

CHILD LABOR PRACTICES AND EMOTIONAL ASPECTS ON CHILDREN IN  
JINJA DISTRICT

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## DECLARATION

I **OKALA EKOMA JUDITH**, declare that this thesis progress report is my original work and has not been submitted or presented for any award of degree at any university or institution of higher learning.

Signature.....

Date .....

## **APPROVAL**

This is to certify that this thesis has been submitted to the Directorate of Higher Degree and Research of Kampala International University with my approval as the candidate's thesis supervisor.

Signature.....

Date .....

Dr. Chidiebere, C. Ogbonna

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this piece of work to my parents Mr. LUKA DJEDI and Mrs. JUNIE KALenge and my friends.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

My profound gratitude goes to the almighty God for the gift of life and wisdom during my journey at the University and the favour to complete my studies.

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## **ABSTRACT**

Child labor is often referred to as work that is done by children which restricts or damages their physical, emotional, intellectual, social or spiritual growth. The study was guided by the theory of emotional which is also known as the psych-evolutionary and it is one of the most influential classification approaches for general emotional responses. In addition, three objectives guided the study, which were: to examine the factors influencing child labor in Jinja district, to analyze the emotional challenges affecting children in Jinja district, and to examine the impact of child labor on the wellbeing of children in Jinja district. The research employed the descriptive survey design and qualitative research approach, with a sample size of 50 respondents. Data analysis was done through assessing the information collected from the field. The study found that there were five major factors influencing child labor in Jinja District which included: traditional customs, inadequate schools and quality of education, poverty, high demand for cheap labor, high demand for unskilled labor and inefficient implementation of anti-child labor policies. The study concluded that child labor is still a big threat to the development of Jinja district, being influenced largely by traditional customs, inadequate schools and quality education, poverty, high demand of cheap labor. Lastly the impact of child labor on the wellbeing of children in Jinja district has more negative consequences than positive as most of the children lack guarantee for good health and safety. Finally this study recommended that the government of Uganda through the local governments and other stakeholders should embark on community sensitization to foster knowledge on the dangers of child labor and the state should sensitize the public on the importance of counseling services to foster the upbringing of traumatized children by their parents/caregivers. The government should also permit children to officially work but under strict supervision of the employers and in healthy environment working with safety guards.

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS/ ABBREVIATION**

ILO:	International labour Organization
CRC:	Convention on the Rights of a Child
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UBOS:	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
SDG:	Sustainable Development Goals
MDG:	Millennium Development Goals
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Funds
CSO:	Civil Society Organization
UNCRC:	United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child
WFCL:	Worst Forms of Child Labour
IV:	Independent Variable
DV:	Dependent Variable
KI:	Key Informant

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, scope, and significance of the study and the definition of key terms

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

The background of the study focused on historical, theoretical, conceptual and contextual perspective. The analysis of the background will take these different perspectives.

#### **1.1.1 Historical perspective**

The history of child labor in Europe is well traced from the late 1700's and early 1800's, a period where power driven machines replaced hand labor for making most manufactured items. However, it is important to note that, children had always worked especially in the farming sector and later moved to factory work which was harder. A child with a factory job worked 12 to 18 hours a day, 6 days a week, to earn a dollar. Unfortunately, due to high demand of unskilled labor, many children from poor families began working before the age of 7, under poor working conditions that were characterized by, working without safety guards in factories, dump places, among other unsuitable environment that affected their health and wellbeing. (ILO, 1996).

Whereas in Africa, child labor is as old as the black man's society has ever lived. It is on record that, all African cultures and societies encouraged children to work as a sign of commitment, discipline, and responsibility of one's intellect to maturity, this work would take form of hunting especially for boys, digging, fruit gathering, and baby seating and cooking for the girls (Ali, 1978). However, with the evolution of generations to colonialism and post colonialism periods, education was transformed from elementary to civic education, but also became a necessity for every person, and later a fundamental right of every African child, which explains the promulgation of the African charter on the Rights and Welfare of a child. Whereas in Uganda, this position was not different from the other

societies throughout Africa. The promulgation of the 1995 constitution set a land mark in the realization of children's rights as it provided for the rights of children under Article 34. These rights were further expounded in the Children's Act which incorporated the principles of the Convention on the Rights of a Child (CRC). These developments helped to reduce the long notorious violation of children's rights that included involvement in armed conflicts, agricultural sector and mining sectors depriving children of education.

### **1.1.2 Theoretical framework**

This study employed the Theory of Emotions developed by Robert Plutchik in 1980. The theory presents eight primary emotions: anger, fear, sadness, disgust, surprise, anticipation, trust, and joy, which are summed up as wheel of emotions. The wheel of emotion illustrate different emotions exhibited by an individual depending on their experiences and anticipation. In addition, it provides information to the individual about their interaction in a compelling and nuanced way. However, emotions are difficult to define but always consists of feelings, behavior, physiological change and cognitions and always occurs in a particular context which influences it.

### **1.1.3 Conceptual Perspective**

The independent variable of the study was child labor, however, there is no internationally standardized or accepted definition of child labor. countries not only have different minimum work age, restrictions, but also have varying regulations based on the type of labor, which makes the concept of child labor very ambiguous (Collins, 1983).

Child labor is work that is done by children which restricts or damages their physical, emotional, intellectual, social or spiritual growth as children, and which denies their their right to develop, play or go to school. However, the term 'child labor' is often defined as work that is done by children which restricts or damages their physical, emotional, intellectual, social or spiritual growth as children, and which denies them their right to develop, play or go to school. This definition was adopted from the inter parliamentary union of the International labor office in 2002. Furthermore, child labor has been defined to mean, the involvement of children in work that deprives them of their childhood, potentials and dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.

The determination of whether or not a particular “work” can be called “child labor” depends on the child’s age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which the work is performed.

Nevertheless, child labor continues to occur in many different forms that can be easily observed, and sometimes hidden from our ordinary seen. The most common forms of child labor are found in industrial work. It should be noted that, work in industries can be regular or casual, legal or illegal and parents, government and employers being the principle beneficiaries. The worst thing about child labor is that, the victims work for long hours without adequate protection and training. Consequently, victims of child labor suffer from physical strain, fatigue, emotional and psychological disorders. However, it is prudent to note that, not all work done by children is considered child labor, children’s participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their rights to education is generally regarded to as being something positive. These may include; activities such as helping their parents at home, assisting in family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. lastly, observational techniques in assessing emotional aspects among child labor victims were used and whether or not, children were emotionally stressed, was determined by experts who were psychologists.

#### **1.1.4 Contextual perspective**

Jinja is ranked among the top ten highly populated districts in Uganda, and the leading industrialized district with a population of 9,042,422 people of which 5,877,575 are children according to the National Population Census Report 2014, and more than 40% of the children are victims of child labor. Children in Jinja have been victims of child labor and stand chances of falling prey to the worst forms of child labor given the fact that many of them are being employed in processing industries as casual laborers, also in agricultural sector being the biggest where commercial farmers employ children and on fishing sites of Massese landing site, Rippon falls and wanyenge landing site. The primary beneficiaries of child labor are employers, and at times their poor parents who send them out to earn a living for households



The local government in Jinja district has been promulgating domestic policies to halt child labor which include community sensitization, arrest of parents or care givers who send their child to work in industries, fishing sites, and gardens especial during school days. Whereas at the national level, Uganda ratified the Intentional Convention on Rights of a Child in 1990 and the International Convention on the Rights and Welfare of a Child in 1994 together with the Children's Act Cap 59 condemn the acts of child labor in Uganda. However, regardless of all anti child labor protection laws ,child labor is still on increase given the fact that all anti child labor laws and policies focus on stopping child labor but not addressing the drivers to child labor like poverty which is the major cause of child labor.it therefore goes without saying that parents will still send children to work to supplement their domestic work regardless of the law ,because the law is not addressing issues of poverty, cultural practices among others which promote child labor.

## **1.2 Problem statement**

Uganda ratified the Convention on Rights of the Child in 1990 and the International Convention on the Rights and Welfare of the Child in 1994. The above documents together with Uganda Children's Act (Cap 59) condemned the practice of child labor in Uganda. However, despite several policies and by-laws enacted by the government of Uganda since 1995 at the promulgation of the new Constitution of the Republic of Uganda which as well prohibited child labor, reports from several Civil Society Organizations and Inter Governmental Organizations still indicate that, there has been increased engagement of children in economic labor from 21% in 2002 to 33% in 2014 at national level (UBOS, 2002). Whereas, there has been a doubled increase in Jinja district from 8.3% in 2002 to 18.7% of the 18,206 population of children said to be working aged between 10-17 years (UBOS, 2014). Child labor analysts denote that, if there are no urgent interventions from the state and its stakeholders, this current figure (18.7%) might be triple by 2028, because there is still increasing prospects of industrialization, the fish industry and the agricultural sector, which will demand for more cheap unskilled labor thus attracting more poor families to send their children for work rather than education (ILO, 2015). Therefore, this study intends to analyze the impact of child labor on the emotions of children in Jinja district.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The purpose of the study is to examine the impact of child labor on the emotions of affected children in Jinja district.

### **1.4 Research Objectives**

- To examine the factors that influencing child labor practices in Jinja District
- To analyze the emotional challenges affecting child labor victims in Jinja District
- To examine the impacts of child labor practices on the wellbeing of children in Jinja District.

#### **1.4.1 Research Questions**

- What are the factors influencing child labor practices in Jinja District?
- What are the emotional challenges affecting child labor victims in Jinja District?
- What are the impacts of child labor practices on the wellbeing of children in Jinja District?

### **1.5 Scope**

#### **1.5.1. Content scope**

The study will focus on child labor in Jinja District. Specifically, it will examine how child labor impact on the emotions of children in Jinja District.

#### **1.5.2 Geographical scope**

This proposed research will be carried out in East Africa, Eastern Uganda, and Jinja district. The justification of this selection is based on the facts adduced that, there been increased engagement of children in economic labor which has doubled from 8.3% in 2002 to 18.7% of the 18,206 population of children said to be working aged between 10-17 years (UBOS., 2014). In addition to the increased child labor, Jinja district was also selected because it's at traditional industrialized district as compared to Kampala and other districts. nevertheless, there is a high level of monitoring child labor in urban based industries especially in Kampala as compared to Jinja, which explains the increasing trends of child labor.

### **1.5.3 Time scope**

The study will cover a period of 24 years beginning from 1995 to 2019. The reason for choosing this period is because it was in 1995 that Uganda promulgated a new constitution that incorporated children's rights which prohibited child labor. Thus, the study intends to examine the impact of child labor on the emotional development of children.

### **1.6. Significance of the study**

After completion, the study will be beneficial to the following category of people:

- **Child labor victims:** The research will create awareness on children's rights, through informing children their rights specifically, regarding work, health and education, above all, on how and where they may report abuses committed against them or get psychological support
- **Social workers:** The study will provide social workers with knowledge regarding the impacts of child labor arising from their emotional experiences at places of work and how they can be helped.
- **Law Makers:** Significantly, the research will establish current data and trends on child labor in Jinja with its impacts, to enable policy makers realize the urgent need to review policies and strategies against child labor.
- **Parents:** The study will educate parents/ guardians on the nature of work regarded as acceptable for children, drawing a bottom line on the worst forms of child labor, consequently, solving the impacts of child on children's welfare.
- **Future researchers:** The research will act as a basis of further studies in examining various drivers of child labor and emotional impacts on children in Jinja District.

### **1.7 Definition of key terms**

**Child labor:** There is no international agreement defining child labor. Countries not only have different minimum age work restrictions, but also have varying regulations based on the type of labor, which makes the concept of child labor very ambiguous (Collins, 1983). However, the term 'child labor' is often defined as work that is done by children which

restricts or damages their physical, emotional, intellectual, social or spiritual growth as children, and which denies them their right to develop, play or go to school.

**Emotions:** There is no particular definition to emotions but a mere description of what emotions may be, which may consist of feelings, behavior, physiological change and perceptions with particular factors that influence them. The central purpose is to pass on information to the individual about their interaction with the world. There are four or five basic emotions, basic in the sense of being and these are: anxiety/fear, sadness, anger, happiness/joy and disgust.

**Worst Forms of Child Labor:** These are defined in the ILO Convention No.182 to mean: all forms of slavery or practices to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or pornographic performances; The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; And work which, its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

**A child:** the convention on the rights of a child defines a child as a person below the age of 18.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter presented the conceptual framework of the study, theoretical review, and review of literatures related to the study variables and objectives. Related literatures was reviewed to explain, causes and emotional impacts of child labor in different contexts. Findings of the reviewed literatures will be comparatively analyzed to appreciate the current state of knowledge in the topic/study area and also to identify research gaps, which the study intends to bridge.

#### **2.1 Theoretical review**

The study was guided by the Theory of emotions developed by Robert Plutchik in 1980. The theory is considered as one of the most influential classification approaches for general emotional responses. The theory considers eight primary emotions which are; anger, fear, sadness, disgust, surprise, anticipation, trust, and joy. Plutchik proposed that, these fundamental emotions are biologically primitive and have evolved in order to increase the reproductive fitness of the humans. In this case, emotional development is a key aspect in child development that can be greatly negatively influenced by child labor. It should be noted that, when children are unprotected from child labor, it goes without saying these children will be victims to all hazards as they espouse to labor under unfavorable conditions, which maybe unfortunately witnessed by harsh supervisors, hunger, hectic labor, segregation or sexual harassment from the bosses or coworkers. All these conditions may influence the child's mental and emotional development from time to time, and go up to the future.

