

**CHILD LABOUR AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON STUDENTS' EDUCATIONAL
ATTAINMENTS IN SELECTED SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN KOTIDO TOWN
COUNCIL, KOTIDO DISTRICT- KARAMOJA REGION**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
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DECLARATION

I **LOWARI JACOB** sincerely declare that this report is my own work and the details and experience contained in this report describe my involvement as a researcher in the field OF education. All the information contained in this report is curtained and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Lowari Jacob

Signature.....

Date 8/10/2018

DEDICATION

I dedicate this report to my parents, friends, lecturers of the college of education and open distance e-learning.

APPROVAL

This report is submitted to Kampala International University, college of education and open distance e-learning for examination with my approval as the candidate's university supervisor.

Supervisor:

Mrs. Taligoola

Signature.....

Date08/10/2018.....

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ABSTRACT

The study addressed child labor and its implication on the students' performance in kotido town council, kotido district- karamoja region. The researcher examines the causes of child labor, teacher's attitude towards learners who are child laborers and how to create awareness to the community on the need to stop child labor. They require special love, acceptance and support from the community. By doing so they are psychologically encouraged towards a bright better future. The academic performance will also improve and there will be low rate of drop out from schools

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Child labor is a pervasive problem prevalent in the developing world. Notwithstanding international regulations restricting the type of permissible activities and participation age, progress towards its eradication has been slow. An estimated 215 million children aged 5-14 still participate in labor, just 3% lower than the 2004 level (ILO 2010).

The question addressed in this study is important for several reasons. Besides being undesirable on moral grounds, the general presumption is that child labor is harmful to children's educational development. Education is considered fundamental in empowering children to escape poverty, so labor is objectionable to the extent that it impedes a child's human capital development, perpetuating poverty into the future. Empirically however, it is ambiguous whether this widespread notion is validated, while some even argue that child labor may be beneficial by providing invaluable skills and informal education (Mortimer and Johnson 1997). The purpose of this study is to investigate which case is empirically true.

This chapter looked at the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, scope of the study, conceptual frame work and significance of study.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Recent years have seen a rapidly expanding literature on child labor. Most studies examine its causes, while research focusing on the impact of child labor on educational attainment has predominantly considered school enrollment, attendance or grade attainment. Findings are mixed. Psacharopoulos (1997) found that working children in Venezuela and Bolivia were three times more likely to fail a year and had a two-year lower grade attainment relative to non-working children. Khanam and Ross (2008) also found a negative association between child labor and both school

attendance and grade attainment for children aged 5- 17 in rural Bangladesh. In contrast, Patrinos and Psacharopoulos (1997) failed to identify any impact of child labour on grade attainment in the case of Peru. Similarly, Admassie and Bedi's (2003) study found school attendance in Ethiopia to be affected only beyond 22 hours of child labor per week.

The traditional African Cultural setting where child protection was paramount has been deliberately neglected, for example Solity (2009) argues that the term actively encourages discriminatory practices such as seating separately withdrawing them from their lessons from mainstreaming and giving them work that is obviously different from that of others in the class.

Children in Uganda are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in the harvesting of tea and commercial sexual exploitation. According to (BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS 2015) some have been reported to combine Work and School there by reducing their Primary completion rate. UNESCO(2015) Children's Work by Sector and Activity Sector/ Industry Activity Services Domestic work Street work, including vending begging working as porters ,scavenging, and collecting and selling scrap metal Cross-border trading Working in hotels, restaurants, bars, and video halls Collecting firewood for sale ,Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking Forced labor in agriculture, begging, brick making, cattle herding, mining stone quarrying, and domestic work, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking Use in the production of pornography Use in illicit activities, including smuggling and stealing, sometimes as a result of human trafficking Evidence of this activity is limited and/or the extent of the problem is unknown. Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous.

Child trafficking is particularly common in the impoverished Karamoja region. These children are trafficked to towns in Eastern Uganda for animal herding and domestic work. They are also trafficked and willingly migrate to Kampala where they engage in domestic work and begging,

sometimes by force, and in commercial sexual exploitation and illicit activities. In some cases, Ugandan children have been trafficked to East African countries for commercial sexual exploitation and use in illicit activities. Children from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and South Sudan are subject to forced agricultural labor and commercial sexual exploitation in Uganda. Although the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) has not abducted children in Uganda to serve as soldiers since 2006, some Ugandan children remain captive with LRA elements in the DRC, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. Section 10(3)(a) of the Education Act calls for 7 years of free, compulsory education, however, school fees and the cost of school supplies are often prohibitive for families.

Uganda has ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). (40) The Convention prohibits armed groups from recruiting children or allowing them to participate in conflict in any manner.

In Kotido town council due to poverty, some of the children are being forced to look after babies while parents are away working in other people's farms carrying goods for people during market days and working as maids and rearing of animals during school days. Furthermore some have been forced to work in maize and sorghum plantations so as to earn income to the family. Economic activities in the district have contributed to child labor

According to Misck (1993) the special situation of girls is evidenced by their lower school enrollment and higher drop-out rate as compared to boys in many parts of the world

Some schools especially in rural areas practice child labor where learners are forced to work in schools canteens, school garden, being sent to shops, markets or cooking for teachers and other visitors. All the above have led to poor performance of learners, a situation That calls for

investigation to establish causes and to come up with intervention strategies that can be put across to arrest the situation.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The researcher has noted the high drop-out rate and low enrolment of learners due to rampant child labor in Kotido town council. This has greatly affected the academic performance and has also lowered the quality of education in the area. To a smaller extent the researcher aims at investigating the extent to which child labor impacts academic performance in Kotido and attempt to enlighten the teachers, parents, relatives and community at large the need to find solution to the problem.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of the study is to investigate child labor and its implications on students' educational attainments in Kotido Town Council.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following objectives were formulated to guide this study;

1. To find out the causes of child labor in Kotido town council.
2. To assess its impact on educational attainments of school going youths in Kotido secondary schools.
3. To investigate if there are interventions put in place to create community awareness on **the problems of child labor.**

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What the causes of child labor in Kotido Town Council?
2. How has child labor impacted on educational attainments of school going youths in Kotido secondary schools?
3. Are there any interventions put in place to create community awareness on the problems of child labor?

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study investigated child labor and its implications on students' educational attainments in three selected secondary schools in Kotido Town Council, with focus on finding out the causes of child labor; assessing its impact on educational attainments of school going youths and investigating if there are interventions put in place to create community awareness on the problems of child labor. The study will be conducted from May 2018 and ended in February 2019

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The beneficiaries of the study will include the administrators, teachers, learners, curriculum developers, parents, community and well-wishers/NGO.

The outcome will assist the administration to have increase in school enrolment, low dropout rates, the society will have harmony and petty crimes will be reduced. The results will educate the parents to understand their children and accept to help them at home.

The outcome will sensitize the community to support and be involved in the wellbeing of the learners who are child laborers.

The results will be used to enlighten teachers to realize the need and importance of assisting learners who are child laborers in class work tasks. Also the outcome will improve the attitudes of teachers and entire community towards learners who are child laborers.

The results will be used by curriculum developers to review curriculum to render refresher courses, and to modify it to suit the learners who are child laborer. The outcome of the results will also help well-wishers/NGO to organize workshops and seminars.

