviewed in Chibolya and Kanyama respectively.

4.2 DATA ANALYSIS

The raw data was edited for accuracy and completeness. The open ended responses were categorized and assigned suitable codes to bring related issues together under themes. Data was analysed and entered on the data master sheet. This made it easy to draw frequency tables and cross tabulations of different variables.

TABLE 5: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF RESPONDENTS

| AGE IN YEARS | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 20-29 | 10 | 20% |
| 30-39 | 20 | 40% |
| 40-49 | 8 | 16% |
| Above 50 | 12 | 24% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |
| SEX | | |
| Male | 16 | 32% |
| Female | 34 | 68% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |
| MARITAL STATUS | | |
| Single | 4 | 8% |
| Married | 34 | 68% |
| Cohabiting | - | - |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Separated | - | - |
| Divorced | 1 | 2% |
| Widowed | 11 | 22% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |
| EDUCATIONAL LEVEL | | |
| Never been to school | 2 | 4% |
| Primary | 17 | 34% |
| Secondary | 29 | 58% |
| College | 2 | 4% |
| University | - | - |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |
| OCCUPATION | | |
| Formal sector | 10 | 20% |
| Informal sector | 6 | 12% |
| Self employed | 34 | 68% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |
| RELIGION | | |
| Christians | 49 | 98% |
| Others | 1 | 2% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |
| CHILDREN/DEPENDANT | | |
| 1-2 | 10 | 20% |
| 3-4 | 12 | 24% |
| 5-6 | 14 | 28% |
| Above 6 | 14 | 28% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 5 shows that 40% of the respondents were aged between 30 and 39 years. The majority of the respondents (68%) were females. Most of the respondents (68%) were married. The majority of the respondents, (58%) had secondary

education. The majority of the respondents (68%) were self employed. The table further revealed that the majority of the respondents (98%) were Christians . most of these respondents (28%) had 5-6 children/dependants while 28% had above 6 children/dependants.

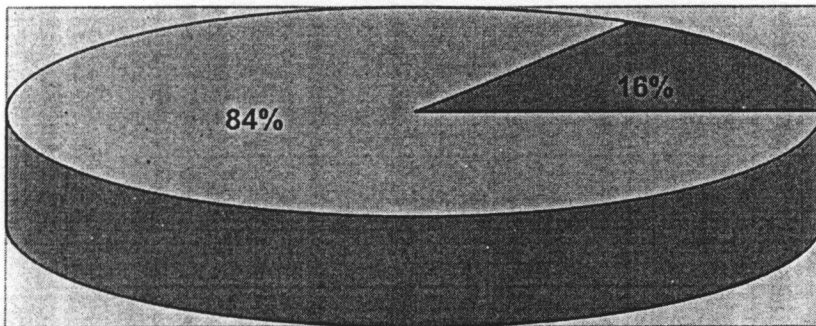
TABLE 6: RESPONDENTS' UNDERSANDING OF CHILD LABOUR

| RESPONSE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Children doing hard jobs | 10 | 20% |
| Children involved in hazardous work | 4 | 8% |
| Abusing children | 1 | 2% |
| Overworking children | 3 | 6% |
| Children doing adult tasks | 7 | 14% |
| Children doing work beyond their ability | 9 | 18% |
| Don't know | 16 | 32% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 6 shows that (20%) of the respondents understood child labour as children doing hard jobs.

FIGURE

FIGURE 2: RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE HEARD ABOUT CHILD LABOUR



Heard about child labour
 Not heard about child labour

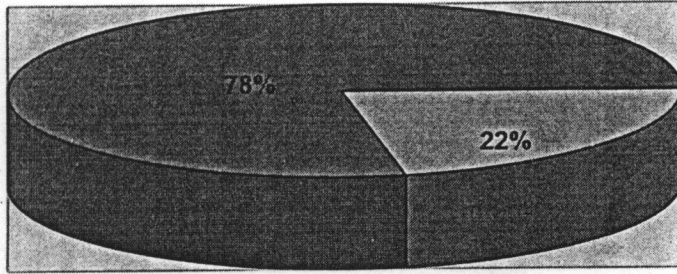
Figure 2 shows that majority of the respondents (84%) have heard about child labour while (16%) have not heard about child labour

TABLE 7: RESPONDENTS' SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT CHILD LABOUR

| SOURCE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|----------------|-----------|------------|
| Radio | 13 | 26% |
| Television | 9 | 18% |
| Friends | 13 | 26% |
| Experience | 5 | 10% |
| Posters | 1 | 2% |
| Not applicable | 50 | 100% |

Table 7 shows that most of the respondents (26%) heard about child labour from friends.

FIGURE 3: RESPONDENTS KNOWLEDGE ON LAWS CONCERNING CHILD LABOUR



□ Know of law on child labour ■ Do not know any law on child labour

Figure 3 shows that majority of the respondents (78%) do not know of any laws on child labour

TABLE 8: RESPONDENTS' EXPLANATION ON LAWS CONCERNING CHILD LABOUR

| RESPONSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Perpetrators of child labour risk prosecution | 2 | 4% |
| It is an offence to engage a child in hard labour | 3 | 6% |
| It is wrong to involve a child in child labour | 2 | 4% |
| Children have rights to live decently | 1 | 2% |
| Do not know | 42 | 84% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 8 shows that majority of the respondents (84%) could not state any law concerning child labour.

