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Factors contributing to the increase of child labour in Tanzania: a case of Dodoma municipality

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**FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE INCREASE OF CHILD
LABOUR IN TANZANIA: A CASE OF DODOMA
MUNICIPALITY**

By

Asia Juma Abdallah

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Degree of
Master of Business Administration at the University of Dodoma.

The University of Dodoma

October, 2014

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that, he has read and hereby recommends for an acceptance by the University of Dodoma, a dissertation entitled *“Factors Contributing to the Increase of Child Labour in Tanzania: A Case Study of Dodoma Municipality”*, in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Masters of Business Administration (MBA) at the University of Dodoma.

.....

Prof. Ahmed M. Ame

(SUPERVISOR)

Date:

DECLARATION

AND

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I, **Asia Juma Abdallah**, certify that, this is my own original work and that it has not been presented and will not be presented to any other University, for a similar or any other degree award.

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Many people have extended their support to me to make this work look as it is, however, I remain responsible for any errors the report contains.

However, any shortcomings on this research are entirely belongs to me.

DEDICATION

To Madam Hajat Mwajabu Masare and Luqmaan Halid

ABSTRACT

This study, on factors contributing to the increase of child labour in Tanzania, was conducted in order to fulfill three objectives. These were; to identify factors that led to the growth of child labour in Dodoma urban, to establish the activities performed by children engaged in child labour and to establish challenges facing children to engage in child labour. The study was conducted in Dodoma Municipality, by considering it as a proxy of other cities/towns in the country, which faced this problem. Due to that, the study employed a descriptive survey design. Data for the study were collected from children who were engaged in a child labour, their parents/guardians and from some government officials. Interviewer, administered questionnaire for children and face to face interviews for parents/guardians and officials, who were employed in the course of data collection. The study has found out that, the main factors which made children to engage in child labour in Dodoma municipality were poverty, death of parents, divorce of parents, poor understanding of child rights and poor implementation of child laws. On the other hand, the main activities which the children found to be engaged in, were working in the market place, collecting and selling scrap, engaging in domestic work and toiling in small factories. The study recommended that, the Government needs to compose, subscribe to and educate the society about the body of ethical principles against child labour. It was also, recommended that, the Government of Tanzania, should sensitize the general public from the grassroots level, about the laws and policies on child labour. Finally, the current move by some NGOs and a few individuals of establishing and managing centers for orphans and other vulnerable children was commended and encouraged for scaling up in order to expand the capacity to help those in poor conditions.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
CDW	Child Domestic Workers
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of Children
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CWD's	Child Domestic Workers
ELRA	Employment and Labour Relation Act
GNI	Gross National Income
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Center
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoLEYD	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Youth and Development
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases

UDOM	The University of Dodoma
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPE	Universal Primary Education
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USA	United States of America
USDOL	United States Department of Labour
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

CHAPTER ONE

OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

1.0 Introduction

This chapter exhibits the problem background, research objectives, relevant research questions, significance and the scope of the research, as a final point presents the dissertation report arrangement. The chapter in its background, explores the child labour world wide. It also looks at the measures and efforts taken by international agencies, to overcome the problem. The situation of a child labour in Tanzania is also analyzed in this section, in order to widen up the clear understanding of the problem.

1.1 Background Information of the Study

Child labour, is one of the obstacles to the universal education as well as achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, for all developing countries, Tanzania inclusive (URT, 2005). Today, towards the end between the adoption of the MDGs and the 2015 target date, many countries have already reached the goal of universal primary education. However, in Sub-Saharan Africa, primary and secondary school attendance rates, continue to be low because millions of school children work instead of attending school (World Bank, 2005). This suggests that, child labour is one of the obstacles in achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the universal primary education in Sub Saharan Africa, including Tanzania.

It is estimated that, about 1 out of 3 children aged between 5-14 years in Sub-Saharan Africa were employed, compared to Central and Eastern European/ Commonwealth of Independent States (CEE/CIS) region, where only 1 out of 20

children was employed. In absolute numbers, 69 million children in Sub-Saharan Africa, which is 35% of its child population, are engaged in child labour (ILO, 2006). These statistics, make Sub Saharan Africa including Tanzania the most dominant place, with a prevalent practice in child labour. In towns and cities, children are more absorbed in services and trading sectors rather than marketing, (Andvig, 2001). This, is due to the rapid urbanization of the modern world. Also, participation rates of children in economic activities, are on average twice as high in rural communities than in urban centers, (ILO, 1999).

To put this study into its context, it is very important to distinguish between child labour and child work. Child work is considered to have essential socialization functions, while child labour tends to take place outside the family and sometimes could be exploitative (Mendelievich, 1979). Child labour, is considered as work performed by children under 18 years of age which is exploitative, hazardous or inappropriate for their age, as well as detrimental to their schooling, social, mental, spiritual and moral development. This also shrinks their opportunities for schooling and future external choice set. It may not only require them to assume the multiple burdens of schooling and work at home and other work places, but also enslaves them and separates them from their families. In most cases, this practice is violation of international laws and national legislation on children's rights.

As far as children labour practices are concerned, children are not paid for overtime work although most of them, work additional hours and often are required to do so when demand for various services reaches its peak, and, or when there are labour shortage. It is also seen that, children are found working more in the informal sectors, compared to factories and commercial registered organizations. Little children are

often seen selling in the streets or working quietly on domestic chores, within high walls of homes, hidden away from the eyes of the media and labour inspectors, (ILO, 1999).

Poor parents in developing countries face a difficult decision. They often rely on labours of their children in order to survive. This is the case ostensibly, because poverty is widespread in rural areas especially those who depend on agriculture. According to the National Bureau of Statistics Survey (NBS, 2002), the incidence of basic needs poverty in rural areas, was 57% in 2000/2001, whilst that of food poverty was 32%. Due to that, children can make a productive economic contribution to their families by helping in farms or business, working in the formal labour market, or providing domestic services to their households. In these ways, children help feed, shelter, clothes, and otherwise supported themselves, their siblings, and other family members. Nevertheless, the family's need for the child's economic contribution, must be weighed against their desire to invest in the child's future, hopefully breaking the hold that poverty has on their families, (Edmonds, 2007). Apart from that, they need to keep as many family members as possible, working to ensure income security and survival. This makes it very difficult for poor families, to invest in their children's education. In fact, educating a child can be a significant financial burden. Similarly, they are expected to purchase books, school supplies and uniforms, and sometimes even pay teacher's wages. Many poor families, weigh the cost of sending their children to school against the cost of the income lost by sending their children to work (Edmonds, 2007).

The situation of child labour is becoming worse in Tanzania, and especially in urban centres including Dodoma urban. The total estimated 12,083,349 children of the age

between 5-17 years in Tanzania (67.1%), were reported to have worked in both economic and housekeeping activities (URT, 2006). This situation is not exceptional to Dodoma urban area. Like other parts of Tanzania, Dodoma urban is experiencing a serious problem of child labour by possessing a large number of children, who are working at different areas such as in domestic spheres, industries and businesses. This study is an attempt to determine the factors contributing to the increase of child labour in Dodoma urban areas.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

It is evident that, Tanzania has several policies and strategies to eliminate the problem of child labour, through its existing legal and institutional framework at the national, regional and international level. However, with all these legal instruments and institutions in place, the rate of child labour is on an increase, including its worst forms. According to a survey carried out by ILO, it is estimated that 3.8 million (approximately 32 percent of all children) Tanzania's girls and boys are working. 1.7 million (16%) of whom are child labourers, majority of them aged between 10 and 14 years (ILO, 2007).

Again, Tanzania is one of the African countries affected by the problem of a child labour as most children aged 5-17 years (67.1%), are engaged in both economic and housekeeping activities, followed by children not working (15.2%), those doing only housekeeping (14.4%) and those doing only economic activities (3.3%) (URT, 2006). About 246 million children one child in six is working; most of them involved in dangerous jobs. The UN's International Labour Organization (ILO) revealed that, the greatest number of working children (aged between 5 and 17) live in Asia and Africa, (ILO, 2002). These figures show a persistent increase in child

labour cases in Tanzania, particularly in the urban informal sector. It was against this backdrop that, the research will be carried out to investigate on the factors contributing to the increase of child labour.

Child labours in urban areas, have not been sufficiently studied (particularly in Dodoma Municipality) and got an attention both from national and international level. Most of the research, has been made on this angle but limited studies have been done in Dodoma urban. In the presence, the problem is still growing and is associated with both social and economic factors (Alexandrescu, 1996; Peacock, 2004; Scheper-Hughes and Hoffman, 2008). It is on that basis that, this study intended to be actualized in Dodoma Municipality to investigate the extent of growth of a child labour and its causes, in urban centres by taking Dodoma Municipality as a platform.

1.3 Research Objectives

The main objective of this study, was to explore reasons for the growth of child labour in Dodoma urban. To meet this broad objective, the study intended to meet the following specific objectives,

- 1) To identify factors that led to the growth of child labour in Dodoma urban;
- 2) To establish activities performed by children engaged in a child labour; and
- 3) To establish challenges facing children engaged in a child labour.

1.4 Research Questions

In order to reach the above stated objectives, the following questions were enquired:

- 1) What are the factors that lead to the growth of child labour in Dodoma urban?
- 2) What are the activities performed by children engaged in child labour?
- 3) What are the challenges facing children engaged in child labour?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study has significance to knowledge, policy contribution and contribution to the best practice. For the case of knowledge contribution, the findings of the research contribute to the existing knowledge on a child labour, especially with regard to the causes and effects of child labour and the measures of combating the vice. With respect to policy implications, the findings can assist policy makers and decision makers in formulating new strategies, geared towards enhancing and combating the problem. Finally, as far as the issue of best practice is concerned, the findings provides suggestions on what to be done, at the level of organisation and society, in order to decrease if not to wipe away the problem of a child labour.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study was conducted in Dodoma Municipality because this area is identified as one having a high child labour concentration. The reason behind a high concentration of child labour probably are due to the fact that, Dodoma Municipality is a fast growing area with a large number of residents in central Tanzania. In addition, it was found convenient to conduct this study within Dodoma Municipality.

1.7 Research Report Layout

In chapter one, the background information to the problem is provided. Statement of the problem to the study, objectives and significance of it have all been described here. Chapter two gives the definitions of key terms, theoretical perspectives, and empirical review of literature and then summarizes conceptual framework, that guided the study. At the end of this chapter, a knowledge gap is given signifying the needs of the study in the context of Tanzania environment. Chapter three provides a detailed discussion on the way the research was conducted. It shows the design employed, data sources and selection of the sampling units. The chapter closes with matters pertaining to data collection, data analysis techniques and data quality issues. Chapter four presents the research findings as guided by research objectives laid down in chapter one. It gives precise interpretation and discussion of the findings. Finally, chapter five is the last one that sums up the findings of the study. It points out the contribution of the study, to the body of knowledge by providing theoretical, managerial and policy implications. The chapter ends up by showing the limitations of the study and finally, suggests new areas for further research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The literature review of this study, covers the area of an overview of the causes of street migration. The chapter begins with the definitions of key terms. Then, it explores the related theories on factors contributing to the child labour. Later, the chapter presents the selected empirical studies on the issues related to factors that, contribute to child labour. The chapter finalizes with the conceptual framework of the study.

