

**THE IMPACT OF CHILD LABOUR FOR FAMILY SURVIVAL IN  
RWANDA: A CASE STUDY OF NASHO SECTOR/ KIREHE DISTRICT  
(2013-2015)**

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENT FOR MASTER'S DEGREE IN SOCIAL WORK OF THE  
OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

**2020**

**CERTIFICATION**

The undersigned certifies that, he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled: **“The Impact of Child Labour for Family Survival in Rwanda: A Case Study of Nasho Sector/ Kirehe District (2013-2015)”** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Social Work of the Open University of Tanzania.

.....

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Date

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.....

Signature

.....

Date

**DEDICATION**

To

My beloved husband

My lovely children

My all heartfelt friends and

Finally my classmates

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The fruit of this thesis is not only personal work. I could never have accomplished it without aid, support, guidance and efforts from different people. First of all I would extend my sincere gratitude and heart-felt appreciation to my Almighty God, to whom I owe my life and wisdom; I praise him for enabling me on my academic journey and carry out this study.

My special thanks go to my supervisor Prof. RWEGOSHORA Hossea for his guidance and advices, which help and guide me in success of this research.

I thank Open University of Tanzania in general, the Faculty of Social Work for the academic and material support during both studies and research.

My great appreciation goes to my beloved husband who supported me in different way, which has a positive impact on my research

I appreciate my children for their valuable support both moral and financial, who help me for full compile my research,

Many thanks go to the staff of Nasho Sector/Kirehe District for their mutual collaboration that helped me to get, needed data.

Thank you all my friends for their effort that directly or indirectly had a positive impact on this work.

MUHAWENIMANA Vestine

**ABSTRACT**

The study was based on the impact of child labour for the family survival in Rwanda. The data collected were analyzed and interpreted considering the objectives of the study, which were: i) to find out social effect of child labour in their families in Nasho Sector Kirehe District, ii) to exam the factors influencing destruction of the families survival in Nasho Sector Kirehe District and iii) to provide recommendation for preventing child labour in Nasho Sector Kirehe District. The researcher used questionnaire and interview without forgetting documentation in data collection and the data was processed by editing and coding while analysis was done by using SPSS software. The study population was the employees and focused children of Nasho Sector. Concerning the existance of child labour in Nasho Sector all respondents (staff and focused children) confirmed the statement of its existance. This implies that child labour did not a new thing in Nasho Sector as children said that they participated in agriculture, domestic and farming activities due to the information provided by respondents. The role of child labour in destroying their family survival are destruction of families' rules and regulation, lacking of basic education for children, ignorance, uncontrolled families, engagement in drugs and using alcoholism every day. The recommendations provided in this research are enforcement of rules and regulation, which guide child, punishment for people who use children under 18years old in heavy activities and collaboration between local authorities and to make advocacy for children in order to care them in their family. To conclude this, there is a need support from government to deal with people who worked local leaders and citizens of areas where concentrates different activities. The researcher observed that research objectives were achieved and the questions were answered.

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**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
e.g.	exempli gratia,
ECLT	Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing Foundation
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
i.e.	id est
IASD	International Accounting Standard
ILO:	International Labor Organization
IPEC	International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour
ITUC	United Trade Union Congress
OUT	Open University of Tanzania
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that there are 4,201,452 children below the age of eighteen involved in potentially hazardous works, more than 1.5 million are girls (Sahr, 2005). In ancient societies, the daily occupation entrusted to the adults and the children were gradual; learning the skills, socialized children and customs so that by the time they pass through the rite de passage, they had become fully accomplished adults. The transitions in to the modern industrial society changed all the traditional factors for at least two basic reasons: the initiation of formal education turned childhood into a distinct phase of life and work done by the children changed its character from family employment to the sale of labour power (Nanjunda, 2008).

Child labour has existed to varying extents, through most of history. During the 19th and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, many children aged 5–14 from poorer families still worked in Europe, the United States and various colonies of European powers. These children mainly worked in agriculture, home-based assembly operations, factories, mining and in services such as news boys. Some worked night shifts lasting 12 hours. With the rise of household income, availability of schools and passage of child labour laws, the incidence rates of child labour fell (Hindman, 2009).

In developing countries, with high poverty and poor schooling opportunities, child labour is still prevalent. In 2010, Sub-Saharan Africa had the highest incidence rates

of child labour, with several African nations witnessing over 50 percent of children aged 5–14 working. Worldwide agriculture is the largest employer of child labour. Vast majority of child labour is found in rural settings and informal urban economy; children are predominantly employed by their parents, rather than factories. Poverty and lack of schools are considered as the primary cause of child labour (Eric, 2005).

Child workers in sub-Saharan Africa generally are defined as children of school age who work and do not attend school regularly. This definition makes sense but it excludes the many child workers who attend school regularly. There are some generalizations that can be made about child labor in Sub-Saharan Africa. Poor children are typically drawn into the labor market. Even though higher rates of poverty are associated with higher rates of child labor, poverty is not the only factor to consider. Agricultural work is the main type of employment for African children. Agricultural work is neither highly exploitative nor dangerous, and moreover is typically considered training and essential to a rural household's budget (Loretta, 2004).

Children working at a young age has been a consistent theme throughout Africa. Many children began first working in the home to help their parents run the family farm. Children in Africa today are often forced into exploitative labour due to family debt and other financial factors, leading to ongoing poverty. Other types of domestic child labour include working in commercial plantations, begging, and other sales such as boot shining.

In total, there is an estimated five million children who are currently working in the field of agriculture, which steadily increases during the time of harvest. Along with 30

percent of children who are picking coffee, there are an estimated 25,000 school age children who work year round (EBSCO, 2015).

The parents of child labourers are often unemployed or underemployed, desperate for secure employment and income. Yet it is their children more powerless and paid less-who are offered the jobs. In other words, says UNICEF, children are employed because they are easier to exploit, according to the Roots of Child Labour in UNICEF's 1997 State of the World's Children Report. Children have the right to practice their constitutional rights, to obtain education and live at par with others in the society, without facing any discrimination. The Right to Education Act is a tool for a child to obtain his right to elementary education and is an important medium to bring all children, who are still out on the roads, to school by the year 2013. The Act pays equal emphasis on good quality education.

Industries children work in depends on if they grew up in a rural area or an urban area. Children who were born in urban areas often found themselves working for street vendors, washing cars, helping in construction sites, weaving clothing, and sometimes even working as exotic dancers. While children who grew up in rural areas would work on farms doing physical labour, working with animals, and selling crops. Of all the child workers, the most serious cases involved street children and trafficked children due to the physical and emotional abuse they endured by their employers. To address the issue of child labour, the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child Act was implemented in 1959. Yet due to poverty, lack of education and ignorance, the legal actions were not/are not wholly enforced or accepted in Africa (Chevigny, 2007).

Other legal factors that have been implemented to end and reduce child labour includes the global response that came into force in 1979 by the declaration of the International Year of the Child. Along with the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations, these two declarations worked on many levels to eliminate child labour. Although many actions have been taken to end this epidemic, child labour in Africa is still an issue today due to the unclear definition of adolescence and how much time is needed for children to engage in activities that are crucial for their development. Another issue that often comes into play is the link between what constitutes as child labour within the household due to the cultural acceptance of children helping run the family business.

In the end, there is a consistent challenge for the national government to strengthen its grip politically on child labour, and to increase education and awareness on the issue of children working below the legal age limit. With children playing an important role in the African economy, child labour still plays an important role for many in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Chanthavong, 2002).

International Labour Office (2004), Not all work done by children should be classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescents' participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of

their families; they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life.

International Labour Office (2004) reported that the term “child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. In its most extreme forms, child labour involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities often at a very early age. Whether or not particular forms of “work” can be called “child labour” depends on the child’s age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries.

Child labour includes children prematurely leading adult lives working long hours for low wages under conditions damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development, sometimes separated from their families, frequently deprived of meaningful educational and training opportunities that could open up for them a better future (Gopal, 2003).

UNICEF (2001) reported that Africa has the greatest incidence of economically active children: 41 percent of children in the continent are at work. On average, more than 30% of African children between 10 and 14 are agricultural workers.

