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INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF CHILD MINING ON EDUCATION IN SIERRA LEONE. Case Study: Tongo Field Lower Bambara Chiefdom, Kenema District.

ABSTRACT

BY:

FRANCIS AMADU

HEAD OF SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT AT THE EASTERN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE KENEMA CAMPUS.

This study was carried out to examine the effects of child mining on Education Tongo-field lower Bambara chiefdom Kenema District, Eastern Region, Sierra Leone. An introduction including a brief discussion of background information was given.

The specific objective of the research were examined which includes, toChild Mining is not a new phenomenon in the social system, but it has gained a little international and Human Rights attentions and legal instruments are established to promote, protect, and guide the socio- economic, moral and cultural values of their well beings in society but yet still the action is unabated. One of the master processes in the social system is **BIOLOGICAL CONTINUITY**; the biological continuity serves as a gateway for socialization processes with the contribution of **NATUREAND NURTURE** to influence the behaviors, attitudes, feelings, thoughts and perceptions of the child. Child Labour is the direct or indirect deprivation and enslavement of child as against his/her rights either mentally (psychologically), physically (health), socially (education), culturally or morally.

The purpose of this research is to explore the effects of child Labour on education in Tongo Field Lower Bambara Chiefdom Kenema District. The data study will be collected from child-minders, diamond buyers, teachers, community authorities, social workers, and mines wardens, health

workers of the study area by using questionnaires, focused group discussions, participant observation and desk top review. The result from this study will suggest the effects of child-minding on education are key and needs urgent attention to be ameliorated in the study area. Suggestions, recommendations, and conclusions will be made known to the parties the area interested in this research theme

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Examine the general profile of the respondents in the study area.

Identify the causes of child mining in the study area

Determine the level and intensity of child mining in the study area

Identify the challenges/constraints faced by child protection agencies in the study area

.Determine the effects of child mining on education in the study area.

Elucidate suggestions from respondents which are likely to reduce child mining activities

Collect, collate data and write up report for submission to the Department of Sociology and Social work, Njala University for the award of the MSC. Degree in Sociology

Sample survey of one hundred and twenty (120) respondents were interviewed from Tongo-field community using purposive random techniques, primary and secondary data sources were used including, Questionnaires, personal observation, information interviews and discussion to solicit relevant information from respondents. Data obtained were analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques.

According to research findings, it was discovered that there was a high level of Child Mining in the study area. Eventually this Menace has perpetuated lot of misfortunes relating to child mining negative behavior at homes, health status, and poor academic performance and in relationship with their Socio-economic habits.

Also, it evidence that child mining seen to have a wide spread knowledge available in the study area, as such, through questionnaires administration; desk survey, the most common activities includes Zagaza, sand – sand boys, (Area Mobaa) toat are common terminologies used in the study area. This activity influenced child miners to be taken harmful drugs likes, Cigarette, Alcohol Drinking, Marijuana, Brown-Brown, Pega Park, Beetta Kola Tyson etc.

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Additionally, Majority of the Respondents were moved to indulged in mining activities for their own immediate gains, while some to responsible for their family livelihood survival. It is revealed in the study that most of the children in the study do not go to school and the worse of it all close

to half of the teachers are also involved in mining activities. This study unfolded that inadequate resources is one of the major problems obstacle the reduction of child mining in the study area. Furthermore Children (below eighteen years of age) abound in the mines in many parts of the world. Whilst International analysts estimate a total of 250 million child laborers worldwide, the International Labour Organization (ILO) believes that more than one million child laborers are involved in operations of quarries and mines, digging out for or assisting in the mining of minerals, including diamonds.

Sierra Leone is equally home to many child Laborers, especially as an immediate effect of the county's decade-long civil conflict and other attendant factors like poverty, mismanagement of resources and misplacement of national priorities, including child and youth marginalization. Many of these child Laborers are engaged in various diamonds mining activities. History has it that children started getting involved in diamond mining in Sierra Leone as far back as the sixties. Comparatively, the number of children involved was small and for the most part they were poor or neglected and had fewer alternatives of securing a livelihood for themselves and their immediate families. As the political and economic situation worsened in the country, more children resorted to diamond mining. The civil conflict thus found and made ugly use of this situation.

In February 2006, long after the civil war was completed, NMJD undertook the task of conducting a study on child miners across Sierra Leone.

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NMJD efforts were aimed at determine the number of children involved in diamond mining as well as assessment of their situations and the conditions in which they work and live. The exercise was with the view to devising strategies to stop, reduce and consequently to eradicate the engagement.

The research demonstrates that poverty and a continue lack or non-implementation of proper policies has encourage children to move out school in to mining. Of the 267 children, including boys and girls, surveyed, only 51% were attending schools. Many had dropped out of school within the last five years because of financial reasons: and even those who were attending did some part time in between work.

The research covers the District of Bombali in the Northern Province (in particular Kamakweie and its environs), Kono and Kenema in the Eastern Region and Bo in the Southern Province. The choice of district does, however, that children involved in to mining of diamonds do not exist in other part of Sierra Leone, but that they were more likely to be in these selected districts, where artisanal or small-scale diamond mining is especially common, than in other districts less known for the same.

INTRODUCTION

Sierra Leone as a republic is located on the West Coast of Africa and occupies about 71,740 km [28,000 square miles]. It is bordered to the North by Guinea to the East by Liberia is bounded to the West and South – West by the Atlantic Ocean. At the time of 2015 population and Household Census, Sierra Leone had a total population of 7,075,641 million. The country is a constitutional Republic comprising three provinces and the Western Area, which are further divided in to fourteen Districts. Freetown is the capital, largest city and economic Centre with [in 2015] a population of over 23.2% people and the other major cities are Bo, Kenema, Koidu town and Makeni. English is the official language spoken at schools, government institutions, universities, and colleges, vocational and by the media. The country is found between latitudes 7N and 10 no and longitude 10.150 south and 13.15SN, the Northern limit of the equatorial rainforest zone, between 1992 and 2002 the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capital fell by annual of 5.1percent reaching an amount of US 140 P,a, compared to US 45 for Sub Sahara Africa.

Sierra Leone was ranked (158/175) on the Human Development Index (HDI) in 2008. According to that report some 65 percent of the population lived below the poverty line and more than a third of the children fewer than five years were malnourished. The life expectancy at birth is 33.2 years for males and 33.4 years for females Like many other developing counties, Sierra Leone is an agrarian economy with a tropical savannah, tropical rainforest as well as coastal mangroves that characterize the natural vegetation, and harbor in this country. The productive land covers about 53 million hectares of upland. Although 75 percent of the geographical areas are arable only 10 percent is actually cultivated. There is wide life conservation which breeds and promotes the safety animals and preservation of the forest for future utilities. Agriculture which is largely small scale dominates the economy, accounting for about 40 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 30 percent of exports (UNDP 1993). The principal food crops cultivated are rice, cassava, yam and potato, while the most important export crops includes cocoa, coffee, ginger and palm kernels. The country is endowed, with a lot of minerals and marine resources. Diamond, Gold, Rutile, Bauxite and fishing resources are the main exports. The country is among the top ten diamond producing nations in the world; also home to the third largest natural harbour in the world (Statistics Sierra Leone 2004) which further explains whyAgriculture employs 75-80 percent of the total population.

Africa has the highest global incidence of illiteracy which in fact could be a factor responsible for the increase in human poverty estimated at 40 percent of population (UNDP, 1997).

In spite of the tireless efforts by most parents to educate the children, the illiteracy rate in Sierra Leone is still very high and degenerating by day. The level of illiteracy is very high, seventy – five (75%) of the entire population is illiterate and the literacy rate is 45% for males and 18% for females (1995, World Bank Report). Most of the factors could be traced from the school going population themselves.

