

**CHILD LABOUR AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE
A CASE STUDY IN PRIMARY SEVEN IN KITULUNI
PRIMARY SCHOOL IN KATHIANI ZONE
MACHAKOS DISTRICT KENYA**

BY

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DECLARATION

I Sammy Kaloki Mutua hereby declare that this is my original work and not a duplicate of similarly published work of any scholar for academic purpose as partial requirement for any college or institution of higher learning for award of certificate, Diploma or Degree

I further declare that all materials cited in this paper which are not my own, have been dully acknowledged.

Signature: 

Date: 12/8/2008

APPROVAL

This dissertation has been submitted for examination with the approval of university supervisor

Sign: 

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to the entire University students of all the Eastern Africa Nations and particularly Kenya my mother land .Most specifically my fellow colleagues in the Faculty of Education I do hope this document will be found useful for furthering the research

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OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

CHILD LABOUR: According to the international labour organization (ILO) it defines child labour as work done by children under the age of 18 years that prevents them from going to school or that which is dangerous to their healthy, mental physical. Psychological and moral growth and development. It is the work that robs children the opportunity to acquire education and normal growth.

According to the United Nations convention of the rights of children 1989, child labor is any form of work that violates the four basic rights of child survival, development, participation and protection.

CHILD: According to the children's Act (2001) a child is human being under 18 years. According to the African charter child means every human being below age of 18years

CHILD ABUSE: Is any act by a person, group or society designed to inflict harm in a child or prevent him or her from realizing normal growth and development.

CHILD LABOUR: is exposing children less than 18 years to cheap labour with long working hours without little pay according to law of labour.

DROP OUT: one who discontinued his/her learning process.

DORMANCY deliberate absenteeism by a pupil from school loitering without good

ABBREVIATIONS

ANPP	African network for prevention and protection against child abuse and neglect
FPE	Free primary education
KCPE	Kenya certificate of primary education.
KIU	Kampala international university.
UN	United nations
UNCHRC	United Nations Convention rights of the child.
WEFA	World declaration of education for all.
WFP	World food programme
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on rights of child
MDGs	Millennium development goals
IEO	International labour organization
KNBS	Kenya national Bureau of Standards.
WFCL	Worst forms of child labour.

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ABSTRACT

In the first child labour was practiced all over the world, children were over burdened with as animals of the burdens. It was common in some parts of the world and can be factory work, mining prostitution, querying, agricultural helping in the parents, business, having ones own small business e.g. selling food, or doing odd jobs. Some children work as guides for tourists, sometimes combined with bringing in business for shops and restaurants where they may also work as waiters other children are forced to do tedious and respective jobs such as assembling boxes, polishing shoes, stocking a stores product or cleaning. However rather than in factories and sweat shops most child labour occurs ir the informal sector selling many things to the on th streets at work in agriculture or hidden away in houses far from reach of the official labour inspectors and from media scrutiny.

The research work will be under taken to find out the effects of child labour on academic performance in Kituluni primary school in Kathiani Zone Machakos District. The study is a case study undertaken in Kituluni Primary school.

The purpose of the research will be to find out the effects of child labour in academic performance. It will determine the factors ad relationship among the factors that have resulted in behavioral under the study. The objectives will be to find out the causes of child labour, to investigate the effects of child labour on the academic performance, the sample study will include parents teachers and the pupils.

The sample study included parents and pupils and teachers. The study was carried out rural child using purposive sampling technique which involved identifying the purpose and selecting the individuals whom the research thought would give the information need or required. The population target involved single parents, orphaned children of unemployed parents after which simple random sampling was done. Questioners were the design employed by the researcher. The *purpose* of the study was to benefit parent, teachers, children and the community. The researcher used tables to analyze the data collected. The recommendations arrived from the study were cycle of abuse of child labour. This could be broken children rights must be respected by everybody. The pupils should be nurtured in the proper way and children should holistically be developed in order to improve academic performance.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of the study

Child labour was practiced since time immemorial, according to the Holy Bible (2 Kings 5:2) the Syrians in one of the raids against Israelites took a little girl who became a servant of Namaan's wife. This was a form of the above said vice.