Rwandan IPEC, 2002 reported that in Tanzania, some 4,600 children are estimated to be working in small-scale mining. In Tanzania, children as young as eight years old

dig 30 metres underground in mines for eight hours a day, without proper lighting and ventilation - constantly in danger of injury or death from cave-ins. The Government of Kenya has recently reported that 1.9 million children, between the ages of 5-17, are working children. Only 3.2% of these children have attained a secondary school education and 12.7% have no formal schooling at all.

According to the Government of Zambia, there are some 595,000 child workers in Zambia. Of these, 58% are 14 or younger and, thus, ineligible for any form of employment under the Employment of Young Persons Act. It has been estimated that as many as 5 million children in Zimbabwe between the ages of five and 17 years are being forced to work in Zimbabwe (UNICEF, 2001).

An IPEC survey of children working in small scale mines in Madagascar showed that more than half (58%) were aged 12 or under, only a third had opportunities to learn skills and half came from families that were in a precarious economic situation with difficult living conditions. Some 120,000 children under the age of 18 are thought to have been coerced into taking up arms as child soldiers, or military porters, messengers, cooks or sex slaves in Africa.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 children from Mali are working on plantations in Côte d'Ivoire. Many of them are victims of child trafficking. It is estimated that 50,000 children are working as domestics in Morocco. In West Africa, an estimated 35,000 children are in commercial sexual exploitation (UNICEF, 2001).

Rwandan IPEC (2002) reported that in Rwanda, there are an estimated 400,000 child workers. Of these, 120,000 are thought to be involved in the worst forms of child

labour and 60,000 are child domestic workers. A recent survey by the Ministry of Public Service and Labour in Rwanda of children involved in prostitution in several large Rwandan cities found that 40% of child prostitutes had lost both of their parents, 94% lived in extreme poverty and 41% had never been to school.

## **1.2 Problem Statement of the Study**

For this study the researcher wants to give some recommendations, which can help in preventing child labour in Rwanda based on its role in destroying family survival. Where she is asked a lot of questions about why children work without aged 18 years old, without attending school and education and how it relates to work, about whether children have to work, about who sends them to work, about the nature and conditions of their work, about who benefits from their work, about their health status, and even about whether work for children might be a good thing. Those features identified destroyed the future of young people and the families they belonged. Sometimes, the parents of child labourers are often unemployed or underemployed, desperate for secure employment and income and the fact that child labour can include economic activities carried out by children, whether paid or unpaid, in the formal or informal economy, for a few hours or full time, casual or regular, legal or illegal, in some kind children who engaged to work without being mature enough are the life of the families belonged. It excludes chores undertaken in their own home, which do not interfere with the child's education, safety, and development. It does, however, include work performed by child domestic workers.

In Rwanda particularly in Nasho Sector; Kirehe District where the researcher focused more in this study due to the fact that in Nasho Sector, many children worked in the

activities of planting tomatoes and different agriculture activities where they are used to irrigate and growing of tomatoes plants in the side around the river of Cyambwe. Those children left the schools and some of them do those activities after or before class. Based on those mentioned; the researcher was to find out the role of child labour in destroying the families survival in Rwanda means families in which they are belonged.

In addition, researcher wants to investigate and providing some recommendation in fighting again child labour and destruction of Rwandan families through those children who occupied with works without attending school and basic education.

### **1.3 General Objective of the Study**

The general objective is to assess the role of child labour in destroying families survival in Rwanda.

#### **1.3.1 Specific Objectives**

The study was guided be the following specific objectives:

- (i) To find out social effect of child labour in their families in Nasho Sector/  
Kirehe District
- (ii) To examine the factors influencing destruction of the families survival in  
Nasho Sector/ Kirehe District
- (iii) To provide strategies used for preventing child labour in Nasho/ Sector  
Kirehe District

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

The following questions are answered in this thesis:

- (i) What is social effect of child labour in Nasho Sector/ Kirehe District?
- (ii) What are roles of child labour in breaking families in Nasho Sector/Kirehe District?
- (iii) Is there any strategies recommended for preventing child labour in Nasho Sector/ Kirehe District?

#### **1.5 Research Hypotheses**

The following answers were proposed to the research questions:

- (i) Destruction of physical function of children is social effect of child labour in their families in Nasho Sector/ Kirehe District
- (ii) The roles of child labour in destroying the families survival in Nasho Sector/ Kirehe District is using drugs and destroying rules and regulation of their families.
- (iii) There is strategy, which can be provided in preventing child labour in Nasho Sector/ Kirehe District.

#### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

In conducting this study; it has been mentioned that many children go on the activities for search the life which can cause effects to the families but the government of Rwanda has the policy of preventing child labour in their families or beneficiaries families where they can be in good life.

This thesis is intended to make a researcher to add a new knowledge to the existing literature in psychology and social fields and thereby be helpful to encourage the

Government policy-makers, families closely to examine and to establish the problems that child labour face.

This current thesis helps Open University of Tanzania (OUT) lecturers and students to know why child labour existed in Rwanda especially in Nasho Sector. To the academic world this study may provide material information for further reference and consultation where need arises the policy makers and implementers, academicians as well as other students and practitioners.

This dissertation will be used as fulfillment of the requirement for Master's Degree in Social Work of the Open University of Tanzania. The government of Rwanda can use it in assessing how child labour destroyed the family and adopting the strategies for preventing child labour in Rwanda.

### **1.7 Limitation of the Study**

The thesis made a great emphasis on the role of child labour in destroying the families survival in Rwanda; this thesis is made of its child labour obtained in the period between 2013 and 2015.

### **1.8 Structure of the Dissertation**

This thesis is made of six chapters. The first chapter is an introduction and it dealt with the background to the study, the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study, the research questions, hypotheses, and the significance of the study, limitation of the study and structure of the thesis.

The second chapter is the literature review and it is concerned with related literature or what other authors reported about the problem. It is made of conceptual definitions, critical review of supporting theories, empirical analysis and research gap identification, conceptual framework and theoretical framework.

The third chapter is methods and it dealt with the research design, population of the study, sampling strategies or techniques, data collection techniques and tools, validity and reliability tests data, data processing, methods of data analysis, limitations/delimitations, and ethical considerations.

The fourth chapter is findings or results; it presents the data collected about the role of child labour in destroying the family survival in Rwanda; the information was gathered at Nasho Sector/ Kirehe District.

The fifth chapter is discussion where all results presented were discussed in order to analyze and making conclusion about the research.

The last chapter is conclusion and recommendation; it gives general conclusion and recommendation about the research and possibly suggestion for further research.

## **1.9 Definitions of Terms**

To proceed with literature review, different terms need to be defined and explained and these entail the following:

### **1.9.1 Child Labour**

The term child labour is generally used to refer to any work by children that interface with them in their full physical development, the opportunities for a desirable

minimum of education and of their needed recreation. Children between 5 to 14 doing work on family farms or in factories or outside home for wages constitute child labour.

The broadest concept relating to the measurement of child labour is children in productive activities, that is, children engaged in any activities falling within the general production boundary as defined in the System of National Accounts (SNA). This comprises children in employment and children in other productive activities. In the Rwandan context, child labour is measured in terms of the engagement of children in productive activities on the basis of the SNA boundary. In other words, children engaged in other productive activities are not taken into account as far as child labour is concerned but will be analyzed separately. The other productive activities relate to household chores, that is, the production of domestic and personal services by a household member for consumption within their own household (UNICEF, 2008).

### **1.9.2 Family**

The family is the basic unit of human organization. It defined functionally, the family is essentially universal. Its structural form and strength, however vary greatly across cultures and time. It is defined as whatever system a society uses to support and control human sexual interaction, reproduction, and child rearing (Frank, 2008).

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

An attempt is made to this chapter to review the exciting literature that is relevant to the study under investigation. It is also aims at familiarizing with the work done by previous scholars and researcher on the specific topic under study. It presents the role of child labour in destroying families survival in Rwanda.

#### **2.2 Theoretical Discussions**

Poverty is undoubtedly a dominant factor in the use of child labour; families on or below the poverty line force their children into work to supplement their household's meager income. Eradicating poverty, however, is only the first step on the road to eliminating child labour (ECLT, 2000).

ECLT (2000) reported that there are many other factors that conspire to drive children into employment, none of which is unique to any one country or any one family's circumstances. Only when we fully understand these reasons can we begin to address the problems associated with child labour.

Cuts in social spending - particularly education and the health services - have a direct impact on poverty. With little or no access to schooling, children are forced into employment at an early age in order to survive.

