

**THE EFFECTS OF CHILD LABOUR ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF PRIMARY
SCHOOL PUPILS IN SCHOOLS OF BUKATU PARISH, BUDAYA SUBCOUNTY,
BUGIRI DISTRICT**

BY

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EDUCATION IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
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PRIMARY OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

SEPTEMBER, 2024

DECLARATION

I, ABIA RICHARD, declare that this research report is my original work and has not been presented in any other university or institution for academic credit.

Signature.....

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report is drafted by Okello Mudibo under the title “causes of child labour in selected primary schools in Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District has been under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the faculty of science and education of Busitema University.

Signature.....



Date.....

15-9-2024

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DEDICATION

To mummy Namutamba Jane, wives Namumbya Tabisa and Nabwire Florence children Kisakye Dorcus, Akumu Victoria, Namutamba Irene,, sisters Namakangala Joyce, and Akinyi Caroline, all relatives and friends Namakanga Simon, Munulwa Justine, Mbago Sipriano.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CL	Child Child labour
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Emergency Funds

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the causes of girl- child labour in selected primary school in Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District schools. Bugiri district. The objectives were; examine the influence of parenting style on girl child child labour in selected primary school of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District, investigate the impact of socioeconomic status of the family on girl child child labour in primary school of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District and find out ways of curbing girl child child labour in selected primary school of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District. The study adopted a case study design. Seven school were targeted with a population of 5163 people. Both stratified and random sampling was applied to sample the respondents. The data was analysed according to the questions using tables, frequency and percentages. The found that parenting style, social economic status have contributed to girl child child labour in Bugiri district and there is need to enact laws that protect the victims and sensitize communities on girl child protection.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

1.1.1 Historical perspectives

For long, child labour and exploitation of children has happened in secrecy due to the shame and stigma some communities attach to it, allowing the crimes to continue Pauline kairu, Jackson matunda(2023). Every year, more than 400 million children around the world are exposed to child sexual exploitation and abuse, according to new report by Economist Impact.

Globally India has the highest prevalent rate of girl child labour. Child labour is a universal problem with pain full long-term effects. Child labour which is also called child labour is a form of child labour in which an adult child uses for sexual stimulation. Child child labour can occur in varieties of settings including home, school or work (as child labor). According to UNICEF parenting style is one of the main causes of child abuse. UNICEF states that child marriage represents perhaps the most preventing form of child labour and exploitation of girls Ramanjeeti, Jaspreet et al (2019).

Child Child labour (CL) is a serious and widespread problem in India as it is in many parts of the world today. The trauma associated with child labour can contribute to arrested development, as well as a host of psychological and emotional disorders, that some children and adolescents may never overcome.

Furthermore, Pietkiewicz-Pareek, B. (2014) contended that the subject of child child labour is still a taboo in India. There is a conspiracy of silence around the subject and a very large percentage of people feel that this is a largely western problem and that child child labour does not happen in India. Part of the reason of course lies in a traditional conservative family and community structure that does not talk about sex and sexuality at all. Parents do not speak to children about sexuality as well as physical and emotional changes that take place during their growing years. As a result of this, all forms of child labour that a child face does not get reported to anyone.

In Sub Saharan Africa, the causes of child labour remain worrying as of 2012, there were estimated 56 million children who had been orphaned in sub Saharan Africa, presenting 13.4 million due to HIV/AIDS (UNICEF, 2013). The illness or loss parent is a traumatic experience, with economic,

social, and psychological consequences that echo across the life course (Heyman, Sherr, Kidman, 2012).

According to UNICEF (2014) asserts that the rate of childhood sexual violence is generally higher due to orphanage and cultural influences in the sub-Saharan Africa and other parts of the world. In Nigeria Child labour (CL) is considered traumatic. UNICEF (2015) that one in four girls and in ten boys in Nigeria had experienced sexual violence before the age of 18. Child labour has also occurred in religious settings such as within the protestant denominations and amongst Muslims that practice. According to survey by Positive Action for Treatment Access (PATA), over 31.4 percent of girls there said that their first sexual encounter had been rape or forced sex of some kind. The Centre for Environment, Human Rights and Development (2012) reported that 1,200 girls had been raped in Rivers, a coastal state in south eastern Nigeria.

Child child labour (CL) is considered to be endemic in South Africa. The 2014–2015 South African crime statistics report 22,781 sexual offenses against children under the age of 18, which are estimated to be 44% of reported sexual offenses (South African Police Service, 2014). But establishing the true magnitude of CL is difficult due to underreporting and under recording, which are influenced by the developmental stage and psychological responses of the child and by access to support and effective services. A community-based prevalence study among participants aged 18–26 years in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa found 38% of girl child and 17% of boy child reported experiences of child labour before the age of 18 (Jewkes, Dunkle, Nduna, Jama, & Puren, (2010).