Plutchik argues for the primacy of these emotions by showing each to be the trigger of behavior with high survival value, such as the way fear inspires the fight-or-flight response. Therefore, the way children interact with the environment versus their emotions will determine their future behavior, intellect and relations. For example, if a child gets scars due to harassment at work during childhood, or misses education minus his or her

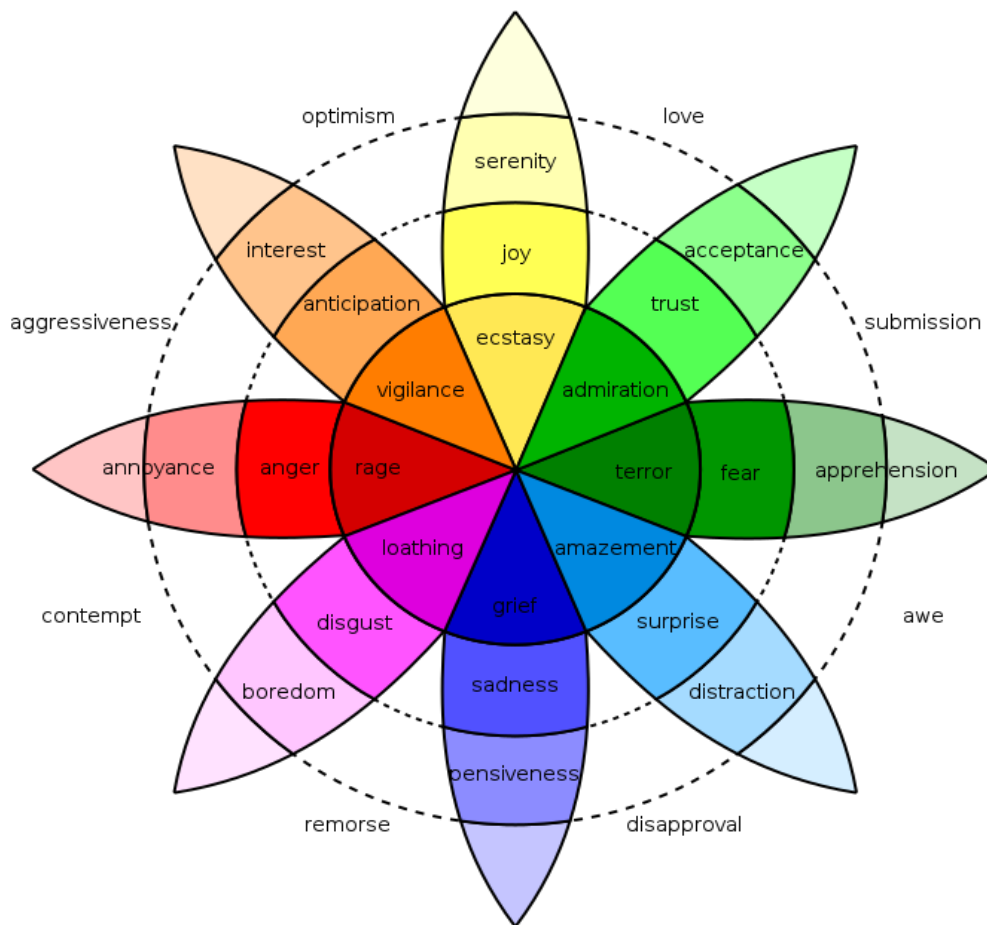
discretion, this child develops violence due to trauma, every time, the child looks at these scars, he is reminded of that torture at work, and he mind end up transferring that anger to a third party who is innocent. This emotional complexity may go on from childhood to adulthood, and will that who missed education transfer his anger, regrets to those who denied him education on the price of child labor. Therefore, the different side effects of child labor and experiences through which children go through at early development and tender years, go without saying that, each child will receive an emotional portion through his work experience that will directly or indirectly influence his emotional conduct and perceptions.

The concept of emotions is applicable to all evolutionary levels and applies to all humans, its main ten are:

- Emotions have an evolutionary history and have evolved various forms of expression in different species.
- Emotions served an adaptive role in helping organisms deal with key survival issues posed by the environment.
- Despite different forms of expression of emotions in different species, there are certain common elements, or prototype patterns, that can be identified.
- There is a small number of basic, primary, or prototype emotions.
- All other emotions are mixed or derivative states; that is, they occur as combinations, mixtures, or compounds of the primary emotions.
- Primary emotions are hypothetical constructs or idealized states whose properties and characteristics can only be inferred from various kinds of evidence.
- Primary emotions can be conceptualized in terms of pairs of polar opposites.
- All emotions vary in their degree of similarity to one another.
- Each emotion can exist in varying degrees of intensity or levels of arousal,

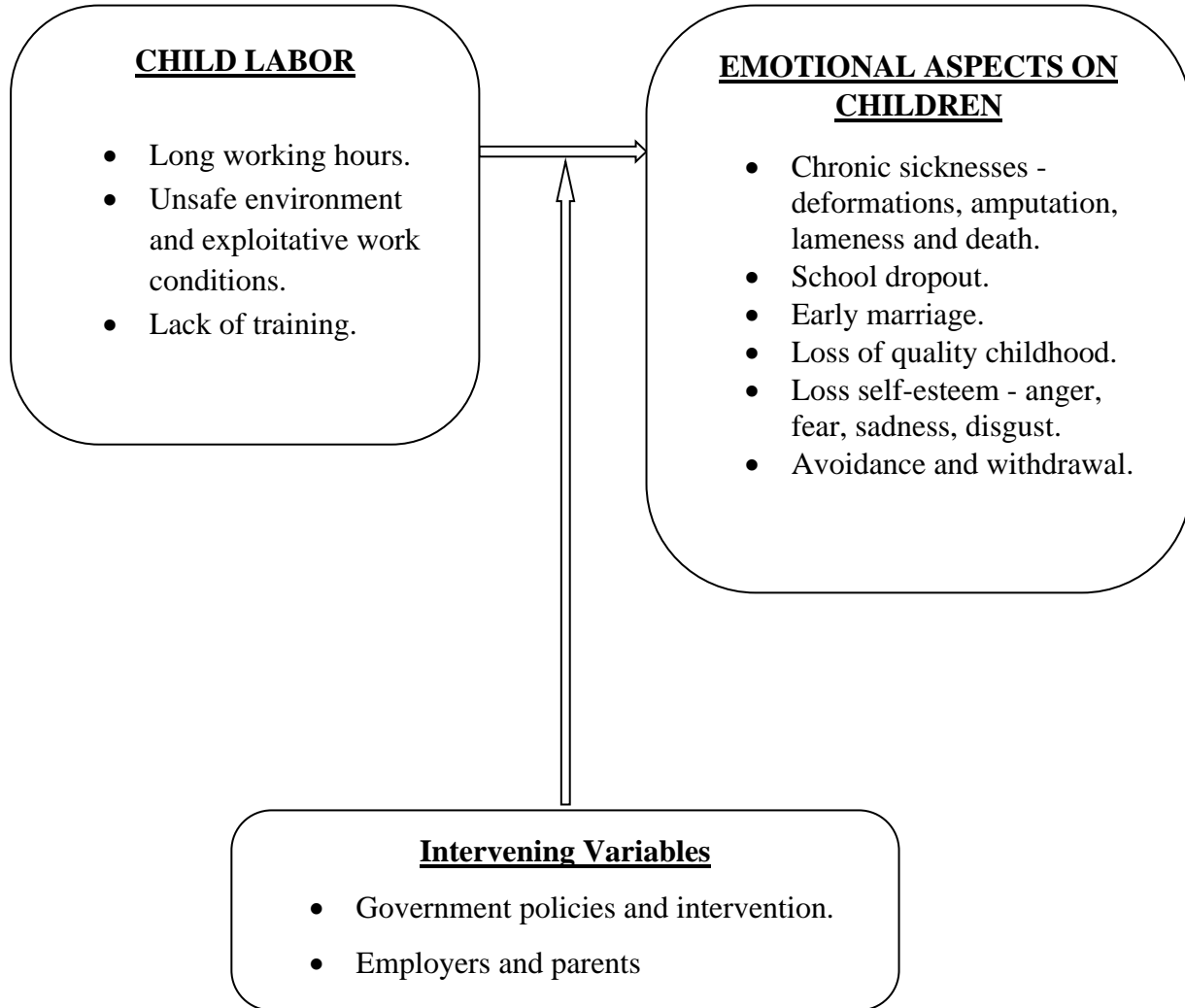
**Figure 2: Plutchik's wheel of emotions**

Plutchik's explains the different emotions and their influences under different circumstances as humans interact with the environment around them through what he calls the wheel of emotions as indicated below:



## 2.2 Conceptual Framework

**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework.**  
**Independent Variable**



Source: Developed by the researcher, 2018

The conceptual framework (presented in figure 1 above) has been developed for this study showing how the independent variable (child labor) in this case which means, long working hours in industries, agricultural sector and fishing sector, unhealthy environment usually with smoke, dust, noise, darkness among others and lack of proper training about the job, which consequently, affects children with chronic sicknesses arising from unhealthy environment, deformations due to accidents happening at work, and in the long run causes school dropouts because children spend much time at work than school, which affects class



performance. Early marriages also become evident, as children are in the long run are considered mature because they work. The bottom line of these side effects, arising from child labor in children can be manifested by, behavioral and emotional signs that result into avoidance, low self-esteem, anger, fear, sadness, joy, and disgust.

There are also intervening factors that influences child labor and emotions which include, government policies that regulate legal labor, social cultural and religious believes that give unique perceptions on work, employers and parents who plays a central role in either fostering child labor or halting it, because the dual are primary beneficiaries of child labor.

## **2.3 Review of related Studies**

This section examined other researches carried out in the area of child labor and it's emotional.

### **2.3.1 Major factors that influence child labor**

Children work for a variety of reasons depending on the environment around them. However, the following are the general key reasons that influence child labor among others;

#### **2.3.1.1 Poverty coupled with high dependence ratio of adults on children**

Children work to ensure the survival of their family and themselves sometimes, although these child laborers are not well paid as adults. Children still remain relevant figures in the financial support and contribution to their poor families especially in developing countries. A case in a point is in Paraguay where minors contribute almost a quarter of the total family income (ILO 2015) as they labor in agriculture and industries.

However, is paramount to note that, children are used induced to labor by their guardians rather than themselves, according to a study carried out in Paraguay, parents represent 62 percent as sources of initiation of children into work. It further contented that, about 8 percent of the child labor victims made their made their own decisions to work. (Syed et al. 2015). In fact, this phenomena partly explains why parents in many developing countries desire and always have many children. Therefore, in developing countries,

children seem to be of much less of an economic burden than in developed states because they contribute more income to households than they deplete as compared to their counterparts in developed countries.

#### **2.3.1.2 Traditional cultural believes**

The established female role in certain countries dictates that women will not fit into traditional roles if they become educated. There is a pervasive notion in some nations that educated females will not get married nor have children. Therefore, many families raise daughters solely to take over the household duties in order to release the mother from labor. Such cultural practices restrict the education of females and promote female child employment. Therefore, the acceptance of social class separation perpetuates child labor as well. For example, people of India's lower castes are expected to perform manual labor and consequently are more apt not to attend school.

#### **2.3.1.3 Increased rural urban migration**

The rapid rural-to-urban migration is one of the major cause for the increased rate of child labor in urban areas of developing countries like Uganda. Homes flock from villages to the city, fore going agricultural activities with hope of attaining better causal jobs rather than agriculture in the city. It has been brought to light that, in the past 40 years, migration has been so severe, and sources disclose that, in 1950, 17 percent of the population of the developing world lived in urban areas. However, this position increased to 32 percent in 1988 and by the year 2000, it was estimated that, this proportion would increase to 40 percent, and to 57 percent by the year 2025 (United Nations 1999). With this situational analysis, developing states, stand as primary victims of this flock due to economic and social humanitarian factors that will influence the movement, it therefore goes without saying that, as the economic challenges increase, children will be forced to work in whichever place and may end up flocking to urban areas as well for such of employment opportunities, consequently, these children will be employed. .

#### **2.3.1.4 Poor working conditions**

Exploitative working conditions in processing factories which are characterized by smoke chemicals, too much noise and vibrations, make employers opt for children who have less or none of work bargaining skills/ power for example on salary and safety guards among others. In the long run children fall victims of chronic sickness due to their carelessness and ignorance.

#### **2.3.1.5 High demand for cheap unskilled labor force**

Today, there is high demand of unskilled labor faced in almost every sector ranging from agriculture to industries. Because children are literary unskilled in professional work yet with, poor bargaining skills for employment, processing firms as well as the agricultural sector inevitably take up children as the most reliable labor force. It should be noted that, about 85% of victims to child labor are engaged in unskilled labor and largely in the agriculture sector. (ILO 2015). These children engage for example in coffee, tea, and fruit picking, but not limited to digging and marketing to agricultural marketing of produce. All these activities consequently deprive children of the chance to effectively attend school or playing with their fellow ages, which deprives them of quality childhood.

