

STUDY TO DETERMINE THE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND
PRACTICES OF THE COMMUNITY TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR IN
LUSAKA URBAN

BY

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UNZA 1997

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF POST BASIC NURSING

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THIS RESEARCH PROJECT WAS SUBMITTED TO THE
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- FAWEZA - Forum for African Women Educationalist of Zambia
- IPEC - International Programme on the Elimination of
Child Labour
- ILO - International Labour Organization
- TAMWA - The Tanzania Media Women's Association
- WHO - World Health Organization

DECLARATION

I declare that with the exception of the assistance acknowledged, this dissertation is the result of my own studies. This work has not already been accepted in substance for any degree and is not being currently submitted in candidature for any other degree.

SIGNED 

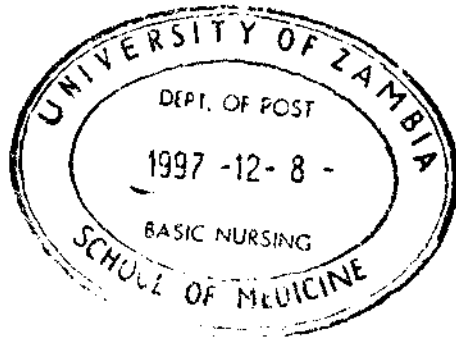
CANDIDATE

DATE 8 December 1997.

SIGNED 

SUPERVISING LECTURER

DATE dec 8th 1997



STATEMENT

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

SIGNED

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'M. G.', written over a horizontal line.

DEDICATION

Dedicated to my late dear husband, Aaron Maliwa Maliwa, whose unconditional encouragement and support made it possible for me to commence training.

I wish to express my heartfelt love to my children Situmbeko and Maliwa for coping with the undue maternal deprivation during the course of my study.

To my family, I love you all.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Many people and institutions have contributed tremendously towards the completion of my course and the project study in particular. Indeed words may not be enough to show my gratitude to them, but it is equally important that I express my acknowledgement.

I wish to thank my sponsors Directorate of Human Manpower and Training (DHMT) for their scholarship through out my training programme, of Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing.

My sincere gratitude goes to my supervising lecturer Mrs. P. Ndele, Dr, Ngandu and Dr. Lemba.

I am greatly indebted to the fifty (50) respondents who constituted my sample. My colleagues on the course were of great support in hard and light moments of the training programme.

I could not have completed my research without the support and tangible assistance from staff at National Archives, International labour Organization, Community Youth Concern, University of Zambia medical Library, and Mr. Daught Muleya for typing my script.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to determine the knowledge, attitude and practices of the community towards child labour, in Lusaka Urban. It was hoped that the findings of the study would help health care providers to understand how to approach the problem of child labour. The health care providers are usually faced with numerous health problems and needs of the working child. These range from medical, mental, surgical, orthopaedics and social needs/problems.

The areas pertinent to the study include literature review on the background of child labour, development of modern trends and initiatives that have been planned and instituted in an effort to eradicate child labour.

The sample was drawn from John laing, kabwata, Kamanga, Rhodes Park and Chelston residential areas. Fifty (50) men and women were interviewed for the study. It has been assumed that the marital status in relation to the number of children that the respondents have will influence the responses. An interview schedule was used to collect data. Problems related to collecting of data were minimized through the co-operation of the members of staff in the various institutions, and the Chairpersons of the residential areas that I went to, including the clients themselves.

The findings revealed that an average, respondents had knowledge on child labour. However, they did not understand the implications that it had on the children's future, the health care system and the nation as a whole. This therefore implies that there is need to research more on the existing underground practices of child labour and measures that can be more effective in its eradication.

1.0. INTRODUCTION

Zambia covers an area of about 752 620 square kilometres. It is located in the central southern aspect of Africa. It is a third world country with a population of about 9.4 million people. About 769,353 thousand Zambians live in urban area of Lusaka while the remaining 201 507 million are spacially distributed in the rural areas of Lusaka. (Census 1990).

The problem of Child Labour is recognised worldwide. Available statistics on the magnitude of the problem are inadequate, because engagement of children in employment is illegal anywhere around the world. Those who engage in employing children are quite un-cooperative in giving out this data. They fear possible prosecution if they are aware that it is illegal to employ children.

According to estimates made by the International Labour Organization (ILO), child workers in the developing countries account for about half of all children aged between 10 and 14 years. Of these, about 13% (44.6 million) are in Asia, 26.3% (23.6 million) in Africa, 9.8% (5.1 million) in Latin America, while the remaining 50.9% in other countries around the world.

Reports of children in employment have been cited around the world, especially in developing countries. "In Columbia, children have been employed in mining, painting with substances containing lead sulphate, and in the United States, about 800,000 children are engaged annually in harvesting crops with their families"¹.

In Zambia, very little is known about the extent of child labour. This is so because no systematic study into the incidence of child labour has been done. Child labour is seen mainly among those who live in poverty. It is aggravated by the various activities in small businesses which occur mainly in the developing countries. When national growth occurs in terms of development. The problem of child labour persists. There is generally a lot of imbalance in adult access to employment as compared to children.

The education system in Zambia is not well developed. It does not cater for 100% of all children in Zambia. Those who are left out of the education system and those who leave school at an early age join the employment sector. According to the Labour Force Survey of 1986, girls account for a larger number of school drop outs as compared to boys. Incidentally, they are forced out of school because of the high fees that their parents cannot afford.

These young girls who leave school at such an early age usually end up as house-keepers and child minders for working mothers. They work under very difficult conditions. They work for long hours doing house work that they are not trained to do.

Most developing countries do not have firm regulations to restrict child labour. Some individuals are not aware of the problems that are associated with child labour. This is perceived through the large numbers of people who engage in child labour.

The employment of women, young persons and children Act (Cap 505), was enacted in 1933, under the colonial government. It was amended in 1967 and later 1991.

"This act specifies that children are persons under the age of fourteen (14) years. It states that no Child shall be employed in any public or private industrial under-taking, or in any branch there-of other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed. The industries referred to include;

a). Mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth.

- b). Industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed, including ship-building, and the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind.
- c). Construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of any building, railway, harbour, inland waterway, road, bridge, well, telegraphic or telephone installation, gas works as well as laying the foundation of any structure.
- d). Transport of passengers or goods by road or rail or inland waterway, including handling of goods at docks, quays, wharves, and ware-houses, but including transport by land.
- e). Cord-wood cutting"².