2.1 Conceptualization of Key Terms

This section, provides definitions of the key terms of the study. The terms provided below include; child, child labour, child work, and worst forms of child labour. After definitions of key terms, again the section discusses causes of a child labour.

2.1.1 A Child

A child is a person under the age of fourteen (14) years; provided that for the employment in hazardous sectors, child means a person under the age of eighteen (18) years. No person shall employ a child in employment, that is inappropriate for a person of *that age and that places at risk the child's well-being, education, physical or mental health or spiritual, moral or social development*, (URT - Employment and Labour relations Act, 2004).

A child is also defined as a person under the age of 18 years by UN Geneva Convention (2005), UN Convention of the Rights of the Child and African Charter of

Rights of the Child (2005). In this study, the UN definition is taken as a working definition pertaining to who is a child.

2.1.2 Child Labour

According to UNICEF (2006), child labour means work taken by children between the ages of five and seventeen years, that prevent them from attending school. It is a form or type of work that is exploitative, hazardous for the children's age, and that predisposes them to severe negative consequences, of children's health and welfare. However, we need to make a distinction between certain types of light work undertaken by children, such as helping in housekeeping chores after school hours or young people working after school or during holidays to earn money (UNICEF, 2006).

Child labour, can also be defined as a work performed by children under 18 years of age which is exploitative, hazardous or inappropriate for their age, and which is detrimental to their schooling, or social, mental, spiritual and moral development (ILO, 2001).

2.1.3 Child Work

Child work, means an involvement in different types of light work such as helping parents with home or family undertaking or doing light work, a few hours after school or during holidays (Policy Guideline, 2001). This type of child work, is important and necessary for socialization of children into the culture of work and responsibility. Therefore children's work is generally accepted and has a positive impact, on the development of the child. This kind of work takes place within normal family settings, contributes to the learning experience and improves social integration.

Child work, is often associated with a rewards system of child. Such work consists of daily chores simple (household) jobs and passing on of family values and crafts. It is distinguished from child labour, the later is often associated with exploitation, and has a detrimental effect on the child's social development, while it limits the child's educational opportunities, long working hours, little compensation and hazardous working conditions are examples, that point towards child labour (Schalkwijk and Van Berg, 2002).

2.1.4 Worst Forms of Child Labour

Worst forms of child labour, refers to child labour that is extremely hazardous to the child because of the tasks given, conditions of work, or physical, emotional and sexual abuse (UNICEF, 2006). ILO, also defines worst forms of child labour in its convention number 182 as: all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage, serfdom and forced or compulsory labour; forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; use of child for prostitution, production of pornography or pornographic performances; use procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (ILO, 1999).

2.1.5 Causes of Child Labour

The factors, that predispose children into child labour are many and work to a combination. Most theorists, have advanced economic theories to explain child labour. They say children work because of economic reasons, mainly attributed to the poor family backgrounds they come from. However, Bequele (1991) is of a different view, he argues that economic reasons are not enough on their own to cause

or reduce child labour. This argument is supported by the evidence that, economic growth of some countries has not been associated with a reduction in child labour but rather a dependence, on existing policies and how the economy is run (Bequele, 1991). Child labour, is therefore a multifaceted phenomenon associated not only with ignorance of the victims, but also the indifference of the society we live in, moral degeneration, political and socioeconomic factors. These factors are personal variables, socio-economic aspects, social-cultural aspects, family characteristics, single parenthood, community variables, political factors and gender. The major causes of child labour are further elaborated below.

2.1.5.1 Personal Variables

Physical and mental attributes of children influence their abuse. Physical disabilities have long been associated with child abuse and neglect, as these children are often victims of discrimination, sexual exploitation and social exclusion. More often than seldom, the abused or the victims of abuse do not report such cases to the authority, for fear of reprisal by the abuser who may be a parent and due to ignorance. Findings by Scovia (2010) in Tanzania confirm that, there are many children who are forbidden their rights like education, simply because of their personal defects like disablement.

These findings are contrary to Section 5 (2) of the Children's Act Cap 59, on custodianship to protect the child from discrimination, violence, abuse and neglect, Article 11 of the African Charter on the Rights of the Child, on the right to education for every child and Section 4 (1) of the Education Act, 2008 on the sole duty of parents to educate their children despite disabilities.

2.1.5.2 Socio - economic Aspects

Modern socio-economic developments, have diminished the traditional role and power of women. This change in status, has brought about strains in family life and decreased the value of children, resulting into more frequent occurrences of child abuse and neglect. Today, more than ever before, the socio-economic problems are impinging on the parents and are making them lose child rearing self-confidence as they can hardly sustain the family. The role of bread winners has shifted from men to wives and children hence a call for working to survive (Amin and Martin, 2005).

2.1.5.3 Social - cultural Aspects

Social-cultural aspects, play a vital role in contributing to the increasing rate of child labour in many developing countries today. Traditionally, children have been viewed as personal property and were generally expected to work. There was a maximum division of labour, where girls were expected to do all the house chores and the boys went hunting. These roles were meant to prepare the children for future adulthood, especially girls who were often subjected to early marriages when they clocked the age of puberty, while their male counterparts went to school (ARISE, 2001). Today, the traditional trend still carries on, children work because of a perceived belief that, their participation in domestic activities is part of the learning process and preparedness for adulthood. It is however important to note that, some of the household work is too excessive and exploitative and can be categorized under child labour. This work, becomes heavy and dangerous especially if the age and physical ability is not put to consideration (ARISE, 2001).

Gender and education of children, is another old cultural practice that has been carried on to date. Traditionally, education of females was not considered important. While their male counterparts were left to go to school, the females stayed at home doing house chores. Educating boys was seen as old age insurance and one that had a higher future investment returns. Educating a girl on the other hand, was seen as a waste of income since many would get married off and therefore, has no economic contribution to the bonafide family. At puberty, girls were prepared for marital roles and eventually an early marriage, where the family acquired bridal wealth (Lugalla and Mbwambo, 1999).

The situation in Tanzania today is not very different, children have dropped out of school into marriage and those who have defied against such marriages, have resorted to employment for survival. Children have now and again been considered as property (Scovia, 2010). All individuals according to Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are entitled to all rights set forth in the declaration. Rights are not only limited to education, but also freedom from discrimination, slavery, torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. Household activities that include digging, cooking and cleaning, can still be learnt from school. For example, home economics and agriculture practices if handled seriously in all schools, can be of benefit to many children in the learning process.

2.1.5.4 Family Characteristics

Family characteristics, have played a crucial role in the employment of children based on the type of family (polygamous and monogamous), family size and the employment of parents. Household poverty, is one of the underlying causes of child labour that affects school enrolment, as many cannot afford school fees and

scholastic materials. Child labour becomes a majority option for most families for survival, which eventually affects the academic performance of some children, who labour for fees which endangers them physically and psychologically. While it might seem obvious that, children had to fend for their families, parental consent to work, comes in the way as a major issue of maximum consideration in child employment. Parents allow their children to work and thus play a big role in influencing child labour (Kopoka, 2000).

2.1.5.5 Single Parenthood

Many studies indicate that, children who reported their parents as no longer staying together, or those who had lost one of their parents and in most cases drained in poverty, engaged in work. The increasing number of orphans and children raised by single parents, undoubtedly necessitated the employment of children. Increase in Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) cases in Tanzania, have long been attributed to the AIDS scourge. Tanzania in the 1980's, was one of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa that experienced an economic and social impact of HIV/AIDS (Scovia, 2010). The scourge, left millions of children orphaned which led to an increase in child headed households and child employment.

2.1.5.6 Community Variables

At community level, societal transformation and challenges therein, act as a stressor on families and diminishes the capability of families to look after their children properly. The rampant slum developments, which are a manifestation of poor socio-economic conditions and overcrowding, represent a bigger challenge to the life of a child than the society itself. Households in informal settlements lack the basics of life like good nutrition, health care and utmost education. Slums, have been indicated as

sprouting places for juvenile delinquents especially the boys and represent a high breeding place of children in the worst forms of child labour to include; child prostitution and pornography, drug trafficking and child crime (Blanc, 2011). The community on the other hand, also provide employment opportunities to children. Children are often preferred for their age and the cheap labour they provide. Accordingly the community's perception on child labour, is seen more as a positive investment than negative, an embracement that has increased child labour cases (Blanc, 2011).

2.1.5.7 Political Factors

Political factors, refer to conditions that cause civil and national strife and unrest including wars inter alia as considered. Children migrate to bigger cities in search for help. These children sometimes go accompanied by their parents and some unaccompanied, especially orphans. War zones, serve as catchment areas for vulnerable children who end up on the streets and involve themselves in child labour for survival. It is reported that, many children and women in Darfur in the Sudan, are dying daily mainly from the effects of war (Blanc, 2011).

All this, has been attributed to the weak government policy. Besides, failure to keep peace and order and thus keeping the nation at rest, government policies or the lack thereof, also contribute to the increase in child labour cases. In many developing countries, lack of surveillance, enforcement and intervention on the part of the government, allow child labour to thrive. In many countries, government policies simply ignore the plight of children. For example, mandatory education laws exist but are often disregarded in rural areas. Let alone, the lack of government policy to

maintain peace and avoid wars, has led to continuing wars that cause internally displaced persons and refugees (Harpham, 2003).

2.1.5.7 Gender

Female children, tend to dominate in domestic life and work in their homes. Because of many traditional poor families, girls' labour is not only a cultural demand, but it is also absolutely imperative for family survival. For instance, when the mother is sick, or out to earn an income, the girl's presence at home becomes essential. They miss school as a pre-requisite to care for young siblings and manage the household, when the mother is away. The male species on their hand, dominate street life and other informal activities demanding hard labour (White, 2007).

Boys dominate apprenticeships and production and have more avenues, especially paid employment and get higher incomes, except child prostitution which is the most lucrative business monopolized by females. Another reason explaining the gender difference is that, boys are more rebellious than girls and are likely to leave home, for street life through active choice or active rejection (White, 2007).

2.2 Theories Underlying Child Labour

This section, discusses various theories underlying the objectives of this study. A number of theories have been reviewed critically with the aim of laying the theoretical frame work of this study. These theories include; the social capacity theory, the theory of exploitative child labour, the theory of worst forms of child labour and the theory of household decision-making.

2.2.1 The Social Capital Theory

The social capital theory, offers a beginning point in the theoretical analysis of the street children phenomenon in Tanzania. This theory draws a correlation between family structure and home-leaving. Coleman (1988), defines social capital as resources which "inheres in the structure of relations between actors and among actors.....and is productive, making possible the achievement of certain ends, that in its absence would not be possible" (p.98). For a child to have access to other resources in the society, the family of the child should possess some social capital, which should be accessible to the child. Coleman further posits that:

“The social capital of the family is the relationship between children and parents. That is, if the human capital possessed by the parents is not complemented by social capital embodied in family relations, it is irrelevant to the child's educational growth that the parent has a great deal, or a small amount of human capital (p. 110).”