The research will acknowledge that a stable, prosperous and modernized Uganda will thrive by investing in children and not involving them in acts like child labor

The research will inform parents Understands that child labor, particularly in its worst forms, violates the dignity of children and hinders the realization of national development goals.

The research will inform the government recognizes explicitly the close link between eliminating child labor and other important national concerns including eradicating poverty, improving accessibility to education and reducing the impact of the HIV/AIDS.

Pandemic.

1.8 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Researcher will conduct a study on impact of child labor and its implication on the academic performance of learners in Kotido town council. During the study, the researcher face some problems. One of them is lack of enough money which make it hard to conduct the study well.

Besides time and financial constraints there was an issue of suspicion from some teachers and parents who are not fully willing to co-operate in responding to questionnaires with a fear of being victimized at a later date,

Furthermore another major problem was getting enough reference books and means of accessing them.

The researcher will have to foot from one school to another which will give him/her hard time. Finally the weather will not be conducive during the research period because it will be too hot

The possible solution for the above is that in the side of time, I would have to adjust the time for research to make me cover all the parts and finance will be from family members and friends.

1.9 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

During the study the teachers, the learners and parents who were my respondents were welcoming. Another factor which made the study success was, the researcher being familiar to respondents and environment further more I was conversant with the language of the catchment area and this helped in interaction with respondents. The language used in the questionnaires was simple and to the level of respondents. Since the researcher had financial constraints external funding from husband will be a big relief.

1.10 OPERATION DEFINITION OF TERMS OR KEY CONCEPTS

Drop out - The discontinue from learning in school

Child labor - Any economic activity performed by a person under the Age of 15 years and that is detrimental and exploitative

Delinquency - Committing an offence or failing to perform a duty Orphaned Children - Are children who have lost one or both parents.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Childhood is the most innocent stage of human life. It is that phase of life where a child is free from all tensions, for loving, playing, and learning new things, and this the sweetheart of the family members.

Here the innocent child instead is an earning machine of the family, working the entire day in order to satisfy the needs and wants of the family. This is child labor (Anyagarwal 2009). Child labor is widely spread in Uganda.

According to Government figure, household census (1999), 1.7 million of Uganda children age 5-7 years old are involved in some kind of work and may have to miss schools to go out for work instead, while many are putting themselves in arms way.

Report survey published by an Aid agency, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and AVSI foundation (2006) showed that 15% of children in Northern Uganda are involved in harsh, dangerous labor such as breaking stones, collecting firewood and prostitution. Yet Uganda's constitution (1995) chapter 1, article 34 (4) provides for protection of a child from hazardous and exploitative work. It was estimated that 7.9 million children in Uganda aged 5-17 years were working as child labor. Simply 1 in 3 children, majority of whom are from rural areas.

In the context of this article, policy is defined as a cause of action intentionally undertaken with specific purpose in mind, Owolabi (2005), policy refers to abroad statement that reflects future goals and aspirations and provides guidelines for carrying out those goals. The government constituted

child labor law to guide the child from hazardous work that could otherwise interfere with their physical and mental development.

2.1. MEANING OF CHILD LABOUR

Child labor is that work that is mentally, physically, socially and/or morally dangerous and harmful to children. In addition, child labor is perceived as work or activities that interfere with children's school attendance. In other words its hazardous work, which by its nature or the circumstances Under which it is performed, jeopardizes the health, safety and morals of a child and In its extreme forms, child labor is accompanied by the use of

Dangerous tools, long hours of work, heavy loads and tasks, exposure to chemicals and dangerous substances, cruelty by employers, sexual abuse and exploitation. When any of the above mentioned characteristics are observed where children are working, child labor takes the form of hazardous work that requires elimination as a matter of urgency. Such child labor is deemed to constitute the 'worst forms of child labor', which is addressed below

2.2. CAUSES OF CHILD LABOR

Child abuse and neglect

According to Rosenberg (1987) learners are deemed to have been abused when they have suffered maltreatment of some sort or when they undergo experiences which are detrimental to their developmental, regardless of whether the process is perceived by the child as pleasant or unpleasant According to Conic and Schuerma (1987) both clinical Experience and several studies have pointed to the crucial nature of the relational context in which abuse is committed and experienced

Diseases

According to Mwaura (2002) children affected by HIV/AIDS are those who have lost their parents or dear ones through the dreadful disease. The other diseases which have left children to be child laborers are venereal diseases like Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, chancroids, herpes,

trachoma and hepatitis B just to mention but a few. The researcher should find that those children living with HIV/AIDS and venereal disease in Kotido district bear the consequences and the impact of stigma and discrimination continually throughout their lives; hence their stories need to be heard, reflected upon and internalized by the general public. The campaign should encourage the affected children and support group to share their experience with a variety of audience in Kotido district hence academic performance will improve.

Polygamous Life

This type of family is based on a marriage to more than one wife at a time, that is while the first spouse still lived, D'Souza et al, (1999. P11). The children cannot enjoy the full attention of both their parents since they are not in a position to study the family education objectives together. According to Dekker et al (1999. p 11). This situation is likely to create disharmony in the family and to have destabilizing effect on its members who may be rent by jealousies and rivalry over the attention of the father or mother. It hampers the smooth development of family members to maturity.

Cultural activities not in favors of girls

Education

According to Misck (1993) the special situation of girl is evident by their lower school enrolment and higher dropout of the world. Therefore most parents favor education and development of boys over girls. According to spread class core module by (MOEST) page 197, girls may be made to stay at home doing home chores. They may have to marry early

Early Parenthood

According to Onyango (1989 p.21) teenage pregnancy is the rise to teenage mothers. Many pregnant girls drop out of learning institutions before they are able to acquire skills that can help towards employment. Other practices that could be linked to this behavior from a frustrated rejected child are stealing and begging

Poverty

According to Sunday Standard June 12th 2005 Page 3 a primary school pupils in Kisumu was killed by crocodiles, the boy had gone to catch fish for the family meal. (Mwaura, 2005).

According to the Standard April 21 2005 Page 13 one teacher from unhappy homes schools, family problems. Alcoholism, absentee parents, violence, unemployment, marital conflict, separation and divorce contributed to children cases of child labor and suicide (Mwaura et al 2005).

2.3 CHILD LABOR AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS

Child Labor and its implications on educational attainment & Social Implication in Northeastern Uganda academicians.

Academic performance is all the performance reflected on the education of the child. Meers, (1987) stated that education performance reflects the total involvement of a child or youth in the school environment which includes social and emotional development, communication and participation in the classrooms as well as out of class activities.

Poor performance means a child does not conform to a required standards that to say late arrival, dodging lessons, poor examination achievement. When the academic performance of pupils in Kotido Town Council was looked at, it gave a sign for justification of existence poor performance among the learners. It was viewed in terms of late arrival, absenteeism, examination results.

According to reports compiled by (PLE 2005 to 2010) in Nebbi District, out of 2307 pupils only 21 pupils passed in Division 1, 176 in Division 2 and 278 failed in Division U. Many of the school going age children are being seen by the road side either selling food items or loitering, despite all the efforts being put by the government to combat child labor. Child labor has been rampant in Nebbi District, especially after the Northern insurgency caused by LRA war.

