

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SOCIAL ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF CHILD LABOUR AT
KARAGWE DIRTRICT OF TANZANIA**

BY

**FREDRICK. L. KAKURU
BPA/8495/51/DF**

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCE SCHOOL IN
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DECLARATION

I Fredrick L.Kakuru declare that this work has never been submitted to any university or any other institution of higher learning for the award of degree or diploma; it was not duplicated from anywhere else and a result of original research carried out by my self

Signed by

Fredrick L. Kakuru
.....

Mr. Fredrick L. Kakuru

Date

4 / 06 / 2008
.....

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this work was carried out by my supervision and is ready for submission with my approval.

Signed by

.....

Mr. Mulegi Tom
SUPERVISOR

Date

.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research study to my late parents Mr. and Mrs. Leo Kakuru. To my beloved uncle Mr. Julius Kakuru and my brother Deusi Kakuru who have recognized the value of my education from the beginning and have devoted a lot of effort and resources to see that I reach the successful final

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am very great full to the following persons and institution for their great assistance rendered to me as the researcher without which it would have been impossible to complete this work. thus, I am greatly owed to the following.

I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to my Mr. Julius Kakuru who worked seriously hard and sacrifice all to see that I successfully complete my education.

My sincere thanks also go to brother Deus Kakuru who has been supporting me financially and without him the completion of this research dissertation would be difficult to me.

I wish to acknowledge the guidance of my supervisor Mr. Mulegi Tom lecturer at KIU for reading through all my work many times and guiding me through out to finish my research dissertation

In a special way I would like to thank my Aunt Angel, my sisters Beatrice, Leonida, Adela, and Jacinta. For the wonderful contribution they made to enable achieve my educational aspirations.

Also I would like to use this opportunity to express my thanks to my best friends, God's Light Waized, Baraka, Benjamin Urasa, Emil, Mwl Mbelwa and the institution which supported me positively to succeed in this research.

Finally, I would like to thank my fiancée Joy, for tolerance, encouragement and support she gave me for all the time of my study I am greatly owed; ultimately I thank the almighty God for guiding me all the way.

ABBREVIATIONS

ILO- International Labor Organization

UN- United Nations

NGO- Non- Governmental Organizations.

UNICEF- United Nation international children fund

UNAIDS- United nation AIDS program

KHDS- Kagera Health and Development Survey

HIV-Human immune virus.

TBP-Time bound program

KACP-Karagwe Aids control program

WOMEDA-women emancipation and development agency

TACAIDS-Tanzania Aids Prevention campaign

MKUKUTA-poverty alleviation and elimination program in Tanzania

UDHR - universal declaration of human right

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chapter one

This section dealt with the introduction of the topic itself; clearly show the outline of the topic of study, the back ground factors, the context and circumstance that have led to the study. It dealt with statement of the problem general objectives specific objective, research questions were also entailed in this chapter together with justification significance operational definitions and lastly the scope of the project

Chapter two

In this chapter the study entailed with literature review of the study, the introduction, form of child labor, causes and solution of the problem stated out clearly with necessary quarter and phrases spelt out with authors with their respective year of publication included.

Chapter three

The methodology used, in this chapter contains the research design, population of the area, sample and sampling size data collection technique data analysis data presentation, anticipated problem and possible solution of limitation of conducting the study.

Chapter four

The finding of the study have been interpreted both quantitatively and qualitatively table, graphs and pie-

Charts have been used in order to answer the objective of the study. Table showing the category of

Respondents participated, number of questionnaire supplied and total number of answered returned including percentage and total number of general respondents.

Chapter five

The conclusion was drawn basing on the finding of this study, the recommendation given depending on the real situation found in area of study such as Government should strive to improve people's living standard, curb the new transmissions of HIV/AIDS in order to reduce the increase of child labor and sensitizing people about the negative impact of child labor to the family, community and national at large.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

According to recommendation 1999 international labor organization retrieved on 2006-10-05 defined child labour the employment of children under an age determined by law or custom. This practice is considered exploitative, discrimination, violation of human right according to international organizations.

International labor organization ILO has estimated that 218 million children between the age of five and seventeen work in developing countries of these 122.3 million Children work in the Asia Pacific region 49.3 million works in sub Saharan, Africa and 57 million works in Latin America and the Caribbean. Most working children in rural areas are found in agriculture, many works as domestic urban children work in trade and services with fewer in manufacturing and construction.

Child labour was not seen as a problem throughout most of history. Only becoming a disputed issue within the beginning of universal schooling and the concept of laborer and children's rights

Child labour in Karagwe district include industry work agricultural activities, helping in parent business having ones own small business, selling food in hotels and restaurants or doing odd jobs some children pay labour in small business, shops, supermarkets restaurants and bars most child labour occurs in informal sectors selling goods on the streets hooker, vendors known as "matching guys" selling goods by working around also household domestic work, is very common called house girls and house boys.

A Karagwe district is one of the districts found in kagera region. The district covers about 256km north western Tanzania. The district is located in the north western of kagera region 115km from the region headquarters to the district headquarters.

The district has about 425,476 of the population. The major economic activities practiced in this district mainly are agricultural activities, pastoralist, small industries activities, small business, importation of industrial goods and exportation of agricultural product to neighboring region and countries.

Due to these activities the district was rapidly growing in development aspects. people in various activities as they struggle to develop and improve their living standard involved the use of under age children to work as the way of simplifying work and incur less input aiming on acquiring high profit , this act of using under age children is famously known as child labour

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Child labour in Karagwe district has been increasing day after day. Year after year up to now the situation is worse. Many children have stopped attending school run away from home directly involve in making money according to UNICEF report of 2003pg 16

The health of many children real was not proper at all this was due to the involvement in hand and harsh work while eating inadequate food sleeping in poor places hence poor health and abnormalities among children.

Many children were mistreated and harassed by their employers, working for long hours on the hot sun or rains paid low wages compared to the labour they have paid accompanied by hardly beaten and worse enough some were used for sexual intercourse especially house girls and houseboys. All of these impacts have turned the situation to become catastrophe on children according to save the children Karagwe 2004.