### **2.4 Emotional aspects and impacts of child labor.**

When children develop into maturity, growth is not limited to the physical body development but also in the social and emotional aspects of life. Children's emotional development relates to the different experiences that children go through as they interact directly or indirectly with the environment around. Children's responses to the different feelings they experience every day have a major impact on their choices, their behavior, and on how well they cope up and enjoy life in society.

Emotional development involves learning what feelings and emotions, understand how and why they happen, recognizing one's own feelings and those of others, and developing effective ways of managing them. As children grow and are exposed to different

situations their emotional lives also become more complex. Developing skills for managing a range of emotions is therefore very important for their emotional wellbeing.

The aspect of emotional development and growth is a very complicated aspect to comprehend as it differs from child to child, but the bottom line in all this is that, emotional development starts at early childhood and continues into adulthood, and some of the basic primary emotions that may first be recognized especially in babies are: joy, anger, sadness and fear. Later, as children begin to develop a sense of self, and later more complex emotions like shyness, surprise, elation, embarrassment, shame, guilt, pride and empathy emerge. However, it is prudent to note that, kids between the ages of 5 to 12, usually considered as junior school pupils are said to be in a stage of learning how to ascertain their emotions, possibly, trying to understand why and how these emotions happen to them and how they manage them properly, but this stage is so dynamic that, as children grow, the things that provoke their emotional responses change as well..

#### **2.4.1 Developing emotional skills in children**

The table 1 below shows the main pathways in emotional skill development for children in the preschool to primary age range, as inter alia said, the rate of children's emotional development can be quite variable. Some children may show a high level of emotional skill development and abilities while quite young, whereas, others may take longer to develop the capacity to manage their emotions and learning.

#### **2.4.2 The exclusivity of every child**

There are several explanations as to why kids differ in the manner in which they express and manage their feelings, these differences sometimes are caused because of different experiences that children go through, in their families, health or work such as: chronic illness, trauma, and sexual harassment among others. Distinctions in children's emotional development and expression may also be induced by septic family or social cultural values and differences in children.

Kids also study diverse ways of expressing feeling based on what is regarded as okay within their families and culture. Some family set ups and cultural affiliation foster kids to express diverse emotional feelings, while other homes foster kids not to show certain emotional feelings, like as anger or pride . Therefore, these variations in children's emotional development may also influence the manner in which children learn to control their emotions from time to time, throughout their growth to adulthood.

Never the less, the process that children under go to adopt the dynamics of controlling their emotional feelings is so complicated to understand, because some children may find it easy and the others complex. Usually, this variation is commonly due to particular emotional temperament, which makes some children feel emotionally, intensely or ease. However, some are more emotionally reactive and find it harder to calm down under certain circumstance, because, some of these children react to frustration by getting angry and may behave impulsively and find it hard to control their emotions. It should be noted that, some of those children who seem emotionally reactive, usually get anxious more quickly and easily than the others. In this case, it kids with anxious temperaments develop strategies to manage their fears and often try to dodge circumstances that burden them.

#### **2.4.3 Assisting children's effective emotional development and growth**

The process of extending support to child throughout the growth of their feelings or emotions, should preferably be done by giving primary consideration to how they feel about everything around them and how they try to adopt to them. Through acknowledging children's emotional responses to different circumstance, care givers are likely to be in a good position to accept their emotional abilities and enact effective strategies for reaching out to children.

#### **2.4.4 Fostering children's feelings and emotions**

The aspect of fostering children's feelings, goes without saying that, in the due process some emotions are easily identified whereas others, are less obvious to be noticed. In this case, looking into children's emotional growth involves putting into consideration their body language/ actions thereof, which may for example involve listening to what they

are saying and how they are saying it?, And observing their behavior thereto. If this is effectively done, it will the care givers respond more positively to their emotional challenges, which as well will enable a care giver offer more specific guidance with regard to supporting and management of children's emotional development.

#### **2.4.5 helping children understand their emotions.**

The most effective and reliable means to help children is sparing it a primary as a priority that, children need to share with and taught, regarding their feelings, how to control them, and probably how such feelings might affect other people around them . In addition, encouraging children to feel comfortable with their emotions and fostering friendly relations of talking to them about their feelings will foster positive emotional development.

#### **2.4.6 Setting limits on immoral conduct of children**

In every aspect, it so paramount for care givers to control the actions of children a raising from different emotional aspects, children need to be taught that, having emotions is okay, as well as expressing such emotions. However, there must be a limit to the ways every emotion is expressed. For example, children must know that, being angry does not mean that, they should become violent or radical. Children should be aware that, there are other peaceful alternative ways they can employ to have their needs attended to. While acknowledging children's emotions, it is therefore very important to set limits on aggressive, unsafe or inappropriate behaviors that may manifest among children at different stages of growth.

#### **2.4.7 Being a moral role model**

The aspect of being a moral role model for children can be taken as an indirect and effective approach to transforming infants because, all children many children learn how to express their emotions by watching others, especially their parents or care givers . . Therefore, it is vital to note that, care givers or parents, have a big role to play in the emotional development of their children through their moral conduct, that specifically entails the manner in which, they control their emotions, through action and conduct. This may

include for examples of saying: “Sorry, I lost my temper” (because no parent is perfect) and then showing them how you might make amends.

## **2.5 Challenges faced by child laborers**

Child labor goes without saying that, it creates bad side effects that hinder a child’s intellectual, emotional and social development (Amar et al., 2008). It should be noted that, several of these child laborers are in a critical period of their psychosocial development during which some main features of their character and social behavior, like self-esteem and self-concept, are being molded and defined. In this case, the aspect of school, relationship with peers, and the family situation all become issues that affect the development of these significant personality concepts .

### **2.5.1 Health impacts**

The most common side effect of child labor is the deprivation of quality life, which in the long run affects the mental health of minors (Amar et al. 2008). It has been discovered that, in addition to the perception of poor physical health, child laborers also present a bigger emotional wear on their general look at. These children appear much more vulnerable than adults to the psychological and physical effect of their labor, possibly because of their psychophysiological immaturity together with, the process of growth and development in which they are immersed. However, these same authors also contend that, despite the said above, there has been lack of significant evidence in most literature about the direct effects of child labor on, specifically the mental and physical health of the children to the extent that clearly produces contradictory results as given in some cases

### **2.5.2 Social and economic consequences**

The social and economic consequences of child labor have been inevitably experienced in the lives of victims, which either started at childhood moving up to adulthood or started at tender years until adulthood. Whatever the stage these impacts started, they have usually caused a negative significant impact in the lives of victims. For example, found that adults who had not worked during childhood had higher salaries, possibly because they went to school and attained education and got better jobs unlike those who were trapped in the

child labor employment. This link is usually established in terms of the continuity of conditions of poverty in a particular family or society that continuously affect a particular sect. However, it is prudent to note that, there are primary drivers that induce the status quo of families like social cultural norms, last experience of parents who worked during their childhood or educational patterns in the society, all of which determine child labor in families.

## **2.6 Approaches to combatting child labor**

### **2.6.1 Creating awareness**

In creating awareness, community participatory techniques are prudent to be put into consideration, societies out to be empowered with not only the knowledge, but also the will to proclaim their shared vision for change. This becomes essential if communities do not regard child labor as a problem, because nothing constructive is likely to be done by the communities, no matter how important the issue is to the state and other development organizations.

However, it is paramount to note that, awareness-raising schemes must be in position to take into consideration, the availability of resources, the local socioeconomic and cultural situation and the characteristics of the target audience. Therefore, to achieve the desired impact, both schemes have to be carefully calculated accordingly in terms of content, awareness-raising strategies that focus on the negative consequences of child labor or blame community members for the existence of the problem that, often falls on deaf ears which consequently leaving little to be done. In this case, undesirable messages about the roles community members have to play, only further exploits the situation to capture the audience and to positively influence attitudes and behavior, it is therefore more effective to begin by defining success from a community's perspective, through encouraging participation of members in exploring factors that impede success through a process of self-identification.

This approach is suitable because it allows community members to bring up sensitive topics of child labor and other related issues on their own, rather than having it presented to them by an outside institution. Therefore, in addressing a collective vision of success and



identifying the factors that must be addressed to realize, that a vision, community participation should be paramount. For example in Ghana, when the vice of child labor on cocoa plantations grow viral, the awareness-raising strategy began, and it focused on improving the yields of cocoa farmers minus employing child labor. The program contextualized how education can benefit a child's personal development as well as cocoa production. This today has seen a positive outcome of the awareness-raising strategy.

### **2.6.2 Corporate Engagement**

There has been enactment of pragmatic approaches to creating alliances with great corporations and other private sector stakeholders. The consideration of these public-private partnerships, and other corporate social concerned practices as mechanisms to combat child labor, have yielded great progressive results in a short period. Today, because of these evident yields, corporate engagement has become a reliable strategy in combating hazardous and exploitative child labor vices, as children inevitably fall victims to the corporate supply chain along with local partnerships, the use of these channels enables greater access to children working in certain sectors, as well as giving a better insight into the rates of child labor and working conditions. In turn, this access aids the development of strategies to influence the attitudes and practices of families and employers.

### **2.6.3 Quality Education**

The aspect of education for children has been generally accepted as a relevant approach in combatting child labor, but in critical analysis, the quality of this education is also questionable to whether or not, the education attained would transform the lives of children from childhood to adulthood. Quality education for children has been widely recognized as one of the best ways to prevent, reduce and, in the long-term, eliminate child labor.

In addition to the said above, both the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) presented the notion of quality education as crucial to fighting poverty. Nowadays, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) approaches to education funds these goals, concentrating on significant issues such as empowerment, equity (particularly for girls and women), quality and social justice.

Indicators to this methodology is systematized under four major results categorized: Attainment, equality, quality and empowerment. In accordance with, CARE international also defines quality education in terms of five key dimensions which are: student preparedness, environment, content, processes and outcomes. It should be noted that, CARE's efforts to provide quality education involves teachers, students, communities, governments and civil societies. These efforts are designed to:

- Increase the capacity and excellence of resources accessible to education schemes, schools and communities
- Enhance the progress that occurs within classrooms, communities and education systems as a whole from the top to the grass root structures of the community
- Improve the content and relevance of curriculum; through research studies and introduction of vocational studies
- Address matters of equality and equity, bearing in minds that without equity, there can be no equality; and
- Increase the sense of proprietorship among those accountable for providing quality education.

However there has been another education which differs from the quality of education to the environment and basic needs that relate to the education of a child- like provision of:

- Food to children at school
- Books and other scholastic materials
- Good and conducive environment for playing and medical care and to
- Parents, a token of appreciation for sending their children to school. The rational is that, this token will help parents in their daily businesses which instead, that children would have been sent out to labor in contribution of some domestic income to the family

#### **2.6.4 Establishing child labor monitoring systems**

The purpose of child labor monitoring mechanisms is to guarantee that kids are attending schools, or to other planned activities, or out to play with their peers and are not going to

work or being subjected to other forms of manipulation or exploitation. Monitoring of recipients and other at-risk kids in the society comprises frequently scrutinizing the places where kids may be working and discerning their other activities, such as going to school or socializing

Child labor monitoring guarantees a practice that is formal, designed, and corresponding scheme in the community where numerous individuals can freely and easily “monitor” children’s activities as part of their usual, day-to-day lives and can be used to identify values as a means to keep track of what children are doing at different times of the day, for example, every school has a daily record of children’s attendance. The purpose of a child labor monitoring system is usually to connect children to each other, as well as to other security operatives so that, a detailed community tracking and early warning system can be established or effectively implemented.

Under this whole process, Civil Society Organizations (CSO) are encouraged to work closely with diverse stakeholders designing and agreeing upon a particular and appropriate monitoring mechanism to benefit several project beneficiaries, and other at-risk children. In this case, a tracking and referral mechanism is preferably desired to be built so that, each monitor is always informed of what action to take in a particular situation, a case in a point, if a kid does not go to school for classes or is discovered to be employed. For example, every school has a daily record of children’s attendance. Each stakeholder has a role to play in an effective monitoring system, predominantly the indigenous government amenities and the school authorities. It should be noted that, employers and local police ought to also play a central part in the implementation of the system through involving different stakeholders in monitoring particular activities and making everyone responsible for watching over the community’s children. Consequently, as the scheme progresses, reinforce can be done through enhancing community proprietorship and sustainability of projects outcomes at different stages.

Therefore, an effective monitoring system must be properly coordinated and managed, through clearly understood program objectives to enable actions be taken necessarily with systematic communication and reporting lines established for project progressive sustainability.

### **2.6.5 Adopting a holistic approach**

This mechanism demands a collective design of approaches and strategies that maximize the impact and enhances sustainability of the program through, reduction, prevention, and ultimate elimination of child labor. Therefore, there must be multifaceted and interrelated approaches giving diverse solutions to the vice of child labor. In this case, a holistic approach will entail looking at a system, a strategy, or a project integrated as a whole rather than focusing on personal components in isolation

In other words, a monitoring project must target several socio-economic issues linked to the incidence of child labor as much as possible, including access to and the quality of education, poverty, awareness and understanding, gender and social discrimination and exclusion, cultural and traditional practices, food security, empowerment, among others.

## **2.7 International Legal Instruments on Child Labor**

This section discusses international legal instruments on addressing child labor vices, these enactments have been incorporated in the constitution of Uganda and the children's Act Cap 59, setting a balance in the desired provisions to fight child labor.

