

**FACTORS INFLUENCING CHILD LABOUR IN THE SUGARCANE
GROWING PROJECTS IN AWENDO SUB-COUNTY, KENYA**

BY

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**A Research Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for
the Award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management of
the University of Nairobi**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for any degree award in any university.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my late father and my mother for their contribution in my life. I further dedicate this project to my wife and my children who contributed in one way or another towards its production.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CIC	:	Children Islamic Centre
DOL	:	Department of Labour
FPE	:	Free Primary Education
ILO	:	International Labour Organisation
IPEC	:	International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour
LSMS	:	Living Standards Measurement Study
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
NACOSTI	:	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NGO	:	Non-governmental Organization
PMI	:	Project Management Institute
UN CRC	:	United Nations Convention on Rights of Children

ABSTRACT

The levels of child labour in Awendo sub-county falls between 10-15%. This is very high considering that the ILO puts a red flag on any child labour levels above 8%. Moreover, the latest recorded dropout rate from secondary schools in Awendo Sub-county stands at 35.4%. Since sugarcane growing is the main economic activity in the Sub-county, could child labour be linked to the sugarcane growing Projects and the high drop-out rates? This is the gap that the study sought to fill by evaluating the factors influencing child labour in the sugarcane growing Projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. The objectives that guided the study include: to establish how socio-economic support influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya; to determine how cultural support influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya; to assess how psycho-social support influence child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya; and to examine how economic development influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. This research study focused on children aged seven to seventeen years. The theory of subsistence poverty anchors this study. A cross sectional descriptive survey research design was adopted because it focused to collect data at one point in time. The respondents were the members of households in Awendo Sub-County; who were supplied with questionnaires with the aim of getting their views regarding factors affecting child labour. The study adopted Krecjie and Morgan technique to obtain sample size of 378 from a total of 23,860 households. The researcher conducted a pilot study in Muhoroni Sub-county on a sample consisting of 10% of the respondents. The researcher employed self-administration approach of data collection. Descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation were adopted. From the descriptive statistics, the research revealed that socio-economic support had a mean of 3.8 which denotes large extent; cultural support had a mean of 3.0 which denotes medium extent; psycho-social support had a mean of 3.5 which denotes large extent; economic development had a mean of 3.5 which denotes large extent. Therefore, the result of automated data analysis (SPSS) reveals that socio-economic support, cultural support, psycho-social support and economic development can be held responsible for the fluctuations in child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. Conclusively, government and sugar board in Kenya should implement policies that will check on improved standards of employment in sugar companies in order to limit employment of under age child workers. This study recommends that: the government of Kenya strengthens the sugar companies to come up with measures that promote better employment packages; with a possible measure to cushion children from working in sugar plantations through stringent systems and policies. The researcher recommends a further research on the impact of community support systems on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Kenya and the effect of drugs on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Kenya.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Child labour refers to the engagement or participation of children below eighteen years of age in the production of sugar (Aremat, 2013). A child worker in the sugar plantation or the broader sugarcane industry refers to the child aged 17 or below who is engaged or who participates in the process that produces raw sugar and sugar products that are for consumption and for sale in the local and world market (Igar, 2015). Globally, the headline statistics show the continued prevalence of child labour in sugarcane growing projects around the world (Kowasky, 2016). Sub-Saharan Africa recorded close to twenty four percent of child labourers while South America recorded ten percent; regions in the North of Africa recorded close to seven percent of child labourers. The rest of child labour can be found in both transition and developed economies. Certainly the U.S. Department of Labour (DOL) lists a large number of countries that engage underage child workers in the production of sugar (Kowasky, 2016). Some of these countries are Guatemala, Thailand, Colombia, Mexico, Kenya, El Salvador, Brazil, Burma, South Sudan, Bolivia and Philippines (Igar, 2015).

The most significant child labour convention organized by International Labour Organization (ILO) required member parties or countries to eradicate and minimise child labour cases (ILO, 1999). The gathering required member parties or countries to lay strategies for the eradication of child labour and subsequent counseling and social inclusion of child labor victims (ILO, 1999). In addition, the gathering required member parties to guarantee provision of basic education and career oriented coaching for child culprits rescued from child labour oppressions and activities (ILO, 1999). The sugarcane sector illegally engages close to a hundred million under age children globally (ILO, 2015). Along with other cash crops, sugarcane is one of those that feature consistently in policy initiatives, academic studies and media reports on the abuse of working children (ILO, 2015).

Hai, Fatima and Sadaqat (2010) in a study of the socio-economic conditions of child labour in the Balochistan coast of Pakistan adopted a case study research design. Their findings indicated that close to a third of the children were occupied with fishing activities. Low quality of education was recorded as the significant factor influencing child labour. However, the study was delimited to fishing yet there are several types of work. Another study carried out in Indonesia by Asep, Agus and Sudarno (2015) reported that child labour was majorly affected by poverty. The study focused on the fact that children from poor backgrounds were more likely to engage in child labour. However, the study focused on a different region and therefore a different context from the current study.

Regionally, recorded levels of child labour are higher in third world countries (Johnson & Crowley, 2004). Senbet (2010) asserts that child labour in Sub Saharan Africa affects its economy and reduces the literacy levels in the continent. However, child labour is widespread in most African countries; and more than ever in the countryside; it is indicated by elevated populace, poor living standards, oversized families, soaring number of dependants and low literacy levels (Igbar, 2015).

In Africa, a study conducted in Egypt by Wahba (2006) sought to examine the influence of market earnings and history of the guardians on child labour. The study found stumpy market earnings by adults as a key determinant. An increase in the market earnings for the illiterate class was found to lead to a decrease in the likelihood of child labour accordingly. According to the findings of the study, investment in a child's education increases his or her future earnings and vice versa. Illiterate parents tend to have low wages and tend to have a positive attitude towards child labour, since they too worked as children. These findings also show girls to be more affected by child labour than boys. However, this study seemed to concentrate only on wages factor and parental history; gaps the current study sought to fill.

The Children Act of Kenya establishes the legal framework for protection of under-age children against exploitative labour (Kenya Law Review, 2007). Another important legal provision for child labour in Kenya is the Employment Act, 2007. Elimination of the most horrible types of child labour by 2015 by focusing on susceptible groups and fixing the core triggers of child labour in Kenya was provided for by The National Action Plan

for the Elimination of Child Labour (2004–2015). The least age protections in Kenya only shield minors working under a pact (Children’s Act, 2010). Child labour exists in many employment sectors in Kenya (Konditi, 2014). The basis for its persistence includes food scarcity, weak policies and laws, inadequate educational amenities and cultural practices (Konditi, 2014). Using data from Kenya, Moyi (2012) conducted a study on child labour and school attendance. The study used multiple indicator cluster survey. The sample of the study comprised of 8,993 households which consisted of 17,159 children aged between 5 and 17. The researcher used questionnaires only in the collection of data. The findings of the study revealed that household structure affected child labour. However, the study concentrated only on child labour and school attendance and did not focus on the sugarcane growing Projects; a gap the current study sought to fill.

1.1.1 The Concept of Child Labour

Any employment that has the ability to deprive a child of their early years, their solemnity and still remains damaging to their bodily, ethical and psychological development is considered as child labour (Schrumpp, 2004). It involves extended operational durations, inadequate or meagre pay and unhealthy operational conditions (Kordi, 2010). Many researchers, such as Khanam (2008) and Amssalu (2003), differentiate between child work and child labour. Child work refers to a situation where children engage in any form of work in a fostering setting under the safety and scrutiny of guardians or other family members (Amssalu, 2003). Child work supports informal training to nurture a sense of ownership within children (Igbar, 2015).

Children who engage in child labour are often underprivileged with regard to meaningful educational training opportunities or faced with realities of absentee parents (Kordi, 2010). A lot of empirical findings report poverty as the greatest determinant of child labour (Asep, Agus & Sudarno, 2015). Low household income prompts parents to dispatch their children to seek employment opportunities in order to fetch more income to the family (Asep, Agus & Sudarno, 2015). This is because the poor families require the earnings of the children in order to contribute to the low household income. Orphaned children work too for their own survival (Asep, Agus & Sudarno, 2015).

Khanam (2003) carried out a study in Pakistan on the determinants of child labour and examined the socio-economic variables which affect the parents' decisions regarding children's time utilization. The study used case study design and one major finding of the study is that children from rich families, and who have literate parents are more likely to go to school and less likely to work. The results of the study also revealed that school attendance is negatively related to child labour and household size. However, this study was conducted in a totally different context. Again, the researcher used case study research design.

A study conducted in Kenya by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2008) finds Free Primary Education policy to have resulted in overcrowding in public schools. This coupled with the high teacher-pupil ratio and shortage of materials, equipment, and facilities has highly compromised the quality of education in public primary schools. For instance, Ringera (2011) conducted a study on the efficacy of Free Primary Education in withdrawing children from child labour in Kiambu district. He found school-related factors like inadequate physical and learning facilities, inappropriate methods of maintaining discipline, indirect costs of education, and high teacher pupil ratio in most of the schools to be very influential in prompting children who had been withdrawn from child labour to rejoin it.