Child labour practice is against human right and humanity, it was through these practice many children were denied education, becoming prostitute, ran away from home to seek for

job in urban areas, turn to drunk ness, drugs abuse and increase the number of illiteracy. Many children were trafficking to urban area either by being permitted by parents or ran away from home due to harsh treatment.

1.2 Objectives

The aim and purposes of the research is well explained at this area.

1.2.1 General Objective

The aim of this study was to find out the social economic effect of child labour at Karagwe district of Tanzania

1.2.2 Specific Objective

To find out the forms of child labor

To find out the causes of child labor

To suggest the possible solution to the practice of child labor

1.3 Research Questions

What are forms of child labor in Karagwe district?

What are the causes of child labor in Karagwe district?

What can be the possible solution to eliminate the practice of child labor?

1.4 Definition of Terms

Child –means any person under the age of 18years

Labor-refers to the physical or mental work.

1.5 Scope of Study

The study covered 9 wards of Karagwe district. The area covered about 10 villages contained 6villages and 4 sub- villages composed the area of the study

The subject of the study mainly targeted on Scio- economic impact of the society by the problem of child trafficking and child labor in socially and economically.

Time scope being from 2005 up to date in order to cover the period of four (4) years

The study covered this period because the researcher wanted to know the proceeding of the practice after many cases been reported of worst form of child labour around the community by previous researcher.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The impact of the study aimed to wake up member of the society to be aware with the problem of child labor and participate and co-operate other organization to eliminate it.

The study also aimed to help policy maker to implement policies which could assist to stop the practice of child labour in the society.

Academician and scholars benefited with this study as they got new and current information about the practice of child labour in Karagwe district.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter was to review the existing body of knowledge on child the literature provided insight to the notion and implementation of child labor as an important component on the poverty alleviation and ensuring human right about children. To that note, the literature review discussed the various views regarding child labor.

2.1 Form of Child Labour

Child labour ranges from four years old tied to rug rooms to keep them running away to seventeen years old helping out on the family farm. In some cause child's work can be helpful to him or her to the family. Working and earning can be appositive experience in a child growing up. This depends largely on the age of the child. The conditions in which the child works and whether prevents the child from going to school.

The children right division at human right watch has focused its efforts in the worst forms of child labor. Those prohibited by the ILO worst forms of child labor convention, children who work long hours often in dangerous and wealthy conditions, are exposed to lasting physical and psychological harm working at rug looms has left children disable with eye damage long decease, stunted growth and a susceptibility to arthritis as they grow older.

Tanzania child labor law and enforcement under ordinance of 1956 states that children under the age of 15 are restricted from using or working in vicinity of machinery or engaging in any substance work. The ministry of energy and minerals has also instituted standard regulation to ensure that children under 16years are not involved in mine work.

Some of the main finding from this study there were more male working children in the informal sector more male working children in the informal sector activities investigate

than female children are trafficked by society into domestic work as opposed to scavenging quarrying , garage and fishing and fish processing which are more male oriented

Working children who completed primary education comprise 34% of the children studied as compared to 24% of the working children in all informal sector activities was paid in cash follow by 14% paid in kind especially in fishing and processing activities just over 12% of those surveyed were unpaid.

Child labour ranges from four years old tied to rug rooms to keep them running away to seventeen years old helping out on the family farm. In some cause child's work can be helpful to him or her to the family. Working and earning can be appositve experience in a child growing up. This depends largely on the age of the child. The conditions in which the child works and whether prevents the child from going to school.

Most of the child domestic workers were between 13 and 15 years old although some of them were as young as 6 years old and the vast majority of them are girls: report by kuleana centre for children's right, "an African perspective" volume no 2 may –august 1999.

A form of bonded child labour occurs in some regions where children are forced to work if they wish to live with their parents or care givers if they do not work they risk being evicted from the farm hence many children are forced to involve in worst from of labour in Tanzania commonly , child slavery, child prostitution child crime, child soldiers, domestic child prostitution child crime, child soldiers, domestic child servants, a report by the bureau international labor affairs us department of labour (July 5, 1994).

2.2 Causes of Child Labour

According to UNAIDS over 65,000 children under the age of 15 were living as orphans in 1999, due to the country's Aids epidemic, many HIV/AIDS orphans leave school prematurely and become involved in some of the worst forms of child labour.

Robert Hessen, capitalism concise, encyclopedia of economic argued that. "Claims of increased misery...are based on ignorance of how squalid life actually had been earlier before children began earning money working in factories, they had been sent to live in parish, poor houses, apprenticed as unpaid household servant, rented out for backbreaking agricultural labour or become beggars, vagrants, thieves and prostitutes".

The prefatory age was not a time of happy contented kids from 1730 to 1740 percent of children died age five from 1810 to 1829 supposedly the evil age of factory infant mortality fell to 32 percent and would continue to drop; capitalism and industrial revolution gave youngsters a chance to survive pg 9.

Child labour in Tanzania, kadonya, C, mlwana S.maddi international labor organization (ILO) 2002 report presented that:

Poverty, being orphan child irresponsibility parenthood and marriage breakdowns were mentioned were among the core causes of child labour activity in informal sector by all categories or respondents.

The study uses baseline data from the kagera health and development survey (KHDS) a longitudinal socio economic survey conducted from September 1991 to 1994 covering the entire kagera region in north west Tanzania (work bank 2004) because adult mortality of the working age population (15-50) is a relatively rare event and HIV/AIDS was unevenly distributed in kagera, the KHDS house hold sample was stratified based on the agro- with a death while returning a control groups of household without a death.

climate features of the region, levels of adults mortality from the 1988 census (including both high and low mortality areas) and household-level indicators through to be predicative of elected adult illnesses or mortality, in order to capture a higher percentage of households

2.3 Solution of the Problem.

According to the Abubakar Rajab, the permanent secretary in the ministry of labour and youth development on the commercial capital dare s salaam, he commenting on the time

bound program(TPB) being implemented in the country since 2002 with the support of (ILO)

The project aimed at reducing the number of children employed in hazardous jobs such as mining fishing commercial sex and includes those working in plantation and as domestic servants.

