

**FACTORS INFLUENCING CHILD LABOUR AND EFFECTS ON
EDUCATION IN KABİYET DIVISION, NDULELE VILLAGE
IN KABİYET ZONE OF NANDI NORTH
DISTRICTS IN KENYA**

BY

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BED/21452/81/ DF

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF
THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELOR
DEGREE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION (ECPE)
OF KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION

I MUTAKALE CAROYNE declare that this is my own original work and to the best of my knowledge it has never been presented/ submitted any where else for an award of a degree in any place.

SIGNATURE.....*Mutakale*..... DATE:.....*15th August, 2010*.....

MUTAKALE CAROYNE

APPROVAL

This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as a supervisor

SIGNITURE. 

DATE. 25th/08/2010

MR. KIBUUKA MUHAMMAD.T.

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my husband Mr. Cyrus Keino and my children Camil Jerono and Calsin kiprop for making sure that I got the necessary education, that is how to read and write.

Lastly this goes to my family members and the staff of Kungurwet Primary School especially the head teacher for their support in this paper.

May God bless them.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My indebtedness goes to so many people, my brothers Bony Tim and Edwin, my sister Rose Oddah, my friends Nancy and Naima and my special mother Wilhermira I. Shikami who have helped me in the preparation of this work, in various forms both materially and financially.

I wish to thank the head teachers in Kibiyet Division for accepting my request to particularly carry out this research study in their area. Great recognition goes to the school leadership, the staff of the various schools visited and the pupils for their unreserved cooperation during the interviews.

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ABSTRACT

Through the efforts made by the research in trying to establish the causes of child labour, the research used questionnaire method to collect the data. The data was collected from different people distributed allover the division who were the respondents. The findings of the research were as follows:-

Children in Kabiye Division engage in child labour due to:-

Ill health of the parents, Poverty, Ignorance of parents and Nature of employment

In conclusion therefore since the findings of the study proved that child labour is there, the government should assist the children whose parents are ill so that they do not engage in working. Also the parents who are poor should be helped to start income generating activities to provide them with something to keep them going.

The parents should be educated so as to know the importance of their children getting education as it is the key to a better life.

The government should take action on those parents who leave their kids to go to work at a tender age. The children should be taken to school and forced to be there as this will help them.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter cover the background information, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, purpose of the study, significance of the study and lastly definition of central terms as used I the research.

1.1 Background information

In the world today things are changing and they are more advanced in terms of technological development. All this development in the world is brought about by education and learning the relevant skills to advance in areas. So education is very crucial for any modern development to be achieved. Its through learning thus we can achieve this. If we look at developed countries like America (USA) China, Japan, Germany, France, Britain, these countries are developed as they invested a lot in the education of their children. When children attain the needed and required skills they will develop their minds and thus modernizing our today world.

It is due to this fact that it has led to my concern that in the world today many children are employed to work at a very tender age of school going and this deny

the world a future scientists, psychologist, environmentalist, doctor lawyer and many more. Many children are employed to work regardless of age and gender in plantation, homes, factories, mines and industries as they provide the employee with cheap labour.

In India, and Srilanka children are employed in plantation picking coffee and tea and in clothes industries as workers and being paid very little remunerations. These children are denied the chance of getting education which will make them be better people in the future and help the world at large.

In South Africa and Nigeria children are employed in mining farms, where they are at risk of losing their lives due to the intoxication and collapse of the mines. Also the children's health is at risk as their bodies are not get developed to do heavy tasks which need a lot of strength and energy. This is according to the world journal on children BBC and African Journal on children by URTNA.

Tanzania, children are employed to work in sisal and cotton plantations which make them to leave school so as they can work. The children have a right to education and being employed is against the law on children.

In Kenya, there are many children in coffee and tea plantation who leave school to work. Some are employed to work as house boys and house girls who are at the age of school going. Other are employed to work as road side sellers of ice cream, ice cubes, groundnuts and biscuits while others are in school getting education.

In Kibiyet Division this problem is really enormous at this region due to the fact that Kibiyet Division is a tourist destination and there are a lot of avenues for the children to work. Many children have abandoned school to engage in working in the town thus being denied the opportunity to access the free education provided by the government.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Children in Kibiyet Division, Kibiyet District are employed to work as house maids and house boys where they work tirelessly in the hands of the employers. Others are selling ice cubes and groundnuts making them not to attend classes and miss education. This has led to a drop of the standard of education in the division. Child labour has led to the increase of prostitution in the town and the spread of STD's and HIV/ AIDS, as well as increase in crime rate.

