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Determinants and Prevalent Forms of Child Labour Practices in Awka South Local Government Area, Anambra State, South-East, Nigeria.

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Abstract
This paper examined determinants and prevalent forms of child labour practices in Awka South Local Government Area, Anambra State, South-East, Nigeria. The study anchored on expectancy theory as its theoretical orientation. The target population consisted of only adults who were 18 years and above. The mixed methods research design was adopted in this study. A sample size of 200 was statistically generated using Taro Yamane formular. Multistage sampling procedure which involved simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques were employed in selecting the study participants. The major instruments of data collection used were questionnaire schedule which is a quantitative method and in-depth interview guide which is a qualitative method. Self-administration was used in administering questionnaire to respondents. In conducting interviews, English language was used for the literate respondents while vernacular was used for the illiterate respondents. Quantitative data collected from the field study were processed with the use of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. The qualitative data were analyzed using manual content analysis. Findings of the study indicated that determinants of child labour practices include poverty, educational level of parents, family size, cultural belief and living in slum area. Also, results of the study showed that prevalent forms of child labour practices in Awka South Local Government Area include hawking, street begging, domestic work, farming and working in factories. Therefore, it was recommended that government should introduce effective and efficient welfare service scheme that will address the issue of poverty especially among the less privileged and poor members of the society. Also, education should be made free and compulsory from primary to secondary level to encourage children from poor families to acquire education.

Keywords: Child, child labour practices, determinants, labour, prevalent forms

Introduction

In most parts of the world, child labour is widely present in many countries, cultures and traditions. According to the International Labour Organization, Africa has the largest number of child labourers. In Africa, 59 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 are involved in hazardous work (ILO, 2010). More than one in 5 children in Africa are employed against their will in stone quarries, farms, and mines. Poverty remains the major reason behind this issue. In more ways than one, child labour brings many consequences on the children who work. Children begin to lose their childhood and are rushed into adulthood. Therefore, child labour leads into early marriage, according to Dehejia and Gatti (2005), children who become a part of the work industry and have several years working in it become more likely to get married at a younger age than opposed to going to school and living a normal childhood. Another consequence of child labour is that children are forced to work and help provide for the family. By this, they are likely to drop out of school and continue working full time. For Bidemi (2006), seventy-eight percent of children between 10- and 14-years work either full-time or part-time with their parents. By working full time, the children have no other choice than to drop out of school and make work their priority. Not only are these children dropping out of school, but they are dropping out at a young age. Therefore, children are lowering their education level and suffering more consequences throughout the years. For the society at large, the consequences of child labour are enormous. From a wider scope, children are considered the pillars of the future, in a situation where majority of them are out of school and made to work when they should be developing themselves for a brighter future. The effect of this is that ill equipped adults will take over the country and this would result to further underdevelopment as children with such background will have little or nothing to offer. The bane of third world countries like Nigeria is improper human capital development. Indeed, significant investments in the education and development of children would mean well for the country instead of pushing them into child labour.

Child labour also manifests itself in children being used for armed conflict. This refers to the involvement of children as combatants or support workers in armed conflict, whether by government forces or rebel forces. Another form of child labour is children being used as domestic servants. By this, children are converted into working household duties for extended hours and these children are working in slavery or slave-like conditions, many have been trafficked and many risks their health, safety and moral well-being. This category does not include part-time domestic work done on a commercial basis by children old enough not to be harmed by such work or normal household chores done as a member of their family. There is also hazardous child labour which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to harm the health and safety of children, such works include physical, psychological, or sexual abuse, work underground,

underwater, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces, work with dangerous machinery, work with hazardous materials, work with long hours including night work. Indeed, there are several other types of child labour activities which children are constantly subjected to.