### **2.7.1 Vienna Declaration and Program of Action**

The Vienna Declaration and Program of action asserts, at Section II paragraph 47, the desire for all nations to undertake action to the maximum extent of their accessible resources, with the support of international collaboration, to achieve the set goals in the World Summit Plan of Action. Which called upon member states to assimilate the convention on the Rights of the Child into their domestic action strategies.

The impact of the said recommendations above, have today transformed the insight perceptions of children over time: Children are today regarded less as passive objects of adult concern and more as human beings with rights of their own. It is therefore true that, notions about children and childhood, including what is permissible and expected of children at different ages of maturity. However, maturity and gender, vary widely across and within states and cultures; there is no universal child. In developed countries, for

example, some youths are not projected to even take care of themselves, whereas in several developing countries, younger children assume significant accountability within the homes.

### **2.7.2 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) 1989**

Of late, the undoubted convergence of thinking about children, marked by the adoption in 1989 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), today, the UNCRC stands out as the most universally ratified international document, it stipulates a wide coverage of rights protecting children more than any other instrument ever existed, most importantly, it recognizes the best interest of the child to be protected and taken as priority in all aspects by the state. Therefore, through the realization of the best interest of the child, it goes without saying that, almost all the other rights, will be indirectly observed to a larger extent.

### **2.7.3 Adoption of the worst forms of Child Labor No. 182 in 1999**

The Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention No. 182 was adopted at the International Labor Conference in Geneva by delegates from employers' organizations, trade unions and governments of the 175 countries that are member States of the International Labor Organization. In the meeting, a vote for this international agreement was unanimous, expressing a growing international consensus that, certain forms of child labor are so fundamentally at odds with children's basic human rights, and presenting the need for the elimination of child labor vices as principle. Interestingly, more than 140 member states to the United Nations had already ratified the instrument by June 2003. By so doing, member states were pledging their will to abide by the laid provisions therein, and to take immediate and effective measures to prohibit and eliminate all worst forms of child labor in their respective states.

Additionally, the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No.138 required member states to a certain a minimum age for employment of persons, which would preferably not be below the age of 15. The justification to this age selection was to the

effect that, at in most cases, at 15 years most children have accomplished compulsory schooling level.

However, the legal instrument also included diverse flexible clauses to allow countries to determine whether or not certain activities were suitable for a particular child under a particular environment, putting into primary consideration the age of the child and the national or local socio economic development perspective. This particular narrative has been used especially by developing countries in Asia and Sub Saharan African to the minimum age of work at 14 years, despite the fact that, there are still more child labor victims below even the said age. The said parts of the world also allow children below the age of 12 to work. However, work done by these children has been categorized as `light work` and is not hazardous work likely to jeopardize the health safety or morals of a child

Lastly, the notion of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) can be understood through making a comprehensive study of its definition under the context of the ILO convention No.182 of 199 to mean:

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or pornographic performances;
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- Work which, its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

With regard to the said activities outlined in the first three clauses, children under 18 years of age must under no condition be admitted to them because serious harm is inherent in the nature of such activities. It also be noted that, in most countries including Uganda, these WFCL are generally recognized as criminal acts under the Penal Code Act.

Additionally, classification (IV) maybe referred to as hazardous work, this stands as a comparative term and it may be possible in some cases to eliminate the hazard and allow a

child to continue working, provided that the stipulations embodied in the Convention No. 138 are going to be observed.

## **2.8 Emotional signs and symptoms portrayed by child labor victims**

The following signs and symptoms were discovered to be among child labor victims; low self-esteem and unknown anger, lack of respect of their body, skin rash or scars, gloomy faces and absent mindedness, and dreaming of night mares.

Self-esteem and unknown anger: child labor victims usually feel they are not accepted in the society and not loved, they also have anger of unknown origin as a result of low self-esteem. It should be noted that, these children look at themselves as failures because they have missed education and probably, even those who were their friends no longer want to associate with them because they are now school drop outs. Consequently, children suffer the burden of rejection due isolation and develop jealousy and anger about everyone

Lack of respect of their body: This comes as a result of feeling rejected by everyone in the society and low esteem, consequently, they do not care about the way they dress and hygiene. If they have been abused at work sexually especially girls, they feel they no longer have any value and they may end up engaging into prostitution, whereas boy may end up being victims to addictions like alcoholism and smoking.

skin rash or scars: These symptoms are more evident in children who are younger, observation of skin rushes or scars arising from poor care from care givers, malnutrition, and beatings or chemicals produced from work environments. It should be noted that, parents/ care givers spend less time with children which explains why there is less health care and hygiene among very young children working. However, hazardous working environments also can be dangerous to the skin of children, given that children do not wear safety guards and employers do not include them in the health insurance cover as other employers. Above all, due to poor pay and poverty among households, children do not feed on a balanced diet which also additionally affects their skin and general health.

Gloomy faces and absent mindedness: This was found so common among child labor victors, they rarely talked or smiled as other children and they were always absent minded even during classes to those who studied. There presumption is that, these children are

always thinking about what transpires at work, whether its violence, harassment or difficulty, having no one to share with their experience and no solution to their trouble, inevitably makes them lose concentration in class thus absent mindedness.

Dreaming of night mares: Child labor victims usually have night mares due to stress and trauma generated from their places of work. For example if a child is sexually abused at work or is always beaten, whenever she sleeps, she will always dream being abused. Therefore this psychological torture will always keep on painfully re-carrying and a child might respond to it through violence, transferring their anger to innocent third parties.

### **2.8.1 Administration of psychological support to child labor traumatized children**

Administration of psychological support to children especially victims to child labor was discovered to be complicated work that demands a lot of patience from the consolers. However, the study realized five (5) approaches that maybe put into consideration while helping such children as: Accepting the child unconditionally, being patient through the consoling process, exercising confidentiality of children's secrets, fostering psych education of the consoler's associate, and taking the child for consoling

Accepting the child unconditionally: This entails not having a judgmental attitude upon whatever unpleasant character the child will portray, for example, if I am a counselor and I bring the victimized child in my home, he might begin beating my children or abusing them due trauma and his negative self-perception...but no matter the way their past experience influences their current perceptions and relations with other children, I am must be obliged to maintaining my love for him. The importance of loving the child unconditionally is to win him as a friend first, which is very important in consoling relations.

Being patient through the consoling process: This is a paramount attribute that all counselors and care givers should poses after accepting children and showing them unconditional love, sometimes children are so stubborn that, they might intentionally continue behaving unpleasantly even when you have shown them the right things to do which they very well have realized to be ideal. In this case, children might be testing the love and patience of the consoler regarding their position his life, usually these children



trust no one and believe that no one cares about them, in so doing, they are establishing a relationship with the consoler indirectly which will be so fundamental for a consoler to base on while sharing with this child.

Exercising confidentiality of children's secrets: This is a key aspect in establish relations with children throughout the consoling process, children will always feel the consoler's love for them through protecting their personal confidential information from third parties, whether that information is false or not. The consoler's level of confidentiality will determine whether he/ she can be entrusted by the child victim or not.

Fostering psych education of the consoler's associate: This a very important aspect that counselors must always first ensure before bringing victimized children closer for support, for example, if a husband brings in a home a child for psychological support, he should first share with the wife and children about the purpose why this child is being ushered in that home, what moral supported is expected from everyone in the house and how to deal with child's weaknesses. Otherwise, if this is not done, and the child realizes that, he or she seems to be a burden to the family or, realizes that, someone disclosed his or her weaknesses to the people around, this child will feel more psychologically distressed and might end up running away from the home. Therefore it the duty of the consoler to secretly psycho educate his associates on how to indirectly deal with the child victim through accepting him or her the way she is and expressing unconditional love.

Taking the child for consoling: consoling is a very significant aspect which should not be limited to only one person, as much as a care giver might be consoling the child at home, it is paramount that, the child be taken to other consolders for further interaction and guidance on various aspects of live that he or she might need to fit in society and enjoy life as other children without looking back at his or her past dark experience

### **2.8.2 Challenges of administering psychological support to traumatized children**

The study identified six (6) challenges associated to administration of psychological support towards traumatized children as; Transference, a consoler lack of competence, counter transference, lack of confidence and patience among consolders, lack of finances, and then lack of Psycho education in the community.

**Transference:** This is the most common challenge found in administering psychological support to traumatized children, in this case, the child keeps on transferring his anger to the consoler, for example if this child was or is being brutally treated at work, during consoling, the child will keep on flaring his anger at the consoler because, he keeps on putting the consoler in a position of the person was mistreating him for no genuine reason or because the consoler resembles that person who abused him . Under such circumstances, it is recommended that, this child be referred to another consoler. Alternatively, when a child flares up, a consoler should always keep on reminding the child that, he understands his pain and he is not the causer, but he is willing to help in every possible way. This enables the child to rethink his actions at point and refocus on the consoling session.

**Lack of competence:** This is has to do with the ability of the consolers, it should be noted that, Where a consoler lacks competence, she or he should transfer the child to the appropriate consoler, for example, a consoler maybe more experienced in consoling the marrieds or HIV victims rather than children, or the consoler might not be in good moods to console the child for some reasons known to him or her, in this case it is not proper for such a consoler to take up the case. However, the consent of the child is paramount especially where the child loved the consoler but the consoler felt incapacitated to handle the session

**Counter transference:** This position usually manifests where a consoler fails to control his or her emotions as a child flares her emotions out, though it rarely happens. It should be noted that, this occurs in most cases where the consoler might have also been a victim of the same circumstance as the child but had never psychologically healed, so when a child narrates her dark experience and flares up, the consoler also gets a flash back of his or her torture, and loses control of the consoling session. Unfortunately, the session becomes unfruitful as the duo flare at each other.

**Lack of confidence and patience among consolers:** This is also a big challenge especially, where the level of transformation in children is too slow contrary to the expectations of the consolers and care givers, it is important note that, parents and consolers must appreciate that, children differ in various abilities and morals but are all are capable of transforming given more chance and opportunity. Chance and opportunity should be realized through

accepting children the way they are and, encouraging them to continue practicing good morals, time and again

Lack of finances: This was also identified another critical challenge especially among households in Jinja, this has consequently become a big setback in taking children for medical services like consoling that would in return, foster the health growth of children, therefore, as much as parents would wish to support their children through consoling, they still find themselves incapacitated and resort to the traditional means of consoling children which in most cases is not enough

Lack of Psycho education in the community: This also affects the level of help that would be given to children, it should be noted that, most parents hardly understand what impact would be caused through consoling or what consoling services concern? Which goes without saying that, they cannot take their children for psychological support thus this kind of ignorance in the community costing the quality of childhood.

## **2.9 Related studies**

According to Ali and Zulfiqar, the nature and extent of child labor, contemplates the factors influencing participation in child labor, based on a comparison between the National Child Labor Survey 1995-96 and 2002-03. The study observes that, there have been significant changes in some important aspects of child population like gender differentials, occupational choice, rural urban differentials, and schooling options, among others in the country, and their participation in the workforce. As well as a higher proportion of child laborers coming from the poorest households and concludes that, household's education and occupational choice also matter for child labor. In complete affirmation to the findings above, it is true that almost all child labor victims in Uganda and specifically in Jinja district are from poor families, and the motive is clear that, these children work for financial benefits to support their families.

On the other hand, in relation to market work, fathers and children are substitutes or complements in supplying labor, whereas mothers and children are complements for all groups of children. Additionally, the study also disclosed that, there was no links between parents' market work and daughters' household work status. Also contented that, the drift

and frequency of child labor has been increasing in Uganda even though child labor is on a declining trend in other countries, which she explains with the irrelevance or inadequacy of existing child labor laws in Uganda. Suggests that, a combination of policies should be appropriated for reducing child labor, which may include but not limited to: Establishing employment generation schemes that lead to economic prosperity for the household, compulsory schooling for children, school enrolment subsidy, improving school infrastructure, the quality of education, flexibility in school schedules and adult literacy campaigns that increase community or social awareness, especially of the adult female. Fortunately, the above said suggestions have been implemented in Uganda though, the quality of implementation in the process of service delivery is still wanting because of limited resources in terms of human resource and funds.

In other study aimed at examining the issues that influence the health complications of the child laborers by collecting primary data from some selected areas of Kampala district, Uganda. Asserted that, logistic regression analysis showed that, working hours per day, the place of work and age at the time of entrance to work appeared to be the most significant factors in determining the likelihood of facing health complications. . Further contends that, an increase in working hours increased the likelihood of not only health complications in children but also affected the emotional development of infants. Working under hazardous sectors was also another issue likely to cause health complications coupled with early age of those entering work.