Child labour may not even be recognized when children work as part of the family unit. This is particularly common in agriculture, where an entire family may have to work to meet a particular quota or target and cannot afford to employ outside help,

Children may also be expected to act as unpaid domestic servants in their own home, taking care of the family's needs while both parents work,

Parents may effectively "sell" their children in order to repay debts or secure a loan, the prevalence of AIDS throughout many developing countries has resulted in an enormous number of orphans who are forced to become their own breadwinners, the demand for cheap labour by contractor's means that children are often offered work in place of their parents. With such narrow margins, contractors such as produce-growers and loom-owners know that children can be exploited and forced to work for much less than the minimum wage,

Children may also be sent into hazardous jobs in favour of parents, who can less afford the time or money to become ill or injured, Child soldiers are forcibly enlisted into military service and operations,

Employers often justify the use of children by claiming that a child's small, nimble hands are vital to the production of certain products such as hand-knotted carpets and delicate glassware -although evidence for this is limited.

The international sex trade places great value on child prostitutes. Girls -and to a lesser extent boys- are kidnapped from their homes (or sold) to networks of child traffickers supplying overseas markets; poverty and sexual and racial discrimination also drive children into the tourist sex trade.

Young workers are unaware of their rights and less likely to complain or revolt. In many countries, the legislation is simply not effective enough to support these workers

### **2.2.1 Consequences for Children**

Child labour does more than deprive children of their education and mental and physical development - their childhood is stolen. Immature and inexperienced child labourers may be completely unaware of the short and long term risks involved in their work. Working long hours, child labourers are often denied a basic school education, normal social interaction, personal development and emotional support from their family. According to ECLT (2000), beside these problems, children face many physical dangers - and death - from forced labour.

Physical injuries and mutilations are caused by badly maintained machinery on farms and in factories, machete accidents in plantations, and any number of hazards encountered in industries such as mining, ceramics and fireworks manufacture;

Pesticide poisoning is one of the biggest killers of child labourers. In Sri Lanka, pesticides kill more children than diphtheria, malaria, polio and tetanus combined. The global death toll each year from pesticides is supposed to be approximately 40'000;

Growth deficiency is prevalent among working children, who tend to be shorter and lighter than other children; these deficiencies also impact on their adult life; Long-term health problems, such as respiratory disease, asbestosis and a variety of cancers, are common in countries where children are forced to work with dangerous chemicals; HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases are rife among the one million children forced into prostitution every year; pregnancy, drug addiction and mental illness are also common among child prostitutes;

Exhaustion and malnutrition are a result of underdeveloped children performing heavy manual labour, working long hours in unbearable conditions and not earning enough to feed themselves adequately.

### **2.2.2 Implications of Cultural Practices**

Identifying the negative impact of family survival strategies on cultural practices of child labor, ensuring the engagement of various stakeholders who encourage the necessity of child labor for the family's survival. Special attention to the culture of children who are disproportionately affected by child labor, such as impoverished children, children in developing countries, children in migration or in migrant families, and indigenous children.

**Case 1:** Indigenous and tribal children are more likely to work than their non-indigenous peers (Martínez, 2000).

**Case 2:** limitations of self-determination for children on defending child labor from perception of family survival strategies due to the economic and educational function of child labor for family livelihood (Liebel, 2004).

### **2.2.3 Relationship between Child Labour, Family Income and Education**

Lack of education or poor quality education is another factors that contribute to high incidence of child labour. Education is considered one of the main alternatives to abolish child labour. Practically family income affects children's education and poor parents cannot afford to pay for children however, children are compel to work and are less enrolled. In the following section provides an overview between education and child labour and how education is most important potential substitute for child

labour second the reasons why children do not attend school. Third, how children combining work and school. Finally the impacts of child labour on education (ILO, 2004).

#### **2.2.4 The Impact of Child Labour on Educational Achievement**

Both of these organizations, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) education and two ILO conventions, the Minimum Age Convention and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention cover child labour and their right to education. ILO stated that education has a large contribution in abolishing child labour and good quality education is an useful tool in prevention of child labour (ILO, 2004).

The reasons for dropout amongst children are many, however, poverty being the main factor. Shikdar (2013) found evidence that in Bangladesh more than 30 percent people live in extreme poverty. These families are deprived of their basic needs, and their life conditions are very poor. Many families cannot adequately fulfill their basic needs; meanwhile parents oblige children to engage in risky jobs at an early age. The numbers of child labour is increasing in Bangladesh, due to family condition which can have an adverse influence on children's educational with about 50% of primary school children drops out before they complete their fifth grade.

#### **2.2.5 Types of Child Labour**

Child labourers are involved in many different forms of works, which include risks and hazards. These children are vulnerable to physical pain and injury particularly being exposed to health hazards (Levison & Murray, 2005).

According to ILO (2012) the vast majority of child labour is involved in hazardous occupations such as agriculture, mining, manufacture, construction bonded child labour, domestic work and fishing. Environmental and occupational conditions can impact on the health and development of the children.

Children working in different sectors such as agriculture, factories, domestic labour, sex workers and carrying out their illicit activities, migrant labourers, and on the streets as vendors etc. The effect of job and activities can vary from a country to a country. Also working conditions, ages and gender of children involved in the differences too (Donnell, 2005).

According to Amon (2012) mainly child labourers in Sub-Saharan Africa and in Southeast Asia are involved in the worst forms of child labour, which persists such as child trafficking, bonded child labour, child domestic work, hazardous child labour, etc. More than 90 percent of working children in hazardous jobs which are exposed to chemicals, and dangerous tools.

According to ITUC (2008), Child labour exists in many forms. Sometimes it can be easily observed; sometimes it is hidden from your view. Here is a list of different forms of child labour that includes some of the most widespread forms and some of the worst forms. However, this is not a complete list of all existing forms.

**Domestic work:** Very common and sometimes seen as acceptable, it happens in the family home or outside the home. When domestic work is outside the home, children – almost always girls – work very long hours, have no chance to go to school and are isolated from their family and friends.

**Agricultural work:** A lot of working children are found in agriculture. They often work on the family farm or with the whole family, as a unit, for an employer.

**Work in industries:** This work can be regular or casual, legal or illegal, as part of the family or by the child on his own for an employer. It includes carpet weaving, gemstone polishing, making garments, chemicals, glassware, fireworks, matches or a range of other products. These tasks expose the children to hazardous chemicals that can lead to poisoning, respiratory and skin diseases, radiant heat, fire and explosions, eyesight and hearing damage cuts, burns and even death.

**Work in mines and quarries:** Child labour is used in smallscale mines in many countries. They work long hours without adequate protection and training. Child miners suffer from physical strain, fatigue and disorders of the muscular and skeletal systems.

**Slavery and forced labour:** It is most commonly found in rural areas. It is also frequently linked to the oppression of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples. Children are often also drawn into armed conflict, forced to be soldiers or to work for armed forces.

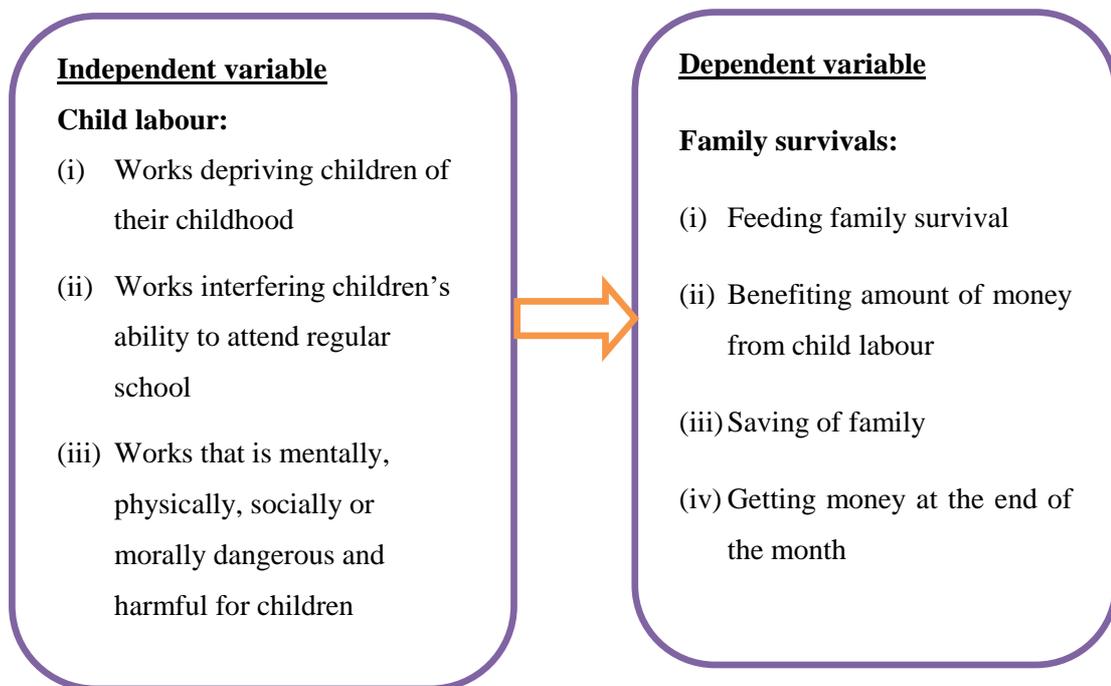
**Prostitution and child trafficking:** It is one of the worst forms of child labour. The dangers faced by children are extreme and range from moral corruption to sexually transmitted diseases to death.