There are twenty five (25) pieces of law pertaining to children.

The penalty for any person breaching the Law is forty Kwacha (K40), and or three months in prison. However, since the law was enacted, there have been no cases of convicts of this law. The laws are ineffective because the penalties are not strong enough to produce positive

results. There is widespread lack of awareness among the administrators, the public in general, the employers and children themselves, about the legal provisions of child labour.

The existing law does not include all forms of business activities. A lot of these activities that are prevalent are not legally considered as child labour. The Government does not address the problem of child labour adequately in order to sensitize the public.

1.1. **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Child labour is defined differently in various societies. According to International Labour Organization, it refers to " children prematurely leading adult lives, normally working long hours for low wages under conditions that are 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 for a better future"³.

The convention to which Zambia is a signatory specifies eighteen (18) years as the minimum age upon which a young person can be admitted to employment which is

likely to jeopardise the health, safety or moral of the young persons. This is according to the Convention 138 of 1973.

The Convention allows for employment of persons from the age of sixteen (16) years, on condition that the young persons have received adequate specific instruction, or vocational training in the particular kind of activity. The same convention entails that persons aged 12 -15 years can be employed as long as their attendance to school or vocational training is not interfered with.

Nowadays the number of children who are engaged in employment is increasing. This is a result of the children's effort to ensure their own livelihood, and or their families' survival.

The presenting picture of child labour in the developing countries reveals that these children work under extremely poor conditions. They work long hours, are poorly remunerated and are exposed to dangerous industrial hazards that are detrimental to their health, both physically and mentally.

The health care service that is offered in Zambia is cost-shared. This means that the community members have to pay a certain percentage towards their health care in form of an insurance. Children under five years, pregnant women, and patients with chronic illnesses like tuberculosis, asthma, leprosy and hypertension are exempted from paying. Clients in Lusaka are expected to register for insurance at any of the clinics in the City. The University Teaching Hospital serves as a referral centre for these clinics as well as the rest of the country.

Working children are not covered specifically as a category on their own by government medical insurance. They are also not covered in medical insurance schemes by their employers. Children are rarely, if at all expected to undergo medical examinations before employment. This is because they are employed illegally.

There is high incidence of accidents among children at their work-places due to childish inattentiveness. The injuries that they are treated range from mere bruises to even blindness and amputations. Children in income generating activities are very vulnerable to

experiencing occupational hazards. " A situational survey in Kingston, Jamaica revealed that twenty two (22) children were treated for lead poisoning between January 1986 and March 1987"⁴. The effects of lead poisoning include damage to the kidneys, liver, nervous system, reproductive system and blood formation. Lead exposure is mainly achieved by inhaling the dust fumes in a factory.

In Zambia, it is difficult to estimate how many children experience injuries in employment and occupational hazards because they are not clearly documented at the health centres. Records of injury and illness do not show the cause clearly.

Child labour appears in the formal sector and in the informal sector. Acquisition of a National Registration Card is seen as security for employment by a lot of employing firms in the formal sector. Sixteen (16) years is the age at which a youth may obtain the card. It is well established that due to the increase in numbers of people on the job market, most jobs which were formally accepted by youths only, are being taken up by older people.

A lot of firms in the industrial establishment that are coming up are comprised of young school leavers. The tasks that these youths carry out do not require long periods of training. This includes firms like security firm, window cleaning, carpet cleaning, office, hospital, homes or even school cleaning and gardening.

Working children are at risk of contracting infections. Chest infections are very common among them. Children are not able to appreciate the use of protective clothing at work, like masks and gloves. They do not understand the health risks that they are exposed to.

In the informal sector, children usually find themselves as street children carrying out various kinds of jobs for their livelihood. They may be working as casual labourers, full time employees or be self employed. Children may find themselves crushing stones with their parents, or be engaged to crush the stones. They may also be engaged in doing piece work carrying cement blocks, buckets of water, groceries around shops or minding cars for rich people as they do their shopping. Garbage scavenging especially near factories and accompanying blind parents for long hours on their begging sprees are common scenes in the streets of Lusaka. This kind of work is met by a lot of aggression by adults and older children.

Children from poor families are engaged in working for rich families as domestic workers. They do most of the work that nobody else around the home would like to do. Their pay is usually in kind according to the employers' wishes, and not in form of a good salary that would help the child to support his/her family.

As part of the socialization process within the family circles, children work in the fields, care for smaller children, fetch water for household use, cook, clean around the homes and care for domestic animals. To extremes, these tasks are carried out at the expense of the children's education and play. Some adults see play and education as a waste of time.

Children work in the fisheries, industries, tourist attraction, hotels, handicrafts and small scale mining. They may also be involved in the family workforce on commercial farms. 'Renting out' school children on farms is a common practice in the out skirts of the city.

Prostitution is on the increase. Most prostitutes are girls. They are brought onto the streets by older men. Prostitution poses a danger to the children's mental