Child labour has been categorized into different forms. However, regardless of where and how children work, all forms of child labour are unacceptable. Various forms of child labour abound. Some of these include child trafficking which is one of the ways children are taken away and into child labour. Child trafficking involves any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration. This category is different from the others in that it refers to the process that commercially exploits children. There is also child prostitution and pornography which is another form of child labour. It is defined as the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration. This category includes using images of children involved in real or simulated sex. Child trafficking also involves children being used for criminal activities. Succinctly put, it involves the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, for the production and trafficking of drug. It is important to note that this category is different from the broader category of juvenile crime which includes cases of children committing criminal acts on their own. But it does include most cases of children selling drugs, as they are usually being used as the distribution end of a larger business chain. It is based on the foregoing background that this study examined the determinants and prevalent forms of child labour practices in Awka South L.G.A. Anambra State, Southeast, Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

Child labour is occasioned by many factors which range from poverty, level of education of parents and social status. The right of children should be protected and those culpable of pushing children into child labour brought to book. Road traffic accidents and poor school performance are part of the commonest adverse effects of child labour indicated; children are made to face daily in the country. In the academic as well as popular literature, most see child labour as harming vulnerable members of society by exposing them to dangerous and exploitative work. Child labour might also harm children because work interferes with the child's ability to attend school and thus lowers human capital, leading to a reduction in lifetime earnings that can perpetuate across generations (Basu & Tzannatos, 2003). Increase in crime rate is one of the adverse effects of child labour on the society. Today children in the northern part of the country who were not given the opportunity to attend school but left to beg and earn a living at a very tender age are joining the Boko Haram terrorist group to wreak havoc on the society at large. Sadly, concerted efforts are not being made to tackle this challenge. The various factors influencing child labour ranging from social to cultural are manifestly problematic.

However, despite the above negative consequences of child labour on both the child's health, family and the society at large, the prevalence rate is still high especially with

reference to developing countries. A review according to (UNICEF, 2012) report on child labour, the prevalence rate of developing countries, noted that countries with high percentage of children between the ages of 10-14 years engaged in the work force are; Burkina Faso (38%); Niger(43%); Kenya (26%); Nigeria (43%); Haiti (21%); Cameroon(31%); Ethiopia (53%);Rwanda (35%);Chad (48%); Benin (46%); Afghanistan and Bangladesh (13%); India (12%); Paraguay (15%)and Peru(34%). This means that the greatest number of child labourers are in developing countries, which corresponds with ILO (1998) report of Asia with 44.6 million children employed or (13%) in the 10-14age group; Africa has the highest percentage of those employed in this age group at (26.3%) or 23.6million workers. Hence, these reports show a problem of major concern which consequently stems largely out of the stark realization that in spite of the numerous attentions given to the issue, it seems to elude a meaningful solution rather than abate, child labour has persisted. According to the Human Development Index (HDI) Report which measures human achievements in the most basic human capabilities, Nigeria was ranked 151 out of 174 countries in 1998. However, it is worthy to note that children labourers activities vary between continents, nations, regions as well as between rural and urban centers (Okafor, 2010). The age range and sexes also vary across tribes, cultures, religion and socio-economic conditions of the parents in Nigeria (Oloko, 2004).

Okoye and Tanyi (2010) investigated the perceptions of Nigerians on child labour. Using self-administered questionnaires, they sampled 360 respondents in Onitsha metropolis of Anambra State, Nigeria. The findings indicated that majority (70.6%) of the respondents perceived such chores like baby-sitting, fetching water, splitting firewood, sweeping, farming, and cooking as child labour. Also, sex of the respondents was found to be the most important predictor of perception of chores that constitute child labour. The study went ahead to make some recommendations, one of which is the need to use various means to create public awareness on the danger of child labour. There is a great need to improve and scale up implementation efforts in nearly all countries particularly in Nigeria where there are no clear-cut visible plans to reduce the rate of child labour in the country (Nwosu, 2014). Partly because child labour programs tend to receive low attention within national development priorities, the country continues to be among those topping the chart of nations with high child labour prevalence rate. The use of child labour by families on or below the poverty line forces their children into work to supplement their household's meager income. In view of the afore mentioned problems, this study focused on the determinants and prevalent forms of child labour practices in Awka South L.G.A. Anambra State.