**Work in the informal economy:** This includes a whole range of activities such as shoe cleaning, begging, pulling rickshaws, selling newspapers, or collecting rubbish.

Some forms are very easily observed while others are hidden from public view. Activities often take place on the streets but also include domestic work.

### 2.3 Conceptual Framework

In general, this study has two variables showing effect relationship. On the one hand “child labour” is viewed as independent variable, but on the other hand “family survival” is viewed as dependent variable. The following table clarify well conceptual framework:



**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework**

Source: researcher (2016)

As shown in the above figure, independent variable is child labour which involving works depriving children of their childhood, works interfering children's ability to attend regular school, and works that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful for children while dependent variable is the family survivals

which involved feeding family survival and benefiting amount of money from child labour, saving of family and getting money at the end of the month. The researcher does this thesis for assessing role of child labour in destroying the family survival in Rwanda.

Therefore, the researcher continues to describe the methods and techniques that were used in collecting data at Nasho Sector Kirehe District in order to achieve the objectives of the study. Those methods and techniques that were used in data collection, processing and analyzing are explained in the next chapter.

## **2.4 Empirical Review**

This subsection is based on the verification of what other authors or researcher covered in the research related to the study.

### **2.4.1 Causes of Child Labour**

Cunniah and Leeuwen (2013) stated that despite strenuous government efforts, the jobs crisis continues unabated, with one in three workers worldwide, or an estimated 1.1 billion people, either unemployed or living in poverty, the ILO Director-General stated when the 2011 Global Employment Trends report was published.

- (i) Poverty and the absence of free, compulsory, quality education are the most important factors behind child labour.
- (ii) Poor families are discouraged from sending their children to school and place them in work for a large number of reasons. The task at national level is to identify the barriers that prevent children attending school and providing

sufficient incentives for parents to decide that education is a worthwhile investment.

- (iii) Household poverty is the main underlying cause of child labour, whether as a result of low family income, bad harvests, the absence, sickness or death of adults or because of family debt. The overwhelming majority of those involved in child labour are unpaid family workers.

In such situations, the only successful strategies to get children to school is through poverty reduction, including investing in basic services, such as drinking water and sanitation, electricity and roads and the introduction of social safety nets.

- (i) Low adult wages which are below subsistence level or based on piece-rate systems, and the absence of decent work opportunities for adults, which has increased dramatically over the last 3 years as a consequence of the global financial crisis.
- (ii) Employment practices can actively promote child labour as some enterprises deliberately recruit child labourers because they are paid less or are perceived to meet skills needs better.
- (iii) The lack of enforcement of employment laws and regulations, particularly in the informal economy and in rural areas creates an environment where there are few disincentives for employers to employ children.
- (iv) Poor systems of labour inspection and the lack of trade unions, particularly in smaller enterprises and the informal economy compound this situation

- (v) Alack of government determination to enforce minimum age legislation or to resource the labour inspectorate systems adequately.
- (vi) The costs of education can prove too high, whether the direct costs of school fees, or because of indirect costs, such as shoes, uniforms, materials, transport, meals and other costs, including the loss of earnings of the child.
- (vii) Access to education can be difficult because of distance from home, lack of birth registration or proof of residence in the case of migrant workers (Dan Cunniah & Fred van Leeuwen, 2013).

#### **2.4.2 Social Effect of Child Labour**

Beegle (2007) stated that definition of child labor is the total hours spent working in economic activities and chores in the previous week (including fetching water and firewood, preparing meals, and cleaning the house). Economic activities for children consist predominately of farming, including tending crops in the field, processing crops, and tending livestock. We include chores as well as economic activities because the concept of child labor typically (e.g., in the ILO standard) encompasses both, although we will distinguish between the two to explain differences in our results for boys and girls. Children in the sample work on average 17 hours per week, of which 10 are spent on chores. Girls spend on average 2.5 hours more than boys working on household chores; this difference is more pronounced among older girls. More than 90% of children have worked at least one hour in one of the baseline waves. We use two instrumental variables: household crop shocks and rainfall shocks. Household crop shocks are measured as the proportion of crop accidentally lost to pests and fire during the baseline interview period.

### **2.4.3 Prevention of Child Labour**

Child labour includes both paid and unpaid work and activities that are mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children. If the problem of child labour is to be resolved, governments must not limit their interventions as most of them have done so far to the enactment of protective legislation and timid monitoring of its enforcement.

The complex problem of child labour can only be solved through concerted action in society aimed at preventing child labour and withdrawing children from exploitative and hazardous work, and providing alternatives to them and their families. Prevention is the most cost effective measure in the fight against child labour. The results of preventive measures are in many cases not immediately visible, making them less attractive in political terms (Nelien Haspels, 2000).

A provision which requires each member to provide access to free basic education for children aged 18 years or younger is impractical given that the worst forms of child labour occur mainly in the developing countries (International Labour Organization, 1999).

Good quality education and training is necessary for children if they are to acquire the skills necessary to succeed in the labour market; such education and training is also important to economically and socially excluded children and youth so that they can lift themselves out of poverty. Wherever children miss out on education, poverty will continue from one generation to the next (ITUC, 2008).

## **2.5 Knowledge Gap**

As showed by different authors and writers in empirical review indicate that child labour is not a new phenomenon to our age. What is new, however is its perception as a social problem the world over. There has been a distinct change in recent past in the values and attitudes of the legitimizing groups of society vis a vis child labour because of some new developments.

It is important that plans for this training be done in conjunction with the education and private sectors for maximum effective is aimed at increasing the number of off farm jobs in Rwanda. priority will be given to the employment of youth, women and people living with disability and to the elimination of child labour. A child labour survey will be implemented and subsequent child labour policy formulated and implemented (International Monetary Fund, 2008).

Thus, this thesis is concerned with the effect of child labour in destroying survival in Rwanda due to the fact mentioned as many children worked in the activities of planting tomatoes where they are used to irrigate and well growing of tomatoes plants in the side around the rive of Cyambwe situated in Nasho Sector. Those children left the schools and some of them do those activities after or before class. Based on those mentioned; the researcher was to find out the effect of child labour in destroying families survival in Rwanda means families in which they are belonged.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the data collection techniques, the methodological approach and the entire process to be used to conduct research. In other words, it shows the methods the researcher has used to collect, analyze and present the data, it should be noted that in this research, the researcher use the common method of data collection namely, sample, population, questionnaire, data processing and analysis.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

A research design is a procedural plan that is adopted by the research to answer questions validly, objectively, accurately and economically. According to Singh (2010) states that research design is a choice of an investigator about the components of his project and development of certain components of the design. A design of research does not consists of an ordered sequential step by step procedure. It is a planning stage of research, which is usually made logically visualizing its practicability.

##### **3.2.1 Case Study**

A case study is an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real life context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident (Arch, 2010). In this research, the study was restricted to the role of child labour in destroying the family survival in Rwanda with a case study of Nasho Sector in Kirehe District were chosen as a case study because there are many children worked in different activities especially in agriculture.

### **3.3 Methodology**

According to Shirish (2013), Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study, or the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with a branch of knowledge. It, typically, encompasses concepts such as paradigm, theoretical model, phases and quantitative or qualitative techniques. It should be noted that in this research, researcher use the common methods of data collection namely documentation, population, sample and questionnaire.