Child labour was practiced all over the world. According to Arlene (1673) the history of child labour backdates to 1842. The brutal exploitation of children in the mines and mills of nineteenth century in England served as humble example to discredit the ideal of children working.

In 1842, a commission of employment of young persons and children was set in England. The industrial revolution transformed cultural attitudes towards children and work because it charged the nature of work

According to Arlene (1973) before the rise of the factories and other institutions there was no separation of workplace and residence work went on at home as part of the family life and the whole family went too work in factories during the early years of industrialization. Child labour is common in some parts of the world and can be in factory work, mining, prostitution quarrying, agriculture, helping in the parents business, having ones own small business. E.g. selling food or doing odd jobs. Some children work as guides for tourists sometimes combined with bringing in business for shops and restaurant where they may work as waiters. Other children are forced to do tedious and repetitive jobs such as assembling boxes, polishing shoes stocking stores products or cleaning.

There are worst forms of child labour slavery, debt bondage, prostitution, pornography, forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict use of children in the drug trafficking and other illicit activities and all other activities work likely to be harmful or hazardous to the healthy safety or morals of girls and boys under 18 years of age.

Africa has the greatest incidence of economically active children 41 Percent of children in the continent are at work. On average more than 30% of African children between 10 and 14 are agricultural workers.

The government of Kenyan has recently reported that 1.9 million children, between the ages of 5-17 are working children. Only 3.2 % of these children have attained a secondary school education and 12%. Have no formal schooling at all.

During the peak coffee picking season in Kenya, it has been estimated that up to 30% of the pickers are young than 15.

Kathiani has not been left by this vice despite the efforts made by both political and religious leaders to eradicate the vice. It affected several schools in Kathiani zone hence the reason why the researcher has carried out at a case study in Kituluni primary school on how child labour has affected academic performance in the stated school above.

1.1 Statement of the problem

The research intends to find out the effects of child labour in academic performance. The researcher noted that despite the introduction of FPE 2003 which tended to give all children in the country basic education, there is a high drop out rate and poor academic performance in most of the schools in the zone.

1.2 The purpose of the study.

The purpose of the study is to find out the effects of child labour in academic performance in Kituluni Primary school.

The researcher further will fmd out the causes of child labour and their preventive measures to enhance academic performance in the school.

1.3 Null hypothesis

There is no significance relationship between child labour and academic performance in primary in Kituluni primary school.

1.4 The significance of the study.

The significance of the study is to investigate the effects of child labour in academic performance and the preventive measures against child labour.

1.5 Objectives of the study

1. To find out the causes for child labour in Kituluni primary school
2. To investigate the effect of child labour in academic performance
3. To find out the rate of schools drop out as a result of child labour in Kitulini primary

1.6 Researcher questions.

1. What are the causes of child labour in Kathiani zone?
2. To what extent has child labour affected academic performance?
3. What is the rate of school drop out as a result of child labour.

1.7 Limitations and delimitations

1.7.1 Limitations

1. The time factor for this work was short
2. The researcher had financial constraints for photocopying manuscripts.
3. The researcher was interrupted by emerging issues e.g. sports and games workshops parents meeting and some respondents had negative attitude towards the questioners. To some

respondents answering oral questions needed further explanation the researcher and problem in collecting some material in books and other references materials.

1.7.2 Delimitations.

1. The fact that the researcher was earned out within researcher's home area was an added advantage to the respondents who were familiar with the researcher.
2. The medium of instruction to some respondents was well understood. This facilitated the researcher to be successful The distance was not difficult to cover.
3. The learners had positive attitude as they interacted with the questionnaires.
4. The weather was conducive and favoured the research to be carried out.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

On this chapter the research has discussed relevant literature on which the study is based. That is child labour, forms or types of child labour, causes of child, effects of child labour to the learners, effects of child labor on academic performances. Rate of school drop out as result of child labour and eradication of child labour.