He called NGOS, involved in the implementation of the TBP program to intensify their effort at changing the lives of the affected children.

Under TBP, NGO officials in collaboration with government social workers, religious institution and parents monitor children working in difficult conditions and motivate them to rejoin their families or join institutions where they could be assisted to return to school

Rajab said the government would continue to work out strategies to eliminate child labour by meeting out harsh penalties on those found employing children under the age. He added that the government would periodically review its child development policy

Rajab said a sustainable solution to the child labour problems should include efforts to reduce poverty and curb the spread of HIV/AIDS since it are the sources of child labour in most the regions in Tanzania the report of the ministry of labour and youth development 30th March 2005.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

In this chapter the researcher covered sample selection and sampling, data collection method, the interviews, observation, data presentation and data analysis, in order to study the problem successfully

3.1 Study Area and Population of Study

The study carried out at Karagwe district of Tanzania, is located North Western Tanzania, bordering Uganda to the north and Rwanda and Burundi to the West. From the regional headquarters, Bukoba to Karagwe district headquarters 115 km this area were chosen because it is located in town, many business activities done there and other area chosen agriculture activities were highly in practice which used as the sample of the study at Karagwe district. the population of the study is about 4,623 people in the area.

3.2 Research Design

The research design was cross sectional design. The study dealt with people who belong to different occupation and type but having relevant problem, child labour in household, child labour in industries, street workers.

The design was both quantitative and qualitative in order to acquire information from different type of people and different methods applied purposive snowball. Quantitative method enabled the researcher to get detailed information and experiential information.

3.3 Sample Size and Sampling

The study compared both male and female members of the society of different age according to the chosen sample, the number of respondents; the researcher used 75 member of the society, 38 field officers from different NGOs like save the children, Human Rights Watch commission, 55 boys and 55 girls among children practiced child labour, in order to get data from respondents.

Sapling was made as stratified. strata.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques

The study used two techniques primary techniques and secondary techniques

3.4.1 Primary Techniques

The researcher used observation method to explore and find out by observing activities and responsibilities practiced by those children. The researcher used observation checklist in order to acquire the considerable information helped to observe systematically activities done by children in the industries premises, in the household domestic activities and children who were selling goods on the streets,

In primary technique the use interview method was applied, random questions were asked to the respondents in order to tap new idea since they were given freedom to express freely.

The researcher scheduled the time to interview his/her respondents according to the convenient time researcher visited common people after work hours in order to interview them at home between

4:00pm and 6:00pm interviewed parents from different families mostly after farm work between 12:00am 3:00 pm, also the researcher conducted a group meeting discussion with a group of 55boys and 55 girls children in different days mostly those involved in child labour during weekend days since many of them were free that time.

In the study a total number of 235 respondents were targeted to the questionnaire such as 75 member of the society were subjected to the questionnaire from the civil servant 38 and children involved in child labor male 55 and female 55 of the total targeted population.

3.4.2 Secondary Techniques.

The techniques used by the researcher to acquire information were serious research from library books, journals, magazine, newspaper and internet.

3.5 Data Presentation

The data presented in two forms

Text form

Used tables, graphs or pie charts, this were both quantitative and qualitative.

3.6 Data Analysis.

The researcher used percentage averages and frequencies to organize the data for easy analysis since this method is the most reliable.

Quantitative and qualitative approaches adopted, manual analysis on themes; coaching categories used to analyze any relevant information collected

3.7 Faced Problems

Some people offered wrong information because they did not want their wrong to be known such as used children for domestic activities in house and sometime was hard to observe some practice and children were not offering real information due to frustration and psychological confusion hence brought difficulties to get genuine information.

The researcher used various methods interchangeably to collect data from respondents according to the applicability such as observation method, interview method also other technique were used technique like giving rewards to children involved in child labor to enable the researcher overcome the challenges met

Illiteracy and ignorance among the society members. Was another problem realized Society member were selected random in order to get sample respondents who were educated so that they can offer reliable information

Finances were the obstacle to visit and acquire potential facilities which supposed to facilitate the researcher to do research in a conducive environment. The researcher had to cope up with the environment situation whatever the difficulties faced to let the work done.

Poor infrastructure, many areas were in remoteness area so was hard to reach some Places due to poor infrastructure

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

The study was set to find out the effects of social-economic of child labour. Researcher tried to find out the opinion and views of the member of the society. Civil servant from different occupation, children involved in child labour boys and girls on the impact of socio-economic of child labour at karagwe district of Tanzania.

4.1 Forms of Child Labour

The research discovered that there were many and different forms and activities children involved in, which comprise, industrial work, domestic work, agriculture work street vendors, Barmaid servant, shop keepers animal keeper, garage work, child prostitution, construction activities, carrying luggage and cleaning hygiene. These were very common and dominant forms of child labour in Karagwe district

4.1.1: Community Knowledge about Child Labour.

The research discovered due to unaware or simply taking matter for granted many people had not paid attention about the meaning of child labour and its effects. Among 75 member of the society interviewed through questionnaire 30 people knew what was child labor which makes 22.5% the rest 35 did not know what it meant.

Among 35 civil servant interviewed, majority 30 (87.5%)knew though, had no clear meaning and understanding of child labour, but were the best people provided enough information about the practice of child labour.

Many children interviewed had no idea that were in a wrong position at a wrong time although they could feel that were mistreated, exploited and harassed according to their explanation. 15 male said knew that what they were doing was not allowed by law since they had attended

primary school up to standard seven other 30 did not know that there was rights guiding them the rest ten (10) they said they knew what should be one but because of poverty. Being orphans had no where to escape from. The same to female children, offered almost the same information

Also parents who were interviewed said they knew and felt very painful due to the work and activities their children involved in , but they had no way out because the life situation forces that situation to happen, they added that children were supposing to contribute the family income since some parents were old, disable and irresponsible to family matters.