The war disrupted peace in Northern region of Uganda and led to influx of people from Acholi sub-region to neighboring, especially Pakwach town council. Many parents lost their lives leaving behind a number of orphans. Some parents were abducted by LRA making many people to flee the war -torn zone for their safety. Condition of living became difficult, education of pupils was disrupted; most children resorted to cheap labor like fetching water and selling small items by the roadside. Pakwach being gateway to west Nile, Democratic Republic of Congo and Northern Sudan; many young girls resorted to commercial sex to earn a living for their families.

The impact of the LRA war is still being felt in Northern region including Nebbi District as many people refused to go back to their base due to trauma caused by the war. People of Pakwach town council in Nebbi District depend on fishing in the river Nile. However, the number of fish in the river has reduced tremendously due to overfishing and the small sized fishing nets being used. The people, consequently, have resorted to using their children for petty business and cheap labor for survival.

Truancy

According to Blagg' (1987) child falls behind with school work, loses contact with friends and as a return normal education becomes difficult in most cases, truants some from disrupted and disturb family ground. The child can come to school and ask for permission to go home giving out various reasons like sickness and end up doing other activities like prostitution.

Dropping out from school

According to were (1988) children drop out of school due to parent's misconception. If parents cannot provide basic needs of their children and school equipment, learners may decide to drop from school instead of being frustrated by being sent home every now and then, sometimes shame of wearing shattered uniform.

Economic Activities

According to (E.A Standard. July 1, 2004) Economic activities in certain regions have proved a stumbling block. In fishing communities, children as young as 12 years make a lot of money and do not see the need to go to school. Murunga (2004) explaining to such children that going to school would land them good jobs and riches does not make sense. Julio (2004) a lot of hawking in urban areas involves, children, some who are self- employed. These have locked many children out of school, hence leads to low enrolment and poor academic performance.

Retarded Physical Growth and Health Problem

Because of doing heavy jobs that do not tally with the age, most of child laborers have retarded physical growth and chronicle health problems. Those who work in cold areas and areas with water problem may incur worst problems. Those employed as maids may be infected with HIV/AIDS by their employers. Others get burnt with hot water. Children who are given corporal punishment end up being hospitalized. Children from poor families lack proper medication resulting to poor health and retardation (Were, 1988).

2.4 SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF LEARNERS WHO ARE CHILD LABOURERS

Dozing in class

Affected learners dozed in class as early as the first lesson at 8:20a.m. They reported

Health problems like headaches, stomachaches, not having slept while caring for their Siblings hunger and having slept in cold nigh due to domestic quarrels among the Parents. Ngarnaryo E.S (1986).

Absenteeism

Most of them could not avail themselves to school daily. Others could be absent for a Whole week, two or three days in a week. This losing a lot of lesson and information Delivered by teachers of different subjects. Halpern R. (1990).

Behavioral Problems

Some learners had behavioral problems like fighting, having abusive language, stealing other learner's items as a way of nursing their frustrations of proper self-identification (Galante, R and Fao 1). (1986)

Memory Problems

They will have a problem in remembering and even recognizing new and old skills learned, this will be due to lack of continuity in the learning process with concentration. Poor digestion of information given to them and teachers leading to failure in exams taken. (Galante, R and Fao D. (1986).

2.5 INTERVENTIONS ON CHILD LABOR

Successful implementation of child policy requires efforts by all the stake holders to participate in the policy making process.

The government, educational managers and administrators, teachers and the community at large should all be involved in the process. Poverty which has majorly been the cause of the child labor should be tackled adequately. This could be done by creating employment, provision of low interest loan to the community, and opening of technical institutes in each district, that trains production skills which is necessary for self-employment.

Introduction of free education was a crucial way of combating child labor, especially in sub-Saharan African regions, where majority of the community could not afford to pay school fees for their children. However, for the policy to achieve its objectives, corruption must be fought hard. This corruption, ranging from the ministry, local government and the school system, has been the bottle neck of achieving the goal of Education for all (EFA).

Other problems emanating from poor leadership, poor program management overlapping jurisdiction, poor clarity of goals and inadequate resources should not be tackled in isolation. The

government should take drastic action on the law breakers, fund UPE program adequately, making sure no fee is being charged in the schools.

The community should be sensitized about the value of education to both the child and the family and the community at large.

Guidance and Counseling

According to Mutie (2002:101) in order to prevent chaos and destruction in our society, guidance's should provide personal and social guidance to children in their educational

Institutions Ndambuki (2002) it is the family that a child learns to trust others and develop acceptable behavior. For this to happen, an enabling environment must be created by providing basic needs such as food, clothing's and shelter, giving children unconditional love, listening to children and giving simple and appropriate answers to their question avoiding quarrels and fights and finally providing role model for the children especially in Kotido district.

Communication

According to Stephen et al (2002) children need a health communication situation in which they learn and develop. Mwaura et al 2002. The way we communicate should not be command or giving directive. It should be conversation and with respect of their Views Furthermore, the conversation should be useful and within the child's experience, however the language used in the conversation should be understandable and at the level of those communicated to.

Children's Act

According to Randiki (2002) the children's Act was enacted in 2001 and took effect in March and As a result of this Act all children must be assured of a better place to live in and have their voice heard in everything that affects them, is valued considered active Participants in the society. The commitment contained in Act included to. Implement the Provision of the United Nations convection on the right of the child 1989.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

Contained in this chapter is the information on approach methods and ways of techniques which the researcher will use to collect data pertaining to the study.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The researcher opted for survey method to collect data because it involved questions that could be asked personally in an interview or impersonally through questionnaire about many things which cannot be collected from people to determine the design because it is a common method used in educational research to establish the situation of a problem on the ground.

The researcher will use qualitative research opted for qualitative because it is a matter of describing the data collected using words rather than numerical terms. The researcher will also preferred the approach because it involves collecting information of what people say or feel about issues or situation in their own. Giving meaning as to how people see their lives and their experiences about the world among other things.

3.2. STUDY AREA

The study area will be Kotido secondary school, kacheri secondary school and panyangara secondary school in Kotido town council kotido municipality Karamoja region.

3.3. RESEARCH POPULATION

The sample size will include teachers, learners and parents, they will be selected Performance of learners in Kotido District. The proposed study is to be carried out in three schools in Kotido district, namely Kotido secondary school, Panyangara secondary school and Kacheri secondary school. The teachers, parents and learners will also be involved in the study

3.4. SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

The researcher will not be able to get the views of every individual in Kotido district. The researcher will have to choose a sample population to represent the whole population in the selected schools in the district. Among the three chosen schools with a population of sixty teachers, the researcher will use purposive sample to get one head teacher per school, two teachers, five earners and two parents who will fill questionnaires in every school and they will also represent the larger population in Kotido district Karamoja region.

Purposively from In this case the researcher, due to time factors will manage to get one head teacher in each school, two teachers male and female but married, five learners in each school and two parents in each school in the three schools of the district as respondents.

3.5 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Interview and questionnaire method were used in research collection the researcher interacted with different headteachers, students and parents to handle questions that required interview techniques where questionnaires were delivered to collect data from specific individuals.

3.6.1. TYPES OF DATA

Primary data the researcher managed to get information from different respondents brought using the questionnaire and observation technique and in secondary data was got through consulting different literature reviewed books

3.6.2. DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

The researcher will use questionnaires to carry out research. A questionnaire is a well

Organized and types instrument which is designed for each targeted group. These questionnaires will be distributed by the researcher through hand delivery for more convenience.

