

**AN ASSESSMENT ON THE INFLUENCE OF CHILD LABOUR ON CHILDREN'S  
ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE : A CASE STUDY OF SELECTED PRIMARY  
SCHOOLS IN MORUITA SUB COUNTY NAKAPIRIPIT DISTRICT**

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**M22/MUC/BSW/011**

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL  
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A DEGREE OF BACHELOR  
OF SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY**

**November, 2024**




**UGANDA CHRISTIAN  
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## DECLARATION

I Lowalem John Bosco, hereby confirm that this research proposal has never been presented to any institution of higher learning for any award, so it is entirely out of my effort.

Signature.....

Date.....31/8/2024

## APPROVAL

This research will be conducted under my supervision and will be submitted to Department of Social Science under my approval.

.....  
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Mr.

.....  
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(Supervisor)

Date.....13/9/2024.....

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this research proposal to my family members, friends, relatives and to all well wishers towards my academic success. “God bless you all”

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would like to thank and acknowledge my work supervisor for his encouragement, who loved me so much for the moral, spiritual, emotional and above all financial support.

I am deeply indebted to my research supervisor Mr Watuwa Anthony Khaukha for the incredible and prevailing work done by him in bringing about success towards this research proposal.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
MOFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
UNEB	Uganda National Examination Board
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
MOES	Ministry Of Education and Sports
ILO	International Labour Organization
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific& Cultural Organization
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nation Children’s fund
NGO’s	Non-governmental Organizations
WHO	World health Organization
%	Percentage

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## **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to assess the influence of child labour on children's academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District. The specific objectives will be to examine the causes of child labour on children's academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District; to analyze the effects of child labour on children's academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District; to examine mechanisms of overcoming child labour on children's academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District.

The researcher employed the simple random sampling technique during the research when selecting the sample size of the research and the researcher will also use both descriptive and analytical research designs.

The study concluded that most children in the community experienced child labour since the rest supported the statement. The cause of child labour included poverty of family members, lack of education of parents, unemployment of the parents, financial stress of the parents, family conflicts of members, serious marital problems, income inequality among parents, disagreement deaths of one or parents and sex of children where as the effects of child labour included depression of pupils, dissociating difficulty in concentration in class, alcohol or drug abuse, street children, home displacement, early marriages and mental disabilities and the solutions of child labour includes, helps nurture the children, promote programs, schools, volunteer, and report suspected mistreatment. Act involved e.g. the community, strict government laws against child labour; provide basic necessities, community outreach sensitization programs and counseling.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Introduction to the study**

This chapter consists of the background to the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, scope, significance of the study, definition of key terms and conceptual framework respectively.

#### **1.2 Background to the study**

Child labour is understood as a state of employing children in any work that deprives them of their childhood interferes with their ability to attend regular schooling and that is mentally, physically, socially or normally dangerous and harmful.

Child labor is a problem worldwide, but it particularly affects children in developing countries. Child labor is characterized by full-time work at too early of an age, and too many hours spent working. The work often exerts undue physical, social, or psychological stress, hampers access to education, and may be detrimental to social and psychological development.

Child labour is a persistent problem found throughout much of the developing world, and to a lesser extent in developed countries. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that around the world, 250 million children between the ages of five and fourteen years work and about 120 million of them full-time. Of the estimated 250 million working children, 152 million (61%) are in Asia, 80 million (32%) are in Africa and 18 million (7%) in Latin America. Some of these children work in factories and other work places in the formal economy, but the vast majority work in informal enterprises, agriculture, and in homes (ILO-IPEC, 2013:17)

The real awakening of developing countries to the distinction between child labour and child work with child labour as a problem and a matter of public concern came in the 1980s and 1990s with the advent of the Child Rights movement and the Child Rights Convention (1989). Whereas the likelihood of physical harm and injury and therefore, the physical and mental safety and

health of children were the considerations that inspired the earlier concern in industrialized countries, the post-1990 concern was driven by the concept of Rights.

An estimate from the 2005 National Household Survey places the number of child workers aged 7-14 at 2.2 million or 38.3% of children in that age group. This includes 1.4 million children under the age of 12, and 735,000 children under the age of 10. Data from 12 Latin American countries find that third and fourth graders who attend school and never conduct market or domestic work perform 28% better on mathematics tests and 19% better on language tests than children who both attend school and work. Child labor is also problematic because it creates a vicious cycle. The International Conventions together with the country's laws on child labour are attempts to address the problem including the worst forms of child labour.

The fact that more than 80 years of ILO's work and numerous Conventions have not succeeded in abolishing child labour points to, not only its complexity and resilience but also to the failure of interested parties to achieve consensus owing to serious differences in perceptions, cultures and needs.

Child labor is defined by Ugandan National Child Labor Policy as work that is hazardous or exploitative and threatens the health, safety, physical growth and mental development of children. Even where the hazards are not immediately obvious such as cuts/disease exposure, they could include increased exposure to sexual, physical, or emotional abuse.

Although it is illegal under both International and Ugandan laws to employ persons below the age of 18 in hazardous activities, there is little enforcement due to lack of government resources, and arguably a tolerant attitude towards child labor in many communities.

Today, the traditional trends still carries on, children work because of a perceived belief that their participation in domestic activities is part of the learning process and preparedness for adulthood. Children are denied facilities like decent housing, medical care and balanced diet. They are mostly over worked, others beaten with many roaming on streets begging and eating wastes from dustbins. These make it hard for such children to access learning opportunities at schools. It is however important to note some one of the house hold work is too excessive and exploitive and can be categorized under child labour. This work becomes heavy and dangerous

especially if the age and physical ability is not to consideration. A number of African countries are characterized with a number of causes of children abuse like poverty of parents, unemployment of the parents and others.

Child Labour is often considered as a norm in those communities with a sizeable portion of the population having limited resources. In those communities, many children are exposed to risky and hazardous working conditions are exploited by being paid less and are subsequently denied a chance to get education thus affecting their future.

Unfortunately, the children themselves do not have the opportunity to protest against these acts that are detrimental to their well-being. Moreover, given that many children who are exposed to child labour are from poor and uneducated or orphaned families, the inability to protest is aggravated. Besides, many people do not understand the dangers and negative consequences of child labour. The situation has been worsened by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which has claimed lives of parents leaving orphans who have to make a living for themselves.

### **1.3 Statement of the problem**

Child Labour has long been identified as a problem in many countries both developing and developed. International and regional treaties namely; ILO Convention No.138 (1973) on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, the ILO Convention No. 182 (1999) on the prohibition of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the OAU Charter on the Rights of the Child have been acceded to by Government. National laws notably the National Constitution 1995, the Employment Decree No 4 of 1975 and the Children's Statute 1996 have been put in place to address child labour issues.

In many urban areas in Uganda, a number of children are employed as domestic workers. These have been brought to towns by either their parents or guardians or, simply by themselves to make a living. Some of these children have ended up on streets while others have engaged themselves in dangerous activities including prostitution. Others have engaged themselves in dangerous activities in the urban informal sector. It is also believed that there is a lot of invisible child labour that is going on unnoticed especially in the rural areas.

Children who are victims or witnesses of child labour may develop physical, psychological and behavioral problems as a result of physical, verbal, psychological and other forms of violence. This may affect their participation in school as they may go to school when they are too scared to learn and a good number of them may lag behind in class as well as in life due to exposure to child labour (Wathen, 2013).

