

**THE PROBLEM OF CHILD LABOUR THE LAW AND POLICY
IN UGANDA A CASE STUDY OF CHILD LABOUR IN
MAKINDYE DIVISION- KAMPALA**

**N UNDERGRADUATE DISSERTATION PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF
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APPROVAL

"THE PROBLEM OF CHILD LABOUR: LAW AND POLICY IN
MAKINDYE DIVISION KAMPALA." Under my supervision.

Signed:.....

Date:.....*24 Sept 2010*

DECLARATION

I **KIRONDE VIANNEY** do declare to the academic board of Kampala International University that, this research paper is my original work and it has not been submitted to any institution for any academic award.

Sign 

Date 24/09/2020

DEDICATION

I humbly dedicate my first publication to my family especially my parents Mr. and Mrs. Augustine and Angelina Kalekezi for the love of education, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph and Kellen Matsiko for their love and for the financial support and sacrifice they have given me to enable me complete my education. Then I thank my brothers and sisters for helping me when I was in need. I will forever be grateful.

May the Good Lord Bless you!!

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I am greatly indebted to all persons who directly and indirectly contributed to the successful completion of this research paper.

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Special thanks go to all the participants especially the children and some leaders of Makindye Division who participated in the study and enabled the accomplishment of this research paper.

ABSTRACT

This study was on the problem of child labour; the law and policy carried out in Makindye Division, Kampala - Uganda. It was aimed at finding out the effects of child labour on children's welfare; the law and policy in Makindye division - Kampala District.

Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in the study.

Appropriate research questions were developed and pre tested in order to find out the effects of child labour on children's welfare in Makindye division - Kampala District.

The researcher addressed objectives which included

To identify the different forms of child labour, to identify causes of child labour and the effects of child labour in Uganda Makindye in particular.

Using sampling, the researcher selected 50 respondents and data was collected with the use of questionnaires and interviews.

The respondents were interviewed ranging from the working children to the local leaders.

It emerged that child labour in Makindye is still prevalent despite the political legal and administrative structures set up to combat it. The common forms of child labour include domestic labour, commercial sexual exploitation, and manual labour. The causes of the persistence of child labour were poverty; parents drive their children into child labour and orphan hood.

The research paper has been presented in five chapters each chapter with definite areas of coverage.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ILO - International Labour Organization

HIV – Human Immune Virus

AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

UNPAC - Uganda National Programme of Action on Children

UBOS- Uganda Bureau of Statistics

IPEC- International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour

UPE- Universal Primary Education

CSC- Coalition to stop the use of Child Soldiers

MGLSD- Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development

ORACLE- Opportunities for Reducing Adolescent and Child Labor
through Education

KURET- Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia Together

UPDF- Uganda Peoples Defense Forces

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CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

Child Labour designation formerly applied to the practice of employing young children in factories, now used to denote the employment of minors generally, especially in work that may interfere with their education or endanger their health. Throughout the ages and in all cultures, children joined with their parents to work in the fields, in the marketplace, and around the home as soon as they were old enough to perform simple tasks. The use of child labour was not regarded a social problem until the introduction of the factory system.

Factory System refers to the working arrangement whereby a number of persons cooperate to produce articles of consumption. Today, the term factory generally refers to a large establishment employing many people involved in mass production of industrial or consumer goods. Some form of the factory system, however, has existed since ancient times.

Child labour includes hazardous work, which by its nature or the circumstances under which it was performed jeopardizes the health, safety and morals of the child. In its extreme forms, child labour is accompanied by the use of dangerous tools, long hours at work, heavy loads and tasks, exposure to chemicals and dangerous substance, cruelty and sexual abuse and exploitation. It was in light of this that several organizations around the world came together to fight this evil which has plagued our societies for many years especially in Africa.

1.1 Background to the study

Before the end of the 2nd world war in 1945, there had been a worldwide increase with reference to child labour, as a way of addressing hundreds of millions of children who were forced to get involved in work that was not for their age and ultimately compromised their social development. This saw the emergence of the International Labour Organization (ILO) as an agency required to stop all labour aspects including those of working children¹. The genesis of ILO was in the recognition that child labour affects the development of children. Although ILO exists, the problem of child labour has never been completely solved because there are still quite a number of children involved in this form of work.

In Uganda, one million children are estimated to be engaged in child labour and most of the children work in the informal labour sector. Most of the child labourers and labour abuse take place in the informal labour sector. In Uganda child labour has been observed in the form of engagement of children to do domestic chores, farming tasks, serving in commercial outlets, handling manual jobs, smuggling, pornographic roles and informal business roles. Children resort to street life and child labour because of reasons like death of parents due to HIV/AIDS, irresponsible parenting, poverty and civil wars like the ones which have lasted for more than 20 years in Northern Uganda. This is important in making us aware of some forms and causes of child labour, but they live out some key aspects like how child labour is affecting children, therefore my research intended to bring to light what the effects of child labour are on children.

The total number of children aged 5-14 years is estimated to be 7.9million which is about 36% of the estimated total projected population

¹ ILO existence, 2nd world war in 1945.

of Uganda in 2000 and out of these, 3.9million are boys while 4 million are girls. The central region reportedly had more children close to 2.5million than the rest of the region while the Northern region had the lowest number of children.

Efforts have been made by the government of Uganda to harmonize the labour legislation and child labour conventions through the development and enforcement of policies. These include the Uganda National Programme of Action on Children (UNPAC) 1993, Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), and Universal Primary Education (UPE).

It is important to make us aware that these policies have been put in place but have not solved the problem of child labour because more children at the age of 10-15 years are working instead of going to school. Therefore, my research also intended to find out the reasons for the increasing number of working children that is to say child labour.

1.2 Statement of the problem

In Uganda today, the percentage of children who are working, that is, the rate of doing jobs of adults is very high. People wonder what the future of these children will be.

It is generally acknowledged that child labour exists in various sectors in Uganda.

The characteristics of the problem differ from one sector to another. Uganda has been implementing a national Programme on the elimination of child labour since August 1999. The most affected children are in urban settings who work in the commercial informal sector due to their modest social economic backgrounds and these constitute 75% of the working children. They include both boys and girls. Boys mainly perform tasks such as washing vehicles, collecting water, selling merchandise in places like taxi parks while the girls are employed at domestic chores in

households especially as housemaids. In the due process, some of these children are tortured both physically and psychologically. To make matters worse, employers prefer younger children to adults because children are easily exploited and exposed to risky and hazardous working conditions like low / under payment, delayed payments and denial of a chance to education thus affecting their future.

In the long run, these children end up entering into the world of responsibilities with less or without any prepared skill(s) for better survival.

It's upon this background that the researcher carried a research on the effects of child labour on children's welfare.

1.3 Objective of the study

1.3.1 Main Objectives

The main objective of the study is to examine the effects of child labour on children's welfare in Makindye Division Kampala.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- To establish the different forms of child labour in Makindye Division.
- To identify causes of child labour in Makindye Division.
- To find out the effects of child labour on the lives of working children in Makindye division.
- To identify the law and policy on child labour in Uganda.