The social capital of a child, should include the synergy of the family social capital and community social capital. Coleman (1988), refers to family social capital as the relationships between parents and their children, which encompass the time, efforts, resources and energy that parents invest in their children. In contrast, community social capital represents the family's interactions and relationships with the surrounding community. Here, the community encompasses both residents and local social institutions, including schools and other non formal systems of support. Coleman (1990) further contends that “unlike other forms of capital, social capital inheres in the structure of relations between persons and among persons. It is logged neither in individuals nor in physical implements of production” (p. 302).

Thus, the family structure becomes the important component in the transmission of the social benefits to its members. The importance of social capital theory, in providing a firm theoretical basis for understanding the delinquency among children has been offered by Hagan and McCarthy (1997). They contend that, the focus of social capital theory on institutional sources, which includes work, family, school, neighbourhood, and community, provides an important insight to the explanation of crime and delinquency among children. Hagan and McCarthy (1997) link a lack of social capital in the family to the youth becoming homeless and, while on the street, to their participation in criminal conduct.

To link this theory to the phenomenon of street children in Tanzania, this study first explores some theoretical assumptions from Coleman's assertions. Coleman (1990) contends that family capital investment in children, is to ensure their access to other forms of social capital. Wright, *et al* (2001) further posits that;

“A family will invest time, effort, and resources in its children with the goal to forge an intergenerational link, that embeds the youth into relationships of mutual trust and obligation what Coleman refers to as closure. Coleman makes explicit reference to certain, but not all, potential outcomes associated with family investment (p. 3).”

Investments in children according to Coleman, should yield some positive futuristic benefits to the child. Wright *et al.*, (2001), assert that, if families are committed towards the education of their children, the likely results will not only be success in the educational enterprise of the children, but will also reduce the tendency of the children being delinquent.

Children with little or no social capital, are bound to leave their nesting home in search of a better life and other avenues of comfort. In the case of street children based on some assertions made above, one can conclude that, the lack of social

capital within the children's cycle of existence, is a major catalytic causality of their decision to leaving their nesting homes.

2.2.2 Theory of the Worst Forms of Child Labour

This theory, is trying to advocate on three forms of child labour which are seen as dangerous and destructive forms of child labour, worst forms of child labour in poor countries is unlikely to be welfare improving. Rogers and Swinnerton (2002) show that, harmful forms of child labour have an economic role: by maintaining wages for child labour high enough, they allow human capital accumulation in poor countries.

In fact, policy was preceding research by many years. Recently, however, economic researchers, both theoretically and empirically, have gained significant ground on the understanding of the causes of child labour. There is now a widespread agreement, that poverty is a major determinant of child labour. Moreover, all forms of child labour are no longer seen as bad for children. Some help to build character by teaching punctuality, discipline and rigor which are socially valuable qualities (Ray, 2000) for instance. Some others may even provide valuable learning-by-doing (Boyden et al, 1998; Beegle et al, 2003). This set of facts, has led to the admission that child labour should be tolerated in poor countries, at least in its non-hazardous forms. This argumentation is wrong due to the reasons that despite of positive impacts of child labour, this phenomenon of child labour is dangerous to the welfare of children not only in education sphere but also the health of children who are vulnerable to child labour.

In 2001 policy discussions of child labour, the emphasis has now shifted towards the worst forms of child labour (those that expose children to physical and psychological stress, like drug-trafficking, deep-sea fishing, prostitution and pornographic activities). In 1999, a new ILO convention was designed to ban those forms of child labour only (Convention, 182). Policy is yet again ahead of research. In fact, the important question of why the worst forms of child labour exist is still unanswered. Rogers & Swinnerton (2002) is the only other study to our knowledge trying to address this issue. Emphasize the case where parents have incomplete information on the type of work (hazardous or non-hazardous) child is involved. Based upon this premise, they argue that, banning the worst forms of child labour in which their labour can improve efficiency by acting as an information-elicitation mechanism is necessary. In following this approach, they implicitly assume that only ignorance or deception can explain why altruistic parents consent to harmful child labour. They wish to make the point that even, absent ignorance or deception, there is a general equilibrium-based argument for parents to choose the worst forms of child labour. This argument, they believe, can change the way policy makers approach the elimination of these forms of child labour. They argue that altruistic parents may in fact voluntarily choose the worst forms of child labour, such as prostitution and deep-sea fishing over other non-harmful jobs for their children. The reasons are simple, they are poor and these activities pay well, much better than farm work and other forms of child labour arises in equilibrium, Earning potential, as adults. Rogers and Swinnerton try to rationalize the emergence of child labour in spite of its inefficiency.

Although by all means intuitive, this is in fact far from straightforward. The existence of the worst forms of child labour has an economic role. It helps maintain the wage for the better forms sufficiently high, so as to allow child labourers to work less and spend more time at school. Rogers & Swinnerton (2002) developed a simple theory of the worst forms of child labour, based upon three essential premises. First, the environment features household poverty, which puts pressure on children to help their family make ends meet. Secondly, parents are altruistic towards their children and make decisions on their behalf. Child labour, if it takes place, is a well-informed choice of parents. Thirdly, the worst forms of child labour compromise the human capital prospects of children involved, for example, by reducing their learning ability in school, or by causing their endowment of human capital to depreciate. In such an environment, the worst forms of child labour would not emerge in equilibrium unless they are better remunerated than the good forms.

That, there ought to be wage compensation, albeit not necessarily perfect, for the worst forms of child labour, is consistent with empirical evidence. According to Rialp (1993), girls aging 14-16 become involved in prostitution in the Philippines largely for example because prostitution is well paid child labour. This argument, we believe, can change the way policy makers approach the elimination of these forms of child labour.

Article 3 of Convention 182 defines the “Worst Forms” as:

- a) All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict.

- b) The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances.
- c) The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs, as defined in the relevant international treaties.
- d) Work, which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Convention 182 on forms of child labour, seeks to identify a set of practices that should be avoided by children, even if it means that children do not work at all. These practices are proscribed because of a general belief, that the children are better off not working at all than in a worst form. If children are in the worst forms, exploitation occurs because they feasibly could be better off doing something else. One possibility is that, they are stolen outright. In this case, the preferences of, or the constraints faced by the children or their parents, do not figure into what happens to the children. Other possibilities recognize that, in most instances parents decide what their children will do. In these cases, one of two assumptions can be made. The first is that, parents do what is in their own or the household's best interest, regardless of what is in an individual child's best interest. Under this assumption, if the child ends up as an exploited child labourer, the parent can be depicted as willingly deciding to exploit the child. The other assumption is that, parents always decide for their children based on what is in the best interests of the children. Under this assumption, it is still possible for children to end up, as exploited child labourers if the parents are tricked or deceived, that is, if they rationally believe that they are doing what is best, but it turns out that they are not (Rogers and Swinnerton, 2002).

Hence, this theory like that of exploitative child labour is relevant to this study and Tanzanian society at large as these theories are clearly explaining how parents, poverty and other people are the source of child labour in many families and nations, and how children are involved in hazardous and non-hazardous works just because most of worst forms of child labour pay well.

2.2.3 Theory of Household Decision-Making

This theory, tries to show how child labourers can be obtained and initiated by the decisions of the families and households. Brown, *et al* (2002) begin with a discussion of the supply-side determinants of child labour. First, they consider the theory of household decision-making, in a perfectly competitive context; they turn to consider several market imperfections that impact households along with empirical evidence, supporting the relevance of these market failures in determining child labour.

This theory, was also developed and explained by Generic Becker (1981) and is a type of household decision theory such as the one articulated by Rosenzweig and Evanson (1977), Pörtner (2001) and summarized by Schultz (1997) which assumes that, the household acts to maximize utility, which is a function of the number of children, the schooling per child, the leisure time per child, the leisure of the parents, and a composite consumption good. These goods are produced using a composite commodity purchased in the market place and the time of household members. The time inputs to produce the composite consumption goods can be supplied by the mother or by the children. Household income, can be earned by selling goods produced in a household enterprise or by working as a wage labourer. Inputs to the production of the household enterprise goods, include physical assets owned by the family and by parent and child labour. Markets for labour, goods, and capital are

taken to be perfectly competitive, at least initially. The husband allocates time between market work and leisure; the mother allocates time among market work, child rearing, and home production; and children allocate time among market work, education, leisure, and home production.

This theory, is significant since in many families and households, children are taken as the capital and producers of the family by participating in households' efforts, towards income and material wealth generation, through the decisions in households.

2.3 Empirical Literature Review

This section, reviews various researches done by previous researchers concerning child labour in order, to identify the knowledge gap to be filled. The findings shown in various studies are here categorized into two categories of a child labour. These studies are done in developed countries, developing countries, and those conducted in Tanzania.

2.3.1 Situation of Child Labour Worldwide

A study, on a child labour by ILO in 2004 revealed that, about 246 million children: - one child in six are working worldwide, most of them are involved in dangerous jobs, the greatest number of working children (aged between 5 and 17) work full-time and approximately just as many work part-time. Of these children, it is estimated that 60% live in Asia, 32% in Africa and the remainder mainly in America, but there are also many children working in Europe. Africa and Asia are the continents that have the highest proportion of working children. It is estimated that 40% of all children in Africa work. The great number of children work in informal sector, family or other places doing farming or domestic work.

2.3.2 Causes of Child Labour

This section explores economic and non – economic causes of a child labour.

2.3.2.1 Economic Factors

Many studies, have identified economic poverty as the main, and sometimes the only cause leading children in developing countries to migrate to the street (Alexandrescu, 1996; Peacock, 2004; Scheper-Hughes and Hoffman, 2008). Economic poverty, has been presented both as a direct and indirect factor that pushes children onto the street. It is argued that, children move out of the household as a direct coping strategy, to diversify the household's portfolio of income generating activities, and that, at the same time, economic poverty leads to stresses and tensions within the household, that become an indirect cause of street migration (CSC, 2007). Indeed, UNICEF (2002) has declared the failure to reduce income inequality among and within households, as a missed opportunity for tackling the causes of poverty and street migration for children.

Such arguments, have been taken up very strongly in Tanzania, where most studies see economic poverty and/or economic shocks (such as land erosion, floods, financial shocks and especially, the shortage of food) as the main reason why children move to the street (Ahmed and Adeeb, 1998; ARISE, 2001; BSAF, 2006). Low incomes in rural areas, is argued, compel children, to migrate to urban centers to mitigate their material hardships and contribute to household earnings. For instance Hasina (2004) postulates that, in rural areas household food insecurity leads to elder children abandoning the household. Indeed, economic factors are seen as the driving force behind street migration, and the influx of migration, could be stopped only through massive economic poverty alleviation interventions (ARISE, 2001). Even if

reasons other than material poverty are quoted, economic deprivation remains the primary focus for intervention (White, 2007), and the non-material elements necessary for a holistic vision of child poverty (Minujin, Vandemoortele et al., 2002) are not recognized as a priority for policy and action.

It is argued that, economic conditions and shocks are only a limited part of the explanation for migration to city streets by children and that, analysts and policy makers have so far missed the opportunity of significantly engaging with a growing body of literature, that shows the decisive role played by non economic factors in children's decision to migrate to the street (White, 2007). According to Moser (2010), capturing the multidimensional aspects of the changing socio-economic well-being of poor people, including children, requires the recognition of empowerment processes.