The high rate of school dropout is very eminent in schools today. A disproportionate number of these people are pupils fifty – one percent (51%) and they contribution sixty percent (60%) to the Success of their own education. In addition many school going children have been attracted to the mining of diamonds, which is a predominant occupation in the Study Sierra Leone has succeeded the enactment of the three Gender Acts on the 7th June 2007, these include, the Devolution of Estate, marriage and Divorce Rights, Property Inheritance Rights. This act and other international instrument like the convention on the elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) are giving provisions that are enabling the full participation of women in every sphere of lives – socio – economic, cultural and political domains. The Child Right Act (CRA) Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC) are milestones and hall marks in moving this society to meet the desirable positive social change of life chances for it citizens, especially nurturing the young siblings. In-spite of these constraints, very limited initiatives has been directed to investigating the impact of child mining activities on the education for children in the study area, hence the major emphasis of this study.

The effects of child mining, Labour and exploitation and other substances are key challenges facing children globally, especially Sierra Leone. Many researches have been conducted on – child mining since the issue has long been in existence in the world, thus most countries have been or are faced with the consequences of abusing and explicating children. It requires early and appropriate interventions because it is responsible for children not attending or dropping out of school contributing also to damaging their health and violence o s inappropriate behaviors. Inevitably, this could lead to high crime rate and subsequently, exclusion from school.

Yet these children still have a future and they still have child mining rights in relation to education, a situation which is increasingly becoming a social problem in these communities, if mechanisms are not put in place to ameliorate them.

Unfortunately however this challenge is increasingly forcing most of children in this environment to become drop -outs from school, a situation which could militate against such generation from actively participating in the most desirable social change and becoming self-reliant and to contribute to community development as well as nation building. Invariably, child mining is drastically contributing to the high illiteracy rate before, during and after the civil unrest in this country. Unfortunately, in this country education which is the second pillar on Millennium Development Goal (MDGs) and also a social security of life is speedily getting into the drain. Moreover, the incidence illness and death are too frequent among children especially the child miners in Tongo Field. This is very conspicuous in this environment considering the physical make up of these children, who work more than their required energies and abilities as children. They often engage in the mining work they call Zagaza meaning a piece of land to be worked and paid for. Unfortunately however, this payment is not usually commensurate to the services they offer, a situation which provokes sickness like body pains, cold, fever, cough etc., for which most times medication is not accessible and affordable which may eventually lead to sudden death. many of the children in the study area face with calamities.

Another serious problem often face by the girl child is under -age sexual exploitation and juvenile delinquency from the diamond mining community including buyers, supporters, business men, as well as diamond diggers. Invariably, most of these children will be damaged educationally, economically, politically and culturally leading to their doom. Some will be impregnated and during delivery they pass away or left with serious child birth problems. Thus, the prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Disease (STCs), Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI's) and HIV and AIDS will predominate among them. Child poverty does not equal to adult poverty. The implications and impacts of poverty on children shall often be misunderstood but rather seen as an issue of street children or submitted with large picture of household poverty or limited to health and education provisions. The vulnerability of children shall make them absorb the effects of poverty disproportionately. As one of the most powerless groups in society. Children often bear the heaviest burden. When the family's source of revenue fails; children leave school, their wealth and initiatives suffer, forcing them to accept any paid or unpaid jobs. Particularly household Labour and other productive activities such as mining and farming for their livelihood; others end as street children instead of school goers.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

Many development programs have failed woefully in Sierra Leone because of the top – bottom approach adopted by policy makers and other development agents. Often, what they have understood is usually quite different from what truly exists in the field; hence this study is designed to merge this gap.

In addition, findings of this study will serve as reference materials for research and mining policy makers who may want to do further research in to the problem of child mining and it related effects on education.

Moreover, the information and facts generated in this study could be of use to the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Mineral and Marine Resources and other line ministries who may be interested in the issues of child Labor and exploitations in a bid suggest appropriate measures in ameliorating the problem

The finding could also serve as a data base to clients or general public in sensitizing the public in knowing their ChildRights and the harmfulness in abusing the rights and dignity of children.

Finally, the completion of this study also helps in building the intellectual capacity of the principal investigator. Especially in the area of research and also satisfy a basic requirement for the award of the MSC. Degree in Sociology from the Department of Sociology and Social work, Njala University.

AIMS/OBJECTIVES GENERAL AIM AND SPECIFIC OBLECTIVES

GENERAL AIM:

The major aim of this research was to examine the effects of Child Mining on Education in Tongo Field, Lower Bambara Chiefdom, Kenema District, and Eastern Sierra Leone.

SPECIFIC OBLECTIVES:

The specific objectives of the study were to:

Examine the general profile of the respondents in the study area.

Identify the causes of child mining in the study area

Determine the level and intensity of child mining in the study area

Identify the challenges/constraints faced by child protection agencies in the study area

.Determine the effects of child mining on education in the study area.

Elucidate suggestions from respondents which are likely to reduce child mining activities

Collect, collate data and write up report for submission to the Department of Sociology and Social work, Njala University for the award of the MSC. Degree in Sociology.

HYPOTHESIS

GENERAL HYPOTHESIS

G.H 1.0 There is a relationship between child mining and the education of children in the study area

SPECIFIC HYPOTHESIS:

HO: The higher the rate of child mining, the lower the educational performance of Children in this study area.

H1: The higher the rate of education, the lower the child mining in the study area

ACRONYMS

GGDD	Government Gold Diamond Office
NMJD	Network Movement for Justice and Development
MORRD	Movement for Resettlement and Rural Development
IRC	International Rescue Committee
SLP	Sierra Leone Police
CRC	Convention on the Right of the Child
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
CRA	Child Right Acts
HRO	Human Right Organizations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
UNICEF	United Nation International Children Educational Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
JSS	Junior secondary school
SSS	Senior Secondary School
MSWGCA	Ministry Of Social Welfare Gender and Children Affairs
GOSL	Government of Sierra Leone
HDI	Human DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
UNDP	United Nations Development Programmes
MDGS	Millennium Development Programmes
WB	World Bank

UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment Development
GNP	Gross National Product
BBC	British Broadcasting Cooperation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	international Programmes for the Elimination of Child Labour
NACE	National Advocacy Coalition on Extraction
SLST	Sierra Leone Selection Trust
NPSE	National Primary School Examination
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Extractions
WASSCE	West Africa Secondary School Certificate Examination
AF	Absolute Frequency
RF	Relative Frequency
WM	Mine Wardens
TC	Traditional Chiefs

GLOBAL TRENDS ON MINING:

All over the world human societies are making increasingly heavy demands on the natural environment. As a result of drought, famine, soil and water pollution climatic change and the irreversible losses of plant and animal species are becoming more common and widespread. In societies that struggle to meet their basic needs, the additional burdens of environmental stress tend to hinder social and economic development and result in a severe deterioration of human welfare.

The history on mining especially diamond started in Sierra Leone since 1930 in Sefadu a town today called Koidu in the Kono District Eastern Region.

The period since 1970s has witnessed a marked change in emphasis on environmental concern away from issues concerned with the absolute limits of resources availability towards issues such as pollution and other negative impacts. This shift is highlighted by the agenda of the 1992 United Nation Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which led to the signing of two international agreements, on climate change and biological diversity.

UNCEDS strategy document, agenda 21 sets out guidelines for more sustainable development strategies for the next century. Issues such as desertification and forest management were also discussed through no agreements were signed. The primary focus was put on issues concerned with the global environment.