- What is the law and policy on child labour in Uganda?

1.5 Scope of the study

The study was carried out in Makindye Division, Kampala. The content scope of the study is limited to the causes, forms and effects of child labour on children's welfare. The study covered a period of three months running from April 2010 to July 2010.

1.6 Significance of the study

The study added to the already existing literature on child labour for academics, researchers and consultants in this field with extra regard on Makindye Division.

The findings of the study helped to point out the effectiveness of the existing interventions as regards the issue of child labour. As a result, the study would mobilize further support / aid and campaign against child labour.

The findings of the study would contribute valuable information to the government of Uganda and some Non Governmental Organizations (N.G.Os) especially those that are involved in advocating for the rights of children against child abuse like child labour.

The findings of the study would attempt to provide suggestions to affected children of Makindye Division.

The findings of the study would act as a reference to researchers and academicians if any related subject is conducted.

The study would help the researcher to acquire knowledge and skills in research techniques for further investigation into problem inquiry and data collection.

1.7 Definition of key terms

Key terms are child, labour, child labour, child work, working children and children's rights.

Child: Any person below the age of 18 years (Uganda Constitution 1995, the children Act of Uganda, 2000)²

Labour: Physical or mental work especially of difficult nature.

Child Labour: Work that by nature or conditions under which it is carried out harms, abuses or exploits the child or deprives a child of care, education, proper social wellbeing and the right to good health (Mwamadzingo M; et al 2002)³

Child work: Work that does not inflict pain, cruelty nor takes advantage of the child, but is aimed at mentoring the child for the future roles. (ILO/IPEC, November 2002)⁴

Working children: Children below the age of 18 years subjected to child labour.

Child rights: These include the basic needs that a child must have to ensure his/her growth and development.

1.8 Organization of chapters

The research consists of four chapters:

Chapter one introduces the general background of child labour in Uganda, statement of the problem, research objectives, and research questions, significance of the study and organization of the chapters.

Chapter two contains what other authors say about the forms, causes and effects of child labour.

Chapter five presents conclusions and recommendations of the study.

² Uganda constitution (1995), the children act of Uganda (2000)

³ Mwamadzingo, m. et al (2002)

⁴ ILO/IPEC, November (2002)

This chapter has introduced the whole research by pointing out the background, the statement problem, the research objectives, questions, the significance and the scope of this research. It emerges that the problem of child labour seems to be endemic remain in Uganda generally Makindye Division.

This requires further assessment of scholarly contribution. In the next chapter, there will be description of current state of literature adopted to guide this study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a review of relevant literature. The literature review points out areas and key themes like the forms, causes and effects relating to effects of child labour on children's welfare. Within this review, efforts will be made to bring out coherent issues regarding the effects of child labour.

ILO (2006)⁵ states that labour is an important global issue associated with poverty, inadequate educational opportunities, gender inequality and a range of health risks. Work affecting a child's health and schooling should be eliminated.

There are approximately 250 million child labourers worldwide with at least 120 million of them working under circumstances that have denied them their childhood and in conditions that jeopardize their health and even their lives. Most working children are aged 11-14 years but as many as 60 million are between the ages of 5 and 11. 96% of child workers reside in developing countries like in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

However their analysis falls short of addressing the origin of child labour. Thus, my research intended to bring to light the causes of child labour with specific interest to Makindye Division.

Barnett et al (1995)⁶ has stated that In Uganda like else where in Africa, children have always worked within their families. They participated in cooking, washing and fetching water. Gradually through observation, guidance and supervision children were prepared for the roles expected of them during adulthood. During this process of socialization children grew to maturity. The important phenomenon in this environment was the fact that children were devoid of exploitation. This has been referred

⁵ ILO (2006), see www.ilo.org

⁶ Barnett et al (1995)

to as child work. This is important in making us aware of this type of work which is good for the child because it is important for children's upbringing since it teaches a child not to be lazy but hardworking.

2.1 Child work and child labour

Ryda (2000)⁷ is of the view that most societies expect children to do some form of work. This is particularly the case in developing countries. Children and young people are expected to play a part in family work from an early age. Some, such as herding of livestock are done almost exclusively by children.

Some documents distinguish between child work and child labour. Child work is seen as activities which do not harm the child whereas child labour does. Some sections use the term child labour to mean all forms of child work, not necessarily those that are harmful.

Much of the focus on the problems of child labour has been on paid work. However, this may not be helpful because unpaid child labour may harm the child; in fact unpaid child labour may be more exploitative than paid labour. Nonetheless, she does not bring to our attention various types of child labour. Hence, this research was carried out with an intention of identifying the different forms of child labour in Makindye Division

2.2 Forms of child labour

Different authors talk about the different forms of child labour which include domestic labour, and commercial sexual exploitation of children, smuggling and other forms of cross-border trade, street children, manual labour, informal sector and fishing as explained below.

⁷ Ryda (2000)

2.2.1 Domestic labour

According to Parker D (1997)⁸, domestic labour includes work such as looking after small children, doing house hold chores, fetching water, tilling the land, looking after animals or chopping wood. Work done in homes is hardly recognized as child labour, partly because it is considered to be a form of training and mentoring for future challenges. This is unfortunate, as many hours of non-paid female work are unaccounted for. In the case of HIV/AIDS, this becomes even more serious, as children, and in particular girls, become the main care givers to their sick parents, siblings or relatives. Girls and boys who are engaged in domestic child labour are usually denied access to education opportunities, cut off from their families, work long hours and are prone to various forms of abuse. The physical, emotional and psychological stresses they face are simply beyond their age. This is true that this kind of work trains the child but there are some parents who make the work lose meaning which is a very wrong way of bringing up the child for example today you find that a child of about 10 years fetches water carrying a 20 litre jerrycan, cooks food for the whole family and washes clothes. So from morning to evening the child is working instead of going to school. So what she was supposed to do when he/she was young the child ends up doing it when s/he is now an adult. Therefore parents should always let their children have time for playing and time for working and work that is not too much because work without play makes Jack a dull boy as the saying goes.

2.2.2 Commercial sexual exploitation of children

Parker D. (1997)⁹ asserts that, the causes of this phenomenon are varied. Some children are driven into commercial sexual activities by circumstances beyond their control, while others are attracted into it

⁸ Parker D. (1997), health effect on child labour. *lancet*; 350:1395-1396

⁹ *supra*

hoping for a good life for example, children whose circumstances are good but find themselves not able to fight the pressure to join prostitution. Cross generational sex has become a common feature in sub-Saharan Africa and it has not spared children who are not yet physically or emotionally ready for sexual relations. More children are dying at an early age because of this kind of practice that is most of them do not have protected sex with their clients therefore they end up getting infected with HIV/AIDS and some of them get pregnant and are not able to look after the child because they don not have much to cater for the baby so they end up aborting which is very dangerous and illegal around the world which leads to loss of lives at an early age and if these children are helped they can have a bright future. But today you find that these children's lives are messed up because they are trying to survive.