In East Africa, child labour remains a threat to the lives of the minors. Studies by un agencies such as UNICEF and ILO focused on commercial exploitation of children as source of cheap labour, to the neglect of more pervasive abuse in children's own communities by family, relatives and neighbors. In Uganda, media reports (Daily monitor,18/01/15) Statistics released by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 2014 revealed that 700,000 children have no access to school, ranking Uganda 11th in the world with the highest number of children out of school. Statistics from a 2010 to 2012 UNICEF and Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) report show that 21 per cent of teenagers have experienced cases of child labour and half the population of children are being married off by age 18 due to neglect and abuse and the 2013 police report pushes that figure further, showing a 16 per cent increase of defilement cases from 2012. Child Child labour (CL) encompasses a wide range of sexual activities committed

against children, including both touch and non-contact offenses with varying degrees of physical intrusiveness. Alungat B. (2022) in the Child labour in Bugiri Uganda: Causes, Magnitude and Consequences found out that Poverty, poor parenting and attitude towards child protection, poor enforcement of laws, domestic violence, alcohol and drug abuse and urbanization as some respondents claimed that ignorance of the law was the cause of child abuse in Bugiri district, Uganda. However, this study will establish how parenting style, socio economic and culture leads to girl child labour.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Child labour is on the increase in many communities in Uganda, children are sexually abused, battered, given heavy loads, involved in businesses the adults, who might be parents or guardians. The home environment in which they live have largely been singled out as major cause, a number of aspects in the home environment like family size, family structure parenting style, and cultural influences have greatly contributed too many causes of child labour. Low socio- economic status has subjected many children to inappropriate care which makes them accept simple gifts in exchange for sex, despite interventions by the government through line ministries and other development partners like NGOs to arrest the situation, child labour is still on rise leading to many children to physical and psychological trauma. Forms of parenting styles, socio economic status and culture are equally important factors in the upbringing of girl child. When they are well cared based on these factors, girls feel empowered and grow with a constructive mind of cooperation and love. However, cases of girl child labour remain high; In Bugiri district, as society is not sensitive to the multiple effects both physical, psychosocial, economic and health which impact children's wellbeing despite enactment of relevant legislation and policies coupled with numerous awareness campaigns by government agencies and development partners/ civil society organizations on child protection. Children continue to suffer abuse and neglect in homes by people who in most cases are supposed to care and provide for them; including parents, relatives and other adult members of the family

If this scenario is not responded too, girl child will continue living in desperate life and will disregard education worthless in their lives and thus the need to establish the causes of girl child labour in the selected primary schools Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District schools. Bugiri district.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The study aimed at establishing the causes of child labour in selected primary school in Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District schools. Bugiri district.

1.4 Research Objectives

The study achieved the following objectives;

- (i) To examine the causes of child labour in selected primary school of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District
- (ii) To investigate the impact of child labour on the academic performance of primary school of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District
- (iii) To find out ways of curbing child labour in selected primary school of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District

1.5 Research Questions

- (i) What are the causes of child labour in primary schools of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District?
- (ii) How does child labour affect the academic performance of primary schools of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District?
- (iii) How do we curb child labour in the selected primary schools of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District?

1.6 Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Geographical Scope

The study was conducted in Bugiri district as border town. It is located in the Eastern part of Uganda bordering Tororo and Bugiri district to the East, Iganga district to the west and Namayingo to the south and Bugweri district to the north.

The geographical coordinates of Bugiri district, Uganda are 0°28'01.0"N, 34°05'24.0"E (Latitude:0.4669; Longitude:34.0900). Bugiri district, Uganda sits at an average elevation of 1,198 meters (3,930 ft) above sea level.

1.6.2 Content Scope

The study focused on the causes of child labour in the selected primary schools in Bugiri district. Bugiri district as a border town is highly populated with many challenging activities such as cross-border trade, poor housing facilities, unemployment and poverty. These problems faced by Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District may contribute to high rate of child labour.

Theoretically, the study aimed at involving home environment variables such as parenting style; socio economic status and cultural influence contribute or relate to girl child abuse in the selected primary schools in Bugiri district.

1.6.3 Time Scope

The study was completed in duration of seven months. This included three months of writing research proposal, one month for collecting and organizing data and three for writing report from February 2024 to September 2024.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study may benefit people who closely view the causes of child labour. The people involved in the act should fight against it. The study may reveal the gravity of child labour and encourage interventions from the government and other development partners like NGOs and various stakeholders who are struggling to find ways to adequately assist young children to reduce on the rate of causes of child labour, consequences that deter children who find it difficult to performing well in school.