Research Questions:

The following research questions were formulated to guide this study:
1. What are the determinants of child labour practices in Awka South Local Government Area, Anambra State, Southeast, Nigeria?

2. What are the forms of child labour practices in Awka South Local Government Area, Anambra State, Southeast, Nigeria?
3. What is the most prevalent form of child labour practice in Awka South Local Government Area, Anambra State, Southeast, Nigeria?

Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study were:
1. To identify the determinants of child labour practices in Awka South Local Government Area, Anambra State, Southeast, Nigeria.
2. To ascertain the forms of child labour practices in Awka South Local Government Area, Anambra State, Southeast, Nigeria.
3. To examine the most prevalent form of child labour practice in Awka South Local Government Area, Anambra State, Southeast, Nigeria.

Review of Related Literature

Determinants of Child Labour Practices

Odo and Nkume (2013) conducted a study on the factors influencing child related work in Enugu state using a survey research design and a sample size of 300 respondents. The study found that family size, poverty, level of parental exposure, place of residence, educational qualification and value orientation are the factors influencing child labour in Enugu state. Famadeji (2014) conducted a study on the causes and implications of child labour on the development of children in Ikare Akoko, Ondo state using a survey research design and 250 study participants. The study found that child labour is primarily influenced by poverty, educational qualification and religious affiliation. Okwe (2012) in a similar study on public perception of child labour in Nsukka, Enugu state using a survey research design and 400 study participants found that child labour is influenced by low income, large family size, loss of jobs, low regard for children and lack of exposure.

Ojo and Olufemi (2013) investigated the problem of street hawking among the Nigerian children in Agege Local Government Area of Lagos State using purposive sampling method and the respondents who participated in the study were sampled in the study area. Simple percentages and frequency tables were the descriptive statistics   employed in the study. Findings of the study showed that the level of awareness of the dangers inherent in child

hawking among the affected children was low. Results of the study also showed that parents' levels of education, parents' occupation and the size of the family were significantly related to the problem of child hawking in the study area.

Elgbeleye and Olasupo (2011) investigated the relationship between parental socio-economic status and child labour practices in Ile-Ife, Nigeria. The study employed survey method to collect data from 200 parents which constituted the study population. Pearson Product Moment Correlation and t-test statistics were used for the data analysis. The findings of the study showed that a significant relationship exists between parental socio-economic status and child labour. Results of the study also showed that parents of low-income status showed significant high tendencies toward child labour practices than their high-income counterparts.

Forms of Child Labour Practices

Dike (2012) in his study on causes, consequences, and solutions to child labour in Imo State, Nigeria using a survey research design and 240 respondents found that child labour comprises various forms including working in factories, hawking on the road and engaging in farming activities. Famadeji (2014) in his study on the causes and implications of child labour on the development of children mentioned above found that the forms of child labour include street begging, street trading, domestic chores beyond the limit the child can bear and working in industries. Hameed and Hassan (2015) conducted a study on the implication of child labour on security in northeastern part of Nigeria using a survey research design and a sample size of 500. Findings of the study indicated that street begging and hawking are the most prevalent forms of child labour in the region. In a related study, Olu (2010) used a survey research design and 300 study participants to investigate the socio-cultural dimensions of child labour in Osun State. The study found that hawking, working in industries and factories and farming activities by children are the forms of child labour in Osun state. According to the statistics given by ILO, 73 million children between 10 to14 years of age are employed in economic activities all over the world. The figure translates into 13.2% of all children between age group 10 to 14 being subjected to child labour.