FIGURE 4: RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH CHILD LABOUR

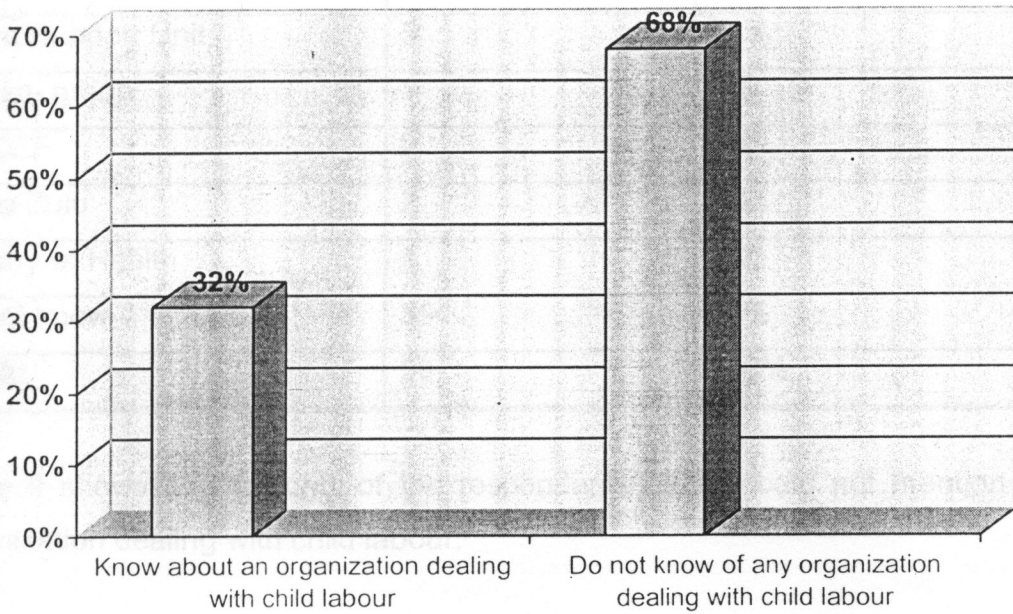


FIGURE 5: RESPONDENTS' SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT CHILD LABOUR

Figure 4 shows that the majority of respondents (68%) did not know of any organization dealing with child labour.

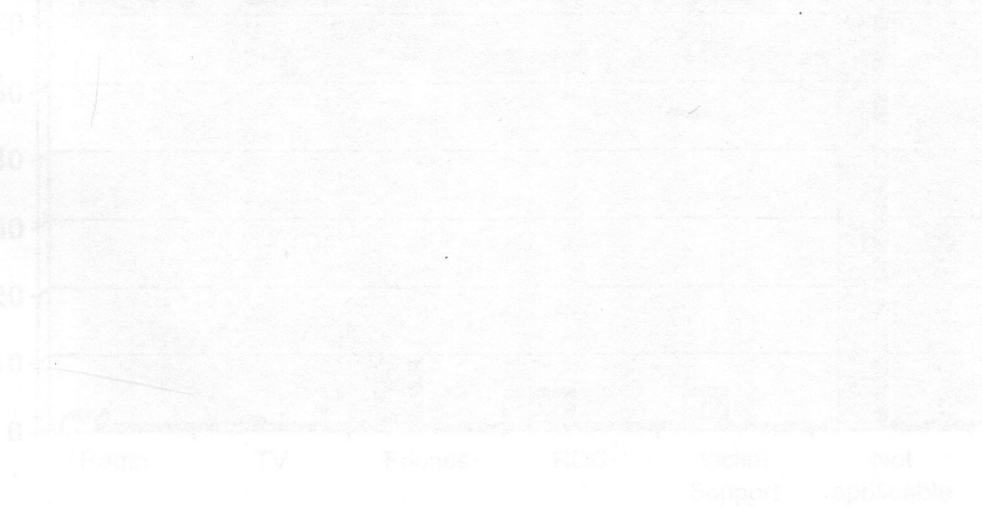


Figure 5 shows that 10% of the respondents heard from friends about organizations dealing with child labour.

TABLE 9: RESPONDENT'S RESPONSES OF ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH CHILD LABOUR

| RESPONSE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Victim Support Unit | 5 | 10% |
| Cherise group | 1 | 2% |
| UNICEF | 2 | 4% |
| Maiko Zulu | 2 | 4% |
| Ministry of Health | 1 | 2% |
| Do not know | 39 | 78% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 9 shows that majority of the respondents (68%) could not mention any organization dealing with child labour.