A study carried out in Indonesia also finds a link between child labour and poverty, in that child labour influenced poverty. However, the study finds that when children are subjected to long hours of heavy part-time work, they are left with little time to devote to their studies. They also experience a lot of fatigue that may make them become highly unproductive in class the following day. If this occurs on a daily basis, it ultimately results in a decline in the academic performance of these children. Constant fatigue may also cause these children to absentee themselves from school. Chronic absenteeism and poor academic performance may make these children to finally drop out of school (Asp, Agus, & Sudan, 2005).

In Bangladesh, Khanam (2008), in a study of child labour and school attendance, sought to understand better the determinants of child labour and schooling. The study used data based in rural Bangladesh, and considered children aged 5-17 living in rural households

in which both parents are present. The sample size consisted of 1,628 children. A multinomial logit model is used in estimating the determinants of child labour and schooling. The study found that education of parents significantly increases the probability that a school-aged child will specialize in study (schooling); that the presence of very young children (aged 0-4) in the household increases the likelihood that a school-aged child will combine study with work. The study also found that girls are more likely than boys to combine schooling with work.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Children who engage in child labour are always out of school and therefore their ability to advance in life with regard to education is curtailed (Ojuodhi, 2012). Therefore, child labour enhances poverty cycle since most of the children who are caught up in such activities are from poor backgrounds. The levels of child labour in Awendo sub-county is between 10-15% (Department of Children service, 2016). This is very high considering that the ILO puts a red flag on any child labour levels above 8% (ILO, 2005). Moreover, the latest recorded dropout rate from secondary schools in Awendo sub-county stands at 35.4% (DEO, 2016). Since sugarcane growing is the main economic activity in the sub-county, could child labour be linked to the sugarcane growing Projects and the high dropout rates? This is the gap that the study sought to fill by evaluating the factors influencing child labour in the sugarcane growing Projects in Awendo sub-county, Kenya.

In a study of the nature and extent of child labour in Zimbabwe, Musandirire (2010) finds poverty, increased cost of education, parental level of education and cultural practices to be some of the causes of child labour. However, the study focused on rural areas of Zimbabwe and not the sugarcane growing Projects; a gap the current study sought to fill. Another study conducted in Mwea division of Kirinyaga district in Kenya by Kibugu (2011) investigated the effects of child labour on Free Primary Education. The study also explored the gender involved in child labour. The study used descriptive survey design. The sample comprised of teachers and head teachers only and data were collected by use of questionnaires only. The study found that child labour had led to reduction in enrolment of pupils in schools and an increase in dropout rates. However, the study neither focused on the sugarcane growing Project or Awendo Sub-County; gaps the

current study sought to fill. Moreover, besides questionnaires and interview guides, focused group discussion and observation schedules were used in data collection; a methodological difference with the current study.

A study by Cockburna and Dostieb (2007) on the effect of household asset profiles, Economic development and poverty on child labour was done in rural Ethiopia. The study found that the demand for child labour is different for households depending on their composition and income. However, the study was conducted in a different context; a gap the current study sought to fill. Another study by Gatabu (2012) focusing on the influence of child labour on pupils' performance at the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education was conducted in Kenya. This study used data from Tiriki division of Hamisi district in Kenya. The study was based on Karl Max theory of historical materialism. The researcher used descriptive research design. The sample of the study comprised of teachers, head teachers and parents, and data were collected using questionnaires and interview schedule. Data was also collected by use of focus group discussion guides and observation schedules in addition to questionnaires and interview guides. The study found that pupils who were involved in any form of child labour had poor academic performance. However, the study neither focused on school attendance as a dependent variable and not child labour; a gap that the current study sought to fill.

The child labour levels in Awendo sub-county clearly depict a serious trend that may lead to under-development through poverty cycles and increased illiteracy if not addressed. From the reviewed empirical studies, gaps exist in the concept, context and methodology. Specifically, no study has been done with a clear focus on child labour in the sugarcane growing Projects. Moreover, the studies focusing on child labour tend to be biased towards poverty and rural settings. Therefore, the current study sought to fill these gaps by focusing on the factors influencing child labour within the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-County, Kenya.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to establish the factors influencing child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The following objectives guided the study:

- i. To establish how socio-economic support influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.
- ii. To determine how cultural support influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.
- iii. To assess how psycho-social support influence child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.
- iv. To examine how economic development influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following research questions:

- i. How does socio-economic support influence child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya?
- ii. How does cultural support influence child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya?
- iii. How does psycho-social support influence child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya?
- iv. How does economic development influence child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study findings and recommendations would be relevant for children protection department and other child rights institutions which aim at improving livelihoods of children and their communities. It is also hoped that necessary improvements identified could be undertaken to enhance management of children educational and empowerment projects in Kenya. An additional beneficiary in this research would be financial organizations that hope to enter into strategic alliances with partners who manage and operate children projects so as to overcome child labour challenges in Kenya. They would use the findings to develop their strategic alliances in line with their relative

comparative advantages and strengths so as to generate a stable service provision with regard to children.

The regulators and the policy makers would use the finding of the study to enhance the regulatory framework for child labour management programs in Kenya. These would relate to modifying those aspects that threaten to negatively affect the operations and growth of children related institutions. The findings of this study would enrich existing knowledge and hence may be of interest to both researchers and academicians who seek to explore and carry out further investigations. It would provide basis for further research.

1.7 Basic Assumptions of the Study

The study assumed that child labour was experienced in all the various sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-County and therefore the respondents would be able to give feedback on a phenomenon that is in existence. It further assumed that the targeted respondents were aware of the concept of child labour and could clearly differentiate child labour from normal labour in order to give the correct feedback. The study also assumed that the respondents were sincere and truthful with information when the questionnaires were administered to them.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

It was not easy getting information from some respondents due to fear of repercussions or lack of incentives. However, the researcher clearly outlined the objectives of the study before embarking on any data collection. The specific areas considered as sugarcane growing projects were swampy and muddy and therefore not easily accessible. However, the researcher planned to interview the respondents in the dry season when the rain was scanty.

1.9 Delimitation of the Study

This research study was delimited to children aged seven to seventeen years and therefore the study locked out other age categories of children. Moreover, the study was delimited to Awendo Sub-County in Kenya. This was the delimitation since the study narrowed down to only one sub-county out of the several sub-counties in Kenya. However, the study was confined to Awendo sub-county because it is the only sub-county in Kenya

that has close to 90% of its land covered with sugarcane plantations; and records the highest levels of child labour when compared to other sugar cane growing areas in Kenya. The study was also delimited to four aspects which include psycho-social support, cultural support, socio-economic support and economic development; thereby ignoring other factors that might affect child labour.

1.10 Definitions of Significant Terms Used in the Study

Child labour in sugarcane growing Project: refers to the number, age and recruitment rate of child labourers in a geographical area where sugar cane is grown.

Child Labour: engagement of any person below eighteen years in any work in order to earn wages or salary in a sugar cane growing area

Cultural support: refers to the norms, practices and beliefs in a society that directly help or benefit households

Economic development: refers to the wage rate, poverty index and unemployment rates of an area which translates to financial situations in the households

Parental education: refers to the highest level of schooling attained by mother or father.

Psycho-social support: refers to any factor associated with mother's support, father's support and environmental support.

Socio-economic support: refers to any factor associated with family size, literacy levels and fertility rates

1.11 Organization of the Study

The project was organized into five chapters. Chapter one focused on the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study,

research questions, significance of the study, basic assumptions of the study, limitations of the study, delimitations of the study and definition of significant terms used in the study. Chapter two covered literature review and reviews literature in line with the study objectives. The chapter then established the theoretical and conceptual framework, which is the foundation of the analysis to fill the knowledge gap. It contained introduction, concept of child labour in sugarcane growing projects, socio economic support and child labour in sugarcane growing projects, cultural support and child labour in sugarcane growing projects, psycho-social support and child labour in sugarcane growing projects and economic development and child labour in sugarcane growing projects. Chapter three described the methodology that was used for the analysis throughout this work having an introduction, research design, target population, sample selection, size and sampling technique, research instrument, and validity of instrument and reliability of instrument, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques and ethical considerations. Chapter four contained the questionnaire response rate, distribution of respondents by gender, distribution of respondents by education, distribution of respondents by age, influence of socio-economic support on child labour, influence of cultural support on child labour, influence of psycho-social support on child labour, influence of economic development on child labour. Chapter five had a summary of the findings with a focus on socio-economic support and child labour, cultural support and child labour, psycho-social support and child labour, economic development and child labour; discussion of findings focusing on socio-economic support and child labour, cultural support and child labour, psycho-social support and child labour, economic development and child labour; conclusion; recommendations for the study and recommendations for further research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews related literature based on the following sub-themes; socio-economic support and child labour, cultural support and child labour, psycho-social support and child labour, economic development and child labour. This chapter also contains the theoretical framework, conceptual framework, summary of literature review and matrix table.