Although the government through its line ministries, development partners and stakeholders in education have put up guidelines, policies and assistance to stop child labour and promote children's education, their effort has not yielded the required results as children continue being abused leading to their persistent poor performance at school. This research study therefore will aim at assessing the influence of child labour on children's academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District.

#### **1.4 Purpose of the study**

The purpose of this study is to assess the influence of child labour on children's academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District

#### **1.5 Specific objectives**

1. To examine the causes of child labour on children's academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District
2. To analyze the effects of child labour on children's academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District
3. To examine mechanisms of overcoming child labour on children's academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District

#### **1.6 Research questions**

1. What are the causes of child labour on children's academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District?

2. What are the effects of child labour on children's academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District?
3. What are the measures that should be taken to overcome child labour on children's academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District?

## **1.7 Scope of the study**

### **1.7.1 Content scope**

The study was limited to the influence of child labour on academic performance of primary school children since it was too cumbersome to study all the factors that deter academic performance of school children in the area.

### **1.7.2 Geographical scope**

The study was carried out in the selected primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District

### **1.7.3 Time scope**

The study took a period of three months starting from May 2024 to August 2024.

## **1.8 Significance of the study**

- ✓ This research will help policy makers know the rate at which child labor is on a rise so as to be able to set and implement policies in ways that are appropriate and favorable to people and children living within Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District.
- ✓ The result of this study will be an added advantage to governments stand on child's right act and care, as it will show a significant influence of child labour and academic performance of primary school children.
- ✓ The results from this study will be useful to parents, guardians, teachers, other caregivers and the general public because it will reveal to them the need for effective care and

protection of their children, especially the importance of providing educational needs for a higher academic performance.

- ✓ This research will help school children to fully attain a good education without involving in any forms of child labor, hence improving upon their future careers for a better living and responsible citizens.

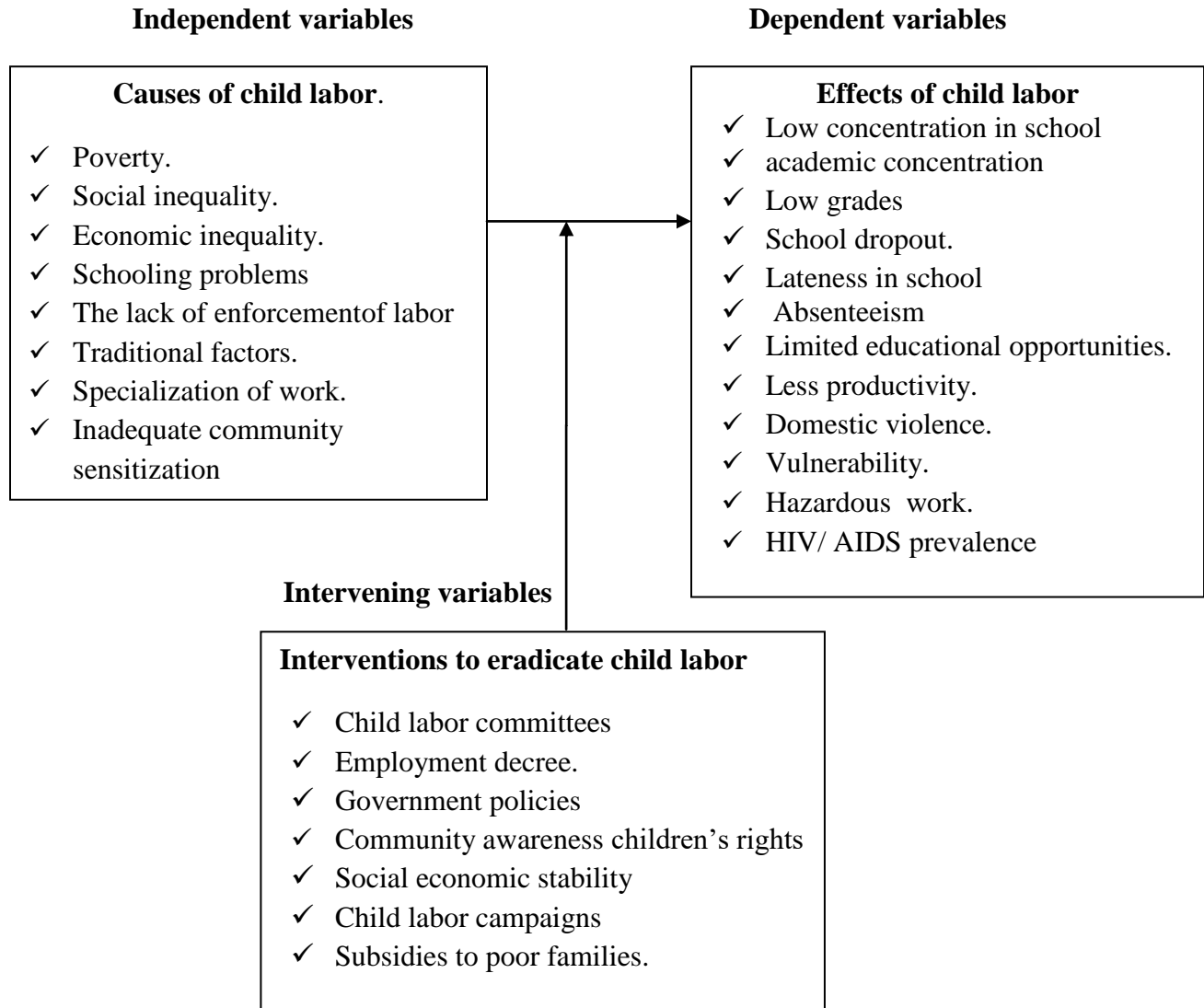
## **1.9 Definition of key terms**

**A Child:** A child is any person under the age of 18 years.

**Child labour:** Child is said to be given labour when the parents, care givers or any human action leads to physical, emotional, spiritual mistreat of the child. It also involves failure of the parents to provide the necessary love and care for the child.

**Academic Performance:** Academic performance is the outcome of education; the extent to which a pupil has achieved his/her educational goals. It may also refer to a person's strong achievements in a given academic arena. Thus, it is sometimes called proficiency and may be quantified in several ways, such as exams and tests. In a given term or session, high academic performance may mean a pupil is on the honor roll.

## 1.10 Conceptual frame work



## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Introduction to the chapter

This chapter contains the review of the related literature. The literature will be derived from the topical outline of the specific objectives.

#### 2.1 Causes of child labor on children's academic performance

According to Marcus (2020), in African countries like Nigeria and south africa poverty is certainly the greatest single force driving children into the workplace. Marcus further notes that wide scale poverty is among the most reasons why children work. When families cannot afford to meet their basic needs like food, water, education or health care, they have no choice but to send their children to work to supplement the household income. Poverty is considered as one of the most important causes of child labour in Karamoja as it is linked to other driving factors including: low literacy and numeracy rates, lack of decent work opportunities, natural disasters and climate change, conflicts and mass displacement. Poverty and child labour form a vicious cycle, without tackling one, we cannot eradicate the other (ILO,2006).