FIGURE 5: RESPONDENTS' SOURCE OF INFORMATION ABOUT CHILD LABOUR

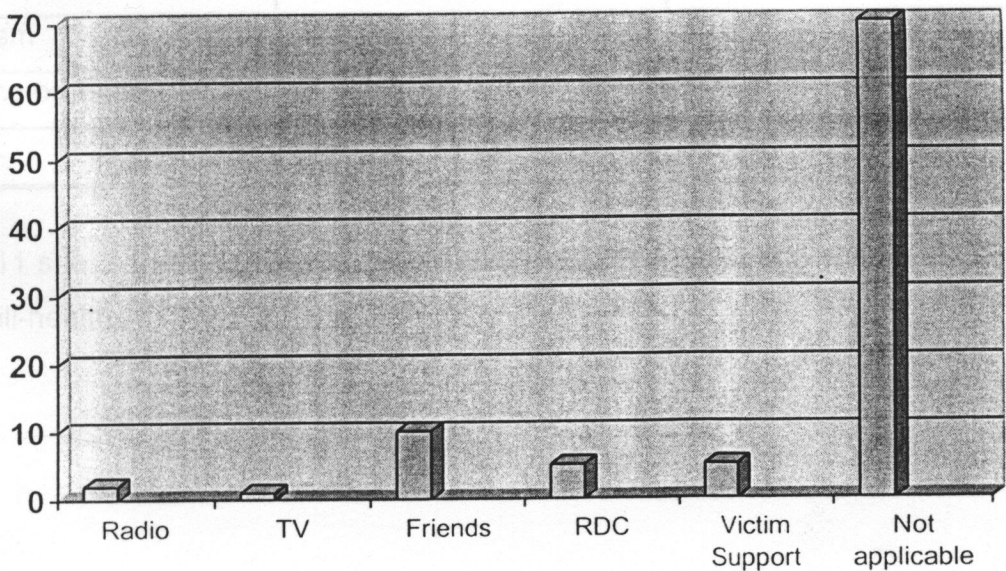


Figure 5 shows that 10% of the respondents heard from friends about organizations dealing with child labour.

TABLE 10: RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD LABOUR

| RESPONSE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Yes | 46 | 92% |
| No | 4 | 8% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 10 shows that the majority of respondents (92%) were aware of the consequences of child labour.

TABLE 11: RESPONDENTS' RESPONSES ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD LABOUR

| RESPONSE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Ill-health | 27 | 74% |
| Accidents | 2 | 4% |
| Physical deformities | 9 | 18% |
| Streetism | 5 | 10% |
| Learning problems | 5 | 10% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 11 shows that majority of the respondents (74%) said that child labour can cause ill-health.

TABLE 12: RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF TRADITIONAL BELIEFS AND CUTOMS THAT SUPPOR CHILD LABOUR

| RESPONSE TO TRADITIONAL OR CUSTOMS THAT SUPPORT CHILD LABOUR | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 13 | 26% |
| No | 37 | 74% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 12 shows that majority of the respondents (74%) did not know of any tradition or custom that supports child labour.

TABLE 13: CUSTOMARY OR TRADITIONAL BELIEFS THAT SUPPORT CHILD LABOUR

| CUTOMARY/TRADITIONAL BELIEFS THAT SUPPORT CHILD LABOUR | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Engaging children in hard work is a form of training | 5 | 10% |
| Children involved in labour get stronger | 7 | 14% |
| Not applicable | 38 | 76% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 13 shows that majority of the respondents (76%) could not state any customs or traditional beliefs that support child labour

TABLE 14: RESPONDENTS' AWARENESS ABOUT CHILD LABOUR

| LEVEL OF AWARENESS | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| High level awareness | 8 | 16% |
| Moderate level awareness | 15 | 30% |
| Low level awareness | 27 | 54% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 14 shows that the majority of respondents (54%) had low level awareness of child labour.

TABLE 15: RESPONDENTS' RESPONSES ON EMPLOYING CHILDREN BELOW 16 YEARS

| RESPONSE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 20 | 40% |
| No | 30 | 60% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 15 shows that majority of the respondents (60%) said they could not employ someone below 16 years.

**TABLE 16: RESPONDENTS' REASONS FOR EMPLOYING CHILDREN
BELOW 16 YERRS**

| REASONS | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| They can do light duties | 44 | 70% |
| It is a way of helping children | 6 | 30% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 16 shows that the majority of respondents (70%) who could employ children below 16 years said they could give them light duties.

**TABLE 17: RESPONDENTS' REASONS FOR NOT EMPLOYING CHILDREN
BELOW 16 YEARS**

| REASONS | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| They are too young | 16 | 53.3% |
| They are supposed to be in school | 8 | 26.7% |
| It is child abuse | 6 | 20% |
| TOTAL | 30 | 100% |

Table 17 shows that the majority of respondents (53.3%) who could not employ children below 16 years said they are too young to be employed.

TABLE 18: RESPONDENTS WHO VIEW CHILDREN/DEPENDENTS AS SOURCES OF EXTRA INCOME FOR THEIR FAMILIES

| RESPONSE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Yes | 6 | 12% |
| No | 44 | 88% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 18 shows that the majority of respondents (88%) said that they did not view children as a source of extra income.

TABLE 19: RESPONDENTS' VIEWS ABOUT PEOPLE WHO ENGAGE CHILDREN IN LABOUR

| VIEW | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| They are unkind | 41 | 82% |
| They should be punished | 5 | 10% |
| They help children | 1 | 2% |
| They are driven by poverty | 1 | 2% |
| They need education | 2 | 4% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 19 shows that the majority of respondents (82%) said that people who engage children in labour were unkind, while (2%) feel they are driven by high poverty levels in the family. However, (10%) feel they should be punished while 4% feel they need education.

TABLE 20: RESPONDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR

| ATTITUDE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Positive | 42 | 84% |
| Negative | 8 | 16% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 20 shows that the majority of respondents (84%) had a positive attitude towards child labour while 16% had a negative attitude

TABLE 21: RESPONDENTS ABILITY TO MEET FAMILY NEEDS

| RESPONSE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Able to meet family needs | 21 | 42% |
| Unable to meet family needs | 29 | 58% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 21 shows that the majority of respondents (58%) were unable to meet their family's needs while 42% felt they are able to meet their family's needs.

TABLE 22: RESPONDENTS' ACTIVITIES TO SUPPLEMENT FAMILY INCOME

| ACTIVITY | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|
| Selling | 21 | 72.4% |
| Borrowing | 4 | 13.8% |
| Asking for help | 4 | 13.8% |
| TOTAL | 29 | 100% |

Table 22 shows that among the respondents who were unable to meet their family's needs, the majority (72.4%) sold some sort of merchandize.