The history of child labour back dates to the nineteenth century, the brutal exploitation of the children in mines and miles in England was rampant. In 1842 a commission employment of young persons and children was set up in England.

This practice is considered exploitative by much international organization and is illegal in many countries. It was utilized to varying extents through most history, but entered public dispute with the beginning of universal school in with changes in working conditions during industrialization and with the emergence of the concepts of workers and children's rights. Long before the introduction of formal education, Africans were for all children and was learned unconsciously, children had rights and those rights were abused due to social and cultural practices.

In traditional African communities children provided labour. They were insignificant compared to adults traditional types of child labour in Kenya includes chasing birds of the farm using in the wee hours of the morning and addition to taking care of younger siblings and doing work on other peoples farms to earn a living.

Boys and girls were also hired for house hold chores

Child labour is considered to be an obstacle to the achievement of most of the millennium development goals (MDGS) especially goals to universal primary education as it denies children the opportunity for education.,

The Kenya national bureau of statistics (KBS) house hold survey of 2005 — 2006 released in June 2008 that the *number* of children engaged in child labour stands at 1.0 million ILO states that more than 218 million children in the world are engaged in child labour These children are deprived of adequate education and other basic needs.

According to the UNICEF, there are estimated 158 million children aged 5 to 14 in child labour worlds wide excluding child domestic labour

According ILO recently estimated that 246 million children aged 5 to 17 are engaged in child labour around the world.

Of these some 179 million are caught in the worst forms of child labour. Africa has the greatest incidences of economically active children. 41% of children in the continent are at work on average. On average more than 30% of African children between 10 and 14 years are agricultural workers. The government of Kenya has recently reported that .9 children, between the ages of 5-17 are working children. Only 3.2%of these children have attained a secondary school education and 12.7% have no formal schooling at all.

During the peak coffee picking season in Kenya, it has been estimated that up to 30%of the pickers are young than 5 years. Other children are involved in fishing in rivers and lakes and oceans.

In 1959 the declaration on the rights of a child was introduced to the best interest of the child.

In 1989 United Nations convention on the rights of children UNCRC was signed as result of pressure on the United Nations UN to accord children their exclusive right. This was a global document which established International standards of treatment of children.

African charter 1990 approached the rights of children from the African perspective. Salamanca statement 1994 stated that every child has a right to education. The statement was later reaffirmed by the world declaration of education for all WEFA.

According to NACECE 2000. A child who works for wages in order to support himself or his family is being abused. According to children Act 2001 domesticated the principal of UN CRC and the African charter. The welfare of the children and judicial orders for protection of the child.

All the above were attempts done by different people and organizations to eradicate child labour. However due to poverty, parental illiteracy, over population urbanization unemployment of elders, orphanage and willingness to exploit children child labour has increased all over the world, Africa and Kenya.

Nobody had studied or came up with solutions and what can be done to eradicate child labour in Kituluni primary school Kaihiani Zone Machakos District which has been a great hindrance to academic performance in Kituluni primary school.

The vice is also blamed on poverty levels in Kathiani zone with a majority families around the school barely scraping by.

2.1 Forms of child labour

Child labour is common in some parts of the world and can be factory work mining quarrying agriculture. E.g. in coffee picking, helping in parents business own business guides for tourists. Tedious and respective jobs according to Wikipedia the free encyclopedia this includes carrying polishing shoes, stocking a stores products, selling many things in the streets.

2.2 Worst forms of child labour.

The four economic sectors in Kenya known to engage in the worst forms of child labour include domestic service, commercial sex, agriculture and informal sectors. Communities in Kenya don't have adequate information about child labour especially when it comes to their own children they term it as responsibility. They practice it in its worst forms. Early marriages especially with Maasai of Kenya lead girls to child labour and in general assume adult

responsibilities at a very early age child prostitution especially in Coast province in Kenya is constantly on the increase perpetuated by tourism and the interest shown by tourists in young children despite government efforts to set up measures to curb this tradition Child labour is also practiced around the lakes, rivers and oceans in form of fishing which is done by young boys. Children are being inducted into illegal sects prominently inhabited in urban areas and usually force young boys into activities that are most criminal.

