

Introduction.

This study aimed at finding the factors contributing to child Labour in Kansanga, Makindye division Kampala Capital City Authority.

Objectives.

It was directed by three objectives namely; to identify the types of work carried out by children involved in child labour, to identify the socio-economic factors contributing to child labour and the measures in place aimed at combating child labour in Kansanga.

Methodology.

A cross sectional survey design was used. The study population was children aged between 5-17 years. Convenience sampling was used to determine the sample size of 141 children and purposive sampling was used to select the 15 key informants who included parents, religious leaders and local leaders. The tools that were used for data collection include questionnaires and interview guides. The sources of data were both primary and secondary. Data analysis was done at two levels (univariate and bivariate) using the statistical package for socio scientists (SPSS version 16). Data was presented using tables and figures.

Results

In the findings, a total of 105 (74.5%) of the children who were interviewed were working while only 36 (25.5%) of them were not working. Of the 105 (74.5%) children who were working, 35 (33.3%) were domestic workers while 32 (30.5%) were market vendors. Majority of the children, 81 (57.1%) were aged between 15 -17 years and 89 (63.1%) of them were female. Gender and age were not found to be statistically significant to child labour. Education level of the child, family size, staying with a single parent, the education level of the parent, the parent's occupational status and the cost of education were found to be the socio-economic factors contributing to child labour in Kansanga. Poverty was found to be both a cause and a consequence of child Labour. The area has a primary and secondary school, Kansanga primary school, which offers free education to all the children but the ever increasing cost of scholastic materials had stopped many children from going to the school. The key informants said that they were aware of the ever increasing issue of child labour in the area and they urged the government to address the issue with immediate effect.

Conclusion.

It was recommended that parents, relatives and guardians take good care of their children by ensuring that they do work that is relative to their age and allows them to go to school. The residents of Kansanga and the entire country that are of child bearing age should be educated about the importance of family planning so that they can bear children they will be able to take care of. There is need for further studies on child Labour and its relationship with both poverty and HIV and AIDS.