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Abstract

This research entitled “Public institution policy and child welfare in Rwanda, was carried out into one general objective which was: to evaluate the effects of public institution policy on child welfare in Kicukiro District-Rwanda. The study tackled on how to improve child welfare regardless of child hardships such as poverty among families. Some of families in Kicukiro District fail to send their children to school with results being hardships during their early ages. Descriptive research design was employed as a blueprint to guide the study. The sample size of this study is 190 respondents, selected from DUHAMIC ADRI beneficiaries, head of families, local authorities such as district and sector social affairs and owners. The purposive sampling technique; stratified random sampling and purposive techniques were used. Data collection methods were questionnaire and interviews in terms of focus group interview guide. The findings showed that 78.5% were at the agreement side that stakeholders play a big role in the implementation of public policies to child welfare activities, 87.9% of the local leaders affirmed that to ensure child welfare, ones should build the capacity of the families. A multiple regression analysis show that child welfare monitoring is more likely to affect the improvement of child welfare with a p value of 0.002, the correlation between ensuring child labor monitoring and reduction of child labor rate is revealed to be significant with a p value of 0.000, all other independent variables were statistically correlated with the child welfare since their p value was less than 0.05. The recommendations were drawn to the City of Kigali-Kicukiro District leadership which should enhance its monitoring and evaluation in order to ensure that child labor monitoring is implemented accordingly, while Kicukiro District and Sector levels should conduct regular inspections in order to maintain the labor laws and identify whether there are places where children indulge in child hardship.

Key Words: *Child welfare, Child Protection Policy, Child Labour, and Child Right.*

1 Introduction

The situation of striving for child welfare existed in worldwide countries for many decades where life among families was hard. Both developing and developed countries suffered from poor child welfare until the beginning of the 20th century, countries started to make laws which could seriously help them to handle and eliminate this harmful deed perpetrated against children. Despite the fact that severe measures were taken by the nations, the problem of poor welfare among children kept persisting in the impoverished countries where many children suffered for long time from many forms of the child hardship. Quattro and Watkins's (2016) introduced some of the hardship factors and include family conflicts, poverty, child trafficking, drug abuse, sexual abuse and harassment, marginalized children and others. The complexity of this problem is that children are attracted by many temptations relating to money, luxurious life which causes many of them to lose their future and follow the short cut ways of life. Most of the children end up their lives in sufferance due to the lack of chance to education, lack of health care, lack of self-decision making and problem solving, their life span decreases when they are exploited and manipulated by the bosses in work place (Quattro & Watkins's, 2016).

In many countries, child welfare is not only played by the public institutions but also Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) through partnering and sharing strategies which enable children living in harmony and socially familiarizing with their colleagues. In high income countries like those from Europe, Northern America, child welfare practices are still lower than in low- and middle-income countries. Even though many countries aimed at striving for child welfare, some Sub-Saharan Countries are faced with many challenges such as poverty, early marriages among teenagers, lack of employment, overpopulation, limited education, ignorance, culture and gender marginalization (Basu & Tzannatos, 2013).

The most suffered countries and continents from poor child welfare are Asian countries, Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa where the numbers of the vulnerable children and families are located. The first example of the most registered countries in low child welfare is Nigeria where among 48 million of children in different labors in Sub-Saharan Africa, Nigeria included 15 million of the children involved in low child welfare activities (UNESCO, 2015). Ajakaye (2013) indicated that some of the Asian countries and other for Pacific are the most affected regions in the world and they have the highest numbers of the children indulged in child labor actions which hinder the child welfare achievements. Some of them are paid with little money to survive others work without any payment, just to slavery survive (Ajakaye, 2013).

Due to poverty which leads children in the harmful activities to their lives, the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals were long time dreams to the societies. Even though the world strived to end poverty in the countries, the phenomenon kept resisted due to the force labor where children's living conditions forced them to join the opportunities exposed by the rich people. The consequences of these activities were that a number of children not able to register in school for gaining knowledge to cease the future healthy employments and could help the world to achieve SDGs, but without their engagement the goals were still in vain.

There was no same study that has so far been undertaken to establish the impacts of public institution policy on child welfare in Kicukiro District- Rwanda. The child welfare empowerment was a focus on this background that researcher want to go and carry out a

study about the impacts of public institution policy on child welfare in Kicukiro District-Rwanda. What shows that poor child welfare causes many problems is that in 2018, RNCLS indicated that over 190,395 children aged between 5 and 17 years were involved in the activities of child hardship, and this part represents 6.6% of all offspring located in this age group. In the world report of 2015, the phenomenon of child welfare on the global activities is clear that its target is to prevent all activities that indulge children in harmful situations to their health. Even if the world reports accuse many countries for their careless on child labor control, some 168 million of offspring are still found in hardships activities. Therefore, there are other 75 million young people aged between 15 and 24 years who are still trapped in the poor child welfare deeds (World Report on Child Labor, 2015).

In one of the East African Country, Tanzania, the estimation showed that more than 4,600 children work in mining of small underground activities, the estimation done by the government agents indicated that an under eighteen years old can dig 30 meters in the mines of underground within eight hours per day; thus, there is no doubt that working underground is dangerous that there is no enough light, no ventilation, no safeguarding procedures and evacuation ways in case the dangers occur. This causes much body damage such as death, injuries, chronic diseases and other accidents.

In Rwanda, the situation of poor child welfare is found in formal and semi-formal business where hundreds thousands of young domestic and households servants work for their bosses to survive and develop their families which most them work in urban areas to gain earnings for the families which live in the rural areas. During these activities, many young people declared that they face with many temptations of those who want to exploit them until they exercise sexual abuse and harassment actions.