According to international labour office (ILO) the worst forms of child labour are slavery debt bondage prostitution pornography forced recruitment of children to be used in armed conflict use of children in drug trafficking and other illicit drugs activities, and all other work likely to be harmful or hazardous to the health, safety or morals of girls and boys under 18 years of age

2.3 Causes of child labour

Child labour is all forms of work by children under the age laid down by the ILO standards (Normal 15 years or the age of completion of compulsory schooling subject to some expectations. There are several causes of child labour.

2.3.1 Overpopulation

According to Andres Jrigoye (2000) most of the Asian and African countries are over populated. Due to limited resources and more mouths to feed, children are employed in various forms of work especially in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

2.3.2 Illiteracy among parents leads to lacking of need for a proper physical emotional and cognitive development of a child. As they are uneducated they don't realize the importance of education for their children hence opening changes for generational poverty stricken families in the future.

2.3.3 Poverty in most cases forces parents to send their children to hazardous jobs although they know it is wrong they have no other alternative as they need the money. Children from poverty struck families starts to carry on the burden of their families as parents at an early age.

2.3.4 Urbanization. The industrial revolution has its own negative side many a time the import and export industries in the developing world. Employ child workers, particularly in the garment

2.3.5 Unemployment of Elders. Elder often find it difficult to get jobs. The industries and factory owners find it profitable to employ children. This so because they can pay less and extract more work. They will not create union problem compared to their elders who can form trade unions and strike for their rights at work.

2.3.6 Orphans child born out of wedlock children with no parents and relatives often don't find anyone to support them. Thus they are forced to work for their own living. They take care of themselves and their young siblings and most other times ends up as young children

2.4 Willingness to exploit children

According to Ancres/ rigoyen (2000) it is at the root of the problem even if a family is very *i* poor the incidence of child labour will be very low unless there are people willing to exploit these children. The well up persons in the community takes the advantage of the poor families and employs children from such families at low wages. They also may abuse them physically or sexually.

2.5 Child impairment

According to NACEE (2000) hearing impaired mentally handicapped, physically handicapped children are abandoned and mistreated by being given tedious work to do for no pay. The community takes the advantage to the impairment and mercilessly exploit such children who have no other person to take care of.

2.6 Effects of child labour on academic performance.

Child labour may manifest the following signs in academic performance.

According to MOEST SPREAD (2000) child labour may cause behavioral problems such truancy and dropping out of school. The above has led to poor academic performance.

According to Graw 1997 child labour may cause along — lasting effect thus the child can be affected physically, emotionally, mentally and socially through their life time; leading to termination from school.

According to marian in (1981) child labour causes children to lack self confidence feeling inadequate and incompetent in class work.

According to Erickson (1963) if a child is neglected, that is lacking physiological needs such as basic needs he will definitely drop out of school and look for employment.

Child labour may result to children becoming street children.

Stealing may result when failure to get employed fails in school drop out.

High school drop out rate. Child labour causes high school drop out rate.

2.7 Eradication of child labour

According to the UNICEF child labour is an obstacle to achieve education for all. There should be good and effective practices in eliminating the vice globally in the education sector. Africa as led on child labour thus most countries practice it with awareness or without awareness.

According to NACECE (2000) the worst forms ranges from house helps, prostitution, coffee workers. Kenya has not stepped aside in practicing the vice. Practices all forms of child labour. Machakos district is among the leading Districts in child labour. Kathiani zone in Machakos District prominently stands and practices th vice hence becoming the major hindrance in eradication.

According to the MOEST SPREAD (2000) the government should streamline policy development and reinforcement of education resources in school. The worst forms range from house hold helps, prostitution, coffee workers, coffee picking to and harvesting which is an environmental disaster. The government should streamline policy development and reinforcement of educational resources in schools. There should be mainstream in child labour issues into school curriculum

The government should sensitize the community around Kituluni primary school about the effects of child labour. Through the teachers the government should establish and maintain Multi- purpose centers and comprehensive rehabilitation and education for orphaned children as well as voluntary participation by young activities in informal education programme.