Parents may also benefit from the study findings through the agents that promote children's rights like community development workers, police, teachers, church and local council chiefs to assist them provide and discipline to their children in further preventions of child labour.

The Uganda judicial system may apply the study findings by training paralegal officers to offer legal guidance in the communities as it's an offence, therefore victims should be protected and perpetrators be punished.

The district council may equally use the study findings to increase public awareness through exposing child sex offenders using media houses, and campaigns by informing the public about the horrors of child labour to young children, from its signs, how to detect and treatment and how to go about it in the Bugiri district communities.

1.8 Justification of the Study

The study targeted at studying causes of girl child abuse. The literature does not clearly explain how different types of parenting and how culture have contributed to child labour in Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District. This helped to recognize the factors attributed to child labour and how to counter play the practice.

1.9 Conceptual Framework

The factors that cause girl child labour is parenting style, socio economic and cultural factors in the selected primary schools in Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District. The conceptual frame work was developed by the researcher after the review factors leading to child abuse. However, family structures and family size can also lead to child abuse but they will not be considered within the scope of this study.

Independent Variable

The Causes

Dependent Variable

Child labour

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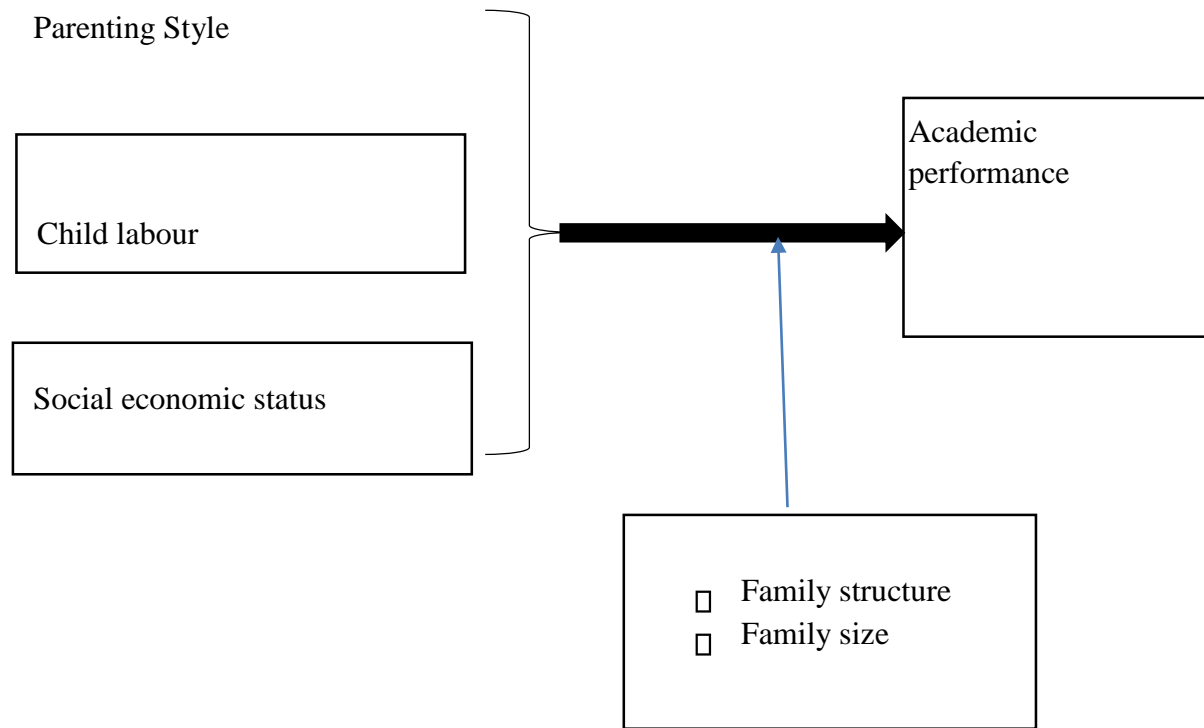


Figure 1: Conceptual Frame work

1.10 Definition of Operational Terms

Child labour refers to behaviors that are intended to undermine and overwork children by the older persons reaction towards the child without the considerations of the consequences of the behavior upon the child.

Socio-economic status refers to one’s position within the society that is stratified according to power and status

Child refers to the individuals below the age of 18.

Cultural influence refers to historical, geographical and familiar factors that affect assessment and interventions.