2.2.3 Smuggling and other forms of cross-border trade

Emmanuel Khabusi Kamuli (2006)¹⁰ is of the view that many countries experience smuggling due to the tendency by traders to avoid taxes and other mechanisms of trade. Children have been identified as safe conduits (to pass information to other people or places) of merchandise across borders. Those being pursued by law enforcers make them even more attractive. However, traders who encourage children into this form of child labour are also known to issue threats to the children to ensure that they deliver the merchandise entrusted to them. This makes the practice extremely hazardous for the children engaged. However he does not talk about the effects of child labour on a child's life, therefore my research intended to find out these effects. Because Emmanuel is talking about in the above is dangerous to a child's life for example a child may easily be caught and is arrested for life or for some years, therefore this destroys the life of the child.

¹⁰ Emmanuel Khabusi Kamuli (2006), UNICEF report on the rights of children. See www.unicef.org

2.2.4 Street children

Increasingly sub-Saharan Africa is experiencing the phenomenon of girls, boys and adolescents who have no home or those who run away from home to survive on the streets¹¹. These are commonly referred to as “street children” (some UN agencies refer to this group of children, as living and working in the streets. These children lead very risky lives surviving on handouts or hunting for food that has been thrown away as rubbish. They run errands for the little pay and many are reportedly recruited by exploitative adults to beg for alms (money, clothes and food). This is important to make us aware of this form of child labour because this is how children are living their lives on the streets and if they are lucky they are helped by some good Samaritans which are rare cases in Africa. This research intended to find out why there is increased child labour in Africa Uganda in particular.

2.2.5 Manual labour

Parker D (1997)¹² reveals that, children engage in physical chores such as working as porters at construction sites, crushing stones at quarries. However the author does not bring to light the effects of child labour therefore this is what my research intended to find out. This kind of work is not good for the child’s health because they can get hurt by the stones. They get wounds and even in most cases they are not cared for by the adults and neither are the wounds treated.

2.2.5.1 Fishing

Parker D (1997)¹³ says that the fishing industry engages child labourers in many ways. There are those children, who are involved in catching fish

¹¹ ILO convention 182, worst forms of child labour, 1999.

¹² supra

¹³ supra

fish processing like smoking the fish and then there are those who sell fish in markets and roadsides.

The author just talks about the form of child labour which is important to note, without pointing out the effect it will have on the child for example the children can drown while fishing in the lakes and rivers. Therefore research found out the effects of child labour on children.

In addition to the above, fishing has been a traditional activity in some islands and along lakeshores. Fishing districts including Kalangala, Nebbi and Mukono, have many children working long hours through chilly nights on the cold lake waters. The risk of accidents and death is very high on the canoes generally without life saving devices. Other associated hazards include water borne diseases like schistosomiasis, chest pains and fatigue from carrying heavy loads (UNICEF 2001)¹⁴

2.2.5.2 Child soldiers

The abuse of children for military purposes survives seemingly beyond the powers of development strategies or human rights law. Children are vulnerable to this most extreme form of labour typically in countries suffering long standing civil conflict in regions of extreme poverty and complete breakdown of central authority. Warlords abduct child soldiers from their families¹⁵.

In 2007 58 countries signed up to the Paris commitments and principles of practical steps to protect children from involvement in armed conflict. A step forward in international measures to end the use of child soldiers was registered in 2007 with the convictions of 3 warlords by war crimes court for Sierra Leon. The International Criminal Court already considers the recruitment of children under the age of 15 for military purposes to be a war crime and in 2006 issued charges against a militia leader from the Democratic Republic Congo. They only talk about child soldier as a

¹⁴ UNICEF (2001)

¹⁵ CSC , child soldiers, Uganda (2003)

form of child labour and they do not talk about how this form affects children. Therefore the research intended to find what the outcomes of child labour are.

2.2.6 Informal sector

Emmanuel Khabusi Kamuli (2006)¹⁶ is of the view that Children drop out of school to go and provide casual labour in the informal sector, like in the streets, shops, markets for example offloading trucks or helping shoppers to deliver items into their cars. Some are involved in hawking items such as foodstuffs at night spots commonly known as drinking joints or wind down areas while others perform in groups to entertain revelers in pubs and other public places. All these activities deny children the chance to lead normal lives. His findings are important in making us aware of this form of child labour but he does not bring to light how this affects children, therefore the research brought to light what the effects of child labour are on children's welfare.

2.3 Causes of child labour

2.3 1 Parental illiteracy and lack of education

According to Parker D (1997)¹⁷, some common causes of child labour are poverty, parental illiteracy, social apathy, ignorance, lack of education and exposure, exploitation of cheap and unorganized labour. The family practice to inculcate traditional skills in children also pulls little ones in the trap of child labour, as they never get the opportunity to learn anything.

(Parker D, 1997)¹⁸ asserts that, Absence of compulsory education at the primary level, parental ignorance regarding the bad effects of child labour, the ineffectivity of the child labour laws in terms of

¹⁶ supra

¹⁷ supra

¹⁸ supra

implementation, non availability and non accessibility of schools, unpractical school curriculum are some other factors which encourages the phenomenon of child labour.

Illiterate and ignorant parents do not understand the need for wholesome proper physical and emotional development of their child. They are themselves uneducated and unexposed so they do not realize the importance of education for their children as Parker D (1997)¹⁹ points out.

Some children are forced into child labour due to their parent's attitudes and behaviors such as violence, hostility and aggression (ILO/IPEC, June 2004)²⁰ such psychosocial hardships force some children to run away from homes and end up in improper employment.

2.3.2 Poverty and over population

Fowlers J (2004)²¹ revealed that poverty and over population have been identified as the two main causes of child labour. Parents are forced to send their little children do jobs that are harmful to them for reasons for survival even when they know that it is wrong. The need for the basic needs of life like food, shelter and clothing drives their children into labour that is not of their age. Over population in some regions creates fewer resources. When there are limited resources and more mouths to feed this leads children into doing commercial activities and not provided for their needs. This is the case in most Asia and African countries. His findings are important in making us aware of how parents drive their children into child labour, nonetheless he does not bring to our attention the effects of child labour, and therefore this research was carried out with an intention of finding out the effects of child labour on children's welfare.

¹⁹ supra

²⁰ ILO/IPEC, June (2004), report on child labour, Uganda.

²¹ Fowler's J (2004), ILO/IPEC.

2.3.3 Forced labour

According to Parker D (1997)²², the industrial revolution has also had a negative effect by giving rise to circumstances which encourage child labour. Sometimes multinationals prefer to employ child workers in the developing countries. This is so because they can be recruited for less pay, more work can be extracted from them and there is no union problem with them. This attitude also makes it difficult for adults to find jobs in factories, forcing them to drive their little ones to work to keep the fire burning in their homes. This is important to note, but it is not right for the adults to treat children like this instead of taking them school to get a bright future but he does not bring to light the effects of child labour therefore my research intended to find out what the effects of child labour are on children.