Child labour is most rampant in Asia with 44.6 million or 13% of its children doing commercial work followed by Africa at 23.6 million or 26.3% which is the highest rate and Latin America at 5.1 million that is 9.8%. In India, 14.4% children between 10 and 14 years of age are employed in child labour. In Bangladesh 30.1%, in China 11.6%, in Pakistan 17.7%, in Turkey 20.5%, in Egypt 11.2%, in Kenya 41.3%, in Nigeria 25.8%, in Senegal 31.4%, in Argentina 4.5%, in Brazil 16.1%, in Mexico 6.7%, in Italy 0.4% and in Portugal 1.8%. The above figure only gives part of the picture. No reliable figures of child workers below 10 years of age are available, though they comprise a significant amount. The same is true of children in the former age group on whom no official data is available. If it was possible to count the number of child workers properly and the number of young girls

occupied in domestic labour taken into account the figure will emerge as hundreds of millions (ILO, 2012). Child labour is also prevalent in rich and industrialized countries, although less compared to poor nations. For example, there are large number of children working for pay at home, in seasonal cycles, for street trade and small workshops in Southern Europe. India is a glaring example of a nation bounded by the evil of child labour. It is estimated that there are 60 to 115 million working children in India- which was the highest in 1996 according to human rights.

Theoretical Orientation

This paper is anchored on the expectancy theory. The expectancy theory was the brainchild of Victor Vroom (1932) who by the time of his writing was a John Seale Professor of Organization and Management at the Yale University School of Management. The theory which he developed in 1964 proposes that individuals will decide to behave or act in a certain way because they are motivated to select specific behavior over other behaviors due to what they expect. In essence, the motivation for the behavior selection is determined by the desirability of the outcome. However, at the core of the theory is the cognition process of how an individual processes the different motivational elements. This is done before making the ultimate choice. Expectancy theory is about the mental process regarding choices or choosing, it explains the processes that an individual undergoes to make choices. The theory stemmed from his study of the motivations behind decision making. He conceptualized motivation as a process governing choice among alternatives voluntary activities, a process controlled by the individual.

The expectancy theory argues that individuals make choices based on estimates of how well the expected results of a given behavior are going to match up with or eventually lead to the desired results. Motivation is therefore a product of the individual's expectancy that a certain effort will lead to the intended performance. The theory explains the behavioral process of why individuals choose one behavioral option over another. It argues that individuals can be motivated towards goals if they believe that there is a positive correlation between effort and performance, the outcome of a favorable performance will result in a desirable reward, a reward from a performance will satisfy an important need and or the outcome satisfies their needs enough to make the effort worthwhile. Vroom introduced three variables within the expectancy theory which include Valence (V), Expectancy (E) and Instrumentality (I). Valence represents the value individuals place on reward and actions, expectancy is the belief that efforts will result in desired goals, and this is primarily based on past experiences, self-confidence and how an individual thinks that the goal can be achieved, while instrumentality symbolizes the belief that rewards will be achieved if performance expectations are met. The three elements according to Vroom are important in choosing one behavior over another because they are clearly defined.

The expectancy theory of Vroom is essentially a management theory, but it has been applied by scholars to different aspects of social life. Example, Fasih (2007) employed it in his analysis of military government and coup d'états, in relation to marital violence, the

instrumentality of the theory can be well appreciated. It is a well-known fact that marital violence, especially in developing countries like Nigeria is highly prevalent. Parents expect to have enough money to carter for their large family size even when they do not have commensurate jobs to take care of these challenges. They focus on bearing many children and compelling them to work at a very young age notwithstanding the consequences of it on the children. The parents expect that a large family size will mean automatic escape from hunger and poverty as all they children will be sent out to work and contribute to family income. On the other hand, they expect that the children will not resist these practices and that no punishment will be meted out to them by law enforcement agencies in the country owing to the obvious weakness in enforcing laws manifest in our security agencies. Child labour is therefore reinforced by expectations from the perpetrators of the fact that they will not be punished, the children will cooperate all the time and more money will be brought into their pockets every day. The three elements or variables identified by Vroom in expectancy theory were very useful in understanding the rationale and motivation for parents to engage in various forms of child labour practices in the study area as alternative means to earn income. Therefore, the theory has been adopted as the theoretical orientation for this study because it explains the phenomenon at hand.

