

**EFFECT OF CHILD DOMESTIC WORK ON PUPILS ACADEMIC
PERFORMANCE IN MOLO SUB-COUNTY,
TORORO DISTRICT**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY NAGONGERA
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THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN EDUCATION
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DECLARATION

I Onyait John Martin hereby declare that this submission is my own work and it has never been submitted to any institution or University and it was done personally.

I therefore affirm that any information which was consulted has been acknowledged to avoid plagiarism of any kind of work.

SIGN

Date

.....

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that Onyait John Martin carried out this study on “**Effect of child domestic work on pupils’ academic performance in Molo sub-county, Tororo district**”. He has been under my supervision and the report is now ready for submission to the board of Examiners and the senate of Busitema University with my approval as a university supervisor.

.....

WAMIMBI SOKOI SAMUEL

Date.....

Supervisor

DEDICATION

This research report is dedicated to the Almighty God for protection, guidance and wisdom. My dear wife Apila Catherine Betty for financial support given to me during the training, my children; Onyait Fortune Johnathan, Onyait Cynthia Angel, Onyait Jothan Jovan and Olupot Ian Onyait for enduring my absence during the study period.

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ACRONYMS

PEAP		Poverty Eradication Action Plan
		United Nations International Children's Emergency
UNICEF	:	Fund
HIV/AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
NAP	:	National Action Plan
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
USE		Universal Secondary Education
U.P.E		Universal Primary Education
IPEC	:	International Program to Eliminate Child Labour
UNHS	:	Uganda National Household Survey
CDW		Child Domestic Work
UBOs		Uganda Bureau of Statistics
GNI	:	Gross National Income
MGLSD		Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development.
NCC	:	National Council for Children
P.T.A	:	Parents Teachers Association
N.G.Os	:	Non-Governmental Organization
S.M.C	:	School Management Committee
UNDP	:	Uganda National Development Plan
C.R.C	:	Convention on the Rights of the Children

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ABSTRACT

The general objective of the study was to establish the effect of domestic work on pupil's academic performance in Molo Sub County, Tororo district. The study was guided by three specific objectives; (i) To find out the various forms of child domestic work and how they affect academic performance among the primary school going children of Molo Sub County. (ii) To find out the major factors for (causes of) child domestic work and how they affect academic performance among the primary school going children in Molo Sub County. (iii) To find out the ways in which child domestic work affects the rate of pupils' attendance and general academic performance in Molo Sub County. The case study method was used in the study because of its relevancies in contemporary developmental issues like child domestic work. Systematic sampling was used to select the households and schools who were interviewed. The study relied on data gathered from the secondary sources and primary data from the field to do the analysis. The results of the study indicated that child domestic work is considered as a normal practice and indeed healthy to the proper upbringing of the child. Children to work were categorized into two terms and they were as follows working on family firms and with family enterprises are seen as part of the process by which they are trained towards adulthood. The reasons given by the heads of households surveyed for allowing their children to work were as follows: To support family income, as a form of child training, to support child education and to help in household enterprises. The results of the survey show that all children in ages 5- 17years of household surveyed in the study at least do household work. In all there are many children in this age bracket of the household surveyed. Most of them apart from household chores also work to assist their parents during rainy season. International N.G.Os such as child compassion and FAWE in the study area are sensitizing girls on their rights including their rights to education the activities of some of this N.G.Os according to some beneficiaries have impacted positively on their education since they no longer depend on their parents for school fees and uniforms. There are no specific programs by

the district assemblies to fight the child domestic work problem though the officials admit child domestic work exist in Molo sub-county. The study was used to make a number of recommendations including the following; improving the local economy, tackling the broader socio-cultural and economic situation of farmers, increasing access, quality and relevance of education, motivating teachers to give their best, embarking on family planning campaigns, extension of social amenities to the area and making and enforcing laws on child domestic work. With the knowledge of what pertains on the ground about child domestic work will help to improve education if suggestions are factored into plans for the area.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This study provided an investigation of the effect of child domestic work on academic performance of students in selected schools of Molo sub county Tororo district in eastern Uganda. This chapter explains background of the study, statement of the problem, main objective, specific objectives, and research questions, scope of the study and significance of the study

Background to the study

According to the statistics of International Labour Organization (ILO 2002), there are two million children aged 5-14 who are engaged in heavy domestic work, (Todaro and smith, 2009, p,3 78).

According to ILO 2002, the term child domestic work refers to work done by a person below the age of 18 years and exposes the child to different forms of abuses and exploitation Or it refers to work that is mentally, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to the children and interferes with their school by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school obliging them to leave school prematurely or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. (ILO, 2005).

(UNICEF,1995),report that as education achievement is ultimately measured by the numbers who remain in school and the quality of education they receive, there are many who drop out before learning how to read and write because of competing responsibilities at home. In unstable homes where divorce marriages are common, the children are made to stop schooling in order to make family meals and to look after the young brothers and sisters. This denies them a chance to study well hence affecting academic performance.

Child domestic work is a wide spread problem in developing countries, where children work for the survival of their families at the expense of their schooling and majority of cases, this prevents them from attending school ILO 2002

Primary education is basic education which helps to create awareness, establishes literacy, enhances spiritual and moral growth, develops spirit of self-reliance and equips children with knowledge, skills and values. But decades of civil strife and war in Uganda have eroded the operations of services including education (UNICEF, 1996).

Child domestic work interferes with children education, According to the ILOs global estimates on child domestic work, close to half of all working children are enrolled in school. Either school attendance is foregone in favour of work or learning is insufficient, either because the children are not allowed to spend time doing their homework or because they are unable to pay proper attention in school because of fatigue (Cannarajah&Nielsen, 1999).

In developing countries, with the highest poverty and poor schooling opportunities, child domestic work is still evident and visible.

Child domestic work in Africa, 2006; Africa has the highest rate of child domestic work in the world which is 41% (Todaro and Smith, 2009)

As poverty intensifies in the world, many parents fail to send their children to school and hence the children are forced to volunteer to work at home for the survival of the family this prevents them from attending school hence poor performance

In 2010, Sub Saharan Africa had the highest incidence rates of child domestic work; with several African nations witnessing 50% of children aged 5-14 doing domestic work.

In the developing world, children are also actively involved in domestic activities such as looking after animals, digging, helping relatives to sell in their shops among others for boys and selling