The appropriate questionnaires which the researcher designed will be those with both closed and open ended questions to give the Respondents the opportunity of expressing themselves into the various issues of the study. Questionnaires will be cheap to administer and saves time that could be wasted by using other alternative methods like interviews.

Questionnaires will also be stored for later use and be answered by the respondent freely at his/her own time. The researcher will explain the purpose of the research and also clarify on misunderstood questions. This therefore makes questionnaires a more convenient way of collecting information.

3.6.3. PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

As mentioned earlier the researcher will deliver the questionnaires to the respondents by herself. The respondent will be given enough time to handle the questions; this will be mainly the case with the head teacher and teachers. On the side of the parents who could not read and write the researcher will interview them and will be able to comeback with the results the same day, while those who will be literate will be allowed to study the questionnaires for some time. Finally analysis will be carried out according to the number of response from the respondents. **The researcher will use tables when analyzing the data.**

3.7. DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

It should be noted that, data obtained from the field in raw form is difficult to interpret. The initial data collected was subjected to quality checks, to ensure that the recordings were correctly

Done with minimal errors. This entailed; editing, repeating interviews where necessary, coding, summarizing, categorizing and grouping similar information, analyzing according to the theme of the study. It was important to note quotations and observations made during the interviews and their sources or the name of the interviewee. All the questionnaires must be analyzed whether completed or not.

Data analysis and processing was on-going and statistical analysis was to done manually and where possible using], frequencies of the emerging issues are then established and it was presented in atabular or graphic form like pie-chats, bar graph and frequencies and percentages was to generated.

3.8. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The researcher chose a topic and supervisor at the University, upon approval of a research v the supervisor; the researcher will attain a letter of Introduction from Kampala international University College of Education and open distance learning. The researcher then on data collection process. The researcher made the questionnaires commensurate to member of respondents, and then personally delivers the questionnaires and distribute to respondents. The researcher ensured honesty and confidentiality in data collection include respecting the rights of the respondents, thus free will and not compulsion. After all responses were back, the researcher then organized the work by summarizing responses Data was fed into the computer using Microsoft excel. After computation, the researcher then prepared the final reports for submission to the department of Education open and distant E-learning at Kampala International University.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the study is to investigate child labor and its implications on students' educational attainments in Kotido Town Council. The following objectives were formulated to guide this study;

1. To find out the causes of child labor in Kotido district.
2. To assess its impact on educational attainments of school going youths in Kotido secondary schools.
3. To investigate if there are interventions put in place to create community awareness on the problems of child labor.

This chapter presents data that were collected from the field, analyzed and interpreted as below;
Questionnaires Run Rate;

The researcher prepares three questionnaires, questionnaire "A" for the teacher's for Schools in Kotido, Questionnaire "B" for learners and questionnaire "C" for parents in kotido district. The questionnaires are analyzed from question to question.

In questionnaire "A" the responses received is expected to be 4 out of 4, as the percentage of the results is as follows:

Table 1 presents

	Questionnaire A	Percentage
Responded	4	100%
Not Responded	-	-
Total	4	100%

According to the researcher, the above responses from questionnaire "A" it shows that all Questionnaires were received at the right time and answered fully. The researcher should be very encouraged by the responses received.

Questionnaire “A” is distributed as follows

Table 2

Schools	Kotido	Number of questionnaires
Kotido SSS	Town council	1
Kacheri SSS	Town council	1
Panyangara SSS	Town council	1

Source: Primary Data 2018

The researcher analyzed the questionnaire which had a 6 questions some questions are closed ended and some open. The teachers is require to tick appropriately where applicable and state in written the open ended.

4.1.0 Responses of learners in the selected schools

The researcher presented six questions for learners that are dispatched to three schools in the district. The researcher will collect all questionnaires successfully. The

Questionnaires are analyzed from question to question. In questionnaire “B” the responses received should be eight out of eight. As per percentage the results as follows:

Table 1

	Questionnaire B	Percentage
Response	6	100%
Un responded	-	-
Expected		100%

Source: Primary Data 2018

According to the above responses it indicated that the questionnaire “B” is received at the right time and answered successfully. The researcher is very motivated by the responses received.

Questionnaire “B” is distributed as follows:

Table 2

School	District	Number of questionnaires
Kotido sss	Kotido	2
Kacheri sss	Kotido	2
Panyngara sss	Kotido	2

Source: Primary Data 2018

The questionnaire has a total number of six questions. The questions are closed ended and the learners are required to tick appropriately where applicable.

4.1.1 Prevalence of child laborers in Kotido Town council secondary schools

Table 6

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Highly agree	2	50%
Agreed	2	50%
Highly disagreed	-	-
Disagreed	-	-
Total	4	100%

Source: Primary Data 2018

According to this analysis, 50% of the teachers highly agreed that there are learners who are child laborers in the school. This was due to low academic performance in the school and frequent absenteeism of some learners in the-classroom. 50% of the teachers agreed that there are learners in the school who are child laborers this is due to truancy of some learners in the school during class time.

4.1.2 Teachers' views on the causes of child labor

Table 5

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Truancy	-	-
Poverty	3	75%
Environment	1	25%
Total	4	100%

Source: Primary Data 2018

According to the analysis above it indicated that 75% of the respondent have notices that there is poverty in Kotido town council. This indicated that almost all the learners in the class lived under difficult circumstances. This reflects to the low enrolment of learners as expected in the school even after implementation of free education in the district. Also environments contribute 25% of the learners engaging themselves in Child laborers in Kotido town council due to poor historical background among various families in the area.

4.1.3 What learners do when asked to go home for a new uniform?

Table 4

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Highly respond	-	-
Negatively respond	2	50%
Respond	2	50%
Total	4	100%

Source: Primary Data 2018

According to the analysis above it indicated that 50% of the learners negatively respond when asked to go home for a new uniform due to lack of fund to buy the new uniform at home. 50% respond because they know that they must go and they fear their teachers. Due to the above responses the academic performance in the school will be affected when the learners doesn't turned up in time

The results given in this question should be as follows

Table 3

Response	frequency	percentage
Highly good	-	-
Good	-	-
Average	3	75%
Below average	1	25%
Total	4	100%

Source: Primary Data 2018

According to the analysis above, the researcher found that 75% of the school have average academic performance of learners who are child laborers while 25% are below average because of difficult circumstances which they undergo during learning processes.

4.1.4 Child labor, absenteeism and teachers' attitude

Table 4

Response	frequency	percentage
Highly positive	-	-
Positive	1	25%
Highly negative	2	50%
Negative	1	25%
Total	4	100%

Source: Primary Data 2018

The researcher analyzed and found that 50% of the teachers had highly negative towards absenteeism, while 25% had positive attitudes towards absenteeism and also 25% of the teachers had negative attitudes towards absenteeism in Kotido district. This indicated that most of the learners are child laborers due to absenteeism in the district.

4.1.5 Parents' moral background, neglect and child labor

Do you live with your parents at home?