In some instances children are forced by their parents to go to work in order to repay their debts or earn incomes for their families. Some parents argue that child labour makes a contribution to household income (ILO/IPEC, June 2004)²³. Due to poverty in the homes the parents push the children to work to contribute to the welfare of the family.

2.3.4 Unemployment and urbanization

According to Turlings Y, (2003)²⁴ adult unemployment and urbanization also cause child labour. Adults often find it difficult to find jobs because factory owners find it more beneficial to employ children at cheap rates. This exploitation is particularly visible in garment factories of urban areas. Adult exploitation of children is also seen in many places. Elders relax at home and live on the labour of poor helpless children. This

²² supra

²³ supra

²⁴ Turlings Y, (2003), UNICEF report on child labour.

important in making us aware of the reason why people employ children but does not bring to light the effect of this to the child therefore my research intended to find out the effects of child labour.

2.3.5 Weakness in education sector organisations

According to Parker D (1997)²⁵, weak public education sector is another cause of child labour. Despite efforts to improve access to education and retention in schools, the education systems in most sub-Saharan countries are not as attractive as they were in the post- independence era, leading many children to opt for child labour instead of going to school. Most teachers are not trained to cater for girls and boys with special needs.

2.3.6 Family expectations and traditions

Parker D (1997)²⁶ points out that, Family expectations and traditions is yet another cause of child labour. People believe in maintaining the way things have always been done for generations. Entrenched traditions account for the widespread gender-biased child labour experienced in sub-Saharan Africa. Families still favour boys over girls in accessing educational opportunities. It is no wonder that many school-age girls who are orphaned by HIV/AIDS end up as domestic workers. Relatives faced with the decision to withdraw orphans from school tend to pick on girls while boys are allowed to continue with their education. This is important in making us aware the reason why child labour is increasing but he does not bring to our attention the effects of child labour on children therefore the research intended to bring to light the effects of child labour. You find that today girls are illiterate so they opt for employment like selling in the market which gives them a very low income. This is because they lack education.

²⁵ supra

²⁶ supra

2.3.7 Weak legal frameworks

Emmanuel Khabusi Kamuli (2006)²⁷ points out the poor or weak legal frameworks. As has been noted, child labour is only recognized belatedly as a form of social cancer that needs to be addressed systematically. This means that even in existing legal provisions, child labour per se was not sufficiently addressed. This calls for action to plug the loopholes that continue to be exploited. Ironically, child labour aggravates all the above factors. For example, when HIV/AIDS forces children into child labour, they are more exposed to the risks of sexual abuse, which increases the risk of infection with HIV/AIDS.

2.3.8 Societal attitude and ignorance

According to ILO convention No.182 (1999)²⁸, societal attitude and ignorance. They both have a strong influence on society as a whole including child labour practices and exploitation both in homes and outside. There is lack of understanding regarding the difference between child work and exploitative labour. In many settings, child labour is considered “normal” even if it poses the risk to the health and development of a child. Attitudes and myths held by parents in the rural setting, particularly the practice of parents giving away their children to wealthier relatives or friends in town with a belief that their children would expose them to child labour.

2.3.9 Orphanhood

HIV/AIDS epidemic has resulted into big numbers of orphans and child-headed households. It has also been established that children who are orphans are more vulnerable to child labour. According to ILO/IPEC (June 2004a, pg 34)²⁹ it is stated that; one of the factors pushing

²⁷ supra

²⁸ supra

²⁹ ILO/IPEC, June, (2004a, pg 34)

children to the working place is orphanhood. The children are forced to look for employment to complement family income or other siblings.

The study further noted that approximately 50% of working children are orphans who have lost one or both their parents (ILO/IPEC June 2004a, pg 33)³⁰. This is because in order to survive most of the marginalized children like orphans have to carry out some work. It is estimated that one in every five working children is an orphan (UBOS, 2002)³¹

2.3.10 Civil wars

Children are forced into child labour due to civil wars. In the 1980's then the National Resistance Army (NRM) used young children extensively as soldiers and currently, in the northern part of Uganda some of the children are being abducted and recruited into military activities. UNICEF estimates that 8,400 children were abducted between June 2002 and May 2003. It has also been reported that the government of Uganda has continued to recruit child soldiers despite legislation (CSC, 2003)³². Children were recruited into local defense vigilante groups in the northern part of the country by the government of Uganda (FHRI report, 2004)³³. Others due to internal displacement and civil unrest find themselves on the move in search for employment especially in the urban areas of Northern Uganda.

It emerges that the cause of child labour are eclectic but can be condensed into push and pull factors. The push factors force the children from homes to under take chores not to commensurate with their bodily development. The pull factors are the existing opportunities of work outside the home that lure children to undertake them.

³⁰ ILO/IPEC, June, (2004a, pg 33)

³¹ UBOS, (2002), Uganda

³² *supra*

³³ FHRI, (2004), report, UNICEF country programme

2.4 Effects of child labour

2.4.1 Teenage pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy, these children who have little or no knowledge about contraceptives often become pregnant and are forced to commit criminal acts like abortion. The end result of unsafe abortion is over bleeding leading to anemia, infection, infertility and sometimes septic shock and death. (MRC Macro, 2004)³⁴

2.4.2 Poor growth and development

Child labour contributes to poor growth and development due to both physical and emotional trauma. Child labourers had a lower body mass index than children who were studying without doing any economic activity. (Ggnoa, et.al. 2006)³⁵

2.4.3 Child abuse

Children who are physically, emotionally and sexually abused develop psychological problems such as depression and mental problems. This may have long lasting effects throughout their lives. (UNICEF, 2004)³⁶

2.4.4 Drug abuse

According to (Turlings Y, 2003)³⁷ Child labour goes along with drug abuse, alcohol and smoking. These children are responsible for most of the crimes committed by all under 18 children. Children who revolt (protest authority) physical and sexual exploitation may end up as street children, armed robbers or drug abusers.

³⁴ MRC Macro, (2004)

³⁵ Ggnoa, et.al. (2006)

³⁶ supra

³⁷ supra

2.4.5 Education

Another effect of child labour is education. One of the most damaging and most widespread risks that children face when they work is premature denial of education. Lack of education is damaging because prosperity in life depends on intellectual competence starting with fundamental literacy, numeracy and critical thinking ability. It is therefore of essence that children without exception must receive at least a basic education. They also need to be equipped with necessary skills to enable them get employment at an early age. (ILO, 2006)³⁸ Therefore education is important for the success of children so that they can have a bright future.

2.4.6 Vicious cycle of poverty and exploitation

Another grave consequence of child labour is poverty at the family and wider community level. Poverty forces children to work to earn a living and look after families. Their poverty situation is rising because of exploitation through under payment or no pay. The lack of bargaining power and skills undermines the children's position further. With no bargaining power and skills they are condemned to continuous exploitation and poverty. (ILO convention 182 1999)³⁹

Girls are most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS, STDS and early pregnancy. This affects their mental and physical development. Girls are subjected to physical sexual abuse through prostitution and stripping in night clubs, which exposes them to psychological and moral damage (Ryda, 2000; ILO/IPEC June 2004)⁴⁰.