Intellectual form different NGOs also said were aware with the practice and they had taken some measures against child labour although implementation and good will to support them from the government and community member delayed them against the reaction on child labour.

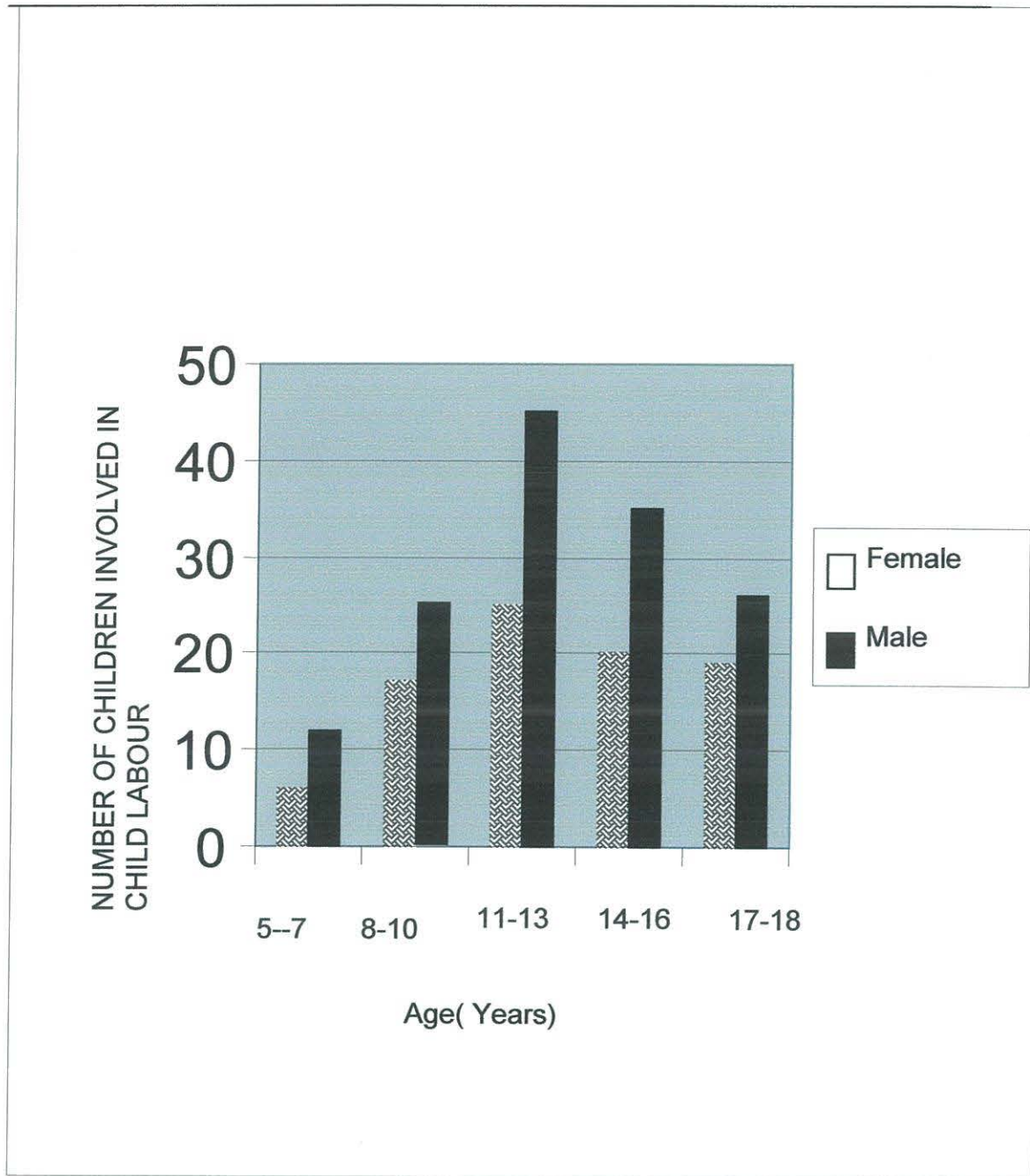
The study have discovered most children at the age of 5 began doing domestic work like cleaning utensils, washing, taking care of younger babies, some practiced worst form of labour at the age of 7-12 were in general family activities, such agriculture activities fetching firewood, water walking long distance to get them. Others were given work of keeping animals like goats, sheep, for grazing.

TABLE 4.1 Showing the forms of child labour

EX	5-7		8-10		11-13		14-16		17-18		Total	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F
industries work	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	4	9	2
domestic servant	5	2	8	2	6	3	4	1	2	1	9	25
agriculture production	1	3	5	5	6	9	6	5	2	4	24	20
street Vendors	2	3	-	1	3	5	2	5	2	3	17	9
domestic maid servant	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	5	2	5	12
shop keeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
animal keepers	-	3	-	3	2	8	-	4	-	3	21	2
garage work	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	4	1	5	13	1
child Prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
instruction activities	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	2	10	-
carrying luggage	-	-	-	4	-	5	1	2	-	1	12	1
cleaning hygiene	-	-	2	5	4	4	2	2	3	2	13	11
Total	8	11	15	24	24	44	20	32	19	25	134	86

Source; Primary from the Field Study

FIGURE 4. 1: Showing Total Number of Children Involved in Child Labour by Age



Source; primary data.