According to Berger, K.S. (2021). Asserts that lack of access to quality education causes child labor that affects a child's academic performance. The availability and quality of schooling is among the most important factors. School needs to be a welcoming environment, with appropriate class sizes, a curriculum designed for the local context, and affordable for rural communities. Getting children into school and out of harmful work is one thing but keeping them there a means creating quality education accessible for all. World Bank (2022) report shows that there is more need for construction of schools and renovation of the ones present in karamoja in order to improve on the quality of education in the area. Children, especially in hard to reach areas, find it hard to access school on a regular basis but rather resort to looking for employment as another means of employment in society. The quality of education in schools also discourages children from continuing with education Timothy J.(2019).

Marlin Segae. (2019), reviewed that poor access to decent work is a root cause to child labour. In USA, Children who were involved in child labour often lacked the basic educational grounding which would enable them to acquire skills and to improve their prospects for a decent adult working life. In Nigeria, young people cannot access work which is safe, with social protection, fair pay, equality for men and women and which provides a space for workers to express their opinions, they often have no choice but to do work which is hazardous. In Uganda basically Karamoja region children above the minimum working age are doing hazardous work which is considered child labour.

According to the Inequality Save the Children Alliance (ISCA, 1997) also notes that other structural social inequalities based on gender, ethnicity, age, class and caste, influence which children work the kinds of work they do, and their working conditions. Perceptions of what constitutes childhood vary widely between cultures and full time work may be considered the most appropriate activity for a poor, low caste, or minority child. Likewise, girls in Karamoja region are expected to work while their brothers attend school. The inequalities in social and educational service provision and income opportunities between rural and urban areas can also create particular pressures on rural children to work and not attend School, as well as, sometimes to migrate voluntarily or forcibly to urban areas to take up these legal and illegal opportunities.

According to Murungi, K. (2020). Noted that natural disasters and climate change are also fundamental cause of child labour in east Africa mos especially in kenya and Uganda respectively. In karamoja areas, farmers who see their crops destroyed on account of climate changes have no other choice but to send their children out to work. The effects of natural disasters and climate change are one which is becoming of increasing concern. Families in karamoja who depend on reliable seasons for farming are particularly vulnerable to altered patterns of rainfall, soil erosion, or extreme weather. When crops are destroyed or farming land is ruined, families struggle to make a living and are more likely to send their children to work in neighbouring farms (Murungi, K. 2020).

According to Bequele & Boyden (2019) asserts that **traditional factors** establish female role in certain societies dictates that women will not fit into traditional roles if they become educated. There is a pervasive notion in some African nations that educated females will not get married or have children. For example, people of India's lower castes are expected to perform manual labors are more apt not to attend school. Also in East Africa it among the Masai of Kenya and the Karamajong of Uganda many families their solely raise their daughters to take over household duties in order to release the mother for paid labor. Such cultural practices limit the education of females and promote child employment. The acceptance of separation perpetuates child labor as well (Weinor 2020).

According to the ILO children make up more than half of the total number of people displaced by war due to conflicts, mass migration or political unrests for example in Somalia and southern Sudan. These children are particularly vulnerable to forms of exploitation, including child labour, due to an increase in economic shocks, a breakdown of social support, education and basic services, and disruption of child protection services. The incidence of child labour in countries affected by conflict is almost twice as high as the global average. Children are also vulnerable to becoming involved in armed conflict which is considered one of the worst forms of child labour. The issues of political instability in some areas does not favor an environment for schooling to proceed because children are always on the run, hence failing to be in school full time. Children therefore, opt to carry on work and seek the ways of earning a living. In Uganda for example, the Karamoja region are not politically stable which has limited the number of children attending school, hence leading them to resort to working for long hours. This in return, increases the rate of child labor

Also according to Prof David M. (2020), noted the lack of sensitization among members of the community especially to parents may not give them the knowledge about the importance of sending children to school. In Karamoja for example some parents may not know the use of sending children to school, but prefer engaging them in child labor activities. Community sensitization therefore needs to be encouraged in communities.

### **2.3 Effect of child labor on children's academic performance**

Recent years have seen a rapidly expanding literature on child labour. Most studies examine its causes, while research focusing on the effect of child labour on educational attainment has predominantly considered school enrollment, attendance or grade attainment. Findings are mixed. Psacharopoulos (2019) found that working children in Venezuela and Bolivia were three times more likely to fail a year and had a two-year lower grade attainment relative to non-working children. Khanam and Ross (2008) also found a negative association between child labour and both school attendance and grade attainment for children aged 5-17 in rural Bangladesh. Similarly, Admassie and Bedi's (2003) study found school attendance in Ethiopia to be affected only beyond 22 hours of child labour per week. In contrast, Patrinos and Psacharopoulos (1997) failed to identify any effect of child labor on academic performance in the case of Uganda.

The study carried out by Fukui (2020) on Cambodian children, where being enrolled in school is associated contemporaneously with a 14% higher wage. This could of course induce greater child labor among those who also attend school. Also a study by Onyango, P (2021) It was documented at community level in Northern Uganda, where the expansion of the quality and availability of education has served to reduce rates of child labor. Ironically, the opposite effect can also occur; education can make children more productive, raising their prospective earnings and providing an inducement to entering the labor force (Rosati and Rossi, 2019).

The aforementioned studies treated child labour as exogenous<sup>3</sup>; results from studies endogenising child labour are not however more conclusive. Ray and Lancaster (2005) found child labour to negatively affect school attendance following a multi-country study on Sri Lanka, Portugal, Belize, the Philippines, Namibia, Tanzania and Panama. Phoumin (2008) however, found grade attainment in Cambodia to be adversely affected only by work beyond 22 hours per week. In contrast, Beegle et al. (2018) found the effect of child labor on academic performance in Karamoja to depend on gender; only males were significantly affected.

According to Ravallion and Wodon (1999), one approach would be to examine situations in which educational opportunities were enhanced and to estimate the negative effect on child labor rates, under the assumption that, just as work has the potential to take time away from school, may also do this for work. A much cited example is Ravallion and Wodon (1999), which analyzed a program under which subsidies for school attendance were introduced in Bangladesh. They classified children as their normal activity, so competition between the two statuses exists by construction. Given this framework, they found that, among boys, corresponding figure for girl was about eight.

A more comprehensive study is that of Gunnarsson et al. (2006), which investigated the effect of child labour on mathematics and language test scores using data on third and fourth year primary school students in nine Latin American countries. Controlling for endogeneity, they found scores to be adversely affected; even children who worked only occasionally attained on average 7.5% less in maths and 7% less in language tests than those not working. Nevertheless, this study also suffers from two significant limitations. Firstly, African countries differ substantially by a multidimensionality of factors, including differences in school curricula. Estimating a pooled regression is therefore a questionable strategy, as it imposes a common education production function, ignoring significant cross-country heterogeneity. Secondly, their measure of child labour is vague; they classify it according to intensity by almost never work, sometimes work, and often work. These categories lack sufficient information. For instance, a child working often may be averaging 2-3 hours per day in Vietnam but 5-9 hours in Uganda more especially in Karamoja region. Working for long hours, child laborers are often denied a basic education, normal social interaction, personal development and emotional support from their family. Besides these problems, children face many physical dangers and death from forced labor. Children have no time to go to school and attain education hence no opportunity to go to school.

