

## Background

Child labour is a problem which is spread all over the world, strongly affecting children involved but also all society. If children lose their youth and their chances of studying, and compromise their health and their future this means society will be deeply harmed.

However not all work performed by children is categorized as child labour, oftentimes children or adolescents participate in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, this is regarded as positive since it contributes to children's development and welfare of their families.

## Results.

Socio demographic aspects, the age of child ( $p=0.000$ ), gender ( $p=0.000$ ), whether their parents are still alive, the number of siblings a child has, place of birth of the child ( $p=0.000$ ), Whether the parent or guardian of the child is employed or not ( $p=0.000$ ), whether the child is schooling to date or not ( $p=0.000$ ) and if a child has ever gone to school were significant contributing factors to children's involvement in child labour while cultural aspects of the respondents like perceived importance of education to a child ( $p=0.000$ ), accessibility of education, education affordability and cultural norms on gender roles ( $p=0.000$ ) and socio economic factors like, the sector where children work, average monthly income earned by the child ( $p=0.004$ ), place of residence after work, number of working hours ( $p=0.000$ ), and consequences associated with child labour ( $p=0.000$ ) were significantly contributing to child labour.

## Conclusions and recommendations.

there is free access to universal primary and secondary education, there is need to introduce a credit system for parents or guardians in which the child's family can access scholastic materials and it can pay back later to make education more affordable and accessibility to schools can be achieved through increasing in the number of rural government owned primary and secondary schools, a substantial increase in the availability of public education in rural areas at the pre-primary, primary and secondary levels will diminish the pressure and existing congestion in schools in the urban centers where poor families migrate in search of both jobs and educational opportunities for their children.