4.1.2 The Involvement of Children in Child Labour by Age

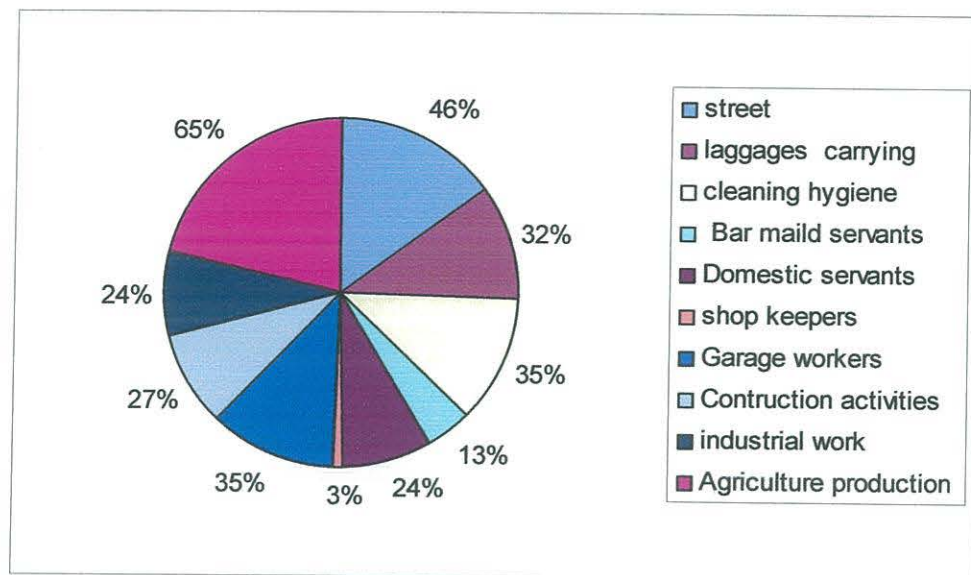
A research was conducted in 9 wards, researcher collected data through questionnaire and interview discovered children aged 11-13 year old were highly involved in child labour male children counted in a large number, at the age of 11-13 female children were less than male children.

The research showed children at Karagwe district involved in child labour very younger at the age of 5.

At the age of 5-7 male children were many compare to female children that were recruited in child as it is shown on the bar-graph. Most of these children range from 5-13 did not attend school some of them ended standard four because failed national examination which would enabled them to continue with standard five according to the national education policy of Tanzania.

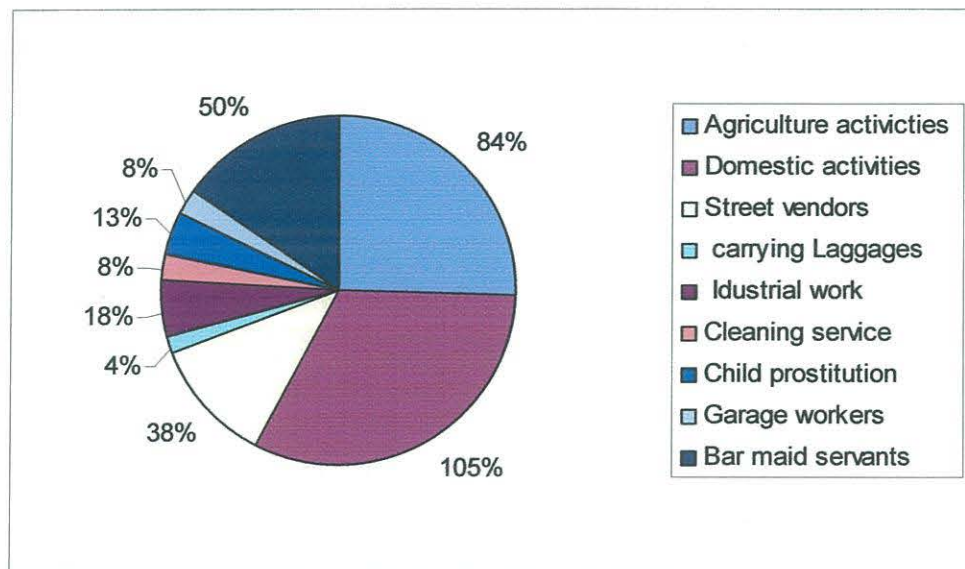
The findings discovered that child labour at Karagwe affected children from the age 5 up to 13, majority were found between that age, of 14 up to 18 the range keep fluctuating between male

FIGURE 4. 2: Showing Involvement of Male Children in Child Labour



Source; primary data,

FIGURE 4. 3: Showing Involvement of Female Children in Child Labour



Source; primary data.

4.1.2 Involvement of Male and Female in Child Labour.

In general number of child labour at Karagwe male children were highly involved or used in various activities of worst form of child labour compared to female children.

The research showed 65% of the whole number of male children involved in child labour worked in agricultural production mostly at the age of 11 up to 18 compared to female children where by 24 male paid labour in agriculture production while 20 female only did the same.

46% of the male children were street vendors selling different goods and commodities on streets spending the all day moving from place to another carrying heavy luggage of goods mostly utensils, shoes, clothes, cakes hunting for customers and female comprising 38% works as street vendors. Here children were paid according the number of things they sold which made the work more hectic and disappointing.

Most female children were involving in domestic activities 105% of the female children interviewed worked as domestic servants compared to male children were few in domestic activities only 24%. Domestic activities was one of the worst form children involved in, because very younger children at the age 5 were already on that illegal employment, in this activities children don't have time to rest they work almost 14-16 hours, which means woke up very early in the morning at around 5 am and go to bed very late at night. Most of domestic servant were paid 5,000/=TSH up to 10,000/= per month, some were paid in kind, they were fed, clothed and accommodated especially orphans and vulnerable children from poor families thus, caused many children work under overexploitation.

Children working as domestic servant were treated very harshly, harassed, torture; some of them were sexually harassed by their employers.

In Karagwe only primary industries existed, thus very few children were recruited in that form of labour the study discovered only 24% of male children involved in industrial daily work and 8% of female children.

Mostly were coffee processing industries, so children were used to sow sockets of packed coffee, cleaning stores and as messengers.