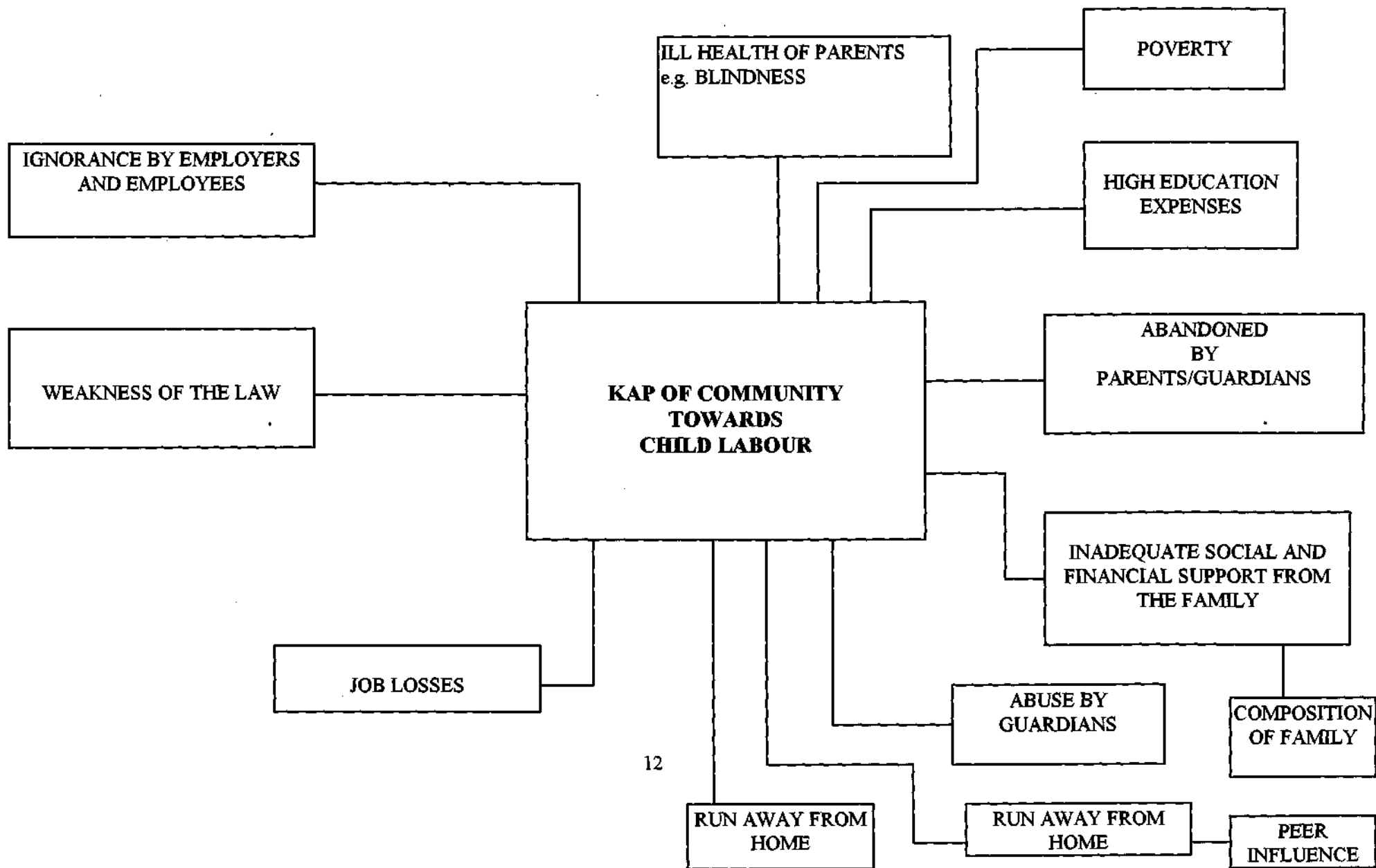
and physical development. Sexually transmitted diseases like gonorrhoea, syphilis, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) are easily spread among prostitutes. Unwanted pregnancies are a major source of concern. Children give birth to fellow children whom they are unable to look after.

In conclusion, it can be stated that some children are subjected to employment at the expense of their work and play. They are not assisted to develop well physically, emotionally and socially. In an effort to shape for them a bright future. Engaging children in labour has consequences for them as individuals, their families and the community as a whole. This implies that a large population with semi-illiterate youths will later be the adult of the nation. It is therefore important to sensitize the community on the problems that are related to child labour.

1.2. HYPOTHESIS

1. The community members, including the children themselves are not aware of the health implications of child labour.
2. Community members engage children as young as ten years to do various kinds of jobs which should be done by adults.
3. Children are forced into labour mainly by circumstances beyond their control.

1.3 PROBLEM ANALYSIS DIAGRAM OF FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF THE COMMUNITY TOWARDS CHILD EMPLOYMENT



OBJECTIVES

1.4. GENERAL OBJECTIVE

By the accomplishment of the study, the researcher should be able to determine the knowledge, attitude and practices of the community towards child labour.

1.5. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- i). To identify the factors that lead to child labour in Lusaka Urban community.
- ii). To establish the implications of child labour on the community.
- iii). To determine the practices of the community towards child labour.

CHAPTER 2

2.0. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. TRADITIONAL BACKGROUND

David as Shepherd in the Bible is just one of the many ancient tales that tell us about child labour in the olden days. The societies in those days did not realise that child labour was exploitative. It was accepted practice that children of a sizeable age help in the activities of the well-being of the family.

In Scotland 1771-1885, there lived a man called Robert Owen. He was a manager for several cotton mills. His job as general Manager involved hiring and supervising employees in the factories. Mr. Owen realised that employing children below the age of ten (10) years was exploitative. Therefore, he refused to engage in child labour. He was a good example to many other managers who emulated him. He also realised that emotionally and physically damaged children do not grow up to be productive adults. (Business Management 1986)

"Traditionally, the proportion of working children has been much higher in rural than in urban areas, where about 9 out of 10 are engaged in agriculture or related activities. Most of these children are economically active in the family enterprise setting"⁵. In the towns and cities, child labour has perpetuated as a result of urbanization and industrialization.

Concern for child workers dates back to the early years of the formation of the International Labour Organization. The International Labour Organization Convention No. 5 of 1919 outlines the belief that 'childhood should be devoted to education and training, not work. It prohibits the work of children under the age of fourteen (14) in industrial establishments'.

In pre-colonial days in Zambia, many children were employed for 'piece work' by the white settlers. Most of our parents and grand parents who were educated in the colonial days tell stories of combining school with employment in an effort to be able to afford the school fees.

Most African writers series books bring out a clear picture of how most African children spent their childhood working for a living. These children were usually forced into employment by adults who stood in stronger power over them.

2.2. MODERN TRENDS OF CHILD LABOUR

All across the world, more visibly in the developing countries, children are engaged in employment. At least everyone recalls seeing a child in employment, especially in the informal sector.

The 1990s have seen a growing number of companies being privatised. This has led to a lot of people losing jobs in the formal sector to join the informal sector. There is a lot of labour exploitation, including child labour. The free market economy concept has contributed to the perpetuation of bad working conditions, notably low wages. Children who are out of school have to compete for the scarce jobs with adults who are usually more experienced and stronger.

Incidences of child labour are quite obvious in the streets of urban areas, big institutions regardless of their locality, agriculture sector, fisheries, tourism, forestry and around homes. The nature of the Zambian economy is a source of concern. It offers no alternatives for people who are employed in the formal sector. The existing government social insurance scheme in Zambia does not effectively cater for all people who do not have a regular income.