There are also a few studies that are not specifically on Uganda but are relevant for this paper as they address physical and psychological implications of child labor. Contends that, the risky child labor creates resistance to the psychosocial and physical development of the working children, because working in workshops, constructions or transport sector creates a burden on the children's physical and mental health which impedes their future lives. Showed that, disabled or working children in the poor families are not getting effective medical care which puts them in a dangerous position. Examined the effects of health insurance on access and utilization of health care among children of working poor families. Based on a survey undertaken in South Africa, it was established that, eighty

percent of children of working poor families were uninsured and were (i) far more likely than insured children to face access barriers and (ii) less likely to see a physician

## **2.10 Gap in the literature**

With regards to the above literature, there has not been any study with a primary consideration of addressing the research objectives designed for this study that focused on: factors influencing child labor, emotional challenges affecting child labor victims and the impacts of child labor practices on the wellbeing of children in Jinja district. Instead, previous studies that have been carried in Jinja district focused on children's general welfare Boers, (2017) rather than objectively examining the impacts of child labor practices on the wellbeing of child labor victims. In addition, other studies also examine the impacts of child labor on the education of children CARE, (2016) . This study therefore, intends to address this information gap, by examining the emotional impact of child labor practices on children in Jinja district, Uganda.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presented the research design, targeted population, sample size, sampling techniques, data sources, research instruments, data collection process, data analysis and ethical consideration.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study employed descriptive survey design. The reason for adopting this design is because it is suitable to realize the research objectives. It was considered that since the study relies on qualitative data, where interviews and focus group discussion were the main sources of data collection, descriptive survey was appropriate for the study. Furthermore, since the study is an empirical enquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context, it is important to adopt an approach that gives the researcher the opportunity to elicit enough data/information from respondents to address the research objectives satisfactorily. Accordingly, the study utilizes qualitative research approach. The reason for adopting this approach is because it provided the researcher with the opportunity to carry out in-depth study, through fieldwork, to gain insight and elicit detailed information/data from the respondents.

#### **3.2 Study Population**

The study population implies the total number of the population from which the researcher draws his/ her sample size. In this study, the study population was 9,042,422, which is the total population of Jinja district according to Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS, 2014).the justification to this population is to the effect that, everyone in society is a beneficiary to child labor either directly or indirectly, and yet they all have an obligation to protect children. In addition, a biased selection of children alone to be respondents was thought to unreliability given that, in most cases children give answers based on their emotions, interests rather reason.

### 3.3 Sample size

Given that the study employed a qualitative approach in data collection, the researcher drew its sample size purposively. According to (Morse, 1994) suggested approximately 30-50 participants for a qualitative study. Thus, the sample size for the study was 50 respondents. The respondents were selected based on their knowledge and experience of the practice of child labor in Jinja, child development and children's rights. The respondents comprised of 10 parents/ guardians, 5 police officers, 6 commercial farm owners, 15 children, 6 social workers, 3 psychologist and 5 teachers.

**Table 3:1 represents the categorization of respondents and sampling techniques**

<b>Category of Respondent</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>	<b>Sampling Method</b>
Parents	10	Purposive Sampling
Police Officers	5	Purposive Sampling
Child Employers	6	Purposive Sampling
Children aged 15- 17 years	15	Simple Random Sampling
Social workers	6	Simple Random Sampling
Psychologist	3	Purposive Sampling
Teachers	5	Simple Radom Sampling
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	

Source: Developed by the researcher, 2018

### 3.4 Sampling techniques

This segment entailed the discussion of the process and criteria in which different key informants were selected from a large population of the study to participate as key informants in addressing the objectives of the research as discussed below:

### **3.4.1 Purposive sampling**

This was a non-probability sample that was selected based on the respondents' characteristics, with regards to their fields of expertise, accessibility and experience, in dealing with children's rights and emotional aspects, to address the objectives of the study. Therefore, selection of key informants included: parents, police officers dealing in children affairs, and psychologists. Selection of the above respondents was done on a judgmental, and selective basis, giving limited chances for the entire population of the study to participate.

### **3.4.2 Simple random sampling**

This was a subset of key informants selected from a large population of social workers, teachers and children aged 15-17 years(children of this age were believed to have more rational responses to questions as compared to those below 15 years). Each individual respondent was chosen randomly and entirely based on luck. In this case, the respondents in the population of the study had the same probability/chances of being selected to participate, the reason for employing simple random sampling was to the effect that, there were many social workers, teachers and child labour victims aged 15-17 years, who were also accessible and reliable to give information addressing the objectives of the study.

## **3.5 Data sources**

The study employed both primary and secondary sources of data

### **3.5.1 Primary sources of data**

Primary data dealt with the new evidence or information gathered in the field during the course of research. It included data gathered from respondents through interviews and group discussion.



### **3.5.2 Secondary Data**

Secondary data means data that is already available. It also refers to the data which has already been collected and analysed by someone else. This study employed such data (secondary data) that is either published or not. Published data were derived from: various publications of the Ugandan government; various publications of foreign governments or of international bodies and their subsidiary organisations; legal journals; books, magazines and newspapers; reports and publications of various associations connected with juvenile justice; reports prepared by research scholars, universities, etc. in different fields; and public records and statistics, historical documents, and other sources of published information. The sources of unpublished data will also be considered and will include; information found in diaries, letters, unpublished biographies and autobiographies and also may be available with scholars and research workers, international associations, and other public/ private individuals and organisations.

### **3.6 Data collection methods/ instruments**

The study employed two methods of data collection: Focus Group Discussion and Interview Guide Questions.

#### **3.6.1 Focus Group Discussion**

The study used Focus Group Discussion to elicit information from some of the respondents, specifically social workers, child labour victims between the ages of 15- 17 years and parents, who sat in groups of five people. This category of respondents was randomly selected and put in groups for discussion. In addition, respondent sat in groups of 5 members per discussion. This method was preferred for this category of respondents because it was convenient for collecting data faster from the available respondents.

#### **3.6.2 Interview**

Face to face, interviews were conducted to elicit information from police officers, child employers, teachers and psychologists. The study employed open-ended interview, where questions were posed to the respondents, who then explained and discuss their answers. The answers were recorded/ taped and later reduced into writing without changing the

context of the respondents. This instrument was preferred because it allowed participants to express in details their views, opinion and beliefs towards ideas or issues under investigation, which in this case was to investigate the impact of child labour on the emotions of children.

### **3.6.3 Observation**

The research employed observational techniques in assessing emotions aspects among child labour victims. The observations focused on children's reactions at work, school, interpersonal relations with peers, and community as well as, their perception of the future. Critical assessment to whether or not, children were emotionally stressed was determined by experts who were psychologists.

### **3.7 Data collection procedures**

The researcher selected her respondents, and scheduled appointment with them on a convenient date and time to meet with each of the respondents. In addition, some of the appointments were scheduled via telephone to reduce travel cost, while the actual interviews were conducted face to face between the researcher and the respondents. During the interview, the respondents were properly briefed about the study and the reason why it is being carried out. The respondents were also encouraged to answer honestly and to the best of their knowledge and ability, the questions contained in the interview guide questions.

### **3.8 Data analysis**

The essence of data processing and analysis was to verify the value of the information gathered during a research. The process involved assessment of the accuracy and uniformity of data generated in the field. In addition, it enabled the researcher to delete and eliminate possible errors that would have potentially manipulated the results of the study. Thus, the process involved editing of the answers elicited from the respondents. Given the above, the interview transcript were meticulously edited and represented in a way that captured the views of the respondents in their own words. The answers were recorded/ taped and later reduced into writing without changing the context of the respondents.

### **3.9 Ethical considerations**

First, the researcher acquired an introductory letter from Kampala International University. Furthermore, the identity (names) of the respondents was kept anonymous through representing them in other names for purposes of this study, and in the interest of their security. In addition, information collected from the respondents was treated with utmost confidentiality. The researcher also acted honestly, fairly and respectful to all respondents involved in the study. In addition, accurate acknowledgement of all authors and sources of information used in this study was properly cited and referenced.

## **CHAPTER FOUR DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the analysis of data gathered and interpreted thereof. It as well gives the demographic characteristics of the respondents and the variables used in the study.

#### **4.1 Response Rate**

The sample size of the study was 50 respondents, of whom 20, data was collected by interview guided questions, by way of purposive sampling, and the remaining 30 respondents selected randomly. The turn up of the respondents was 100% which implied that, I was in good position to carryout data analysis, because the targeted sample size had been meet to full capacity.

## 4.2 Demographic characteristics of respondents

This segment was developed to establish the demographic characteristics of respondents by way of posing questions at the beginning of the interviews and focused group discussions. In the interest of the study, the questions meant to establish the demographic characteristics of respondents were limited to, age, qualification and work experience, gender and marital status.

**Table 4 (a) indicating the sex ratio of respondents**

Scale	Females	Males
Frequency	29	21
Percentage	58	42
TFQ	50	50
TPS	100%	100%

TFQ= Total Frequency Summation

TPS= Total Percentage Summation

The finds of the study closed that, there were female participants in the research as compared to males. It should be noted that, 29 out of 50 respondents were women, whereas 21 out of 50 were men, this position was represented as 58% and 42% respectively.

**Table 4 (b) indicating the age proportion of respondents**

Scale	8-17 years	18-35 years	35-50 years
Frequency	15	25	10
Percentage	30	50	20
TFQ	50	50	50
TPS	100%	100%	100%

The study further discovered that, there were more youth (people aged between 18-35years) informed about issues of child labour and who are as well were victims thereof, there representation standing at 50%, accompanied by children (aged 8-17) whose representation is 30% and lastly the persons aged 35-50, whose representation was 20%. Therefore, the fact that, the study elicited information from more youth and children who are or were victims to child labour, it is sufficient to have the information collected from them to be considered for data analysis in the interest of this study.

**Table 4 (c) indicating the marital status of respondents**

<b>Scale</b>	<b>Married</b>	<b>Single</b>
Frequency	31	19
Percentage	62	38
TFQ	50	50
TPS	100%	100%

The findings of the study also discovered that, there were more married persons who participated in the research standing at 31 out of 50 respondents, giving a representation of 62% as compared to 19 single (unmarried) respondents whose representation was 38%. it should be noted that, the 62% of married respondents had their children as victims of child labour in different aspects like farms, industries, plantations and fisheries among others. The information elicited from them regarding child labour is worth utilising to benefit this study, because they are the primary caretakers of children, this puts them in a position to adequately understand the issues of children and the impacts that may a raise as children work.

**Table 4 (d) indicating the academic qualifications of respondents**

<b>Scale</b>	<b>Primary school</b>	<b>Secondary school</b>	<b>certificate</b>	<b>Diploma</b>	<b>Degree</b>	<b>Post graduate</b>
Frequency	10	5	4	7	19	5

Percentage	20	10	8	14	38	10
TFQ	50	50	50	50	50	50
TPS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

With regards to the academic qualifications of respondents, the study disclosed that, there were more bachelor's degree holders dealing in children's issues and the fight against child labour recorded at 38% , followed by primary school goers and dropouts due to child labour, university diploma holders, secondary school goers and drop outs due to child labour, at draw tie with postgraduate qualified persons and lastly certificate holders, which is presented as; 20%, 14%, 10%, 10%, and 8% respectively.

This representation means that, the mere fact that there were more qualified persons to the level of a university degree dealing in children's issues and the fight against child labour, it goes without saying that, information collected from them is expert opinions which is good enough to be relied upon for the interest of this study. In addition, having more primary school and secondary school goers and drop outs due to child labour to participate, was meant to elicit first-hand information from primary victims about their experience in child labour versus their wellbeing. Lastly, postgraduate qualified persons helped in giving deeper analysis especially on emotional impacts affecting child labour victims. Their expert opinion also gave great value in understanding the dangers ahead of child labour.

**Table 4 (e) indicating the work experience of respondents**

Scale	1-5 years	6- 12 years	12 years and more
Frequency	15	27	8
Percentage	30	54	16
TFQ	50	50	50
TPS	100%	100%	100%

The research established that, there more experienced persons dealing in the anti-child labour struggle in Jinja district, whose representation was 54%. This means that, opinions and facts collected as data from the key informants were reliable to be considered for analysis since they were given based on vast knowledge.

#### **4.3.1 Major factors influencing child labor in Jinja**

The first objective of the study was to examine the factors influencing child labor in Jinja District. The objective was addressed through interviewing primarily respondents like social workers, teachers, children and employers, through a face to face interview and FGD specifically to social workers and some children, whose names were kept anonymous by representing them in other names. In addition, the interviews were taped and reduced to writing as summarized below.