Socio-economic refers to aspects of money and the way or modes of interaction in the community.

Parenting. These are the models of care and supervision employed by parents in upbringing the children.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the reviewed literature, past studies and available information in the area of research which is relevant to the study of child labour and its causes in the selected primary schools. The literature will focus on the variables of interest like parenting styles, low socio economic status and cultural influences and their causes to child labour; which is in line with research objectives contributing to child labour in the selected primary schools in Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District schools. Bugiri district.

2.1 Parenting Style as a Factor Contributing to Child labour

Parenting styles are models of care and supervision employed by parents in upbringing their children. There are more parenting styles but the four types are taken care in the study which include; the authoritative, authoritarian, permissive and neglect parenting styles. Authoritative

parenting style this is generally regarded as the best parenting style as it provides a balance between structure and independence, allowing a child to grow within a reasonable boundary and explore their abilities. Parents using this type will set strict standard which they expect their children to abide but also supports them by providing emotionally caring environment that fosters trust. Employs child rearing practices that are warm and provide reasonable expectations related to good parental care.

Parenting identity involves individuals' commitment toward parenting and their development of beliefs and attitudes about how to parent care for their children (Fadjukoff et al., 2016). Notably, parenting identity may differ by parent gender because of differing gendered expectations for parenting. Motherhood is traditionally viewed as central to a woman's identity whereas fatherhood is seldom perceived as central to a man's identity. Across the transition to parenthood, traditional gender-role beliefs may influence new parents' parenting behavior, (Laney et al., 2015), as well as their increased risk for Parents' Child Abuse (Gowda & Rodriguez, 2019).

Child labour and harsh discipline are informed by one's parenting style history and the parenting style received during childhood (Boppana & Rodriguez, 2017; Neppl et al., 2020). For example, adults who experienced harsh, authoritarian discipline as children often engage in harsh discipline as parents, which increases their child labour (Conger et al., 2013). Alternatively, a history of positive parenting can promote an intergenerational adoption of positive, authoritative parenting (Schofield et al., 2014), potentially decreasing child labour.

Effect of parenting behaviors such as monitoring of adolescents' sexual activities show that, parental monitoring has been shown to be protective against adolescent child labour. Moussa (2016), carried out a study on influence of parenting styles on adolescent risky sexual behavior of college students. The study used a sample drawn from college students. Multiple linear regression analysis found that permissive parenting style was predictor of adolescent risky sexual behaviors. Wang'eri and Otanga (2013) conducted a study on family factors related to adolescents' sex behavior, using a sample of 217 secondary school adolescents from Kenya, aged 12-20 years. The findings reveal that child monitoring is protective measure against child labour. The study found that adolescents who were monitored reported fewer incidents of engagement in child labours.

Research has consistently shown that child labour activities are a common challenge among girl child; Doyle et al. (2012) showed that in Sub-Sahara Africa up to 25 % of adolescent girls aged 15-19 years have had sex before they were 15 years of age. In Kenya, a survey done by Mitchell et al. (2003) in Nairobi reports that 47% of adolescent males and 95% of girls had vaginal sex at least once. The behavior was associated to the parents' negligence towards their girl child.

It's also noted that large number of parents do not discuss about sex related issues with their children. Discussing about sexual related matters is healthy and defense about child labour.

Previous studies show that risky sexual behaviors among young people are complex some of which are linked to various familial factors (Higgins et al., 2013). Cherie and Berhanie (2015) studied parenting styles and adolescent sexual behavior among high school students in Ethiopia. The study used a sample of 3840 high school adolescents. The results show that students from authoritative and authoritarian parents have a higher probability of having safe sex compared to students of permissive parents. Parental communication within an environment of authoritative parenting was found to have protective of adolescents from child labour.

Further notes that the foundation of child rearing rests on good relationship between the parents and his children which allows for warm and interactive communication. Communication on the other hand can be used to instill moral knowledge and act as a tool of listening to children views.

2.2 Low Socio-economic status and Child labour

Social economic status refers to one's position within the society that's stratified according to power. Child labour has been linked to low socio economic status and studies show that girls are more affected than boys.

Hope After Rape (HAR) 2019 reported that neglected children have resorted to prostitution as means of economic survival and runs to the streets where they are exposed to even greater risks of child labour and exploitation. Poverty is the major cause of rising defilements. Parents cannot afford fees neither meets the basic needs of life. Girls who drop out of school become idle and vulnerable to defilement.