³⁸ supra

³⁹ supra

⁴⁰ Ryda, (2000), ILO/IPEC, (2004)

Child labour exposes children to injuries and mutilations due to badly maintained machines on farms and factories. Most of the child labourers die due to pesticide poisoning. In Sri Lanka it said that pesticides kill more children than malaria, polio and tetanus combined all together. Similarly in Uganda children especially those who work in the agricultural sector are exposed to pesticides, physical injury such as pricks, and exposure to chemicals, fever and malaria, bilhazias, biting and stinging insects (ILO/IPEC Nov, 2002)⁴¹. It has also been reported that children who spend the whole day in the fields are at the risk of leeches sucking their blood.

All in all, child labour deprives children of their child hood, abuses their child rights and exposes them to physical, social and psychological exploitation.

Michele Jankanish (2007)⁴² points out that child labourer are subjected to hard conditions of work. They report early to work and leave late. They face abuse and harassment at the place of work. Due to heavy work load child labourers always complain of chest complications, stomachaches and headaches. Many girls bear children whom they cannot look after, struggling to keep their jobs even challenges of pregnancy and nursing babies. These constitute harmful, exploitative and hazardous work because they involve tasks that are beyond the children's normal roles and age, denying them the rights of education and social wellbeing and involving work under difficult hazardous circumstances.

In this chapter, literature related to the concept of child labour has been critically reviewed giving relevant information on forms, causes and

⁴¹ ILO/IPEC, November (2002)

⁴² Michele Jankanish, (2007)

effects. The subsequent chapter gives a description of the research methodology used by this research.

2.5 The law and policy on child labour.

2.5.1 Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The Employment Act; 32(1-3)⁴³ sets the minimum age for employment at 14 years. Children between the ages of 12 and 14 may engage in light work that does not hinder their education and is supervised by an adult over 18. Still under the Employment Act, Children under 12 are prohibited from working in any business or workplace and it also states that no child may be employed in hazardous work or between 7 p.m. and 7a.m. The Constitution of Uganda states that children under 16 years have the right to be protected from social and economic exploitation and should not be employed in hazardous work; work that would otherwise endanger their health, physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development; or work that would interfere with their education.⁴³⁰⁴ Attendance in primary school is not required under the law⁴⁴. The absence of such a requirement may result in children entering work illegally.

The law prohibits compulsory and forced labor⁴⁵. While trafficking in persons is not a specific violation under Ugandan law, related offenses cover detaining a person with sexual intent, which is punishable up to 7 years of imprisonment; trading in slaves, which is punishable by up to 10 years of imprisonment; and "defilement," defined as having sex with a minor, which is a punishable offense with a range of sentences leading up to the death penalty⁴⁶. The minimum age for military service in Uganda is 18 years⁴⁷. An April 2007 report presented to the Uganda Parliament by the Chairperson of the Parliamentary Forum for Children

⁴³ The employment Act; 32 (1-3).

⁴⁴ U.S Embassy, Kampala *reporting December 12, 2006*, section 11

⁴⁵ U.S Department of state, "*country reports – 2006: Uganda*", section 6c

⁴⁶ U.S. Department of state, "Uganda", in *country reports on human rights practices, (2004)* Washington D.C.

⁴⁷ Coalition to stop the use of child soldiers, *child soldier global report, (2004) November 17, 2004*.

revealed that there are 5,000 under age soldiers serving in the Uganda Peoples Defense Forces (UPDF) in northern Uganda⁴⁸. The report stated that child recruitment into the army is caused by the difficulty to identify those above 18 years. The report findings also showed that because of poverty, some parents convince their underage children to join the army⁴⁹.

The Ministry of Gender, Labor, and Social Development (MGLSD), charged with enforcing child labor laws, investigate child labor complaints through district labor officers and house a Child Labor Unit⁵⁰. Local governments are also empowered to investigate child labor complaints⁵¹. Under the Employment Act No. 6 2006⁵², violation of the provisions of the law is punishable with a fine of 240 currency points. Each currency point is equivalent to Uganda Shillings 2000 (two thousand). According to the U.S. Department of State, the government demonstrates a strong will to combat child labor, but lacks resources to be effective⁵³.

2.5.2 Current government policies and programs to eliminate the worst forms of child labor

The Government of Uganda adopted a National Child Labor Policy in November 2006. The objectives of the policy are to integrate child labor issues into national and community-level programs; establish frameworks for coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating child labor programs; and encourage efforts to eliminate child labor⁵⁴. The MGLSD also coordinates the Orphans and Vulnerable Children Policy, which

⁴⁸ *supra*

⁴⁹ U.S Embassy official, Email communication to USDOL official, July 26, 2007. See also U.S Department of state, "*country Reports – 2006: Uganda*". Section 5

⁵⁰ U.S Embassy, Kampala, *reporting September 2nd, 2005*, para 2b. see also, U.S Embassy – kampala, *reporting*. 4311

⁵¹ U.S Embassy – Kampala, *reporting December 12, 2006*, para 4

⁵² Employment Act No. 6 2006

⁵³ U.S Embassy – Kampala, *reporting December 12, 2006*, para 15

⁵⁴ U.S Embassy – Kampala, *reporting December 12, 2006*, para 13

extends social services to groups that include children who participate in the worst forms of labor⁵⁵.

The government is participating in the “Opportunities for Reducing Adolescent and Child Labor through Education (ORACLE)” project, a 4-year USD 3 million projects funded by USDOL and implemented by the International Rescue Committee and the Italian Association for Volunteers in International Service. The ORACLE project contributes to the prevention and elimination of the worst forms of child labor amongst conflict-affected children in Northern Uganda through the provision of transitional and non-formal education and family-based poverty reduction strategies⁵⁶. ORACLE aims to withdraw 1,495 children and prevent 1,105 from exploitive labor⁵⁷.

The government is also participating in a 3-year USD 3 million regional project that is implemented by ILO-IPEC and funded by USDOL. The objectives of the project are to combat and prevent HIV/AIDS-induced child labor in Uganda and Zambia. To reduce vulnerability to participation in child labor, the project provides vocational and basic education, psycho-social rehabilitation and social protection to children orphaned by the HIV/AIDS epidemic⁵⁸. The project aims to withdraw 1,600 children and prevent 2,000 children from exploitive labor over its lifetime⁵⁹. Another regional program is being implemented by World Vision in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia and is funded by USDOL. The USD 14.5 million project, “Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia Together” (KURET), provides educational alternatives to children

⁵⁵ U.S Embassy – Kampala, *reporting September 2nd*, 2005

⁵⁶ *supra*

⁵⁷ International rescue committee, *ORACLE Technical progress Report*; New York, *September 15, 2006*, Annex

⁵⁸ ILO/IPEC, *combating and preventing HIV Induced child labour in sub-Saharan Africa, pilot Action in Uganda and Zambia*, project document, Geneva, *September 8th, 2004*

⁵⁹ World vision, *KURET Technical progress Report*, Washington D.C, *September 27th, 2006*, Annex D.

who are especially vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor because of HIV/AIDS⁶⁰.