The community should be mobilized and to be sensitized to take ownership of child labour problems and solutions in locality.

The local leaders should reinforce non-employment of young persons as coffee workers, coffee pickers and sand harvesting should be abolished in Thwake and Lthaeni Rivers.

The community should be mobilized by local leaders to rehabilitate and take care of orphaned children. Those teenagers who may drop out of school should be encouraged to join village youth polytechnics.

The above measures should be taken to bring down and control economical drawbacks and burglar related practices among the young persons in the community.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The study was carried out to determine the effects of child labour in Academic performance a case study in primary 7 in Kituluni primary school in Kathiani zone Machakos District. The chapter provided description of methodology that was used in carrying out the study. It covered the research design, location of the study, target, population, sampling techniques and sample size variables and null hypothesis research data analysis or findings and discussion procedure.

3.1 Research design.

The research used case study method this is an in depth investigation of an individual group institution or phenomenon.

The purpose of the case study is to determine factors and relationships among the factors that) have resulted in the behavior under study. The investigation therefore made a detailed examination of a simple subject, group or phenomenon

The research also used systematic research for information about the past to achieve better understanding of the present. It seeked data that was afready available. This was available merit in the previous exams.

It used oral interview which was structured and contained definite concrete questions.

3.2 Variables

The independent variables is the academic performance and the dependent variable is the child labour

3.3 Location of the study.

The case study was carried out In Kituhmi Primary School Kathiani Zone Machakos District. The school is situated in Ithaeni along Kaani , Kathiani road. The school is in a densely populated area. It has three hundred and ninety pupils, eight teachers and hundred parents. The area of the school is about 14 acres longitude 37degrees, 20.93 ME latitude 1.27,789 MS attitude 1,432 meters above sea level.

3.4 Research approach.

The research approach used in this study is qualitative approach. The research described meaning, he went physically to the learners school, he collected data in tables. It was suitable for the case study. The research has also used quantitative approach.

3.5 Research design/strategy

The research design used in the study was case study which is a development of detailed intensive knowledge about a small number of related cases primary 7

3.6 Target population

The target population is Kituluni Primary School which has three hundred and fifty six pupils eight teachers and hundred parents.

3.7 Sample size

The sample size in this study was primary seven in Kituluni primary school which has 100 pupils.

3.8 Sampling procedure

The research used simple random sampling method. Which involves the selection at the random from a list of the population the required number of the pupils for the sample? Every one in the group had an equal chance of being selected as a member of the sample.

3.9 Research instruments

The research used questionnaires as research instruments considering the research questions used.

3.10 Procedure of the study

The research reviewed the related literature and developed the research proposal developed the research tools, got permission from the relevant authorities, presented and organized the data, Analyzed the data, and wrote the report.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter discussed and explained the findings with regards to the stated objectives. The findings constituted the background information, form of child labour, causes of child labour, effects of child labour on academic performance, rate of school drop out as a result of child labour, eradication of child labour.

4.1 Questionnaire:

Out of the hundred questionnaires issued to several people in the school and community. Only eighty were returned to the researcher after compiling the researcher represented the results using a table in form of frequency as follows:

4.2 To investigate the awareness of child labour through the media.

Table 1: Awareness of child labour through the media.

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Yes	50	62.5%
No	30	37.5%
TOTAL	80	100%

According to the table most of the people are aware or informed about child labour through different types of media.

According to the research it was as a result of governmental and non- governmental organization making efforts to eradicate child labour in all sectors both in government and private sector.

4.3 To investigate causes of child labour.

Table 2: Causes of child labour.

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Overpopulation	15	18.75%
Illiteracy among	20	25%
Poverty	25	31.25%
Unemployment among elders	10	12.5%
Willingness to exploit children	5	6.25%
Child impairment	0	0
Orphans	5	6.25%
Total	80	100%

According to the table the causes of child labour is highly contributed by poverty in the area.