Zeynep&Miray (2016) did a study to explore parents' abusive tendencies using a number of social economic variables and found that child abuse potentials of the parents varied significantly by the

income of parents. Lefebvre, Fallon, Vanwert and Phillipelli (2016) found that children living in families facing economic hardships were almost two times more likely to be maltreatment in terms of personal needs which challenged them and putting into risky sexual practices for survival.

Republic of Uganda (2013) reported that girls' participation in Secondary education had been negatively affected due to socio-economic factors that 50% were below the poverty line. In view of this, the prohibitive fees and other levies charged by educational institutions have had a negative impact on girls' effective participation on effective secondary education. In Uganda practice which is as a result of poverty and child labour. Low socio-economic status has been consistently identified as a primary risk factor for sexual and reproductive health violations affecting young women (Anna et al., (2020).

The results agree with findings of this study Kemboi (2013) conducted a study in Kenya to examine various forms of child abuses, causes of child abuse and the effect of child abuse on participation of pupils in primary school education. Results had revealed that the high cases of child abuse in the area were as a result of high poverty levels and illiteracy among parents. The study had also found that 64.6% of the respondents affirm that child neglect is exercised in our homes and schools. The most common type of child neglect was physical neglect at 52% 20% educational neglect 22% emotional neglect while medical was 8%.

In Uganda, Anna et al., (2020) found that poverty was identified by all informants as a major factor behind the motivation of girls to engage in early sex, cross-generational sex with older men and/or with multiple partners. The findings from the respondents revealed that sometimes girls lack basic items in their homes, so it makes the girl accept money from the boy/men. For example, books, pads, or those that do not pack food for lunch, they accept money from boys/men and the boys want sex in return.

Parents and teachers also revealed that money or gifts were a major reason for early sexual debut especially for girls engaging in sex with older boys or men. Some parents stated that they were unable to provide enough for the children while others perceived their children to be more materialistic as a result of modernization, (Anna et al., 2020). This has put girl at a risk for especially failure to complete school and remain as an illiterate and further the contraction of

sexual transmitted diseases. The fore the lower the social economic status the higher the rate of child child labour

2.3 ways of curbing Child Labour

Child child labour is a violation of the fundamental rights of a child and is deeply rooted in harmful gender norms. It is exacerbated by poverty, insecurity, displacement, drug abuse, conflicts, natural disasters and mental health problems. Survivors of Child labour suffers psychological trauma, fear, pain, self-harm, guilt, emotional and physical harm, post traumatic distress, abusive behavior and sexually transmitted diseases.

According to police and public safety, university of North California states that in order to reduce on the risks of child labour, points out that anyone can be the target of sexual assault, regardless of age, gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, sexual history or social class. There is no stereo type victim or rapist. Nearly 85% of all victims of sexual assault knew the person who defiled or raped them. Therefore, the need to take preventive measure by parents and their children on being assertive, and trust in self.

According to Uganda police annual crime rate report(2021), a total of14,570 cases of defilement were reported to police compared to 14,230 cases reported in 2020, giving an increase of 2.3% and this is highly attributed to covid-19 induced lockdown which considerably contributed to the escalating cases of teenage pregnancies and child marriage which are the worst forms of child child labour, a total of 354,736 cases of teenage pregnancy were registered in 2020 and 196,499 in the first six months of 2021(UNICEF UGANDA)

The Uganda helpline run by ministry of gender, labor and social development (march 2020) report revealed that child labour was the third most reported form of child abuse contributing to 20.1% of all the cases presenting 98% of the victims being girls and 17% being family members including fathers, cousins and uncles. Therefore, ending child child labour will require long term, sustainable action across many different sectors. A robust legal and policy framework for preventing the vice and supporting children's needs should be the cornerstone of government efforts to address the practice.

Uganda parliament has made tremendous effort towards addressing child child labour including passing the Sexual Offences Bill (2019) which not assented into law by the president. The bill is critical in preventing violence against children. It's the first legislation that fully addresses the issue of the child marriage which is rampant in the country. If passed into law, the sexual offences bill will offer legal protection to survivors and those that are a risk for child child labour. The Bill will also protect children against notions of capitalism that are push factors for child marriage, child prostitution, sex prostitution and teenage pregnancy which are the worst forms of child child labour. Going forward, we understand that legislation alone is not enough to end child child labour but it's a starting point to move towards ending violence against children.