The informal sector does not conform to registration procedures of businesses. Small businesses flourish without being guided by the governing laws that stipulate clearly the minimum age for youths that can be employed. Acceptable types of jobs for their ages are not specified. Children are inevitably engaged in jobs that are detrimental to their health.

"A field survey in the Republic of Korea draws attention to a potential problem of noise exposure among young workers. There have been reports demonstrating that young workers are more susceptible to noise-induced hearing loss than adults"⁶.

According to the above quotation, it is clear that noise exposure set limits for adults are not valid for young persons and children

"In Brazil, children are employed to dance and serve food in places of entertainment. They are also employed to sell alcoholic beverages in the same areas"⁷. This kind of employment is not only abusive, but also morally prejudicial. These children are subjected to this kind of employment because of their good youthful appearances.

Various kinds of situations force children into employment. Disintegrated families due to divorce and death, and poverty are the main causes of child labour. Children make themselves available for employment in an effort to sustain their livelihood and that of their families. They also work in order to earn money to meet their educational expenses.

There are more and more women who are heading homes as single or widowed parents. This position in society puts them under a lot of financial pressure so much so that their children are forced to supplement this effort.

Children in employment work under extremely difficult condition. The employment is usually at the expense of their work and play. "Work for the children is detrimental to full social and psychological development and lacks emotional development including adequate self-esteem, family attachment, feelings of love and acceptance"⁸.

Most domestic workers and child minders in the Zambian homes are boys and girls who either never went to school or left school at a very tender age. They are generally under paid, and in some cases in form of food or second-hand clothes.

"In Sudan, another field survey was done by Y. Osman on children working in a village near Khartoum, and in the Khartoum city itself. Their occupations varied from carpentry, machine repair, car painting, blacksmith work, shovelling, digging on the land, harvesting,

curing and grading produce and controlling water in the canals. The findings were that the working day began at 08.00 hours to 17.00 hours with half an hour's rest for food and refreshments. The mean income for the children was about half of what an adult got"⁹.

The world leaders have not sat idly with a deaf ear towards the problem of child labour. There have been efforts made at the international level, regional level, national level and district level. All these are aimed at achieving the main objective of abolishing hazardous forms of child labour immediately and gradually all other forms of child labour.

2.3. ERADICATION OF CHILD LABOUR

2.4. INTERNATIONAL LEVEL INITIATIVES

Technical co-operation between the International Labour Organization and its member states, in order to bring national laws and practices in line with international labour standards.

In 1992, The International Labour Organization launched a major programme known as International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). It started with six countries, and then it expanded to eleven countries

in all by 1994. In 1996, it became operational in eleven Latin American countries. Requests for participation have been received from ten other countries including Zambia.

The bulk of the funds that are from donors are used in action programmes. IPEC concentrates on the eradication of the most hazardous and exploitative forms of child labour, and strengthening national capacities for addressing the problem. IPEC also works closely with Trade Unions, other United Nations agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations to promote a world-wide movement against child labour. Ministries of Labour, education, social security and youth are some of the other organizations that work in co-operation with IPEC.

Use of negative economic incentives, for example, "In Europe, several departmental stores have decided not to sell products such as carpets unless they are certified to have been made without child labour"¹⁰.

In the United States of America, a bill aimed at banning the import of goods produced by children is being considered. It has not yet been enacted.

Unfortunately such an initiative has unintended consequences. "The mere threat of trade sanctions led employers in the garment industry of an Asian country to abruptly dismiss tens of thousands of children in an effort to fore-stall the sanctions. The dismissed children shifted to other occupations which were more hazardous than the jobs they used to perform in the garment industry, with no instances of children returning to school"¹¹.

After careful analysis of this quotation, it is therefore realised that children must be moved from the work places in properly planned strategies so that they are not sent elsewhere to the less regulated domestic areas, and the various kinds of informal sector jobs.

2.5. REGIONAL INITIATIVES

The initiatives have been adopted by various organizations which also have an interest in matters pertaining to women and children. The Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA) is one such organization.

It conducts out reach programmes to halt violence gainst women and children. it also embraces specifically the girl-child domestic workers.

FAWEZA (Forum for African Women Educationalists of Zambia), also has similar objectives in Zambia. It works to promote girl-child education by widening their opportunities and increasing awareness in the community.

2.6. NATIONAL LEVEL INITIATIVES

It is important to remember that no single action is sufficient enough to have a lasting impact unless it contributes to overall national plans. It takes time to see results. Activities are set in order of priority. The ultimate objective is to abolish child labour, or activities that are likely to exploit the child's education, health and dignity. The national policies provide for the children's school and health unconditionally.

The national policies target at combating poverty through community based programmes. Non-governmental organizations are taking the lead in this approach.

The community members are sensitized so that they recognise child labour as being exploitative. The public is provided with information on alternatives to alleviating their poverty.

Trade unions bring to light the abuses of child labour. They also function to monitor the effectiveness of the law.

It is important for the policy makers to know how many children are engaged in employment. These statistics do help in effective planning. Researches are an integral component of addressing the issue of child labour.

There are number of Non-Governmental Organizations that work to stamp out child labour. The Red Cross is one such organization. It has a drop-in centre in Garden Compound for the children who try to make a living on the streets. The centre assist the children to make their lives more meaningful by teaching them vocational skills. The children are given some food at the centre whilst they are also taught how to read and write.

CHAPTER 3

3.0. PURPOSE OF STUDY

Zambia has emerged into a liberal society over the years. As a result, the problem of child labour being closely related to the effects of a liberal society is perpetual. It is for this reason that it was felt necessary to conduct a study on the knowledge, attitude and practice of the community towards child labour. No previous systematic study has been carried out on the subject in Lusaka Urban. It is hoped that the results of this research will assist in finding solutions to the problems of the subject under study.

3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN

A descriptive survey research design was used for the study. Emphasis was put on describing the clients knowledge, perceptions and practices towards the problem of child labour. This specifically included observing the children in work and interviewing them.

Comark defines a descriptive survey as one which involves the collection of data with the aim of describing things as they are. The reasons for the choice of this design are mainly because the method enables the researcher to collect current information

on the study. The design planned to examine the properties, traits and features that distinguish the subjects of the research from one another. " The qualitative design is structured to look for what is special and different - what distinguishes the case or group, what characterises the community and its values"¹².