NATIONAL TRENDS ON MINING:

Sierra Leone is endowed with abundant rainfall, substantial mineral resources, some fertile soil and extensive marine fisheries. This development potential has not been effectively managed, and Sierra Leone is classified as one of the forest and least developed countries report from UNDP & WORLD BANK. Continue poor economic performance is largely due to the war in Sierra Leone Rebels (Revolutionary United Front) had engaged the government since 1991. Economic costs included disruption of mining and agriculture by the fighting and also the financial burden placed on the government by the war effort. Sierra Leone imports 70% of its currency; the war consumed as much as 75% of the government financial and material resources. It has a population of 4.9 million (2004) growing at a rate of 3.2 percent per annum over two thirds (2/3) population lives in absolute poverty. Rural life, with the exception of the diamond and gold mining areas, is generally at a subsistence level life expectancy is very low, estimated at 35 years World Health Organization (WHO 2003), and infant mortality is among the highest in the World.

To a large extent Sierra Leone depends on the export of primary commodities, derived from the agricultural and mining sectors, to overseas market. Above 70% of the Labour force employed in agriculture whilst it bring 22% of the export earnings and 40% of Gross National Product (GNP) the mining sector employees only 1.5% of the Labour force but bring 70% of the earning (BSL Bulletin, July – December 2008).

DEFINITIONS AND DESCRIPTION ON MINING

Diamond is known to be the hardest brilliant precious stone, consisting of pure carbon crystallized in regular octahedral and allied form. It is either colorless or tinted. The word diamond is derivative form a Greek word *Adamas* meaning the unconquerable. It is indisputable that the name is in compensation for its being the hardest known natural substance. The partnership with Government of Sierra Leone and with funding from USDDL, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) is implementing a USD six million (Le 6,000,000) child Labour education initiation project aims to withdraw a total of 8,242. Children and prevent a total of 21,647 children from exploitative child by improving access to quality education. Sierra Leone Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (SLETT) data reconciliation services (Grant New Ted 9354-SL) final in March, 8, 2010 stating 15-20% is undergoing child Labour and exploitation.

On 28th August, 2003 BBC News reported that during the 11 years civil war in Sierra Leone, children were used as combatants and laborers in the diamond miner of Koidu in the North – Eastern District of Kono.

Children aged between 08:00 am and 18:00 pm like digging in soil and Gravel, before sitting with a pan for gemstone and shifting heavy mud believed to contain diamond, a monologist by the name of Sakatio Levis postulated a theory on mineral exploitation citing out the merits and demerits of mining in general and the constant uses of deep mining equipment in mining of diamond and ore. This lie describe to mean an unforeseen danger for generation yet unborn. He there in his text hope and lapses for future (1927) advise man to alternate deforestation with a forestation and to be conscious about the importance of education and agriculture with regard mining and more particularly mining with environment implication like land degradation.

CAUSES OF CHILD MINING

According UNICEF executive Director Caral Bellay: the quality of a child's life is the halls of Government. We must make those choices wisely, and with the children's best interest in mind. If we failed to secure childhood, we will fail to reach our larger global goal Human Right and Economic Development. As children go, so goes the nations, it's that simple (UNICEF).

In collaboration with World Vision and Sierra Leone the Ministry of Gender and Children Affairs have registered 1,200 child miners to get them out of the miners primarily cause by laziness high illiteracy rate of their parent characterized by absolute poverty with strong tendency of culture of dependency. 1992 report, Towards Action Against child Labour Zimbabwe, is the most authoritative source of information on child Labour Zimbabwe. The ILD report asserts that a combination of factors have necessitated that Labour be viewed within a new frame work it is believed by some that child Labour today is a natural extension of what children have always done in Zimbabwean society. Traditionally, children caroled after cattle, foraged for food, looked after younger children and worked in family fields. Children were socialized from an early age towards laying a production role in society. While this has historical relevance is generally agreed that the current socio-economic situation in Zimbabwe has changed the content, demanding are – evaluation of the positive and negative effects of children's work. They may also work in miners abandoned by multi-national companies when large-scale mining became unprofitable. Because the income these children earn is crucial to the survival of the whole family unit, education is not an option for many child miners. INNEPAL, girls as well as boys work long in quarries SUPHA began work as a stone crusher when she was just 12 years old, hoping to raise some extra money for her family, her wages, though small are now an important off her family income, supplementing their small earnings from livestock.

TYPES OF MININGS

Diamond mining is known to be hardest brilliant precious stone, consisting of pure carbon crystal in regular octahedral and allied form.

Gem: A precious stone when cut and polished or engraved, an object or person of great beauty or worth.

Gem assemble, a cut jewel manufactured from two or three pieces of stone that are cemented together to create a larger stone with increased value. A doublet is composed of two pieces of material, usually cemented together at the girdle (widest part). If the two pieces are the same material, the gem is called a true doublet, if they are different with the crown (above the girdle) being gem and the pavilion (below the girdle) an inferior stone or glass is called a false doublet.

Rutile: Mineral form of titanium dioxide

Ore: A naturally occurring solid material from which metal and other valuable minerals may be extracted.

Bauxite: Clay mineral containing varying proportions of alumina, the chief source of aluminum.

Chrome: As plating (in chrome yellow) a yellow pigment obtained from lead chromate.

Chromite mineral, a black mineral of chromium and iron oxides, which is the principal ore of chromium a hard white metallic transition element occurring naturally as chromite and used as a shining decorative electroplated coating.

EFFECTS OF MINING

On 28th August, 2003 BBC report page 152 – overview.

423. The nature of poverty is compounded by the nature of child's development. Children are one time opportunity for physical, mental, emotional and social development investing in children is a priority and not a choice. Damage at the stage cannot often be overcome later.

According to, International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention, 182 on Worst Form of Child Labour Mines and quarries were at the top of the list. The children are being worked at a pace of a full grown adult cannot even physically or mentally bear. HINE's photograph of the children in the mines proved this fact to be true. This reminded the public eye of what like to be a child and to Labour at the rate of an adult. This image stimulated the mines and conscience of many Americans and help change the nations' child slave Labour is considered on most wicked action a person could do to an innocent child for they are broken bodies and could while down in the mines child slave Labour is the growing war on childhood and anything the public does to help is appreciated.

Degradation has led to decrease ion rainfall compared to the past decade, poor yield in crop produce and farm output we the years.

Deforestation is particularly significant not only because of its threat to natural habitat but because it is perhaps the most serious causes of land degradation in developing countries and at the same time, an important factor in global issues such as biodiversity and climate change. Examination of its usage in the literature and in the journal of land Degradation and Rehabilitation (First Published in 1989) implies that there is general agreement concerning two critical aspects of land degradation.

LEGISLATIONS ON CHILD MINING:

On June/6/2007 parliament passed a child right, strengthened provisions against child Labour. Also in 2007 UNICEF with government participation created a street children's protection Network, during the same year provisions were made for shelter medical care and counseling to over sixty trafficking victims.

The International Labour Organizations' International Programmes for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) 1992 report, towards (SPARGO 163) 4/17/2012 children are forced in to twelve how working days therefore, being in such wretched setting for such a long duration resulted in serious health problems. Many children are underweight or experience diseases that correlate with their work environment such as tuberculosis, fever stunted growth, deformed, bent – backed, and the clouds of dust inhaled by the children lay the foundation for asthma. The work is very hand – on therefore accidents to the hands tend to occur as cut, broke, or crushed fingers, many accidents occur due to physical and mental fatigue cause by long hours of work as well. The children's youth is being torn away from them as well as future. The prospect of attending school was an opportunity these children rarely ever enjoyed.

By 1900s American were calling child Labour, child slavery because the opportunity of Education to prepare themselves for a better future. The Health and development of child mines is jeopardized by deep and poorly reinforced pits, for ventilation excessive heat as cold, high humidity level awkward working positions and extremely arduous work. The effect of global warming carried out by Green House Effect, which is the direct implication of land pollution.