2.2 The Concept of Child Labour in the Sugarcane Growing Projects

Child labour is a breach of basic human rights and thus hampers with children's development (Omokhodion & Uchendu, 2010). Child labour leads to enduring bodily or mental damage thus lowered human capital (Omokhodion & Uchendu, 2010). Slow growth in trade and industry and social decline has all been linked to reduced human capital (Omokhodion & Uchendu, 2010). ILO research has shown that eliminating child labour in third world countries could have positive ripple effects and lead to injection of cash into projects such as modern schooling and social amenities (ILO, 2015). In 2015, Kenya made some strides in a bid to reduce cases of child labour (ILO, 2015). However, child labour in Kenya is still in existence (ILO, 2015). Moreover, Kenya has not yet put up proper structures to handle child trafficking, child exploitation and forced labour on children (ILO, 2015).

The concept of child labour is utilized as a tool for enhancing children's rights to participation in making decisions that affect them, or as tools for enforcing their participation in self development in form of direct contributions. However, whether understood as complementary causes or not, the literature indicates that the studies on child labour in the sugar sector have not always been able to deliver good results. Child labour as a concept focuses on the involvement of young people below eighteen years of age in any form of work that attracts wages (Admassie, 2002). However, in the sugarcane plantation or the broader sugarcane industry, any child aged 17 or below who participates in the process that produces raw sugar and sugar products is considered a child labourer

(Hum, 2012). In some countries, the child worker in a sugar cane project is not engaged in the entire flow of the production process which goes through three phases, namely, the cane growing phase, the sugar milling phase and the sugar refining phase (Hum, 2012). The first phase takes place in the sugar cane field or plantation; the second one in the sugar mill; and the third in the sugar refinery (Hum, 2012). Child labour operates only in the cane growing phase, but it is in that phase where most workers are involved (Lingeve & Poipoi, 2012). In this phase, the children work side by side with the more numerous adult workers growing sugarcanes, harvesting them, and hauling them up to the truck (Admassie, 2002). The child may be working as a member of his family or many members of which are the ones doing the work and among whom only the father gets paid (Admassie, 2002).

A number of Socio-economic and demographic factors determine and influence the incidence of child labour in the sugarcane growing Projects which is a significant employer in many countries (Lingeve & Poipoi, 2012). The extensiveness of supply and demand side factors makes eradication of child labour a very difficult task. Poor people tend to send their children to work to augment their income and therefore, the poverty variable is one of the important determinants of the supply of child labour (Lingeve & Poipoi, 2012). It is not, however, clear, which is the effect between poverty and child labour (Lingeve & Poipoi, 2012). It is possible that child labour can perpetuate poverty. The' deprivation of education and negligent accumulation of social and economic capital even after working in the sugar growing Projects over long period of time has resulted in to the perpetuation of the child labour (Lingeve & Poipoi, 2012). Socio-economic factors like female literacy, fertility rates, family size, adult wage rates, diversification of the rural economy and female work participation rates, are also important determinants of child labour (Moyi, 2011). Economic development reduces child labour by providing better returns for local business and investments and therefore making life affordable in general (Moyi, 2011). However, economic development focuses on better opportunities with better pay which may also increase demand for labour (Moyi, 2011).

A great number of child workers are participants in the making of sugarcane particularly in the production steps of planting, harvesting and some hauling (ILO, 2005). Together

with many adults including their parents and older brothers and sisters, they make possible the daily existence and operations of the sugarcane plantations (ILO, 2005). They are part and parcel of the labour force that propels the sugarcane industry. However, an undeniable reality has been that the sugarcane workers are among the most exploited sector and the children among them are more exploited than their adult companions (Moyi, 2011). The majority of the child workers work part-time, because they go to school and they work only on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and vacation times (Moyi, 2011). However, there is some problem in this situation since many of the schooling and part-time child workers drop out of school and become full timers (Hum, 2012). Meanwhile, full timers are fulltime workers who continuously work only during the eight months period of the preparation, planting, weeding, fertilizer application and cultivation. But, during the slack period of 4-5 months, they are out of jobs, they must get engaged in various activities in order to survive or maintain the lives of their families, while waiting for the harvest time. They are indeed seasonal workers and have to be temporarily employed during the slack period (Moyi, 2011).

A study by Boquiren & Mamita (2011) on child labour in the sugarcane growing sector identified the factors that influenced the children's decision to work and the conditions in the farm that encouraged employment of children. The factors included the children's personal characteristics, family situation, peer influence and certain community characteristics, while the conditions were weak family ties and communication network, low level of awareness with regards to laws or policies having to do with child labour among the people, lack of any mechanism or effort to monitor and regulate child labour participation; and weaknesses of the current laws meant to protect them from exploitation. However, the study was done in Brazil and not Kenya, a contextual gap that the current study sought to fill.

2.2.1 Socio-Economic Support and Child Labour in the Sugarcane Growing Projects

It is widely believed that child labour and parental education is intimately correlated (CCI, 2012). In fact, parental education is essential in eradicating child labour (Carol & Swinnerton, 2002). An inadequate learning opportunity is considered as a major contributor to engagement of under age children in risky work. On the contrary, the level of education of the parents or guardians and other associated factors also influence child labour tendencies. Women empowerment has given mothers more roles and decisions in households including deciding on the level of investment in child education; this has a direct influence on the tendency of a child to engage in labour or not. Other studies have analyzed the relationship between empowered mothers and children engaging in labour and recorded a negative relation (Basu, 2001).

Emerson and Souza (2002) used survey data from Brazil and found that individuals who were not receiving adequate socio-economic support received lower levels of educational attainment and therefore shifted focus to earnings hence child labour. Using the Brazilian data again, Ilahi, Orazem and Sedlacek (2000) found that children who entered the workforce before the age of thirteen were facing several literacy cases in their respective schools. Although child labour does appear to reduce the productivity of schooling, the net effect of an extra year of schooling on adult wages is positive; hence socio-economic support; irrespective of whether or not the child works while attending school.

Using Indonesian data, Galasso (2011) investigated variations in child labour as a function of the distribution level of education between mothers and fathers and she found some support for the view that children work less and study more in households where the mother has a greater education and weight in decision-making. Bhalotra and Attfield (2008) used data from contemporary rural Pakistan and established that education and work status of the parents indeed affected child labour. Another study done in the US by Moehling (2001) similarly investigated the impact of parental education on child labour in relation to the expenditure patterns of households. Her results were mixed, depending upon the category of expenditure in question but there was an assumption that children's involvement in child labour was largely influenced by parental level of education.

2.2.2 Cultural Support and Child Labour in the Sugarcane Growing Projects

Households in third world countries are often big in nature and hold members of the extended families (CCI, 2012). Therefore, children of relatives can be counted along with sons and daughters of the head of household. Furthermore, there is a soaring incidence of the tradition of nurturing children and of taking in orphans to be part of one's family. If child labour is declining due to self-sacrifice of the head of the house which is as a result by cultural factors; then it is more likely that the children of the house head will be getting high quality schooling than those of the relatives. In other words, child labour would most likely be experienced by the children of the relatives or the non-biological children of the household head (Case, Paxson and Ableidinger, 2002). The inspiration for this could be hereditary and could flow across generations such that well educated children are likely to come from the household head and vice versa. This will eventually enhance the poverty cycle since the children of the household head will end up being rich and successful unlike the children of the relatives (Baland & Robinson, 1998).

Controlling for school attendance, cultural factors are found to have significant effects on child labour hence child education (Carol & Swinnerton, 2002). Distinguishing the cultural orientation of the father and the mother naturally reveals effects of different family traditions and practices which in turn affect child labour (Carol & Swinnerton, 2002). Biological-child effect as a cultural belief in relation to child labour is less obvious than it is for schooling. Bhalotra and Heady (2000) did a study in Pakistan and found that children of the family leader are likely to get quality education and end up with good jobs and better pay. However, other traditions have been oppressive to the girl child with some cultures marrying off girls at tender ages thereby forcing them to engage in child labour in their marital status (Levison & Moe, 1998).

2.2.3 Psycho-Social Support and Child Labour in the Sugarcane Growing Projects

Childhood is a critical stage of life that must be respected and honoured for itself as well as a transition to productive and fulfilling adulthood (Moyi, 2011). Children deserve, need, and have the right to a nurturing and stimulating environment that fosters growth and development in all areas of their lives (CIC, 2012). Key among these is education, which includes not only access to school, but quality basic learning that is fundamental to

developing critical life and learning skills(CIC, 2012). Education is also an enabling right that contributes to opening the space for the fulfilment of all other rights - to health, nutrition, leisure, participation in society, and assists children in becoming self-sufficient, contributing members of society (CIC, 2012). Because deficiencies in psycho-social support systems can in themselves also facilitate the perpetuation of child labour, these need to be addressed and schools made a more viable, valuable, and interesting option for children (Hum, 2012).The effect of psycho-social support on child labour carries information on school constraints and on parent altruism (CIC, 2012). Moreover, if estimated from a correctly specified model, it is a parameter of direct interest to policy formulation as it offers a quantitative estimate of the likely impact of school attendance on child labour (CIC, 2012).