TABLE 23: RESPONSES TO THE TYPE OF WORK GIVEN TO CHILDREN

| TYPE OF WORK | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Selling | 2 | 4% |
| Not applicable | 48 | 96% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 23 shows that the majority of respondents (96%) were not involved in engaging children in labour to be able to state the type of work given to children.

TABLE 24: RESPONDENT' RESPONSES TO HAVING SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN/DEPENDANTS

| RESPONDENTS WITH SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes | 43 | 86% |
| No | 7 | 14% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 24 shows that the majority of the respondents (86%) said they had school going children/dependants while 14% did not have school going children

TABLE 25: RESPONSES TO ACTIVITIES DONE BY CHILDREN /DEPENDANTS AFTER SCHOOL HOURS AND HOLIDAYS

| ACTIVITY | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| Playing | 20 | 40% |
| School work | 8 | 16% |
| House chores | 10 | 20% |
| Drawing water | 2 | 4% |
| Cultivating | 1 | 2% |
| Visiting | 2 | 4% |
| Not applicable | 7 | 14% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

The majority of the respondents (40%) admitted to letting their children play after school hours while 16% admitted to guiding their children to do school work. Drawing water is another chore that 4% of the respondents admitted to subjecting their children to while 2% admitted to sending the children to cultivate in gardens. However, 14% admitted to not doing any of the above.

TABLE 26: RESPONDENTS PRACTICE TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR

| PRACTICE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Good | 29 | 59% |
| Poor | 21 | 42% |
| TOTAL | 50 | 100% |

Table 26 shows that most of the respondents (58%) could not engage children in labour or withdraw them from school

TABLE 27: RESPONDENTS' LEVEL OF AWARENESS ABOUT CHILD LABOUR IN RELATION TO AGE

| AWAREBESS | AGE GROUP | | | | TOTAL |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 20-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | Above 50 | |
| High | - | 4 (20%) | 3 (37.5%) | 1 (8.3%) | 8 (16%) |
| Moderate | 5 (50%) | 4 (20%) | 1 (12.5%) | 5 (41.7%) | 15 (30%) |
| Low | 5 (50%) | 12 (60%) | 4 (50%) | 6 (50%) | 27 (54%) |
| TOTAL | 10 (20%) | 20 (40%) | 8 (16%) | 12 (24%) | 50 (100%) |

Table 27 shows that 60% of the respondents in the age group 30-39 years had low level awareness about child labour.

TABLE 28: RESPONDENTS LEVEL OF AWARENESS ABOUT CHILD LABOUR IN RELATION TO SEX

| AWARENESS | SEX | | TOTAL |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| High | 2 (12.5%) | 6 (17.6%) | 8 (16%) |
| Moderate | 4 (25%) | 11 (32.4%) | 15 (30%) |
| Low | 10 (62.5%) | 17 (50%) | 27 (54%) |
| TOTAL | 16 (32%) | 34 (68%) | 50 (100%) |

Table 28 shows that most men (62.5%) had low level awareness about child labour.

TABLE 29: RESPONDENTS LEVEL OF AWARENESS ABOUT CHILD LABOUR IN RELATION TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

| AWAREBESS | EDUCATIONAL LEVEL | | | | TOTAL |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Never been to school | Primary | Secondary | College | |
| High | - | 1 (5.9%) | 6 (20.7%) | 1 (50%) | 8 (16%) |
| Moderate | 1 (50%) | 3 (17.6%) | 9 (31%) | 1 (50%) | 14 (28%) |
| Low | 1 (50%) | 12 (76.4%) | 14 (48.3%) | - | 28 (56%) |
| TOTAL | 2 (4%) | 17 (34%) | 29 (58%) | 2 (4%) | 50 (100%) |

Table 29 shows that most of the respondents (76.4%) with primary education had low level awareness about child labour.

TABLE 30: RESPONDENTS LEVEL OF AWARENSS ABOUT CHILD LABOUR IN RELATION TO OCCUPATION

| AWARENESS | OCCUPATION | | | TOTAL |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Formal sector | Informal sector | Self employed | |
| High | 2 (20%) | - | 5 (14.7%) | 7 (14%) |
| Moderate | 4 (40%) | 2 (33.3%) | 9 (26.5%) | 15 (30%) |
| Low | 4 (40%) | 4 (66.7%) | 20 (58.8%) | 28 (56%) |
| TOTAL | 10 (20%) | 6 (12%) | 34 (68%) | 50 (100%) |

Table 30 shows that 58.8% of respondents who were self employed had low level awareness about child labour.

TABLE 31: RESPONDENTS ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR IN RELATION TO AGE

| ATTITUDE | AGE GROUP | | | | TOTAL |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 20-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | Above 50 | |
| Positive | 9 (90%) | 17 (85%) | 6 (75%) | 10 (83.3%) | 42 (84%) |
| Negative | 1 (10%) | 3 (15%) | 2 (25%) | 2 (16.7%) | 8 (16%) |
| TOTAL | 10 (20%) | 20 (40%) | 8 (16%) | 12 (24%) | 50 (100%) |

Table 31 shows that 90% of the respondents in the age group 20-29 years had a positive attitude towards child labour.

TABLE 32: RESPONDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR IN RELATION TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

| ATTITUDE | EDUCATIONAL LEVEL | | | | TOTAL |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Never been to school | Primary | Secondary | College | |
| Positive | 2 (100%) | 16 (94.1%) | 22 (75.9%) | 2 (100%) | 42 (84%) |
| Negative | - | 1 (5.9%) | 7 (24.1%) | - | 8 (16%) |
| TOTAL | 2 (4%) | 17 (34%) | 29 (58%) | 2 (4%) | 50 (100%) |

Table 32 shows that all the respondents who have never been to school, 100% and those with college education (100%) had a positive attitude towards child labour.