Table 6

Response	frequency	percentage
Highly agree	-	-
Highly disagree	2	50%
Agree	1	25%
Disagree	1	25%
Total	4	100%

Source: Primary Data 2018

Analysis indicated that 50% of the learners highly disagreed that they do not live with their parents because most of their parents drunk hence they stay in other people's homestead as they go to school, therefore their academic performance is affected. 25% of the learners agree that they live with their parents although they don't get all their basic need as required in the school and 25% also disagree about the staying with their parents, according to the researcher's point of view most of these learners are traumatized by the parents.

4.1.6 Child labor and discipline at school

Table 7

Response	frequency	percentage
Happy	2	50%
Not happy	2	50%
Timid	-	-
Total	4	100%

Source: Primary Data 2018

According to the analysis 50% of the learners are happy when they are absent because they have achieved their goal by working in the farms and meeting their basic needs at the end of the day. But 50% of the learners are not happy when they are absent because they know that their

academic performance is affected hence low results at the end of the term. According to researcher's opinion those who were not happy knew the meaning of being in school and had an objective of why they are in school,

4.1.7 How can learners from your families be assisted

Table 7

Response	frequency	percentage
Through free education	3	75%
Through NGO,s donation	1	25%
Neglecting them	-	-
Total	4	100%

Source: Primary Data 2018

According to analysis 75% of the teachers' response that child laborer learner can be assisted through the introduction of free education in kotido town council. This is due to environmental factor, like poverty, child abuse diseases in the district. If they give the learners proper support there will be improvement of academic performances in the area. 25% indicated that learners can be assisted through NGO's donation. Some parents cannot meet the other requirements such as food and school uniform, hence it lowers self-esteem of the learner and academic performance will drop in the district.

4.1.8 Teachers' views on how to curb child labor and reduce its impact on students' educational attainments

Responses: This is an open ended question, and the researcher intended to find out possible ways of curbing the rate of school dropout in kotido town council kotido district

Guiding and counseling	
Assisting orphans and poor children	
Government make follow up	

Source: Primary Data 2018

Various responses are given and the researcher summarize them as follows

4.1.9 How do you assist your teachers at school?

Table 3

Response	Frequency	percentage
Positively	-	-
Negatively	3	75%
Neglecting	1	25%
Total	4	100%

Source: Primary Data 2018

Basing on the results given 75% of the learners had negative attitudes towards assisting their teachers during school days. This is due to their absenteeism and low self-esteem because they don't have school uniform. 25% showed that learners don't attend to any call of a teacher. According to the researcher's opinion this may be due to negative attitudes of teachers towards education progress of child laborers and perhaps towards poor relationship between teachers and learners. As the results of the above the academic performance will be low.

4.2.0 What are the teacher's attitudes towards absenteeism?

Table 5

Response	Frequency	percentage
Highly agreed	4	100%
Highly disagreed	-	-
Agreed	-	-
Disagreed	4	100%

Source: Primary Data 2018

The analysis shows that 100% of the respondents handle those learners who are child laborers positively and they highly agree towards absenteeism because they are understanding the situation. It's therefore indicated that there is good rapport between the learners and the teachers in the classroom. None of the teachers had negative attitudes towards these learners, though

researchers' opinion felt that some respondents feared the consequences of writing negative response due to cultural beliefs in the community.

QUESTIONNAIRE C

4.3.0. Analysis of responses from teacher's questionnaire

The researcher prepares questionnaire C for the parents in kotido town council. The responses received should be six out of six. The results are as follows:

Questionnaire "C"

Table 1

	Questionnaire C	Percentage
Responded	6	100%
Responded	-	-
Expected	6	100%

Source: Primary Data 2018

Out of 6 questionnaires dispatched to parents all of them are returned and received depending the time they wish to return them. This indicated that parents had enough time to answer and committed to responses. Despite some parents being illiterate, The Researcher has to Interview with the language of catchment area and should be conversant to encourage responses.

Table 2

School	Town council	Number of questionnaires
Kotido sss	Kotido	2
Kacheri sss	Kotido	2
Panyangara sss	Kotido	2

Source: Primary Data 2018

The questionnaires had a total of 4 questions, some questions are open ended and some are closed ended. Parents are expected to tick appropriately and state in written the open ended parts.

4.3.1 Do teachers educate parents during school parent meeting on the Disadvantage of learner's absenteeism towards their learning objectives?

Table 3

Response	frequency	Percentage
Highly agreed	-	-
Agreed	-	-
Highly disagreed	3	75%
Disagreed	1	25%
Total	4	100%

Source: Primary Data 2018

Response given indicated that schools in Kotido town council have not had a talk, seminars and lectures on learner's absenteeism towards their learning objectives during school parents meeting. The analysis indicated that 75% of the parents highly disagreed while 25% disagreed about the issue above and absenteeism in the school has affected the academic performance in the district. According to researcher's opinion teachers have developed negative attitudes towards absenteeism of learners due to child labor

4.3.2 Do parents give their children permission to go for contract?

Table 4

Response	Frequency	percentage
Totally agreed	2	50%
Agreed	1	25%
Totally agreed	-	-
Disagreed	1	25%

Source: Primary Data 2018

According to analysis above it indicated that 50% of the parents give their children permission to go for contract as that is the only way to get source of income in the family and to get their basic needs. 25% of the parents agreed their children to go for contract by giving them permission

during school days and 25% of these parents disagreed the giving of permission to their children. According to researchers point of view it indicated that most of these learners in the school are poor and hence they need, support, guiding and counselling, as well as the parents advice

4.3.3 As a parent what can you do to make sure your child learns without several difficulties?

Response: This is an open ended. Question, and the researcher intended to find out ways parents can make sure their child/children can learn without several difficulties in the district. Various responses are given and the researcher summarizes them as follows:

- By giving them good shelter -
- Enough learning materials and food
- Giving uniforms

By buying exercise books, pens and pencils

- Giving clothes

The other three responses gave similar points that why the researcher did not bullet the down. Although there is implementation of free education, it showed that parents are still buying learning materials for their children, as indicated in the last response. Analyzing the above further it has been seen that parents have the will of providing resources to their children. The only obstacle in the district is poverty.

4.3.4 Do you provide the necessary requirement to your children?

Table 5

Response	Frequency	percentage
Highly agreed	3	75%
Agreed	-	-
Highly disagreed	-	-
Disagreed	1	25%

Source: Primary Data 2018

75% of the parents provide the necessary requirement to their children. While 25% indicated that they are not providing the necessary requirement to their children in the district. Although there is free education some parents cannot meet the other requirements needed by the learners such as school uniform and food hence lowers the self-esteem and academic performance in selected schools of the district

4.4 Child labor and its implications on educational attainments

Abraka (2010) found that 22% of student's academic performance was influenced by attending classes in secondary schools of Delta State of Nigeria. He therefore identified that increase in attendance will also increase academic performance of students.

Child labor is a facet of poverty their connection is well entrenched in the empirical literature. The dilemma is whether this child labor is efficient from economic point of view and whether it is a hindrance on the child achievement at school and personal development. The conventional argument for government intervention in child labor market is based on the existence of externalities-parents do not fully internalize the positive externalities accruing from higher educational attainment to their children and hence under provide In terms of education for their offspring, Annabel (2008).

Anumaka,Ijeoma Blessing (2004).