Another related study is that of Bezerra et al. (2009), employing data from urban Brazil on school achievement tests in Portuguese and mathematics for 4th and 8th grade primary school students, and for 3rd year high-school students. Treating child labour as endogenous, they found that it adversely affected achievement, both across all three grades and across the two examined

subjects. 4th graders who worked attained a mathematics score of nearly 10 points lower than those who did not; the equivalent impact was a reduction of 8 points in the 8th grade and 12 points in the 3rd year of high-school. Further, a one-hour increase in the amount of work was associated with a score reduction in the Portuguese exam of 3 points for 4th graders and 7 points for 12th graders. They also found that the effect varied by type of work; the effect was greater for work undertaken outside the household. The main limitation of this study is that it only investigates contemporaneous effects, offering no insights about the dynamic impact of child labour.

Research focusing on the consequences of child labour in Vietnam is rare. O'Donnell et al. (2005) considered health outcomes and found that child labour has no effect on child growth but increases the likelihood of future illnesses. A more comprehensive study is that of Beegle et al. (2009), which employed an instrumental variables strategy to evaluate the effect of child labour on health, education and wage work over a five-year period. They found that child labour had no effect on subsequent health but adversely affected school participation and educational attainment. Children working at the mean level of hours attained on average 1.6 years less education and had a 46% probability of dropping out five years later. However, they also identified an increased likelihood of subsequent wage work and thereby higher living standards for young adults who had worked as children. For example, respiratory diseases, asbestosis and a variety of cancers, are common in Uganda where children are forced to work with dangerous chemicals. Growth deficiency is prevalent among working children who tend to be shorter and lighter than other children, these deficiencies also effect on their adult life. (UNICEF, 2020).

Child labor remains a globally widespread, complex and multi faceted phenomenon. A recent estimate of the ILO is that worldwide over 350 million children work (ILO, 2004). That means that over one fifth of the world's children aged 5-17 years are exploited in child labor of different forms of these, 218m child laborers, 126M are engaged in hazardous work. The Asian pacific region continues to have the largest number of child workers, 122M in total. It is followed by sub Saharan Africa (49.3m) and Latin-American and the Caribbean (5.7m). Due to data gaps, there arena new estimates of the Middle East and North African and the group of industrialized countries (ILO, 2004). Still large numbers of children in Karamoja toil in appalling conditions

and are ruthlessly exploited to perform dangerous jobs with or no pay, and as a result of these conditions, often times suffer severe physical and emotional abuse (ILO report, 2022).

Further, child labour may even be beneficial to educational attainment. Working allows children to put to practice skills learnt at school, thereby solidifying their knowledge. For instance, working for the family business may facilitate the development of their quantitative competence, acting as informal 'extra tuition' where the child is required to apply his/her numeracy skills to real world situations. Juggling between working and school may also enhance children's time management skills, making them more efficient in studying. Moreover, working can provide children with a sense of self-esteem, responsibility and confidence. For instance, a study of children's contributions to the household economy in Ethiopia found that working is a source of pride for the children themselves (Heissler and Porter 2010). Working may therefore develop children's human and psychosocial capital that may improve their performance in school.

#### **2.4 Interventions to eradicate child labor on children's academic performance**

Ray, (2022), this author explains that the government of Uganda has and is still committed to the efforts to the eliminate child labour its worst forms. This has been done through the enactment and ratification of local/national, regional and international legal instruments and the establishment of a policy frame work. Some of the instruments include; the ILO convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour, minimum age convention NO138, United Nations convention on the rights of the child. National legislation include; the Uganda constitution (1995)

Heady, (2021), legal and policy frame work is another possible solution to the child labour. The government of Uganda and associated stake holders initiated a number of institutions interventions to address child labour. The ministry of gender labour. Labour and social development which is the country's premier agency for handling all labor issues and the ILO-IPEC office, country office, championed the development of the national policy on the child and drafting of the national action plan 2001-2015.to further address the problem of child labour ministry increased the budget for the child labour policy. These two institutions have taken undertaken to oversee the implementation of a number of pilot interventions for the elimination

of child labour in selected activities which are largely founded by the ILO and partner organizations.

Aside Government intervention, some NGO and CSOs have been involved in fighting for children`s rights and the elimination of a child labour under the umbrella of non-government organization advocacy for policy formation. These institutions have participated at different levels of policy formulation, dissemination, implementation and advocacy of child labour policy. The government of Uganda and the donor community have gone ahead to give support to children in need through implementation advocacy and withdrawal of programmes under these institutions based on their mission statements and goals include; save the children, ILO, plan Uganda (2019), UNICEF, and invisible children. These organizations have worked with many school dropouts to improve their survival skills. However, the effectiveness of the legal and institution frame work interventions is highly questionable, given the persistent increase of child labour cases in the urban informs sector in Kampala.(Daily Monitor 6:23:2022)

Ramjet, (2020), the universal primary education program is one of the practical steps towards addressing the problem of child labour. Initiated by the government of Uganda in 1997,the policy is aimed at increasing the number of primary school going children. It may be positioned therefore that attempts to offer free primary education to children especially the poor vulnerable one could go along in curtailing child labour. On the country, this policy has been a failure since the completion rates are and the number of school dropouts has been a failure since the completion rates are low and number of school dropouts has been persistent.

To succinctly address the problems of child labour and achieve the goal of universal education the government of Uganda needs to first of all address the several challenges hindering the success of UPE program. Introduction of the USE programme may not have been necessary peers, but that can only address the problem in the short-term. With USAID assistance, the ministry of education and sports (2022) also develops a basic education policy and coasted frame work for educationally disadvantaged children to increase assess among children not served by the current education system engaged in hazardous labour. This policy expands and coordinates

current non-formal education efforts targeting underserved populations. Other education programmes include; the complacent opportunities for primary education programme.

Akabayashi, (1999) the welfare model based on the children's act 59. this section of literature review is based on the welfare principle of the children's act 59.the act is the supreme law governing the rights and welfare of children alongside other laws and the constitution of the republic of Uganda. The principle there in provides for the responsibility in terms of protection and welfare of minors with society.

Based on the welfare principles in the children's act welfare of the child supreme. This principle has developed simultaneously with the concept of transforming parental power into parental responsibility. As such, the courts of law are been put in place to adjudicate matters pertaining to the issues of the child. The basic policy of law revolves around the protection of minors and the same is ensured by widening the parameters of parental liability, by stressing upon the states duty towards children and by altering the courts task from supervision to virtual parental care.

The changing role of the state in the matters involving children in a major consideration to the responsibility of the state towards children. For instance, where there is failure in discharge of parental duties and obligations, then the state steps children in to the picture by assuming the responsibility or the position of the state steps children in to the picture by assuming the responsibility or the position of the parents. To minimize the levels of security to the children, a consistent effort is made to streamline the combined efforts of the state and the parents. For instance, for education of their children, the law requires that parents make provision for compulsory primary education of their children and the state strives to provision for primary education as mandated by the constitution of Uganda. As stipulated section 5(1) (a), to maintain a child shall be that of the parent. Guardian or any person having custody of a child maintains that child and in particular, that duty gives a child the right to education guidance.