**Item 1:** I asked the participants that: **Uganda promulgated a new constitution in 1995 which saw the incorporation of children's rights under Article 34, and subsequent legislations like the Children's Act Cap 59 in 1997 and other policies at grass root levels to half child labor among other violations towards children. With regards to the said above, what have still been the major factors causing or influencing child labor in Jinja district?**

The district probation officer KI 1 states that; *child labor is deeply ingrained in the local customs and practices of the Basoga, Banganda, and Bagisu people among other tribes staying in Jinja district, this inscription of child labor into the cultural social economic aspects of the locals, consequently makes it difficult for care givers/ parents and children to realize that, the practice is inhuman and may end up causing irreparable harm to the growth and development of children.*

In another interview with the a senior Child Development Officer, KI 2 from Save the Children Non-Governmental Organization, *...the absence of adequate school facilities also indirectly foster child labor, usually, children walk long distances to schools where they spend the whole day without food. In the long run, these children are challenged physically and emotionally through the daily routine of exhausting the body and mind on an empty stomach. Unfortunately, even in some areas, where education services are near the children,*

*the quality and standards of education happen to be so poor to motivate both children and parents to invest therein. Whereas, in other places, where the education is of good quality, the cost of accessing quality education becomes unfordable to most parents because of poverty in most households.*

*In an in-depth interview with parents and social workers, the dual affirmatively agreed that, poverty among households characterized by low income, no food, clothing, shelter, medical insurance among other necessities, these basic necessities usually act as key driver to child labor as parents end up sending their children to work on farms, industries and fishing sites rather than schools to earn a living. It is therefore complicated to stop child labor without addressing the level of poverty in the community and households in particular.*

*KI 3 an employer of 5 child laborers on her farm asserts that, it is impossible to employ some people especially the youth and educated people on an ordinary farm, they demand too much money yet there is a likelihood that they may not be transparent or honest in the course of their duty, besides, some old people are hard to administrate, they tend to be unruly at times with a lot of demands that, at times even complicate the employment relations unlike children, who only focus on their simple wedges and a simple gifts to maintain.*

*Similarly, police constable KI 4, working in the family and child protection unit of Uganda police forces also contends that, the high demand of unskilled labor in Jinja district caused by the presence of processing industries, a big agricultural sector and fishing sites entice children and parents to send their children therein, since the sector demands no professional conditions and experience thereto.*

*KI 5 the regional field coordinator for Good Hope Foundation denotes that, the major cause of child labor in Jinja is the inefficiency the local government to implement the laws written in the children's Act and local policies passed on by the district council ...time after another several policies have been deliberated upon and passed, but it seems the local government lacks political will or its just inefficient. Anyhow, there is also evidence that, the same people entrusted to lead the struggle against child labor are actually the primary perpetrators, they employ children in their homes for domestic work, farms and in other*



*places. Therefore, it's right to think or say that, these particular people cannot implement a policy that is likely to set a check on their interests.*

**Item 2:** I asked the participants that: **What economic sectors have been renowned for employing children in Jinja district?**

The Child Protection Officer KI 6 together with all the participants of the focused group discussion agree that, *the agricultural sector is the largest employer of child labor, specifically, the sugar cane planation at Dakota. Landing sites like Massese, Rippon and Wanyenge follow after the sugar cane sector and lastly, is the Kakira and the Kazimungi industrial areas. These are the major employers of child labor in Jinja. However, there are other minor sectors that have employed children for long, sectors like households especially for girls to render domestic services for example, cleaning, cooking among others. The transportation sector and the marketing sector have also been ignored sectors, most people looking at as the right work for children yet, the most dangerous as it exposes children to risks of accident, kidnaps and prostitution.*

**Item 3:** I asked the participants that: **It is a renowned phenomenon that, employers are obligated to protect their workers on duty through provision of necessities to guard against risks, like safety gloves, uniforms, and at times financial support to carter for medical bills for accidents that happen on work. Are these minimum standards meet by child labor employers?**

KI 7, a field coordinator in one of the sugar cane planation and disclosed that, *these companies are fully aware of all the employment provisions in the employment Act, despite the fact that, child labor is prohibited, we always try so hard to have these children protected at work. I cannot satisfy that, we real provide everything to secure the life and safety of children, but we have preventive measures inform of training children how to react to certain conditions.*

However, another worker in one of the leading industries, who requested to be anonymous, asserted that, *as much we wish to protect children at work, most of the safety guards like gloves or head gears, do not fit the size of children. Even when factories are in position to design safety guards for children in particular, the production of such utilizes would also*

*be illegal and punishable by the law. Which makes it complex to protect children in processing factories even when companies ought to have the will.*

In addition, KI 8, the safety officer at one anonymous processing factory also disclosed that, *most of the children even when given safety guards that fit them, they do not feel comfortable wearing them despite the fact, they have been briefed on the risks of not wearing the safety guards... when they are forced to wear them, they still remove them as soon as the supervisors depart.*

**Item 4:** I asked the participants that: **In the constitution of the Republic of Uganda and other subsidiary legislations like the Children’s Act and the Local Government Act. It is the duty of the police, parents and local leader’s to track crimes related to abuse of children’s rights. What are the challenges affecting the effective implementation by the police, parents and local leaders?**

According KI 9 a criminal investigating officer, at Jinja central police station, *there are several reasons that fail polices efficiency in tracking crime which are: lack of sufficient funds to facilitate police investigators in the field, additional trainings is also needed to equip the criminal investigating department with skills of eliciting information from suspects, manage crime , integrate with the community and enhance proper reporting among skills that might be needed as need a raises depending on particular environment.*

FGD, KI 10, a mother of 4 of whom, one of her child was abused (defiled) at work contents that, *the police is corrupted that, it can’t be trusted to protect children, my girl was raped at work, the doctors affirmed the abuse through a medical report which I took to police, but the officers refused to forward my case to court demanding for some money, even the victim whom they had arrested was later released from cells. When I went back to inquire why they had released the man, they told me that, he had no case because even his file was missing at police.*

A retired police Officer of the family and child protection unit, KI 11 establishes that, *“despite the several challenges in the police force in its ability to track crime, it should be noted, the cultural practice of secrecy among households stands as a major setback in the realization of children’s rights. Most family members abuse children in various ways*

*including labor but, they keep it to themselves, we would say that, it's difficult for such parents to report themselves to police, unfortunately, even other members in the households including neighbors still hold back information that would be helpful for police investigation. So, this is not a point of police inefficiency, but the level of participation of all stakeholder to combating child labor.*

Participants of 2 focused group discussions(FGD) prepared to elicit information for this study also wholesomely agree that, *the parents have literally done nothing or less as the primary counselors of children, it is the role of parents to guide children on what ought to be done by them to get a better future, unfortunately, the contrary is true, as parents send their children to go and work in sugarcane farms, industries and fishing sites for a living to support their households on the price of fore going education and enjoying quality childhood.*

*Local leaders have played a central part in the implementation of anti-child labor laws and strategies through, invitation and collaboration with relevant Non-Governmental Organizations to operate in local communities. In some parts of the district, some local leaders have established child monitoring mechanisms in the society, where by parents are mandated to register their children to local authorities, who also cross check with the schools whether the said children are studying, if not the leaders inform police and the parents are called upon to explain why the children are not at school...?*

**Item 5:** I asked the participants that: **In your opinion, do you think child labor is real bad? Please justify your position, if possible with relevant local examples.**

KI 12 a primary school teacher asserts that, *children working is literally not bad according to the African tradition and health, because in the first aspect, children need to grow up with working skills and morals to handle certain tasks which in the further for survival, secondly, working enables children to mentally and physically exercise their mind and body, which is healthily recommended for the development of children.*

Additionally, KI 13, a fisherman and an employer of some children around Rippon falls landing site avers that, *the government has wasted a lot of money in trying to halt child labor which is not technically bad because, children and parents from poor households*

*that government has directly failed take care of, benefit from it... why should the government stop people from helping themselves after it has failed to them? I think government is so wrong here, especially with the current trends of poverty in the country. In my opinion, government would rather sensitize employers to remove hazards from places of work especially where children are likely to be employed. Policies can then also be enacted to define the employment of children including their security, upon that achievement, the government can now establish monitoring mechanisms to ensure children are safely protected at work, whether or not, their complaints can be heard, through who, when and how.*

However,FGD, KI 14, a social worker and care giver to a number of street children in Jinja stresses that, *the major cause of school dropouts in Jinja, is child labor among other factors like: Child marriages, parental irresponsibility to take children to school, peer influence and lack of role models among other causes. When children start working, they get excited of getting money as little as it might be, they start paying off their simple bills and develop financial ability to have their desires meet. In this case, spending much time at school without money to meet their demands, starts to become irrelevant to them. Consequently, they start to prefer working than schooling, in the long ran, as work is given priority, the graph of academic performance begins to fall, which discourages them and they end up quitting school.*

#### **4.3.2 Emotional challenges affecting children in Jinja District**

The second objective of the study was to analyze the emotional challenges affecting children in Jinja District. The objective was addressed through interviewing primarily respondents who were psychologists, through a face to face interview. The interviews were again taped and reduced into writing as summarized below.

**Item 1:** I asked the participants that: **Child development involves emotional aspects, which are believed to be paramount in giving quality adulthood. Is child labor a factor that is likely to affect the emotional development of children?**

KI 15, a senior consoler at Happy Child Found stated that, *Yes. Child labor greatly affects the emotional development of children. When children are engaged into work, they become*

*isolated from their peers and parents, this isolation deprives children from enjoying parental love and Peer Company which they expect so much at that stage. Consequently, children become so lonely and miserable... they begin to realize that, survival only depends on their hard work through pain and suffering, which is not a positive perception for childhood.*

In addition, three other consolders affirm to the above position and additionally affirm to another common notion that, *as children work, their work environment gets dynamic each day in terms of interpersonal relations with work mates or employers which is usually characterized of violence or harassment or both. It goes without saying that, children at this age are not prepared to handle some situations around them morally and mentally, so when they begin to operate in such an emotionally stressing environment, they do not only mentally breakdown but also morally. They maybe violent due to anger a raising from persecution at work, or they may learn immoral behaviors or habits like smoking, alcoholism, and sex among others, from adults they are working with, since they are under a stage of curiosity, trying to learn everything as they copy up with the environment around them, unfortunately, ignorant of the evil they are learning to satisfy their emotional stress.*

**Item 2:** I asked the participants that: **What emotional aspects are likely to be affected through child labor and may also go up to adulthood?**

KI 16 contended that *When a child has been over worked and probably beaten, they will poses scars on their body, and these scars keep reminding the child of what he or she has gone through, (trauma), if she is a girl, in future when she's married, she will not love other children including hers as a mother would have.. Even her husband, not because of jealousy that these children are enjoying a better childhood than she did, but because of an attitude that, she has suffered a lot in her life, and will portray this attitude to her husband as well, any slight misunderstanding that might come along their relationship, she will immediately recall her past dark experience and react unpleasantly, which will end up affecting her sexual relationship and social domestic relations in the home... the emotions keep on re-carrying, this then becomes posttraumatic stress. So, even when she happens to take care of certain children, she will mistreat them like she was mistreated.*

*If a couple are both victims of posttraumatic stress, they will always be fighting in a home, simply because, both of them have never experienced the true meaning of love, to them, peace seems to be through violence rather than diplomacy. In this case, they cannot adequately show parental love to children because both of them did not experience it and so, they cannot give what they do not know?*

**Item 3:** I asked the participants that: **How does child labor affect boys to girls' emotional development at different ages?**

In another interview with two consolders at Jinja Municipal Health Center III, KI 17 stressed that, *Generally, boys are thinkers, they are a beat reserved whatever pain they go through, they will try to accommodate it... but once they flare up with the pain/ stress, they become so violent to an extent that, they can kill the opponent. However, the aspect of age is so important in the strength of their natural resilience, boys of 7 to 13 years may quickly emotionally breakdown compared to boys of 14 to 17 years, but this position is limited to personal character and abilities, sometimes, boys below the age of 10 maybe even more resilient than those in tender years simply because of his unique character and background. In addition to their natural resilience as they interact with the environment, boys additionally find ways of developing emotional defensive mechanisms to wash off their stress or to fit in a particular environment, these mechanisms are usually in form of habits like: smoking, alcoholism, and singing among other habits.*

KI 18 also denoted that, *Whereas for girls, the contrary is true, they are generally emotionally weak and literary defenseless by nature, their survival depends on the care givers grace, but this does not mean that, they cannot develop survival mechanisms as boys if the worst comes their end. Girls between the ages of 13 to 17 are usually picked up by people to go and provide domestic services in homes, if the care givers are morally upright people with demonstrated love, the girls quickly fit in the family and grow up into morally upright people, get married and have peaceful homes, emulating their past experience. However, if the girls were sexually abused during their course of employment, their self-perception changes, they start looking at themselves as people with no value, consequently, they start giving in to men anyhow and later end up as prostitutes.*

**Item 4:** I asked the participants that: **What are the emotional signs and symptoms that children who are victims of child labor may portray contrary to those who are not?**

in response to the above question, a senior counselor who sought her name be anonymous stressed that, *Low self-esteem, they feel they are not accepted in the society, they are not loved, they also have anger of unknown origin and at times lack of respect of their body, that is to say, they do not care about the way they dress or they may engage in sexual acts irrespective of the outcomes, girls usually become sex workers during tender years to foot their needs. Whereas for children who are younger, you will observe skin rash or scars arising from poor care from care givers, malnutrition, and beatings or chemicals produced from in the work environment.*

KI 19 of Nile International Hospital also disclosed that, *The children's face appearance is always gloomy with no smile, they are also quiet and always seem absent minded, and their condition is so terrible that, even when they sleep, they dream night mares. For example if a child is sexually abused at work or always beaten, whenever they sleep, they will always dream being abused. Therefore this psychological torture will always keep on painfully re-carrying and children might respond to it through violence, transferring their anger to innocent third parties.*

**Item 5:** I asked the participants that: **How is psychological support administered in correcting and reshaping traumatized children?**

KI 20 and three other counselors agree that, extending psychological support to children especially victims to child labor complicated work that demands a lot of patience from the counselors. The team however suggest 5 steps that maybe put into consideration while helping such children as:

*Step 1: Accept the child unconditionally. Do not be judgmental, because this child is going to portray a lot unpleasant characters, for example, if you have other children, he might be beating them or abusing them...but no matter the way their past experience influences their current perceptions and relations with other children, maintain the love for them*

*Step 2: Be patient. This is a paramount attribute that all counselors and care givers should poses after accepting children and showing them unconditional love, sometimes children*

*are so stubborn that, they might intentionally continue behaving unpleasantly even when you have shown them the right things to do which they very well have realized to be ideal. In this case, children might be testing your love and patience regarding their position your life, usually these children trust no one and believe that no one cares about them... in so doing, they are establishing a relationship with you indirectly which will be so fundamental for a consoler to base on while sharing with this child.*