2.3.2.2 Non-economic Factors

From the empirical literature on the topic, key researchers can be identified who have argued for less economic analysis and for a deeper examination of family life. In particular, Felsman (2002) found out that, 97 per cent of his sample of Colombian children in street situations, had actively abandoned their households due to a non-conducive family environment. Further, street life helped in the development of children's resilience and street living children, had a better mental health than their counterparts in families. Aptekar (1988) found that, children in street situations were emotionally intact in their intellectual functioning, and achieved high levels of self-management. Veale (2008) compared children in street situations in Sudan and Ireland, considering their different backgrounds, social demographic characteristics

and the processes of their street life involvement. In both cases, she found that, street life was a rational choice when considering alternative options and risks.

De Oliveira *et al.* (2009) showed that 65 per cent of Brazilian children in street situations, defined themselves as good persons with positive aspirations for the future. Furthermore, Monteiro, *et al.* (1998) have found out that, children in street situations develop strong characteristics of initiative and positive identity, while Lugalla and Mbwambo (1999) found that, Tanzanian street living children are highly organised in groups of peers who share resources, strategies, assets and care. Chawla (2002) reports that, the interaction of children in street situations, within neighbourhoods and street communities, is the keystone for understanding the growth of impressive ethical behaviours and that, street life fosters the development of cultural richness. According to Baker (2005), the street network of friendships can reduce the real and perceived feelings of vulnerability and social exclusion, and raise the well-being of children in street situations. This is achieved mainly through the development of a collective identity and feeling of belonging, that give the child the opportunity to be an active player within this urban sub-culture (Lucchini, 1996).

These empirical studies, reveal the importance of non-economic factors in children's decisions to migrate and stay on the streets and indicate that, street life not only involves vulnerability processes but also processes of empowerment through which children exercise their personal agency, and develop innovative coping behaviours. In consequence, reducing economic poverty is, at best, only a partial solution to the problem of runaway children. Low income and material poverty can lead some children onto the street, but it usually will not break household ties (Blanc, 2011). In such circumstances, children should be considered as members of a multi-spatial

household (Tacoli, 1999) with mobile livelihoods (Olwig and Sørensen, 2006; Stepputat and Sørensen, 2009). Such children regularly return to their household to share income and maintain social relationships. In the Tanzania context, they do not define themselves as *chokoraa*¹ (children in street situations) because their assets and affections are still shared with other household members.

2.3.3 Situation of Child Labour in Tanzania

A study, to examine whether and to what extent child labour affects educational attainment in adulthood by Krutikova (2006), was conducted to explore the long run effects of a child labour in education. This study, used a newly available 13 year individual level panel data set from rural Tanzania, to show that a child labour reduces educational attainment in adulthood. Individuals who had worked an average amount as children (18 hours a week) attain just over half the number of years of education, in adulthood compared to those who had not worked. This loss of education translates into a 7% point loss in long-run consumption growth. The impact of child labour is, however, found to be substantially smaller among those who were already attending school at the time of the baseline survey.

Another study by URT (2006) revealed that, about 12,083,349 children of the age between 5-17 years in Tanzania, 67.1% were reported to have engaged in economic and housekeeping activities. These data show that, child labour is becoming worse in Tanzania. Other studies which were conducted on child labour, examined the nature and situation of child labour includes the following:

¹ Local language in Kenya for street children.

Starting with a study, on nature and extent of child labour by Ishumi (2001) based on tobacco farms conducted in two districts, Urambo and Iringa. The specific methods and techniques used in this study, included a literature review and documentary analysis, observation, mapping, interview and questionnaire administration. The study revealed different forms of child labour existed in Urambo and Iringa. There were children of different ages ranging from 7 to 18 years old. There were also children of different social and economic backgrounds. The study also revealed that, there were child labourers who were working in tobacco farms voluntarily while others, were forced by their parents or guardians. These children worked on seasonal, monthly or daily basis of contracts, which were oral and informal. The study recommended the improvement of basic education in all aspects (Ishumi *et al*, 2001).

Other findings were obtained by Fredrick Paul (2012); in his study of child labour in tobacco farms in Uyui district Tabora, where it was also revealed that, 58% of children sought employment in tobacco farms due to poverty. The researcher further noted that, poverty among the people residing in the specified area can be one of the major reasons which have forced many children to work in tobacco farms. Amma *et al* (2000); Ishengoma (1995), Ishengoma and Nchahaga (1996) further indicated that, poverty is the main reason that contributes to child labour.

The International Labour Organization (ILO 2001), also reports that, working children in Tanzania work for an average of 23-48 hours a week, regardless of whether child is attending school or not. Young people who have completed school work greater number of hours (ILO-IPEC, 2001). There are also, a great number of children who were working in varieties of institutions such as small scale mining centers, domestic works, commercial agriculture, industries and manufacturing

industries as well as processing industries and informal sector such as petty businesses (ILO, 2001).

The Child Labour Survey report, by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Tanzania in 1992, documented the use of child labour in various sectors for example, a large number of children were reported to in Tanzania sisal plantations. A survey of Ubena sisal plantation in the region revealed that, 30% of the workers were children under the age of 12 to 14 who, were performing different labour activities including cultivation, trans planting, weeding, carrying wet fibers from machines and collecting fiber from machines. It has also been reported that children were in small scale mining centers such as Tanzanite mines in Mererani – Arusha. This alienates the basic child rights, such as the right to education for the children who are fully engaged in works, right to be protected from work that threatens their health and development; right to be protected from sexual abuse, exploitation and, the right to be protected from torture, cruel treatment or punishment, unlawful arrest, and right to be protected from recruitment into the armed forces, below the age of 15 years (Kopoka, 2001).

A household survey, of child labour in Mwanza city by Kidolezi (2004) revealed that, in the streets of Mwanza city, children's labour is divided into three categories. The first category comprises vending or peddling perishable food, non-perishable food, or non-food items such as newspapers and cigarettes. The second category includes productive activities such as washing cars, gathering sand, or carrying luggage. The last category is unproductive activities, such as begging for money or food. Since there is no formal training involved, children learn workplace skills from their parents, siblings, employers, or friends. Specialization in a particular activity

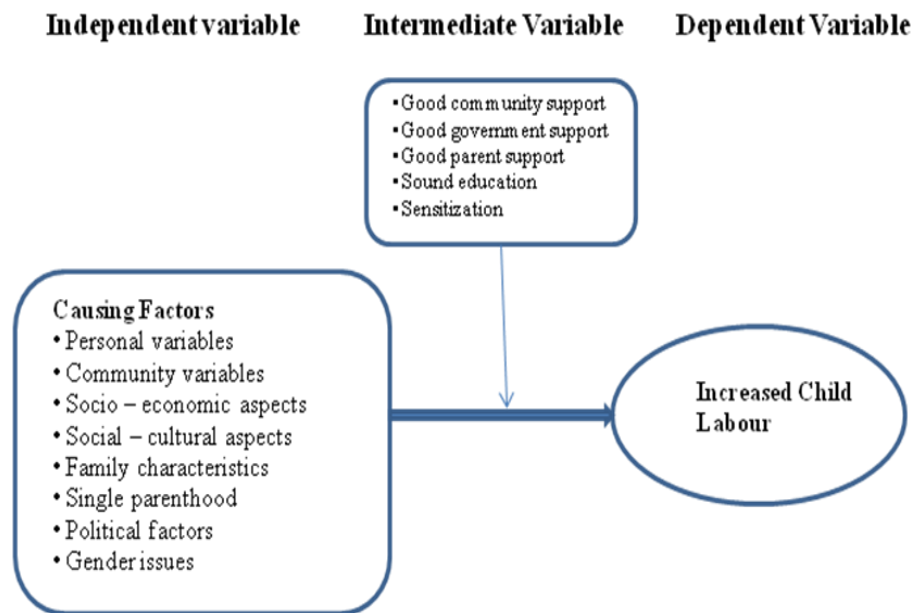
consequently occurs on the basis of physical ability, personal choice, or parent/relative/employer preferences.

Depending on the type of job, employment decisions such as workload or time spent working vary according to employer. Self-employed children, for example, can decide how long they should work or where they want to conduct their activities. Those employed by their parents or other relatives, may enjoy some degree of autonomy in their work. However, children typically have little or no autonomy, when they work for an unrelated person. Children employed by unrelated persons thus tend to be the most disadvantaged of all street workers (Kidolezi, *et al.*, 2004).

2.4 Conceptual Framework of the Study

This section, proposes a conceptual framework within which, the notion of factors contributing to the increase of child labour is treated in this work. The conceptual framework that guided this study is presented pictorially in Figure 2.1 below.

Figure 2. 1: Conceptual Framework of the Study



Source: Developed by Researcher, 2014

Figure 2.1 shows the linkage between different categorical factors, that caused child labour and child labour abolition. It shows that child labour abolition as a dependent variable is related to the independent variables, which are personal variables, community variables, socio – economic aspects, social – cultural aspects, family characteristics, single parenthood, political factors, and gender issues. If the personal variables are neutralised community variables are treated well, socio – economic aspects are well balanced, social – cultural aspects are not biased, family characteristics are suitable, single parenthood is minimized, political factors consider public interests, and gender issues are treated equally, then child labour abolition endeavour is likely to be achieved and if the above factors are set in such a way, that can trigger and promote child labour, then child labour abolition will be in vain.

The researcher also identified some intermediate/extraneous variables, which may affect child labour abolition, these include, good community support, government, parent support, sound education, and sensitization among many. These variables, are part of the input and process explained in the Ludwig's Input-Output model. They play a role in bringing out the output, which is child labour abolition. If these variables are not controlled, they may interfere with the results of the study.

2.5 Research Gap

Many scholars (Alexandrescu, 1996; Peacock, 2004; Scheper-Hughes and Hoffman, 2008) have posited and presented economic poverty, as the factor that pushes children onto the street and others on non-economic factors as the ones for in children's decisions to migrate and stay on the streets (Olwig and Sørensen, 2006; Stepputat and Sørensen, 2009). The perspective and perceptions of the above two schools of thoughts, put some curiosity on the reality as to what are the main factors that lead, to street children because the factors that predispose children into a child labour are many and work to a combination. Therefore, this study aimed to unveil this confusion and puzzle, through examining factors that led to street children particularly in Dodoma urban centres.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter, presents the research methodology and gives details of how the research was conducted. The chapter therefore presents the study design, research approach, location and population. Thereafter, it discusses about the sample size, sampling methods employed, data collection methods, collection procedure and data analysis. Finally, the chapter presents issues regarding validity, reliability and ethical considerations.

3.1 Research Design

A research design, is defined as a programme that guides the investigator in the process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting observation, which specifically talks about both the qualitative and quantitative research designs (Nachimia *et al*, 1976). A research design, is an arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that, aims to combine relevance to the research purposes with economy in procedure (Kothari, 2004).

This study, employed a cross sectional descriptive survey research design. The reasons for selecting this design was that, it allowed a comprehensive overview of the problem of a child labour under the study location. Further, it allowed triangulation of methods and data, thus, is thought to have assisted in enhancing reliability and validity of the research findings as suggested by Yin (2000).