This prompted the investigation to have a research in it so as to find out the reasons prompting children to prefer employment at a tender age and their effects on education.

1.3 Purpose of the study.

The purpose of the study was to investigate the reasons which prompt children to engage in employment at a tender age and the effects of it on education in Kibiyet Division and offer possible solutions to the problem.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The following specific objectives guided the researcher during his study.

- To establish the reasons which prompt children to seek for employment.

- To find out the effects of the employment to education in Kibiyet Division

- To find out possible solutions to alleviate child labour in the division.

1.5 Research questions

To accomplish the study the researcher used the following questions in this study

- What are the reasons which make children to look for employment?

- What implications does the early employment have on education?

- What can be the possible solutions to alleviate this problems?

1.6 Significance of the study

The findings of the study will benefit different groups of people to be in a better position to effectively improve the number of children in school thus improve the academic performance. The groups of people to benefit from the findings are the children, parents, teachers, education officers and the labour officers.

1.7 Definition of central terms

D.O	District Officer
D.L.O	District Labour Officer
D.E.O	District Education Officer
P.T.A	Parents Teacher Association
D.P.O	District Probation Officer
C.H	Children Home
D.C.O	District Children Officer
F.G.M	Female Genital Mutilation

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The main purpose of the study was to investigate the main causes of child labour. In this chapter the researcher has reviewed related literature based on the objectives under which the problem lies. In this literature, child labour was addressed but not specific on certain areas.

The literature reviewed were:-

2.1 Review on earlier pieces of work

2.1.1 ANPPCAN (2003) Kibiyet Division AAC-TOT training workshop

In this manual child labour was discussed but at a glance and as a block (unit 4.8). This made the problem look like a problem as it was to be given a greater emphasis so as to look into it in details. In the attempt to look into the vice they identified the 3 major types of abuse i.e extra familial, familial and institutional. Child labour was found under the familial block of abuse. This gave it little concern as to what it is supposed to be.

This problem being an eye sore, as many children are flocking into it I felt it better for it to be highlighted on the various cause. If the cause of the vice are clearly spelt out it will assist in making the concerned take the best action and the changes needed.

2.1.2 MOE (2004) STD module

In the guidance and counseling module unit 4 section 1, the module discussed mainly factors, may contribute to school drop out. It touched on child labour and discussed that poverty is a great contribution of child labour hence school drop out. The module also discussed other contribution as:-

Domestic conflicts which cause displacement, injuries and other situation that may impact negatively on retention and completion.

Peer pressure can also cause an individual to change behavior negatively.

Cultural practices like FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) and early marriages lead to child labour after the marriage breaks

In the whole of the module's discussions on child rights, it didn't address the issue of child labour as one of the rights violated and as well as a great contribution to children's school drop out, so there was need to look into child labour as it contribute a lot to school drop out.

2.1.3 GOK (2001) children Act

In the condensed children Act enacted in May 2001, the issues discussed in it are wide, comprehensive and elaborate. The issue of child labour was fused together with other forms of child abuse. In this book there isn't a clause which attempt to specifically state the steps of action taken in the cases of child labour. So there was need to see the causes and the steps to be take when such a vice is committed against children.

2.1.4 KCCF (1992) Journal on child rights

The journal editors, explains on the expanded issues of children rights in groups as life and survival rights named as rights to access quality medical attention, right to get balanced diet, right to be sheltered and right to be clothed adequately. Developmental rights named as right to education, right to a good name, right to be cared by parents. Protection rights e.g against exploitation against discrimination, against armed conflict participating rights.

These groups stated and discussed by KCCF, there wasn't any identified attempt to tackle on the causes of child labour and their effects in terms of educational development of the child. This areas was forgotten and not touched at all and this prompted me to feel there was need to address the issue on child labour with a serious note.

2.1.5 BBC World news Journal on children

In this journal which discussed the issue touching children in the whole world e.g India, Srilanka, South Africa, Brazil, Haiti and Many more. It was seen many children are involved in employment at a lower age which is of school going. In this journal many children engage in working in a lot of areas and child labour is highlighted in it. The only weakness in this is that there were not giving the reason making the children to engage in employment at that tender age. Also they did not give the effects of such an activity on the children affected. The children are missing the required thing which they are entitled to get and that is education which is important to all. For this reason made me to have an interest to feel the gap which was left out by these people who made the journal

2.1.6 African journal on children URTNA

The African journal on children by URTNA discussed more about the plight faced by children round Africa. It stressed that many children are evolved in employment at early age which is harmful to their health. They highlighted the types of jobs done by the children on those areas affected. The only thing which they did not highlight was the effects on the children in terms of education and they did not mention the reasons which make the children to engaging those risky things like working in mines and other dangerous areas. This made the researcher

to see that there was need to venture into that area to see how to assist the
unfortunate kid who is languishing in hash working conditions.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

In this chapter the researcher explains how this study was carried out. It therefore illustrates all the methods and steps involved in the data collection, as far as the problem under investigation was concerned. It covers the research design, sampling procedure, research sample, research instrument, research procedure and research reviews.