Methods

The study adopted the mixed methods design. The study location is Awka South Local Government Area which is one of the twenty-one Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Anambra State, South East, Nigeria. It is made up of nine towns which are Awka, Amawbia, Nibo, Nise, Mbaukwu, Umuawulu, Okpuno, Ezinato and Isiagu.It is strategically located midway between two cities in northern Igboland, Enugu and Onitsha. The people of Awka were known in the past for their proficiency in blacksmithing and their cultural heritage of *Imo-Awka* festival. However, the inhabitants of the area are people who are engaged in other activities such as trading, farming, commerce and civil service. Awka South has an estimated population of 189,049 (National Population Census, 2006). This is the population of the study. The target population of the study consisted of only adults who were 18 years and above. Adult population at the time of the study was 106,212(National Population Census, 2006). This category of people was selected because they were matured to answer questions about the study. A sample size of 200 was statistically generated using Taro Yamane's sample size determination formula. The sample size was a good representative of the total population and amenable to the statistical techniques employed in the study.Muti-stage sampling procedure was used to select respondents in the study. The In-Depth Interview (IDI) was used for collection of qualitative data. Three social welfare officers

from Awka Metropolis were selected for the IDI. They were selected using purposive sampling technique of non-probability sampling method. The essence of this is to ensure that people with the requisite knowledge were interviewed. Collated quantitative data were processed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software. The analysis of quantitative data was done using descriptive statistics such as frequency tables, simple percentages, and graphic illustrations. The qualitative data collected using IDI were transcribed and analyzed using the thematic method of content analysis.

Results

Out of 200 copies of the questionnaire administered to respondents, 192 copies were correctly filled, returned, and used for analysis while 8 copies were wrongly filled, discarded and were not included in the analysis. Therefore, the response rate was 96%. The findings and results of the study are presented in the tables and figures below:

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percent
SEX		
Males	99	51.6
Females	93	48.4
AGE		
18-27	86	44.8
28-37	45	23.4
38-47	41	21.4
48-57	10	5.2
58 & ABOVE	10	5.2
MARITAL STATUS		
Single	89	46.4
Married	88	45.8
Separated	6	3.1
Divorced	2	1.0
Widowed	7	3.6
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION		
FSLC	14	7.3
SSCE	72	37.5
OND/NCE	17	8.9
B.Sc./HND	53	27.6
M.Sc/PhD	36	18.8
RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION		
Christianity	188	97.9
Islam	1	.5
African traditional religion	2	1.0
Other, Judaism	1	.5
OCCUPATION		
Unemployed	61	31.8
Farmer	11	5.7
Trader	34	17.7
Apprentice	17	8.9
Civil servant	68	35.4
Other, student	1	.5