Many children were abducted by LRA; some of them managed to escape and came back, but could not continue with education due to the trauma they went through. According to US department of state, country report (2006), the orphans drop out of school to work to survive and to fend their siblings.

Children from northern Uganda and Southern Sudan were abducted by (LRA) and trafficked to Eastern Republic of Congo and other areas within Northern Uganda and Southern Sudan. Upon being abducted, they are forced to become cooks, porters, agricultural workers, soldiers and guards.

Many were also beaten, raped and repaired to participate in the murder of other children who attempt to escape.

Child labor is perceived to be a serious problem, as it is believed to be destructive to children's intellectual and physical development especially that of young children. The danger is exacerbated for those children who work in hazardous industries. This is the theory behind the child labor trap. If a child is employed all through the day, the child remains un-educated and subsequently has low productivity as an adult. So child labor can directly contribute to adult un-employment in developing countries. A major caveat is that there is very little treatment of such long term dynamic consequences of child labor, (Annabel 2008).

4.5 Educational achievements of learners suspected to be child laborers.

- . Form strong links with sector ministries, other partners including employers' and workers' organizations and NGO's to ensure effective application and observance of the legislation that prevents child labor.
- . Improve working conditions for older children (15-18) through labor inspection and encourage employers' initiatives such as limiting-hours of work, tasks and Provision of protective clothing.
- . Make every effort to provide a minimum wage for youth apprentices in order to protect children from economic exploitation.
- . Promote links with employers/artisans for possible Apprenticeship and employment opportunities for older children (15-18).
- . Provide medical facilities, examination, health and Family planning education including HIV/AIDS, in areas where child labor is concentrated Identify and withdraw children from the worst forms of child labor and rehabilitate them:

- . Establish transit and drop in centers to provide temporary accommodation, health care, counseling, emotional healing, legal aid, recreation and nutrition for the child labor victims.
- . Provide functional literacy to provide reading, writing and numeracy skills to illiterate children.
- . Promote vocational training for work skills and provide credit schemes to older children (15-18) through community funds and other micro-credit organizations.
- . Reintegrate children removed from exploitative labor into the formal school system.
- . Reintegrate and re-unite rehabilitated girls and boys with their communities where there is a possibility to find alternative for them

4.6 Interventions put in place to create community awareness on the problems of child labor.

Education

One of the most damaging and most widespread risks that children face when they work prematurely is the denial of education. Lack of education is damaging because prosperity in life depends on intellectual competence starting with fundamental literacy, numeracy and critical thinking ability. It is therefore of essence that, children without exception must receive at least a basic education. They also need to be equipped with

Necessary skills to enable them get employment at an appropriate age. For working children to succeed in school, teachers require improved counseling and guidance skills, greater understanding of child labor and HIV/AIDS, and improved skills with learner-centered and gender-sensitive teaching methodologies. Improvements in the quality and relevance of education are fundamental to the success and persistence of working children in school. As noted in the ILO2006 Global Report

on child labor, "The worst forms of education will never be the answer to the worst forms of child labor".

4.7 Child Growth and Development

A second concern is the physical, psychological and emotional damage caused by child labor. The effects of hazardous work on children can restrict their physiological and emotional development. International experience indicates that countries that combine

Economic growth with the right policy mix (focusing on equity, human rights, HIV/AIDS, child labor and other social issues) make more rapid progress in tackling the child labor problem.

Mobilize the public to act and intensify awareness raising activities at all levels in order to create understanding of the risks and consequences of child labor. Special emphasis should be given in such activities to the linkages between HIV/AIDS, education, and child Labor.

. Raise awareness of the gender dimensions of child labor, particularly regarding the unequal distribution of household labor, and the importance of girls' education.

Identify avenues for poverty eradication efforts to reduce household dependence on child labor for livelihood needs. In particular child labor issues will be integrated in the Poverty Eradication Action Plan and other socio economic development programs.

. Strengthen links with poverty eradication and HIV/AIDS programs. National and local plans related to education, poverty alleviation and HIV/AIDS should include measures to protect children from exploitative labor.

. Promote strategies aimed at integrating HIV/AIDS issues into child labor control and prevention initiatives

In 2015, Uganda made a significant advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government introduced a bill to prohibit hazardous work for children and establish a minimum age for work of 16.

The Government also trained more than 1,000 criminal law enforcement officers on issues related to the worst forms of child labor, approved a National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, and expanded its cash transfer program to allow more children to stay in school. However, children are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in the harvesting of tea and commercial sexual exploitation. Law enforcement agencies lack adequate funding, training, and resources to adequately enforce child labor laws. In addition, gaps in the legal framework persist, including the gap between the ages for compulsory education and minimum age for employment.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0. INTRODUCTION

The preceding chapter presented and interpreted data on child labor and its implications on students' educational attainments in Kotido Town Council. Chapter five summarizes the findings, concludes and gives recommendations

5.1 summary of findings

Causes of child labor in Kotido Town Council

Child abuse and neglect

According to Rosenberg (1987) learners are deemed to have been abused when they have suffered maltreatment of some sort or when they undergo experiences which are detrimental to their development, regardless of whether the process is perceived by the child as pleasant or unpleasant. According to Conic and Schuerma (1987) both clinical experience and several studies have pointed to the crucial nature of the relational context in which abuse is committed and experienced

Diseases

According to Mwaura (2002) children affected by HIV/AIDS are those who have lost their parents or dear ones through the dreadful disease. The other diseases which have left children to be child laborers are venereal diseases like Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, chancroids, herpes, trachoma and hepatitis B just to mention but a few. The researcher should find that those children living with HIV/AIDS and venereal disease in Kotido district bear the consequences and the impact of stigma and discrimination continually throughout their lives; hence their stories need to be heard, reflected upon and internalized by the general public. The campaign should encourage the affected children and support group to share their experience with a variety of audience in Kotido district hence academic performance will improve.

Polygamous Life

This type of family is based on a marriage to more than one wife at a time, that is while the first spouse still lived, D'Souza et al (1999. P11). The children cannot enjoy the full attention of both their parents since they are not in a position to study the family education objectives together. According to Dekker et al (1999. p 11). This situation is likely to create disharmony in the family and to have destabilizing effect on its members who may be rent by jealousies and rivalry over the attention of the father or mother. It hampers the smooth development of family members to maturity.

Cultural activities not in favors of girls

Education

According to Misck (1993) the special situation of girl is evident by their lower school enrolment and higher dropout of the world. Therefore most parents favor education and development of boys over girls. According to spread class core module by (MOEST) page 197, girls may be made to stay at home doing home chores. They may have to marry early

Early Parenthood

According to Onyango (1989 p.21) teenage pregnancy is the rise to teenage mothers. Many pregnant girls drop out of learning institutions before they are able to acquire skills that can help towards employment. Other practices that could be linked to this behaviour from a frustrated rejected child are stealing and begging

Poverty

According to Sunday Standard June 12th 2005 Page 3 a primary school pupils in Kisumu was killed by crocodiles, the boy had gone to catch fish for the family meal. (Mwaura, 2005).

According to the Standard April 21 2005 Page 13 one teacher from unhappy homes schools, family problems. Alcoholism, absentee parents, violence, unemployment, marital conflict, separation and divorce contributed to children cases of child labor and suicide (Mwaura et al 2005).