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

The dependent variables for the study are knowledge, attitude, and practices of the community, whilst the independent variables are:-

- Ill health of parents, for example blindness.
- Ignorance by employers and employees on the law.
- Poverty
- High education expenses.
- Abandonment by guardians/parents.
- Inadequate social and financial support from the families.
- Abuse by guardians.
- Running away from home.
- Dropping out of school.
- Job losses.
- Weakness of the law.

3.2. RESEARCH SETTING

The population of Lusaka is served by twenty three health centres, one central hospital, the University Teaching Hospital and a psychiatry hospital, the Chainama Hills Hospital.

Five compounds and townships were selected for sampling of respondents. These are Kamanga, John Laing, Chelston, Kabwata and Rhodes Park. These areas were chosen because they are some of the areas where children are engaged in labour, or come from to go for income generating activities.

John Laing is situated in the south-west of Lusaka, off the Great North Road. This compound is shanty with one main market. All the houses in this compound were self built. They range from single rooms to about six to seven rooms. The family sizes are varied, and so are the heads of these households.

Kamanga compound is located to the west of Chelston township. Esther compound is to its south, Kaunda Square and Chamba Valley to the west and Galaun Farms to the north.

Kabwata township has fairly modern built houses, with a busy market. It is located to the south-east of the city centre.

Chelston township is located to the east of Kamanga compound. The houses are modern with two fairly busy market places and a shopping complex.

Rhodes Park is fairly a more modern residential area with spacious houses than the other areas chosen for sampling.

3.3. **SAMPLING PROCEDURE**

In order to get a representative sample of the population, respondents were derived from the areas that were mentioned in the research setting. The random sampling method was used so as to avoid bias in the selection of study units. The first respondents in the area was chosen by tossing a coin at the cross roads of the streets in the area. The research assistant took one street and I took another. A systematic interval was worked out to choose the respondents until they were ten (10) in each area. The total respondents for collection of data will eventually add up to fifty (50).

3.4. **SAMPLE SIZE**

The researcher sought to sample fifty (50) respondents in all. It was hoped that these would represent the population in Lusaka Urban in the other residential areas. The findings of this research were generalised for all the other population in Lusaka Urban. The head of the household, his spouse or the working children were interviewed for the research study.

3.5. **DATA COLLECTION**

A structured interview questionnaire has been chosen for the collection of data. This instrument is considered to be most suitable for this study because the selected sample is a combination of literate and illiterate individuals. Anonymity will be assured so as to gain more honest responses.

3.6. **DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE**

Authority from the relevant sources was sought. Each respondent received an individualized explanation about the purpose of the study. This was done prior to the questionnaire interview. The questionnaire interview was conducted to those individuals who are not able to express themselves clearly in writing.

3.7. PILOT STUDY

A pilot study is a "small-scale dress rehearsal that proceeds as if it were the actual study, except for the fact that subjects who will participate in the actual study are not used"¹³.

The primary objective of the pilot study is to test as many elements of the research proposal as possible, in order to be able to make any necessary corrections. It also tests whether the variables stated are actually observable and measurable. If a questionnaire is used, the pilot study reveals any problems that the respondents may have with the wording, or ambiguity of statements. If an interview is used, the pilot study reveals problems with the sample chosen, place chosen and even variables that were misinterpreted. It also helps with deciding on how much time should be allocated to the interview.

A pilot study also has disadvantages. It may lead to "loss of confidentiality and lead to bias by participants discussing with potential subjects which can affect the major results"¹⁴.

3.8. LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

Due to time factor and insufficient financial resources, the sample was limited to fifty (50) subjects. This number is not large enough to make fair generalized references to the findings. Secondly, translation from the vernacular languages to English during data collection could have had an effect on the responses due to my inability to speak all the languages very fluently. The languages that were used were Tonga, Lozi, Bemba and Nyanja.

3.9. DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. ATTITUDE - Way of feeling, thinking and behaving.
2. CHILD LABOUR - Engaging children who are below sixteen years of age in income generating activities
3. KNOWLEDGE - The way one perceives and understands particular issues.
4. PRACTICE - The way people act and carry out various roles

3.10. INDICATORS AND CUT OFF POINTS FOR VARIABLES

KNOWLEDGE

Knowledgeable - Respondents who could define child labour and knew the consequences of engaging young children in income generating activities.

Not knowledgeable - Respondents who could not even define child labour, and did not understand.

ATTITUDE

Positive - Could not engage children in labour.

Negative - Could engage below sixteen year old children in income generating activities.

PRACTICE

Positive - Respondents who did not engage their children/dependants in income generating activities, sent them to school and allowed them to play. When it was inevitable, they allowed their children/dependants to combine income generating activities with school.

Negative - Respondents who engaged their children/dependants in income generating activities. They did not send their children/dependants to school and rarely allowed them to play

CHAPTER 4

4.0. DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the study was to determine the knowledge, attitude and practices of the community towards child labour in Lusaka. The data that has been presented was analyzed into frequency tables, cross tabulations and numerical descriptions for each table. Bar charts were also used. A calculator was used to work out the figures. The data was compiled onto a master sheet for proper and more clear analysis.

4.2. DATA ANALYSIS

The results were obtained from fifty women and men who were randomly selected in the communities of Kabwata, John Laing, Kamanga, Chelston and Rhodes Park. After collection, the data was sorted out and edited for consistency, completeness and accuracy. Responses from open ended questions were categorised and coded. The data was then presented on tables as well, because tabulated data is easier to make reference to.

4.3. PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

Table 1:

SEX	RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Male	15	30%
Female	35	70%
Total	50	100%

The above table shows that 35 (70%) of the respondents were female where as the 15 (35%) were males.

TABLE 2:

MARITAL STATUS	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Single	12	24%
Married	33	66%
Divorced	2	4%
Widowed	3	6%
Total	50	100%

The majority of the respondents 33 (66%) were married while 12 (24%) were single. 2 (4%) were divorced.

TABLE 3:

RELIGION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Christian	50	100%
Others	0	0%
Total	50	100%

All the respondents were christians.