In a survey of case studies of child labour in India, Bhatta (2016) concludes that the relation of child labour and psycho-social support is unclear. The findings of the analyses of are alike since they both consider do not consider a consensus (Boozer & Suri, 2001). There are situations where a big consequence of psycho-social support is experienced and it would be prudent to focus on a research that would investigate if it is dissimilar markets and institutions or unlike judgment styles that differentiate these cases.

Edmonds (2001) showed that the relation of psycho-social support and child labour of the LSMS panel for Vietnam is negative. Carvalho (2000) findings showed a negative impact of psycho-social support in an examination of the effects on psycho-social support on child labour in Brazil. In a review of psycho-social support effects on child labour, Behrman and Knowles (2015) conclude that these effects are often small. The study further found out that psycho-social support for both child labour and schooling are often higher for girls than for boys.

2.2.4 Economic Development and Child Labour in the Sugarcane Growing Projects

A study on child labour and economic development in Mexico established that the earnings of guardians or parents had a negative effect on child labour (Levison, Moe and Knaul, 2009). The study further revealed that the probability of an underage child working was related to school attendance. The amount of money paid to the child was estimated using the Heckman procedure to rectify biasness in the sample selected.

Several studies showed an astonishingly minimal effect of economic development on child labour and a widespread occurrence of child labour among middle income households (Bhalotra & Tzannatos, 2000). These results potentially confront parental self-sacrifice because economic development predicts a negative effect of parental income on child labour that is generously proportioned to altruism (Hum, 2012). Economists typically assume Economic development. This assumption has far-reaching implications for policy. For instance, the effectiveness of income transfer programs targeted at child labour is conditional on the degree of parental altruism which is directly related to economic development (Hum, 2012).

Bhalotra (2001) investigated the effects of parents' involvement on child labour with a focus on each parental gender. Preceding studies on child labour have sidelined the ability of a second influence that substitutes guardian and child relations with regard to work or labour (Hum, 2012). Clear statistical analysis obtained using the Pakistan data by Prakustra (2015) indicated that child labour is directly related to parental absence. This is the case for both mother absence and father absence.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The study focused on the theory of subsistence poverty.

2.3.1 Theory of Subsistence Poverty

The theory of subsistence poverty by Basu and Van (1998) states that children engage in meaningful paying jobs only when the grown-up earnings or salaries are too little to sustain the household's survival. This assertion brings about a labour supply curve that is not continuous for a region basically implying that the adult earnings become low; and only grownups can engage in meaningful jobs. Any move below the set level makes both children and grownups work together targeting same jobs. The reverse is a curve that is even and descending representing the labour demand. In this theory, the manual labour market can show evidence of numerous symmetry. An intersection of curve for labour demand and curve for labour supply indicates a fine symmetry in which only grownups work and an awful one in which young ones also work. The extraordinary outcome of this is that a prohibition on child labour can sway the economy from an awful to high-quality equilibrium.

The idea is this: if the ban can be enforced for a brief period in which all children are withdrawn from the labour force then employers will start chasing after adults to fill the jobs that children had, as a result of which the adult wage rate will be bid up. If the new level of the adult wage exceeds the critical subsistence level then, by the luxury axiom, families will cease to supply child labour. As a result, the good state of the world will persist without any further monitoring of the ban being necessary. The children of employed adults will indeed be less likely to work but, on account of the minimum wage, unemployment may increase and the theoretical model in Khan (2003) provides an excellent starting point for discussion of policy and has sparked further academic research. However, the applicability of this theory is severely limited by the fact that the vast majority of working children are not in wage employment. Amongst their parents too, self employment is at least as prevalent as wage employment. The wage economy is, in many areas; and especially sub-Saharan Africa; only incipient.

This theory informed this study since it focused on low flow of household income from parents as the main cause of child labour since children have to work to help increase the household income. The theory further informed this study by focusing on possibility of having a brief ban on child labour so that employers hire adults in order to increase household incomes.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Child labour in the sugarcane growing projects was thought to be influenced by socio-economic support, cultural support, psycho-social support and economic development. Therefore the independent variables are socio-economic support, cultural support, psycho-social support and economic development while the moderating variable was government policy. Government policy was thought to interfere or control the interaction of the independent variables and child labour (dependent variable). The relationship between the variables was as shown in figure 2.1.

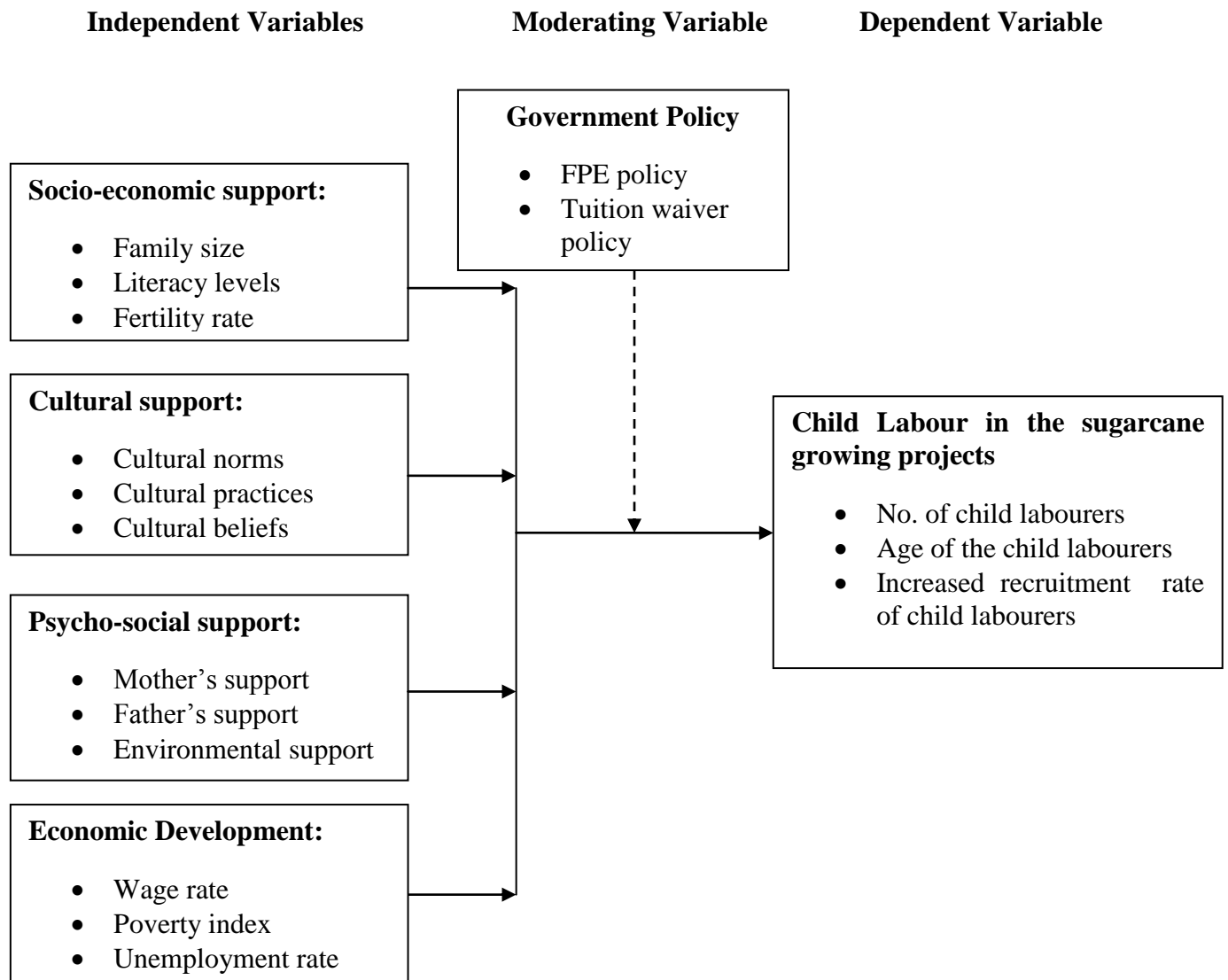


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework for factors influencing child labour in the sugar cane growing projects.

2.5 Summary of Literature Review

Literature reviewed with regard to socio-economic support and child labour revealed that gaps exist in the context and concept. Most of the studies done under socio-economic support and child labour were either done in Asian countries; mostly Brazil; or did not directly link socio-economic support to child labour. Literature reviewed with regard to cultural support and child labour revealed that gaps exist in the context. Most of the studies done under cultural support and child labour were not done in Kenya. Literature reviewed with regard to psycho-social support and child labour revealed that gaps exist in

the context, methods and concept. Most of the studies done under psycho-social support and child labour were either done in Asian countries; mostly India and Vietnam; or did not directly link psycho-social support to child labour. Literature reviewed with regard to economic development and child labour revealed that gaps exist in the context, methods and concept. Most of the studies done under economic development and child labour were not done in Kenya; they were done in countries such as Mexico and Pakistan; and others did not directly link economic development to child labour.