The 4- year KURET program aims to prevent or withdraw 30,600 children from exploitive labor in four countries, including Uganda⁶¹.

The government, tobacco exporters, and unions supported a project that aimed to reduce child labor in the tobacco growing industry by improving access to education. In 2003, the Eliminate Child Labour in Tobacco Foundation funded a 3-year USD 516,560 project to reduce the incidence of child labor in the tobacco industry in the Masindi region of the country⁶².

⁶⁰ World vision, project document Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Ethiopia together (KURET), Project document. Kampala, July 18th, 2005, 2-3

⁶¹ *supra*

⁶² ECLT Foundation, ECLT Foundation program in Uganda 2003 – 2006: the project for elimination of *child labour from tobacco farms* in Masindi district, uganda

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents and explains the skills that were applied when carrying out the study. These included the sample area, characteristics of subjects, number of subjects, sampling strategy, instruments of data collection, procedure followed during data collection and finally data analysis. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were applied.

3.1 Research design

The research was a case study of Makindye Division whereby it looked at the area of study in a unique setting as intensely as possible. This unique setting was important since the research was interested in the context of conditions surrounding his area of study.

All this was done using the qualitative and quantitative methods whereby specialized techniques were used to attain in depth responses about what respondents think, feel or do. The techniques used included: interviews, questionnaires, observation, and library research among others. One of the reasons as to why the researcher opted for qualitative and quantitative methods and not others is that he intended to be close to his respondents which will help him attain the required information.

3.2 Research population

This study was conducted in Makindye Division in Kampala among the child labourers, adults and key informants. These particular groups were chosen because they were considered to be in position to provide the researcher with satisfying information regarding the study. The study involved 50 respondents of which 20 were children, 20 adults and 10 key informants.

3.3 Sample

The study was conducted in Makindye Division, Kampala District among the child labourers, adults and key informants. These particular groups of people were chosen because they were considered to be in position to provide the research with satisfying information regarding the study. The study involved a total of 50 respondents were used to for interviews, probes and answering the questionnaires. Of these, twenty (20) were adults, twenty (20) were children while ten (10) of them were informants.

The researcher chose that particular number of respondents because it's better to have a sample small enough to provide a manageable volume of data, though must accurately represent the population if any valid references are to be drawn from the sample results.

From the sample population, 20 children and 10 adults were selected by use of stratified random sampling while the remaining 10 adults and 10 children were purposively selected as the strategies of sampling.

Children		Adults		Key Informants		Total
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	F/M
15	5	10	10	6	4	50

3.4 Data collection methods

During the study, several research methodologies were used to collect data that the research needed. Both primary and secondary data were collected. These included: questionnaires, direct observation, interviews and secondary data that is from various books in the library and the internet as well.

3.4.1 Instruments for collecting primary Data

3.4.1.1 Direct observation

This is the perception with a purpose. It necessitated the researcher to go to the area of interest that is Makindye to see what actually happens and what children really do. Through observation, more information was obtained and the researcher took records of what was observed. In other words, the researcher really got a clear picture and facts about the respondents' views and feelings, the activities of children at their respective places of work. In deed it was a good instrument of collecting data because only relevant things were taken into account. For example the kind of work done by these children, the reason(s) why they are doing that kind of work and the problems they face when at work.

This is because it's the cheapest and the fastest method together information.

It required the presence of the researcher therefore only important data was recorded down.

3.4.2 Secondary sources

3.4.2.1 Library study

This is a source for data collection and it requires the researcher to read as many books as possible relating to the topic of study. It involves going to libraries, consulting the internet among other sources where written information can be obtained from, to know what other authors have talked about the same topic.

3.4.2.2 Procedure

Children were obtained from areas where they are observed working such as garages, quarries, working as potters on buildings, welders, house holds among others. Children were selected randomly using a casting vote; wherever a child would be found working she/he would be automatically interviewed.

Data collection procedure, Qualitative methods such as in depth interviews were employed in order to acquire a selected range on information from respondents mainly the local council chairmen, based on their first hand experience and access to information relating to the problem under study. An interview guide was used to direct interviews. This helped in accessing more accurate information through putting questions in the form that is more appropriate to the existing environment.

Lastly data was collected using the above mentioned instruments. A formal interview was scheduled and guides were used during face to face interactions while interviewing the child labourers, questionnaires were administered to the relevant subjects.

3.5 Data analysis

Primary data collected was both qualitative and quantitative and required different techniques of analysis. Qualitative data mainly from key informants was arranged thematically and interpreted. Qualitative data analysis involved transcribing in-depth responses from the key informants during and after the field.

Analysis of quantitative data was done in stages; manual editing was done to ensure quality. Computer programmes mainly excel was used in merging the data and compiling calculations. Data were ultimately classified into categories of emerging themes and presented into tabular form.

Data was edited to ensure accuracy, uniformity, legal ability and comprehensibility. This helped the researcher to code by classifying into meaningful categories for each question.

The data was finally put forward in tables and percentages to enable the researcher analyze and interpret data in respect to various research questions.

3.6 Ethical considerations

In collection of both primary and secondary data, the researcher respected the ethics of research and this was also applied in its (data) presentation, discussion, management and analysis. It includes among other things respect and allowed respondents to air out their views voluntarily with out anything like forcing or bribing them to offer the information. For that reason, the researcher was responsible for anything regarding her respondents' information to whether it should remain confidential or be publicized depending on their consent.

3.7 Limitations

The research encountered some difficulties during the research and amongst them includes the following:

- During research, the relevant books were not easily accessed by the researcher because most of them were borrowed by other students thus making her study a bit difficult.
- The internet was not reliable since most of the computers were usually booked or used by other students for their work.
- The research was expensive in terms of transport costs, printing and other expenses.
- Since the researcher had other course units to attend to, there was a problem of limited time for her research work. This resulted into failing to get appropriate information as preferred to if there was enough time.
- Some LC'S Chairpersons, members of the communities were not willing to answer the questionnaires or be interviewed personally. Therefore it was hard to collect the detailed data.
- The children feared to talk to the researcher thinking that they will be punished by their bosses.

3.8 Delimitations

In order to adjust to the above problems, the researcher:

- Looked for the students who had borrowed the required books and she read through so that the information found in them was not left out completely.
- During his free time, he went to the internet cafes where the network is a bit stable and reliable in order not to lose out on peoples' views about the topic.
- He made a timetable for her class work and research all together so that activities do not interfere with each other. By doing this, the researcher had everything done on its time with out difficulties.
- The researcher tried to persuade the LC Chairpersons and members of the community to answer the questionnaires and interviews to get the necessary information.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND PRESENTATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The study aimed at identifying the effects of child labour in Makindye Division. This chapter has involved data analysis, interpretation and presentation of findings. The findings of the study where related to the study objectives and the questions which had been designed by the researcher.

Through the investigations, only respondents were provided with the questionnaires and observed in Makindye Division.

All the data collected was recorded using percentages and frequency distribution following the specific objectives of the study.