Koidu Holdings Operations in Sierra Leone are set by two agreements with the government – the original mining lease agreement signed in 1995 and a profit sharing agreement made in August, 2006.

Latest data released in June, 2008 to mark world day against child Labour has indicated that in Sierra Leone and five other. African countries more than half of all children between the ages of 7-

14 are child Labour. The Child Right Act of 2007 sets the minimum age for employment at 15 years, although at 13 years children may perform Light Work defined as work that is likely not to be harmful to a child or interfere with schooling,. The Act also increased the age to which schooling is compulsory to 15 years, to equal the required age for enters into full – time employment. Current Government Policies and Programs to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour on June 6/2007, parliament passed the Child Right Act (CRA), which strengthened provisions against child Labour. Also in 2007, UNICEF with Government participation created a street children’s protection network, during the same years, the IOM provided shelter, medical care, and counseling to over 60 trafficking victims.

In partnership with the Government of Sierra Leone and with funding from USDOL, the International Rescue Committee is implementing action against child Labour in Zimbabwean says, that owners of these mines often contract the actual mining work, to subcontractors responsible for hiring Labour and that these subcontractors sometimes hire children employers. As children living in cooperative work alongside of their parents and the Zimbabweans government has been avidly promoting the use of cooperative, the increased use of children in chrome mining has been a direct with intended, consequences. National Advocacy Coalition on Extractive (NACE); www.nacel.Org.march.2009.

LEGISLATION AND TAXS:

Sierra Leone legislation in principally embodied in the mines and mineral decrees of 1994 adopted as an Act of Parliament in 1996 and slightly amended in 1998.

THE SIERRA RUTILE AGREEMENT ACT, 2002:

This agreement is an open document, which was made in November 2001, just as the war ending; this enacted in parliament in March, 2002.

104 GOVEN MENT REVIEW:

Commission final review report and draft bill on the Consolidated Mines and Minerals Act: October, 2007.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter reviewed literature relevant to this study. The chapter two reviewed the literature and theoretical framework on the effects of Child Mining in relation to Education in study and outside the study area in Sierra Leone. It examines the definition of the concepts and evaluates the trend of which they happen. It throws more light on the exploitations, abuses, trafficking of Children. It examines the International Instruments, domestic laws. Finally, it brings out the causes and affects Child Mining in relation to Education.

Most research are conducted through a particular research methodology or different types of methods of collecting data or information and this study was not exceptional to the general principles. So, in this chapter, tools such as questionnaires, journals, text books, discussions, interviews and internet search will be used frequently in this study. Data collected will be presented and analyzed with the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods.

Quantitative methods mostly used in statistical presentation of data while qualitative methods of presenting data are simple to understand and are widely used in academic research. This chapter outlines the design of this study, which is concerned with Effects of Child Mining on Education. The study is descriptive in nature and cross functional.

STUDY AREA

The origin of Tongo is dated as far back as 1700. Generally this place was discovered by a famous warrior called Njagua for the safe keeping of captives' of intertribal wars. Njaiawa hailed from Panguma and was a fierce fighter. He conquered areas around Kangawa, Njaiawa and Malegohun and brought in captives and kept them on the bank of a large stream referred to as "Togo", "Togo" was a wonderful stream that performed wonders. It flooded when there was war so that enemies could not cross over.

This arrangement was made with the Sierra Leone Government since colonial period. The arrangement was confirmed later on and the Sierra Leone Selection Trust (SLST) was established in 1932 to take over the mining project at Togo stream. As a result of the mining activity the people decided to build a mining plant at a small village called Tokponbu which today is one of the sections in Tongo Field. The company employed a lot of Labour and professional workers: the workers were paid every fourth night. The company later decided to establish a market day every fourth night for the workers to do their shopping. Thus, the chieftom people and the company

consented to rename the town Tongo Field and market day ‘pay – day’ - Friday. Up to now the Tongo Field known predominantly of its diamond mining activities. Koidu Holding. The predominant tribe is Mende followed by Temnes, Mandingos, Fullahs, and Kono etc.

As a result of the flood, shelters were built along the bank where the captives lived. Diamond was discovered by the British Government along the Togo stream around 1936. When the British Government found out that there was a lot of diamonds in the stream they – decided to make arrangements to lease the land for twenty seven years for surface mining. Krio is the common language in this study area according to the 2015 Census Report indicates that 76,327 population in the study area. Kenema District reports on 2015 Census shows 609,873.

Agriculture was the second major income activity in the study area. There was high religious tolerance between the Muslims and the Christian. There was little division of Labour and specialization, because of the homogenous ties. Heterogeneity was not conspicuous’ and life style was characterized by Durkheim’s **MECHANICAL SOLIDARITY**. –**TOENNIES** Core and Periphery, (Gemeinschaft rather Gesseschaft society). The people are politically conscious and democratic. There exist many political parties. Young people constituted the highest population in the study

SAMPLE SIZE AND SELECTION PROCEDURE:

The study targeted, child, miners, bush owners, mines wardens, police, chiefs buyers, social workers, to get proportional random sampling of participating in this work, the research listed area: women, boys and Girls. The selected four shall be administered of the questionnaires and personal interviews.

Table 3. 1: The following sections were represented in these research activities:

No	Section	Artisanal	Small Scale	No of Questionnaire
1	Sei			10
2	Ngeiya			10
3	Falley			20
4	Nyawa			15
5	Mbonya			15

THIS SHOULD BE A REPORT OF WHAT YOU HAVE DONE THE ABOVE TABLE HAS NO STAS TO INDICATE HOW YOUR SAMPLE WAS REPRESENTED

The sample frame was estimated to 4,747 people in the selected sections mentioned in this research and of these the sample size comprises of one hundred and twenty (120) people within the purposive random sampling technique was used to select the sample size. In this case, the researcher was able to include significant individuals in the study areas. The reason being that, such information can not only be elicited from the respondent's earlier chosen but key informants. The sample size of this research serves as a representation of the whole population.

However, the use of such technique maximizes the use of time and cost and it is more economical. It also ensures that the overall information obtained on this research reflect the ideals of the entire population. Personal interviews shall be held with other stakeholder, teachers and law re-enforcing bodies in order to get meaningful information about the effect of child mining on education.

Personal interview was conducted, questionnaire administered from different mentioned above targeted so as to understand in details the issue of the effects child mining on education in the study area.

DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES:

The following data collection techniques shall be used:

Secondary data collection: Desk survey review of relevant literature.

Primary data collection: questionnaire development and administration, pilot testing, focus group discussion; observation in the field and key informants will be interviewed.

SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION (DESK SURVEY):

The literature review of published and unpublished work shall be worked by the researcher together information for this work. This work shall include, information from national and international reports of research on child mining, national policy and exploitation documents of child mining, relevant literature, websites, journals, magazines, books on child mining and effects. This will be done primarily to supplement information collected from observations and personal interviews, references of these materials shall be found in the bibliography.

PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

QUESTIONNAIRE AND DISCUSSION

Varieties of questions are designed for the administration of questionnaire to solicit primary information (qualitative and quantitative) on the key issues of this research. Structured questionnaires both (open ended and close ended questions) and probe in shall be asked so as to derive wide range of ideals. On the issue of the research, a set of questionnaires will be developed for selected sample sectors.

DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES:

The information which shall be obtained different sources will be collated and analyzed using simple descriptive and qualitative methods computers Programmes will be used including Word and Excel. Also, the data analysis techniques depends on objectives earlier stated and the type of data collected. Statistical techniques such as Absolute Frequency (AF %) and Relative Frequency (RF) through empirical statistics techniques shall be used. The data collection using research instruments shall be analyses and presented in chapter four (4) in tabular/graph and narrative forms.