*Step 3: Confidentiality: This is a key aspect in establish relations with children throughout the consoling process, children will always feel your love for them through protecting their personal confidential information from third parties, whether that information is false or not. The consoler's level of confidentiality will determine whether he/ she can be entrusted by the child victim or not.*

*Step 4: Psych education of the Consoler's associates: For example, if a husband brings in a home a child for psychological support, he should first share with the wife and children about the purpose why this child is being ushered in that home, what moral supported is expected from everyone in the house and how deal with child's weaknesses. Otherwise, if this is not done, and the child realizes that, he or she seems to be convinced to the family or, realizes that, someone disclosed his or her weaknesses to the people around, this child will feel more psychologically distressed and might end up running away from the home. Therefore it the duty of the consoler to secretly psycho educate his associates on how to indirectly deal with the child victim through accepting him or her the way she is and expressing unconditional love.*

*Step 5: Taking the child for consoling: consoling is a very important aspect which should not be limited to only one person, as much as a care giver might be consoling the child at home, it is paramount that, the child be taken to other consoling for further interaction and guidance on various aspects of live than he or she might need to fit in society and enjoy life as other children without looking back at his or her past dark experience.*

**Item 6:** I asked the participants that: **What are the challenges in administering psychological support to traumatized children?**



KI 21 denotes that, *Transference is the most common challenge found in extending psychological support to traumatized children, the child will keep on transferring what is in him unto you (anger), for example if this child was or is being brutally treated at work, during consoling, the child will keep on flaring his anger at you the consoler because, he keeps on putting you in a position of the person was mistreating him for no genuine reason or because you resemble that person.... In this case, it is recommended that, this child should be referred to another consoler. Alternatively, when a child flares up, a consoler should always keep on reminding the child that, he understands his pain and he is not the causer, but he is willing to help in every possible way.*

In addition, KI 22 an associate consoler with KI 21 also puts it that, *Where a consoler lacks competence, she or he should transfer the child to the appropriate consoler, for example, a consoler maybe more experienced in consoling the marrieds or HIV victims rather than children, or the consoler might not be in good moods to console the child for some reasons known to him or her, in this case it is not proper for such a consoler to take up the case. However, the consent of the child is paramount especially where the child loved the consoler but the consoler felt incapacitated to handle the session.*

Senior counselor KI 21 further contends that, *counter transference is also another big challenge though it rarely occurs, this position usually manifests where a consoler fails to control his or her emotions as a child flares her emotions out. In most cases, the consoler might have also been a victim of the same circumstance as the child but had never psychologically healed, so when a child narrates her dark experience and flares up, the consoler also gets a flash back of his or her torture, and loses control of the consoling session. Unfortunately, the session becomes unfruitful.*

KI 23 also identifies, *lack of confidence and patience among consolers being a big challenge especially, where the rate of transformation in children is too slow contrary to the expectations of the consolers and care givers, it is important for parents and consolers to appreciate that, children differ in various abilities and morals but are all capable of transforming given more chance and opportunity. Chance and opportunity should be realized through accepting children the way they are and, encouraging them to continue practicing good, time and again.*

Another critical ground established is, *generally, lack of finances in households in Jinja, this has been a big setback in taking children for medical services that would in return, foster the health growth of children, therefore, as much as parents would wish to support child through consoling, they find themselves incapacitated and resort to the traditional means of consoling children which in most cases do less.*

*Lastly, the lack of Psycho education in the community also affects the level of help that would be given to children, most parents even hardly understand what impact would be caused through consoling or what consoling services concern which goes without saying that, they cannot take their children for psychological support.*

#### **4.3.3 The impacts of child labor on the wellbeing of children in Jinja District**

The third objective of the study was to examine the impact of child labor on the wellbeing of children in Jinja District. The objective was addressed through interviewing primarily respondents who were psychologists, social workers, and parents/ care givers through a face to face interview. The interviews were again taped and reduced into writing as summarized below.

**Item 1:** I asked the participants that: **Based on the six factor model of psychological wellbeing of Carol Ryff, which stipulates, self-acceptance, personal growth, and purpose in life, environmental mastery, autonomy and positive relations with others, as the key factor for wellbeing. Explain how child labor has affected children in context to this above model.**

Consoler KI 24 asserts that, *In sociology and behavioral sciences, autonomy can be generally defined to mean, the ability of a person to make informed or un-coerced decisions, in context of child labor, most children working have no direct say in the nature of the job they wish to, how long they wish to work, how they wish to work or how much they wish to earn from that job? Usually it the boss who dictates about everything a child will do and the pay, therefore, it goes without saying that, the wellbeing of children working is so bad not only in Jinja but even globally, simply because, the employers are capitalistic in nature, they are profit oriented rather than health... they just want their work done regardless of the health of their workers who are children in this case.*

However, KI 25 a social worker and program coordinator at Safe Child International differs that, *the issue of autonomy should be looked at in two ways, the first position whether children have rational ability to exercise the autonomy appropriately at work? Or whether the children are deliberately denied autonomy despite their unique abilities demonstrated at work? When these two positions are well addressed, then we have a side to blame. But never the less, we all understand that, most children are not fully mature to make rational decisions, that's why guardians are assigned to them in absence of parents. In my opinion, guardians and parents would be the persons to negotiate reasonable employment contracts for children it is necessary that they must work, in so doing, we can guarantee for the social economic wellbeing of children.*

KI 26 and KI 27 also disclose that, *personal development is abroad aspect for evaluation but it is looked at in context of several activities that improve self-awareness, identity, talent, skills and knowledge among others. The impact of child labor can be both negative and positive as aligned to the enshrined in personal development, for example, victims of child labor have more developed vocational skills compare to other children, whereas, the aspect of self-awareness in most cases depends on personality and interests rather work experiences or education. Therefore, in this particular aspect, the wellbeing of children is guaranteed based on their personality at attitude about life. This can be the same case when it comes to establishing positive relations with other people, despite the fact, some children may tend to be has and unruly due to stress arising from harassment at work. However, where is always great possibility for such children to transform.*

Lastly, KI 28 contends that, *Self-acceptance can mean the awareness of one's strength and weakness, alternatively, the feeling of satisfaction with one's self despite deficiencies and regardless of the past choices. As aligned to child labor, it is a delicate aspect to take positions how children's wellbeing has been affected directly or indirectly because, some children do not regret working simply because, they have earned a living to support their homes, education and other social needs despite the fact that, there has been absurdities along the way, whereas others regret, having missed education and securing injuries at work. In my opinion, the wellbeing of children is generally bad not because of child labor*

*in particular but in collaboration of other factors like poor health care, lack of quality education, and poor nutrition.*

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents a discussion of findings as guided by the objectives of the study. In addition, the chapter draws conclusions and recommendations to the study, as well as providing areas for further research.

#### **5.1 Discussion of the findings**

Discussion of the findings in this study, were presented in a systematic order as aligned to the research objectives.

##### **5.1.1 Major factors influencing child labor in Jinja**

The findings of the study disclosed that, there were five major factors influencing child labor which included; traditional customs, inadequate schools, quality of education, poverty, high demand for cheap labor, high demand for unskilled labor and inefficient implementation of anti-child labor policies.

Traditional customs: According to the findings of this study, child labor is deeply ingrained in the local customs and practices of the Basoga, Baganda, and Bagisu people among other tribes staying in Jinja district, this inscription of child labor into the cultural social economic aspects of the locals, consequently makes it difficult for caregivers/ parents and children to realize that, the practice is inhuman and may end up causing irreparable harm to the growth and development of children.”. It should be noted that, this particular position is common in almost every African setting because of the traditional belief that, if children do not grow up working, there is a likelihood that they may end being irresponsible people in the community to an extent that, they will fail to even provide for their families. Actually, this position also agrees with, who asserted that, the African culture and practices are the primary causes of child labor in Africa.

Inadequate schools and quality of education: The study also discovered that, inadequate schools and the quality of education indirectly fostered child labor, it was brought to light that, children walk long distances to schools where they spend the whole day without food. In the long run, these children are challenged physically and emotionally through the daily routine of exhausting the body mind on an empty stomach. Whereas in some places, where education services are near the children, the quality and standards of education happen to be so poor to motivate both children and parents to invest in their children’s education. Alternatively, in other places, where education was of good quality, the cost of accessing quality education was unaffordable to most parents because of poverty in most households.

Poverty: It has been said to be the root cause of almost every evil in the world is poverty, poverty also plays a role in the evil of child labor and should be noted that, poverty among households characterized by low income, no food, clothing, shelter, medical insurance among other basic necessities usually act as key driver to child labor as parents end up sending their children to work on farms, industries and at fishing sites rather than schools to earn extra income for the family. It is therefore complicated to stop child labor without addressing the level of poverty in the community and households in particular. To an ordinary lay man’s family, when children are sent to school, it means spending money which has no guarantee of his personal reward, he looks at the reward to only benefit the child, above there is no guarantee whether the child will pay back his money at the end or if

he will be living in the next 15 years to enjoy the benefits? The contrary seems ideal, because he can send the child to work, and the child brings in money for upkeep and saving on some good days to sustain the family.

High demand for cheap labor: Labor force is fostering production in any economy, therefore, where the costs of production is high, the producer is likely to make less profits and the contrary is true, in this case, Jinja being an industrialized area, it cannot go without saying that, high demand for cheap labor is expected, which makes child labor inevitable as well, one respondent argued that, it is impossible to employ some people especially the youth and educated people on an ordinary farm because they demand for too much salary yet there is a likelihood that they may not be transparent or honest in the course of their duty, besides, some old people are hard to manage, they tend to be unruly at times with a lot of demands that at times even complicate the employee and employers relations unlike children, who only focus on their simple wedges and simple gifts to maintain the at work.

In this case, the aspect of cheap labor goes beyond just having the work done for the employer but also, interpersonal relations exhibited at work. In Jinja, most employers of children confessed that a part from having work done at the right time a peace of mind was necessary. However, peace of mind meant, unnecessary excuses usually brought forth by adults in the course of requesting for more pay, and these excuses related to their domestic household concerns which consequently may make them unruly if not addressed, unlike in children.

High demand for unskilled labor: Child labor in Jinja is further caused due to the high demand of unskilled labor usually needed in processing industries, and in the big agricultural sector as well as at fishing sites. The nature of the work entices children to join since there are no professional qualifications needed and there's simple training because it's practical, for example, pruning of sugarcanes and tea plantations, arranging from cleaning of bottles in factories and peddling of boats on the lake. In this case children feel they can compete with adults and also deliver the same results above all earning a living. Therefore, it is important to note that this particular reason influences parents as well to send or support child labor in processing industries, the agricultural sector and at fishing sites.

Inefficient implementation of anti-child labor policies: The government of Uganda has enacted Anti child labor laws in the constitution under Article 34 and children Act cap 59. The burden of implementation has been shifted from the central government to the local government and police. However, there has been inefficient implementation of these laws and policies, it seems the local government lacks political will or it's just inefficient. There has also been evidence that the same people entrusted to lead the struggle against child labor are actually the primary perpetrators, it has been alleged that, they employ children in their homes for domestic work, on farms and in other places. Therefore, it's right to think or say that, these particular people cannot implement a policy that is likely to check on their personal interests in child labor.

In critical analysis of drivers to child labor, the study went ahead to explore the contribution of key sectors in Jinja district that employed children and discovered that the agricultural sector being the biggest sector and employs more children than any other sector. These children usually work in their households gardens and work in sugarcane plantations at Dokota for wedges and at people's farms. The second identified sector according to key informants was the fishing sector, landing sites of Massese, Rippon and Wanyenge were identified as the most notorious areas employing children. Lastly, the Kakira and the Kazimungi industrial areas also were mentioned.

However, there are other minor sectors that have employed children for long time sectors like households especially for girls to render domestic services for example, cleaning, cooking among others, the transportation sector which has employed children in motorcycles commonly known as boda boda and boat riding, the business sector, which has employed children as venders and hawkers in Jinja town, child prostitution among others. Unfortunately, these small sectors have been ignored yet they are critical sectors which have the highest possibility of exposing children to gender based violence, sexual violence, accidents among other risks.

### **5.1.2 Emotional challenges affecting children in Jinja District**

Child development encompasses several emotional aspects which are believed to be vital in giving quality adulthood. Child labor was discovered to be a factor that is likely to affect

the emotional development of children as it causes the following negative aspects of emotions, loneliness and misery, stress, trauma and posttraumatic stress.

**Loneliness and misery:** Child labor significantly affects the emotional development of children when children are engaged into work they become isolated from their peers and parents. This isolation deprives them from enjoying parental love and Peer Company which they expect to have at that stage. Consequently, children become lonely and miserable as they begin to realize that survival only depends on their hard work through pain and suffering which is not a positive perception for childhood. Children need to feel loved and they experience this through company of their friends and parents as they play or receive gifts. But when children get isolated due to work they become lonely and feel segregated especially as they see other children work are not working enjoying company with their friends or attending school.

**Stress:** This is so common as children begin to work as they copy up with different demands at work, this may be short lived or long lived depending on how fast the child copies up with work or whether the child is interested in the nature of work or company at work it should be noted that children work under dynamic environments with complicated circumstances in terms of interpersonal relations with work mates or employers which is usually characterized of violence or harassment. It goes without saying that, children at this age are not prepared to handle some situations around them morally and mentally. So when children begin to operate in such an emotionally stressing environment which leads to mental/psychological breakdown. Children usually love to be talked to in a polite and friendly manner rather than a rude approach. In the long run they feel uncomfortable and afraid of their bosses which causes stress and may lead to suicides when the situation persists and violent due to anger arising from persecution at work.