4.1 Analysis, interpretation and presentation of specific objective one

The objective was to establish the different forms of child labour common in Makindye Division. This was analyzed from question 1 of the questionnaire, observation and the interview guide.

**TABLE ONE: SHOWING THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR
COMMON IN MAKINDYE DIVISION.**

Forms of child labour common in Makindye division.	Frequency	Percentage
Domestic Labour like taking care of children at home. This involves feeding, cooking, washing clothes, fetching water among others.	35	70%
Commercial sexual exploitation. This is where children engage themselves in sexual actions for money so as to earn a living.	3	6%
Manual labour where by children are engaged in hard and hazardous tasks for money. For example, fetching water, lifting metals in the garage, working as potters on buildings, welders among others.	12	24%
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

From the above table, findings revealed that the common form of child labour in Nakawa division was domestic labour like taking care of children at home and this involves feeding, cooking, washing clothes, fetching water among others.

That is, 35 respondents constituting 70% were of the view that the common form of child labour in Nakawa division is domestic labour which involves looking after children at home and other domestic works like feeding the babies, cooking, washing clothes, and fetching water among others.

To 3 respondents that is, 6%, the common form of child labour in Makindye division is commercial sexual exploitation. This is where

children engage themselves in sexual actions for money so as to earn a living. In other words they become sex workers.

To 12 respondents that is 24%, the common form of child labour in Makindye division is Manual labour where by children are engaged in hard and hazardous tasks for money, for example, fetching water, lifting metals in the garages, working as potters on buildings, welders, among others.

All the three are common forms of child labour in Makindye division of Kampala.

Other forms of child labour in Makindye division that is different from the three above.

4.1.1 Informal sector

Here children are involved in selling in the market, help shop keepers offload things from trucks, some are hawking things like foodstuffs like eggs, bananas and even polythene bags. There are 5 children that were interviewed.

4.1.2 Street children

These children survive by eating food found in the dust bins, sleeping on verandas of shops some times run errands and they are under paid or not paid at all or they beg whereby some people do not give them while others give them. This affects the child because they fall sick of different kinds of diseases like cough, pneumonia because of the cold. There about 5 children interviewed

4.2 Reasons that drive children into child labour in Makindye division.

4.2.1 Poverty

Many children are coming from poor families. Parents drive their children into child labour even when they are aware that it is not good. The bread winner may be a drunkard so the money is used to buy alcohol. Therefore the child is forced to go and work so that he can provide the family with basic necessities like food, shelter and clothing. 10 children were saying that they are working because of poverty

4.2.2 Death of the bread winner

If the person providing the basic needs dies, the child will be forced to drop out of school and forced into child labour so that he can provide for the family. Children who have dropped out of school to work are very common in Makindye Division. 10 children were saying that they are working because they are the fathers in their family so they have to work to provide for their family.

4.2.3 Specialized demand for child labour

Children are known to be submissive. They are obedient and humble therefore people prefer employing them to adults. People are also child minders.

Tradition is another cause of child labour in Makindye Division. Gender based child labour, families favor boys to girls for school therefore this leads girls to child labour like they become sex workers and also work as house girls in homes. As said by Mrs. Atim Harriet

4.3 Implications of child labour on the lives of these children in Makindye division

Denial of education

Children are denied the opportunity to go to school since they are involved in child labour. Therefore children are illiterate that is they can not read and write because they did not go to school. This is a very common effect of child labour in Makindye. This was said by 5 respondents.

Physical, psychological and emotional damage that is to say poor child growth and development is yet another effect due to child labour.

Damages children's moral development, it may expose children to violence. Children start committing crimes like stealing cutting people when they have refused to give them money mainly children who are living on the streets.

They get infected with diseases like HIV/AIDS, mainly children who are sex workers. They have unprotected sex since most of them are not educated, they do not know about abstinence.

**TABLE 2: SHOWING WHETHER CHILD LABOUR IS SERIOUS IN
MAKINDYE DIVISION.**

Response to whether child labour is serious in Makindye division	FREQUENC Y	PERCENTAGE
Strongly agree	16	32%
Agree	14	28%
Strongly disagree	8	16%
Disagree	8	16%
Undecided	4	8%
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

From the table above findings revealed that majority of the respondents that is 16 constituting 32% strongly agreed with statement followed by 14 respondents that is 28% who agreed with the statement. Then 8 respondents that is, 16 % strongly disagreed that child labour is serious in Makindye Division while 8 respondents that is 16% disagreed with the statement followed by a few of the respondents that is 4 of them constituting 8% who were undecided.

This implies that the biggest number of respondents that 32% strongly agreed with the statement that indeed child labour is common and serious in Makindye Division-Kampala.

TABLE 3: SHOWING WHETHER CHILD LABOUR HAS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED CHILDREN IN NAKAWA DIVISION

Response to whether child labour has seriously affected children in Makindye division	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	18	36%
Agree	10	20%
Strongly disagreed	5	10%
Disagreed	8	16%
Undecided	9	18%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary data

With reference to the findings in table 4 above, 18 respondents that is 36% which was the biggest number strongly agreed that child labour has seriously affected children in Makindye Division, 10 respondents, that is 20 % agreed while 5 respondents that is 10% strongly disagreed. 8 respondents that is 16% disagreed, while the 8 respondents disagreed that is 16%. However, 9 respondents were undecisive on whether child labour has seriously affected the children in Makindye Division.

From the interview guides the researcher found out that the biggest percentage strongly agreed that child labour has seriously affected children in Makindye Division. That is 50% followed by those who agreed and they were 15 respondents whose percentage was 30% then 5 respondents that are 10% strongly disagreed with the statement. Like the researcher mentions in the chapter two about how child labour is still a big problem by showing us what the different authors talk about it which is also the same problem in Makindye Division where the biggest percentage was strongly agreeing with the statement that whether child labour is seriously affecting children in that particular area.

TABLE 4: SHOWING WHETHER POVERTY HAS RESULTED INTO CHILD LABOUR IN MAKINDYE DIVISION.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agreed	30	60%
Disagreed	12	24%
Undecided	8	16%
Total	50	100%

Source: primary data

In relation to the study findings in table 4, the research discovered that majority of the respondents that is 30 of them agreed which is 60%, followed by 12 respondents that is 24% who disagreed with factors of poverty as the main causes of child labour and then 8 who constituted 16% were the least though they were indecisive at all.

This implies that though there were other factors, but poverty has contributed a great effect to child labour in Makindye Division - Kampala. This is in relation to the literature review in The New Vision of Friday, April 25th 2008 Vol. 23 Pg. 084 which states that, "At least 7.5 million Ugandans live in chronic poverty".

4.4 Views of the respondents in relation to the factors, which have led to child, labour in Makindye division.

War especially in Northern Uganda which led to an increase in the number of orphans, single-parent headed families and child headed families. People have been displaced because of this war.

The research found out through interview guide that war in northern Uganda has highly contributed to the case of child labour in Nakawa Division where by 35 respondents strongly agreed that is 70% of which most of them were children plus some youths and adults. Then 15 respondents that is, 30% were hesitant to give out any comment. In

other words, they could not give out any idea or view on the subject on table.