PRAESENTATION OF RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

The previous methodology of the study, sample size and selection, statistical analysis were discussed. This chapter is concerned with the presentation of findings with the framework of stated objectives of the study area. The result and the discussions are presented as follows:

OBJECTIVE ONE: EXAMINE THE GENERAL PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS STUDY AREA.

This demographic characteristic that were evaluated including sex, age, marital status, level of Education

Table 4.1 Sex categories of Respondents

Sex	Absolute Frequency (AF)	Relative Frequency (RF %)
Male	76	63
Female	44	37
Total	120	100.0

According to Table 4.1 76(63%) were males while 44 (37%) were females respectively. This research reveals that two third majority of people involved in this mining activities were men. A reflection of the negative efforts men are put towards to debar development projects that concentrates on reducing child mining. The female minority especially in the study area can partly explain the delink between the physical make-up of male compared to their counterparts (female)

Table4. 2: Age Distribution of Respondents

Age brackets	Absolute Frequency (RF)	Relative Frequency (RF %)
12-15	22	18.3
15-18	39	33.
18-35	59	49.1
Total	120	100.0

According to table 4.2 12-15 22 ((18.3%), 15-18 39(33. %) and 18-35 56 ((49.1%) of our respondents were within the above age brackets.

This result indicates that Youth immediately graduating from the child were highly involved in to the above activity while the Children age 15-18 followed as the next set of people. This shows a worrisome result for the future of the children in this study area. This indicates that the study area has a very huge young population that can actively undertake voluntarily exercises. To raise aware in disseminating laws on the violence and abuse of the children against their interest and ability messages to beneficiaries in mitigating child mining.

The table thus suggests that most of the respondents were within the active age group that is ideal for socio-economic and agricultural development.

Table 4.3: Educational Level of Respondents

Level	Absolute Frequency (RF)	Relative Frequency (RF %)
1-6 class	10	8.3
JSS 1-3	11	9.1
SSS 1-3	37	31
T.C. HTC	26	22
Non-Formal Education	13	11
Illiterate chiefs, women)	23	19.1

Total	120	100.0
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According to Table 4.3 the highest response for educational level attained were from SSS 1 – 3 37 (31. %) it follows by T.C.H.C 26(22.0%) slight next the illiterate chiefs and women with 23(19.1%), close to this was non-formal education respondents, 23(19.1%, followed by JSS 1 – 3 11 (9.1.)% least was class 1 – 6 10 (8.3%). This data research proved that most of the respondents fell within SSS 1 – 3 categories of educational level attainment. This proportion demonstrates most of the youth educational level is inadequate to make them economically viable in the study area.

4.4 Marital Status

Marital Status	Absolute Frequency (RF)	Relative Frequency (RF %)
Married	46	38.3
Widow	14	12
Single	40	33.3
Separated	20	17
Total	120	100.0

According to this finding, the investigation indicated that married scored 46 (38.3) next to single parenting 40 (33.3) next Separation 20. (17%) followed by widow 14(12.0%). This result was a clear manifestation that widow and single parenting when put together superseded the other variables. This has a greater link on the involvement and dependency people in the Study area. The vulnerability of the children and youth is highly glaring reflective on the Physical wellbeing. Good number of them are paled and haggard by their mere look.

Table 4.5 Occupations of Respondents.

Occupation	Absolute Frequency (RF)	Relative Frequency (RF %)
Farmer	12	10
Teacher	18	15
Miner	25	21
Buyer	12	10
Trader	16	13.3
Chiefs, police social workers	37	31
Total	120	100.0

According to table 4.5 investigation conducted manifested that

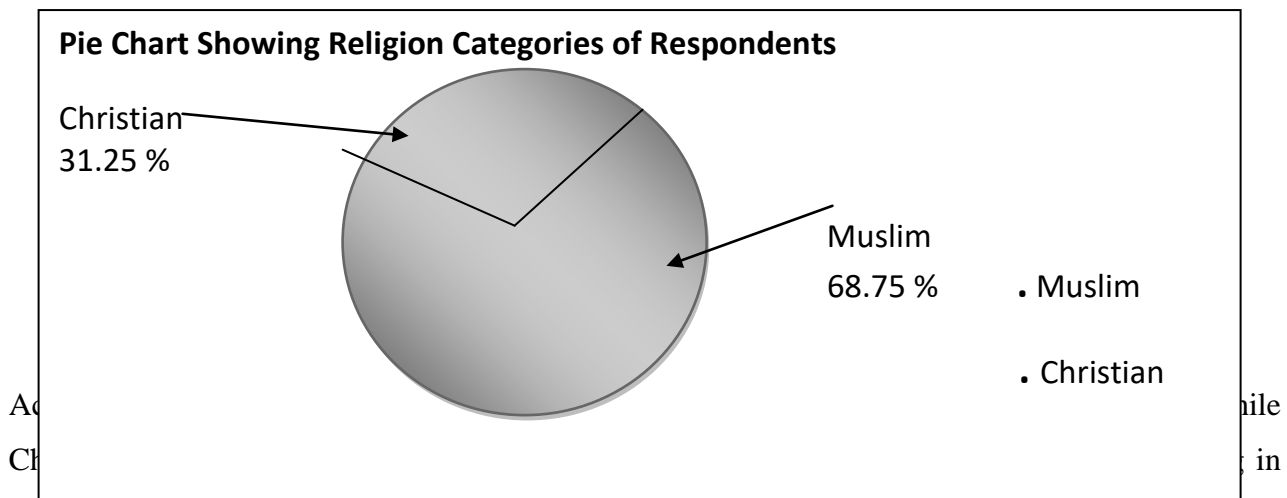
37 (31.0 %) Chiefs, police and social workers proved to be predominant, next was the miner 25(21%), followed by teacher 18 (15%) , next was the Trading(13.3) farmers and buyers formed equal proportion 12(10)

.This finding indicates that Chiefs, police social workers occupations surmounted the range followed the miner. This manifested that mining in the study area was one of the major occupations of people.

This research also is reflective of the types of family system practice in this social milieu. Polygamous families proved be the dominant in the

Study area followed by monogamous families. This finding is informing us about the demerits of polygamous homes. Most of the Children are not care for by their parents as such the find the mining as solace of economic earning for self-reliance and survival.

4.6 Pie Chart Showing Religion Categories of Respondents



this study area. It was also perceived that there was high religious tolerance practice among the people. Traditional activities and ceremonies are also organized among interested community members in this society. For example Poro for young boys and Bondo for young girls. These informal educations prepared the minds set of the initiates to develop some relevant skills and trainings. These knowledge acquired help to develop their abilities and potentials that are productively useful to themselves and the bigger society they live. Muslims/Christian brothers visit the church/ mosques during some ceremonies like Wedding, Naming, death etc of a closed relatives or friends.

Table 4.:7showing the ethnicity of the respondents N=120.

Ethnicity	Absolute Frequency AF	Relative Frequency RF (%)
Mendes	64	53.3
Temnes	12	10
Limba	6	5
Kono	10	8.3
Fullahs, Kissy, Mandingos, Loko	28	23.3
Total	120	100.0

According to table 4.7 the predominant ethnic was the Mende 64 (53.3%), followed by Fullahs, Kissy, Mandingos, Loko 28(23.3%) next was Temnes 12(10.%) followed by the Kono 10 (68.3%) and least was the Limba 6(5%).

This result was a clearly indicated that the Mende ethnicity constituted the largest number of the population. The research shows that the Eastern part of this county is largely occupied by the Mende. The presence of the other tribes is a genuine case study that the Mende ethnic is tremendously hospitable, to strangers. To authenticate this most of the local authorities are headed by the Mende chiefs.