According to section 2 of the children's act (1996) a child is a person below the age of eighteen years. The first schedule of this act provide for the welfare principles and principal of the schedule provides that whenever the state, a court, a local authority or any other person determining any question with respect to the child's upbringing, the child's welfare shall be of paramount importance. Principle II of the schedule provides that all matters relating to a child,

whether before court or before any other person, regard shall be had to the general principle that any delay in determining the question is likely to be prejudicial to the welfare of the child. The child according to this act, in the first schedule 4© shall have the right to exercise, in addition to all the rights stated in the child and the organization of African union charter on the rights and welfare of the child with appropriate modifications to suit the circumstances in Uganda that are not specifically mentioned in this Act. For instance, section 5(2) of the children's act provides that any person having custody of a child shall protect the child from discrimination, violence, abuse and neglect. Every child has a right to be protected from discrimination, neglect and abuse by any person. This include the will deter them from achieving an education. The guardians or parent the child according to the welfare principle, the state has to carry on this responsibility.

However, the fact that Uganda has various laws regarding the protection of children's rights including the children's act, its ironical that parents have continued due to poverty to engage their own children in informal activities to supplement meager family incomes. Some parents deny their children education especially the girls since many expect them to get married at an early age and earn bride wealth. The girl child is being prepared for marriage roles since the law that will protect them has not enforced. Children have therefore fallen prey of the old traditional and many are seen engaging themselves in urban informal activities which are detrimental to their health and deter them from having an education. Section 8 provides for harmful. Employment and it states; child shall be employed or engaged in any activity that may be harmful to his or her health, education or mental, physical; or moral development. As stipulated in section 7 of the children's act (2006), it shall be unlawful to subject a child to social or custody practices that are harmful to the child's health. Forcing children into early marriages not only violates their rights as children, but them puts them at risk of dangers early pregnancies and catching HIV/AIDs.

Disabled children are yet another marginalized group in our society today. Many times they have been denied education, and those that have managed to educate themselves, have no special facilities tailored to their needs. Parents interpret disability to mean inability instead of otherwise and institutions in place (public) have made no efforts to cater for the needs of these children. This explains the act that stipulates that; the parents of children with disabilities and the state shall take appropriate steps to that those children are (a-assessed as early as possible as to the

extent and nature of their disabilities') offered appropriate treatment; and c) affordable facilities for their rehabilitating and equal opportunities to education (The Education Act 2008) At the local level, it's the duty of the local councils to safeguard children and promote reconciliation between parents and their children. This intends to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child. Additionally, according to section 10(2) of the children's affairs are instituted who works together with the local councils in children's affairs.

The act further provides in section 11 that it's the duty of every member of the community who has evidence that the children's rights are infringed upon to report the matter to the local government unit designated by the chief justice by notice in gazette. This court shall be presided over by magistrate. This court has power to hear and determine criminal charges against a child, applications relating to child care and neglect.

The children's act is therefore a vital instrument if child labour is to be addressed. This act needs to be translated in several vernaculars for easy interpretation and implementation (the local government act 1997). In the study, some authors did not mention other causes of child labour as parental illiteracy. Here, some parents do not get a chance of going to school therefore to their children. They look at it as irrelevant and as wastage of money. This is come in most African countries like Uganda in particular. Some parents for example in rural areas like Karamoja do not consider the children's future as being important to them. Hence they are forced to family activities like digging, collecting fire wood where

## CHAPTER THREE

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction to the chapter

This chapter describes the research design, data type and sources of data, sampling techniques, study population, data processing and presentation and limitations of the study.

#### 3.2 Research Design

The study adopted a descriptive research design. A descriptive design was considered appropriate as it allowed more flexible strategies of data collection in order to answer the research questions. It aimed at collecting information from respondents on the influence of child labour on children academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District. And the design facilitated the description of population characteristics and exploration of relationships, differences and comparisons between different categories of the population.

#### 3.3 Study Population

The study population constituted of 150 respondents from which the sample was determined using the formula designed by Solven. the respondents will be Teachers, pupils, educational leaders and local leaders respectively.

#### 3.4 Sample size

The sample size for this study will be one hundred and nine (109) respondents and the formulae for calculating was as follows;

Using Slovene's formula  $n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$  Where N = Total population, e = (0.05)<sup>2</sup>

$$n = \frac{172}{1+172(0.0025)} = \frac{172}{1.43} = 120$$

**Table 3.1: Showing Sample size of the respondents**

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Sampling Technique</b>
Pupils	134	96	Simple random sampling
Teachers	23	13	Purposive sampling
Educational leaders	29	5	Purposive sampling
Local leaders	6	6	Simple random sampling
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>120</b>	

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

### **3.5 Sampling design and procedures**

The study employed purposive and random sampling methods. Random sampling involved selecting respondents from the study population by chance. In this way every respondent had an equal chance of being included in the sample. Purposive sampling involved selecting certain number of respondents based on the nature of their knowledge in management. These methods were used to select respondents from the various primary schools. These methods were appropriate because the sample selected comprised of informed persons who possessed vital updates and insights into the problem.

### **3.6 Data Sources**

The secondary data for the study was got from text books, published research reports, newspapers, interviews, magazines, journal articles, conference and workshop presentations and internet sites meanwhile primary data was collected from the field through interviews and questionnaires that were self-administered. The data was retrieved, edited, tabulated and was used for making conclusions. This involved thorough reading through the work of other authors available from the above sources

### **3.7 Data collection methods and instruments**

#### **3.7.1 Questionnaires**

The research used both closed and open-ended questionnaires to get information about the study from respondents. The reason for choosing the closed questionnaires was that it was quite cheap unlike others and respondents who felt to express themselves fully because there was no one to disapprove any answer given by the respondents as other methods would do. Close-ended questions was used because they were easy to answer and score. The open-ended questionnaires were used mainly to help determine the respondents' attitude towards the study.

#### **3.7.2 Interviews**

Various interactions were conducted between the researcher and the respondents under this data collection method. This method helped a lot in collecting information about the problem under study especially from the respondents who were quite busy and had limited time to fill the questionnaires. The researcher employed both formal and informal interviews with the respondents. It was selected because it had a high accuracy screening and it was able to capture both verbal and non-verbal question from the respondents

#### **3.7.3 Document Review**

The researcher examine documents, structures, reports, and records connected with the present model. These decent approach increased comprehension of the model, rapidly gather information from the existing documents of the Sub County, books from the library, internet, journals and other relevant published literature to enhance the research.

### **3.8 Data Analysis**

The qualitative data generated through the questionnaires was analyzed during and after collection manually to generate mean, ratio and percentages according to the categories. They were used to establish the magnitude of the problem under investigation.

Additionally, both qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed in a descriptive form that involved diagrams such as tables. Respondents' opinions in qualitative information was presented in a descriptive manner in a research report. The data from questionnaires were first edited in order to discover the items miss-presented, detect gaps and discard items that never generated adequate information. Responses from questionnaires were coded to generate required information for reporting.

### **3.9 Validity and reliability of instruments**

To establish the validity of the instruments, the researcher administered questionnaires to various respondents, computation was done by Microsoft excel involving tables. This is for the case of questionnaire research instrument.

### **3.10 Data processing and analysis**

Several methods employed in processing the raw data from the field. They included editing, coding, classification, tabulation, and data analysis. This was done after data collection to make it meaningful.