Prevalence of child laborers in Kotido Town council secondary schools

According to this analysis, 50% of the teachers highly agreed that there are learners who are child laborers in the school. This was due to low academic performance in the school and frequent absenteeism of some learners in the-classroom. 50% of the teachers agreed that there are learners in the school who are child laborers this is due to truancy of some learners in the school during class time.

Teachers' views on the causes of child labor

According to the analysis above it indicated that 75% of the respondent have notices that there is poverty in Kotido town council kotido town council kotido district. This indicated that almost all the learners in the class lived under difficult circumstances. This reflects to the low enrolment of learners as expected in the school even after implementation of free education in the district. Also environments contribute 25% of the learners engaging themselves in Child laborers in Kotido town council due to poor historical background among various families in the area.

What learners do when asked to go home for a new uniform?

According to the analysis above it indicated that 50% of the learners negatively respond when asked to go home for a new uniform due to lack of fund to buy the new uniform at home. 50% respond because they know that they must go and they fear their teachers. Due to the above responses the academic performance in the school will be affected when the learners doesn't turned up in time

Child labor and its implications on educational attainments

Child Labor and its implications on educational attainment & Social Implication in Northeast Uganda academicians.

Academic performance is all the performance reflected on the education of the child. Meers, (1987) stated that education performance reflects the total involvement of a child or youth in the school

environment which includes social and emotional development, communication and participation in the classrooms as well as out of class activities.

Poor performance means a child does not conform to a required standards i.e. late arrival, dodging lessons, poor examination achievement. When the academic performance of pupils in Pakwach Town Council in was looked at, it gave a sign for justification of existence poor performance among the learners. It was viewed in terms of late arrival, absenteeism, examination results.

According to reports compiled by (PLE 2005 to 2010)in Nebbi District; out of 2307 pupils only 21 pupils passed in Division 1, 176 in Division 2 and 278 failed in Division U. Many of the school going age children are being seen by the road side either selling food items or loitering, despite all the efforts being put by the government to combat child labor. Child labor has been rampant in Nebbi District, especially after the Northern insurgency caused by LRA war.

The war disrupted peace in Northern region of Uganda and led to influx of people from Acholi sub-region to neighboring, especially Pakwach town council. Many parents lost their lives leaving behind a number of orphans. Some parents were abducted by LRA making many people to flee the war -torn zone for their safety. Condition of living became difficult, education of pupils was disrupted; most children resorted to cheap labor like fetching water and selling small items by the roadside. Pakwach being gateway to west Nile,

Democratic Republic of Congo and Northern Sudan; many young girls resorted to commercial sex to earn a living for their families. The impact of the LRA war is still being felt in Northern region including Nebbi District as many people refused to go back to their base due to trauma caused by the war. People of Pakwach town council in Nebbi District depend on fishing in the river Nile. However, the number of fish in the river has reduced tremendously due to overfishing and the small

sized fishing nets being used. The people, consequently, have resorted to using their children for petty business and cheap labor for survival.

Truancy

According to Blagg' (1987) child falls behind with school work, loses contact with friends and as a return normal education becomes difficult in most cases, truants some from disrupted and disturb family ground. The child can come to school and ask for permission to go home giving out various reasons like sickness and end up doing other activities like prostitution.

Dropping out from school

According to were (1988) children drop out of school due to parent's misconception. If parents cannot provide basic needs of their children and school equipment, learners may decide to drop from school instead of being frustrated by being sent home every now and then, sometimes shame of wearing shattered uniform.

Economic Activities

According to (E.A Standard. July 1, 2004) Economic activities in certain regions have proved a stumbling block. In fishing communities, children as young as 12 years make a lot of money and do not see the need to go to school. Murunga (2004) explaining to such children that going to school would land them good jobs and riches does not make sense. Julio (2004) a lot of hawking in urban areas involves, children, some who are self- employed. These have locked many children out of school, hence leads to low enrolment and poor academic performance.

Retarded Physical Growth and Health Problem

Because of doing heavy jobs that do not tally with the age, most of child laborers have retarded physical growth and chronicle health problems. Those who work in cold areas and areas with water problem may incur worst problems. Those employed as maids may be infected with HIV/AIDS by their employers. Others get burnt with hot water. Children who are given corporal punishment end up being hospitalized. Children from poor families lack proper medication resulting to poor health and retardation (Were, 1988).

Educational achievements of learners suspected to be child laborers.

According to the analysis above, the researcher found that 75% of the school have average academic performance of learners who are child laborers while 25% are below average because of difficult circumstances which they undergo during learning processes.

Child labor, absenteeism and teachers' attitude

The researcher analyzed and found that 50% of the teachers had highly negative towards absenteeism, while 25% had positive attitudes towards absenteeism and also 25% of the teachers had negative attitudes towards absenteeism in Kotido town council. This indicated that most of the learners are child laborers due to absenteeism in the district.

Parents' moral background, neglect and child labor

Analysis indicated that 50% of the learners highly disagreed that they do not live with their parents because most of their parents drunk hence they stay in other people's homestead as they go to school, therefore their academic performance is affected. 25% of the learners agree that they live with their parents although they don't get all their basic need as required in the school and 25% also disagree about the staying with their parents, according to the researcher's point of view most of these learners are traumatized by the parents.

Child labor and discipline at school

According to the analysis 50% of the learners are happy when they are absent because they have achieved their goal by working in the farms and meeting their basic needs at the end of the day. But 50% of the learners are not happy when they are absent because they know that their academic performance is affected hence low results at the end of the term. According to researcher's opinion those who were not happy knew the meaning of being in school and had an objective of why they are in school,

Interventions put in place to create community awareness on the problems of child labor.

Education

One of the most damaging and most widespread risks that children face when they work prematurely is the denial of education. Lack of education is damaging because prosperity in life depends on intellectual competence starting with fundamental literacy, numeracy and critical thinking ability. It is therefore of essence that, children without exception must receive at least a basic education. They also need to be equipped with

Necessary skills to enable them get employment at an appropriate age. For working children to succeed in school, teachers require improved counseling and guidance skills, greater understanding of child labor and HIV/AIDS, and improved skills with learner-centered and gender-sensitive teaching methodologies. Improvements in the quality and relevance of education are fundamental to the success and persistence of working children in school. As noted in the ILO2006 Global Report on child labor, the worst forms of education will never be the answer to the worst forms of child labor.

Child Growth and Development

A second concern is the physical, psychological and emotional damage caused by child labor. The effects of hazardous work on children can restrict their physiological and emotional development.

International experience indicates that countries that combine

Economic growth with the right policy mix (focusing on equity, human rights, HIV/AIDS, child labor and other social issues) make more rapid progress in tackling the child labor problem.

Mobilize the public to act and intensify awareness raising activities at all levels in order to create understanding of the risks and consequences of child labor. Special emphasis should be given in such activities to the linkages between HIV/AIDS, education, and child labor.

Raise awareness of the gender dimensions of child labor, particularly regarding the unequal distribution of household labor, and the importance of girls' education.

Identify avenues for poverty eradication efforts to reduce household dependence on child labor for livelihood needs. In particular child labor issues will be integrated in the Poverty Eradication Action Plan and other socio economic development Programs.

. Strengthen links with poverty eradication and HIV/AIDS programs. National and local plans related to education, poverty alleviation, and HIV/AIDS should include measures to protect children from exploitative labor.