OBJECTIVE TWO: CAUSES OF CHILD MINING IN THE STUDY AREA

Table 4.8: Respondent Perception about mining

Category	YES		NO	
	AF	RF (%)	AF	RF (%)
Teachers	65	54	10	8.3
pupils	40	33.3	5	4.1

According to table 4.8 65(54%) of teachers responded that they have experienced recent changes in the structure whilst 10(8.1%) have experienced no change. Similarly, on the pupils, 40(33.3%) have experienced changes in recent time in the structure while 5(4.1%) have experienced no change. This indicates that 105(87.5%) of our respondents have experienced changes in the structure while only 15(12.1%) have experienced no changes.

The finding indicated that the perception level about mining in the study was actually demonstrated that most dwellers who live on that soil know something about mining in the study area.

Table 4.9 Showing the Respondents View about major Minerals Mine

Major Mineral Mine	Absolute Frequency (AF)	Relative Frequency (RF %)
Diamond	110	92
Gold	10	8
Total	120	100.0

According to table 4.9 revealed that diamond was the major mineral mine in the study area 110 (78.75 %) while gold 10 (8 %) showing that gold was infinitesimal mined in the study area.

This also implies that diamond was the hot spot activities key to the minds and hearts of the community people for survival

This study demonstrated that agricultural activities are undertaken on the hand to mouth system (peasant farming). The natural soil is to greater extent relatively friendly for macro and mechanized farming system.

It is barely unfortunate that the middle level man power is tremendously engage in to the mining activities. These mining activities are causing more harm than good to the natural soil. This is also a contributing factor for global warming.

Table 4.10 Showing the Categories of People Involves in Mining

Categories of People	Absolute Frequency (AF)	Relative Frequency (RF) %
Men	55	46
Children	65	54
Total	120	100 -0

According to table 4.10 childrenformed the highest people involved in mining 65(54%) followed by men with respondents of 55 (46 %).

This research implies that predominant of people involved in mining were children that the future and the community is at stake in the study area.

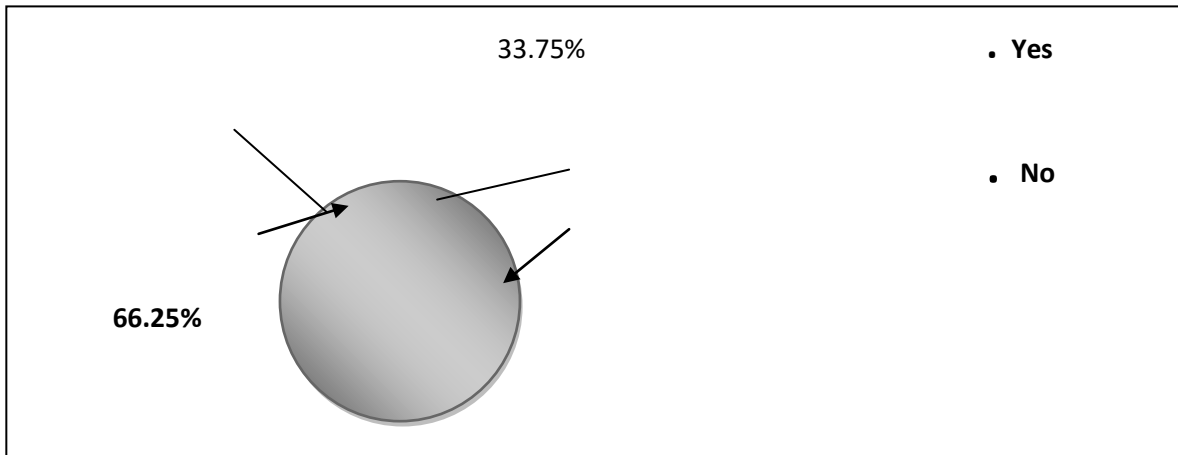
Table 4.11: Showing Reason for their Involvement by the Respondent's

Reason for the involvement	Absolute Frequency ((AF)	Relative Frequency (RF)%
Earn money to buy food	31	26
Pay their school fees	20	17
Bread winners of their families	26	22
For their own immediate gain	43	36
Total	120	100-0

Table 4.11 shows that 43 (36%) children involve in mining for their immediate gains next is 31(26.%) stated it done for them to buy food, followed by 26(22.%) to buy stated that children were breadwinners, while small proportions 20 (17.0%) indicated was to pay their fees.

This was a complete manifestation that predominant of children embark on mining activity's for their own immediate gains.

Table 4.12Pie Chart indicating if most children went to school by the respondents



According to this table 4.12 the finding illustrated that 53 (66.25%) stated no by the respondent registered it while 27 (33.75%) indicated that most children go to school. It evidence against this backdrop that most children do not go to school. Looking at the above analysis, in as much as a very good number do respond to an immediate treatment of their children by taking them to the mines during, a good number also within the study area delay in taking their children to the education facility during school hours. This could also be one of the reasons for increment child mining in the study area as undermine children holistic development, is dangerous.

Table 4.13 Illustrating the Type of Schools Established in this Study Area

Types of School Established	Absolute Frequency (AF)	Relative Frequency (%)
Government School Assisted	85	71
Mission School	35	29.1
Total	120	100.0

According to Table 4.13 indicated that 85(72.5%) were Government Assisted Schools and came out to be prominent in the study area, while 33(27.5%) followed by the Mission Schools.

It was by no doubt that the empirical data: 85(72.5%) proved the dominant in the study area. The research reveals that most of the schools were open as means of getting fund from donors and Government. For example the school feeding programme supported by Plan International, subsidy

that is quarterly paid by Government. To the greater extent some of these resources are personally used for self-embezzlement.

This study also registered approval that mining has few benefits on the child miners in the study area

OBJECTIVE THREE: DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF CHILD MINING ON EDUCATION IN THE STUDY AREA

Table 4.14 Indicating the Benefits of Mining Children by the Respondents

Benefit children mining on	Absolute frequency (AF)	Relative frequency (RF %)
Get money to feed their families	67	56
Pay school fees	10	8
Help in transforming into large business	15	13
Much prestige accorded	5	4.1
No response	23	19.1
Total	120	100.0

According to Table 4.14 the investigation illustrated 67(56.%) indicated that predominant of Children involvement in to mining was because of acute poverty and hardship of their parents. 60% of the respondents were low earners, another 30% of the respondents were middle income earners, while only 20% were rich. This clearly tells that one of the major causes of child mortality in the study area is poverty. Therefore, poverty must have limited parents to be taking good care of their children. Hence, they misused their childhood live at tender age.

Table 4.15. Distribution of Respondents in the Area

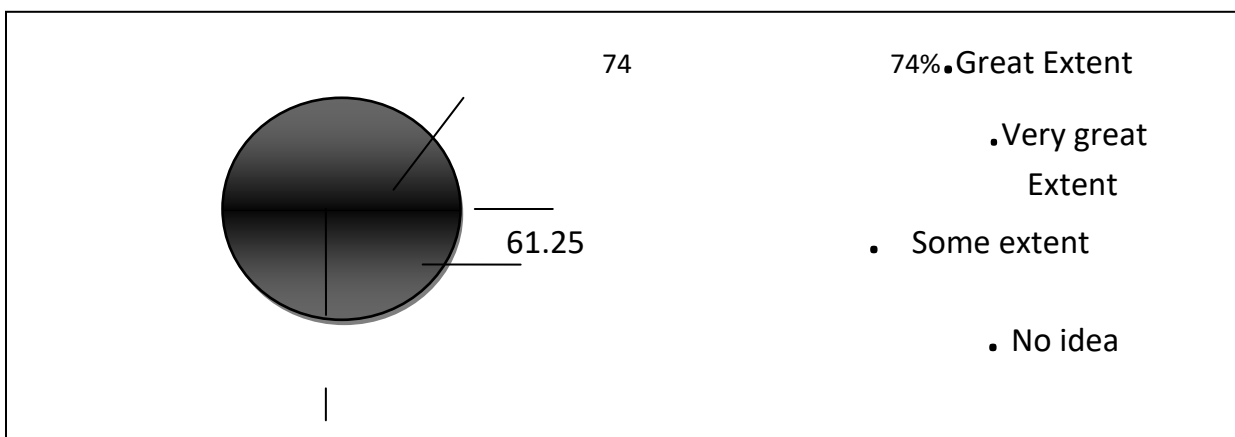
Negative effect of mining on the community	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency (RF %)
High illiteracy rate	77	64.1
Sick and death	33	28
No response	10	8
Total	120	100.0

According to Table 4.15 77(64.1. %) indicated high literacy rate. Followed by 33 (28. %) that sickness and death were some of the negative effects of mining on the community with respect to child mining.