### **3.11 Ethical consideration**

The researcher adhered to ethical principles by obtaining permission from responsible authorities to collect data and ensured the originality of the work while avoiding plagiarism and fraud. The study was protected the identity of the respondents to avoid misquoting and maintained the confidentiality and privacy of individuals involved in the study. The researcher was committed to ethical research practices, which guided their behavior throughout the study.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.0 Introductions

The study was conducted with a view to assess the influence of child labour on children's academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District. This chapter presents the results obtained from the study with regard to respondent's bio data, and study objectives.

#### 4.1 Respondents Bio Data

##### 4.1.1 Age of the Respondents

Under this section, the respondents were asked to show their age ranges and the information given was tabulated as below

**Table 4.1: Age brackets of the respondents**

Age	Respondent's	Percentage (%)
12-20	70	58.3
20-25	30	25
25-30	15	12.5
40and above	5	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results above shows that, from the age of 12-20, the respondents were 70 (58.3%), 20-25 years, the respondents were 15(12.5%) and above 40 years, the respondents were 5(4.2%). the results indicate that the respondents most of them had no much levels of education since the majority were of primary level as represented by 58.3% of the study sample.

#### 4.1.2. Gender of the respondents

The respondents were requested to mention their sex. The results were as follows;

**Table 4.2: Gender of the respondents**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Male	73	61
Female	47	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results in the table above shows that respondents who were male were 73 (61%) and the female were 47(39%) of the sampled population. This indicates that there were more male respondents than the female counterparts. This is possible because males are always easily accessible than female respondents and the researcher was able to avoid gender bias.

#### 4.1.3 Marital status of the respondents

Under this section, the respondents were again requested to indicate their marital status. And the results were as follow;

**Table 4.3: Marital status of the respondents**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Married	63	52.5
Single	37	30.8
Divorced	9	7.5
Widowed	11	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results shown above indicate that married respondents were 63(52.5%), single respondents 37 (31.8%), divorced 9(7.5%) and widowed were 11(9.2%).this indicates that married respondents were the majority and this Therefore implies that, the information obtained from the can be trusted since married respondents cover all dimensions of child labour.

#### 4.1.4 Education levels of the respondents

In this aspect, respondents were asked to mention their levels of education and the information obtained were represented as follows;

**Table 4.4: showing education levels**

<b>Education</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Primary	70	58.3
Secondary	30	25
Tertiary	5	4.2
University	15	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results presented above shows that primary school respondents were 70(58.3%) secondary respondents were 30(25%) while tertiary respondents were 5(4.2%) and university respondents were 15(12.5%) and this indicates that most respondents were primary pupils. This also shows that pupils percentage is fair since university respondents were 12.5% since the research mainly tackles school going pupil, many has friends who were involved in child labour and hence making the percentage high.

## 4.2 Presentation of the findings

### 4.2.1 Response on the causes of child labour on children’s academic performance in primary schools

Respondents were required to strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree to the statement.

#### 4.2.1.1 Poverty of the family members

Respondents were asked whether poverty of the family members causes child labour and their responses were tabulated as follows;

**Table 4.5: Showing** whether poverty of the family members causes child labour

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly agree	33	27.5
Agree	67	55.8
Strongly disagree	9	7.5
Disagree	11	9.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The result above shows that 3(27.5%) and 67(55.8) strongly agreed and respectively poverty of the family members is a cause of poverty.11 (9.2%) disagreed.9 (7.5%) strongly agreed to the statement. This clearly shows that 55.8% agreed that poverty of the family members is a cause for child labour. Only 9(7.5%) do not believe that it is a cause. This therefore indicates that poverty predominantly contributes to child labour as majority of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement.

#### 4.2.1.2 Lack of education of parents

Respondents were asked whether lack of education of parents is the cause of child labour and below were the results;

**Table 4.6: showing whether lack of education of parents is the cause of child labour**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly agree	42	35
Agree	32	26.7
Disagree	34	28.3
Strongly disagree	12	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results shows that 42(35%) strongly agreed, and 32(26.7%) agreed, 34(28.3%) disagreed, and 12(10%) strongly disagreed to the statement. This indicates that lack of education of the parents is the cause of child labour.

#### **4.2.1.3 unemployment of the parents**

Respondents were asked whether unemployment of the parents is the cause of child labour. And below were the results:

**Table 4.7: Showing whether unemployment of the parents is the cause of child labour**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly agree	33	27.5
Agree	44	36.7
Strongly disagree	15	12.5
Disagree	28	23.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results show that 33(27.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 44(36.7%) agreed.(2.5%) disagreed and 28(23.3%) strongly disagreed to the statement; this indicates that a high percentage of 23.3% strongly disagreed to the statement. Therefore unemployment of the parents according to these results is a cause of child labour.

#### 4.2.1.4 Financial stress of the parents

Respondents were asked to show whether financial stress of the parents is the cause of the abuse. And below were the results:

**Table 4.8: showing whether financial stress of the parents is the cause of the abuse.**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Respondent's</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly agree	54	45
Agree	42	34
Disagree	22	18.3
Strongly disagree	02	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results above shows that, 54(34.5%) of the respondents, strongly agreed, 41(34.2%) of respondents agreed, 3(2.5%) disagreed and only 02(1.7%) strongly disagreed to the statement. Therefore according to the results, lack of sustainable sources of incomes in most cases contributed to child labour as financial stress of the parents was a cause of child labour.

#### 4.2.1.5 Family conflicts of members

Respondents were asked to show whether family conflicts of members is the cause of child labour. And below were the results;

**Table 4.9: Showing whether family conflicts of members is the cause of child labour**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Respondent's</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly agree	24	20
Agree	41	34
Disagree	19	16
Strongly disagree	36	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results shows that 24(20%) strongly agreed, 41(34%) agreed, 19(16%) disagreed and 36(30%) of the respondents strongly disagreed to the statement. Thus family conflicts of members contributed to child labour. Therefore according to the results, 54% of the respondents supported statement although 46% did not go by those who supported. Thus family conflict of members according to the study is a cause of child labour.

#### 4.2.1.6 Other causes of child labour

Respondents were requested to give other causes of child labour and below were the results;

**Table 4.10: Showing other causes of child labour**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Income inequality among parents	50	42
Disagreements	40	33
Death of one biological parents	20	17
Sex of children	10	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results that,42% of the respondents mentioned income inequality among parents,33% of the respondents mentioned death of one or both parents leading to divorce, and 17% of the respondents mentioned disagreements between parents to divorce, and 20(17%) of the respondents mentioned death of one or both parents and 10(8%) of the respondents mentioned sex of children. This indicates that there is income inequality between parents which makes them fail to divorce responsibilities.

#### 4.2.2 Response on the effects of child labour on children’s academic performance in primary schools

Respondents were required to strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree to the statement.

#### 4.2.2.1 Depression of pupils

Respondents were asked about whether depression affects children. And below were the results;

**Table 4.11: Showing whether depression affects children**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Respondent's</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly agree	38	32
Agree	43	36
Strongly disagree	29	24
Disagree	10	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The respondents who strongly agreed to depression of children as an impact of child labour are 38 (32%) 43(36%) of the respondents disagreed and 10(8%) of the respondents strongly agreed to the statement. This indicates that the majority of the respondents agreed that depression of children is an effect of child labour.