#### **3.3.1 Study Process**

According to the view of the researcher herself; in this study both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques involved, however a big part of this study is quantitative, because in this study numerical data collected and analyzed. Percentages and frequencies used in the interpretation of data. Working with qualitative data: The researcher understands many come from the few rather than the many. It is based to the ability argue the relativeness of any sample to a broader context by researcher not to representativeness and size of sample. Working with quantitative data: The research attempts to get as large a sample as possible within the time and experience constraints.

#### **3.3.2 Sources of Data**

In this study, the researcher uses both primary data and secondary data (indirect data from reading different books, journals, and internet).

### **3.3.2.1 Primary Data**

According to Kate (2010), primary data collected for a specific research purpose and obtained by direct observation or by direct contact with sources of information. To evaluate the overall value of primary data, the researcher must weigh precision, correctness and reliability against high cost time pressure and limited access to materials.

The interview and conversation have conducted with the children who do child labour and staff of Nasho Sector for the purpose of investigation on the role of child labour in destroying the family survival in Rwanda.

### **3.3.2.2 Secondary Sources of Data**

According to Kate (2010) argued that secondary data already in existence that was collected for some purpose other than the current study. Often called desk research or library research, this approach depends on the availability and reliability of material. Secondary sources may include government publications, trade journals and other readable documents. In this study, the role of child labour in Nasho ward/ Kirehe District was analyzed from 2013 up to 2015, to ensure its role in supporting the family survival during the years understudy.

## **3.4 Study Population**

The study population is the subset of the population with the condition or characteristics of interest defined by the eligibility criteria (Lawrence 2010). Researcher emphasized on the staff and children of Nasho Sector Kirehe District, which equal to 107 persons.

### **3.5 Sampling**

According to Veenhoven (2013) sampling is the process by which inference is made to the whole by examining only a part. Usually a limited amount of the subjects is selected out a wider population. In carrying out this research, 11 persons involved in staff of Nasho and 96 children who do child labours; sample size was not calculated because 107 persons were not costly and expensive.

#### **3.5.1 Sample Selection**

When coming to sample selection, the researcher uses universal sample technique. This was used to enable the researcher determine the sample size and to pick respondents who could meet the purposes of study. The researcher used sampling frame in selecting respondents from staff and children in Nasho Ward/ Kirehe District.

#### **3.5.2 Universal Sampling and the Sample Size**

According to Jill and Roger (2003) “Universal or non sampling technique is a type of sampling where all the total population related to the thesis is covered or taken” Therefore in this regard, sample size of this study equaled to the total population of 11 employees and 96 children (who do child labors) from Nasho Sector Kirehe District; the reason why the researcher took all seven employees and ninety nine children in Nasho Sector due to the facts that they are not expensive in way of their accessibility.

### **3.6 Methods of Data Collection and Instruments**

The information is obtained from the entries and exits of child labor reports presented by Nasho Ward Kirehe District under study. Questionnaires designed, interview established so as to know the role of child labour in destroying the family survival in Rwanda.

### **3.6.1 Questionnaire Method**

The term questionnaire is used here to indicate the use of questions to elicit responses in self-completion (by electronic or postal means), face to face (survey interviews) and telephone formats in order to generate data that is quantified in a case by variable data matrix (David, 2006). In this research questionnaire designed to target to the groups of employees within employees of Nasho Ward, Kirehe District.

### **3.6.2 Documentary Study**

According to Geronimo (2000) argue that documentation by definition is a process of acknowledging the sources of the citations made in the study. As part of the process in research work, the researcher must give due recognition to authors of publication and other information sources where the theory, the concept, the idea, the data, and the like were borrowed or lifted. Therefore, the research explores the written documents such as books, journals, and reports.

### **3.6.3 Interview Method**

Christine (2010) describes an interview as a conversation with a deliberate purpose that the participants accept. An interview resembles a conversation in a many ways. Both involve verbal and nonverbal communication between people during which they exchange ideas, attitudes and feelings. This method was used to the children who are involved in child labours in Nasho Region/ Kirehe District because some of them they do not know to read and write.

## **3.7 Data Analysis and Processing**

According to Boris (2011), a possible definition of data analysis is the process of computing various summaries and derived values from the given collection of data,

and moreover, the process may become more intelligent if attempts are made to automate some of the reasoning of skilled data analysts and or to utilize approaches developed in the artificial intelligence areas. However, data analysis and processing refers to the transformation of respondents' views into meaningful. During data processing relevance data to the objectives of the study considered and transformed into meaningful information for easy interpretation and understanding.

Data analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS), which helped to summarize the coded data and this facilitated quick interpretation of the results. Descriptive statistics instruments include use of: frequency tables, percentages, means, standard deviation, maximum and minimum values, averages and measures of variation of the data about the average.

### **3.8 Research Ethics**

Ethically; the researcher has the purpose of assessing how child labour can contribute to the family survival in Rwanda with reference to Nasho Sector Kirehe District taken as case study. The information brought from study area was used for academic purpose no other parts would be communicated and in addition; it would be kept secretly in order to ensure the ethics of the research.

### **3.9 Validity and Reliability of Data**

Validity is concerned with the accuracy and truthfulness of scientific findings. Establishing validity requires, firstly, determining the extent to which conclusions effectively represent empirical reality and secondary assessing whether constructs devised by researchers represent or measure the categories of human experience that

occur (Hilla, 2006). This is done purposely to ensure that the information is valid by counterchecking any contradictory information. Also pre-testing of questionnaire and use of experts in Nasho/ Kirehe District will enhance the validity of data.

On the other hand, reliability is defined as the probability that a product performs its intended function without failure under specified conditions for a specified period of time (Guangbin, 2007) while according to Hilla (2006), reliability is concerned with the consistency, stability and repeatability of the informants' accounts, as well as the researcher's ability to collect and record information accurately.

It refers to whether the process of the study is consistent, reasonably stable over time and across researchers. This was also ensured by instruments of data collection, which was well prepared and pre-tested before the collection of field data. Thus, the instruments will read by the supervisors, other lecturers and some fellow students. Reliability of data will be measured by using SPSS correlation analysis.

### **3.10 The Study Limitations**

Worthy to be noted is that, despite the difficulties were expected to encounter in the process of this research in order to be successfully completed. The researcher experiences the following limitation:

- (i) Some of the respondents were suspicious about the study and reluctant to give the needed information. However, the researcher were expected to convince the respondents that the research carried out was only for academic purposes and the information gathered would be treated confidential.

- (ii) Financial means due to the fact that respondents may disappoint the researcher which required the researcher to return back and use unexpected amount of money.

However, even though there are some barriers expected to meet, the researcher tried to do all the best for achieving the objectives of the study.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### FINDINGS AND RESULTS

#### 4.1 Introduction

The information collected from Nasho Ward Kirehe District is presented in the form of table with frequency and percentage helped by SPSS used for data analysis and correlation analysis in to achieve the objectives of the study. The data was gathered through questionnaire and interviews with staff and focused children of Nasho Ward Kirehe District. The information was gathered from 107 respondents divided into two categories (staff and focused children) as shown above.

#### 4.2 Findings and Results

The results and findings were concerned with identification of respondents and findings and results itself based on the information collected at Nasho Ward.

##### 4.2.1 Identification of Respondents

The following table shows the identification of respondents based on their gender both staff and focused children.

**Table 4.1: Identification of Respondents (Staff) According to their Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Female	3	27.3	27.3
Male	8	72.7	72.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

As illustrated in the Table 4.1 on the side of staff of Nasho Ward; 27.3% of respondents were female while 72.7% of respondents were male.

The information concerned with the gender of respondents only on the side of focused children is shown in the Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2: Identification of Respondents (Focused Children) According to their Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Female	24	25.0	25.0
Male	72	75.0	75.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

As illustrated in the table, identification of children interacted with the researcher based on their gender was shown as follows; 25% of respondents were female while 75% of respondents were male. The identification of respondents according to their age group both staff and children is summarized in the following Tables 4.3 and 4.4 respectively

**Table 4.3: Identification of Respondents (Staff) According to their Age Group**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
21-30	2	18.2	18.2
31-40	6	54.5	54.5
41-65	3	27.3	27.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2017

The data presented in the table above shows that 18.2% of respondents were belonged in age between 21-30 while 54.5% of respondents were belonged in age between 31 and 40 and finally 27.3% of respondents aged between 41 and 65.