3.1 Research design

After having assessed the area using a correlation research, the researcher settled on Kabiye Division. This was due to the fact that it was assumed that the area experience related problem thus he had to limit himself to Kabiye Division, Kabiye District coast province. This was also due to the time factor of carrying out the research. After assessing the area covered it was deemed correct to carry out the research at the selected area

3.2 Sampling procedure

The researcher used the random sampling methods to select the sample population, as presentations of the others. This was done to the fact that the area

covered was very big and to cover it all could take a lot of time. The strategy which the researcher used to collect data was survey. This method was appropriate as it helped the researcher to get information on attitudes and behavior of the child laborers and the people known as the employers plus the public in general.

The random method was used so that to leave any constraints which could have cropped during the research as it required a lot of wisdom in selecting the sample. The area is political minded as the people in the sample are so much putting anything coming to them in a political way of thinking.

3.3 Sample

The study was conducted in Kabiye Division, Kabiye District as it is the one greatly affected. The sample of the research consisted of people within the division. This targeted teachers, schools, parents, chiefs, children officers and the district education officer and the children

The sample population was 15 schools, 6 assistant chiefs, 50 parents, 15 village elders and the district labour officer, the district education officer, plus 50 children. The district education officer and the head teacher together with the teacher gave the number of children who left out school due to unknown reasons

and they do not attend classes. Also they gave the numbers according to gender how many boys and girls left school.

The district labour officer and the children officers gave the number of children employed to work in farms and the beaches, in homes as house boys and girls and in the town selling ice cream and other things. While the parents gave out the reasons as to why their children left school so as to be employed in the town as well as the village elders and the assistant chiefs. The children stated or gave the reasons of leaving school for employment and the types of jobs they do as well as the amount of money they are paid per month or weekly.

The schools chosen were from the urban center and others from the rural area that is the outskirts of the town. The head teacher and teachers were selected in terms of gender and the age.

3.4 Research instruments

The researcher used questionnaire and interviews to collect data required from the correspondents. The questionnaire was used to the targeted larger population who can not be reached easily. These questionnaires were taken to each targeted person as they were easy to administer and they reached many people. There

were questionnaires for children, parents and teachers. The response format of the instrument was yes/ no together with open ended responses.

The interview was used to those parents and village elders who could not read and write. Also it was used to the respondents who were easily accessible e.g the D.E.O, D.L.O, D.C.O as they are few to attend to. The interview was done face to face on their areas of work which made it possible to get the necessary response required.

This helped as it was easy to see the respondent and assess their body language and what they said. The interview gave the response direct from the horse's mouth which made it a good instrument in the study.

3.5 Procedure

The researcher prepared a proposal which guided him on his study. It gave a detailed elaboration on where, when and who the study will be conducted. The proposal also gave the methods which the researcher will use in study. Also the researcher used field survey to reach the sites of the study.

The researcher mainly used the qualitative approach to collect data through questionnaires and interview. This was chosen due to the duration and limited

time the researcher had. He used the qualitative approach to collect data and he summarized it numerically.

3.6 Data analysis

The researcher after collecting the data from the research instruments, he analyzed. He arranged the instrument and answered the objectives question using the qualitative data, thematic analysis was used to provide answers for the research question.

3.7 Review

This chapter has covered the research design which was used by the researcher, the sampling procedure and the sample. It identified the research instrument used during the study to collect data required. It dealt with the procedure which was followed in carrying out the study in summary the detailed story of the study. The next chapter presents the findings of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter focused on the field survey findings. The findings reported have been strictly compiled through the analysis of the questionnaire. The analysis has been carefully done and all the respondents views reflected are dealt in sub topic according to the questions.