3.2 Research Approach

This research, was developed from mixed methods approach point of view. The approach allowed the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods in data collection, sampling and analysis. Further, the approach allowed triangulation of data and sources of data. The purpose of selecting this approach, was to try to use the compatibility between qualitative and quantitative methods, in order to give a complete and better outcome as suggested by Berg (1989). Therefore both, qualitative and quantitative methods, were used for the purpose of complementing each other (Dabbs, 1982:32; Chung, 2000).

3.3 Study Location

The research, was conducted in Dodoma Municipality where there were mainly five streets, namely; Jamatini, Standi kubwa and Sokoni at Viwandani ward, Tambuka Reli ward and Majengo in which, street children used to reside. In fact, the streets experienced intensive child labour in Dodoma Municipality. Dodoma, is the capital city situated in the central part of Tanzania (the centre being 6⁰10'S, 35⁰44'E). Most of individuals residing in Dodoma are of Gogo and Rangi tribes. According to the 2012 national census, the region had a population of 2,083,588, from the total of 44,928,92 Tanzania people². However, there other minority tribes which reside in Dodoma Municipality such as Nyamwezi, Chaggas, Lugurus, Nyirambas, Zigua, Sandawe, etc. Dodoma has an annual population growth rate of 2.2%. The majority of the population are engaged in several economic activities mostly, agriculture, the area being famous for grape production and cattle rearing. Naturally, Dodoma is a semi arid region with an annual rainfall of 570 mm which 85% of it falls between

² National Bureau of Statistics, 2012 Census

December and April. It experiences long dry seasons with short periods of unreliable rainfall in some months.

The investigation has covered the whole of Dodoma Municipality especially in centres with high population of street children. Dodoma Municipality was chosen to be a representative of other towns in the country, since it is identified as an area of a high child labour concentration. Dodoma Municipality, being the Central Business District and having a fully fledged urban informal sector; it turned out, to be a migration end-point for people in different parts of the country, who sought for better opportunities. This area also, was selected because it is a fast growing area with a large number of residents in central

3.4 Sampling

This section presents issues pertaining to sampling frame, sampling techniques and sample size taken for the study.

3.4.1 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame of this study, included three population group categories; the first category was children involved in child labour (key informants), from about five streets of Jamatini, Standi kubwa and Sokoni of Viwandani ward, Tambuka Reli ward and Majengo ward. The second category, was Government officials which included; Labour officers and Social welfare officers and the last category was parents as well as local residents.

3.4.2 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

In selection of sample size for the study, the following techniques were employed, for the case of street children, straw poll method was employed. According to

Saunders et al. (2000), a straw poll method is a proxy of simple random sampling because, respondents randomize themselves. This is so because; whoever appears on the street is taken. As proposed by Saunders et al., (2000), the method was improved, by considering children of different sexes, different ages, tribes, etc as much as circumstances allowed. This improved bias in the sample taken. With regards to parents or guardians of children, snow balling sampling technique was applied. This was done, by asking the selected children to guide the researcher to their parents if they had one. Finally, Government officials were selected purposively. This technique was found to be appropriate for this group, because members of this cohort were information rich. According to Kothari (2004), respondents who are information rich are not selected based on representativeness, but they are selected purposively.

In total, sixty (60) respondents were obtained for the study out of whom, fifty (50) were street children, five (5) parents, one parent from each of the five streets and five (5) were government officials, from the social welfare office and Labour Office. Table 3.1 below summarizes the categories of the respondents who took part in this study.

Table 3. 1: Sample Size

Category of Respondents	No of Respondents
Street Children	50
Parents and Local Residents	5
Government Officials	5
Total	60

Source: Documentary Reviews, 2013

3.5 Methods of Data Collection

Different methods of data collection, were employed to obtain primary and secondary data these included, interviews, questionnaires, as well as documentary review.

The study, employed a combination of data sources, that is primary and secondary data. Primary data, were collected using questionnaires and interviews while secondary data were collected from past records, library, internet search, which all together provided more inputs in this study.

3.5.1 Primary Data

Primary data, were collected by the researcher from the respondents using questionnaire and interview. Explanation on how the two methods were used is provided hereunder.

Questionnaire

A questionnaire, is a carefully designed instrument (written, typed or printed) for collecting data direct from people. It consists of a set of questions and statements (Kothari, 2004). Questionnaire, having relevant structured and unstructured questions were administered to children involved in child labour. The type of questionnaire employed, was interviewer administered. This, was found appropriate because it was thought that, some of the street children, did not know how to read and write properly. Thus, in this context, the questionnaire was used to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. The sample, of the questionnaire used to collect data from this group of respondents may be depicted as appendix 1 at the end of this report.

Interview

An interview, is a set of questions structured or unstructured, intended to collect information through oral or verbal communication, which allows face to face contact between the researcher and the interviewee (Kothari, 2004).

Interviews for this study, were conducted to government officials and parents/guardians of the children, involved in child labour. Interview was used for this group because it is an appropriate tool, since it can investigate motives and feelings, provide good response rate, and characterize the responses. It can assess tone of voice, facial expression, hesitation and others. Further, the method was employed for these two types of respondents because they were a few in number and there was need to obtain qualitative data and information from them. The interview guides, that were used to collect data from parents/guardians and government officials respectively, may be depicted as appendix 2 and 3 at the end of this report.

3.5.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data, were obtained through the use of documentary review, which included examination of various reports on child labour such as dissertations, annual reports; papers on child labour were viewed from Dodoma Regional Social welfare office, Labour office division of Dodoma and other locations, within and outside the city including past research on child labour from libraries, and other relevant sources such as the internet. Data gathered from this method include the possible causes and suggested measures on child labour, the situation of child labour worldwide and Tanzania in particular as well as the effects of child labour on children.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

Before using the questionnaire for data collection, it was first pilot tested. This was done in one of the streets of the study, in which ten respondents were involved. According to Fink (1995), the minimum number of forms for pilot testing is ten. This became useful as irrelevant questions and statements, were eliminated and unclear questions were reworked to comply with the research objectives. After this exercise, the instrument was prepared for data collection. When data were collected, they were then entered into a computer ready for analysis. However, before analysis took place, some checking for errors was done.

3.7 Data Analysis

There were two types of data collected, quantitative and qualitative. With the questionnaire, quantitative and qualitative data were collected and with interviews qualitative data were collected. The researcher primarily analyzed quantitative data using Charts, Graphs, Tables, frequencies and percentages. In executing this analysis, Microsoft Excel and SPSS was of a great help.

With qualitative data, pattern matching, comparison of data and information and explanation building, were employed as recommended by Miles and Huberman (1994).

3.7 Reliability and Validity of Data

Babbie (1995), describes reliability as a condition in which the same results were achieved, whenever the same technique is repeated to do the same study. The main measure, the researcher used to ensure presence of a reliability on the research findings, was the pre-testing of instruments before data collection.

On the other hand, Welman and Kruger (2001), describe validity as a mechanism that ensures, the process implemented to collect data, has collected the intended data successfully. Validity, refers to extent to which an empirical measure adequately reflects the real meaning of the subject, under investigation (Babbie, 1995). The researcher, ensured validity of questionnaires and interview guide for interviews by showing them to the research supervisor for validation. In addition to that, the researcher resorted to what is known as face validity by confidently, facing the respondents and explain to them the objectives of the study, and the need for cooperation and support from the respondents in the research process. Furthermore, as explained above, the questionnaire that was the main data collection instrument in this study, was pilot tested before embarking on full scale data collection. Finally, validity of findings was improved through triangulation of methods.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

For the study to be carried out efficiently and effectively, the researcher obtained a letter of introduction from the University Authorities, prior to starting any interview or filling in a questionnaire. Further, the researcher sought permission to conduct interviews from specific organizations, as a matter of procedure in government institutions and relevant institutions that were consulted. This enabled the researcher, to carry out the study without fear, and substantive information was therefore obtained. For the case of children who took part in this study, permission was sought from their parents or guardians. In this case, the children themselves were used to show their parents or guardians. Children who claimed not to have parents or guardians at all, were not included in this study.

Finally, the researcher ensured both anonymity and confidentiality of data and information. Indeed, anonymity and confidentiality were maintained, during data collection, analysis and during reporting.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

The chapter three of this study presented the methodology employed. This chapter presents data analysis, major findings and discussion of the findings for the study. The major findings, were carried out in line with the specific objectives, as developed in chapter one. However, before the presentation of the main findings, a profile of the main respondents is provided.

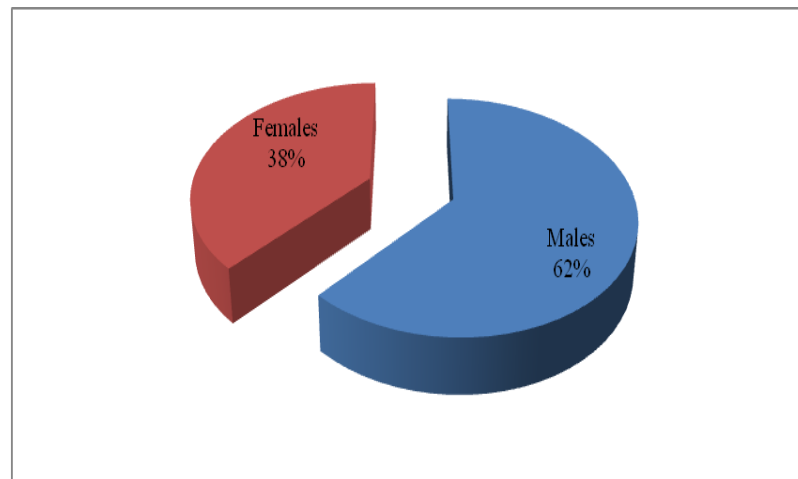
4.1 Profile of the Main Respondent's

The total number of respondents consulted was sixty (60) as indicated in chapter three. Out of these, fifty (50) were children engaged in a child labour. These were taken as the major participants. So, this section presents a profile of the 50 major respondents. The profile components studied were age, sex, education, size of families and parentage as well as places of abode of them. Others are; employment of parents of respondents, parental status of children engaged in child labour, school attendance by them and reasons for not attending school.

4.1.1 Distribution of the Respondents by Sex

The number of males respondents, 31 (62%) surpassed females, 19 (38%). The distribution of respondents basing on their sex, is summarized in Figure 4.1 below.

Figure 4.1: The Sex of the Respondents



Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2013

As shown in Figure 4.1 above, it implies that, majority of the respondents were males. This might be the case because males constituted mostly in economic activities like businesses. This might have been reflected for the case of a child labour as well. In Tanzania, women have been socialized to be subordinates to men, in many socio-economic activities. In many traditions, women are raised to observe their ultimate role in life, as that of wife and mother. They are socialized to be non-argumentative, passive and easy to accept defeat (Rutashobya, 1995).

4.1.2 Age-group of the Respondents

As for the age, data were grouped into 3 categories: those who were under 6 years; 7 to 11 years and those who were 12 and above. These categories, were developed by considering only those people whose age fell into the workforces, as per Tanzania labour Act.