Many of the domestic young people work in Kigali; the capital city of Rwanda, where a variety of employees work for private sector and public sectors, need domestic servants to keep their homes safe and looking after their babies while their bosses are out of homes. This causes a big number of young people to migrate to urban for domestic works that result to the increase of child hardship such as child labor. Majority of them are young people aged between 12 and 25 years. The Rwandan government estimates 400,000 young people indulging in child works while 60,000 among them are children in domestic works other 120,000 are believed to work in the worst forms of hazardous and worst forms of child labors. The Rwandan Ministry of labor reported that the forms of child hardships action are proposition mostly practiced by the females in various areas of the country; especially in town. The report showed that 40% who practice this woes actions of child hardships are either both or one parents orphans, 94% live in extreme poverty while 41% percent left or never went to school (RPHC, 2012).

The Rwandan labor law is still strengthened among population to ensure no child is indulged in adult labor: Law n° 13/2009 of 27/05/2009 regulating labor in Rwanda involve many articles related to child right and protection including article 4 related to child welfare. The articles in the labor law of Rwandan government do not authorize any one to employ children under 16 years old. Only a child aged between 16 and 18 years can only employed under the article 5, 6 and 7 of this labor law. The article 72 of the labor law in Rwanda outlined the child protection against any worst forms of child hardship like child labor and explains that it is prohibited to employ a child under 18 years old, and adds that whoever caught employing a child will have committed an offense. Those worst forms of children labors are clearly

defined in the International Labor Organization Convention n° 182 (Labor law Rwanda, 2010). The effort of reducing any worst forms of activities hinders child welfare was made by the government of Rwanda through the Ministry of Public Service and through the release of the ministerial orders which aim at preventing all works practiced by children. The Ministerial orders indicate that both informal and formal sectors, public and private sectors must take into account that it is prohibited to employ a child especially in the worst forms of the works (MIFOTRA labor law, 2011).

DUHAMIC ADRI, as a local non-profit organization based in Kigali, Rwanda's capital, Kicukiro District was founded in 1980 by a group of Rwandans who noticed the need for rural development then proceeded its actions even in the urban areas which has the objectives of strengthening the action peasant/ farmers' associations by initiating and encouraging the establishment of autonomous organizational structures such as groups and inter-groups; fighting against the marginalization of rural areas; stimulating the creation and consolidation of associations, cooperatives and farmers' groups; and it has been established by the ministerial Order No. 025/11 of 21 March 2005 (DUHAMIC ADRI, 2005). Therefore, this study sought to investigate whether the public institution policies well implemented brings about the effects on child welfare.

1.1 Problem Statement

The statistics shows that 39% of labored children are engaged in social and economic activities of the self-employed people, the other estimation presented by the ministry of labor in Rwanda, shows that 22% of children are employed which means that about 1 in 4 children is involved in the family business either in supporting them for their activities or self-employed for supporting their family development. The main activities in which children are involved are: forestry, agriculture, fishery and business where 58% of the children aged between 5 and 17 years old involved in the said employments (10,986) (RPHC, 2012).

In Rwanda, like elsewhere, NGOs play a big role in the livelihood activities such as supporting vulnerable people and assisting the other needy people by providing basic needs to their families. NGOs are considered as partners helping in the implementation of the government policies aiming at changing people lives especially the population of Kicukiro District (DUHAMIC ADRI-SOSOMA, 2016). DUHAMIC ADRI has an impact of recognizing the people's poverty reduction and rising people's welfare to the positive change without putting aside the child hardship reduction. The DUHAMIC-ADRI as an NGO operating in Rwanda which aims at boosting the social economic development in rural and some urban areas has specific objectives of sustaining the wellbeing of the population in Rwanda through stimulating the creation of the consolidation for the associations, cooperatives and putting together peasants in order to avoid marginalization. Therefore, the other objective is to reinforce and encouraging the associations of peasants' actions.

Therefore, in Rwanda, especially in Kicukiro District, children are considered as the future engine of the development of the country that many effort and strategies are applied in order to make them grow for tomorrow economic growth. In Kicukiro District a number of children stay in the streets, the problem of dropouts and family conflict are persisting whereby harmful activities are still practiced to children. Some vulnerable families are still poor in ensuring child care, even if child welfare policies are clear and well implemented, there still early pregnancies among teenagers. Even though, due to the difficult life, children

employments, this result to the dropout of school, drug abuse and child right violation caused by struggling to find own life or that of their families.

The researchers tackled on child welfare's effects and advantages it has to the society. The issues of barriers to child welfare as global harmful phenomenon that the whole world had come up with different strategies to handle it kept persisting in many countries, especially developing countries where poverty pulls children involving in the child labor as economic activity to save their families from extreme vulnerability. This section analyzed critically the policies of the public institution and role they play in the elimination of child hardship activities in Kicukiro Rwanda- Kicukiro District.

In Rwanda, each public institution has safe guiding ways and child rights pages that they have to follow during the employment procedures. Of course, many public and private institutions in Rwanda adopt child rights and protection laws but the enforcement of these laws and rights that protect children from harmful activities to their lives, are critical. This research aiming at examining where there are still labors accorded to children in Kicukiro District-Rwanda, and the role public polies designed by different institutions have the impacts on the children and the society. There is a gap in the studies on the side of practicing rights protecting children due to that many institutions made policies, but the ways they mobilize community, children on the activities and way these rights and laws are enforcement in the society such as families, households and another domestic activities. The public institution policies prohibit all the forms of works involve children in their early ages and forbid all hazardous and forced works among children and adult. Thus, the researcher has the purposed to assess the contribution of public authorities to the elimination of the child welfare hindrances. Therefore, this study sought to establish if there is significant relationship between public institutions policy and child welfare in Rwanda with specific attention on Kicukiro District, Kigali.

1.2 Main Objective

The purpose of this research is to evaluate the impact of public institution policy on child welfare in Kicukiro District, Rwanda.