Table 1 shows the analysis and interpretation of the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. A careful look at the table reveals that majority of the respondents 99(51.6%) were males, while 93(48.4%) were females. The average mean age of the respondents is 33-years; implying that they are adults and matured. Again, many of the respondents 89(46.4%) are single, followed by 88(45.8%) that are married. While 6(3.1%) and 2(1.0%) are separated and divorced respectively; 7(3.6%) are widowed. The implication is that separation and divorce are not socially acceptable in the study area, this explains the reason for a small percentage of respondents in this category. However, majority of them 188(97.9%) are Christians while 2(1.0%) indicated that they practice African Traditional Religion; 1(0.5%) were of Islam and Judaism respectively. It is not surprising having close to 100% of the respondents as Christians since the study was carried out in Awka South L.G.A, which is a predominantly Christian town. Lastly, many of the respondents 68(35.4%) are civil servants while 61(31.8%) are unemployed. This could be attributed to the fact that the study was conducted in Awka South L.G.A which is the capital city of Anambra state where the bulk of civil servants in the state resides and works.
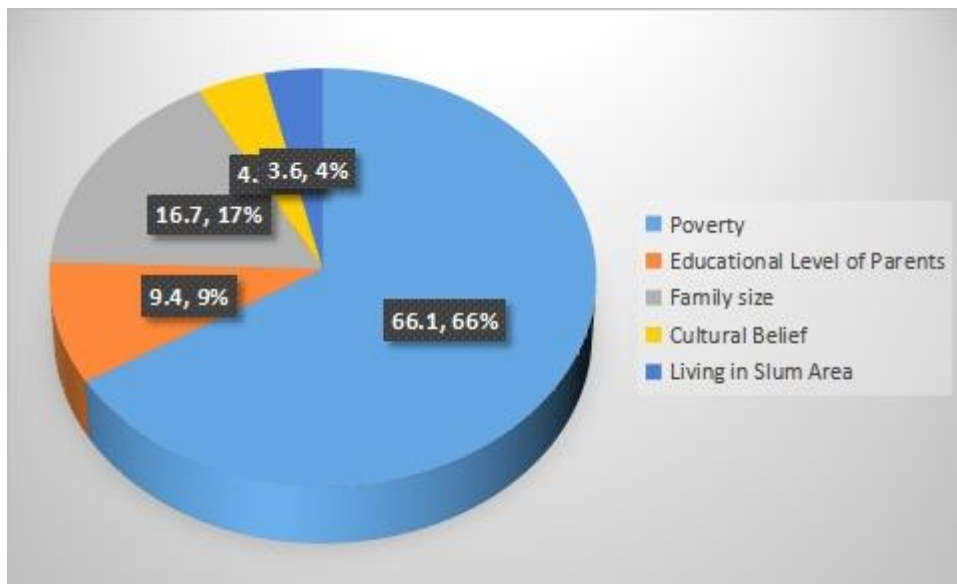

F**ig** 1: Respondents' views on determinants of child labour practices in Awka South.

Fig. 1 shows that majority 127 (66.1%) of the respondents were of the view that poverty is a leading determinant of child labour in Awka South, followed by 32(16.7%) that answered family size. This could be attributed to the economic recession in the country which leads

to glaring poverty and hardship in the land. However, 18(9.4%) attributed it to educational level of parents, cultural belief 8(4.2%), and living in slum area 7(3.6%).
Supporting this view, an IDI participant said this.

Yes, child labour exists here in Awka and since I got here, few cases have been reported which one happened last week. A little girl ran away from her auntie's house due to maltreatment on the ground that she beat her auntie's daughter. A good Samaritan saw her roaming about in the night and brought her to us the next day. You can see that this is a clear case of lack of understanding on the part of the said aunty. From experience other determinants are lack of education, especially when someone is not properly educated, she tends to abuse children. Secondly the issue of not knowing where to go because of family size leads to the problem as well. Again, not taking girl child education serious and inability to take care of children by parents because of poverty is also a clear cause of child labour. I think parents' not having enough to train their children is creating the room for sending them out (Female, 48years old, Social Welfare Officer, Awka South L.G.A.).
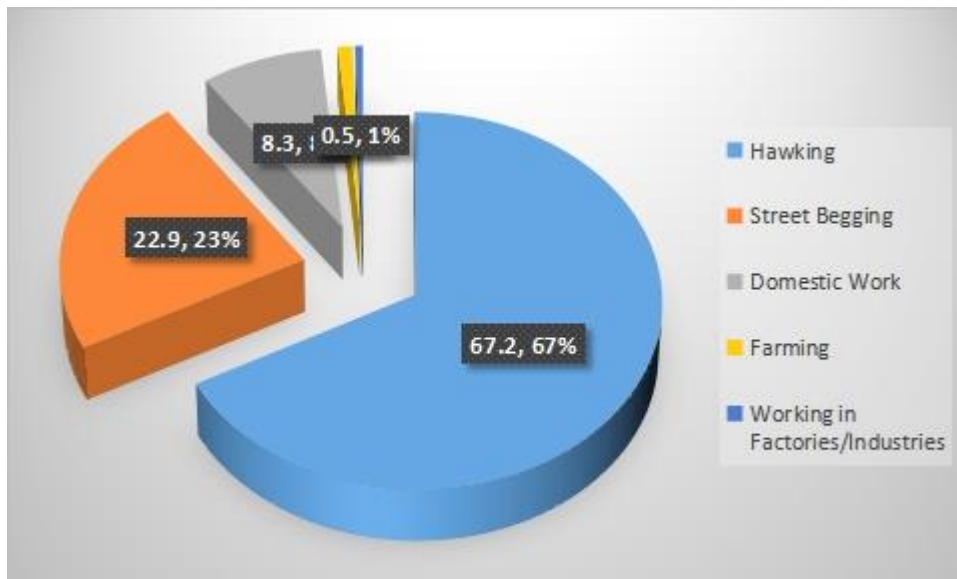