Table 4. 1: The Age-group of the Respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percentages
6 years and Below	12	24%
7 - 11 years	15	30%
12 years and over	23	46%
Total	50	100%

Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2013

Out of the fifty respondents, 12 (24%) were working children aged six years and below. The percentage of respondents between the ages of 7 and 11 years, was 15 (30%), while that of children from 12 years onwards, was 23 (46%) as indicated in Table 4.1 above. The results indicated that, the number of working children, tended to increase with an increase of age. It is logical to say that, as children advanced in age, they were getting towards the legal working age. Nonetheless, the fact is that, they were engaged in working activities in the urban informal sector, not to rule out the fact that, they were still under age.

4.1.3 Distribution of the Respondents by Education

The education status of children involved in child labour, as indicated by the respondents have shown that 5 (10%) of them had no formal education, 9 (18%) had kindergarten education, 30 (60%) primary school, and lastly, 6 (12%) of them had a secondary school education as indicated on Table 4.2 below.

Table 4. 2: Distribution of the Respondents by Education

Variables	Frequency	Percentages
Had no formal education	5	10%
Kindergarten education	9	18%
Primary education	30	60%
Secondary education	6	12%
Total	50	100%

Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2013

These findings imply that, the majority of the children involved in a child labour, were those who did not attend school, as well as standard seven leavers. This might be due to the fact that, children who were not schooling and standard seven leavers fought to improve their life standard, by working to earn an income for their needs, as well as children from poor families also had to work during holidays, weekends and even during school hours.

4.1.4 Size of the Family of the Respondents

The study sought to understand family sizes of the respondents in their homes. The results are presented on Table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: Size of the Family of the Respondents

Size of Family at the Respondents Homes	Frequency	Percentage
2 and less	15	30%
3 – 5	20	40%
More than 5	15	30%
Total	50	100%

Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2013

As Table 4.3 above have shown, the percentage of respondents (children in a child labour) were, 15 (30%) for children with two or less siblings, and the same for children with five or more. On the other hand, the percentage of respondents having between three and five siblings, stood at 20 (40%). The findings show that, in fact, family sizes for children who were engaged in child labour were many since 70% of them who were involved in this study, had at least three siblings. This state of affairs, could be one of the reasons which encouraged children, to undergo into child labour so as to support their families.

4.1.5 Respondents' Abode

There was a variety of responses to the question, 'Do you live with your parents or guardians?' While 19 (38%) of them lived with their parents and 21 (42%) with their guardians, 10 (20%) indicated that, they had found themselves in a place of safety which they considered, as their abode. Statistics indicated that parents and guardians played a role in the employment of children, since some of them who stayed with their parents or guardians, were the ones who were more involved in child labor.

Table 4.4 below presents this fact.

Table 4.4: Parentage and Place of Abode of Respondents

Size of Family at the Respondents Homes	Frequency	Percentage
Parent	21	42%
Guardian	24	48%
Place of safety	5	10%
Total	50	100%

Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2013

4.1.6 Employment of the Parents of the Respondents

Children's involvement at work, also depended on whether their care takers (parents and guardians) worked or not. This variable, sought to find out employment status of parents, for children who were engaged in child labour and were subjects of this study. The findings indicated that, 24 (48%) of them had their parents employed somewhere. Other 21 (42%) of them said that, their parents did not work at all, and the remaining 5 (10%) parents did work sometimes but not regularly. Table 4.5 below shows the above informations .

Table 4.5: Employment Status of Children Caretakers

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	24	48
No	21	42
Sometimes	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2013

As shown on Table 4.5 above, 26 (52%) of children reported that, their caretakers were either not employed or did not work regularly. Given this situation, one cannot rule out the possibility that, these children might have been engaged in a child labour because, they wanted to assist their families so as to supplement small family incomes.

4.1.7 Parental Status of the Children Engaged in Child Labour

Table 4.6 below deals with parental status of children under study. With the area of study, being suspected with many orphans, orphanage variable was included because it was anticipated that, it could be a push factor into a child labour. On this regard, 17 (34%) of participants had both parents alive. This was a bit surprising to find such a

percentage of children with both parents alive but working in worst conditions. On the other hand, 11(22%) reported to be orphans. Other 4 (8%) had only single parent, fathers alive ,12 (24%) only mothers . It was only significantly noted that 6 (12%) did not have an idea about their parents, neither confirmed nor denied that were alive or dead.

Table 4.6: Children’s parental Status

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Both alive	17	34
Both deceased	11	22
Only father alive	4	8
Only mother alive	12	24
Don’t know	6	12
Total	50	100

Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2013

4.1.8 School Attendance by the Respondents

The level of school attendance also, determined the rate at which children were engaged in jobs. With this aspect, findings clearly indicated that only 10 (20%) of them attended school on a daily basis, the same percentage also applied to children who attended school at least once or twice a week. For those who attended thrice a week, comprised 7 (14%) and 23 (46%) were not attending school at all. Table 4.7 below.

Table 4.7: Level of School Attendance by the Respondents (Working Children)

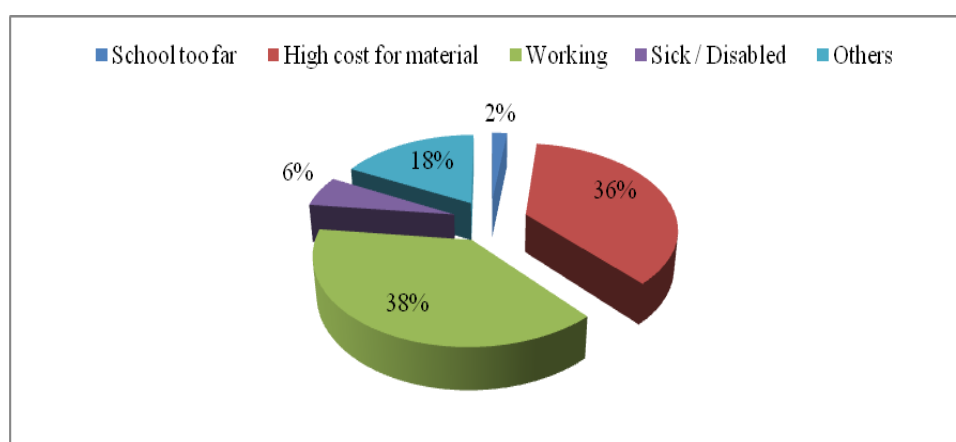
Variables	Frequency	Percent
Every day	10	20
Once or twice a Week	10	20
Three times a Week	7	14
Not at All	23	46
Total	50	100

Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2013

4.1.9 Reasons for not Attending School

It was also deemed important, to enquire about reasons which made children under a child labour not to attend school regularly. Reasons reported by respondents were as presented in Figure 4.2 shown below.

Figure 4.2: Reasons for not Attending School



Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2013

As shown in Figure 4.2 above 1 (2%) of them did not attend school because it was just too far. Apart from that, 18 (36%) feared the high costs of scholarly materials and therefore could not attend school. Further, 19 (38%) of them were found to be actively involved in economic activities, hence made it impossible to attend school. However, 3 (6%) were sick, some with chronic illness and permanent disabilities,

that made them not to be fit enough to attend school while the remaining 9 (18%) were not in school for some other reasons (including inability to pay school contribution, taking care of sick parents, as well not ready to attend school due to mistakes committed, etc).

4.2 Factors Contributing to the Increase of Child Labour

The first objective of this study, was to identify factors that led to the growth of a child labour in Dodoma urban. According to the main respondents and Government officials, this study has identified five major factors, which contributed to an increase of a child labour. These are; poverty, death of parents, divorce of parents, poor understanding of child rights and poor implementation of child laws. These are further discussed hereunder as follows.

4.2.1 Poverty

Findings have revealed that, majority of the respondents were of the opinion that, a child labour existed due to poverty. They claimed that, many children were involved in a child labour due to an economic hardships in which, some of their parents/guardians as well as relatives were finding and sending their children to search jobs, as well earn some income for the survival of their families.

On this regard, similar findings were reported by Khan (2006), who noted that, some children in Pakistan were forced to work so as to contribute in household economy. ILO (2006) also reported that, in Mozambique, some children are forced to work by their families, so as to get money for personal effects, while others worked willingly. Fredrick, (2012) in his study of child labour in tobacco farms in Uyui district in Tabora also revealed that, 58% of children in his study sought employment in tobacco farms due to poverty. The researcher further noted that, poverty among

people residing in the specified area could be one of the major reasons, which have forced many children to work in tobacco farms. Amma *et al* (2000), Ishengoma (1995), Ishengoma and Nchahaga (1996), also indicated the same response on their studies, they illustrated that, poverty was the main reasons that contributed to a child labour. In fact, one of the caretakers who were involved in this study, commented the following in this respect.

“I am sick and I have no one to help, if my boy does not work and brings something here, we have nothing to eat.”

This shows that, poverty was the key factor for a child labour at Dodoma urban and perhaps in many parts of the world, not only in Tanzania or Dodoma urban in particular.

4.2.2 Divorce of Parents

Results of the study also revealed that, one of the factors for an increase of a child labour was divorce of parents. Respondents maintained that, this factor contributed to the increase of a child labour in the streets of Dodoma urban. They elaborated that, most of children were lacking parental care due to divorce of parents, hence many of them were engaged in working, to sustain their basic needs such as food, clothes and school requirements. This factor might be a contributor to a child labour because of children who were involved in this study, have shown that 16% did not know the whereabouts of their parents while 33% of them, had their parents alive but could not have helped them anything. One of the Government officials involved in this study had this to comment with regards to the issue of divorce of parents.

“Divorce is a big drive to a child labour, because if children were left to live with their step mothers were likely to face hardships, that might compel them to go to streets, and, if they happen to remain with their mothers, conversely there were chances that, they could face economic frustrations which could again, send them to the streets. There were also, cases of children who ended up being raped because of staying with step fathers.”

4.2.3 Death of Parents

The study has also revealed that, apart from the divorce of parents, deaths made many children to lack parental care in which, many were forced or willingly involved in a child labour to sustain their needs. For instance, in this study, 54% of the main respondents said that, at least one of the parents had passed away. Out of these, 34% had both of their parents dead. On this regard, findings are similar to those reported by Kibuga (2000) who observed that, death of parents was one of the factors contributing to the increase of a child labour. In a study of child domestic workers done in Makete district by UNICEF (2006), death of parents was also noted. In this study, one of Government officials said the following on this issue.

“This society has now changed. Many people are either not able or not willing to support orphans. Due to that, many orphans looked for ways to sustain their living and even supported their youngsters. They became a grownup tactically but were young age wise.”

4.2.4 Poor Understanding of Child Rights

Government officials who were involved in this study indicated that, poor understanding of child rights was one of the factors contributed to the increase of a child labour, as many parents/guardians, local residents and children did not clearly understand the rights of children. Due to that, many entertained a child labour. In emphasizing, one official respondent had this to add.

“Child labour cannot be eroded in this country, as long as people did not understand about child rights or human rights in general. There are also people who have gone to school but did not know about child rights and their implications. For those who knew, some looked at a child labour as cheap labour, so why not use it? Others saw as a way of helping such children but in fact, they exploited them.”

4.2.5 Poor Implementation of Child Laws

Furthermore it was observed that, 35 (70%) of the respondents mentioned poor implementation of child laws as one of the factors contributed to the increase of a child labour. Similar findings were noted in a study of International Center on Child Labour and Education (2004), that implementation of child laws was among the factors which contributed to the increase. This study also noted that, corruption and weak judicial system remained as serious impingements of implementing effective punishment, and prosecution of child employers and traffickers.