Grambling tugging and others vices were also visible in the study area.

Looking at the above analysis, in as much as a very good number do respond to an immediate treatment of their children by taking them to the health facility during illness, a good number also within the study area delay in taking their children to the health facility during illness. This could also be one of the reasons for child early death in the study area as delay in treating child miners to the hospitals during illness; this is catastrophe to the future siblings in this study area. It is learnt that most children become dropout of school.

Table 4.16 Pie Chart Illustration that whether “Education is Better than Silver and Gold” by the Respondents.



According to 4.16 the investigation implied that 74% represented the debate that Education is great extent better than silver and gold.

This argument by the respondents was mere contradictory to what they claimed to be the best is less considered with their very ambitiousness for diamond seeds in the study area. This is actually manifested by the presence of mixed tribes commonly interested in the digging and buying of diamonds

OBJECTIVE FOUR: CONSTRIANTS/CHALLENGES FACED BY CHILD PROTECTION AGENCIES INTHE STUDY AREA .

Table 4 .17: Illustrating Organization or Institution that were working to Discourage Child Mining in the study area

Organization Institution	Absolute Frequency (AF)	Relative Frequency (RF%)
Sierra Leone Police	12	10
Human Rights Organization	76	63
Mines Wardens	15	13
Traditional Chiefs	15	13

No Response	2	2
Total	120	100.0

According to Table 4 17the outcome of the investigation showed that 76 (63%) Human Rights Organizations work, next was miners wardens and traditional chiefs 15(13. %) -15(13%) followed by Sierra Leone Police secured 12(10%). This research demonstrated that thoughHuman Rights Organization was highly needed and not enough, they considered being the predominant of their actions and activities than the other variables.

The traditional chiefs seem to be dormant on the child mining advocacy issues in the study area. The mines Wards primary terms of reference is to monitor legal and illegal mines with or without mining licenses. Little or no efforts are there to discourage child mining, But yet still there is huge gap in actualizing this

Table 4.18 Illustrating Laws Respondents Were Aware of in the Study Area.

Aware Laws on the Study Area	Absolute Frequency (AF)	Relative Frequency (RF%)
Child Rights Act (CRA)	6	5
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	36	30
No knowledge	78	65
Total	120	100.0

According to Table 4.18 78(65%) reveals high number of people in this area of study were not aware of the existence of legal laws, next was 36(30%) convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) followed 6(5%)

This study to a large extent shows that inadequate awareness raising is a key factor undermine the promotion of Education in this study area. Most of the donor interventions vary in terms project proposal. Large number of donor concentrate on visible project like the rehabilitations and constructions of water wells, Latrines etc in this society due to the yearly outbreak of lazarus and other related diseases.

Table 4.19: Exhibiting why Inadequate Personnel Working to Reduce Child Mining in the Community by the Respondents.

why Inadequate Personnel	Absolute frequency (AF)	Relative Frequency (RF %)
Inadequate skilled personnel	10	8
Inadequate resources	65	54

Bad road network	17	14
	-	-
Weak laws	25	21
No responses	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

According to Table 4.19 65 (54%) proved that inadequate resources is a predominant issues to address this problem, next was 25(21%) weak laws are contributing factors, followed by 117(14%) bad road network , Inadequate killed personnel 18(8%)

This is no exaggeration the road network to this study area is so terrible that in the rains most vehicles plying that the Tongofied get stock.

Due the road and inadequate social amenities like electricity, entertainment centers etc most social workers are unmotivated to work there

Table 4.20: Distribution of Respondents by Teachers Mining Activities

How often teachers were involved in mining	Absolute frequency (AF)	Relative Frequency (RF%)
Daily	16	13
Weekly	68	56
Every fourth week	01	1
No response	35	29
Total	120	100.0

According to Table 4.20 this investigation proved that dominant of teachers mine at the rate of 68 (56%) weekly bases, next was the 35(29%) heard no knowledge on that. This shows that teachers are economically incapacitated. They also engage in to an alternative resources mobilization to up keep their families. Fewer respondents said Heard no Knowledge. This is clear manifestation that predominant teachers were disguising themselves from the trade especially during school hours. Because it is highly prohibited by Government and some Human Rights Institutions monitors the welfare, promotion and protection of children from all forms of violations

OBJECTIVE FIVE: ELUCIDATE SUGGESTIONS FROM THE RESPONDENTS WHICH ARE LIKELY TO REDUCE CHILDSOLUTION/RECOMMENDATION ON THE EFFECTS OF CHILD MINING IN THE STUDY AREA

Table 4.21: Indicating Respondents Recommendation on how to Discourage Child Mining and Improve on Education

Recommendation to Discourage Child Mining and Improve Education	Absolute Frequency (AF)	Relative Frequency (RF %)
Sensitization on child mining	61	51
punishment	9	8
Monitoring and evaluation of polices and laws on child mining	40	33
Promoting school feeding programme	5	4
Providing remote allowances to trained and qualified teachers	5	4
Total	120	100.0

According to Table 4.21 this data reveals that 61(51%)sensitizations on the negative impacts of Child Mining nextwas 40(33%) Monitoring and evaluation of Child Polices. Schools feeding Programmes and incentives like remote allowances to teacher were considered to complement the effort of Government. This research is pointing out that most of the teachers are seen using the school going children like Human Shields.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapter, analysis and discussion of results were presented within the objectives of the study. In this chapter, a summary of the analysis of major findings and conclusions were made, followed by recommendations based on the findings of the study.

SUMMARY

OBJECTIVE ONE

Profile/demographic characteristic of the respondents:

The demographic characteristics indicated that most of the respondents were dominance of male participants in the study area. This can be attributed to males, interest in mining projects that are geared to reducing education and increasing mining activities. It can also explain the linkage between child mining in relation to education.

In addition to the above, the findings of the study also revealed that large proportion of the respondents were between the ages of 11 – 35. This clearly shows that the lower Bambara Tongo Field rural has a good number of Children and youth as a population that is essential for development activities to redirects their minds set from Mining to Education that is more productive sector.

Furthermore, in terms of the levels of awareness about child mining in relation to education, the findings indicated that few people have more awareness about child c mining as violence of Child Rights Act. This can be attributed to the fact that few Organizations are funded to raise the sensitization. Inadequate resources and unskilled personnel. It also came out glaringly about the predominate of Mende ethnic due to then due the natural geographical distribution of the country, There is high rate of religious tolerance among the people of the society

OBJECTIVE TWO

CAUSES OF CHILD MINING IN THE STUDY AREA

The causes of child mining

This objective dealt with the causes of child mining in the study area. According to the analysis, respondents were engaged on the status of parents, children teachers and other stakeholders. Based on the findings, a large proportion of the respondents indicated that poverty is one of the major causes of child mining in the study area. In addition, respondents were also engaged best practices by some Human Rights Organizations during workshop, seminars. Media campaigns. The category of respondents was men, women, youth/children, local authorities. The findings indicated that all categories of people in the study are engaged in the mining activities while male youth and children are more active in that drive. Moreover, respondents were engaged in the mining activities was it the major economic earning the community. . The findings clearly show that improper

caring for children was visible in the study area. Single parenting became the other of the .Most of the Children involved in to the said activities were Bread winners of the families.