Child labour refers to work undertaken by children aged between 5 years and 17 years that prevents them from attending school, which is exploitative, hazardous, or inappropriate for their age. Education is the key tool in preventing child labour while child labour acts as an obstacle to children attending school. Universal access to education, and particularly, free and compulsory education should be secured. It is evident that studies on factors affecting child labour have been done in many industries and sectors but very little in the sugarcane growing Projects. Moreover, a critical review of the local studies covered in the literature reveals that they were either done in different contexts or interrogated different conceptual issues. In addition, some of the reviewed empirical studies focused on different research methodologies such as different data collection instruments or different research designs.

2.6 Matrix Table

Table 2.1 presents the summary of literature with regard to the empirical review and in line with the study objectives.

Table 2.1: Matrix table

Variable	Indicators	Author/Year	Title of the study	Findings	Gap
Socio-economic support	Family size	Boquiren Mamita (2011)	Child labour in the sugarcane growing sector in Brazil	Factors exist that influence the children's decision to work	Done in Brazil and not Kenya
Socio-economic support	Fertility rates	Emerson and Souza (2002)	Intergenerational persistence, socio-economic support and child labour in Brazil	Socio-economic support affected child labour through intergenerational	Socio-economic support not linked to fertility rate directly
Socio-economic support	Literacy cases	Ilahi, Orazem and Sedlacek (2000)	Socio-economic support and child labour in Brazil	Socio-economic support affected child labour	Interviewed children below the age of 13 only
Cultural support	Norms	Galasso (2011)	Variations in child labour as a function of the distribution level of education between mothers and fathers in Indonesia	Children work less and study more in households where the mother has a greater education	Only focused on women education as a societal norm
Cultural support	Practices	Bhalotra and Attfield (2008)	Effect of education and work status of the parent on child labour in Pakistan	Education and work status of the parents indeed affected child labour	Utilized interview guides and not questionnaires
Cultural support	Beliefs	Moehling (2001)	Impact of parental education on child labour and expenditure patterns of households in USA	Children's involvement in child labour influenced by parental level of education	Related parental education to expenditure patterns
Psycho-social support	Mother support	Bhatty (2016)	Case studies of child labour in India	Relation of child labour and psycho-social support is ambiguous	Utilized interview guides and not questionnaires

Psycho-social support	Father support	Edmonds (2001)	Psycho-social support and child labour in LSMS panel for Vietnam	unconditional non-parametric relation of psycho-social support and child labour over successive years	Done in Vietnam and not Kenya
Psycho-social support	Environmental support	Behrman and Knowles (2015)	Effects of psycho-social support on child labour	Psycho-social support affects child labour to a small extent	Adopted a longitudinal research design
Economic development	Wage rates	Levison, Moe and Knaul (2009)	Child labour and economic development in Mexico	Parental wage had a negative effect on child labour	Used parental wage as an indicator
Economic development	Poverty levels	Bhalotra (2001)	Effects of parents' participation and hours of work on child labour	Parents' work generates household income which reduces the extent of child labour	Focused on economic theory
Economic development	Unemployment rate	Prakustra (2015)	Parental absentees and child labour in Pakistan	Children are more likely to be in work when their fathers and mothers are away	Utilized interview guides and not questionnaires

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was used to carry out the study. It further describes the research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedures, data collection instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques, ethical considerations and operationalization of variables.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopted a cross sectional descriptive survey design because it focused at one point in time. Cross sectional descriptive survey does not involve several rounds of monitoring and therefore is cost effective as well. Mugenda and Mugenda (2009) describe a survey as a measurement process used to collect information during a highly structured interview. Kothari (2007) recommend descriptive survey design for its ability to produce statistical information about aspects of education that interest policy makers and researchers. Mugenda and Mugenda (2009) say surveys provide quick, inexpensive, efficient and accurate means of accessing information about the population. The method is rigid and focuses on the objectives of the study.

3.3 Target Population

The respondents were the household members living around the sugarcane plantations in Awendo Sub-County; who were supplied with questionnaires with the aim of getting their views regarding factors affecting child labour. The population of households around sugarcane plantations in Awendo Sub-county is 23,860 (Census, 2009). A sample for the study was drawn from this population.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

This section describes the sample size and sampling procedures that were used in the study.

3.4.1 Sample Size

According to Jankowicz (2004), a sample is a small proportion of a population selected for observation and analysis. The study drew a sample size of 378 from a target population of 23,860 using Krecjie and Morgan (1970) table of sampling.

3.4.2 Sampling Procedures

For this study, Krecjie and Morgan (1970) sampling technique was used. The Krecjie and Morgan (1970) sampling technique was used as follows:

$$S = X^2NP (1-P) \div [d^2 (N-1) + X^2P (1-P)]$$

Where:

S = Required Sample size.

X = Z value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level)

N = Population Size.

P = Population proportion (expressed as decimal) (assumed to be 0.5 (50%))

d = Degree of accuracy (5%), expressed as a proportion (.05); It is margin of error.

Therefore;

$$S = (1.96*1.96) (23860) (0.5) (1-0.5) \text{ divide by } [(0.05*0.05) (23860-1) + (1.96*1.96) (0.5) (1-0.5)]$$

$$= (22915.144) / [(0.0025*23859) + (0.9604)]$$

$$= (22915.144) / 60.6079$$

$$= 378.0884$$

$$= 378$$

3.5 Research Instruments

A semi- structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data. The questionnaire had a blend of questions, giving room for both open-ended and specific responses to a broad range of questions. The study also collected secondary data especially on the number of children involved in child labour. The questionnaire was divided into six sections. Section A focused on general information, section B focused on socio-economic support and child labour, section C focused on cultural support and child labour, section D focused on Psycho-social support and child labour; section E focused on Economic development and child labour; section F focused on child labour in Awendo Sub-county.

3.5.1 Pilot Testing

The researcher conducted a pilot study in Muhoroni Sub-county; because it is also sugarcane growing zone; on a sample consisting of 10% of the respondents; according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003). The sample used consisted of 10% of the respondents from the study sample of 378. The aim of the pilot survey was to test whether the design of questions is logical, if questions are clear and easily understood; whether the stated responses are exhaustive and how long it would take to complete the questionnaire. Views given by the respondents during pilot study were used to perk up the research quality before actual collection of data.

3.5.2 Validity of the Instruments

Content validity refers to the degree of success the instrument provides with regard to adequate coverage of the topic under study (Kothari, 2009). To establish content validity of the research instrument, the researcher sought opinions of scholars and experts; including the supervisors. This allowed modification of the instrument thereby enhancing validity. Construct validity deals with the level to which scores on an experiment gauge the theoretical attribute (Anastasi & Urbina, 1997). This type of validity focuses on the effectiveness of test in measuring skills in comparison to those sampled by an additional test with comparable indicators (Su, Chen, Tsai, Tsai, & Su, 2007). To measure construct validity, the researcher assessed the responses and non-responses per question to

determine if there is any technical dexterity with the questions asked. According to Jankowicz (2004), validity of an instrument is improved through expert judgment.

3.5.3 Reliability of the Instruments

Reliability is a gauge of the level to which a study tool produces consistent outcomes after repetitive attempts using identical subjects under similar states (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The study used 'split-halves' and 'internal consistency' method to measure reliability. According to Kothari (2007), the 'split-halves' method is the most basic method for checking reliability when the study have a large amount of raw data. 'Split-halves' method was used by comparing the two halves of the responses to each other and similarities identified. The more similarities between the two halves and each question can be found the greater the reliability.

Internal consistency method was ascertained using Cronbach's Alpha. Cronbach's alpha is used to determine how narrowly connected a set of objects are as a cluster. Cronbach's alpha was computed by correlating the score for each scale item with the total score for each individual survey respondent; and then comparing that to the variance for all individual item scores. A "high" value of alpha is frequently used as proof that the objects gauge a latent construct (Warmbrod, 2007). Reliability with a predetermined threshold of 0.7 is considered acceptable. That is, values above 0.7 indicate presence of reliability while values below signify lack of reliability of the research instrument.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher obtained an introductory letter from the University and a research permit from NACOSTI before embarking on collection of data. The researcher employed self-administration approach of data collection to obtain data from the respondents with a specific end goal to screen the procedure to guarantee that unintended individuals would not fill the survey. The questionnaires were filled with the help of data assistants who personally administered them to the respondents. The questionnaires were collected for verification and data entry on a daily basis.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

The process of data analysis involved several stages namely; data clean up and explanation. Secondary data was analyzed using content analysis. Responses in the questionnaires were tabulated, coded and processed by use of a computer Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) programme. Frequency tables, percentages and means were used to present the findings. The responses from the open-ended questions were listed to obtain proportions appropriately; the response was then reported by descriptive narrative. Descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation were adopted.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

This study observed confidentiality and privacy of respondents. Consent was sought from all respondents before data collection. Humane treatment was observed throughout the study. Should the findings of this study be published, the researcher will ensure nothing can be traced back to any of the respondents. Where possible, pseudonyms were used unless a respondent preferred use of their real names.