TABLE 4:

OCCUPATION	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Formal Sector	33	66%
Informal Sector	4	8%
Self employed	9	18%
unemployed	4	8%
Total	50	100%

The majority 33 (66%) of the respondents were employed in the formal sector, while 4 (8%) were unemployed and another (8%) were in informal employment. 4 (8%) were unemployed.

TABLE 5:

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Never been to school	0	0%
Primary	10	20%
Secondary	9	18%
College	26	52%
University	5	10%
Total	50	100%

In the above table, the majority of the respondents 26 (52%) attained a college level of education, followed by 10 (20%) who attained primary education, 9 (18%) secondary level and 5 (10%) university level.

TABLE 6:

RESPONDENTS' NUMBER OF CHILDREN	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
0 - 2	25	50%
3 - 4	13	26%
5 - 6	9	18%
> 6	3	6%
Total	50	100%

25 (50%) of the respondents had children between 0 - 2 and 13 (26%), 3 - 4 children, 3 (6%) had more than 6 children.

TABLE 7:

AGE GROUP	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
0 - 10 Years	32	64%
Above 10 Years	9	18%
Both Age Groups	6	12%
No Response	3	6%
Total	50	100%

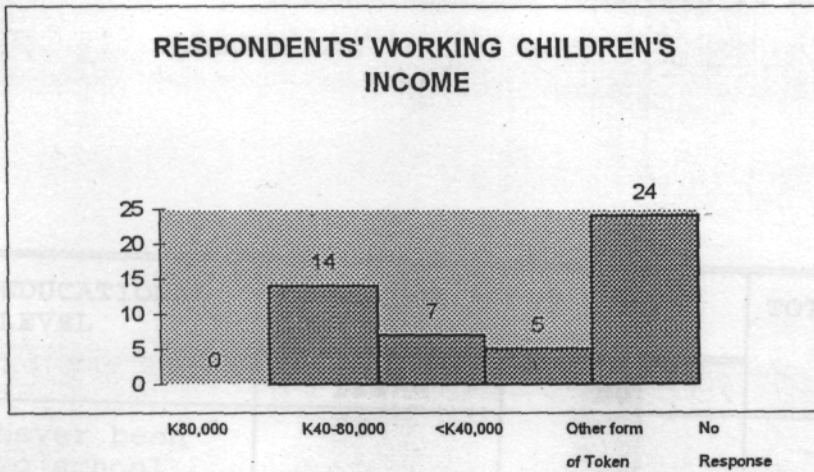
majority of the respondents 32 (64%) have children aged 0 - 10 years and 9 (18%) above 10 years.

TABLE 8: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS WHO COULD EMPLOY BELOW 16 YEAR OLDS IN RELATION TO THEIR SEX

RESPONSES	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Yes	3	13	16	32%
No	14	20	34	68%
Total	17	33	50	100%

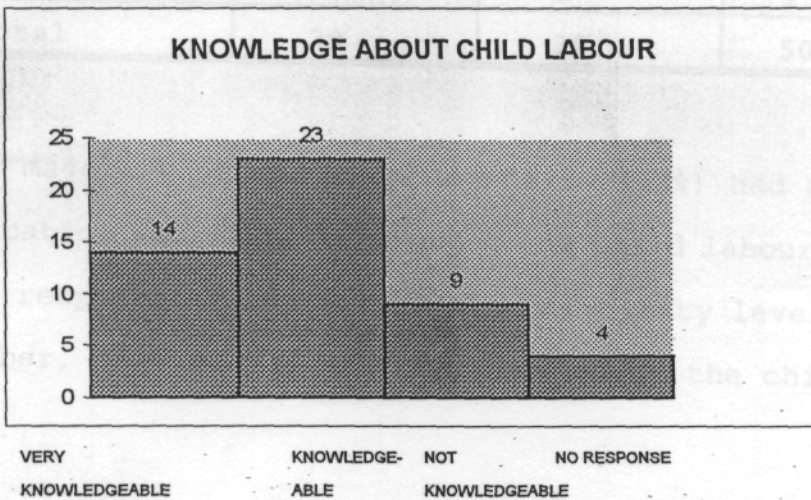
The majority of the female respondents 20 (40%) could not engage children below 16 years in child labour where as 13 (26%) could engage in child labour.

TABLE 9



14(28%) of the respondents' children got K40 - 80,000 income per month where as 5 (10%) got other forms of reward other than a regular monetary income. 24 (48%) did not respond.

TABLE 10



The above bar chart shows that 23 (46%) of the respondents are knowledgeable about child labour. 9 (18%) are not.

TABLE 11: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL IN RELATION TO KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD
LABOUR LAW

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LABOUR LAWS		TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
	YES	NO		
Never been to school	-	-	-	-
Primary	-	10	10	20%
Secondary	3	6	9	18%
College	13	13	26	52%
University	4	1	5	10%
Total	20	30	50	100%

The majority of the respondents 26 (52%) had attained college education. 13 (26%) knew about the child labour laws. 5 (10%) of the respondents had attained a university level and out of this number, only 2% (1) did not know about the child labour laws.

TABLE 12: CLIENTS' OCCUPATION IN RELATION TO THEIR CHILDREN'S
ENGAGEMENT IN INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

OCCUPATION	CHILDREN ENGAGED IN INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES		TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
	YES	NO		
Formal Sector	16	15	31	62%
Informal Sector	2	1	3	6%
Self Employed	7	2	9	18%
Unemployed	2	2	4	8%
No Response	-	-	3	6%
Total	27	20	50	100%

Out of a total of 31 (62%) respondents employed in the formal sector, 16 (32%) had children who were engaged in income generating activities while 15 (30%) did not engage their children.

TABLE 13: TIME AT WORK (WORKING CHILDREN)

TIME AT WORK	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Mornings	3	6%
Afternoons	8	16%
All day	12	24%
Other	3	6%
No response	24	48%
Total	50	100%

12 (24%) of the respondents have children who spend the whole day at work, 8 (16%) spend afternoons and mornings only respectively while 3 (6%) work occasionally. 24 (48%) did not respond.

TABLE 14: WHETHER WORKING CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

RESPONSES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	10	20%
No	16	32%
No responses	24	48%
Total	50	100%

The above table shows that 16 (32%) of the respondents have children who work and are not in school. 10 (20%) have children who combine school with work. 24 (48%) did not respond.