Also child labour at Karagwe include Bars, restraint and hotel activities, which normally under age children were recruited to pay cheap labour very many female children were found in this area made 50% percent mostly from the age of 11-18. compared to the male children only 24% found working as bar and restraints servants this labour observed to be so risky to younger children because were exposed with immoral behavior, sexual intercourse and children worked up to late night receiving very few payment of 10,000/=Tsh up 15,000/= per month which could not let them save and majority of them were dined education.

Due to many children being uneducated and being very younger according to the research made. Under age children were not mostly employed as shop keeper the finding discovered very rare male child works as shopkeeper that made 3% and female were not involved.

As the backgrounds stated Karagwe had pastoralists thus, the research discovered younger boys at the age of 7 up to 18 were employed to take care of herds of cattle, goats and sheep in big forests exposed with every kind of dangerous situation, 56% male children found in Animal keeping most form of employment and only 8% female children were employed in that field.

Pastoralists kept shifting looking for green pasture therefore many of them stayed very far from villages and towns; thus male children could walk a long journey carrying milk, cheese and other animal product to town for sell. They walked 15-20km go and return made 32-40km a day that was the daily activities, even those who were given bicycle it was tiresome and dangerous for their future.

The finding discovered many children were enduring hardship on this form of employment, due to the herding very many animals, ended failing to handle them. Thus serious beating, torturing, was the daily punishment.

Child prostitute at Karagwe according to the finding was not much visible but was practiced underground though was not in high frequency. Most female children that were working as barmaids and domestic servants could find themselves involving in sexual practice at the early age due to the environment surrounded them. 13% of female children involved in sexual practice in order to get extra income since the salary they got were not enough, others because of poverty situation pushed them into involuntary and earlier sexual commercial.

Most children, both male and female involved in the urban informal employment sector to earn their daily living. 35% of male children were employed in garages, where they help mechanics in doing mostly casual work. Most of these were between the age of 8 and 18 years. This obviously exposed them to heavy and dangerous work, in most cases with the belief that they were enrolled into a mechanics school. This category of children joins such places as soon as they finish primary school or before, only 4% female children however, were involved in garage work. Other places employed young children was the construction sector, where mostly male children which made 27%, were found working there. Female children did not found there, the activities involved was carrying sand, stones and making bricks.

Another place where under age children were employed was cleaning unhygienic places in various area in town, thus children were exposed with health problem because they worked under poor condition which could render them with diseases and other injurious instruments. 46% female children found in that worst form of employment, and 35% male children found in the same place. Thus, many female children involved in cleaning hygiene places such, cleaning at market places, public toilets, and bathrooms compared to male children.

Moreover, the study discover among the urban informal sector children involved was carrying luggage. 32% of male children were depending on carrying traveler and other people's luggage in order to cater for their daily needs. Only 4% female children involved, this kind of labour found to be dangerous and injurious to younger children physical health and was too exploitative which could not enable them earn enough for their survival hence lead to other children involve into dangerous behaviour such as stealing, begging.

4.2 Source of Child Labour Practice

This section discusses factor that lead many children involve into child labour practice, and the affected group of children.

4.2.1 Victims of Child Labour Practice

The identified groups of children victims of the child labour practice in Karagwe were orphan, refugee children, poorest family children, Denied children and street children.

The research showed that many children at Karagwe district were orphan after loosing both parents or living with one parent mostly mothers, orphan makes 39% of the children involved in child labour practice.

Karagwe district was among of the victim of Rwanda and Burundi Refugees of 1994 Genocide. Thus many refugee were settled at karagwe up to this moment although repatriation and other means was ensured by government to let them go back, still majority were in Karagwe yet their fertility among these people were high, since don't have farms, houses and proper way of getting their basic need hence they survive on paying labour. This situation causes under aged children to be recruited to work some times, in harsh and dangerous conditions.

Karagwe district as the rural area majority of civilians depend on agricultural product to earn income and substance; farmers were given low prices for their agriculture products hence majority living standard were very poor which influence parents offer their children to work regardless their age. The research found that among ten families, three of them their children involved in child labour in order to contribute the family income or cater for their daily need which end up stopping children from attending school.

Street children was the common group of children involved seriously in child labor practice; this group of children depended on daily labor for their survival, it does not matter what kind of work as long as they could cater for the day. At Karagwe areas like Kayanga. Omurushaka and other small urban centers like kwenda, kaisho. Street children were common means of production. These children involved in worst from of labor, such as prostitute, carrying heavy

luggage, scavenging, digging trenches among others. Male children were highly involved in child labour almost at their young age compared to female children.

4.2.2 Pull Factors for Child Labour

Among children aged 8-18 interviewed in the study mentioned poverty as the core causes of child labour in the informal sector. said poor families others rely on the labour of their children for survival and sometime it was their only source of income, some children were given commodities to sell at the markets or on streets as the all family waiting for that income, they went on explaining that sometime were forced not to attend school instead went to sell goods such as Andazi, local juice beer and paying labour on someone's farm in order to earn something to survive them.

Some children were taking care of themselves due to loss of both parents, so children aged 10-15 were taking care of the younger sisters and brothers of about 6-9 years which forces them sometimes to pay labor in order to cater for their expenditure. Some children as younger as 12 were taking care of their grand mother or father since no body to assist on that, hence failed them to attain education properly or total fail to attend school.

However, the findings have discovered that the community members were still relying on traditional belief, thus parents gave girls much responsibility to perform compared to a boy child as well as on education opportunities. Community activities such as ceremony, traditional activities involved the use of under age children to perform heavy and tiresome works which end up denied children their right and obligation.

The study found that many children were treated in a harsh way with their parents and guardian, they have to obey on each and everything even if were tired or not feeling well physically, and it had contributed a lot for many children to run away from home

According to the research over 10,100 children under the age of 18 were supported orphans up to 2007 May, due to the district AIDS program report. Many orphans were victims of HIV/AIDS

pandemic. Orphans have been assisted by KACP (Karagwe Aids Control Program) to access primary and secondary education.

Because of poverty and illiteracy many parents tend to become irresponsible on the matter of children care.