**TABLE 33: RESPONDENTS ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR IN
RELATION TO SEX**

| ATTITUDE | SEX | | TOTAL |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Positive | 13 (81.3%) | 29 (85.3%) | 42 (84%) |
| Negative | 3 (18.7%) | 5 (14.7%) | 8 (16%) |
| TOTAL | 16 (32.5) | 34 (68%) | 50 (100%) |

Table 33 shows that most females (85.3%) had a positive attitude towards child labour.

**TABLE 34: RESPONDENTS ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR IN
RELATION TO OCCUPATION**

| AWARENESS | OCCUPATION | | | TOTAL |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Formal sector | Informal sector | Self employed | |
| Positive | 9 (90%) | 4 (66.7%) | 29 (85.3%) | 42 (84%) |
| Negative | 1 (10%) | 2 (33.3%) | 5 (14.7%) | 8 (16%) |
| TOTAL | 10 (20%) | 6 (12%) | 34 (68%) | 50 (100%) |

Table 34 shows that most of the respondents (90%) in the formal sector had a positive attitude towards child labour.

TABLE 35: RESPONDENTS' PRACTICE TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR IN RELATION TO AGE

| ATTITUDE | AGE (YEARS) | | | | TOTAL |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | 20-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | Above 50 | |
| Good | 7 (70%) | 9 (45%) | 5 (62.5%) | 8 (66.7%) | 29 (58%) |
| Poor | 3 (30%) | 11 (55%) | 3 (37.5%) | 4 (33.3%) | 21 (42%) |
| TOTAL | 10 (20%) | 20 (40%) | 8 (16%) | 12 (24%) | 50 (100%) |

Table 35 shows that 66.7% of the respondents 50 years demonstrated that they could not engage children in labour.

TABLE 36: RESPONDENTS PRACTICE TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR IN RELATION TO SEX

| PRACTICE | SEX | | TOTAL |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Male | Female | |
| Good | 11 (68.8%) | 18 (52.9%) | 29 (58%) |
| Poor | 5 (31.2%) | 16 (47.1%) | 21 (42%) |
| TOTAL | 16 (32%) | 34 (68%) | 50 (100%) |

Table 36 shows that 68.8% of the men demonstrated that they could not engage children in labour.

**TABLE 37: RESPONDENTS PRACTICE TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR IN
RELATION TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL**

| ATTITUDE | EDUCATIONAL LEVEL | | | | TOTAL |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Never been to school | Primary | Secondary | College | |
| Good | 1 (50%) | 9 (52.9%) | 18 (62.1%) | 1 (50%) | 29 (58%) |
| Poor | 1 (50%) | 8 (47.1%) | 11 (37.9%) | 1 (50%) | 21 (42%) |
| TOTAL | 2 (4%) | 17 (34%) | 29 (58%) | 2 (4%) | 50 (100%) |

Table 37 shows that 62.1% of the respondents with secondary education could not engage children in labour.

**TABLE 38: RESPONDENTS PRACTICE TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR IN
RELATION TO OCCUPATION**

| AWARENESS | OCCUPATION | | | TOTAL |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Formal sector | Informal sector | Self employed | |
| Good | 5 (50%) | 3 (50%) | 21 (61.8%) | 29 (58%) |
| Poor | 5 (50%) | 3 (50%) | 13 (38.2%) | 21 (42%) |
| TOTAL | 10 (20%) | 6 (12%) | 34 (68%) | 50 (100%) |

Table 38 shows that 61.8% of self employed respondents could not engage children in labour and consequently withdraw them from school.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS ON THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The study was aimed at determining the perception of the community towards child labour in Lusaka urban. The increasing number of children involved in child labour and the effect of this labour on their lives prompted this study.

The sample consisted of fifty (50) respondents who were randomly selected from Chibolya and Kanyama shanty compounds.

Data analysis was done manually using data master sheet, frequency tables and cross tabulations. The frequency tables were used in order to summarize the findings and to make it easier when reading the results. The cross tabulations were necessary to ascertain the significance in the relationship between the variables of interest. The study will be discussed under sections for clarity. Section A is on demographic data, Section B is on awareness, C is on attitude and Section D is on practice.

5.2 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Table 5 shows that 68% of the respondents were women. The larger percentage of women in this study can be attributed to the fact that there are more women than men in Zambia with women accounting for 51% and men 49% of the Zambian population, CSO (2003). Women outnumbering men in this study is good as women are naturally custodians of these children who are engaged in labour.

The table further reveals that 40% of the respondents were aged between 30 and 39 years. According to this study, this age group in Chibolya and

Kanyama represent the larger section of the community with minimal education accounting for less than 50% of those who have attained secondary education. These results are significant in that education is likely to impact on the community's perception of child labour.

Table 5 further reveals that 22% of the respondents were widowed. This percentage is relatively high and may account for some of the reasons why children get involved in child labour in order to support the living members of the family. According to the ILO report of 1999, the increase in mortality results in reduced family income and in order to make up for such economic losses, children may be withdrawn from school and put to work to sustain the family.

The results shows that 58% of the respondents had secondary education. These findings are similar to the Zambia Demographic Health Survey of 2001 to 2002, which revealed that 50% of the study units had attended or completed secondary education. The educational level of the respondents will impact on how they perceive child labour in the community.