#### 4.2.2.2 Dissociation of pupils

Respondents were to show whether dissociation of children affects child labour. And below are the results;

**Table 4.12: Showing whether dissociation of children affects child labour**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Respondent's</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly agree	45	37.5
Agree	56	46.7
Disagree	10	8.3
Strongly disagree	09	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results show that strongly agreed are 45(37.5%), agreed are 56(46.7%) those who disagreed are 10(8.3%) and strongly disagreed are 09(7.5%) respondents. The study revealed that 87.5% of

the respondent supported statement. This indicates that children who were mistreated were dissociated from the rest because they cannot stand on their own without support of others.

#### 4. 2.2.3 Difficulty in sleeping

Respondents were asked to show whether difficulty in sleeping affects of child labour and below were the results;

**Table 4.13: Showing whether difficulty in sleeping affects of child labour**

Responses	Respondent's	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	43	35.9
Agree	52	43.3
Disagree	18	15
Strongly disagree	07	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results show that, 43 (35.9%) strongly agreed, 52 (43.3%) agreed, 18(15%) disagreed and 07(5.8%) strongly disagreed to the statement. This indicates that majority of the children who are mistreated find difficult in sleeping.

#### 4.2.2.4 Academic problems

Respondents were asked to show whether academic problems was as a result of child labour and below were the results;

**Table 4.14: Showing whether academic problems was as a result of child labour**

Responses	Respondent's	Percentage (%)
Strongly agree	41	34
Agree	59	49
Disagree	15	13
Strongly disagree	05	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results shows that 41(34%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 59 (49%) agreed, 15(13%) disagreed while 05(4%) of the respondents strongly disagreed to the statement since the percentage was high with 83% of those who support the statement. Therefore academic problems were a strong effect of child labour although there are some few respondents who do not agree with the statement.

#### 4.2.2.5 Difficulty in concentration in class

Respondents were asked to show whether difficulty in concentration in class is as a result of child labour and below were the results;

**Table4.15: Showing whether difficulty in concentration in class is as a result of child labour**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly agree	36	30
Agree	52	43.3
Disagree	29	24.2
Strongly disagree	03	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results show that, 36(30%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 52(43.3%) agreed, 29(24.2%) disagreed and 3(2.5%) of the respondents strongly disagreed to the statement. This indicates that pupils find difficulty in concentration in class due to child labour because most of the students support the statement with a percentage of 73.3%. Therefore difficulty in concentration in class was a great effect of child labour.

#### 4.2.2.6 Other impacts of child labour

Respondents were asked to identify other of child labour and below were the results

**Table 4.16: Showing other effects of child labour**

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Home displacement	30	25
Early marriages	79	65.8
Street children	06	5
Mental disability	05	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

According to the above table, 30(25%) of the respondents mention home displacement, 79(65.8%) of the respondents mention early marriages 06(05%) of the respondents mention street children and 05(4.2%) of the respondents mention mental disability. This indicates that child labour greatly results into early marriages. During the process of interaction with the respondents, they say that the area greatly experience child labour.

#### **4.2.3 Response on the measures that should be taken to overcome child labour on children’s academic performance in primary schools**

Respondents were required to strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree to the statement.

##### **4.2.3.1 Responses on how to help and nurture the children**

Respondents were asked on how to help and nurturing the children. And below were the results;

**Table 4.17: Showing how to help and nurturing the children.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly agree	63	52.5
Agree	48	40
Strongly disagree	06	05
Disagree	03	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results show that, 63(52.5%) of respondents strongly agreed 48(40%) of the respondents agreed and 06(5%) of the respondents disagreed, while 03(2.5%) of the respondents strongly disagreed to the statement. This indicates that majority of the respondents support the statement with percentage of 92.5%. Therefore the respondents suggest helping nurturing the children involving in child labour as another major solution to child labour.

#### 4.2.3.2 Volunteer at a local child labour prevention programs

**Table 4.18: Responses on volunteer at a local child labour prevention programs**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly agree	32	26.7
Agree	76	63.3
Strongly disagree	06	5
Disagree	06	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results show that, 32(26.7%) of respondents strongly agreed 76(63.3%) of the respondents agreed to the statement 06(5%) of the respondents both disagreed and strongly disagreed to the statement. This indicates that majority of the respondents support the statement with percentage of 90% according to the results of this study, the respondents support volunteer at a local child labour prevention programs as another strong solution to child labour.

#### 4.2.3.3 Getting involved e.g. by the community.

Respondents were asked to show whether getting involved for example by the community will help to solve child labour.

**Table 4.19: showing whether getting involved for example by the community will help to solve child labour.**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly agree	44	36.7
Agree	66	55
Strongly disagree	07	5.8
Disagree	03	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

The results show that, 44(36.7%) of respondents strongly agreed, 66(55%) of the respondents agreed, while 07(5.8%) of the respondents disagree to the statement 03(2.5%) of the respondents strongly disagreed to the statement. This indicates that 917% of the respondents support the statement. And a few percentages did not go by rest with a small percentage of 09% of. Therefore according to these findings, community involvement will form a very important component of reform to curb child labour

#### **4.2.3.4 Other solutions to child labour**

.Respondents were requested to give other solutions to child labour Below were results;

**Table 4.20: showing other solutions to child labour**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strict government laws against child labour	53	44.2
Provide basic necessities	10	8.3
Community outreach sensitization programs	09	7.5
Counseling	48	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

According to the table above, 53(44.2%) of the respondents mention strict laws child labour, 10(8.3%) of the respondents mention provision of basic needs, 09(7.5%) of the respondents mention community outreach sensitization programs while 48(40%) of the respondents mentioned counseling. This indicates that most of the respondents preferred strict laws and counseling though other interventions were crucial in eliminating child labour entry.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with giving a brief summary of the research of the findings, conclusions drawn from the research, findings and appropriate recommendations which should be adopted to reduce child labour and their social life.

#### 5.1 Summary

The study had more male respondents than female counterpart. This possibly because males always respond quickly to child labour and they have knowledge about the effects of child labour. The study showed that the married respondents were the majority with the percentage of 50%. The study also revealed that the respondents from the age of 12-20 years had more interest in research with the highest percentage. The study indicated that most respondents were children since the research was conducted in schools.

The study indicated that poverty of the parents is a major cause of child labour only few of the respondents did not believe that it was a cause. The study indicated that a small percentage strongly disagreed to the statement

The study revealed that a small percentage of the respondents did not agree that financial stress of the parents was a cause of child mistreatment. The study indicates that there is income inequality between parents which makes them fail to divide responsibilities at home. Also the study also showed that child labour greatly results into early marriages because during the process of interaction with the respondents, they said that the area greatly experiences child mistreatment and in this case they fail to go to school and concentrate.

The study indicates that most of the respondents preferred strict laws and counseling children who experience child labour since the percentage were almost the same. It was suggested that laws to protect children need to be instituted, community education and sensitization, help and nurture the children involved in child labour.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

Most children in the community experienced child labour since the rest supported the statement. The cause of child labour included poverty of family members, lack of education of parents, unemployment of the parents, financial stress of the parents, family conflicts of members, serious marital problems, income inequality among parents, disagreement deaths of one or parents and sex of children where as the effects of child labour included depression of pupils, dissociating difficulty in concentration in class, alcohol or drug abuse, street children, home displacement, early marriages and mental disabilities and the solutions of child labour includes, helps nurture the children, promote programs, schools, volunteer, and report suspected mistreatment. Act involved e.g. the community, strict government laws against child labour; provide basic necessities, community outreach sensitization programs and counseling.