**Table 4.4: Identification of Respondents (Focused Children) According to their Age Group**

<b>Intervals</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
5-10	25	26.0	26.0
11-15	34	35.4	35.4
16-18	37	38.5	38.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

Concerning the age group of focused children 26% of respondents were belonged in age between 5 and 10 while 35.4% of respondents aged between 11 and 15 and then 38.5% of respondents were belonged to the age between 16 and 18 years old. The results about the education level of respondents both staff and focused children are illustrated in the Table 4.5 for staff and 4.6 for focused children.

**Table 4.5: Identification of Respondents (Staff) According to their Education Level**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
University	11	100.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary Data, 2017

As summarized in the Table 4.5, 100% of respondents (staff) were University A0 holders.

**Table 4.6: Respondents (Focused Children) According to their Education Level**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Illiterate	18	18.8	18.8
Primary	60	62.5	62.5
Secondary	18	18.8	18.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

The results about the education level of children who engaged in child labor were identified as follows; 18.8% of respondents were illiterate while 62.5% of respondents were in primary school and 18.8% of respondents also were in secondary school. The findings observed in the table below are concerned with working experience for the staff of Nasho Ward and the period in which being in child labour for focused children. Working experience is presented in the Table 4.7 while period in which being in child labour is summarized in the Table 4.8;

**Table 4.7: Identification of Respondents (Staff) According to their Working Experience**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Less than 5	4	36.4	36.4
5-10	7	63.6	63.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

The findings presented in the Table 4.7 show that 36.4% of respondents had working experience less than 5 years while 63.6% of respondents were belonged in 5-10 working experience.

**Table 4.8: Identification of Respondents (Focused Children) According to their Period in which being in Child Labour**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Less than 1	36	37.5	37.5
2-3	60	62.5	62.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

As presented in the Table 4.8, 37.5% of respondents were less than 1 year in child labour while 62.5% of respondents have the period between 2 and 3 years in child labour.

#### 4.2.2 Findings and Results

The findings and results obtained during data collection are presented according to the questions and the responses provided by respondents both staff and focused children interacted with them in Nasho Ward Kirehe District. The researcher questioned the employees of Nasho Ward if does child labor exist in Nasho Ward District; the results are summarized in the Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9: Response on the Frequency of Existence of Child Labor in in Nasho Ward Kirehe District**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Yes	11	100.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

As shown 100% of respondents corresponding with 11 employees agreed that child labour existed in Nasho Ward Kirehe District. The information concerned with the question asked if focused children are participated in child labour is summarized in the Table 4.10.

**Table 4.10: Response of Respondents who Participated in Child Labor**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Yes	96	100.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

100% of respondents corresponding with 96 focused children agreed that they participated in child labour in the area of Nasho Ward Kirehe District. The results concerned with the activities done by children in child labours are summarized in the table below accordingly.

**Table 4.11: The Activities Done by Children II Child Labours by Frequency and Percentage**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Agriculture activities	52	54.2	54.2
Domestic activities	18	18.8	18.8
Farming activities	26	27.1	27.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, March 2017

As observed in the Table 4.11, 54.2% of respondents said that they participated in agriculture activities while 18.8% of respondents stated that they participated in domestic activities and finally 27.1% of respondents in place of 26 children were participated in farming activities. The social effects of child labors in Nasho Ward Kirehe District provided by staff of Nasho Ward are illustrated in the Table 4.12 according to their views.

**Table 4.12: The Social Effects of Child Labors in Nasho Ward Kirehe District**

<b>Social effects</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Lack of basic education	2	18.2	18.2
Illiteracy	2	18.2	18.2
Dropout	3	27.3	27.3
Increasing of death	2	18.2	18.2
Increasing of illness	2	18.2	18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

As observed in this Table 4.12, 18.2% of respondents four times respectively said that social effects of child labor are lack of basic education, illiteracy, increasing of death and increasing of illness while 27.3% of respondents stated that social effect of child labor is dropout of children. On the side of focused children the social effects of child labors are summarized in the Table 4.13.

**Table 4.13: The Social Effects of Child Labors in Nasho Ward Kirehe District on the Children**

<b>Social effects</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Lack of basic education	18	18.8	18.8
Illiteracy	18	18.8	18.8
Dropout	26	27.1	27.1
Increasing of death	17	17.7	17.7
Increasing of illness	17	17.7	17.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

As identified by respondents in the table above, 18.8% of respondents twice responded that social effects of child labour are lack of basic education and illiteracy, 27.1% of respondents said that dropout is some of social effect of child labor while 17.7% of respondents twice stated that increasing of death and illness are the social effects of child labors. The views of respondents about the life of children who do child labor in Nasho Ward on both staff and focused children are presented in the Table 4.14 and 4.15.

**Table 4.14: Life of children who do Child Labour in Nasho Ward**

<b>Behaviours</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Physical destruction	3	27.3	27.3
Bad behavior	2	18.2	18.2
Using drugs	3	27.3	27.3
Disrespected each other in the families	3	27.3	27.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

As observed in this table, 27.3% of respondents three times said that life of children who do child labour in Nasho Ward is characterized with physical destruction, Using drugs and disrespected each other in the families while 18.2% of respondents said bad behavior as feature of children life who done child labour.

**Table 4.15: Life of Children who do Child Labour in Nasho Ward**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Physical destruction	26	27.1	27.1
Bad behavior	17	17.7	17.7
Using many efforts for getting foods	27	28.1	28.1
Disrespected each other in the families	26	27.1	27.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

On the side of focused children; the observation done shows that 27.1% twice of respondents said that their life is characterized with physical destruction and disrespected each other in the families, 17.7% of respondents said bad behavior as their characteristics while 28.1% of respondents stated that their characteristic is shown by using many efforts for getting foods every day.

The data that shows the strategies of preventing child labor for families in Nasho Ward/ Kirehe District is summarized in the following table according to the responses of staff.

**Table 4.16: Strategies for Preventing Child Labour in Families**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Mobilization about the worst of child labour	4	36.4	36.4
Fines for people who used children under 18 years old in heavy activities	2	18.2	18.2
Physical checking	2	18.2	18.2
Conversation with the citizens	3	27.3	27.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

As illustrated in the Table 4.16, 36.4% of respondents in place of 4 employees stated that mobilization about the worst of child labor is the strategy of preventing child labor while 18.2% twice of respondents said that fines for people who used children under 18 years old in heavy activities and physical checking are the strategies for preventing child labor and finally 27.3% of respondents said conversation with the citizens is used for preventing child labor.

Information concerned with factors influencing destruction of families in Rwanda especially in Nasho Ward Kirehe District is presented in the Table 4.17 and 4.18 for both staff and focused child.

**Table 4.17: Factors Influencing Destruction of Families in Rwanda especially in Nasho Ward Kirehe District**

<b>Influential factors</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Ignorance	2	18.2	18.2
Dispersion of family members without any purpose	3	27.3	27.3
Abundance of street children	5	45.5	45.5
Child labour and heavy activities for children	1	9.1	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, March 2017

The findings presented in the above table, 18.2% of respondents said that ignorance is factors influencing destruction of families while 27.3% of respondents stated that dispersion of family members without any purpose is the factors influencing destruction of families, 45.5% of respondents corresponding with 5 employees said that abundance of street children is the factors influencing destruction of families while 9.1% of respondents said that factors influencing destruction of families are child labour and heavy activities for children.