1.3 Specific Objectives

1. To investigate the effects of child labor on child welfare in the District of Kicukiro, Rwanda.
2. To evaluate the effects of family involvement on child welfare in the District of Kicukiro, Rwanda.
3. To examine the effects between child right and child welfare in the District of Kicukiro, Rwanda.
4. To examine the relationship between public institution policy and child welfare in the District of Kicukiro, Rwanda.

1.4 Research Hypothesis

1. There is no significant relationship between child labor and child welfare in the District of Kicukiro, Rwanda
2. There is no significant relationship between family involvement and child welfare in the District of Kicukiro, Rwanda.
3. There is no significant relationship between child right and child welfare in the District of Kicukiro, Rwanda.
4. There is no significant relationship between public institution policy and child welfare in the District of Kicukiro, Rwanda?

Review of Related Literature

2. Theoretical Literature

The theoretical literature explains the theories and the ideas developed by the theorists related on the key concepts of the topic. This provides the ideas related on the public institution policy and child welfare in Rwanda though the worldwide level, regional level, national and local level.

2.1 Child Welfare

By referring to the ILO convention 138 report, the child welfare is considered when children are taken into consideration in the economic activities and joining the school. These children are located under minimum age of working in certain country. The article 2 of the International Labor Organization convention 138, determines the minimum legal age for the employment. During the sake of child welfare, the country members ratified the agreements that each country should specify the minimum age of employment related to their country culture and determine the admission to the occupation; the conventional had been ratified by the majority of those who were present during ILO employment Convention. Some countries agreed that young people aged between 12 and 13 year and above can be employed but under the light work regarded that the employment does not affect their health or preventing them attending the school or educational training. While the convention, country members confirmed that the minimum age of the employment considered as the hazardous work should not be less than 18 years old (ILO's Convention, 2015).

For conserving the economic development of the country, the authors confirmed that the child hardships should be eliminated due to that it has long lasting consequences to the development of the family, community, country and the continent in large. The public institution policies should enhance the child welfare monitoring and evaluation in order to ensure that the rules and regulations with laws are taken into consideration to abolish the labors perpetrated against children and deprive them a chance to long living.

In Rwanda, the Ministry of Public Services and Labor, in the year 2013 estimated the group aged between 6 and 17 years approximately equaled to 3,423,374 varied to 63.7% of the Rwandan population, among them there were 367,810 representing 10.74% of the children of the said ages above who were employed working either in their own the household activities or outside their home instead of enrolling for learning at school, they indulged themselves into economic development activities. The other study conducted by the Ministry of Public Services and Labor demonstrated that there were other 110,742 children who were aged

between 6 and 17 years old representing 3% of the aged group who were working in the economic development activities outside their households. Therefore, these children fail to enroll in schools due to poverty and lack of family control that they end up by leaving or not joining the educational field (MIFOTRA, 2013).

In 2011, the survey carried out by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda indicated that the population under 18 years old varied to 5,366,968 standing for 49.6% of all national population. This showed that the young people are not controlled, and the chance of engagement in child hardships is high. National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) confirmed that the majority of population in Rwanda is young and some families live under extreme poverty; that is why the young people of their families leave the schools and engage themselves into working (EICV3, 2010-2012).

2.2 Child Labour

In Rwanda, many public policies were designed by many public institutions and strengthened the registration to improve the child right and welfare. Therefore, the ILO (2017) states some legislation which has the aim of improving the social and economic welfare of the children. Even though there are no any specific policies which regard to the child welfare in some countries, there are several policies which tackle on the management of the work and prohibit the work done by children. In order to eliminate all actions related to poor welfare of children in the country, the public institutions had designed the policies related to their work and human resource recruitment and management and they also include some articles related to the protection of child and implementation of children right (ILO, 2017).

The government of Rwanda has the aim of eradicating work done by children, which are very harmful to their lives such as the households' works and other domestic works. All these policies were there in order to fight poverty as root cause of child hardship. Therefore, the public institutions must include in their work breakdown structure the personnel needed for the work performance. Even though tradition culture of some countries do not take into account of the hazardous work addressed to children, the country Rwanda consider work perpetrated to children as harmful action and there are penal codes made to those who dare to employ children in their organizations. The government of Rwanda agrees that a child who is legible to work is aged above 18 years old (MIFOTRA, 2011).

The nation has started to put the measures that prohibit the child hardships such as child labor, child right violation but the procedures of enforcing them are not clear and fair. The children labors prohibition and registration act does not prohibit child hardships but considers about regulating and monitoring it. On one hand the laws do not contribute to eradicate the forms of child hardships especially when the vast majority of children under the age of fourteen are working in family farms or doing households works (Venkatarangaiya Foundation, 2018).

2.3 Family Involvement

In the planned Sustainable Development Goals, the members agreed upon the goal to eradicate child hardship through strengthening free primary education and universal education. The goal predicts that in the year 2025 the child hardships should be abolished while in the years 2030 will be the year of the abolition of forced labors. SDGs are targeted to handle the estimated 152 million children who involved in the child hardship activities,

and the adults' people estimated to 25 million involved into forced labor, involving in the supply chain of the globe. In order to attain the SDG target 8.7, the nations, public and private sector, financial with the business people as well as families (parents) have to work strongly to presents the root causes of child hardships and fix its harms related to the violation of the human rights (SDGs, 2015).

The global communities who have direct responsibility to the protection of children in Kicukiro District are as follow: Health workers, Social workers, Children officers, Police officers, Guidance counselors, factory inspectors, public and private sectors, NCC (MINALOC, 2012).

2.4 Child Right

By referring to Convention No. 182 of the International Labor Organization, the hazardous work lists cannot introduce the term hazardous works and it contains, but it may be defined in terms of someone who leaves their country for these kinds of works. The convention no. 182 of the International Labor Organization defines in the ways of prohibited works perpetrated to children such as the woks undergrounds, working at dangerous heights, and under water works because they are very risky works which may be harmful to children and lead them to death or permanent to chronic diseases. Hazardous work is the job done and can be physically, mentally, or morally, healthily dangerous and may endanger a child's life.