Fig 2: Respondents' views on forms of child labour practices in Awka South

Fig. 2 shows the forms of child labour practices in Awka South. Majority 129 (67.2%) of the respondents and 44(22.9%) said that hawking and street begging by children are leading forms of child labour in Awka South LGA. This could be attributed to the presence

of market in the Awka metropolis. These were followed by 16(8.3%); 2(1.0%) and 1(0.5%) who were of the view of using children for domestic works, farming and work in factories or industries respectively. This is because there are few factories or industries and people here do not engage in farming.

Corroborating this finding, another IDI participant said that.

> From recent happenings, hawking; child slavery - taking them as house helps thereby maltreating them; sending of a child away from the home for domestic works are various forms of child labour in Awka South. To me, it is mainly using of children as housemaids and exposure to maltreatments (Female, 42years old, Social Welfare Officer, Awka South L.G.A.).
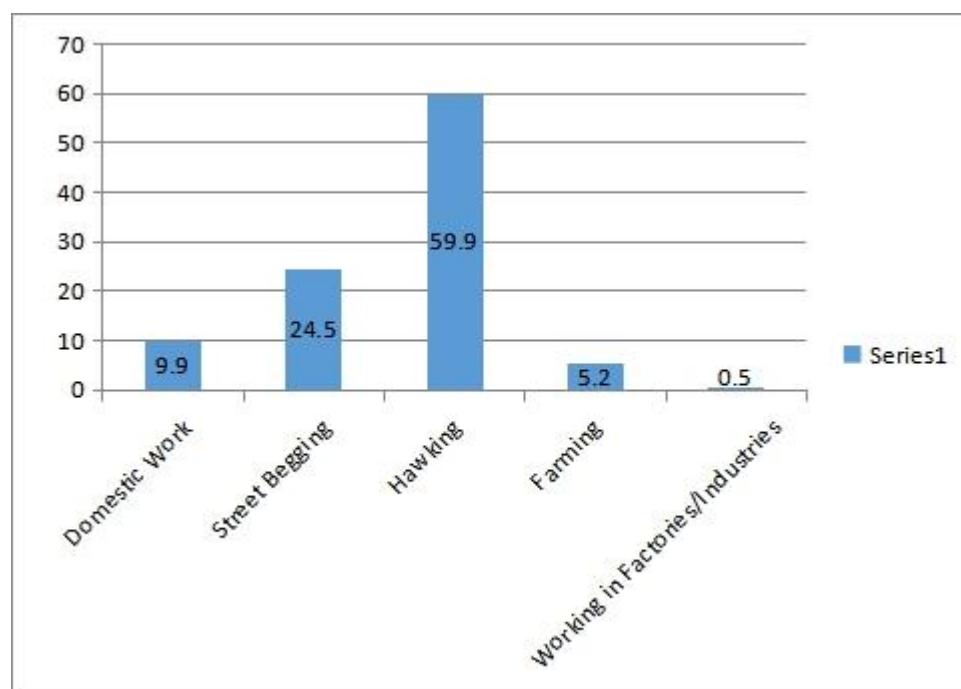

Fig 3: Respondents' views on most prevalent form of child labour practices in Awka South

Fig. 3 shows the most prevalent form of child labour practices in Awka South. Majority 115(59.9%) of the respondents perceived hawking to be the most prevalent form of child labour in the area, 47(24.5%) attributed it to street begging. Others 19(9.9%) and 1(0.5%) of the respondents answered domestic works and working in factories or industries by children, respectively.