The results show that 68% of the respondents were self employed. This can be attributed to lack of employment opportunities in the formal sector. The IPEC implementation report of 1998-1999 suggests that lack of employment in more formal organizations is likely to give rise to child labour because the informal sector is highly unstable and may contribute to erratic family income.

The results show that 98% of the respondents were Christians. These findings agree with the Post of July, 31, 2005 that the population of Zambia is predominantly Christian. These findings are good in that the Christian faith preached love and responsible parenthood (Ephesians 6:4).

Christianity is likely to impact on how parents and guardian view child labour in the community.

The respondents with 5-6 children accounted for 14% while the other 14% accounts for respondents with more than 6 children or dependants CSO (2002) revealed that the average household size is 5.2 persons. The data obtained in Chibolya and Kanyama is not absolute because the number of children and dependants asked for involved those who were under 16 years. The study by patrineas and psacharopoulos (1993) revealed that the number of siblings has a significant effect on child labour.

SECTION B

5.3 AWARENESS

Table 27 illustrates that 60% of the respondents in the age group 30-39 years had low level awareness about child labour. According to his study, this age group represents the larger section of the community with minimal education in Chibolya and Kanyama. Less than 50% of this age group (30-39 years) had attained secondary education. Therefore, the low level awareness about child labour in this age group can be attributed to minimal education. These results further affirm the findings in the ILO report of 1999 that education influences the level of awareness about child labour. Low level awareness about child labour is detrimental in the fight against engaging children in exploitative work, ILO-IPEC (1999).

Table 28 shows that 62.5% of the men had low level awareness about child labour. This is not withstanding the fact that the population of women with minimal education is markedly higher than that of men accounting for 25% and 18% respectively. Increased awareness about child labour on the part of women can be attributed to massive civic awareness campaigns by the women movements targeting the vulnerable women. Low level awareness about child labour on the part of men can

women. Low level awareness about child labour on the part of men can be attributed to minimal civic and social groupings targeting men. Low level awareness about child labour will affect the way the community perceives child labour.

Table 29 shows that most of the respondents with primary education (76.4%) had low level awareness about child labour. These results are similar to the findings by Maliwa, (1997) who demonstrated that 80% of her respondents with primary education had low level awareness about child labour. The table further reveals that 50% of the respondents who had attained college education demonstrated high level awareness about child labour. None of the college graduates had low level awareness about child labour. These findings suggests that education increases awareness about child labour.

Table 30 shows that 58.8% of the respondents who were self employed had low level awareness about child labor. This could be attributed to the fact that self employment in most Zambia's compound may not be a matter of choice but lack of employment opportunities in the formal sector compounded by poor education. Wiener, (1999) suggested that poor education significantly contribute to decreased awareness about child labour.

The large number of individuals who are ignorant about child labour and its devastating effects explains why community members engage children in indiscriminate labour.

SECTION C

5.4 ATTITUDE

The results in table 31 shows that 90% of the respondents in the age group 20-29 years had a positive attitude towards child labour. This could be attributed to increased exposure to electronic media that young parents have been experiencing in recent years. This exposure could be responsible in the change of attitude towards child labour.

Unlike the ILO report of 1999 which suggested that education plays a part in determining one's attitude towards child labour, the results in table 32 reveals that 100% of the respondents who had never been to school had a positive attitude towards child labour. These findings suggests that there are other factors besides education like ILO awareness programme against child labour in local language, economic status of the family which play a part in determining one's attitude towards child labour.

The results in table 32 shows that 100%of the respondents who had attained college education had a positive attitude towards child labour. These findings are supported by the ILO report of 1999 which suggested that education is key in influencing one's attitude towards child labour. The level of education attained by college graduates suggests the reason why their attitude is positive towards child labour.

The study results in table 33 shows that 85.3% of the women had a positive attitude towards child labour. Maliwa, (1997) came up with similar findings which showed that 82% of her female respondents had a positive attitude towards child labour. These findings are a reflection of the widely held views that women are kind hearted and sensitive to the needs of others especially in respect to overlaboring children.

The results in table 34 shows that 90% of the respondents in the formal sector had a positive attitude towards child labour. The vast majority of working children according to IPEC report of 1998-1999 are outside the formal sector. This suggests why most respondents in the formal sector has a positive attitude towards child labour.

SECTION D

5.5 PRACTICE

Table 35 shows that 66.7% of the respondents above 50 years could not engage children in work for economic reasons and consequently withdraw them from school. This age group represents individuals in the community who have attained a level of development mentally, socially and spiritually. This level of development has possibly caused them to appreciate the value of raising children in a healthy atmosphere and consequently could not engage children in hazardous work.

Most men accounting for 68.8% could not engage children in labour as illustrated by table 36. In the Zambian setting, men are more economically empowered than women, CSO (2003). This economic empowerment suggests why men are less likely to engage children in labour. ILO (1999) shows that poor economic and social conditions in which families live compel parents to involve children in economic activities. This argument supports one of the hypothesis of this study that poverty significantly contributes to the problem of child labour.

Table 37 shows that the majority of respondents (62.8%) who had attained secondary education could not engage children in labour. These results suggests that parental education has an effect on practice regarding child labour. However, these results are not consistent with the study undertaken by Sitali (2003) who argued that education does not influence

practice towards child labour. This disparity authenticates the researcher's view that the problem of child labour is multifaceted and complex.