**Table 4.18: Factors Influencing Destruction of Families in Rwanda Especially in Nasho Ward Kirehe District**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Ignorance	23	24.0	24.0
Dispersion of family members without any purpose	21	21.9	21.9
Abundance of street children	34	35.4	35.4
Child labour and heavy activities for children	18	18.8	18.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

The results disclosed that 24% of respondents said that ignorance influencing destruction of families while 21.9% of respondents stated that dispersion of family members without any purpose 35.4% of respondents said abundance of street children influenced destruction of families and finally 18.8% of respondents stated that child labor and heavy activities for children influence destruction of families. The findings presented in the table below illustrates the causes which push children to child labor in Nasho Ward Kirehe District accordingly,

**Table 4.19: The Causes which Push Children to Child Labour in Nasho Ward Kirehe District**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Poverty and the absence of free, compulsory, quality education	6	54.6	54.6
The lack of enforcement of employment laws and regulations	2	18.2	18.2
The costs of education can prove too high, whether the direct costs of school fees, or because of indirect costs such as shoes, uniforms, materials, transport, meals and other costs, including the loss of earnings of the child	3	27.3	27.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

On the side of the staff, the results show that the cause of child labours are Poverty and the absence of free, compulsory, quality education and the lack of enforcement of employment laws and regulations and finally the costs of education can prove too

high, whether the direct costs of school fees, or because of indirect costs such as shoes, uniforms, materials, transport, meals and other costs, including the loss of earnings of the child. On the side of focused children, the findings are summarized in the following table,

**Table 4.20: The Causes which Push Children to Child Labour in Nasho Ward  
Kirehe District**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Poverty and the absence of free, compulsory, quality education	32	33.3	33.3
The costs of education can prove too high, whether the direct costs of school fees, or because of indirect costs, such as shoes, uniforms, materials, transport, meals and other costs, including the loss of earnings of the child.	64	66.6	41.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

On the side of focused children, the results shows that 33.3% of respondents indicated that poverty and the absence of free, compulsory, quality education caused child labour, 66.6% of respondents said that the costs of education can prove too high, whether the direct costs of school fees, or because of indirect costs, such as shoes, uniforms, materials, transport, meals and other costs, including the loss of earnings of the child caused child labor.

The results presented in the following table show how child labor destroys family survival in Nasho Ward. The views of staff are illustrated in the Table 4.21 while those of focused children are summarized in the Table 4.22 accordingly.

**Table 4.21: The Roles of Child Labor In Destroying their Family Survival**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Destruction of families' rules and regulation	2	18.2	18.2
Lacking of basic education for children	1	9.1	9.1
Ignorance	2	18.2	18.2
Abandoned families	2	18.2	18.2
Engagement in drugs	2	18.2	18.2
Using alcoholism everyday	2	18.2	18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, 2017

As indicated in the Table 4.21, the role of child labor in destroying their family survival are destruction of families' rules and regulation, lacking of basic education for children, ignorance, abandoned families, engagement in drugs and using alcoholism every day.

The staff of Nasho Ward Kirehe District provided some recommendations which can follow in order to prevent child labor.

**Table 4.22: Is there any Recommendation which can help in Preventing Child Labor**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Yes	11	100.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, March 2017

As indicated by the Table 4.22 all employees from staff of Nasho Ward confirmed that there are recommendations which can help in preventing child labor in Nasho Ward. The information provided is illustrated in the Table 4.23.

**Table 4.23: Recommendation for Preventing Child Labor in Nasho Ward**

<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>
Enforcement of rules and regulation which guide child	3	27.3	27.3
Punishment for people who use children under 18years old in heavy activities	3	27.3	27.3
Collaboration between local authorities	3	27.3	27.3
Making advocacy	2	18.2	18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Primary data, March 2017

As shown in this Table 4.23 the recommendations provided by staff of Nasho Ward for preventing child labour are identified as follows; 27.3% of respondents triply recommended enforcement of rules and regulation which guide child, punishment for people who use children under 18years old in heavy activities and collaboration between local authorities while 18.2% of respondents recommended to make advocacy for children in order to care them in their family.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter is about the discussion of the findings and results presented in the previous chapter in order to analyze data collected from Nasho, Kirehe District. The data was collected about the role of child labour in destroying the family survival in Rwanda with reference to Nasho ward located in Kirehe District Eastern Province of Rwanda chosen as case study.

#### **5.2 Discussions**

The results presented about the identification of respondents showed that the most respondents were male due to the fact that about 75% of respondents were male. These imply that the majority of children who engaged in child labour were male while female has small percentage in Nasho Sector. Concerning identification based on age group, the most children who participated in child labour were belonged age between 11 and 18 years old while their educational level was dominated by primary school level. In this study, the most respondents mean focused children have the period between 2 and 3 years in child labour; these give the researcher a hope of collecting real information due to the fact that our period study were between 2013-2015.

Concerning the existence of child labour in Nasho Sector all respondents (staff and focused children) confirmed the statement of its existence. This implies that child labour did not a new thing in Nasho Sector as children said that they participated in

agriculture, domestic and farming activities due to the information provided by respondents. This is in line with that reported by (ILO, 2006) that child labor as children in hazardous work”: a category defined as “children working in any activity or occupation that, by its nature or type, has or leads to adverse effects on the child’s safety, health and moral development.

Social effects of child labor are lack of basic education, illiteracy, increasing of death and increasing of illness and dropout of children; those were taken as results and findings provided by respondents. Other researcher said that Child labor stays outside of the scope of child welfare and child protection (Pusztor, & McFadden, 2001). They continued that social work fails to recognize the issue of child labor and to protect child laborers from economic exploitation and child-rights violations. These are in line of social effect of child labor and also the life of children who participating in child labor where their life was characterized by physical destruction, using drugs and disrespected each other in the families and finally bad behavior.

The strategies of preventing child labor in families are stated as mobilization about the worst of child labor, fines for people who used children under 18 years old in heavy activities and physical checking and finally conversation with the citizens is used for preventing child labour.

These are complementally with those provided by other researchers where Nelien, (2000) stated that the complex problem of child labor can only be solved through concerted action in society aimed at preventing child labor and withdrawing children from exploitative and hazardous work, and providing alternatives to them and their

families. Prevention is the most cost effective measure in the fight against child labor. The results of preventive measures are in many cases not immediately visible, making them less attractive in political terms.

On the other hand; quality education and training is necessary for children if they are to acquire the skills necessary to succeed in the labor market; such education and training is also important to economically and socially excluded children and youth so that they can lift themselves out of poverty. Wherever children miss out on education, poverty will continue from one generation to the next (ITUC, 2008). The measures of preventing child labor are observed in different as stated above due to the collaboration between people in the society and level of authorities.

The factors influencing destruction of families provided by respondents are ignorance, dispersion of family members without any purpose, abundance of street children and child labor and heavy activities for children. While the causes which push children to child labor in Nasho Sector Kirehe District are Poverty and the absence of free, compulsory, quality education and the lack of enforcement of employment laws and regulations and finally the costs of education can prove too high, whether the direct costs of school fees, or because of indirect costs such as shoes, uniforms, materials, transport, meals and other costs, including the loss of earnings of the child.

These imply that child labor is caused by different factors and children cannot engage in child labor without the reasons. Here the authors said that low adult wages which are below subsistence level or based on piece-rate systems, and the absence of decent work opportunities for adults, employment practices can actively promote child labor

as some enterprises deliberately recruit child laborers because they are paid less or are perceived to meet skills needs better. The lack of enforcement of employment laws and regulations, particularly in the informal economy and in rural areas creates an environment where there are few disincentives for employers to employ children. Poor systems of labor inspection and the lack of trade unions, particularly in smaller enterprises and the informal economy compound this situation.

A lack of government determination to enforce minimum age legislation or to resource the labor inspectorate systems adequately (Cunniah & Leeuwen, 2013). But some of the cause provided by these researchers are not found in Nasho Sector for instance poor systems of labor inspection and lack of trade unions, and a lack of government determination to enforce minimum age legislation or to resource the labour inspectorate systems due to the fact that in Rwanda there are laws that prevent people to use children child labor.

The role of child labor in destroying their family survival are destruction of families' rules and regulation, lacking of basic education for children, ignorance, uncontrolled families, engagement in drugs and using alcoholism every day. These imply that child labor play a vital role in families' destruction due to the fact provided by respondents.

The recommendations provided in this research are enforcement of rules and regulation, which guide child, punishment for people who use children under 18years old in heavy activities and collaboration between local authorities and to make advocacy for children in order to care them in their family. This was in line of Dan Cunniah & Fred van Leeuwen (2013) where the only successful strategies are to get

children to school is through poverty reduction, including investing in basic services, such as drinking water and sanitation, electricity and roads and the introduction of social safety nets.

### 5.3 Correlation Analysis

The results showed that there are the effects of child labor in destroying survival in Rwanda. Here the researcher would like to know how child labor effect on destruction of families in Rwanda through correlation analysis. The table below represents correlation analysis based on conceptual framework.