According to UN world day for prevention of and healing from child sexual exploitation, abuse and violence(Nov 2023), in the agenda 2030 for sustainable development, points out the dignity of children and their rights to live free from violence is placed as a priority of the international development agenda through the implementation of the range of goals and targets of 2023 relevant to ending exploitation, abuse, trafficking, torture, all forms of violence against children, as well as eliminating all harmful practices such as child early and forced marriages and female genital mutilation, which places children at risk of experiencing child sexual exploitation, abuse and violence.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The study was conducted on the causes of girl child labour in the selected primary schools in Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District. This chapter explained research design, target population, description of research instruments, sampling technique, data collection instruments to be applied, validity and reliability of research instruments, data collection procedure, data source, description of data analysis procedure and ethical consideration that may be employed in the field study.

3.1 Research Design

The study adapted quantitative approach in handling the data. The study employed a case study design. The reason for choosing this design is based on the ability to offer the searcher with in depth data from the respondents using interviews.

3.2 Study Area.

The study will be conducted in the selected primary schools located in Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District. This area comprises of seven schools.

3.3 Target Population

These research study targeted a population 5613 in 7 government primary schools in the Municipal council. These schools have a total population of 171 teachers, 1241 parents, and 4201 pupils.

3.4 Sampling Size

The sample size was 70 respondents. This was reached as a result of selecting 20 respondents from each school.

Table 3.1: Sample Size

CODE	SCHOOL	NO. OF RESPONDENTS
A	Maziriga P/S	20
B	Budhaya P/S	30
C	Kiwandangabo PS	20

3.5. Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling technique may be used in selecting the sample for this study. Purposive may be also being adopted to come up with two that are worst hint with cases of girl child labour. This is because it permits the searcher to have representation from respondents who are viable to the study.

3.6 Research Instruments

3.6.1 Questionnaires

The open-ended questionnaires were administered to parents and teachers. The researcher intends to use questionnaire because of the need for in depth responses from the respondents by the researcher and to gather data over a large sample size.

3.7 Reliability of Research Instruments Results

In terms of establishing reliability of the data collection instruments, an internal consistence technique using Cronbach's Alpha was applied. The Cronbach alpha test showed values ranging from as low as 0.754 to as high as 0.901. These results showed that instruments had a high standard reliability and therefore data collected from pilot study were reliable and obtained

acceptable values of internal consistency. This justify that the data presented in this study is reliable.

3.8 Validity of Research Instruments Results

Validity of research instrument is the appropriateness of the search instrument to measure what is intended to establish results given the context in which it's applied. The instruments will be amended if necessary, according to the experts' comments and recommend dates before being administered. In this study the searcher may seek help from the supervisor who has specialized in this particular area of assessment to provide possible improvements and thus covering the required content in the study. Then pilot test will be conducted on a population similar to the target population in the selected Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District schools in the municipality to improve on the validity of the instruments.

3.9 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher got a letter of introduction from Busitema University to inform the respondents in the schools identified. Thereafter, the researcher may obtain permission from the municipal allowing carrying out a study within the municipal. He explained the purpose and benefits of the search to the respondents from respective schools. The researcher will request the respondents to provide responses voluntarily which are relevant for the study. Interview sessions will be conducted to obtain data parents, teachers and pupils.

3.10 Data Analysis Procedure

Data analysis in this study involved coding and entered into SPSS. The data collected was analyzed using frequency and simple percentage. The data was presented in tables and pie charts. An SPSS version 21 was used to analyse the data.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

The researcher observed and adhered to the following ethical considerations;

3.12 Informed consent.

The researcher obtained an introductory letter from Busitema University and permission letter from the municipal council for which will be taken to selected schools where data collection will be carried out. The researcher may introduce himself to schools and request participant to participate in the study.

3.13 Confidentiality and privacy.

The researcher observed respondents' confidentiality during the data collection process by not allowing accessing the data collected from the field. The researcher will not allow the respondent to mention their name and assure them the data is meant for academics. These will the participants to freely share the information.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

The chapter presents, and discusses the findings on the causes of girl- child labour in selected primary school in Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District schools, Bugiri district. The data was obtained from the teachers, parents and pupils. The findings are presented and discussed accordingly in relation to the research questions stated. Data presentation was done in themes. The themes were presented under respective objectives.

4.1 Questionnaire Return rate

Table 4.1 Questionnaire Return Rate

Participants	Targeted sample	Number collected	Percentage return rate
Parents	20	18	90
Teachers	14	14	100
Children	36	35	97.2
TOTAL	70	67	95.7

The table 4.1 above indicate that a total of 70 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents and a total of 67 were collected from the respondents, giving a 95.7% return rate. This percentage was realized because due to failure of two parents and one pupil to return the questionnaires. A hence affected the hundred percentage return of questionnaires as earlier expected.