Rwandan primary education must made free, available and compulsory to all children, the Rwandan education system has adopted the secondary education should be encouraged, developed to allow all children aged to the relevant education gain the free or affordable education such as technical and vocational training (TVET), general and basic education by making them accessible, available to every child with the consideration of the appropriate measures of supporting vulnerable children such as school feeding introduction, monitoring the attendance rate of the students in both primary and secondary education. The evaluation of the level of dropout in schools has to be taken into account in order to take relevant measures to fight against its causes (ESSP III, 2015).

According to the Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP I, 2010), the other relevant measures to ensure child welfare in Rwanda and elsewhere are the following: Making the colleges and universities and other higher education affordable, accessible to all basic capacity by every appropriate possibility, making the vocational and educational information and learners guidance available to all children, considering rules and regulations to monitor the regular attendances of the learners in their respective schools aiming at decreasing dropout rate from primary and secondary schools (ESSP I, 2010).

2.5 Empirical Literature

2.5.1 The Effects of Child Labor on Child Welfare

Studies in Cambodia were carried out on the incidence of not considering child welfare and found out that several families are the ones who hinder the child welfare program because they send their children to child labor so that they may support them in their living conditions (Edmonds, 2012). In these countrie's, child labor is more practiced in the villages than in the urban especially in the agricultural activities. It becomes a very shocking when children work during the drought periods, crop failure and flood's times. In one of the South American Courtiers; Brazil, the state of child hardship affects the lives of children who involve in the

child labor and negatively impacts of the children than a small number of the adults who engage in the same works (Edmonds, 2012).

A survey carried out by Shresthra and Edmonds (2012) stated that the barrier of utilizing wage work like an indication against child welfare was that some children might work outside their households and are not paid for their wages. Not only for those practices exercised to children while they are still in their growth ages, there are also other phenomenon engaging them such as unlimited hardships which weaken and harm their lives because of living in hard conditions of life (Shresthra & Edmonds, 2012). The studies carried out by Shresthra's and Edmonds (2012), showed the findings of 59 countries and indicated that the minimum employment attract children to engage in child labor activities than welfare activities from outside to inside the household without significant change the time allocated to children between work and the place where they study (Shresthra & Edmonds, 2012).

Therefore, the academic researchers rarely following the child hardships control measurers through ICLS resolution outlined there above. The measures of ICLS indicated that when children indulge in the economic production are said to be involved in the child labor as one of the indicators which limit them from reaching their welfare. The paid or unpaid works practiced by children make them children laborers. The research showed that the worst things that happen to the children involving in the works are when they are not paid their wages for supporting their families. These results in quitting their jobs and indulge in different forced works such as prostitution, sexual actions, drug abuse activities, theft and staying in the streets (Shresthra & Edmonds, 2012). Therefore, law policy making should be taken as one measure to eradicate child hardships including child labor which prevent the children welfare. Note that law making and child legal framework is not enough alone to terminate child labor. The action of abiding with laws and the contribution of every child stakeholders to eliminate barriers to child welfare considered as the permanent way to eradicate the child hardships. However, the researchers demonstrated that if the battle is involved by only a part of people, it leads to the failure to handle it (Tafere, & Chuta, 2016).

2.5.2 Family Involvement and Child Welfare

The agricultural activities are ones of the most attractive activities which indulge children into different works which are harmful to them, especially in the low income countries. This shows that when poverty is reduced from the family child hardship activities is well maintained and children are safe to enjoy their right to socio economic developments. The investments needed to terminate the persistent problems faced by the children are taken into accounts and it has to be a must to the population. Striving to allow children enjoy their childhoods, the societies and families must recognize their talents and encourage them to strengthen their skills in order to prepare their brighter future. The motivation addressed to children must be distinctive that they have to enjoy their youth such as learning through playing, dancing, preparing their future better life either in living or working for their adulthoods and parenthoods. We must be responsible for their preparation of the future hard workers through encouraging generations to generations for labors (UN Children Right Policy, 2013).

Woldehanna and Gebremedhin (2015) stated that the evidence of the interventions based to the conditional and unconditional cash transfer reduces the child welfare due to that before they engage in the child hardship activities; children are attracted by a lot of money.

Nevertheless, the child hardship strikes the children evened in the schools but the well-structured education provided the pace for children and youngest people to follow their education and other learning programs. Dammert et al, (2017) confirmed that the programs addressed to children in order to protect them against child welfare problems are useful if they are well planned and monitored seriously. In this case, children are motivated to learn new concepts and believe that they are great assets that the country and families have. They (children) believe that without them the poverty would flow the world that is why they need some encouragement from all stakeholders in eradicating all forms of activities harmful to them (Dammert et al, 2017).

2.5.3 Child Right and Child Welfare.

All children have different right including right to life, right to education, right to family, right to balanced diet, right to justice, right to citizenship and right to names. Children and young people have the same general human rights as adults and also specific rights that recognize their special needs. Children are neither the property of their parents nor are they helpless objects of charity. They are human beings and are the subject of their own rights. The Convention on the Rights of the Child sets out the rights that must be realized for children to develop to their full potential. According to Bhabha (2019), conflicts and natural disasters have forced millions to flee their homes and confront the dangers of migration and displacement. Children are at risk from violence, abuses, exploitation and neglect. The Convention offers a vision of the child as an individual and as a member of a family and community, with rights and responsibilities appropriate to his or her age and stage of development. By recognizing children's rights in this way, the Convention firmly sets the focus on the whole child. Social research findings show that children's earliest experiences significantly influence their future development. The course of their development determines their contribution, or cost, to society over the course of their lives. That is why researchers are interested in children right to child welfare which determines their growth, social development and education (Bhabha, 2019).