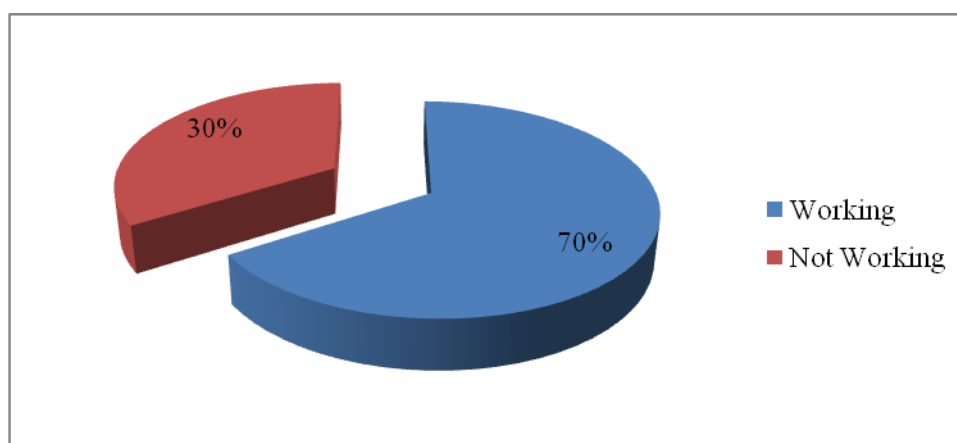
4.3 Main Child Labour Activities Performed by Individual Child in the Urban

The second objective of this study, was to establish the activities performed by children engaged in a child labour. To meet this objective, three issues were looked at, namely; whether street children engaged in any economic activity or not, type of activities performed and reasons for engagement in such economic activities. These are further presented below as follows.

4.3.1 Children's Involvement in Economic Work

As shown in Figure 4.3 below, out of the 50 children respondents who took part in this study, 35 (70%) were found engaged in some sort of informal commercial activities while the remaining 15 (30%) had no activity to perform. In fact, these had been engaged in begging along the streets.

Figure 4.3: Involvement in Economic Activities by Street Children



Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2013

4.3.2 Economic Sector Distribution

Table 4.8 below, shows the type of activities performed by street children who were found to be engaged in a child labour in Dodoma municipality. It was found out principally that, children normally were engaged in seven common activities as indicated in Table below.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Economic Activities Performed by Street Children

Variable (Sector)	Frequency	Percentage
Market place	10	20
Collecting and selling scrap	3	6
Domestic work	12	24
Factory/Industry	2	4
House construction	3	6
Prostitution	3	6
Farm work	2	4
Not working	15	30
Total	50	100

Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2013

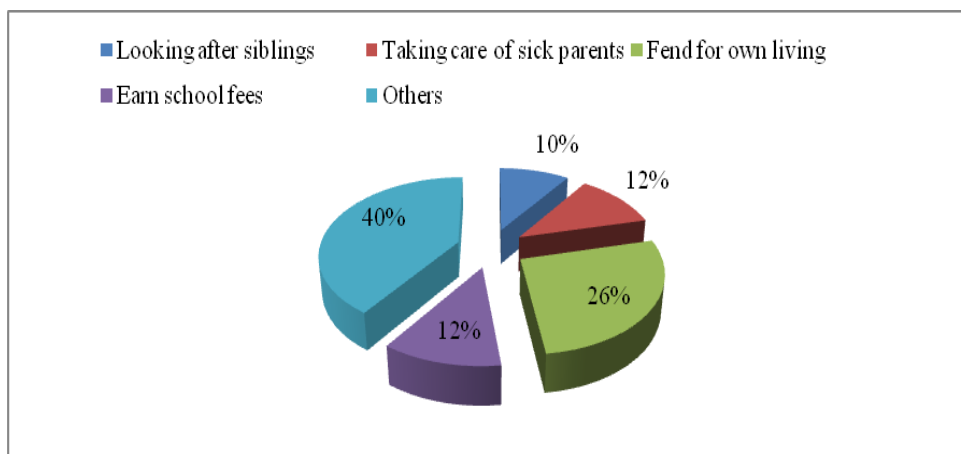
As depicted in Table 4.8 above, 10 (20%) of the children who participated in this study, were involved in working at the market place. These used to be porters for some token fee. The fee would normally be determined by the person who has engaged them. Further, as it can be observed that, 3 (6%) were collecting and selling of scraps, while 12 (24%) domestic works as house girls or house boys, baby seaters, gardeners, etc. It was also found out that, 2 (4%) selling in small factories, mainly in sunflower oil mills and ground nuts pressing machinery as casual labourers, 3 (6%) were engaged in house construction activities while 2 (4%) were working in the firms of other people. 3 (6%) (girls) were involved in prostitution activities. Finally, it was noted that 15(30%) reported that, were not engaged in any economic activities, however, they used to beg pedestrians in order to make a living.

4.3.3 Reasons for Working

The study also, intended to understand reasons which made children in streets liked to be engaged in economic activities and also interested to live in such environments.

They provided a host of reasons, which were categorized in five main categories, namely looking after siblings, taking care of sick parents, fend own life, earn money to cater for school requirements and others. These are further summarized in Figure 4.4 below.

Figure 4.4: Reasons for Engaging in Child Labour by Participants



Source: Fieldwork Survey, 2013

Figure 4.4 above indicated that, 5 (10%) of the children were involved in economic activities simply to cater for their siblings whereas, 6 (12%) take care of their sick parents, 13 (26%) independent and fended themselves, 6 (12%) able to pay their own school fees, 20 (40%) did not want to disclose reasons as to why were engaged in a child labour while others explained more than one reasons. Such reasons include; unfavourable conditions at home, feelings of stigma, staying close with friends in streets, and the need of freedom, etc.

4.3.4 Discussion of the Findings on the Main Child Labour Activities

With respect to whether, street children were engaged in economic activities or not, it has been uncovered that, 70% of the participants were engaged in one or another

activity, whereas 30% of them were not engaged. In fact, those who were not engaged in any economic activity, were further requested to explain how they made a living. Their response were that, they used to beg from people in streets and sometimes from colleagues. For those who were admitted in a child labour, main activities mentioned were mostly seven, which were; working in market place, collecting and selling scraps, dealing with domestic works and working in small factories. Others were engaging in house construction, indulging in prostitution and some in farm work.

Further interviews with participants indicated that, there were no legal agreements on what they would normally be paid, for labour provided in different activities. In most cases, the buyer of the labourer would determine the amount to pay and when to pay. For children who were engaged in services as porters in the market place, the pay disclosed ranged between Tsh 200 to 1,000 depended on the status of the employer. For domestic tasks, the pay was mostly in a kind of like food and some token amount, at the end of the day (in some of the days) for the day workers. In this group, there were those who used to stay at the employers' residents, in which, the pay ranged between Tsh 15,000 to a maximum of Tsh 50,000 per month, with a provision of meals. However, it was also noted that, there were normally no any legal written agreements in employing these children. For those who were engaged in collecting and selling scraps, the standard price was known to be Tsh 4,000 per kilogramme, nonetheless, earning per day depended on the amount of scraps collected. In addition, there were situations of deceiving children during weighing of the scraps for selling. Furthermore, for those who were engaged at oil mills pressing machines, the payment was Tsh 2,000 per day. The problem was for those who were engaged in

prostitution, according to them; there were some situations in which, they were not paid at all after rendering the services.

Further enquiry with government officials who took part in this study, it was learnt that, this problem was not just simple to solve as many thought. For example, one of the interviewee in this group indicated that, some people thought that, engaging these children was a way of helping them. With the same reasoning, children would not report anywhere as being exploited because they also felt, they were being assisted. Further, the official indicated that, these children were sometimes very difficult to care for. If one happens to take them at home and stay with them, they would engage in criminal activities like drug abuse, stealing, beating others, etc. It was also learnt that, there were situations in which some street children, were taken in some homes or in some orphanage centers only to find out, they ran away after a few days. Research indicated that, there were several orphanage centers in Dodoma municipality like; Agape children center, KKKT Mnadani CIT Center and Ursuline sister's center, Rahman in Chango'mbe, Tumaini in Kisasa (Ame, et al., 2013). These had to some extent tried to help the problem of street children in Dodoma municipality. However, some of them in these centers used to run away because they felt they were controlled and cannot exercise their freedom, including indulging in criminal maneuvers.

Finally, it was found out that, street children were engaged in child labour due to many reasons most notable were; looking after siblings, taking care of sick parents, liking own life and earn money to cater for school requirements. Looking into these reasons, one can note that, there are children with genuine reasons to engage in selling labour for money. These are those who have siblings to look for, have sick

parents to taking care of and those who need money for their school materials. This group reported to have poor situations in their homes. While some had no parents at all (orphans), others had their parents incapacitated due to long illness or disability. Thus, in a way, they had taken the responsibility of their parents to look for daily bread. Nevertheless, there were also children who plainly indicated that, they liked to have their own life or freedom. This is a group of children which can be very hard to assist. They normally use drugs and engage in other bad activities which are not according to norms and culture. The research also reported some children who in fact did not like provide reasons as to why they engaged in child labour.

4.4 Challenges Experienced by Children while at Work

The third and last objective of this research, was to investigate on challenges faced children who were engaged in a child labour. According to data and information collected, it has been found out that only five challenges faced them when engaged in selling their labour in Dodoma municipality. These were; verbal abuse, sexual harassment, low pay, heavy workloads and long working hours. These challenges are further discussed below as follows.

4.4.1 Verbal Abuse

Children reported that, one the big challenge they faced when working for other people was being abused verbally. Some children were forced to go back to their homes and stay with their parents or go to school. Although, they were told the truth but the way they were told was very painful. One of the children said that, before being engaged in a child labour, did not understand most of the bad words, but now he was more than a dictionary in understanding bad and slang vocabulary. According to one of the interviewee believed that, most street children were thought to have

verbal abuse, but the fact was that, they had learnt from where they used to work. People did not treat them as children who needed care and support, instead they treated them like bandits who should be dealt with ruthlessly and treated as slaves.

4.4.2 Sexual Harassment

Children participants of this study informed that, encountering sexual harassment was a normal thing to them. This began from employers to their fellow street children. While employers harassed them sexually, on grounds of helping them, their fellow street children did it because was only what they would think of or remember after taking drugs (glue, marijuana, ‘mirungi’, etc) for harassing others sexually. This was of course against human or children rights, but the other serious issue was the possibility of them to be infected with HIV/AIDS. On this regard, one of the government officials who took part in this study had this to comment.

“Most of these street children did not live long. Most of them die because of health problems including HIV/AIDS infection, other STDs, TB, malaria, and typhoid. I remember a very few who prospered after being assisted.”

4.4.3 Low Pay

As indicated in this study, street children were under paid, indeed, this had also been reported by themselves, as one of the challenges they faced when working for other people. Low payment was a result of their vulnerability and lack of bargaining power. If one resisted the minimum pay, others would accept. Since they were poor and need bread, they had no option but to take what they were given. In fact, there were circumstances that, when paid like Tsh 1000 after carrying goods at the market, would run away quickly because they thought that, the person who gave the job had forgotten to pay such a big amount. All in all, since these children were under paid,

one finds no possibility for them to prosper out of savings because what they got was far down from adequacy, let alone making some reserves.

