Zimbabwean Children rights and Moral Entrepreneurs

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**Introduction**

Moral entrepreneur is defined as any group, a formal organization or people that are seeking to influence a particular group so that they can be made to maintain a particular norm or ideology within some particular realms (Nyandoro, et al. 2019). In a simplified form, moral entrepreneurs are the representative who takes the lead whenever there is an attempt to label some particular behavior and to spread some norm within and throughout the society (Nyandoro, et al. 2019). A general evaluation reveals that there are various social services that are performing some philanthropist and other social progressive services that aim to ensure the safety of the rights of the children and adults. Zimbabwe has a different scenario, in fact, the paradigm of social and economic progress reflect that the rights of children are the product of perpetuation of self-interest of so called Moral Entrepreneurs (Nyandoro, et al. 2019). Zimbabwe is a clear depiction of crisis that ranges from the negation of the right of life of children to the rights of sustainable economic development in future because of a casual attitude and sustenance of the self-interest of Moral Entrepreneurs. There are several justifications that promote and strengthen the idea that the rights of children in Zimbabwe are not safe, in fact, they are continuously hampered and demolished (Nyandoro, et al. 2019). It is a well-understood idea that the strength to the country lies in the hand of children and the strength of children lies in the hands of rights that are basic but when these rights are modified and replaced by some mean initiatives all a country is left with, is the threat to lives and future.

**Discussion**

In accordance with the constitution of Zimbabwe, that was brought into practice after gaining independence in 1980, it was pointed out that the secure dealing with the rights of children is not friendly. Although this sector was modified in 2013 where the rights of children were given some relief but the underlying phenomena of inaccuracy persist. Although the current constitution is in alignment with all the facts and figures that are meant to ensure and save the rights of children, still, the role of the constitution is undermined by the perpetuation of self-interest that is advanced by Moral Entrepreneurs (Nyandoro, et al. 2019). It is a common observation that the children who are supposed to be the change causing agents have to have some traits such self-confidence and a better social and moral grooming, that can help them present themselves and their country in the long run but the case of Zimbabwe differs. According to research, Zimbabwe is one of the poorest countries in the work, where about one out of every two inhabitants are living their lives below the poverty line. There are some occasional advances in the national economy accompanied by a limited scope of the external initiatives and funding that have failed badly to reduce poverty in a significant manner. Children are one of the most significate victims of this situation because they are not having the right to get themselves educated, right to healthcare and live a guarded life that is enriched by all types of resources (Nyandoro, et al. 2019). Ultimately, they have forced into menial labor so that they can help their families by earning. This tragedy is flaunted by the fact that the report that was published by the US State Department on Human Rights Practices assert that despite legal announcements and descriptions regarding the protection of children rights, it is difficult to maintain and grant basic rights just because of lack of resources. More than one quarter of children in the country are orphans. There are very few children for whom families are trying to get their resources for education but they are failed because of absence of any examined and well-defined structure of the protection of rights. Although there is a great role of Social and moral entrepreneurship in developing countries but in Zimbabwe, there is hardly any strong and compact information or idea that can assert the significance of the positive effect of such platforms. (Musarurwa, et al. 2019)

Although there are several Moral Entrepreneurs who are trying to incorporate strategies and norms that can help to address deviant behaviors but the reality seems to leave it ends because the moral entrepreneurs are driven by their self-interest only. Despite several interventions of technological and industrial advancement in the world, Zimbabwe is completely left behind in the walk of life and the most suffering sector of its social framework is children. They are not even provided with the basic rights to health. There is a higher rate of infant mortality and the death of children, where there are thousands of cases that are not even documented (Musarurwa, et al. 2019). Every now and then, Epidemics are virulent and they are fatal enough to kill a disproportionate number of children every year. Here people try to save their children but they are not provided with the resources. In order to seek their interests regarding resources both legal and illegal actions are preformed, where illegal ones are more profitable. Although moral entrepreneurs consider illegal actions such as crimes as deviant but moralists are failed in providing a peaceful platform, where all the basic necessities of life are provided (Musarurwa, et al. 2019). Morality is directly linked with the educational resources as well as access to the type of education. About 15% of the children in Zimbabwe are not attending school and it is the reason that children will definitely opt for the deviant behaviors because they cannot afford the high tuition fee of the schools. families try to get their children educated but they are quickly abandoned so that they can play a role in earning money (Musarurwa, et al. 2019). The standards of education incorporated by the state and the moral entrepreneurs are deplorable because what matters for them is their interest. Although there are some moral entrepreneurs who actually seem to work but the credits and product of their work are guided by self-interest, leading to the death of humanity and the rights of children.

The report by United Nation highlights that Zimbabwe is at the verge of destruction because there are no major advances in the economy and there is an increased crime rate. Both the features which are actually negative aspects refer to the measure of the attention that is given by the political authorities and the moral entrepreneurs who are hardly seen interested in the regulation of misconduct. In accordance with the duties and objectives of Moral entrepreneurs, it was assumed that the children of Zimbabwe would lay the foundation of a new generation that would work to build the pillars of the country but children are found to be more depressed and denied than the adults (Musarurwa, et al. 2019). The rejection and negation of the provision of basic right accompanied by a greater stress on human trafficking of child labor is the product of perpetuation of self-interest by the moral entrepreneurs. The connotation of these issues doesn’t connect to the high ratio of these deviant actions but it points the types of sources and the initiatives that are taken by moral entrepreneur and government to ensure a positive behavior. Although recent efforts by the moral entrepreneurs appear to be efficient enough to eradicate the practices that of human trafficking and it was fruitful in the beginning but the efficiency faded with the passage of time. Today, children are obliged to work in Zimbabwe, where 13% of the total population is seen engaged in child labor (Stanhope, et al. 2017). There are two segments of this labor, one is enforced by the family so that the basic social and moral and economic needs can be fulfilled while other prefers the availability of employment in diamond mines. It is a clear depiction of the perpetuation of the self-interest by Moral Entrepreneurs (Stanhope, et al. 2017).

**Conclusion**

Social deviance addresses all those issues that are distorting the actual framework of the country by compromising the lives of people and the basic rights that are already mentioned in the constitution. Moral Entrepreneurs are assumed to be the protectors of basic rights because they tend to incorporate norms that can negate the deviant behaviors. However, the reality is found to be reverse in Zimbabwe. Research reveals a paradox that the Moral Entrepreneurs are trying their best to address the issues of social deviation, side by side, Zimbabwe is falling backward in terms of progress especially in the context of the right of children. This strange framework highlights the role that is performed by the Moral Entrepreneurs that require them to improve the conditions and quality of norms by different efforts (Stanhope, et al. 2017). However, this feature is not found to be applied in Zimbabwe because despite several years of independence, Zimbabwe is still suffering from lack of a well-defined legal and moral framework that could justify rights of citizen and ensure the success of the country (Stanhope, et al. 2017). In a nutshell, the evaluation of the rights of children in Zimbabwe highlights the deplorable condition of children which is the product of the perpetuation of the self-interest that is advanced by Moral Entrepreneurs. They are less interested in the initiatives to empower the rights of children and more interest in fulfilling their own interests whereby they can avail all economical and financial feasibilities.

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