**Table 5.1: Correlation Analysis between Child Labor and Families Survival in Nasho Ward**

Correlation analysis		Child labor	Families survival
child labor	Pearson Correlation	1	.643**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	107	107
Families survival	Pearson Correlation	.643**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	107	107

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The Pearson correlation coefficient value of 0.643 confirms what was apparent from the table, i.e. there appears to be a positive correlation between the two variables. However, Researcher needs to perform a significance test to decide whether based upon this sample there is any or no evidence to suggest that linear correlation is present in the population.

To do this we test the null hypothesis,  $H_0$ , that there is no correlation in the population against the alternative hypothesis,  $H_1$ , that there is correlation; data will indicate which of these opposing hypotheses is most likely to be true. The significant Pearson correlation coefficient value of 0.643 confirms what was apparent from the table; there appears to be a strong positive correlation between the two variables. It means that there is relationship between child labour and destruction of families survival in Nasho ward/ Kirehe District.

This implies that when interest rates are low, people are willing to borrow because they find it relatively easy to repay their debt. When interest rates are high, people are reluctant to borrow because repayments on loans cost more. Some consumers may even find it difficult to meet their existing loan repayments, especially if interest rates increase faster than the rise in a consumer's income. If interest rates rise sharply and stay high for a long period, some consumers will default on their loans.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

This chapter aims at clarifying and making a short of what was done and found, so that everyone can be able to understand, and keep in mind the main idea about the research project.

#### **6.2 Conclusions**

The study on the role of child labor on destruction of families survival in Rwanda with reference to Nasho ward Kirehe District. The results showed that families are destroyed by child labor through the behavior of children who participated in those activities for instance drinking and using drugs in their daily life. It was found that the role of child labor in destroying their family survival are destruction of families' rules and regulation, lacking of basic education for children, ignorance, uncontrolled families, engagement in drugs and using alcoholism every day. These imply that child labour play a vital role in families' destruction due to the fact provided by respondents.

The recommendations provided in this research are enforcement of rules and regulation which guide child, punishment for people who use children under 18years old in heavy activities and collaboration between local authorities and to make advocacy for children in order to care them in their family. This was in line of Cunniah & Leeuwen (2013) where the only successful strategies are to get children to school is through poverty reduction, including investing in basic services, such as

drinking water and sanitation, electricity and roads and the introduction of social safety nets. To conclude this, there is a need support from government to deal with people who worked local leaders and citizens of areas where concentrates different activities. The researcher observed that research objectives were achieved and the questions were answered.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

In order to avoid destruction of families and child labor the following recommendation were given:

- (i) The local leaders should enforce measures for preventing child labor in Nasho Sector in case, the employers of those children below 18years punished according to the laws of Rwanda government
- (ii) The parents should follow up the daily life of their children in order to know if their children do not participate in child labor
- (iii) The local leaders should punish parents who let their children to drop out the school
- (iv) The children should be mobilized the worst of child labor in order to continue the school and their activities.

### **6.4 Suggestions for Further Research**

The results of this study point to numerous opportunities for future research into child labour and destruction of family survival in Rwanda. The researcher has identified a number of studies for further investigations as follow.

The effect of child labor in social development of Rwandans;

Analysis of child labor versus the human right in Rwanda.

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**APPENDICES**

MUHAWENIMANA Vestine

Open University of TANZANIA (OUT)

Faculty of Social Work

Tel: 07 88 513 337

Date 20<sup>th</sup> December 2016

To: Executive Secretary of Nasho Sector Kirehe District

**REF: Applying for requesting permission of accessing information**

Dear sir,

I hereby request permission of doing thesis and accessing data in your institution. I am post graduate student at Open University of TANZANIA (OUT) in Department of Social Works.

As part of academic requirement, I have taken a research project entitled “**The role of child labour in destroying families survival in Rwanda**”. For the success of this thesis, I kindly request you the assistance by allowing me the permission of asking the questions in the institution you are headed. The questions are entirely for academic

research purposes and under no condition would the information you give be communicated to any other person or organization.

Thank you for your kind cooperation.

MUHAWENIMANA Vestine

## QUESTIONNAIRES

1 **Instruction:** Please tick in the correspondence box

### PART ONE: PERSONAL PROFILE

1. Gender

Male  Female

2. Age group

Years old	5-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-65
Tick					

3. Highest level of education attained

Level	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	University
Tick				

4. Working experience

Number	Less than 5	5-10	10-20	20 & Above
Tick				

### PART TWO: PROFILE OF DATA

1. Does child labour exist in Nasho sector Kirehe District?

a) Yes.....

b) No .....

2. What are the social effects of child labors in Nasho Sector Kirehe District?

- a) Lack of basic education
- b) Illiteracy
- c) Dropout
- d) Increasing of death
- e) Increasing of illness
- f) Others please specify.....

3. What is the life of children who do child labor in Nasho Sector?

- a) Physical destruction
- b) Bad behavior
- c) Using many efforts for getting foods
- d) Disrespected
- e) Others please specify.....

4. How does Nasho Sector help in preventing child labour in families?

- a) Mobilization about the worst of child labour
- b) Fines for people who used children under 18 years old in heavy activities
- c) Physical checking
- d) Conversation with the citizens
- e) Others please specify.....

5. What are factors influencing destruction of families in Rwanda especially in Nasho Sector Kirehe District?

- a) Ignorance
- b) Dispersion of family members without any purpose
- c) Abundance of street children
- d) Child labour and heavy activities for children

e) Others please specify.....

6. What are the causes which push children to child labour in Nasho Sector Kirehe District?

a) Poverty and the absence of free, compulsory, quality education

b) Poor families

c) The lack of enforcement of employment laws and regulations

d) Poor systems of labour inspection and the lack of trade unions

e) A lack of government determination to enforce minimum age legislation.

f) The costs of education can prove too high, whether the direct costs of school fees, or because of indirect costs, such as shoes, uniforms, materials, transport, meals and other costs, including the loss of earnings of the child.

g) Others please specify.....

7. What are the roles of child labour in destroying their family survival?

a) Destruction of families' rules and regulation

b) Lacking of basic education for children

c) Ignorance

d) Uncontrolled families

e) Engagement in drugs

f) Using alcoholism everyday

g) Others please specify.....

8. Is there any recommendation which can help in preventing child labour?

a) Yes

b) No

If yes provide them

- a) Enforcement of rules and regulation which guide child
- b) Punishment for people who use children under 18years old in heavy activities
- c) Collaboration between authorities
- d) Making advocacy
- e) Other please specify.....

## QUESTIONNAIRES ADDRESSED TO CHILDREN WHO ENGAGED

1 **Instruction:** Please tick in the correspondence box

### PART ONE: PERSONAL PROFILE

1. Gender

Male  Female

2. Age group

Years old	5-10	11-15	16-18
Tick			

3. Highest level of education attained

Level	Illiterate	Primary
Tick		

4. Period in which being in child labour

Number	Less than1	2-3	4-6
Tick			

### PART TWO: PROFILE OF DATA

1. Are you participated in child labour?

a) Yes.....

b) No .....

2. What are the activities do you do?

a) Agriculture activities

b) Domestic activities

c) Farming activities

d) Others please specify.....

3. What are the social effects of child labours in Nasho Sector Kirehe District on the children?

a) Lack of basic education

b) Illiteracy

c) Dropout

d) Increasing of death

e) Increasing of illness

f) Others please specify.....

4. What is the life of children who do child labour?

a) Physical destruction

b) Bad behavior

c) Using drugs

d) Disrespected

e) Others please specify.....

5. What are factors influencing destruction of families in Rwanda especially in Nasho Sector Kirehe District?

a) Ignorance

b) Dispersion of family members without any purpose

- c) Abundance of street children
- d) Child labour and heavy activities for children
- e) Others please specify.....

6. What are the causes which push children to child labour in Nasho Sector Kirehe District?

- a) Poverty and the absence of free, compulsory, quality education
- b) Poor families
- c) The lack of enforcement of employment laws and regulations
- d) Poor systems of labour inspection and the lack of trade unions
- e) A lack of government determination to enforce minimum age legislation.
- f) The costs of education can prove too high, whether the direct costs of school fees, or because of indirect costs, such as shoes, uniforms, materials, transport, meals and other costs, including the loss of earnings of the child.
- g) Others please specify.....

7. What are the roles of child labour in destroying their family survival?

- a) Destruction of families' rules and regulation
- b) Lacking of basic education for children
- c) Ignorance
- d) Uncontrolled families
- e) Engagement in drugs
- f) Using alcoholism everyday
- g) Others please specify.....