Table 38 reveals that 61.8% of the self employed respondents could not engage children in labour. Maliwa, (1997) came up with similar findings when she demonstrated that over 50% of her respondents who were self employed could not engage children in labour. These results could be attributed to the fact that self employed individuals have developed coping strategies in terms of economical survival. These economic strategies may explain why they could not engage children in indiscriminate labour.

5.6 IMPLICATIONS ON THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

The child workers are exposed to dangerous machinery, chemical and generally unhealthy working environments. This had led to the increase in the number of accidents and children falling ill at work. The increase in the number of accidents and children falling ill has further strained the health care delivery system thus leading to increased child morbidity and mortality in Zambia. The health care system in Zambia is characterized by shortage of skilled manpower and lack of medical and surgical supplies. Increased child mortality and morbidity will necessitate the health care system spending more money on resources to care for the sick children on scenarios, which can be avoided by preventing child labor.

The child workers spend most of their time at work. These children suffer from fatigue and most often their health is compromised. Their bodies are not fully developed to withstand the pressure or work that they do. This has resulted in stunted growth and physical deformities. Physical deformities of children will necessitate the health care system to establish rehabilitation centers in order to rehabilitate these children.

Some of the child laborers are involved in the worst form of child labour known as prostitution. This has exposed such children to early pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases. Early pregnancies often results into complications. These children often end up in hospital for appreciable period of time and consequently depleting the hospital resources. This is a heavy burden on the health care system, which is struggling. Sexually transmitted diseases have also increased chances of the child labourers contracting the deadly HIV infection. HIV/AIDS being a chronic infection creates a heavy burden on the few health care providers and increased utilization of scarce hospital resources.

Research has shown that child labourers often lack parental guidance and are more vulnerable to deviant behaviour. These children get involved in acts like using drugs, excessive intake of alcohol and cigarettes smoking. These habits are a health hazard and contribute to ill health.

Child laborers often experience emotional stress. This may result from verbal abuse by parents and employers. These factors often arouse feelings of worthlessness and low self-esteem. They become vulnerable to mental disorders like depression and end up in psychiatric facilities, which has economic connotations for the health care system.

5.7 CONCLUSION

The research findings have shown that most of the community members are aware about the existence of child labour. However, the knowledge of laws surrounding child labour is very inadequate. Most of the community members demonstrated a positive attitude towards child labour. However, a number of community members could engage children in labour and consequently deprive them of quality education

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND DISSEMINATION OF FINDINGS

6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There should be adequate sensitization of the community on the rights of a child. The campaign against child labour should be intensified.
2. The school curricula should address issues concerning the protection of Children from exploitation. Teachers can reinforce these.
3. The law enforcing agents should ensure that perpetrators of child labour are dealt with in accordance with the law. The existing laws on child labour should be reinforced.
4. The government should work on policies that help to reduce poverty and Unemployment in the country. Poverty alleviation is an important factor in the fight against child labour.
5. Compulsory education for children should be supported school is cardinal in the prevention of children being involved in labour.
6. Ministry of Health should take an active role in educating the community on the dangers of child labour

6.2 DISSEMINATION OF FINDINGS

The investigator intends to disseminate the research findings through written publications that will be placed in the medical library and the Department of Post Basic Nursing reaching room. A copy of the report will be put in the Ministry of Health library and another one will be given to

Lusaka DHMT. The investigator hopes to publish this study in the Post Basic Nursing Journal of Nursing and Midwifery for a wider readership.

6.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. The sample size of fifty (50) was too small to be representative of the whole population of Lusaka urban. This was due to limited time and financial resources.
2. The study concentrated only on high density areas namely Chibolya and Kanyama. This left out low density areas which could have been useful for comparison purposes.

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APPENDIX 1

**THE UNVIERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF POST BASIC NURSING**

STRUCTURED INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

**TOPIC: PERCEPTION OF THE COMMUNITY TOWARD CHILD LABOUR IN
LUSAKA URBAN**

DATE OF ITNERVIEW.....SERIAL NO.....

LOCATION.....

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Introduce yourself to the subject and the purpose of the study**
- **Assure client of confidentiality**
- **No respondent name should appear on the interview schedule**
- **Tick the appropriate answer in the box provided**
- **Write your response in the spaces provided**
- **Thank respondent at the end of the interview**

SECTION A

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

1. How old were you on your last birth day?.....

2. (a) What is your sex?

(b) Male

© Female

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3. What is your marital status?

(a) Single

(b) Married

(c) Cohabiting

(d) Separated

(e) Divorced

(f) Widowed

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4. What level of education have you attained?

(a) Never been to school

(b) Primary level

(c) Secondary level

(d) College

(e) University

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5. What is your full time occupation?

(a) Employed in the formal sector

(b) Employed in the informal sector

(c) Self employed

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6. What is your religious affiliation?

(a) None

(b) Muslim

(c) Christian

(d) Other, specify.....

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| |
| |

7. How many children/dependants do you here?
- (a) 1 – 2
 - (b) 3 – 4
 - (c) 5 – 6
 - (d) Above 6

SECTION B
AWARENESS

8. What do you understand by child labour?

.....

9. Have you ever heard of child labour?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

10. If the answer to Question 9 is Yes,
State where you heard of childlabour

.....

11. Do you know of any laws concerning child labour?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

12. If your answer to Question 11, is Yes,
explain what you know

.....

13. Do you know of any organization dealing with
childlabour?

(a) Yes

(b) No

14. If your answer to question 13 is Yes, mention the
organisations dealing child labour

15.

16. Do you know the consequences of child labour?

(a) Yes

(b) No

17. If your answer to Question 16 is Yes,
State the consequences of child labor

.....
.....
.....
.....