3.9 Operationalization of Variables

Table 3.1: Operationalization of Variables

Objectives	Types of Variables	Indicators	Measurement	Scale	Type of analysis	Tools of analysis
To establish how socio-economic support influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya	Independent–Socio-economic support	Family size	Level	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean
		Literacy levels	Level	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean
		Fertility rate	Level	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean
To determine how cultural support influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya	Independent-cultural support	Cultural norms	Level	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean
		Cultural practices	Level	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean
		Cultural beliefs	Level	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean
To assess how psycho-social support influence child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya	Independent-Psycho-social support	Mother’s support	Effects	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean
		Father’s support	Effects	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean
		Environmental support	Level	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean
To examine how economic development influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya	Independent-Economic development	Wage rate	Effects	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean
		Poverty index	Effects	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean
		Unemployment rate	Level	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean
Child labour	Dependent	Number of child labourers	Number	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean
		Age of child	Effects	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean
		Recruitment rate	Effects	Ordinal	Descriptive	Mean

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the questionnaire response rate, distribution of respondents by gender, distribution of respondents by education, distribution of respondents by age, influence of socio-economic support on child labour, influence of cultural support on child labour, influence of psycho-social support on child labour, influence of economic development on child labour.

4.2 Questionnaire Response Rate

A total of 378 households were targeted for the study; however, a total of 342 questionnaires were properly filled and therefore considered for data entry and subsequent analysis. This gives a response rate of 90.47% which is above the minimum response rate of 75% (Frankel & Ward, 2003) and is therefore statistically acceptable. A response rate of 100% was not achieved due to hostility by some respondents, expectations of hand outs by other respondents and spoilt or half filled questionnaires.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Demographic characteristics of the respondents focused on gender, age and level of education. The results are presented in the following sub-sections.

4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

The study sought to determine the distribution of the respondents by gender. The results are presented in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
M	169	49.4
F	173	50.6
Total	342	100.0

From the findings, as shown in table 4.1, (173) 50.6% of the respondents were female. In summary, slightly more than half of the respondents were female. Moreover, the findings in table 4.1 reveal that (169) 49.4% of the respondents were male. This means that slightly less than half of the respondents were male.

The difference between the male and female respondents is (4) 1.17%. However, the margin of difference between the male and female respondents was minimal. Therefore, the study findings cannot be biased in favour of the women respondents. In summary, there were more female respondents than male respondents.

4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Education

The study sought to determine the distribution of the respondents by education. The results are presented in table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by level of Education

Level	Frequency	Percent
UGRAD	26	7.6
PGRAD	12	3.5
OTHER	229	67.0
DIPLOMA	75	21.9
Total	342	100.0

From the findings, as shown in table 4.2, (229) 67% of the respondents had achieved other levels of education other than undergraduate, post graduate and diploma. These include levels of education such as certificate, O-levels, form one education, form two education, form three education, class eight education and any other levels of education that fall below class eight. This implies that the highest level of education of the respondents in Awendo Sub-county falls in other categories different from diploma, under-graduate and post graduate. In other words the level of education in the area can be described as low. In addition, as shown in table 4.2, (75) 21.9% of the respondents had achieved diploma qualification as the highest levels of education attained. This was the

second highest percentage recorded with regard to the highest level of education attained. Therefore, a few of the respondents had achieved diploma levels of education.

From the findings, as shown in table 4.2, (12) 3.5% of the respondents had achieved post graduate qualification. This was the lowest percentage recorded. Moreover, (26) 7.6% of the respondents had achieved under graduate qualification. This was the second lowest percentage recorded. Therefore, minority of the respondents had achieved post graduate and undergraduate levels of education. In summary, majority of the respondents had achieved other levels of education which do not include undergraduate, post graduate and diploma. This was followed by a few respondents who had achieved diploma levels of education. The second lowest number of respondents had undergraduate qualifications while the lowest number of respondents had post graduate qualifications.

4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Age

The study sought to determine the distribution of the respondents by age. The results are presented in table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percent
BLW21	28	8.2
	43	12.6
ABV50	51	14.9
41-50	90	26.3
	130	38.0
31-40	342	100.0

From the findings, as shown in table 4.3, (130) 38% of the respondents were aged twenty one to thirty years. This basically implies that majority of the respondents were aged between twenty one to thirty years and were therefore young and vibrant; having the energy and impetus to take part in the study. In other words, majority of the respondents were aged between twenty one to thirty years and therefore had an advantage of the real social experience in the area. In addition, as shown in table 4.3; (90) 26.3% of the respondents were aged between thirty one to forty years. This basically implies that a good number of the respondents were aged between thirty one to forty years; having an

advantage of attaining the maturity and experience with regard to the real economic situation in the area.

From the findings, as shown in table 4.3; (51) 14.9% of the respondents were aged between forty one to fifty years while (43) 12.6% were above fifty years. However, the lowest percentage recorded were those of respondents aged below twenty one years who were (28) 8.2%. This basically implies that elderly respondents aged above forty one were more than the younger respondents aged below twenty one years. In summary, majority of the respondents were aged between twenty one to thirty years and therefore young and vibrant while minority of the respondents were aged below twenty one years.

4.4 Socio-Economic Support on Child Labour

The study sought to establish the influence of socio-economic support on child labour. The range of response for each statement was 1=Not at all; 2=Small extent; 3=Medium extent; 4=Large extent; 5=Very large extent. The results are presented in table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Socio-Economic Support and Child Labour

Question item	VLE	LE	ME	SE	Not at all	Mean	SD
1 Literacy levels	(106)31.0%	(134)39.2%	(22)6.4%	(33)9.6%	(47)13.7%	3.640	1.36865
2 Family size	(140)40.9%	(124)36.3%	(44)12.9%	(22)6.4%	(12)3.5%	4.046	1.05460
3 Fertility rates	(125)36.5%	(145)42.4%	(26)7.6%	(26)7.6%	(20)5.8%	3.962	1.12881
4 Housing status	(65)19.0%	(43)12.6%	(47)13.7%	(43)12.6%	(144)42.1%	2.538	1.57790
5 Health status	(185)54.1%	(122)35.7%	(13)3.8%	(12)3.5%	(10)2.9%	4.345	.93056
6 Mortality rates	(106)48.5%	(106)37.1%	(106)7.6%	(106)2.9%	(106)3.8%	4.236	.98346
Overall						3.794	1.1740

With regard to the first objective of the study which focused on socio-economic support and child labour, the findings are shown in table 4.4. The results are explained as follows:

When the respondents were asked if health status has been a driving force leading to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 4.3 was obtained denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents believe that health status to a large extent leads to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. When the respondents were asked if mortality rates influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 4.2 was obtained denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents believe that mortality rates; to a large extent; influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county.

When the respondents were asked if family size has been a driving force leading to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 4 was obtained denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents believe that family size to a large extent leads to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. When the respondents were asked if fertility rates influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 3.9 was obtained denoting large extent. This means that the respondents agreed that fertility rates influence to a large extent the number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county.

When the respondents were asked if literacy levels influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 3.6 was obtained denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents believed that literacy levels influence to a large extent the number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. When the respondents were asked if housing status influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 2.5 was obtained denoting medium extent. This implies that the respondents believed that housing status influence child labour to a medium extent in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. In summary, the overall mean was 3.8 denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents acknowledged that socio-economic support influence child labour to a large extent in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. This finding is

similar to that of a study by Boquiren and Mamita (2011), Emerson and Souza (2002) and Ilahi, Orazem and Sedlacek (2000).

4.5 Cultural Support on Child Labour

The study sought to determine the influence of cultural support on child labour. The range of response for each statement was 1=Not at all; 2=Small extent; 3=Medium extent; 4=Large extent; 5=Very large extent. The results are presented in table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Cultural Support and Child Labour

Question item	VLE	LE	ME	SE	Not at all	Mean	SD
1 Cultural norms	(15)4.4%	(83)24.3%	(68)19.9%	(99)28.9%	(77)22.5%	2.5906	1.20201
2 Cultural practices	(44)12.9%	(50)14.6%	(89)26.0%	(98)28.7%	(61)17.8%	2.7602	1.26808
3 Cultural beliefs	(13)3.8%	(76)22.2%	(86)25.1%	(104)30.4%	(63)18.4%	2.6257	1.13087
4 Religious traditions	(45)13.2%	(53)15.5%	(98)28.7%	(83)24.3%	(63)18.4%	2.8070	1.27606
5 Traditional beliefs on gender	(124)36.3%	(91)26.6%	(31)9.1%	(19)5.6%	(77)22.5%	3.4854	1.56335
6 Marital customs	(166)48.5%	(127)37.1%	(26)7.6%	(10)2.9%	(13)3.8%	4.2368	.98346
Overall						3.0843	1.2373

With regard to the second objective of the study which focused on cultural support and child labour, the findings are shown in table 4.5. The results are explained as follows:

When the respondents were asked if marital customs influence child labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 4.2 was obtained denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents believed that marital customs influence child labour to a large extent in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. When the respondents were asked if traditional beliefs on gender have been a driving force leading to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 3.4 was obtained denoting medium extent. This means that the respondents acknowledged that traditional beliefs on gender to a medium extent led to increase in number of child

labourers in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. Therefore, this explains why most children involved in labour are male and not female.