5.0. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, IMPLICATIONS ON THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

The main objective of the study was to determine the knowledge, attitude and practices of the community in Lusaka towards child labour. Upon collection of the data, the researcher intends to make recommendations to the relevant authorities for action. In order to meet this objective, the data was collected at random from fifty respondents in Chelston, John Laing, Kabwata, Kamanga and Rhodes Park residential areas of Lusaka Urban.

5.1. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Most of the respondents were female 70%. The married respondents were also in the majority, 66%. All of the respondents were christians. Table IV shows that the respondents who were employed in the formal sector accounted for 66%, were as 8% were unemployed. Another 8% were employed in the informal sector. Out of a 100% of respondents who were interviewed, 52% had attained college level of education while 10% university level, 18% and 20% secondary and primary level respectively.

Table VI shows that 50% (25) of the respondents had children between 0-2 and 26% (13) had 3-4 children, 6%

(3) had more than 6 children. Table VII illustrates that 64% (32) of the respondents had children aged from 0-10 years, 18% had children above 10 years. 12% (6) had children in both age groups.

The high number of respondents who had children aged from 0-10 years clarifies that most of these children are too young to go to school and therefore need someone to look after them. According to the Labour Force Survey (1986), females who are usually engaged as domestic workers and child minders, out number the males.

5.2. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILD LABOUR

According to the illustrations on Table X, 46% (23) of the respondents were knowledgeable about child labour where as 28% (14) were very knowledgeable. 18% (9) were not knowledgeable, and 8% (4) did not respond. Table XI further illustrates that half of the respondents who had attained college level of education 26% (13) had knowledge about child labour laws. All of the respondents who had only attained primary education 20% (10) did not know about the child labour laws. Out of the 10% (5) respondents who had attained a university level of education, 2% (1) expressed ignorance about the child labour laws in Zambia. This illustration confirms the hypothesis that 'community members engage

children as young as ten years to do various kinds of jobs which should be done by adults'. The large numbers of individuals who are ignorant about the child labour laws in Zambia explains why many community members engage children in indiscriminate income generating activities.

5.3. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR

Table VIII shows that out of the total of 32% (16) of the respondents who could engage children below sixteen (16) years 26% (13) were female and 6% (3) were male. 40% (20) females, and 28% (14) males could not engage in child labour. The high number of respondents who cannot engage children below sixteen years in child labour can be linked with the correspondingly high number of respondents 74% (37) who are knowledgeable about child labour.

5.4. PRACTICE TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR

Table XII shows that 54% (27) of the respondents engaged their children in income generating activities. Of these, 32% (16) were employed in the formal sector, 4% (2) informal sector, and another 4% (2) unemployed. 14% (7) were self employed and 6% (3) did not respond. The remaining 40% (20) of the respondents did not engage their children in income generating activities.

The findings show that most of the respondents' working children spend the whole day at work, 24% (12). 16% (8) work afternoons and 6% (3) work occasionally. 24% (12) spend a full day doing income generating activities. 48% (24) gave no response.

Table XIV illustrates that 20% (10) of the respondents have children who work and are in school. 32% (16) of the respondents have children who work, and are not in school. Another 48% (24) did not respond. The large number of respondents' children who are not in school, and are engaged in child labour interprets the existence of hardships in continuing with education for the children. It confirms the hypothesis that 'children are forced into labour mainly by circumstances beyond their control'. This also supports earlier studies that concluded that there is widespread poverty, and that the education system in Zambia does not cater for 100% of all the children.

5.5. IMPLICATIONS ON THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

1. The health for working children is affected negatively. Almost all the children who work have got no health insurance schemes, either as individuals or covered by the government exemption schemes. Nevertheless when they show up at the

hospitals or health centres, they are not turned away. The result is that there are rising health costs for government due to increased occupational hazards among the children. Many of the children in labour do not realise the importance of health check ups. They usually ignore the appearance of symptoms that indicate the presence of serious disease and injury, due to ignorance. The large number of working children whose health has been altered account for a large percentage in the community of those who are unhealthy.

2. Working children spend most of their time labouring due to various reasons, instead of relaxing in play or being in school. Disintegrated family ties due to divorce, death and poverty form obstacles for the children to continue their education smoothly. Children make themselves available for labour in an effort to solve their immediate financial hardship. Some need the money for food and clothes, while the others have to meet their own educational expenses, and so they combine school with work.

These children who spend most of their time at work, do not do very well at school. They are fatigued. They do not even have a relaxed time to take their

meals. Poverty stricken children cannot grow well, especially when their weak bodies are exposed to hard work. They end up having small stature bodies. The most common physical health problems that are prevalent among working children are pigeon chest, bow legs, chest infection, otitis media, and malnutrition. Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV related infections are also common among prostitutes. Lung cancer is common among individuals who were exposed to industrial hazards from an early age. Mental illnesses like schizophrenia and depression are quite common as they grow a bit older, into middle age.

3. Some tasks that these children are exposed to are physically and emotionally exploitative. Examples are selling alcoholic beverages and dancing in public places of entertainment. These children are usually brought up in environments that are lacking in intimate family attachments due to poverty, separation by divorce or death. Most of them lack healthy socialisation into being responsible citizens. As a result, crimes of all kinds are quite common in their various work sectors. Smoking, even dagga, drinking illicit brews, conning and petty

thieving are occasional incidences among the working children. Most of them grow into psychopaths who cannot conform very well with the norms of their communities.

CHAPTER

6.0. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. a). Sensitisation of the general community on the right of the child towards education. Adverts to discourage child labour and promote education should be displayed on bill boards, television, posters, and also improve education radio programmes.
- b). Parents/Guardians should be sensitized specially on the implications of child labour through their Parent Teachers Association. Discussions, sketches and presentations from participants and guests from various organizations like Ministry of Labour and Social Services, Red Cross, should be used in the meetings. This will enable all the literate and illiterate parents to understand and appreciate working towards eliminating child labour.
- c). Information on alternatives to sourcing for money to pay towards school expenses should be provided to the students. They should be made aware of the services that are offered by the department of social security in the Ministry of labour and Social Services. Students who qualify for educational sponsorship may be helped to stay in school and prosper with their education.