The other main cause of child labour is illiteracy among most parents.

Other factors such as unemployment among elders, willingness to exploit children and orphanage among children contributes to a minimal percentage.

According to the research poverty contributes highly to child labour as a result of many parents who lacks basic education, unemployment in which parents devalues education.

4.4 To investigate forms of child labour in Kathiani zone

Table 3: Forms of child labour in Kathiani zone

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Coffee factory work	10	12.5%
Sand harvesting	35	43.75%
Coffee picking	30	37.5%
Helping in business/homes	5	6.25%
Total	80	100%

According to the table most of the children are employed as sand harvesters and as coffee pickers.

According to the research this is as a result of educational models in the area and availability of coffee and sand which are termed as the only means of earning a living in the area. The local leaders don't emphasize the need value of education in young children.

4.5 To investigate worst forms of child labour

Table 4: Worst forms of child labour

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Slavery	0	0%
Debt bondage	0	0%
Prostitution	50	62.5%
Use of children in drug trafficking	30	37.5%
Child soldiers	0	0%
Total	80	100%

According to the table the worst forms of child labour in Kathiani zone are prostitution and drug trafficking.

There is no slavery, debt bondage and child soldiers around the area research prostitution among young children in the area is a result of poverty in the area and most children are orphans. There is no slavery debt bondage and child soldiers because the area has not experienced civil war.

4.6 To investigate effects of child labour on academic performance.

Table 5: Effects of child labour on academic performance.

CATEOFRY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Truancy	10	12.5%
School drop out	50	62.5%
Inadequate and incompetence in class work	20	25.0%
Total	80	100%

According to the table there is high school drop out in Kituluni primary school There is also inadequacy and incompetence in class work and truancy.

According to the research child labour has contributed to high school drop outs this is highly manifested in coffee picking and sand harvesting.

4.7 To investigate the effects of child labour in percentage scores.

Table 6: Effects of child labour in percentage scores.

Subject	Category		Frequency		Percentage	
Maths	50-100	1—50	30	50	37.5%	62.5%
English	50— 100	1— 50	25	55	31.25%	68.75%
Kiswahili	50— 100	1—50	30	50	37.5%	62.5%
Si Studies	50— 100	1 — 50	25	55	3 1.25%	68.75%
Science	50—100	1—50	20	60	25%	75%

Source: School merit lists in the last 3 years.

According to the table most learners scored below 50% in each subject in the last 3 years.

According to the research there is poor performance in Kituluni primary school as a result chronic child labour which is in forms of coffee harvesting and sand harvesting in kathiani zone.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction.

This chapter gives the summary answers and draws conclusions and the effect of child labour on academic performance in Kathiani zone.

5.1 Summary

Child labour has been found to have a major negative effect on the principal social illness in the society and the whole entire nation. The researcher found that poverty illiteracy among parents, unemployment among elders and willingness to exploit children and orphanage are some of the causes of child labour.

The researcher further found that there are different forms of child labour such as coffee factory work coffee picking are some of the forms of child labour in Kathiani zone. The worst forms of child labour in Kathiani zone are prostitution and drug trafficking in among children. This very common in the towns and small workers Kituluni primary school was found to be one of the worst affected primary school in Kathiani zone.

It is probably because of its location in a coffee farming zone, and harvesting in both

Thwake and Ithaeni rivers. It is also within the environs of the divisional headquarters. When the researcher was carrying out the research he encountered financial inadequacy, absence of some respondents inadequate time to carry out the study. The researcher used case study, random sampling use of tables to analyses and interpret data and finally drew conclusion and gave recommendations.

5.3 Conclusion

Poverty unemployment among elders and illiteracy among parents were noted to be the major causes of child labour..

The above mentioned have led to children becoming coffee factory workers coffee pickers, sand harvesters. Some children have resulted to worst forms of child labour like prostitution and drug trafficking.

The above stated is a general problem in Kathiani zone.