2.5.4 Relationship between Public Institution Policy and Child Welfare

The examination of the relationship between public institution policy and improvement of child welfare such as the utilization of the education policy as an instrument to keep children out of the hardships. The poor quality of education pulls children out of the schools and leads them into different works, while other children may resist combining education with working. The researchers indicated that the poverty is the most harmful incidence that causes many children to leave school and move to the field of working for money in order to generate their households' income and eradicate their family poverty. While playing their role in building the families' capacity they leave schools and target to the economic activities which bring money to their households (SDGs, 2015).

2.6 Theoretical Framework

2.6.1 Economic Theory of Child Hardships

Cigno and Rosati (2005) and Edmonds (2012), developed an economic theory of child labor which hinders the child welfare where they consider children as a supply of the labor force for the aim of increasing country or company production. This theory focuses on the child as labor supply where parents, terms of generating and maximizing the family income engine children in the labors in order to afford the over current consumption, leisure and the

education of children. Thus, the generated income consumed by the household members push them to send children for works which are harmful to their lives. Some parents invest much in their children education until they fail to manage the costs of education which causes children to find another means from either involving in different works or combining both activities child they fail to manage and lead them to drop out of the schools. The theory identified the cause of children, who indulge in the different activities which are harmful to their lives including fertility and exogenous income fixed on a child. The theory outlined that the school participation refers to the dichotomous which means that the child may either attend the school or ceases to attend.

The economic theory of child hardship has been based on some shared premises. Firstly the child is undesirable in society and this leads to the reduction of worthy goal. Secondly, the child is more desirable due to the fact that if a child is engaged in the activities such as those for leisure, attending schools, plays incite them in learning rather than involving in the economic activities. Thirdly, the contribution of the parent to child welfare is distinctive, because taking decision to child hardship is prerogative which is not based to the child but to the parent. This theory describes that children are victims of their parents' desires due to the fact that sometimes they never get the ability or right to act against their parents who may often use them in various activity which are harmful to them. The policies made by the public institutions encourage the rights of a child, but some people prevent children from their rights by forcing them in hazardous works for life or economic development (Jafarey, & Lahiri, 2017).

2.6.2 The Theory of the Luxury Axiom

According to Basu and Van (2018), a family will send the children to the labor market only if the family's income from non-child-labor sources drops very low. The theory describe that the poverty of parents push them to send their children into hardship activities because of low income. Therefore, social protection programs should be taken into consideration by government in order to increase household income, so that poverty is being minimized. This Theory of the Luxury Axiom clearly presents a fundamental frame work of child hardship with two important axioms such as the luxury axiom and the substitution axiom. Balamoun (2012) explains the luxury axiom like "A family who send the children to the labor market for generating income for the family, in this case non-child-labor sources drops very low". While substitution axiom explained as: "from the firm's point of view, child hardship like child labor and adult labor are substitute". This theory has a relationship to the study because it clearly explains the problems faced by children which hinder them from their child welfare.

Research Methodology

In order to evaluate the impact of public institution policy on child welfare, the researcher adopted the descriptive research design and multiple regressions was used to measure relationship. This research design enabled the researcher to gather data ideas and the characteristics of the population from different groups of the study target population.

The formula of Yamane was used for the determination of the sample size which follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Then **n**: stands for sample size,

N: stands for the study population while **e**: represents the sampling margin error equals to 5%

Therefore: $n = 359 / (1 + 359 * 0.05^2)$

$$n = 359 / (1 + 359 * 0.05 * 0.05)$$

$$n = 359 / (1 + 0.8975)$$

$$n = 359 / 1.8975$$

$$n = 189.1$$

$$n \cong 190 \text{ respondents}$$

The researcher selected the participants for the survey, on one hand there was 179 population including: 83 are DUHAMIC ADRI beneficiaries, 96 are heads of families/ parents, to the other hand there was 11 local leaders such as 4 executive secretary of cells, 2 sector social affairs officers, 2 sector good governance officers, 2 education inspectors, 1 District Director of Good Governance unit. Some DUHAMIC ADRI beneficiaries were sampled through stratified random sampling and given a focus interview due to the fact that some may not know how to read and write; Heads of families/ Parents were selected using stratified random sampling where strata were sampled for interview, while purposive sampling was used for selecting local leaders.

The primary and secondary data were used for collecting information regarding to the objectives of the research. The focus group interview was used most rather than the questionnaires because of saving time and including some respondents, who may not be skilled in reading and writing, for getting information related public institution policy and child welfare in Rwanda. The other research instrument that was used is a questionnaire which was designed in terms of Likert scale and multiple choices and distributed to the local authorities who are knowledgeable on child rights and protection and the strive to child welfare. This was used to establish the policy and measures to improve child welfare by eliminating child labor. Questionnaire and focus interview were used to gather primary information related to the research. The researcher designed interviews in English language for heads of households and housekeepers or business maids, and then was translated in Kinyarwanda language due to the fact that some respondents may not be able to understand English language.

In terms of validating the research instruments, the researcher consulted the supervisor of the study from Mount Kenya University with other expert in research on the related domain of the study. Also the research interview and questionnaire were developed through the experienced people in the directorate of public management and administration of Mount Kenya University.

The validity of questionnaire was achieved through the consultation with the supervisor based on research objectives. The content validity index was assessed from superior's agreement scale or K/N. The rate findings were adopted to determine the content validity index following this formula:

$$CVI = \frac{K}{N} = \frac{16}{18} = 0.89$$

Where: K = Total number of items in questionnaire considered valid by rates and judges.

N = Total number of items in questionnaire. A computer CVI of the research instruments was $\alpha = 0.89 > \alpha = 0.7$, the minimum acceptable as recommended in the survey studies.