Corroborating this finding, another IDI participant noted that;

> From the ones I do see around, hawking; child slavery - taking them as house helps thereby maltreating them; sending of a child away

from the home to go get money for the family is the more prevalent form of child labour in Awka South. To me, it is mainly using of children hawking and exposing them to health hazards (Female, 52years old, Social Welfare Officer, Awka South L.G.A).

Discussion

Having examined the determinants and prevalent forms of child labour practices in Awka South Local Government Area, Anambra State, the study found that poverty, family size, educational level of parents, cultural belief and place of residence like living in slum areas, lack of understanding on how to correct children than chasing them away as a result of wrong doing, not paying attention to girl child education and parents' not having enough time to train their children are found to be determinants of child labour practices in Awka South LGA. These support the findings of Odo and Nkume (2013) in their study where they found that family size, poverty, level of parental exposure, place of residence, educational qualification and value orientation are the factors influencing child labour in Enugu state. The expectancy theory which is the theoretical framework of this study gave a detailed explanation on factors that propel adults into engaging children in child labour practices. The three elements or variables identified by Vroom in expectancy theory were very useful in understanding the rationale and motivation for parents to engage in various forms of child labour practices in the study area as alternative means to earn income.

However, hawking, street begging by children, using children for domestic work or house helps, farming and doing hard work in factories or industries and sending of a child away from home were found to be leading forms of child labour in Awka South LGA. The findings corroborate that of Hameed and Hassan (2015) in their study on the implication of child labour on security in northeastern part of Nigeria using a survey research design and a sample size of 500. The study found that street begging and hawking are the most prevalent forms of child labour in the region. In a related study, Olu (2010) also used a survey research design and 300 study participants to investigate the socio-cultural dimensions of child labour in Osun State. The study found that hawking, working in industries and factories and farming activities by children are the forms of child labour in Osun State. Also, responses from the in-depth interviews showed that hawking; child slavery - taking them as house helps thereby maltreating them; sending of a child away from the home to go and get money for the family and exposing them to hazardous events are forms of child labour practices in Awka South L.G.A. Anambra State, Nigeria.

Conclusion

It is no longer news that child labour practices are endemic in Nigeria. Child labour practice is a social menace that is prevalent in Nigeria particularly in Awka South Local Government Area. This problem has eaten deep into the fabric of the society. Child labour is not only a social problem but has threatened several labour practices regulations in the country. Children are regarded as the future of the society but when they engage in labour practices at a tender age, the future of the society is threatened. It was observed that the most prevailing forms of child labour practices in Awka South L.G.A. include hawking, street begging, as well as using children for hard work to support their care-givers etc. However, this has led to denying many children access to schooling, exposure to health hazards, child rape, sexual abuse or molestation and most importantly, exposure to kidnappers and ritual killers. In addressing this problem, government should strengthen the existing laws and ensure that they are implemented to alleviate the rate of child labour practices in Nigeria as a whole and Anambra State in particular.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are made to reduce the menace of child labour practices in Awka South L.G.A.

1. Government and Non-governmental agencies must take responsibilities on child labour activities. That is they must abide by internationally accepted agreements, companies must employ adults instead of children.
2. There should be increased access to education. Removing children from labour activities does not mean that they will automatically attend school. Schooling can be expensive or of very poor quality and so some parents think that sending their children to work is the only alternative.
3. There is need to provide support scheme for children that will address the issue of poverty and lack of basic amenities especially among the less privileged or poor members of the society.
4. Child hawking and exploitation or being used in factory works should be outlawed and any firm found to hire the services of such children should be fined or possibly its license of operation can be withdrawn for a minimum of six months.
5. Government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) should partner and carry out massive public enlightenment campaign to educate parents and care-givers on the dangers of child labour practices and its implications. This will sensitize the uninformed or uneducated parents.

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