When the respondents were asked if religious traditions influence child labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 2.8 was obtained denoting medium extent. This implies that the respondents believed that religious traditions influence child labour to a medium extent in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. When the respondents were asked if cultural practices has been a driving force leading to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 2.7 was obtained denoting medium extent. This means that the respondents acknowledged that cultural practices to a medium extent lead to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county.

The respondents were asked whether cultural beliefs influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects; a mean of 2.6 was obtained denoting medium extent. This implies that the respondents agreed that cultural beliefs influence to a medium extent the number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. The respondents were asked if cultural norms influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects; a mean of 2.5 was obtained denoting medium extent. This means that the respondents agreed that cultural norms influence to a medium extent the number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. In summary, the overall mean was 3.08 denoting medium extent. Therefore, the respondents acknowledged that cultural support influences child labour to a medium extent in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. This finding is similar to that of a study by Bhalotra and Attfield (2008) and Galasso (2011).

4.6 Psycho-Social Support on Child Labour

The study sought to assess the influence of psycho-social support on child labour. The range of response for each statement was 1=Not at all; 2=Small extent; 3=Medium extent; 4=Large extent; 5=Very large extent. The results are presented in table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Psycho-Social Support and Child Labour

Question item	VLE	LE	ME	SE	Not at all	Mean	SD
1 Mother's psycho-social support	(186)54.4%	(92)26.9%	(34)9.9%	(23)6.7%	(7)2.0%	4.2485	1.0187
2 Father's psycho-social support	(189)55.3%	(93)27.2%	(30)8.8%	(20)5.8%	(10)2.9%	4.2602	1.0357
3 Environmental psycho-social support	(88)25.7%	(55)16.1%	(31)9.1%	(57)16.7%	(111)32.5%	2.8596	1.6257
4 Grandmother's psycho-social support	(81)23.7%	(54)15.8%	(40)11.7%	(42)12.3%	(125)36.5%	2.7778	1.6274
5 Sibling Psycho-social support	(124)36.3%	(91)26.6%	(31)9.1%	(19)5.6%	(77)22.5%	3.7974	1.5633
6 Grandfather's psycho-social support	(45)13.2%	(53)15.5%	(98)28.7%	(83)24.3%	(63)18.4%	3.1070	1.2760
Overall						3.5084	1.3578

With regard to the third objective of the study which focused on psycho-social support and child labour, the findings are shown in table 4.6. The results are explained as follows:

When the respondents were asked if father's psycho-social support has been a driving force leading to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 4.26 was obtained denoting large extent. This means that the respondents acknowledged that father's psycho-social support is to a large extent a driving force leading to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. When the respondents were asked if mother's psycho-social support influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 4.24 was obtained denoting large extent. This means that the respondents agreed that mother's psycho-social support influence to a large extent the number of children involved in labour; in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county.

When the respondents were asked if sibling's psycho-social support influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 3.7 was obtained denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents believed that sibling's psycho-social support influence child labour to a large extent in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. When the respondents were asked if grandfather's psycho-social support has been a driving force leading to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 3.1 was obtained denoting medium extent. This means that the respondents acknowledged that grandfather's psycho-social support to a medium extent lead to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county.

When the respondents were asked if environmental psycho-social support influences number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 2.85 was obtained denoting medium extent. This implies that the respondents acknowledged that environmental psycho-social support influences to a medium extent the number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. When the respondents were asked if grandmother's psycho-social support influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 2.77 was obtained denoting medium extent. This means that the respondents agreed that grandmother's psycho-social support influences; to a medium extent; child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. In summary, the overall mean was 3.5 denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents acknowledged that psycho-social support influence to a large extent child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county.

4.7 Economic Development on Child Labour

The study sought to examine the influence of economic development on child labour. The range of response for each statement was 1=Not at all; 2=Small extent; 3=Medium extent; 4=Large extent; 5=Very large extent. The results are presented in table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Economic Development and Child Labour

Question item	VLE	LE	ME	SE	Not at all	Mean	SD
1 Wage rates	(124)36.3%	(91)26.6%	(31)9.1%	(19)5.6%	(77)22.5%	3.4854	1.56335
2 Poverty levels	(185)54.1%	(122)35.7%	(13)3.8%	(12)3.5%	(10)2.9%	4.3450	.93056
3 Unemployment rates	(166)48.5%	(127)37.1%	(26)7.6%	(10)2.9%	(13)3.8%	4.2368	.98346
4 County tax rates	(94)27.5%	(44)12.9%	(34)9.9%	(20)5.8%	(150)43.9%	2.7427	1.72727
5 Cash flow rates	(45)13.2%	(53)15.5%	(98)28.7%	(83)24.3%	(63)18.4%	2.8070	1.27606
6 Business success rates	(124)36.3%	(91)26.6%	(31)9.1%	(19)5.6%	(77)22.5%	3.4744	1.56335
Overall						3.5171	1.3407

With regard to the fourth objective of the study which focused on economic development and child labour, the findings are shown in table 4.7. The results are explained as follows:

When the respondents were asked if poverty levels has been a driving force leading to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 4.34 was obtained denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents agreed that poverty levels to a large extent lead to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. When the respondents were asked if unemployment rates influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 4.23 was obtained denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents acknowledged that unemployment rates influence to a large extent the number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county.

When the respondents were asked if wage rates influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 3.48 was obtained denoting medium extent. This implies that the respondents agreed that wage rates to a medium extent influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. When the respondents were asked if business success rates influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a

mean of 3.47 was obtained denoting medium extent. This implies that the respondents agreed that business success rates to a medium extent influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county.

When the respondents were asked if cash flow rates influence child labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 2.8 was obtained denoting medium extent. This implies that the respondents agreed that cash flow rates influence to a medium extent child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. When the respondents were asked if county tax rates influence child labour in the sugarcane growing projects, a mean of 2.74 was obtained denoting medium extent. This implies that the respondents agreed that county tax rates influence to a medium extent child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county. In summary, the overall mean was 3.5 denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents acknowledged that economic development influence child labour to a large extent in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.

4.8 Child Labour

The study sought to know the state of child labour in the area. The range of response for each statement was 1=Not at all; 2=Small extent; 3=Medium extent; 4=Large extent; 5=Very large extent. The results are presented in table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Child Labour

Question item	VLE	LE	ME	SE	Not at all	Mean	SD
1 No. of child labourers up	(128)37.4%	(120)35.1%	(35)10.2%	(22)6.4%	(37)10.8%	3.8187	1.29601
2 Child labourers below 17 yrs	(101)29.5%	(169)49.4%	(32)9.4%	(24)7.0%	(16)4.7%	3.9211	1.04288
3 Continuous recruitment occurs	(125)36.7%	(108)31.6%	(40)11.7%	(33)9.6%	(35)10.2%	3.7478	1.31765
Overall						3.8292	1.2189

With regard to the dependent variable of the study which focused on child labour, the findings are shown in table 4.8. The results are explained as follows:

When the respondents were asked if most children engaged in child labour in the sugarcane growing project are below seventeen years, a mean of 3.9 was obtained denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents agreed that to a large extent most children engaged in child labour in the sugarcane growing project are below seventeen years in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. When the respondents were asked if the number of child labourers has been on the increase in this area, a mean of 3.8 was obtained denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents acknowledged that to a large extent, the number of child labourers has been on the increase in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.

When the respondents were asked if continuous recruitment of child labourers has been witnessed in the area, a mean of 3.7 was obtained denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents agreed that to a large extent, continuous recruitment of child labourers has been witnessed in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. In summary, the overall mean was 3.8292 denoting large extent. This implies that the respondents acknowledged that to a large extent, child labour exists in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This part shows a synopsis of the discoveries with a focus on socio-economic support and child labour, cultural support and child labour, psycho-social support and child labour, economic development and child labour; discussion of findings focusing on socio-economic support and child labour, cultural support and child labour, psycho-social support and child labour, economic development and child labour; conclusion; recommendations for the study and recommendations for further research.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The result of automated data analysis (SPSS) reveals that socio-economic support, cultural support, psycho-social support and economic development can be held responsible for the fluctuations in child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. This further gives the answer to the main objective of the study: to determine the factors affecting child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. The implication is that a variation in any of the above four independent variables resulted in a variation in the child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya; in line with the priori expectation. Therefore, in summary, socio-economic support, cultural support, psycho-social support and economic development indeed affects child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.

5.2.1 Socio-Economic Support and Child Labour

The study sought to establish the influence of socio-economic support on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. From the descriptive statistics, the research revealed that socio-economic support had a mean of 3.8 which denotes large extent. This basically implies that socio-economic support influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya; to a large

extent. Therefore, in summary; socio-economic support indeed influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.

5.2.2 Cultural Support and Child Labour

The study sought to determine the influence of cultural support on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. From the descriptive statistics, the research revealed that cultural support had a mean of 3.0 which denotes medium extent. This basically implies that cultural support influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya to a medium extent. Therefore, in summary; cultural support indeed influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.

5.2.3 Psycho-Social Support and Child Labour

The study sought to assess the influence of psycho-social support on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. From the descriptive statistics, the research revealed that psycho-social support had a mean of 3.5 which denotes large extent. This basically implies that psycho-social support influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya to a large extent. Therefore, in summary; psycho-social support indeed influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.