The reliability process of the research tools allowed the researcher to understand whether the study instruments are reliable to the objectives and the information got are reliable to the research topic. To avoid the confusion and double barrel in the instruments the researcher did test-retest of the same instruments in order to make sure that the instrument is reliable to the respondents. A pre-test was carried out for questionnaire after one week on the similar people and whether findings reach 0.05 and then the tool was qualified as reliable. The pre-test helped the researcher to check whether the variable that was collected was easy to proceed and to analyse. After piloting, the researcher revised and correct the occurred mistakes. The reliability range starting from 0.50 to 0.60 was enough for exploratory design. However, reliability ranging from 0.70 and above was mostly adequate and accepted and over 0.80 was good enough. The overall alpha for the 18 items under investigation had a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.930 indicating good internal consistency.

After collecting data, the researcher used Scientific Package for Social Science (SPSS) for setting the data, and presenting data using tables, figures, mean and relationship between two variables was calculated using spearman's relationship analysis. Correlation and regression techniques were used in quantitative data analysis.

Thereafter, the data were interpreted relating to the information given. The quantitative data were processed and presented in the tables, charts, frequencies, figures, percentages and means. The findings of the data were arranged and interpreted according to the research objectives, and the conclusions were made relating to the research questions. In order to find a relationship between public institution policy on child welfare, a regression analysis was run using public institution policy practices as independent variable and child welfare as dependent variable. The recommendations were focused to the research findings.

The multiple R (regression coefficient) was utilized to explain the nature and strength of the relationship. A multiple regression analysis was used to produce model summary, ANOVA and coefficient analysis. The equation model was $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$

Where Y = Child Welfare; β_0 = Constant, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ = Coefficients of independent variables X_i ; ($i=1..3$);

X_i = Independent Variables: (X_1 = child labour; X_2 = family involvement, X_3 = child right, e = Scholastic term.

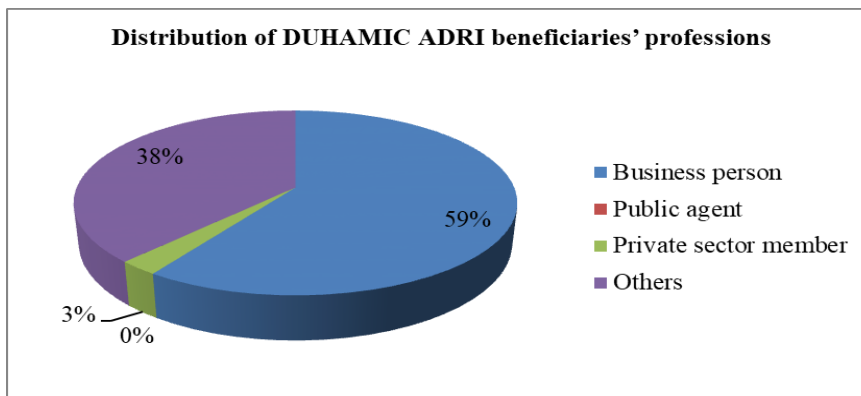
Research Findings and Discussions

During the research, the selected respondents were all present and provided their views on the effects of the public institution on child welfare in Kicukiro District. The respondents were distributed among three categories including 11 local leaders, 83 beneficiaries, and 96 heads of households. All 11 local authorities returned their questionnaires at 100%, the rest of 179 respondents such as DUHAMIC ADRI beneficiaries heads of families were present during the group interview guide at 100%. Kothari (2011) stated that a response rate which is above 50% is acceptable for analysis and publishing.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

This section presents the background of the respondents regarding to their ages, marital status, and educational backgrounds and working experience especially to the parents and the local leaders. The population of the study was 190 respondents included 83 beneficiaries of DUHAMIC ADRI (NGO), 96 Heads of families/ parents and 11 local leaders from Kicukiro District.

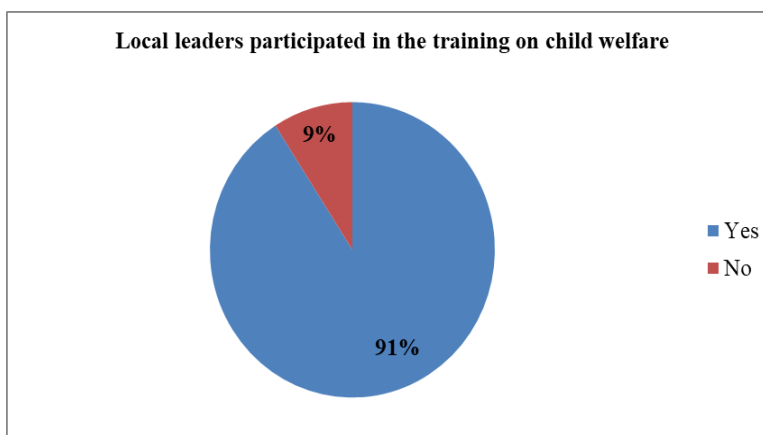
Figure 1: Distribution of DUHAMIC ADRI beneficiaries' professions



The DUHAMIC ADRI beneficiaries regarding to their level of professions; the majority of them equaled to 59% were business persons, those who chose other professions such as temporarily works vary to 38%, private agents were only 3% while there was no one working with public agent. This means that the organization provides support to unemployed vulnerable families to enhance their livelihood (DUHAMIC ADRI, 2005).

4.2 The effects of child labor on child welfare in the District of Kicukiro

Figure 2: Local leaders participated in the training on child welfare



As to whether local leaders participated in the training organized in terms of child welfare protection, the respondents 10 out of 11 who varied to 91% of respondents answered yes, while only 1 out of 10 varied to 9% of respondents answered no. This shows that the respondents who participated in the study were trained on child welfare and were skilled to provide information related to children issues for child welfare.