4.2 Demographic Information for the Respondents

Table 4.2 Demographic Information for Parents and Teachers

Demographic Information	Description	Parents		Teachers	
		F	%	F	%
Gender	Male	7	38.9	5	35.7
	Female	11	61.1	9	64.3
Age	20-25	4	22.2	1	7.1
	26-30	1	5.6	3	21.4
	31-40	3	16.7	7	50
	41 above	10	55.6	3	21.4
Level of Education	Certificate	3	16.7	10	71.4
	Diploma	1	5.6	2	14.3
	Bachelor's degree	0	0	1	7.1
	Master's degree	0	0	1	7.1
	None	14	77.8	0	0
Designation	GIII Tr deputy	4	22.2	5	35.7
	Headteacher	0	16	4	28.6
	Headteacher	1	5.6	6	42.9
	Peasants	9	50	0	0
	Business person	1	5.6	0	0
	others	3	16.7	0	0

Table 4 shows that 7(38.9%) of the parents were male while 11(61.1%) were female. It also shows that 5(35.7%) of the teachers were male while 9(64.3%) were female teachers. This meant that both sexes were represented well in the study.

The researcher sought to establish the age bracket of the parents and teachers in the subcounty; Table 4 shows that 1(7.1%) of the teachers were in the age bracket between 20-25 years, 3(21.4 %) were in the age bracket between 26-30 years of age, 7(50% were between 31-40 years, 3(21.4%) were above 40 years of age. The parents were 4(22.2%) within the age bracket

between 20-25 years, 1(5.6%) were in the age bracket between 26-30 years of age, 3(16.7%) were between 31-40 years, 10(55.6%) were above 40 years of age.

The researcher also sought to establish the education level of the parents and teachers. Table 4 showed that 3(16.7%) of the parents had certificate, 1(5.6%) had diploma and none had neither bachelor degree nor master's degree. For the case of teachers 10(71.4%) had certificate, 2(14.3%) had diploma, and 1(7.1) had both bachelor degree and master's degree. The researcher also investigated designation of the parents and found that 4(22.2%) were grade three teachers, 1(5.6%) were head teacher, 9(50%) were peasants, 1(5.6%) was a business person, and 3(16.7%) were varying designations. The teachers' designation recorded as 5(35.7%) were grade three teachers, 4(28.6%) were deputy head teachers, 6(42.9%) were head teachers.

4.3 Influence if Parenting Style on Child labour in Selected Primary School of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District

Table 4.3 Influence of parenting style on Girl child child labour

Influence of Parenting Style	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
Close supervision to enhance discipline	30	93.9
Family discussion on child labour	19	59.4
Parents failure to care girl child leading unnecessary movement in search basic needs	26	81.3
Parents reports on child labour	32.	100
Parents decision on g child dressing code to avoid cases child child labour	29	90.6

In the table 4.3 above on the influence parenting style on girl child child labour, it was found that parents tend to close supervision of girl's behavior to enhance discipline 30(93.9%) respondents, family discussion on child labour 19(59.4%) respondents, parents failure to care girl child leading unnecessary movement in search basic needs leads to sexual immorality 26(81.3%) respondents,

parents reports on child labour 32(100%) respondents, and parents decision on girl child dressing code to avoid cases child child labour 29(90.6%) respondents

4.4 Impact of Socioeconomic Status of the Family on Child labour in Primary School of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District

Table 4.4 Socioeconomic Status of the Family and Child labour

Effects of domestic violence	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
Poverty makes girls to sell themselves in search for money	25	78.1
Socially upright families have low cases of child labour	29	90.6
Rich families have low cases of girl child selling themselves.	26	81.3
Moral degeneration of girls as a result of sexual immorality	31	96.9

The table 4.4 reveals that poverty makes girls to sell themselves in search for money as suggested by 25(78.1%) respondents, socially upright families have low cases of child labour was revealed by 29(90.6%) respondents, rich families have low cases of girl child selling themselves reported by 26(81.3%) respondents and moral degeneration of girls as a result of sexual immorality given by 31(96.9%) respondents

4.5 Ways of Curbing Child labour in Selected Primary School of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District

Table 4.5 Curbing Girl Child Child labour

Effects of domestic violence	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
Arresting culprits	32	100
Enacting law that protects the abused and attached compensation	30	93.8
Special day for advocating anti girl child child labour	29	90.6
Sensitizing victims and parent to control child labours	31	96.9
Introducing sex education	25	78.1