- d). Students who have no immediate access to alternative solutions should be encouraged to continue with their education and combine it with income generating activities.
2. Medical check ups at school should be encouraged and made mandatory. This will be done in order to detect any symptoms of disease, and manage them adequately. Children who are also exposed to occupational hazards and are in school will have a chance to receive medical attention.
3. Action Programmes that were initiated by the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), should be re-enforced.

6.2. CONCLUSION

The findings of this research show that many children combine education with ~~school~~ in order to supplement education expenses from their parents/guardians. Most people in the community are aware of the existence of child labour. However, they do not know the laws that govern it. The existing law is not effective enough to discourage the practice of child labour.

The objectives of the study have been achieved through the research findings.

6.3. FOOTNOTES

1. Children at work: Special Health Risks, (1987)
2. Laws of the Republic of Zambia Cap 505. (1991)
3. International Labour Conference Report on Child Labour in Zambia, (1995).
4. Children at work: Special Health Risks, (1987)
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10. I. b.i.d
11. Fyfe A and Jankanish M, Trade Unions and Child Labour, (1997).
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14. I. b.i.d

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

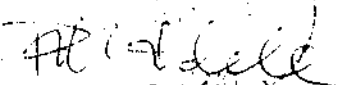
Annex 3

Dear Sir/Madam,

This is to introduce...ELIZABETH...M.WUNGA...MALIWA... (MRS)
a Fourth Year BScN student in the School of Medicine, Department of
Post Basic Nursing. This student is carrying out a Research study in
partial fulfillment of the Degree requirement. The name of the Research
Topic is...A...STUDY...TO...DETERMINE...THE...KNOWLEDGE...
ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF THE COMMUNITY TOWARDS...
EMPLOYMENT, IN LUSAKA.

We shall be most grateful if you could access the student to information
on the subject, clients or interviews and any other assistance the student
may require.

Yours faithfully,


Patricia M. Ndele (Mrs)
ACTING HEAD/RESEARCH LECTURER

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

School of Medicine, Dept. of Post Basic Nursing, P. O. Box 50110 Lusaka

Annex 4

September 9, 1997

The Director of Public Health
Lusaka City Council
P. O. Box
Lusaka



u.f.s. The Head of Department
Post Basic Nursing
School of Medicine
P. O. Box 50110
Lusaka

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: PERMISSION TO COLLECT INFORMATION FROM THE PUBLIC

In partial fulfillment of the requirement of my study programme, I am required to carry out a research project. My Chosen topic is a "**A Study to Determine the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the Community Towards Child Labour** in Lusaka Urban." I am currently a fourth year student.

I am therefore requesting for your permission to allow me conduct structured interviews to the people in Lusaka District.

Thanking you in advance.

Yours faithfully,



Elizabeth M. Maliwa (Mrs.)

ANNEX 5

SSBK/cmk
PHD/10/14

16th September, 1997

Mrs Elizabeth M Maliwa
School of Medicine
University of Zambia
P O Box 50110
LUSAKA

Dear Madam

Re: PERMISSION TO COLLECT INFORMATION FROM THE PUBLIC

I refer to your letter dated 9th September, 1997 in which you applied for permission to collect information from the public within Lusaka area.

May I inform you that permission is hereby granted for you to carryout your exercise.

Yours faithfully



E N NKOMESHA
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
for/ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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

Annex 6

NURSING RESEARCH

TOPIC: A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES
OF THE COMMUNITY TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR IN LUSAKA

STRUCTURED INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

QUESTIONNAIRE NO:.....

DATE:.....

TIME:.....

PLACE:.....

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE INTERVIEWERS

1. Introduce yourself to the client and explain the purpose of your visit.
2. Assure the client that all information is confidential.
3. Ask questions as phrased; only clarify where necessary without changing the complete meaning of the sentence.
4. Please tick () the right answer and write the comments in the spaces provided.
5. Thank the respondent at the end of the interview.

SECTION A.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

1. Sex

a). Female

b). Male

--

2. Marital Status

a). Single

b). Married

--

c). Divorced

d). Widowed

3. What is your full time occupation?

a). Employed in the formal sector

b). Employed in the informal sector

--

c). Self employed

4. How many children do you have?

a). 1 - 2

b). 3 - 4

c). 5 - 6

d). More than 6

--

5. What are their ages?

- a). 0 - 5 yrs
- b). 6 - 10 yrs
- c). 11 - 16 yrs
- d). Above 16 yrs

--

6. What level of education have you attained?

- a). Never been to school
- b). Primary
- c). Secondary
- d). College
- e). University

--

7. How many dependants do you have?
Please specify _____

8. What is your religion?

- a). None
- b). Christian
- c). Moslem
- d). Other, specify _____

--

SECTION B.

KNOWLEDGE

9. Do your children and dependants go to school?

a). Yes

b). No

--

10. If your answer to (9) is No, please explain

11. What activities are your children engaged in after school?

a). They play

b). They do homework

c). They do domestic work

d). They get involved in income generating activities

--

12. What do you understand by child labour?

13. Do you know the laws regarding child labour in Zambia?

a). Yes

b). No

--

14. If your answer to No. 12 is Yes, please explain.

15. What is your comment on child labour?

SECTION C.

ATTITUDE

16. Are you a member of any social Club or sport?

a). Yes

b). NO

--

17. If Yes, what club or sport are you a member of? Please specify.

18. If a child aged below sixteen (16) years came to you looking for a job, would you employ him/her?

a). Yes

--

b). No

19. Give a reason for your answer

20. What do you think of people who employ children?

SECTION D. PRACTICE

21. Do you engage your children/dependants in income generating activities

a). Yes

--

b). No

22. If your answer to (18) is Yes, what do they do?

- a). Sell assorted merchandise
- b). Work full-time
- c). Work part-time
- d). Others, specify _____

--

23. Give a reason for your answer

- a). They enjoy working
- b). They have to work in order to supplement the family income
- c). They only work when they want pocket money
- d). Other, please specify _____

--

24. For the children who work, how much do they make at the month-end?

- a). Less than K40,000.00
- b). Between K40,000-K80,000
- c). Any other, specify _____

--

25. How much time do these children spend at work?

- a). Mornings only
- b). Afternoons only
- c). All day
- d). Other, please specify _____

--

26. Are these children who are engaged in income generating activities in school?

a). Yes

b). No

27. If Yes, what grades are they in? Please specify _____

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