4.1 Data analysis

Once the data was collected, it was analyzed as a consistent record that the researcher used to draw his conclusion based on the results of the data. The data collected from the questionnaire was reflected and dealt with according to the questions. The findings of the questionnaire are:-

Kind of occupation of the people

In question one which was about the kind of jobs or occupation of the people in the area, the respondents confirmed that in central zone, Kabiye Division the people there are formally employed as drivers, hotel workers, teachers although this categories of people are very small. Also other people are not employed while other are informally, employed e.g masons, quarrymen, gardeners in

private houses. This is the largest group of people in the areas. A few in Kabiye Division are self employed who work in their own business.

The presence of child labour.

The presence of child labour and the reasons for it were that child labour is present and a lot of kids are engaged in working at a tender age. Many children are working in the area. The reasons which make the children to engage in working were given as follows:-

Poverty. Many parents in the area are living beyond the poverty line that they have nothing to call theirs except their children. They are not all able to provide the family with the necessary needs of the family that is food, shelter, and clothing. Many parents could not neither provide good shelter nor good clothing. They only have one meal per day or not at all sometimes. This makes the children to thus go to towns to look for odd jobs where they can be employed to earn a living to help the family.

Ignorance. Ignorance of the parents makes the children to move and seek employment, where as the parents are all to provide for the children. The parents do not take any care or do not do the required responsibilities they are supposed

to do. Such parents make the children through peer pressure and their ignorance move to town and at the beach. The parents seem not to care about the children thus leave them to do what they think is right for them.

Cultural practice. Some cultural practices force the children to look for employment to support the parents. This leave the children to search for employment at a tender age.

Ill health of the parents. If the parents are ill and can not work and provide for the family, the children are made to search for employment so that they can help the family survive. The parents are sick due to diseases which made them terminally ill thus could not move and work so that they can provide the family with the necessary needs. This leaves the children with an option of working to assist the family and the ailing parents have something to keep them going.

Kind of jobs for the children.

Question four which was about the kind of jobs the children do it was revealed that the children do odd jobs in the town. The children do jobs like selling ice cream, ice cubes, selling groundnuts and biscuits, herd animals, working as house servants, engage in prostitution in girls, drug pedding, beach operating, selling

mnazi, stone crushing and fishing. These are jobs which leave them being paid just peasants of about shs 500 to 1500. This makes them being exploited further on the job.

Steps the administration had taken.

The steps the administration has intervened into this problem is that many cases were reported to the people concerned and solved. The cases were reported to the authority and the concerned people looked into these issues and took the necessary course of action. Many cases were taken to the chief, children officer and probation officer who are concerned with children affairs. Some cases were solved domestically between the parents and the village elders in the villagers. Some involved the assistant chief who help the village elder in dealing with the problem.

Effect of children labour on child education

The effect of child labour on the child's education was rife. Many children drop out of school and this reduces the chances of getting the basic required education. Also the child lacks the continuity of classroom work as he has to look for work and then go to school that is missing school for one year and then coming back

after getting money. This reduces the performance of the child who might have performed well if was given the proper learning environment.

This lowers the standard of education of the people of the division therefore lag behind in terms of education development in the area. This deprive the division of future administrators, teachers, doctors, judges, and many more as those who drop out of school do not get the chance to pursue any meaningful career in life.

Suggestion of alleviating child labour.

The last question asked the respondent to make suggestion of how to alleviate child labour. The suggestion made included:-

Children should be taken to school Sensitization needs to be done and parents made to take children to school.

Parents need to be educated on alternative ways of earning a living and they conduct the business, trades themselves and children remain in schools.

Orphans or children of ailing parents need to be assisted either taken to school and their parents looked after parents to be educated on the dangers of child labour and the effects on education.

Assistance for those who are in ill health. Introduce poverty eradication program to assist the poor families to cater for their needs orphans and children from poor families should be sponsored to secondary schools and college.

More youth polytechnics and technical schools should be opened to equip learners in various skills so that they can be self employed.

Heavy punishment should be imposed to all who employ school going children.

Parents to be enlightened about their roles and duties as parents.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This section presents a summary of the research findings, conclusion and recommendations. The purpose of this study was to investigate the causes of child labour in Kabiye Division, Kabiye District.

5.1 Summary of research findings

The causes of child labour in Kabiye Division of Kabiye District is majorly attributed to the following findings:-

Poverty of parents, Ignorance of parents and employer, Cultural practice among communities, Ill health of parents, Nature of employment

5.2 Conclusion

This survey has revealed multiple cause of child labour in Kabiye Division of Kabiye District. The findings of this study show that all the reasons given in this report are all consistent. It was found that there is a lot of child labour in the division and many children of school going age are all in town working either as house boys/ girls, hawkers selling ice cream/ cubes, crushing

stones, beach operations, herd animals, selling maize, selling hard drugs e.g bhang, cocaine and hashish.