The problem of child labour has affected academic performance in Kituluni primary school. Thus many pupils have resulted to behaviors such as truancy, high school drop out and inadequacy and incompetence in class work among others not mentioned.

The overall percentage score in every subject in the school in most of the pupils rarely is scored above fifty percent. This is de to the above stated reasons.

5.4 Recommendation

Child labour is an obstacle to achieve Education for All. Therefore there should be good practices in eliminating child labour through education. The government should stream policy development and reinforcement of educational resources in schools there should be mainstream of child labour issues into school curriculum. The teacher's should be taken for training in capacity building of national institutions to combat child labour.

The government should sensitize the community on the effects of child labour and the importance of mobilizing both parents and teachers to combat child labour.

Through teachers the government should establish and maintain multi — purpose centers and comprehensive rehabilitation and education for orphaned children as well as voluntary participation by young activists in non-formal education programmes.

The community should be sensitized to be mobilized to take ownership of child labour problems and solutions in the immediate locality.

Finally with the on going child labour academic performance in schools will not improve the future of the society as well as the country is doomed. The vice will also bring up economical drawbacks and thuggery related behavioral in young persons.

Therefore child labour being a major social problem politicians should make laws to prevent child labour and find solutions. Children are our future precious beings and we should take care of them if we want a better future.

5.5 Areas for further research.

The researcher recommends more research on means of alleviating child labour i.e. which would improve academic performance in Kituluni Primary school and other schools with related problems.

APPENDICES

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PUPILS

The questionnaire is designed for the purpose of collecting information on child labour and academic performance in Kathiani Zone. The information you will provide will be treated as confidential and will be used only for research purposes.

Attempts will be made to avail the findings of the research to you please indicate your *responses* (Answers) in the spaces provided.

1. Age in years.

Sex Male ☐ Female ☐

2. Family background

a. How many brothers and sisters do you have

Brothers _____ Sisters _____

b. How many have completed school

i. Primary _____

ii. Secondary _____

iii. University / college _____

c. How many have dropped Out of school at

i. Primary _____

ii. Secondary _____

iii. University / college _____

d. Why did they drop out of school?

i. To seek employment

ii. Poor performance

iii. Other reasons

Specify.....

e. What is the occupation of your parents

Father

Mother

Working class _____

Working class _____

Peasant farmer _____

Peasant farmer _____

Others specify _____

Others specify _____

f. What is your parents level of education

Father

Mother

Primary _____

Primary _____

Secondary _____

Secondary _____

University / College _____

University / College _____

Illiterate _____

Illiterate _____

g. What is the main source of your family's income

Salary

Farm produce

Friends / relatives

Others (specify)

(Tick the correct answer)

3. a. How many pupils have dropped out of school and are working in coffee farms

Very many ☐ many ☐ don't know ☐ Very few ☐

b. How many pupils have dropped out of school and are carrying sand harvesting activity

Very many ☐ many ☐ Don't know ☐ Very few ☐

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE PARENTS

This questionnaire is meant for collecting data on Impact of child labour in academic performance in Kathiani zone.

The information you will provide will be treated in secrecy and will be used for research only.

Attempts will be made to avail to the results / findings of the research.

Background information

1. Age

Male Female ☐

2. What is your education level

i. Primary _____

ii. Secondary _____

iii. University / college _____

3. Do you have children

If yes how many _____

In School _____

Completed school _____

Not started school _____

Dropped out of school _____

4. Do you have children who didn't complete schooling. If yes at what level

Primary _____

Secondary _____

College / University _____

5. Have you heard of child labour

Yes ☐ No ☐

6. What are some of the causes of child labour in Kathiani zone?

7. After children dropout of school at early age where do they go to work

8. What do you think are the long term effects of child labour

9. What do you think is the best method for eradicating child labour in Kathiani Zone?

10. Does extreme poverty cause child labour

Yes ☐ No ☐

11. Does poor methods of teaching cause child labour

12. Does unplanned parenthood cause child labour

Yes ☐ No ☐

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