. Promote strategies aimed at integrating HIV/AIDS issues into child labor control and prevention initiatives

In 2015, Uganda made a significant advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government introduced a bill to prohibit hazardous work for children and establish a minimum age for work of 16.

The Government also trained more than 1,000 criminal law enforcement officers on issues related to the worst forms of child labor, approved a National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, and expanded its cash transfer program to allow more children to stay in school. However, children are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in the harvesting of tea and commercial sexual exploitation. Law enforcement agencies lack adequate funding, training, and resources to adequately

enforce child labor laws. In addition, gaps in the legal framework persist, including the gap between the ages for compulsory education and minimum age for employment.

How can learners from your families be assisted

According to analysis 75% of the teachers' response that child laborer learner can be assisted through the introduction of free education in kotido town council kotido district. This is due to environmental factor, like poverty, child abuse diseases in the district. If they give the learners proper support there will be improvement of academic performances in the area. 25% indicated that learners can be assisted through NGO's donation. Some parents cannot meet the other requirements such as food and school uniform, hence it lowers self-esteem of the learner and academic performance will drop in the district.

Teachers' views on how to curb child labor and reduce its impact on students' educational attainments

Responses: This is an open ended question, and the researcher intended to find out possible ways of curbing the rate of school dropout in kotido town council kotido district

-Guiding and counseling

Assisting orphans and poor children

Government make follow up

How do you assist your teachers at school?

Basing on the results given 75% of the learners had negative attitudes towards assisting their teachers during school days. This is due to their absenteeism and low self-esteem because they don't have school uniform. 25% showed that learners don't attend to any call of a teacher. According to the researcher's opinion this may be due to negative attitudes of teachers towards education progress of child laborers and perhaps towards poor relationship between teachers and learners. As the results of the above the academic performance will be low.

What are the teacher's attitudes towards absenteeism?

The analysis shows that 100% of the respondents handle those learners who are child laborers positively and they highly agree towards absenteeism because they are understanding the situation. It's therefore indicated that there is good rapport between the learners and the teachers in the classroom. None of the teachers had negative attitudes towards these learners, though researchers' opinion felt that some respondents feared the consequences of writing negative response due to cultural beliefs in the community.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The researcher explore the child labor but with special references to the impact of child labor on academic performance in kotido town council kotido district, Karamoja region. The researcher noted that the prominence of learners under this circumstance has been marginalized. The researcher also concludes that every child in Kotido district has a right to education regardless of living under difficult circumstances or social background, he /she is subjected to. However as pointed out earlier that children can be detected right from birth when the following signs are exhibited, Lack of care and love by parents towards the child, Refusal or inability by child to establish eye contact with the parents and disappointment due to child mistreatment in kotido town council kotido district Karamoja region

From the data collected from the use of instruments of questionnaires, the researcher found that three quarter of the learners are coming from poor families in Kotido. This indicated that there is poverty in the area. From the questionnaires, the researcher identified that some learners have developed low self-esteem and others are from poor background. Majority of the teachers have negative attitudes towards these learners.

An aspect of these dependency and interrelationship with at least one caring and protecting adult, is that any work with the child must meet the approval and support of the adults. Furthermore, the child requires co-ordination with families and adult therapy' the practitioners must not be discriminated and also that positive images of different cultures should be encouraged.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the results got from the study, the researcher recommends the following to help alleviate child labor on academic performance of learners in Kotido town council, kotido district Karamoja region.

- Parents should join hands in providing necessary equipment in schools that is buying learning and teaching materials such as books
- Since teacher's attitudes towards absenteeism are negative they should be sensitized to care and love these learners who are child laborers.
- For parents who are poor the Ministry of Education should provide their children with bursary to enable them meet school needs deficits.
- Increasing poverty contributes a lot of child abuse and neglect, the community and rural based self-help programs can help raise the standard of living to alleviate the problems.
- Create awareness by using the media to educate the learners on enormity of child abuse.
- There is need to in-service all teachers in kotido town council and the district on general methods, on how to teach and handle learners who are child laborers when they come across in their classes.
- Action at community and national level should be encouraged to find solution to child laborer learners. There is need to include the children when proposing courses of action.

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APPENDIX A: TIME FRAME

A table showing the time frame format

May 2018	Proposal writing
June 2018	Prepare instruments
July 2018	Pre-testing of the instruments
August 2018	Collecting data
September 2018	Analyzing data

APPENDIX B: BUDGET

A table showing the budget

Stationary	quantity	Amount(shs)
Travelling and subsistence	4 days	80,000
Binding	3 research report books	27,000
Secretarial services	Research proposal and report	100,000
Duplicating papers	5 reams	75,000
Pens and rubber	2 pens and 1 rubber	2,000
	total	212,000

APPENDIX C: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TEACHERS.

I am a student at Kampala international university. I am carrying out a report on child labor and its implication on students' performance in kotido town council, kotido district. I hereby request for your co-operation in filling this questionnaire. The information given will be treated with confidentiality and will be used only for academic purposes. Your contribution will be highly appreciated. Please answer all questions by ticking () or alternatively write any other information in the space provided.

1. How is the academic performance of these learners who are child laborers?

Good

Highly good

Average

Below average

2. What are the learner's attitude towards absenteeism?

Highly positive

Positive

Highly negative

Negative

3. What do you think are causes of learners engaging themselves to child laborers?

Truancy

Poverty

Enrolment

4. Do you agree that there are learners in your school who are child laborers?

Highly agreed

Agreed

Highly disagreed

Disagreed

5. How can learners from your families be assisted.

Through free education

Through NGO donations

Neglecting them

6. Suggest ways of curbing the rate of drop out in your school?

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR LEARNERS

I am a student at Kampala international university. I am carrying out a report on child labor and its implication on students' performance in kotido town council, kotido district. I hereby request for your co-operation in filling this questionnaire. The information given will be treated with confidentiality and will be used only for academic purposes. Your contribution will be highly appreciated. Please answer all questions by ticking () or alternatively write any other information in the space provided.

1. How do you assist your teachers at school?

Positively

Negatively

Neglecting

2. What do learners do when asked to go home for a new uniform?

Highly respond

Negatively respond

Respond

3. What are the teacher's attitudes towards absenteeism?

Highly agree

Agree

Highly disagree

Disagree

4. Do you live with your parents at home?

Highly agree

Agree

Highly disagree

Disagree

5. When learners who are absent come to school how do they feel?

Happily

Not happy

Timid

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PARENTS

I am a student at Kampala international university. I am carrying out a report on child labor and its implication on students' performance in kotido town council, kotido district. I hereby request for your co-operation in filling this questionnaire. The information given will be treated with confidentiality and will be used only for academic purposes. Your contribution will be highly appreciated. Please answer all questions by ticking () or alternatively write any other information in the space provided.

1. Do teachers educate parents during school parents meetings of the disadvantages of learner's absenteeism towards their learning objectives?

Highly agree

Agree

Highly disagree

Disagree

2. Do parents give their children to do go for contracts?

Totally agreed

Agreed

Totally disagreed

Disagreed

3. As a parent what can you do to make sure that your child learns without several difficulties?

4. Do you provide the necessary requirements to your children?

Highly agreed

Agreed

Highly disagreed

Disagreed