4.5 Conclusion

It arises out of findings that children are subjected to various forms of labour not very different from the rest of the world and they are divided between domestic and commercial child labour. The causes of child labour are generally breakdown of families as with the poverty existing within families.

To a great extent parents perpetuate child labour when they send their children to work as domestic maids. This affects their physical, mental and professional development. The employers seem less concerned about the children's welfare and dismiss them at will or when the children get of mature age.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter involves the summary and conclusion drawn from the entire study, recommendations and suggestions for research.

5.1 Summary of findings

The majority of the respondents interviewed identified two major forms of child labour. These include domestic labour which involves cooking, washing clothes and fetching water among others and manual or commercial labour where by children are engaged in hard and hazardous tasks for money which involve lifting metals in garages, working as potters at building sites, working at quarries, welders among others. All of them are in the informal sector given that they are not under regulation. Under the informal sector they are involved in hawking mainly the boys selling things like polythene bags in the market. Under domestic services there was preference of use of girl child given that they are easily manageable in terms of supervision.

5.2 Causes of forms of child labour

The study established that the forms of child labour were precipitated by factors in the household as a unit. Some of these included poverty (financial hardships), family break down, diseases such as HIV/AIDS and the death of bread winner.

The children working are not without problems. Some of them identified include mistreatment; work over load, sexual abuse and under pay or no pay.

War especially in the Northern Uganda which led to an increase in the number of orphans, single parent headed families and child headed families. People have been displaced because of this war therefore leading to the increasing number of children working as child labourers in Uganda.

Basing on the findings of the study objectives of the study analyzed in chapter four in relation to literature reviews in chapter two.

From the findings about specific objective one, that is, to establish the different forms of child labour in Makindye Division, 16 respondents that is, 32% strongly agreed that child labour is serious in Makindye Division who constituted the biggest percentage compared to those who disagreed plus those who were undecided contributing to the least percentage with reference to table III.

5.3 Conclusion

Basing on the findings of the study, it can be deduced that child labour is serious in Makindye Division as evidenced from the various findings of the study interpreted and analyzed in chapter four above.

A number of factors responsible for child labour in Makindye Division were raised as supported by 86% of the respondents who said that there is an increase in child labour in Makindye division such as domestic labour which involves house keeping, working in garages, selling merchandise, welding among others.

5.4 Recommendations

The researcher recommends the following in order to mitigate child labour in Makindye Division-Kampala district.

I would first of all recommend that comprehensive sexuality education program that enable people to make safe and responsible decision about sex for instance by recognizing sexual health and sexual rights, avoiding defilement whatsoever, health and education systems which help to prevent and treat consequences of sexual violence, coercion and discrimination and ensure that all people enjoy healthy human sexuality adopted to overcome the problem of child labour especially in form of commercial sex among children in Makindye Division.

I would also recommend that the Government of Uganda should work hand in hand with Kampala City council in ensuring that these children are recruited, adopted, and taken to say remand homes. It's from these homes that these children can be adopted and latter go to school for appropriate training in especially vocational institutions.

I also recommend Non Government Organizations to come up and take upon these children for necessary assistance and help because most of these children are victims of circumstances like war, family wrangles, among others. In other words, these are children who don't know anything. That is, they are victims by mistake. I.e. its not of their own making but just by coincidence that they had and have no choice for their livelihood as child labourers.

There's need to eliminate especially the domestic service labour because it leaves the child workers with no specific option skill developed when they become mature and are discarded off by the employers. This should be done through strengthening the labour inspectorate to enforce routine checks in households. However, the community should be encouraged to use adults for domestic service.

Development of reliable statistical indicators by inspectorate of labour in Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, districts and civil society organizations are necessary. This will help assess the magnitude of the problem whether it is growing or not. There's need to merge the findings of UBOS with those of other departments through stakeholder meetings and under taking of joint studies.

5.5 Areas for further study

This study was based on finding the effects of child labour on children's welfare. The suggested areas for further studies should be carried out in areas such as the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and also remand homes.

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APPENDICES

Appendix i

Questionnaire

Dear sir/madam, I am a student from Kampala International University carrying out a research on the effects of child labour on children's welfare in Makindye division-Kampala.

You are kindly requested to fill in this questionnaire so as to help the accomplishment of this study aimed at finding out the effects of child labour on children's welfare in Makindye Division- Kampala.

What ever I am going to ask you are purely for academic purposes. So feel free to provide any necessary information. Your cooperation shall be highly appreciated.

Please note that all answers are confidential.

Yours truly,

Kironde Vianney.

Appendix ii

INSTRUCTIONS

A. PLEASE TICK THE CORRECT OPTIONS

B. FILL IN THE BLANK SPACE.

C. IF SPACE PROVIDED FOR ANY ONE ANSWER IS NOT ENOUGH,
PLEASE USE THE ATTACHED SHEETS FOR EXTRA INFORMATION,
AND CLEARLY INDICATE THE RELEVANT QUESTIONS REFERED TO

1. What forms of child labour do exist in Makindye Division?

a) Domestic Labour ☐

b) Manual labour ☐

c) Commercial sexual exploitation. ☐

2. What drives children into child labour?

a) Poverty ☐

b) Death of the bread winner ☐

c) Peer influence ☐

d) Different from any of the above ☐

Please specify if different from any of the above

3. What are the implications of child labour on the lives of these children?

4. Are there any efforts under taken by the government to fight child labour practice? If yes, what are they?

5. Do you know any individual cases of child labour?

i) Yes ☐

ii) No ☐

If yes, what are they?

6. What kinds of problems are related to child labour that children face
when working?

7. How has your office tried to solve the problems associated with child
labour?

8. What steps would you advice the government to take concerning child
labour?

9. Do you have any records concerning the number of children involved
in child labour within Makindye Division?

i) Yes ☐

ii) No ☐

If yes what is the number?

10. What challenges does the government as a whole face in trying to
fight child labour?
.....
.....
.....
.....

What forms of child labour do exist in Makindye division?

1. what are the causes of child labour in Makindye division (why do children get involved in child labour)
2. What are the likely effects of child labour on the lives of working children?
3. Are there any efforts undertaken by the government to fight child labour practices?
4. Do you know any individual cases of child labourers?
5. What problems do these children face in their places of work?
6. How has your office tried to solve the problems associated with child labour?
7. Do you have any strategies in place to address child labour related problems?
8. What steps would you advice the government to take concerning child labour?
9. Do you have any records concerning the number of children involved in child labour within Makindye division
10. Do you think people employing children are aware of the child labour related issues?

Appendix iii

Places the researcher visited;

- a) International Labour Organization which is located at workers house.
- b) Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
- c) Children working in quarries, markets and quarries in Makindye Division
- d) Naguru Remand home
- e) Makindye Division offices

Appendix iv

Observation guide

- a) The type of job children are doing like hawking polythene bags, working in quarries.
 - b) Mistreatment they get from their bosses
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