



Comparative Analysis of Theoretical Frameworks and Policy Outcomes in Anti-Child Labour Movements Across Ghana, Nigeria, and Tanzania,

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Abstract

This study examines anti-child labour movements in three West African countries—Ghana, Nigeria, and Tanzania—using a comparative analysis framework. A multi-country case study approach was employed, involving secondary data sources such as government reports, NGO publications, and academic literature. Comparative legal analysis was conducted to assess the alignment between theoretical frameworks and policy implementation. The comparative analysis reveals significant disparities in child labour prevalence rates across the countries studied, with Tanzania showing a notably lower incidence compared to Nigeria, where child labour is more prevalent, while Ghana has intermediate levels of child labour. These findings suggest varied effectiveness of anti-child labour policies among the three nations. This study underscores the importance of tailored policy approaches and community engagement in effectively combating child labour across different socio-economic contexts. Policy makers should consider local cultural, economic, and social factors when designing interventions to combat child labour. Enhanced collaboration between governmental agencies, NGOs, and communities is recommended for more impactful outcomes.

Keywords: *Africa, Child Labour, Developmental Theory, Policy Evaluation, Social Movements, Theoretical Frameworks, West Africa*

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