4.4.4 Heavy Workloads

Children reported that, most of the time, they were given heavy loads to carry or were made to perform many things in a day. For those who were engaged in domestic works, reported that, before accomplishing one order, about two to three more orders would have been directed. This made them less efficient in implementing their duties, which might be followed by verbal abuse in case of poor or late accomplishment. For those who worked in the market, would carry heavy loads not proportionate to their age and weight. This was very detrimental to their health, especially under the environment of having no one to assist in case needed medical attention.

4.4.5 Long working hours

Children who worked in four areas, namely; domestic work, factories, house construction and farm work narrated that, normally worked for long hours. The main concern was that, regardless the number of hours they worked per day, they got same payment. Thus, there were no motivations of working longer hours but had to do that, otherwise, they would be fired off. Again, long working hours for human beings left aside children to have a negative health implications. The implications may include but not limited to, loss in weight, high blood pressure syndrome, brain disorder, heart and kidney malfunction, stress, etc. All these might be a cause of death, especially in a situation where these people had no health insurance mechanisms.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This study was put in place, to accomplish three research objectives, which were; to identify factors that led to the growth of child labour in Dodoma urban, to establish activities performed by children engaged in child labour and to investigate on the challenges facing children engaged in a child labour. Chapter four presented findings of the study with their strong discussion. This final chapter presents the summary of the findings. These are followed by conclusion and recommendations which have been directed to various stakeholders. Finally, the chapter outlines the limitations of the study and concludes by showing areas for future research.

5.1 Summary of the Findings

This section summarizes findings of the study. In so doing, chronology of the research objectives has been observed as recommended by Miles and Huberman (1994).

5.1.1 Factors Leading to the Growth of Child Labour

This study has revealed numerous factors, which were responsible for growth of a child labour in Dodoma municipality. The factors which were most remarkable are; poverty, death of parents, divorce of parents, poor understanding of child rights and poor implementation of child laws. Most of these factors uncovered here are well supported by an existing literature.

5.1.2 Activities Performed by Children Engaged in Child Labour

While the majority of street children were engaged in a child labour, there were some of them who did not, but actually were engaged in begging. For those who were engaged in selling their services, they mostly performed activities like operating in market place, collecting and selling scraps, dealing with domestic works and working in small factories. Others were engaged in house construction, indulging in prostitution and some used to work in farms. The main justifiable reasons, that made them to work while they were under age are that, they had siblings to look for, sick parents to take care of and needed means to meet school requirements. For those who had unjustifiable reasons, they felt that, they needed freedom to govern their own life. In fact, some of the children did not have reasons or did not want to disclose one.

5.1.3 Challenges Facing Children Engaging in Child Labour

This study has uncovered primarily five challenges which faced children when engaged in a child labour in Dodoma municipality. The challenges were verbal abuse, sexual harassment, low pay, heavy workloads and long working hours. Most of these challenges had social, economic, psychological, moral, legal and health implications.

5.2 Conclusions

Findings reported three areas, which were knowledge, policy and best practice. These are further described below as follows.

5.2.1 Knowledge Contribution

Findings augur well, with reviewed theories and previous works done by authors especially, in factors which contributed to the growth of a child labour in Dodoma Municipality. However, it informs some of the activities, such as engagement in house construction and working in factories which children performed, that might be a peculiar to Dodoma municipality. This expands our knowledge and paves a way for further research, especially for reasons as why children were engaged in a child labour because, in this study, the significant proportion of participants did not like to reveal their reasons for engagement in a child labour.

5.2.2 Policy Contribution

Findings have indicated that, child labour was not a simple problem and had ramifications to social, economic, legal, medical, cultural and educational implications to those involved. This problem cannot be tackled by working in isolation and without a regulating umbrella. The government needs to take a lead as the main stakeholder in combating the situation.

5.2.2 Best Practice

Research on the type of activities, which children undertook including the challenges they faced, should trigger well-wishers and non-governmental organizations, to come up with innovative strategies to rescue children who were in streets. If these youngsters were left with this kind of life and without giving them knowledge and skills, we are creating bad citizens who would become crime doers in future.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, some recommendations are hereby made, aiming at minimizing if not eradicating the problem of a child labour in Dodoma municipality and other areas of the country. The recommendations are mainly directed to the Government and the NGOs together with other stakeholders in the society.

5.3.1 Recommendations to the Government

- 1) The Government through its good Ministry of Labour, Employment, Youth and Development needs to compose, subscribe to and educate the society, about a body of ethical principles against a child labour. If this could be done, people would look for ways to assist street children instead of exploiting them.
- 2) The Government of Tanzania, should acknowledge the child labour problem in our country and should enforce the existing laws, through its appropriate organs. Dealing with child labour dilemma should be given a significant move and considered a paramount problem. Child labour should be criminalized and massive awareness about the law, should be made by those in authority through print and electronic media, in all sections of society and included in development plans.
- 3) There is a need for political commitment to ensure that child labour was mainstreamed into broader development plans and programmes. For instance, integrating child labour as an explicit concern, in the Millennium Development Goals and Education for all plans, poverty reduction strategies and labour legislation consistent with international child labour standards, both necessary as a statement of national intent, as well as a legal and regulatory framework

for efforts against child labour. As child labour, is an issue that cuts across different sectors and areas of ministerial responsibility, progress against it required institutional roles which were clearly delineated and that effective coordination and information sharing structures are put in place.

- 4) Mass awareness and advocacy campaigning programmes, should target employers, community leaders, policy makers and civil society. Children working for instance in urban informal sector, as domestic servants are not readily 'visible' but 'invisible'. An effective effort, to protect children from such workplace hazards or abuses must begin by making the 'invisible', 'visible'. The government of Tanzania, should develop an effective means of investigation in order to criminalize child labour and promote supervision, by labour inspectors in order to detect and prosecute cases of exploitation of children.
- 5) The Government of Tanzania, should sensitize the general public from the grassroots level about laws and policies on a child labour. Childhood training, needs to be encouraged right from the home and they should be included in the schools' curricular, so that the children were aware of their rights. This will put them in a position to report cases of a child labour to those in authority.
- 6) The recently, introduced Social Protection Programme by the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, should target poor households to augment income generation, strengthening of unity of the families and promotion of health for household members. The programme, should particularly target female headed households and those with orphans. This would enable large poor families to survive and reduce the involvement of children in a child labour.

5.3.2 Recommendations to the NGOs and Individuals

- 1) Different institutions, have worked hand in hand with the state to address the problem of a child labour. These include; international organizations, CSO's and NGO's. In order to fully address the challenges of a child labour and therefore to promote the welfare of them and protect child rights, multi-stakeholder collaboration is needed. Legislators, civil society, academicians, researchers, international community, educationists and the community, should jointly develop and implement an effective and efficient preventive measures, if the welfare of the child was to be guaranteed and their rights upheld.
- 2) The current move, by some NGOs and a few individuals of establishing and managing centers for orphans, and the other vulnerable children is well commended. It is further encouraged to scale up centers and establish new ones, in order to expand the capacity to help those in poor conditions.

5.4 Limitation of the study

This study, was conducted by taking a case study methodology with a cross sectional approach. Dodoma was taken as the platform. Dodoma was specifically taken because on average it reflected the situation of a normal town in Tanzania. However, if more than one case location was taken in a research, and the duration for the research was extended; the study could have given richer findings.

5.5 Areas for Further Studies

This study suggests the following areas of further study:

- Examining the challenges facing government and NGO's in abolition of a child labour.

- Conduction child labour, based studies in other areas of the country to understand the magnitude of the problem.
- Reviewing the existing child labour initiatives, experiences and lessons learned for further interventions.
- Conducting studies in this area, to unveil reasons for engagement in a child labour.

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Appendix A: Questionnaires for Street Children

This study, is based at the University of Dodoma. Its major objective, is to investigate on the factors contributing to the increase of child labour in Tanzania – by taking a case study of Dodoma urban. Therefore, you are kindly requested to participate in this study by responding to questions, outlined in this short questionnaire. In case, the final account of this work may contain confidential information and its report could be harmful to organization or individuals, confidentiality is assured by the University. Such report will be seen only by the Supervisor and Examiner for examination purposes.

A: PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Sex

<input type="checkbox"/>	Male
<input type="checkbox"/>	Female

2. Place of birth

3. How old are you?

<input type="checkbox"/>	6 years and under
<input type="checkbox"/>	7 – 11
<input type="checkbox"/>	12 years and over

4. How many brothers and sisters do you have?

.....

5. Do you live with your parents or a guardian?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Parent
<input type="checkbox"/>	Guardian
<input type="checkbox"/>	No parent or guardian

6. What is the occupation of your parent or guardian (if any)?

.....

B: FACTORS LEADING TO GROWTH OF CHILD LABOUR

7. Please explain the reasons that made you engage in child labour.

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

8. What needs to be done, in order for you to return back home?

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

C: CHALLENGES

9. In your implementation of the day to day activities under child labour, what challenges do you face? Please mention as many as you can.

- a)
- b)

- c)
-
- d)
-

Thank you for your participation in this study

Appendix B: Interview Guide for Parents

This study, is based at the University of Dodoma. Its major objective, is to investigate on the factors contributing to the increase of child labour in Tanzania – by taking a case study of Dodoma urban. Therefore, you are kindly requested to participate in this study by responding to questions, outlined in this short questionnaire. In case, the final account of this work may contain confidential information and its report could be harmful to organization or individuals, confidentiality is assured by the University. Such report will be seen only by the Supervisor and Examiner for examination purposes.

A: Personal Information

1. Sex

	Male
	Female

B: Factors Leading to Growth of Child Labour

2. What do you think, are the reasons that caused your child leave home and engage in child labour? Please mention as many reasons as you feel.

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- f)

3. What benefits do you get by your child working in this youngest age?

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

4. Do you need your child to come home?

Yes No

5. Please give reasons for the response you provided in question 4 above.

-
-
-

What needs to be done, in order to let your child disengage in the current activities he/she is performing?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- f)

C: Challenges

6. What do you think, are the problems that face your child in the work place?

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

7. What problems/dilemmas, do you face by having your child engage in child labour?

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

Thank you for your participation in this study

Appendix C: Interview Guide for Officials

This study, is based at the University of Dodoma. Its major objective, is to investigate on the factors contributing to the increase of child labour in Tanzania – by taking a case study of Dodoma urban. Therefore, you are kindly requested to participate in this study by responding to questions, outlined in this short questionnaire. In case the final account of this work may contain confidential information and its report could be harmful to organization or individuals, confidentiality is assured by the University. Such report will be seen only by the Supervisor and Examiner for examination purposes.

A: Personal Information

1. Sex

Male

Female

B: Factors Leading to Growth of Child Labour

2. In your opinion and experience, what are the reasons that make children to engage in child labour.

- a)
-
-
-
-
-
-
- b)
-
-
-
- c)
-

d)

e)

3. What needs to be done, in order to eliminate or at least decrease child labour syndrome in Tanzania?

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

C: Challenges

4. What do you think, are the problems that children face in their work places when they engaged in child labour. Please explain at least five.

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

Thank you for your participation in this study