**Trauma:** This can generally be understood as a deeply stressing or disturbing experience which might have been brought by dangerous or violent incidences that happened at work. It should be noted that when children have been over worked and probably beaten, they will poses scars on their bodies and these scars keep reminding these children of what they have gone through (trauma.) . This becomes a torturing life time experience which is also the worst experience a human being may encounter.



Posttraumatic stress. This is a mental disorder that develops after a person is exposed to a traumatic experience like sexual assault, violence or harassment, this may be characterized by disturbing thoughts, dreams and feelings. For example a child may always dream being harassed or sexually abused. This psychological torture comes as a secondary state of stress and trauma and it may have life time effects. If children are not helped in time this affects their relationships in the future. In case she is a girl and married in future, she will not love other children including hers as a mother would do. Even her husband, not because of jealousy that her children are enjoying a better childhood than what she had, but because of an attitude that, she has suffered a lot in her life, and will portray this attitude to her husband as well, any slight misunderstanding that might come along their relationship, she will immediately recall her past dark experience and react unpleasantly which will end up affecting her sexual relationship and social domestic relations in her home. The emotions keep on re-carrying, so even when she happens to take care of certain children, she will mistreat them like the way she was mistreated.

Whereas, where a couple are both victims of posttraumatic stress, they will always be fighting in their home simply because both of them have never experienced the true meaning of love to them, peace seems to be through violence rather than diplomacy. In this case they cannot adequately show parental love to their children because both of them did not experience it and so, they cannot give what they do not know?

With regards level of gender (boys and girls) the study discovered that, boys and girls do not suffer the same degree of emotional effects and may deal with different effects. The study established that boys seem to be more resilient than girls, they are a beat reserved whatever pain they go through they will try to accommodate it but once they flare up with the pain/stress they become so violent to an extent that they can kill the opponent

However, the aspect of age is so important in the strengthening of their natural resilience, boys of 7 to 13 years may quickly emotionally breakdown compared to boys of 14 to 17 years, but this position is limited to personal character and abilities sometimes boys below the age of 10 maybe even more are resilient than those in tender years simply because of their unique character and background. In addition to their natural resilience as boys interact with the work environment they additionally find ways of developing emotional

defensive mechanisms to wash off their stress or to fit in a particular work environment. These mechanisms are usually in form of habits like smoking, alcoholism, and singing among other habits which consequently give them a sense of belonging to a particular sect around them.

Whereas for girls, the contrary is true they are generally emotionally weak and literary defenseless by nature. Their survival depends on the care givers grace but this does not mean that they cannot develop survival mechanisms as boys if the worst comes their way. Girls between the ages of 13 to 17 are usually picked up by people to go and provide domestic services in homes, if the care givers are morally upright people who demonstrate love the girls quickly fit in the family and grow up into morally upright people, get married and have peaceful homes by emulating their past experience. However, if the girls were sexually abused during their course of employment, their self-perception changes and start looking at themselves as people with no value consequently and start giving in to men anyhow and later end up as prostitutes.

### **5.1.3 The impacts of child labor on the wellbeing of children in Jinja District**

The study examined the impact of child labor on the wellbeing of children in Jinja District, which focused on self-acceptance, personal growth, purpose in life, environmental mastery, autonomy and positive relations among others as the key factor for children's wellbeing, and the study discovered that; children lacked guarantee for good health and autonomy but developed vocational skills and positive Self-acceptance. However, self-awareness was attributed to personality and interests not child labor or education.

Lack of guarantee for good health: The study discovered that most children working have no direct say in the nature of the job they wish to do, how long they wish to work, how they wish to work or how much they wish to earn from that job? Usually it the boss who dictates everything a child will do and the pay, therefore, it goes without saying that, the wellbeing of children working is so bad not only in Jinja but even globally, simply because the employers are capitalistic in nature, they are profit oriented rather than health and just want their work done regardless of the health of their workers who are children in this case. Therefore children remain with no grantee to their safety and health at work, a reason which

explains why most children working are with big scars on their bodies and are prone to sicknesses.

**Lack of autonomy:** Given the above narrative, it goes without saying that children have no say about their employment, the concept of autonomy can be best understood through the notion of sociology and behavioral sciences to mean the ability of a person to make informed or un-coerced decisions which is contrary to the status of child laborers in Jinja. However, the issue of autonomy should be looked at in two ways. The first position whether children have rational ability to exercise the autonomy appropriately at work? Or whether the children are deliberately denied autonomy despite their unique abilities demonstrated at work? When these two positions are well addressed then we have a side to blame. But never the less, we all understand that most children are not fully mature to make rational decisions that's why guardians are assigned to them in absence of parents. In my opinion, guardians and parents would be the persons to negotiate reasonable employment contracts for which their children must work, in doing so, we can guarantee for the social economic wellbeing of children.

**Developed vocational skills:** The impact of child labor can be both negative and positive as aligned to the thriving in personal development for example victims of child labor have more developed vocational skills compare to other children, because the nature of their work is more vocational, but is important to note that, personal development is abroad aspect for evaluation but it can be looked at in context of several activities that improve self-awareness, identity, talent, skills and knowledge among others

**Self-awareness:** whereas, the aspect of self-awareness in most cases depends on the personality and interests of children rather than work experience or education. Therefore, in this particular aspect, the wellbeing of children is guaranteed based on their personality and attitude about life. This can be the same case when it comes to establishing positive relations with other people despite the fact that some children may tend to be unruly due to stress arising from harassment at work. However, there is always great possibility for such children to transform.

Self-acceptance: Commonly means the awareness of one's strength and weakness, alternatively the feeling of satisfaction with one's self, despite deficiencies and regardless of the past choices. As aligned to child labor, it is a delicate aspect to take positions how children's wellbeing has been affected directly or indirectly because some children do not regret working simply because, they have earned a living to support their homes, education and other social needs despite the fact that, there has been absurdities along their way, whereas others regret, having missed education and securing injuries at work. In my opinion, the wellbeing of children is generally bad not because of child labor in particular but in collaboration of other factors like poor health care, lack of quality education, and poor nutrition in Jinja.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

In conclusion, based on the findings of the study child labor is still a big threat to the quality development of Jinja district, being influenced largely by traditional customs, inadequate schools and quality of education, poverty, high demand for cheap labor, high demand for unskilled labor and inefficient implementation of anti-child labor policies. Amidst these key drivers to child labor in the society, the safety of children at work was not guaranteed like other employers through provision of necessities to guard them against risks, like safety gloves, uniforms or times financial support to cater for their medical bills upon accidents that may happen on work, despite the fact that, child labor employing companies were fully aware of all the employment provisions in the employment Act.

With regard to the status of child labor and implementation of anti-child labor policies in Jinja, there has been inefficient implementation of policies usually caused due to lack of sufficient funds to facilitate police investigators, inappropriate investigating skills of

police, corruption, and cultural practices of secrecy as well as irresponsibility of some parents to guide and protect children against child labor, and yet child labor had several emotional consequences that were like to affect the health development of children, which ranged from loneliness and misery, stress, trauma and posttraumatic stress. The deliberate move by different stakeholders to administer psychological support to these traumatized children has been limited by transference among children, lack of competence among consolers, counter transference, lack of confidence and patience among consolers, lack of finances, and then lack of Psycho education in the community among other factors.

Lastly, the impact of child labor on the wellbeing of children in Jinja District has more negative consequences than positive as most children lack guarantee for good health and autonomy at their jobs, despite the fact that, working children had more developed vocational skills than those who were not working. Whereas on the notion of positive Self-acceptance and self-awareness among working children versus their wellbeing, the notion was attributed to personality and interests among children not child labor or education in particular.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, the following recommendations were suggested as aligned to the objectives of the study:

#### **5.3.1 Major factors influencing child labor in Jinja**

- The government of the Republic of Uganda through the local government and other stakeholders, like Civil Society Organization, cultural institutions should embark on community sensitization to foster knowledge on the dangers of child labor and the advantages of keeping children in school. In addition.
- The government should foster the construction of more schools in communities with quality and subsidized education should start to not only reduce the rate of school drop outs of children who walk long distances to schools and stay hungry all day, but also encourage poor parents to send their children to school to attain quality education, with prospects of seeing their children prosper in the future.

- Poverty eradication projects and programs should also commence to stabilize household incomes which not only will enable parents to send their children to good schools but also enable them to provide for other domestic needs of children without necessarily thinking of sending children to work to provide for part of their needs.
- Revision of anti-child labor policy implementation strategies should be put into considerations and done in the shortest time possible. This may be done through introduction of trade sanctions up on child labor employing companies, or imposing huge financial fines

### **5.3.2 Emotional challenges affecting children in Jinja District**

- The state, cultural institutions and NGOs should sensitize the public on the importance of counselling centers and also encourage parents to send the traumatized children as a result of child labor for rehabilitation session.
- Above all, government and Civil Society Organization should with establish more counseling and guidance facilities and services with free or at a subsidized cost to enable communities' access psychological support at the nearest point where they stay.

### **5.3.3 The impacts of child labor on the wellbeing of children in Jinja District**

- With regards to the definition of child labor under the ILO, No. 182 of 1996 which states that, any work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of a child. The study recommends that due to the high rate of poverty exhibited in Jinja district, as fore mentioned by key informants, the government should permit children to officially work but under strict supervision of the employers and in a health environment with reasonable salary and safety measures as well as being insured for any risk that may happen at work. However, despite the fact that, children will be granted a free hand from the state to work, their nature of employment/ work should never be set in conflict with their school program or interests. Lastly, with regard to the above, the state should

enact further provisions to suit the employment of children in consultation with health workers, social workers, parents and children among other relevant experts in the field of work and children.

- Cultural institutions and families should enhance and encourage social cultural values of child protection against exploitation like punishing individuals who exploit children and create social awareness and the vulnerability of children.

#### **5.4 Contribution to knowledge**

The study significantly contributed to knowledge by relating the Theory of emotions to impacts of child labor facing working children in Jinja district.

In addition, the study established the state of wellbeing for working children in Jinja district, which was discovered to be bad given that working children were discovered to have no protection at work, like safety guards, insurance and basic training regarding the nature of work which endangered their wellbeing in line with their health, safety and education, the engagement of children into agricultural sector has greatly affected children's emotions as compared to the industrial sector and household work(as house maids).because, most children confessed to have been mistreated at farms as compared to other places of their work engagement.

#### **5.5 Areas for further studies**

With regards to the discoveries of this study, I am pleased to suggest that, further research should be carried out to ascertain the status of wellbeing of children in Jinja district with critical focus on diverse drivers to child labor.

- Child labor and academic performance of children in Jinja district
- Child labor and socioeconomic status of households in Jinja district
- Child labor and children's rights in Jinja

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## **APPENDIX**

### **APPENDIX: INTERVIEW AND FDG QUESTIONS FOR POLICE OFFICERS UNDER THE CHILD FAMILY PROTECTION UNIT, PROBATION OFFICERS/ SOCIAL WORKERS, PARENTS/ CARE GIVERS, CHILD EMPLOYERS AND CHILDREN BETWEEN 15-17 YEARS**

- 1) Uganda promulgated the a new constitution in 1995 which saw the incorporation of children's rights under Article 34, and subsequent legislations like the Children's Act Cap 59 in 1997 and other policies at grass root levels to half child labor among other violations towards children. With regards to the said above, what have still been the major factors causing or influencing child labor in Jinja district?
- 2) What economic sectors have been renowned for employing children in Jinja district?
- 3) It is a renowned phenomenon that, employers are obligated to protect their workers on duty through provision of necessities to guard against risks, like safety gloves,

- uniforms, and at times financial support to cater for medical bills for accidents that happen on work. Are these minimum standards met by child labor employers?
- 4) If Not. What would be the cause to non-compliance of these employment provisions?
  - 5) In the constitution of the Republic of Uganda and other subsidiary legislations like the Children's Act and the Local Government Act. It is the duty of the police, parents and local leader's to track crimes related to abuse of children's rights. What are the challenges affecting the effective implementation of the police, parents and local leaders duties?
  - 6) There are three major beneficiaries of child labor, the state, the parents and employers. In your opinion, do you think these beneficiaries fully understand the risks and dangers that may arise through encouraging child labor?
  - 7) Apart from enacting laws that protect children from falling victim to child labor, are there more practical methods the state is employing to the grass root communities in halting child labor?
  - 8) In your opinion, do you think child labor is really bad? Please justify your position, if possible with relevant local example

## **APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS**

- 1) Child development involves emotional aspects as well, which are believed to be paramount in giving quality adulthood. Is child labor a factor that is likely to affect the emotional development of children?
- 2) What emotional aspects are likely to be affected through child labor and may also go up to adulthood?
- 3) How does child labor affect boys to girls' emotional development at different ages?
- 4) What are the emotional signs and symptoms that children who are victims of child labor may portray contrary to those who are not?
- 5) How is psychological support administered in correcting and reshaping traumatized children?

- 6) What are the challenges in administering psychological support to traumatized children?
- 7) In your opinion, what do you think should be done to addressing child labor which causes different emotional side effects in children's adulthood?