## **5.3 Recommendations**

Based on the findings of the study in regard to protection and promotion of the welfare of child, the respondents gave a way forward and accordingly, the recommendations that were developed from the study included.

A body of ethical principles against child labour, earlier on in the background of the study (section 1.2), we noted the main organ of the state responsible for matters regarding labour in Uganda is the department of labour employment and industrial relations in the ministry of gender, labour and social development. This should compose subscription to and educate the population about a body of ethical principles against child labour.

Composing the ethical principles, the department of labour employment and industrial relations should compose a set of ethical principles which are in accordance with internationally, regionally, nationally and socially recognized or accepted children's rights. Such ethical principles ought to be derived primarily for the benefit and protection of children and families where the possibility of engaging persons below 18 years of age exists.

Educating the Uganda population about the role of ethical principles against child labour, the above given department of labour employment and industrial relations should be charged with

the duty of educating the population about the benefits and protection of children and families that the body of ethical principles against child labour offers.

The political will should put up laws, acknowledgement of the child labour problem by the area local government and the government of Uganda should be a significant move and considered paramount in addressing the problem of child labour in area and beyond. Child labour should be criminalized and massive awareness about the law by those in authority through print and electronic media should be done in all sections of society and included in development plans.

Supportive political legal and institutional frame work, there is need for political commitment to ensure that child labour is mistreated in broader development and plans. Forinstance, integrating child labour as an explicit concern in the millennium development goals and education for all plans, poverty reduction strategies and labour legislation consisted with international child labour standards, is necessary both as a statement of national intent, and a legal and regulatory framework for efforts against child labour. As child labour is an issue that cuts across different sectors and areas of ministerial responsibility, progress against it requires that institutional roles are clearly delineated and that effective coordination and information sharing structures are put in place.

Mass awareness programs about child labour laws and policies, mass awareness and advocacy campaigning programs should target employers, community leaders, policy makers and civil society. Children working for instance in the areas informal sector as domestic servants are not readily 'visible' but 'invisible'. An effective effort to protect children from such work place hazards or abuse must begin by making the invisible. The government of Uganda should develop an effective means of investigations on order to criminalize child labour and promote supervision by labour inspectors in order to detect and prosecute cases of exploitation children.

There must be government support to journalists and other media professionals who may contribute to social mobilization by providing information of the highest quality, reliable and ethical standards concerning all aspects of child labour. Employers of children in activities legal for admission for a particulars age of children should be compelled to provide protective gear.

Stake holder collaboration, different institutions have worked hand to hand with the state to address the problem of child labour. These include; international organizations, CSOs and NGOs. In order to fully address the challenge of child labour and therefore to promote the welfare of child and protect child rights, multi-stakeholders collaboration is vital. Legislators, civil society, academicians, researchers, the international community, educationalists and the community should jointly develop and implement effective and efficient preventive measures if the welfare of the child is to be guaranteed and their rights upheld.

Establishment of community polyphonic, these will enable access to vocational training and education for primary school drop outs. These children should also be provided with tailor made skills especially those in the areas informal sector. These will enable the children gain experience and therefore earn a decent income for survival.

#### **5.4 Areas for further research**

The researcher recommends further studies on the phenomenon of child neglect given the very dynamic society we live in. Studies should be conducted to ascertain why, despite concerted efforts in terms of policy and legal interventions child neglect is on an increase

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**APPENDICES**

**Appendix I: Questionnaire Guide**

I am Lowalem John Bosco, a student of Uganda Christian University, currently undertaking a research on the influence of child labour on children’s academic performance in primary schools in Moruita Sub County, Nakapiripirit District. You are privileged to participate in this research and your selection has been based on random sampling. Please feel free as you respond because the information you give will only be used for academics purposes, treated confidential and will be held anonymous before publication.

Thank you

**Section A: Respondent’s Bio-Data**

**Instructions**

Please fill in the blank spaces or tick in the boxes provided where necessary.

1. Name:  
.....
2. Age: 10-25    26- 45     46 – 60     60+
3. Sex: Male    Female
4. Marital status: Single  Married  Divorced  Separated  Widowed
5. Location:  
Cell..... Parish..... Sub-County.....
6. Levels of education:  
None  Primary  Secondary  Tertiary and above   
.....  
.....
7. Religion: Protestant  Catholics  Muslims  Born again   
Others (please specify).....

**Section B: Causes of child labour on children’s academic performance**

Please choose the most appropriate answer by using the scoring system below.

Strongly agree 1, Agree 2, Neutral 3, Disagree 4, and Strongly disagree 5

S/N	Causes of child labour (rated items)	SCORE				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Poverty of the family members					
2	Lack of education of parents					
3	Unemployment of the parents					
4	Financial stress of the parents					
5	Family conflicts of members					
6	Inadequate community sensitization					

**Section C: Effect of child labour on children’s academic performance**

Please choose the most appropriate answer by using the scoring system below.

Strongly agree 1, Agree 2, Neutral 3, Disagree 4, and Strongly disagree 5

S/N	Effects (Rated Items)	SCORE				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Children miss educational opportunities					
2	Children become less academically productive					
3	Children are exposed to hazardous work					
4	They experience short and long term health problems					
5	They experience exhaustion and malnutrition					
6	Children experience isolation and severe depression					

**Section D: Interventions that can be adopted in order to stop child labour**

Please choose the most appropriate answer by using the scoring system below.

Strongly agree 1,      Agree 2,      Neutral 3,      Disagree 4,      and      Strongly disagree 5

S/N	Interventions (Rated Items)	SCORE				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Children’s Rights protection					
2	Employment decree measure					
3	Child labour committees formed					
4	Humanitarian Organizations set up					
5	Subsidies to poor families					
6	Presentations to school on child labor reduction.					

**Appendix II: Interview Guide**

1. What is your name?
2. What is your age?
3. What is your sex?
4. What is your level of education?
5. What is your occupation?
6. What is your marital status?
7. What is your religion?
8. What is the level of your income?
9. What are the causes of child labour on children’s academic performance in primary schools?
10. What are the effects of child labour on children’s academic performance in primary schools?
11. What are the measures that should be taken to overcome child labour on children’s academic performance in primary schools?

Any other information

.....  
.....

Thank you very much for your contribution



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Office of the Academic Registrar

To SAS  
MORUITA

Dear Sir/Madam,  
Re: Academic Research  
Christian greetings!

We are honored to introduce to you Mr. Mrs./Miss LOWALEM Justin Busco  
Of Registration Number; M22/MUC/Bsw/011 pursuing a Masters'  
Degree/Postgraduate Diploma / Bachelor's Degree BWASA

He/ she is required to carry out an academic research on the topic  
An assessment on the impact of child labor  
on the performance of primary schools

and thereafter produce a well bound hard cover research report (MAROON) in color for undergraduate and three (BLACK) copies for Postgraduate students as a University requirement for the award of a degree/diploma in the academic discipline that he / she is pursuing.

We shall be grateful for the help you may offer to him or her accordingly.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Akampurira Timothy  
Academic Registrar