According to the TAWOVA (Tanzania Women Organization and Voluntary Association) said many cases were presented before them either men or women irresponsibility in the family that cause children involved in child labour, the statistics showed 70% of men were irresponsible in families due overdrinking, polygamies inability. In addition to irresponsibility parenthood survey, the WOMEDA included marriage breakdown level, was another cause of child labour in Karagwe as well as harsh treatment to children in many families that result into children running away from home goes to pay labour.

4.2.3 The Rapid Increase of Child Labour

The practice seems to rapidly increasing according to the report by Accord 2006-June due to the immorality among children, the study behaviors of children in conjunction with outcomes for these children as young adult shows many children were morally changed which cause many of them run away from their families to town to search for good living standard, became free from parents threats, and some were using drugs, smoking and overdrinking.

Other things that cause the rapid increase of child labor practice were the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The statistics shows 3 people between 50, die each month because of AIDS which caused the increase of orphans in the community.

According to the research the increase of capitalism system had made the overgrowing of child labor practice, many children were seriously involved in employment informally in order to earn the living since the life situation forced them.

4.2.4 The Impact of Child Labour

Denied education and a normal child hood, some children were denied freedom of movement, from their working places, children who work long hours, often in dangerous and unhealthy conditions were exposed to lasting physical and psychological harm working in garages, welding for example had left children disable with some part of the body and eye damage.

Crimes had increased since many children were recognized in the society that they were earning money and invest for themselves hence, some children involved in crimes which endanger their life for example some were killed in mob justice or end up disappearing forever from home.

Many children turned into prostitution at their younger ages which had affected the large number of children, getting birth at early childhood, abortion and death.

The research discovered that the achievement of development in the society was hard because due to children denied education, got physical and health problem end up developing poverty vicious cycle in the community.

4.3 Possible Solution Practice of Child Labour

The researcher in this section discusses various measure and solution that have been taken and which are on progress to eliminate the practice of child labour.

4.3.1 Children's Participation in School

In 2000 the government of Tanzania launched the primary education development program MMEM which aimed on providing education to all children with the age of 6 and above thus all parents and community members were to abide by the policy.

In 2006, the gross primary attendance rate was 88.3% and the net primary attendance was 179.1%. According to the District Education report 2007, 1,987 thousand children in Karagwe did not attend school from 2005-2007.

In Karagwe the growing incidence of HIV/AIDS infection placed burden on an already improved education system, contributing to an increase in teacher turnover, loss of experienced teachers and orphans with special needs.

4.3.2 Child Labour, Law and Enforcement

Tanzania child labor and enforcement under ordinance of 1956 states that children under the age of 15 are restricted from using or working in vicinity of machinery or engaging in any substance work. The ministry of energy and minerals has also instituted standard regulation to ensure that children under 16 years are not involved in mine work.

The ministry of labor and youth development continues to work out strategies to eliminate child labor by meeting out harsh penalties on those found employing children under the age. Also the government insisting on parents and community members that any children between 5-15, must go to school. Thus, whoever found employing such children would be held liable and those children over 15 years who did not attend primary education, voluntarily were supposed to join adult education which established in 2005 seriously in order to ensure all people at least acquire primary education up to 2015

4.3.3 Children's Participation in Community and Family Activities

After the establishment of the free primary education in Tanzania many families took their children to school thus in a rare case children were involved in community activities, also government reduced the fees for public secondary education in order to enable many students been enrolled so that to curb the problem of child labor

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This section gives the summary of what has been found from the area of study and discussion of the findings, offers the conclusion of the information and the recommendation on what should be done to overcome the prevailing problem.

5.1. Summary

The cornerstone of this study was to find out and make an assessment of the socio-economic effects of child labor at Karagwe district of Tanzania.

The study proved that the practice of child labor was persisting and its in rapid increase with the society unaware of the problem or silently aware with no particular measure to curb the problem although some initiative has been laid down by government to overcome. The findings identified areas to pay attention so that changes can be realized.

5.1.1 Poverty Eradication in the Society

There should be intended and planned strategy to ensure poverty is reduced since poverty was the source and the causative of children under age involve themselves in early employment, 56% of the children interviewed were mentioning poverty and hard life situation in their families as the push factor for them to involve in child labor.

Government should implement policies that would enable society members be aware with the source of the problem and promote people's income which would contribute into the elimination of poverty.

5.1.2 Curb the Spread of HIV/Aids

The government should aim on controlling, preventing and ultimately curb the spread of HIV/AIDS as it was one of the major cause for generating children employment under the age

determined by law because children automatically were pushed with the situation to work in order to cater for their expenditure.

However, there must be some program which can enable those who are victims of the pandemic and practice acquires their basic need. It was estimated 09% of children were living as orphans after losing their parent due to HIV/AIDS in Karagwe district.

5.1.3 Behavior and Attitude of the Member of the Society

The study discovered members of the society were taking the problem of child labor for granted no serious awareness put to the practice. It was the normal behavior to use under age children to work in agriculture, selling goods and involved children in heavy and dangerous work. Also some were still having traditional belief treating younger children in harsh way that end up caused them to run away from home, 30% children involved were because of such situation.

Some parents look at children as part of the breadwinning team in the family while other children run away from hardship in their homes. There should be a program to educate society member and children as well, and periodically disseminating information to them which would enable them stay alerted.

5.1.4 Rules and Regulations

Tanzania, the employment ordinance also states that any employer found to be in violation of the minimum age of employment law is subject to a fine and or six months imprisonment currently the fine charged by the labor inspectorate is Tsh 2,000 to 4,000 thousand (appropriately US \$ 2.14 or 4.28). Thus there is a need of updating this law which seems to be under the standard because a fine of 2,000 every one can afford or 4,000 hence people cannot stop employing under age children thus law and enforcement should be appropriately, so that the campaign can win.

In addition new rules and regulations should be implemented according to the situation this is because changes demands increments or amendments of some article of the law.