Table1: Effects of child labour on child welfare

| Statements | SD | | D | | N | | A | | SA | |
|--|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | Fre | % | Fre | % | Fre | % | Fre | % | Fre | % |
| Child labour is a result of socio-economic factors | 0 | 0 | 2 | 18.2 | 1 | 9.1 | 7 | 63.6 | 1 | 9.1 |
| Child labour is rooted in poverty and lack of education | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9.1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 54.5 | 4 | 36.3 |
| Child labour is a disregard of child welfare | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 81.8 | 2 | 18.2 |
| Child welfare is still facing with barriers in the sector/district | 1 | 9.1 | 3 | 27.2 | 1 | 9.1 | 4 | 36.3 | 2 | 18.2 |
| Mean | 0.25 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 13.6 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 6.5 | 59 | 2.25 | 20.5 |

As to whether Child labor is a result of socio-economic factors, Child labor is rooted in poverty and lack of education, Child labor is a disregard of child welfare, Child welfare is still facing with barriers, there are effects of child labor on child welfare. The respondents answered that through the implementation of child labor monitoring there has been positive effects on child welfare influenced by the stakeholders, the mean of information got from the local leaders indicated that 58% responded agree, 20.5% responded strongly agree, 4.8% were neutral, 13% answered disagreed while the minority of 0.25 responded strongly disagree. This means that stakeholders such as DUHAMIC ADRI play a crucial role in the implementation of public policies to improve child welfare activities. The government of Rwanda has shown great appreciations to the Non-Government Organizations as the great stakeholders who provided support in the implementation of public policies to increase child welfare activities which causes many problems to the country and communities as well as the family (GoR, 2012).

During an interview the respondents provided their views on the effects of labor policy and child welfare, the different groups of selected respondents provided their views on how the public policies practiced by different organs and communities helps in the improvement of child welfare activities. The responses were classified into themes provided by the DUHAMIC ADRI beneficiaries and heads of families in Kicukiro District and they provided views as follows:

A group of DUHAMIC ADRI beneficiaries expressed that since they started being mentored by DUHAMIC, they life positively changed as they learnt different concepts and practices of how to fulfill their duties in order to support their families and protect them from harmful activities which might affect their children. Ones of them expressed and I quoted, “before the coming of DUHAMIC our families were living in darkness due to we never knew that we have responsibilities to protect our children from heavy activities which would harm their lives, we thought that children have to use all possible ways assist our families in finding families resources, we used to let them leave the schools and look for money we never understood that there were many things they (our children) should focus on such as education, playing, rather than supporting of families to get something to live”.

4.3 The effects of family involvement on child welfare

The second objective was to evaluate the effects of the family involvement on child welfare in the District of Kicukiro, where the respondents provided their views on reduction of child labor activities in their areas. All the respondents were present during gathering information. Among them were 11 local leaders who day to day live with the families, and groups of different people varied to 179 including 88 DUHAMIC ADRI beneficiaries and 91 head of families.

Table 2: Effects of family involvement on child welfare

| Statements | SD | | D | | N | | A | | SA | |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Fre | % | Fre | % | Fre | % | Fre | % | Fre | % |
| The family involvement reduces child labor | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9.1 | 1 | 9.1 | 5 | 45.5 | 4 | 36.4 |
| Parents /guardians play a key role in improving child welfare | 1 | 9.1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9.1 | 3 | 27.3 | 6 | 54.5 |
| Family engagement strengthens the prevention of early pregnancies among teenagers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 72.7 | 3 | 27.3 |
| Mean | 0.3 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 48.5 | 4.3 | 39.4 |

As to whether family involvement reduces child labor, Parents /guardians play a key role in improving child welfare, family engagement strengthens the prevention of early pregnancies among teenagers, the effects of family involvement is positive for reducing child labor and improving child welfare in the District. The findings indicated that 48.5% responded agree, 39.4% responded strongly agree, 6.1% were neutral, 3.1% answered disagreed while 3.1% responded strongly disagree.

The responses affirm that family involvement plays a distinctive role in the improvement of welfare and reduction of child labor practices. As it was approved by the respondents, the well living family is the crucial tool to raise child welfare due to that if the family understands the concept of child labor avoidance for child welfare, and their roles to ensure the child right, children would not indulge in the child labor and hazardous works because they lead them into child hardship. The District Joint Action Forum (DJAF) has proved that civil societies have the purposes of improving child welfare by reducing child labor and ensure that the child right and protection is taken into account. They (families) work hand in hand with the public institutions such as the districts and sectors to promote genders in schools, education for all, inclusive education to children with disabilities, and support vulnerable families in order to ensure that children live in harmony (DDP Kicukiro, 2018).

During an interview, the following views were provided by the parents for improving child welfare by eradicating child labor in their communities. The researcher met with different small groups in different times and they all focused on the views summarized in the following themes:

Groups of heads of families and DUHAMIC ADRI beneficiaries told the researcher that on one hand local leaders organize monthly and termly periods of visiting their villages to information regarding to their welfare where they solve problems related to their families. To the other hand, the authorities organize regular weekly community meeting called (inteko

z'abaturage/community outreach) where problems related to child welfare and other familial issued are discussed and given solutions. They said: "During the community meeting, the local authorities and others visitors in charge of security within the sector and district and are deployed to understand the people problems and provide messages related to their wellbeing such as gender related, family planning, child right promotion, education for all".

Groups of DUHAMIC ADRI beneficiaries told the researcher that in order to support them the organization put them in different small groups called clubs. They said: "DUHAMIC grouped us in different groups in order to manage our activities and learning from our peers. We found that this is a good strategy to follow-up our activities due to that many of our families need extra support from colleagues. Also this method helps us to share information and solve our problems. Also, this helps us to report where emergency is needed, so children living in the vulnerable families need much attention in other not to fall under temptations of the people who may need to exploit them for their own interests".

4.4 The effects of child right on child welfare

The local authorities were asked how they work in order to ensure that child right is maintained in the sector and district.