5.2.4 Economic Development and Child Labour

The study sought to examine the influence of economic development on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. From the descriptive statistics, the research revealed that economic development had a mean of 3.5 which denotes large extent. This basically implies that economic development influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya to a large extent. Therefore, in summary; economic development indeed influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.

5.3 Discussions of the Findings

The study findings were discussed in line with the study objectives as presented in the following sub-sections.

5.3.1 Socio-Economic Support on Child Labour

The study established that the influence of socio-economic support on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya is to a large extent; it revealed that socio-economic support had a mean of 3.8 which denotes large extent. This basically implies that socio-economic support is a very important factor with regard to child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. Therefore, socio-economic development was the most influential variable among the four variables studied. This finding is similar to that of a study by Bhatta (2016). However, it slightly contradicts the findings of a study by Behrman and Knowles (2015).

5.3.2 Cultural Support on Child Labour

The study determined the influence of cultural support on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya is to a medium extent; it revealed that cultural support had a mean of 3.0 which denotes medium extent. This basically implies that the influence of cultural support with regard to child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya is medium. Moreover, cultural support was the least influential variable among the four variables studied. Past studies with similar or related findings include Prakustra (2015), Bhalotra (2001) and Levison, Moe and Knaul (2009).

5.3.3 Psycho-Social Support on Child Labour

The study assessed the influence of psycho-social support on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya; it revealed that psycho-social support had a mean of 3.5 which denotes large extent. This basically implies that psycho-social support is a very important factor with regard to child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. Therefore, mother psycho-social support, father psycho-social support, environmental psycho-social support and other psycho-social support factors studied basically influence child labour to a large extent.

5.3.4 Economic Development on Child Labour

The study examined the influence of economic development on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya; it revealed that economic development had a mean of 3.5 which denotes large extent. This basically implies that economic development is a very important factor with regard to child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.

5.4 Conclusion

This project attempts to determine the influence of socio-economic support, cultural support, psycho-social support and economic development on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. An important finding is that all the variables in the model result in the direct influence on the child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.

The project provides preliminary evidence regarding the relative influence of socio-economic support on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. The findings particularly revealed that indeed socio-economic support is the most influential variable influencing child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.

The project provides preliminary evidence regarding the relative influence of cultural support on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. The findings particularly revealed that indeed cultural support influences child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya to a moderate extent.

The project provides preliminary evidence regarding the relative influence of psycho-social support on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. The findings particularly revealed that indeed psycho-social support is an influential variable influencing child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.

The project provides preliminary evidence regarding the relative influence of economic development on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya. The findings specifically revealed that indeed economic development is an influential variable influencing child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-county, Kenya.

Conclusively, government and sugar board in Kenya should implement policies that will check on improved standards of employment in sugar companies in order to limit employment of under age child workers. Also, human resource management committees should adopt modern structures and methods that focus more on technology in order to prevent employment of child labourers. The busy work schedule of households and sensitivity of child labour questions posed a slight challenge to the study. This is since the respondents that were approached were reluctant in giving information demanding written permission to be interviewed.

5.5 Recommendations

This study recommends that: the government of Kenya strengthens the sugar companies to come up with measures that promote better employment packages; with a possible measure to cushion children from working in sugar plantations through stringent systems and policies. The study further recommend the creation and strengthening of an independent authority to oversight and monitor child labour in sugarcane growing projects and even provide technical advice when necessary.

Conclusively, sugar company's human resource management committees should adopt modern methods that focus more on prevention of child labour by enhancing good productivity and remuneration for staff. Particular emphasis should also be put on community awareness and sensitization with regard to factors affecting or promoting child labour in the sugar growing projects.

In addition, child labour and factors influencing it should be a major concern to any project planning and management initiative focusing on the sugarcane sector in Kenya.

Theories can be advanced especially those that tend to link employment in sugar growing projects to child labour; special area of emphasis would be theories to do with socio-economic support and child labour. In addition, theories relating to economic development and child labour can be advanced from the findings of this study.

5.6 Areas for Further Research

From the study and subsequent conclusions, the researcher recommends a further research on:

- i. The influence of community support systems on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Kenya.
- ii. The effect of drugs on child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Kenya.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Transmittal



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI OPEN, DISTANCE AND E-LEARNING CENTRE

Our Ref.: UON/CEES/KSM/1/16

Telephone: Kisumu 057-2021534

University Of Nairobi Plaza
Oginga Odinga Street
P.O. Box 825,
KISUMU Kenya

4th MAY, 2017

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: GEORGE OMOLLO ONGOMA - REG NO: L50/83873/2016/2016

This is to inform you that the above named **George Omollo Ongoma** is a student in the University of Nairobi, College of Education and External Studies, School of Continuing and Distance Education, Department of Extra-Mural Studies pursuing Masters in Project Planning and Management

George has completed his course work and examinations successfully and is now undertaking his Research project which is a pre-requisite for the course. The Research is entitled "**factors influencing child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo sub-county, Kenya**". The purpose of this letter therefore is to request you to allow the student to access the data or information he may need for purpose of this study. The data is required for his academic purposes only and not for any other reasons.

We would appreciate any assistance that may be given to enable him carry out the study.

Yours faithfully,

CO-ORDINATOR
SCDE - KISUMU CAMPUS
88 MAY 2017
Dr. Stephen Oketo, PhD
CO-ODINATOR ODEI
KISUMU CAMPUS

ISO 9001: 2008 CERTIFIED

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Appendix II: Research Permit



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 3310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/17/70756/18233**

Date: **18th July, 2017**

George Omollo Ongoma
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on “*Factors influencing child labour in the sugarcane growing projects in Awendo Sub-County, Kenya,*” I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Migori County** for the period ending **18th July, 2018.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Migori County** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit a **copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.

**GODFREY P. KALERWA MSc., MBA, MKIM
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO**

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Migori County.

The County Director of Education
Migori County.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. GEORGE OMOLLO ONGOMA
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 235-40109
SONDU, has been permitted to conduct
research in Migori County
on the topic: FACTORS INFLUENCING
CHILD LABOUR IN THE SUGARCANE
GROWING PROJECTS IN AWENDO
SUB-COUNTY, KENYA
for the period ending:
18th July,2018

Permit No. : NACOSTI/P/17/70756/18233
Date Of Issue : 18th July,2017
Fee Recieved :Ksh 1000



[Handwritten Signature]
Applicant's
Signature

[Handwritten Signature]
Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation

Appendix III: Instruments

COMMUNITY HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Name: _____

Date of Interview: _____

A: DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

1. Gender: Male [] Female [] {Tick Appropriately}

2. What is your highest level of education? {Tick as appropriate}

Diploma	
Undergraduate	
Post graduate	
Other	

3. Age? {Tick as appropriate}

Below 21	
21-30	
31-40	
41-50	
Above 50	

B: Socio-Economic Support and Child Labour {*Tick once against each factor as appropriate*}

1=Not at all; 2=Small extent; 3=Medium extent; 4=Large extent; 5=Very large extent

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Literacy levels influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects					
Family size has been a driving force leading to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects					
Fertility rates influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects					
Housing status influences number of child labourers					
Health status influence number of child labourers					
Mortality rates influence number of child labourers					

C: Cultural support and Child Labour {*Tick once against each factor as appropriate*}

1=Not at all; 2=Small extent; 3=Medium extent; 4=Large extent; 5=Very large extent

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Cultural norms influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects					
Cultural practices has been a driving force leading to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects					
Cultural beliefs influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects					
Religious traditions influence number of child labourers					
Traditional beliefs on gender influence number of child labourers					
Marital customs influence number of child labourers					

D: Psycho-Social Support and Child Labour {Tick once against each factor as appropriate}1=Not at all; 2=Small extent; 3=Medium extent; 4=Large extent; 5=Very large extent

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Mother psycho-social support influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects					
Father psycho-social support has been a driving force leading to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects					
Environmental psycho-social support influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects					
Grandmother's psycho-social factors influence child labour in the sugarcane growing projects					
Sibling Psycho-social support influence number of child labourers					
Grandfather's psycho-social support influence number of child labourers					

E: Economic Development and Child Labour {Tick once against each factor as appropriate}1=Not at all; 2=Small extent; 3=Medium extent; 4=Large extent; 5=Very large extent

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Wage rates influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects					
Poverty level has been a driving force leading to increase in number of child labourers in the sugarcane growing projects					
Unemployment rates influence number of children involved in labour in the sugarcane growing projects					
County tax rates influence number of child labourers					
Cash flow rates increase number of child labourers					
Business success rates influence number of child labourers					

F: Child Labour {*Tick once against each factor as appropriate*}

1=Not at all; 2=Small extent; 3=Medium extent; 4=Large extent; 5=Very large extent

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
The number of child labourers has been on the increase in this area					
Most children engaged in child labour in the sugarcane growing project are below seventeen years					
Continuous recruitment of child labourers has been witnessed in the area					

Appendix IV: Research Site Map