In the table 4.5 it was found that one way of curbing girl child child labour was through arresting culprits as suggested by 32(100%) respondents, another way was enacting law that protect the abused and attached compensation given by 30(93.8) respondents, special day for advocating anti girl child child labour perceived by 29(90.6%) respondents, sensitizing victims and parent to control child labours was suggested by 31(96.9) respondents and introducing sex education was suggested by 25(78.1%) respondents.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The chapter mainly dealt with summary, conclusions of findings, and recommendations based on the conclusions made. This was handled by the researcher systematically following the research objectives; examine the influence of parenting style on girl child child labour in selected primary school of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District, investigate the impact of socioeconomic status of the family on girl child child labour in primary school of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District and find out ways of curbing girl child child labour in selected primary school of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District The study was guided by case study design. The target population was 6523 from 10 primary schools. Morgan and Krejcie (1970) sampling technique was adopted to determine the sample size. The researcher used simple random sampling to select 14 teachers and 18 teachers and 35 pupils who participated in this study.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

This section presents the summary of the findings of the study according to the research questions.

5.2.1 Causes of Child labour in Selected Primary School of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District

Based on the findings of the study, the response ranged from 19(59.4%) to 30(93.9%) indicated that parents are generally reluctant on controlling cases of child labour in the district.

5.2.2 Impact of Socioeconomic Status of the Family on Child labour in Primary School of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District

On the second objective, the rating ranged from 25(78.1%) to 31(96.9%) revealed that there is a great impact of social economic status of the family on child labour. children from poor families were at a risk of selling themselves as compared to those from rich families.

5.2.3 Ways of Curbing Child labour in Selected Primary School of Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District

Based on this objective, the rating ranged from 25(78.1) to 32(100%). The presented suggestion highly contributes to good avenues of controlling girl child labour if strictly observed.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusions were made:

From the findings of the first objective, the study concludes that parenting style was not adequately convincing to control girl child child labour. Child labour discussions and parent care was low indicating that parents to some extend promoted child labours among girls.

According to the second objective, the socioeconomic status indeed contributed to child labour among girls since it was revealed most girls sold themselves for exchange of money.

Finally, the findings of the third objective, revealed that there is need for enacting stringent laws to protect victims and have massive advocacy against girl child abuse.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings, the study made the following recommendations:

The department of Primary school in the Ministry of Education through the judiciary government should enact functional laws that intensively punish culprits of child labour.

The local councils should sensitize parents on girl child dressing code. And further, collaboratively draft community-based laws concerning Education to minimize girl child which leads them into sexual affair when still young.

The local councils should work hand in hand with the District Education officers to deal with the pupils, teachers and head teachers to develop and enhance community-based organisations that protects girl child.

5.5 Recommendations for Further Research

The study recommended the following areas for further research:

- Effects of gender-based violence on pupils' academic performance in Bugiri district council, Bugiri district.
- Influence of culture on girl child labour in Bukatu Parish, Budaya Subcounty, Bugiri District, Bugiri district.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TEACHERS

Kindly answer all the questions by ticking in the appropriate box or filling in the spaces provided.

1. Identify your gender

Male () Female ()

2. What is your age range?

20 -25years () 26-30 years () 31-40 years () 40 years and above ()

3. Education level

Grade three () diploma () degree () masters ()

4. mention your designation

Class room teacher () senior teacher () deputy headteacher () head teacher ()

Section B: Questions on independent variables

5. Have you ever received cases of girl child labour?

.....
.....
.....

6. What measures did you take?

.....
.....

7. How do the parents of the victims react whenever their children are abused?

.....
.....

8. What have teachers done to control the behaviors of girl child in this school?

.....
.....

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PARENTS

Kindly answer all the questions by ticking in the appropriate box or filling in the spaces provided.

1. Identify your gender

Male () Female ()

2. What is your age range?

15-20 years () 21-30 years () 31-40 years () 40 years and above ()

3. Education level

Primary () Secondary () Tertiary ()

4. What is your occupation

Peasant () Business () civil servant ()

Section B: Questions on independent variables

5. How have parents participated to ensure that your girl child is not sexually abused?

.....
.....

6. How have your measures proved to be successful towards girl child labour?

.....
.....

7. As a parent, have you been in position to provide all basic needs to your daughters?

.....
.....

8. How have you been responding towards pocket money?

.....
...
.....
...

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PUPILS

Kindly answer all the questions by ticking in the appropriate box or filling in the spaces provided.

1. Identify your sex

Male () Female ()

2. What is your age?

.....

3. Which class are you?

P.5 () P.6 () P.7 ()

4. Do your parents share with you about sex education?

True () False ()

5. Do your parents provide all basic needs? True () False ()

6. Have you ever had heard of girl child labour at home?

True () False ()

7. Are there some organizations or institutions that protect child labour in your community?

True () False ()