18. Do you know of any tradition or culture custom that
supports child labour?

(a) Yes

(b) No

19. If your answer to Question 19 is Yes,
State the custom that supports child labour

.....
.....

SECTION C

ATTITUDE

20. Would you employ any one below 16 years?

(a) Yes

(b) No

21. Give reasons for your answer in Question 16

.....

.....

.....

22. Do you think your children or dependants are obliged to work for you in generating family income?

(a) Yes

(b) No

23. Give reasons for your answer in Question 22

.....

.....

.....

24. State your view about people who engage children in hazardous work?

.....

SECTION D

PRACTICE

25. Are you able to meet the needs of your family?

(a) Yes

(b) No

26. If your answer to Question 25 is No, what do you do to supplement your income?

.....

.....

.....

27. Do you send any child to work in order to supplement family income?

(a) Yes

(b) No

28. If our answer to Question 27 is Yes, State what type of work that they do

.....

.....

.....

29 Do you have school going children/dependants?

(a) Yes

(b) No

30 If the answer to Question 28 is Yes, state what they do after school hours and during holiday

.....

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.....

WORK PLAN

| TASK TO BE PERFORMED | DATES | PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO TASKS | DAYS REQUIRED |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Literature review | Continuous | Investigator | Continuous |
| Formulation of research proposal and data collection tool | 11 April 2005 to 1 st August 2005 | Investigator | 119 days |
| Cleaning from national and funding authority | 2 nd August 2005 to 9 th August 2005 | Investigator | 7 days |
| Conducting pilot study | 1 st September 2005 to 3 rd September 2005 | Investigator | 3 days |
| Data collection | 5 th September 2005 to 5 th October 2005 | Investigator Research assistants | 30 days |
| Data analysis | 6 th October 2005 to 6 th November 2005 | Investigator | 30 days |
| Report writing | 7 th December 2005 to 22 nd December 2005 | Investigator | 14 days |
| Draft report to PBN | 8 th December 2005 to 22 nd December 2005 | Investigator | 14 days |
| Finalisation of report | 23 rd December 2005 to 23 rd January 2006 | Investigator | 30 days |
| Monitoring and evaluation | Continuous | Continuous | Continuous |

APPENDIX 4

RESEARCH BUDGET

| BUDGET CATEGORY | UNIT COST (K) | QUANTITY | TOTAL (KWACH) |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. STATIONERY | | | |
| Bond paper for typing | 28,000 | 4 reams | 112,000 |
| Notebook | 5,000 | 1 | 5,000 |
| Pens | 1,000 | 6 | 6,000 |
| Pencil | 500 | 3 | 1,500 |
| Correcting fluid | 8,000 | 1 | 8,000 |
| Markers | 2,500 | 4 | 10,000 |
| Stapler | 10,000 | 1 | 10,000 |
| Staples | 5,000 | 1 box | 5,000 |
| Spiral Binders | 1,500 | 2 | 3,000 |
| Perforator | 25,000 | 1 | 25,000 |
| Scientific calculator | 55,000 | 1 | 55,000 |
| SUBTOTAL | | | 240,5000 |
| B. TYPING SERVICES | | | |
| Typing Questionnaire | 2,500 | 7 pages | 17,500 |
| Photocopying Questionnaire | 200 | 50x7 pages | 70,000 |
| Typing research proposal | 2,500 | 30 pages | 75,000 |
| Photocopying research proposal | 200 | | |
| Binding research proposal | 5,000 | 2 | 10,000 |
| Typing research report | 2,500 | 80 pages x 1 | 200,000 |
| Photocopying research report | 200 | 80x4 copies | 64,000 |
| Binding research report | 25,000 | 4 copies | 100,000 |
| SUBTOTAL | | | 542,000 |
| C. PERSONNEL | | | |
| Lunch allowance for 2 research assistants | 25,000 | 2x10 days | 500,000 |
| Transport allowance for 2 research assistants and the | 5,000 | 3 x 10 days | 150,000 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| investigator | | | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | 650,000 |
| Contingency – 10% of Grand Total | | | 143,200 |
| TOTAL | | | 1, 446,320 |



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF POST BASIC NURSING

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UNZALUZA 44370
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P.O. Box 50110
Lusaka

10TH August 2005

The District Commissioner
Lusaka District
LUSAKA

UFS: The Head of Department
Post Basic Nursing
Box 50110
Lusaka.

(Handwritten signature)

Dear Madam

RE: RESEARCH STUDY REQUEST TO COLLECT DATA

I am a 4th year student pursuing a BSc degree in Nursing at the University of Zambia School of Medicine.

As part of the fulfillment of a Degree Programme, I am required to carry out a research Study for the award of Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing. My Topic of study is: **"Perception of the Community towards Child Labour in Lusaka Urban"**.

I am hereby requesting for permission to collect data from community members under Lusaka Centres from 29th August to 9th September, 2005.

Thanking your in advance.

Yours faithfully.

Geroge Chiwele
4th year student



REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
LUSAKA
BOMA BUILDING
P.O Box 31996
LUSAKA

26th August, 2005

The Head of Department
Post Basic Nursing
Box 50110
LUSAKA

Attn: MR. GEORGE CHIWELE - 4TH STUDENT

Dear Sir,

Re: **REQUEST TO COLLECT DATA**

I acknowledge receipt of your letter in which you are requesting for permission to collect data from Community members in Lusaka District.

I wish to inform you that my office has no objection and wish you the best of luck with your research programme.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'EM Chisanga', written over a circular stamp.

EM Chisanga
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
LUSAKA