These kind of jobs make them get as little pay as from ksh 500 to 1000 which is not enough to cater for their needs and that of their parents. This is due to:-

Poverty of the parents.

Ignorance of the parents and the people who employ them.

Cultural practices which makes the children not to have any option but to look for employment.

Ill health of the parents due to diseases.

Although the cases of care have been reported to the authorities nothing at all has been done to help the child.

5.3 Recommendations

Following the field survey findings, observation and all the conclusions arrived at from the questions, I hereby make the following major recommendation which is going to be of great help to the people concerned with the welfare of the child.

The general public seem not be aware concerning the rights and protection of the child. It is of great importance that they be sensitized on those rights. This should

be done by the departments of the government which is concerned with the child affairs. Such sensitization will make the parents some of the children rights and protection which they have to implement.

Also the punishment of those who employ children should be tightened. Those who employ children should be taken as child offenders and punished according to the child Act.

It's essential to form, equip and sustain child right advocacy councils all over, right from the sub-location level. This will help sight out all existing cases and channel them rightly as well as work hand in hand with the sensitization companies. The advocacy council members be funded so that they can be effective in their work.

Formation of child right clubs in schools in primary and secondary level. Through these clubs, the children acts and protection shall be discussed effectively. This will help in educating other children on their rights and how to channel their problems when they occur.

All cases which are handled domestically should be dealt with care and those found guilt and such a like be punished accordingly. This will help to minimize the list cases of child labour in the area.

There is the field of guidance and counseling which could be of a great deal of help in checking of most of the domestic violence. The government together with some NGOs would find up a way of training personnel and using them in villages to limit the cases of children left out to seek employment.

Many of the citizens are poor but not disabled these people can be introduced to micro-finance projects which will assist them to alleviate poverty amongst themselves.

As education is free for all, those children who are employed be taken back to school and be made to be there. This will reduce the number of those working thus making the other children also be serious with their children.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: TIME FRAME

TIME	EVENT
April	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research proposal writing• Literature review• Designing research instruments
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Piloting research instruments• Revising proposal
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Submission of proposal• Conducting field work
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Processing collected data• Data analysis• Report draft• Compiling final report
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reproduction• Submission of the report

APPENDIX II: BUDGET

		Ksh	cts
Stationary	Pens/ rulers	100	00
	Full scaps	1000	00
	Pins	100	00
	Stapling	350	00
	machine	500	00
	Paper punch		
Transport		7000	00
Type setting Questionnaire and photocopying		300	00
Type setting and binding		3000	00
Total		12,350	00

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE

Please answer the following questions. All information is confidential; do not write your name. Please tick where necessary.

1. How are people occupied economically in this area?

Not employed ☐

Informally employed ☐

Formally employed ☐

Self-employed ☐

2. Are there cases of child labour in your area?

Yes ☐ No ☐

3. If yes what do you think could be the reason for it?

☐

Poverty ☐

Ignorance ☐

Cultural practices ☐

Ill health of parents ☐

☐

Nature of employment

Religious rituals

4. What kind of job do the children do?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. How much do they earn per month?

500-1000	<input type="checkbox"/>	2100-4000	<input type="checkbox"/>
1100-1500	<input type="checkbox"/>	4100-6000	<input type="checkbox"/>
1600-2000	<input type="checkbox"/>	6100-8000	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. What steps has the administration intervened into this problem

Reported cases to the authority	<input type="checkbox"/>
Settled cases domestically	<input type="checkbox"/>
Done nothing	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. What are the effects of child labour on child education?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

8. What do you think could be done to alleviate child labour?

.....

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.....

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APPENDIX IV: INTRODUCTION LETTER

MUTAKALE CAROLYNE

Kabiyet Division

Dear Sir/ Madam

**RE: PERMISSION TO CARRY OUT A RESEARCH STUDY IN YOUR
AREA ON CHILD LABOUR**

Currently am a student at Kampala International University, pursuing a Bachelor Degree in education with Early Child hood in primary Education I would very much appreciate your assistance and collaboration in collecting data from this area. The data will be collected using questionnaire and interview schedules.

A promise strict confidentiality to disclosure and outmost care will be taken to protect their interest at all cost and of the area. This exercise will take approximately two hours. I look forward to a positive response from you.

Yours faithfully,



.....
MUTAKALE CAROLYNE.