Also the 10 years Rebel war was another contributing factor that cause child mining, during the incursion most of the school was not properly functioning. Most of Youth especially school going pupils were disadvantage and had left with no other option either join the movement or be engaged in the mining activities, huge number continue of this and graduated old adult category.

High illiteracy rate respondents in this research unfolded the low level of community people. Corruption was another cause of the child mining opportunities meant for school feeding supporting programmes were directed by the Government, some nongovernmental Agencies and some local officials. Weak policies, strong polices have not been fully implemented to reduce the interest of violating the fundamental Rights and dignity of the children

OBJECTIVE THREE

The challenges associated with adopting the strategies

Based on the findings, the problems highlighted by the respondents with respect to the challenges associated with strategies were inadequate resources to embark on massive sensitizations and Radio campaigns, long distances from one diamond pit to another, lack of drugs in facilities,traditional, inadequate social workers, high level of illiteracy laziness, dependency and of poverty.

Prominent among them was economic immediateness, as a very large proportion of the respondents stated that children want to survive at all cost especially peer group influence behaviour of children have the propensity of learn and imitate from equals which in this scenario impacts on the negatively. Teachers who should be seen as role models due to the motivations of their conditions of services also abuse the rights and protection the children in the study area

THE EFFECTS OF CHILD MINING IN THE STUDY AREA

Within this objective, the study reveals that most of the respondents carried similar views that the methods employed by some Human Rights Organization in reducing child mining would have positive impacts on education of the children in the study area to a very great extent.

Moreover, a large proportion of the respondents stated that the inadequate social Workers were very ineffective. Nevertheless, the study stated few children who were fortunate became later sober business men. The investigations indicated that poverty, hardship, corruption, illiteracy, laziness

have contributed to the deplorable statuses of the children in this area of study. Majority of the children in this study area are involved in Mining Activities and the outcome or impacts on their lives negatively. Good number of them become baggers in the streets, pick picketers, drop out of school, become cliques, gamblers, thieves, stunted growth, sick with body pains, couching sometimes died. Push factor of migration most times occurs in such environment.

OBJECTIVE FIVE

ELICIDATE SUGGESTIONS FROM RESPONDENTS WHICH ARE LIKELY TO REDUCE CHILD MING IN THESTUDY AREA

The researchreveals that few Human Rights sanitationhas been made on the policies promoting, protecting maintaining the welfare and the rights of Children in this Study milieu. This meaningfully implies that more and intensive sensitization through. Workshop seminars, focused Group Discussion(FGDS), media engagements both electrical and prints, hand bills, T. Shirts, songs, jingles, drama, community skits, Peace match on the exploitation, abuse and violence of Child Rights with respect to the dignity and promotion of the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS etc.These should be re-enforced on the bid of reducing child mining and improve education in this study area.

CONCLUSION

The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of Child Mining in relation to Education by in reducing child mining in Tongo Field Rural. Participation in these activities resulted in their perceived on the effects of child mining in relation to Education, coupled with the causes and challenges of the said recommendations. Moreover, the findings revealed that the earlier stated hypothesis that there is a relationship between the effects on child mining on Education in the study area. **HO:**as well as the higher the rate of Child Mining, the Lower the Educational performance of Children in this study area.

The finding from the research shows that there are laws forbidding child mining but adequate resources, proper sensitization through print and electronic media, monitoring and evaluation of polices and program were insufficient to help ameliorate this social illness. Since, child mining became idles. It was viewed by the respondents as a social problem that is eating the fabric of their community's needs immediate attention because these children still have future. Against this backdrop, the study revealed that children, respondent accepted that this social plights needs to

have desirable positive social change strategies as 'Education' is better than silver and gold said by the majority of the respondents to very great extent.

RECOMMENDATION

General Recommendations on Child Mining in the Study Area.

Based research finding, the following recommendations are advanced in relation to discourage child mining and ameliorating on education, it could be also relevant for all stakeholders and duty bearers in development and the field of academic.

- 1.** The government of Sierra Leone is tremendously advised to implement, monitor, evaluate and report on strict policies and programmer in helping reducing child mining country wide.
- 2.** The government has committed her in signing some international instruments on the rights and safety of children. For example the Child Rights Acts theConvention of the Right of the Child (CRC), Universal Declaration on Human Right (UDHR) etc. The government should make tirelessly efforts to assist reduce the menace.
- 3.**Prevention activities be backed up with youth employment initiatives, community people included youth, children, women should be supported, empowered, capacitated as means to prevent children not emulating their present deplorable conditions which is eating gradually the fabric of this land.
- 4.** The government of Sierra Leone should partner with some children friendly organizations like Plan Sierra Leone, UNICEF, and MSF in providing school feeding Programmes in close collaboration with World Health Organization for regular and prompt medical services deliveries.
- 5.** The ministry of education should also advocate and lobby for remote allowances for trained and qualified teachers.
- 6.** Ministry of Social welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs should work in close partnership with some children organization like World Vision, International Rescue Committee (IRC) in the bid of creating some international friendship and linkages in terms of experience sharing and especially children living in the diamond areas.
- 7.**Civil Society and Human Rights Organization should be legitimately and financially be empowered to monitor, evaluate and reports on child related issues especially in the mines area. Example Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD), Movement for Resettlement and Rural Development (MRRD), International Rescue Committee (IRC) etc.
- 8 .**Community people and parents of such children be brought to book

LIMITATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS:

To a large extent this research is bound to face challenges and constraints. They are discussed under the followings:

DELAYS IN QUESTIONNAIRE COMPLETION BY RESPONDENTS:

The major constraint encountered in this case will be the delay in the completion of questionnaire by some respondents. In some cases the research will have to pay several visits to the institutions to get hold of the completed questionnaires.

UNFAVOURABLE CLIMATIC CONDITION:

Another limitation will be the fact that the research will be done during the raining season and heavy down fall of rain is experienced in the study area during this period and deplorable nature it be, especially the Tongo Field road

INADEQUATE TIME

The time constraint will be another major problem of this work in that, researcher was pre-occupied with comprehensive examination, comparison, and submission of internship report will eat in to the appropriate administration of this research.

INADEQUATELY FUNDING

This will be a major constraint that will affect almost all areas of the research. Funds will be needed for face, typing, printing of questionnaires, research papers as well as wages for these devices will be employed to help administer questionnaire: There will be a hiccup that will cause stagnation and hindrance towards the timely completion of this work.

PROBLEM OF RESPONSE:

The respondents' perception of this research topic will create negative effect on the rate and manner of responses. Some are part of the mining gangs (ZAKAZA) that exist in the study area, but they don't want people to be noticed of their involvement. This will pose some restrictions and constraints in administering the questionnaires, because some miners will refuse to give response to the various questions included in the questionnaire.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM:

Transportation problems will be encountered to move to and fro, vehicles will have some times difficulties to get back, due to bad Kenema, Tongo Field highway which will take us long hours to reach at the destination coupled with the bad weather conditions. People are covered with clay all

over their soaked bodies, some questionnaire if not adequately protected by plastic will be destroyed by rain.

This chapter foregoing the study gives vivid account of the background to the issues of child mining. It explains the current situation of child mining and exploitation and further justifies the essence for such study. It also outlines the aim and objectives of the study limitations and constraints.

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