5.2 Conclusion

According to the findings of child labor practice at Karagwe district of Tanzania, it was the practice which is now becoming to the alarming point, needs special attention from all stakeholders, parents, community members, children themselves, government as well as international organizations.

The issue that were absolutely sources and causative of child labor need to be addressed by joining efforts from all stakeholders, such as poverty, being orphans, traditional beliefs, immorality among children, ignorance, marriage breakdown, irresponsibility, parenthood among others. The findings show almost 3 children among 10 were employed in worse employment at Karagwe district and the situation seems to increase in the high speed, thus something significance need to be done.

As the study shows many children had left school, run away from home and or become migrant labor at the early age. The solution to this problem begins from parent, changing perception and attitude.

Efforts that made by government were appreciated through strategic planning and implementation needed to ensure the goal is achieved such as program to curb the spread and transmission of HIV/AIDS (TACAIDS) if these achieve the goals as it is intended to some extent the problem can be reduced some years to come. Others program like MKUKUTA the program which dealing with reduction and eliminating poverty in Tanzania.

The research intended to address the existence, the causes and effects on socio-economic of child labor and seek to intensify the problem so that it can be visible and open to all stakeholders to find an alternative to overcome it.

Thus, child labor needs extra attention and special consideration in order to rescue the next generation that seems to be in distortion.

5.3 Recommendation

Children are unique remainder of the past and signals of the future in all societies, children represent the possibility of continuing all that is best and achieving all that is yearned for.

However, all too often, children are treated as human being on probation; innovative participation on their part is discouraged in favor of socialization into facsimiles of the adults around them. They thus, become bearers of all the mistakes of both past and presents.

5.3.1 The Position of Government

The research recommend that in order to overcome child labor problem the government should improve people's living standards since many children involved in early ages because of absolute poverty found in most families especially developing countries like Tanzania.

Education system in Tanzania does not facilitate children after primary education to be creative in dealing with the situation, thus, government should look into the education system these children and their parents receives so that modification can be done.

Addition, then strategic plan should be undertaken by government to support NGOs, individual effort and international organization who are working in the children field to enable them help and control the problem of child labor.

5.3.2 Family and Community Role

Children upbringing nowadays, is too modern hence enhance children grow in such a way that morally irritates and contribute into many children adopt unaccepted behavior and lifestyle which end up causing them misbehave.

Parent and community member it is your role and an absolute responsibility to guide and support their growth which will enable them become reliable leader and parents of next generation. Let each family recognize the value of their children and their position in the family level. Parents should play their part, government as well; ultimately the problem of child labor can be eliminated.

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APPENDIX 1

WORK SCHEDULE

Time	Activity	Duration
Dec 2007 – Jan - 2008	Selecting research topic	Four weeks
Jan – Feb 2008	Proposal writing and submission	Four weeks
Feb – March 2008	Collecting research data	Seven weeks
April - May	Writing the final report and submission	Seven weeks

APPENDIX II

BUDGET ESTIMATES

Activity	Quality	Amount (Tsh)
Stationery	Ream of paper, pens, and rulers. Road way	20,000/=
Transport fair		50,000/=
Secretarial services		60,000/=
Meal allowances		20,000/=
Subsistence allowance		20,000/=
Consultation		15,000/=
Miscellaneous		15,000/=
Total		200,000/=

APPENDIX III
QUESTIONNAIRE

Your participation in this questionnaire is highly appreciated to enable the researcher to collect data on the topic “An Assessment of the socio-economic effect of child labour at Karagwe district of Tanzania”

The information given will be the secret of the researcher and will be treated with an absolute confidentiality only used for the purpose of the research.

Instructions

- a) The questionnaire consists of closed and open ended questions
- b) Mark the most appropriate option
- c) Give opinion and explain briefly where necessary.

1. Age 4 – 10 11 – 20 21 above
2. Male Female
3. Marital Status: Single Married None

SECTION A; Forms of Child Labour

4. Have you ever heard about Child labour? Yes No
5. What are the forms of child labour do you know practiced in the community?
- a)..... d) c).....
- b)..... e).....
- c)..... f).....
6. Which activities do they involve in.....
- ,,

SECTION B; Causes of Child Labour.

7. Which category of children do you know are victims of this practice?
Mention

.....,,,

8. What are the possible factors contributing to the existence and rapid increase of Child labour?

- a)
- b).....
- c).....
- d)
- e).....

9. What do you think is the implication of child labour practice in the society?

SECTION C; Solution of Child Labour Practice.

10. How do you percept this practice?

.....

11. Give you view, what could be the possible solution on the practice of child labour

- a).....
- b).....
- c).....
- d)
- e).....

12: what mechanism can be used to improve the awareness of the community member against the practice of child labor?

- a) Sensitization
- b) Workshops and class lectures
- c) Poverty alleviation
- d) Enforcing laws and regulation

13: what role do political leader play in tackling child labor around the area

- a}
- b}

c}.....

14: please add any other comment or suggestion.

.....

.....

Thanks for Your Precious Time and the Valuable Comments

APPENDIX IV

INTERVIEW GUIDE

Dear sir/ madam,

Your reliable answer in this questionnaire is highly appreciated to enable the researcher to collect data on the topic: “an assessment of the socio- economic effects of child labor at Karagwe district of Tanzania”.

The information given would be the secret of the researcher and would be treated with an absolute confidentiality and be used for the purpose of research only.

Instructions

I} Asking respondents orally questions

1. What is your sex?

a) Male b) female

2) Marital status;

a) Single b) Married

4). what is the level of your education?

5.) When did you begin practicing this work?

6) Why have you decided to involve in this work?

7) Do you have parents? Yes No

8) If no who is taking care of you?

9.) Do parents or guardians allow you to do this work?

a} yes b} no

10.) What is your contribution at home?

11) .How long do you take to get payment?

a} one week b} two week c} a month d} daily

13) Which problems do you face at your work?

14) What is your opinion to the society and government about child labor?

15} please add any other comment or suggestion.

.....
Thanks for Your Precious Time and the Valuable Comments