Table 3: Effects of child right on child welfare

| Statements | SD | | D | | N | | A | | SA | |
|---|------------|------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| | Fre | % | Fre | % | Fre | % | Fre | % | Fre | % |
| Children should have right to education | 0 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 27 | 6 | 54 |
| Children should have balanced diet | 1 | 9.1 | 1 | 9.1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 45.5 | 4 | 36.3 |
| Children should have full right to life | 1 | 9.1 | 2 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 6 | 54 |
| Capacity building to child care | 1 | 9.1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 27 | 3 | 27 | 4 | 36.4 |
| Monitoring to ensure child right | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 36.4 | 7 | 63.6 |
| Mean | 0.6 | 5.4 | 1 | 9 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 30.9 | 5.4 | 49 |

As to whether Children should have right to education, Children should have balanced diet, Children should have full right to life, Capacity building to child care, Monitoring to ensure child right, the child right has effects on child welfare. The findings showed that 49% responded strongly agree, 30% responded agree, 5.4% were neutral, 9% answered disagreed while 5.4% responded strongly disagree.

The findings showed that maintaining child right has great effects to child welfare. As it was approved by the respondents, the well implemented child rights improved child welfare due to that if all stakeholders promote child right it allows children to live in harmony. As found out by Bhabha (2019), where there is no child right practices conflicts and natural disasters force millions of children to flee their homes and confront the dangers, this ruin the child rights where many children lose their right to welfare. It means that when children's right is maintained their dreams to welfare become accessible.

4.5 The relationship between public institution policy and child welfare

The fourth objective of the study was to examine the relationship between public institution policy and child welfare in the District of Kicukiro, Rwanda. Here the researcher used Spearman's coefficient of correlation in order to examine whether the public institution policies practiced by parents or guardians such as NGOs to the improvement of child welfare.

The findings to the fourth objective were to examine the relationship between public institution policy and child welfare in the District of Kicukiro. If P-value is less than 0.05 then it is significant. Therefore, it was found that P-value was 0.04 and it is interpreted that public institution policy was significant to child welfare. When Spearman's coefficient of correlation lies between 0 and 0.5 there is a low positive correlation, when it lies between 0.5 and 1 there is high positive correlation between two variables. When it lies between 0 and -0.5 there is a low negative correlation, when it lies between -0.5 and -1 there is high negative correlation between two variables (independent variables and dependent variable). Thus, it is found that Spearman's correlation between Child labour and child labour reduction was -0.712; which means that when stakeholders like NGOs practice and implement well child labour monitoring, they improve child welfare. As ensured by the Government of Rwanda, NGOs play a distinctive role in the improvement of child welfare and improvement of people's welfare in general.

A Multiple regression analysis was done to produce a model summary, analysis of variance and coefficient model for all dependent variables. A multiple regression analysis was used to produce model summary, ANOVA and coefficient analysis. The equation model was $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$ Where Y = Child welfare; β_0 = Constant, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ = Coefficients of independent the variables X_i ; ($i=1...3$);

X_i = Independent Variables: (X_1 = Child labour; X_2 = Family involvement X_3 = Child right, e = Scholastic term.

Analysis of Variance

| Model | Sum of Squares | Df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------|
| Regression | 1.357 | 6 | .339 | 10.693 | .000b |
| Residual | 1.332 | 184 | .032 | | |
| Total | 2.689 | 190 | | | |

a. Dependent Variable: Child welfare improvement

b. Predictors: (Constant), Child welfare monitoring, increase child right, Family involvement.

The analysis of variance indicates a positive relationship of indicators of independent variable to the child welfare. Therefore, with a p value of 0.000 and F equal to 10.693 of score demonstrating that the general regression does not possess a positive prediction on the child welfare was viable and credible. This meant that the null hypothesis was rejected and concludes that there was a significant joint influence of the independent variables when taken together. This implied that the coefficients fitted in the multiple regression models were not equal to zero. Therefore, the model used was a good fit for the variables being tested.

5 Conclusions

The first research hypothesis was investigating the effects of labor policy on child welfare activities in the District of Kicukiro; The null hypothesis was stated as H01: There is no significant relationship between child labor and child welfare in the District of Kicukiro, Rwanda where the results have proved that through the public labor policies, the children got their justice and those who were tending to indulge them in the activities that put their life in danger for their own interests got barriers because laws prevent them to use children in the bad actions.

The second research hypothesis was stated as H01: There is no significant relationship between family involvement and child welfare in the District of Kicukiro, Rwanda. Where the results proved that child protection measures start from home and the first people to implement them are parents due to that they live with them day to day. The family intervenes in putting in practices the public policies and building the capacities of beneficiaries in order to help them improve their understanding on the children rights and protection from the harmful activities to their lives.

The third research hypothesis was H01: There is no significant relationship between child right and child welfare in the District of Kicukiro, Rwanda, where the findings showed that it was significant that well maintained child rights improve child welfare.

The fourth research hypothesis was stated as H01: There is no significant relationship between public institution policy and child welfare in the District of Kicukiro, Rwanda, where the findings showed that there was strong negative correlation due to the fact that Spearman's Correlation was -0.712; which means that public institution policy well implemented improves child welfare.

6 Recommendations of the Study

The following recommendations were drawn by the researcher regarding to the study findings:

City of Kigali where Kicukiro District located should enhance the monitoring and evaluation in order to ensure that child labor monitoring is implemented accordingly because it is the urban areas where children under 18 years migrate in search of different jobs such as housekeeping, prostitutions and other works which indulge their live in danger.

Kicukiro District and Sector levels should conduct regular inspections in order to maintain the labor laws by involving family for child welfare and identifying whether there are places where children face barriers to their child welfare and ensure the rules and regulations are put in action by the concerned people.

Stakeholders such as NGOs like DUHAMIC ADRI have to keep raising people's understanding and build their capacity on how to implement children rights.

Parents and their families much follow-p their children activities and their children peers who may lead them in bad actions.

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