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The Status of Children Right Protection: The Case of Gurage Zone, Cheha Woreda, SNNPRS.

A Research Proposal

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Abstract

Children rights are those rights that have by the fact of being humans, and they are created near abrogated by the government. The concept of children rights protection has go to a wide spread formal international recognition as the result of the two world wars. The condition of child right protection in Ethiopia in general and in Chaha Woreda in particular is increasing from time to time. So that the main objective of this is to assess the status of children right protection in Chaha Woreda. The study is undertaken by collecting data through primary and secondary data, to collect data random sampling method is used. The collected data is analyzed interpreted by both quantitative and qualitative viatables and descriptive ways. The finding of the study reveals that even the status of children right protection in the Woreda Shown gradual changes, there are many basic problems on children right protection. Therefore, it is possible to recommend that every individual should work hard to wards the protection of children right and the government should enhance the awareness of the society about children right protection.

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ACRONYM

ACRWC	Africans charter on right and welfare of child
CRC	Convention right of child
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
ICCPR	International covenant on Civil and Political right
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human right

UNCCR

United Nation Convention Children right

UN

United Nation

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1. Background of the study

Human right are universal in their nature, and each human being has these rights by the only fact of being born human (Messale, 2006:6). They are the basic right of human kinds such as the right to life, freedom, equality, justice and the like regardless of economic status, age, gender, ethnicity, colour, and other issues.

David (2004:214) clearly explains the fact that human rights are moral and natural rights that are very use full and significant for human existence. the year 1948 ,which was considered as a turning point for human right ,the nation of human rights got a better attention from world community by establishing a guide line for those fundamental right through universal declaration of human right(UDHR).starting from this period, human right were officially declared, and countries

accepted to carry out their responsibility to promote and protect human right as efficient as possible.

Presently, universal declaration of human right serves as an umbrella or as general framework for all citizens and states. The promotion and protection human rights can be successful when there is continuous campaign by the state and non- state actors.

IN the case of Ethiopia, national human rights institutions are state bodies with a constitutional and legislative mandate to product and promote human right in its jurisdiction. the constitution of Ethiopia that is the supreme law of land was adopted by the transnational government of Ethiopian in 1994 and come in to force in august 1995 . it consists 106 articles and 11 chapters, and relatively excel it predecessors in terms of handling fundamental human right as well as attempting to establish national human rights institution (Meaza, 2008:33).

The convention on the right of child was adapted by the General assembly of United Nation on November 20, 1989, the treaty come in to force on 2 September 1990.

The Africa character on the right and welfare of child here in after Africa children's charter adopted by the organization of the Africa unity on June 27, 1981, and entered into force on 21 october 1986. The African children's charter is complementary to the convention on the right of the child. The Africa human right protection system in the protection of human security can be examined in terms of its contribution of human right against those conditions that threaten their well-being.

Ethiopia ratified the convention the right of the child (CRC) on October 9, 1991 by virtue of proclamation 10(1992).

The adaption of the African children's charter Marks a paradigm shifts since Identifies children as bearers of not only care and protection right but also civil and political rights as well. Ethiopia also ratified the African charter on the right and welfare of the child (ACRWC) on October 2, 2002 by virtues of proclamation 283/2002. These two instruments are comprehensive treaties which recognize the civil political, economic, social and cultural right of children the two child right treaties are among the treaties ratified by the country by way of notice of ratification, proclamation, October 10, 1992 and proclamation, 2831 2002 some have contended the issuance of these notices of ratification as a sufficient basis for the Justification the treated in Ethiopia courts despite the fact that to full texts of the treaties are not published in the officials' law.

1.2. Statement of the problem

The various international conventions have been encountered to preserve and protect the children's rights of these, the FDRE constitution is the one and has declared every child has the rights to life, to name and nationality, to know and be cared for by his or her parents or legal guardians (UNCCCR 1992)

However, this study would have been observing problems like lack of education, denial of food, improper handling. Additionally, there is lack of awareness of the rights of children on the part of society and other children are suffering from harmful traditions, those are early marriage, abduction, female genital mutilation, abortion and etc.

The previous researcher's studies about the factors that undermine children's rights like lack of access to education, lack of recreation places and lack of family planning.

There was time cost and material limitation during the study, lack of full information from the study area. The other researchers have been faced with limitations which are the right of security, the right to liberty, the right of freedom of movement and Democratic right. So the researcher mainly emphasizes are to dig out the above problems and search solutions that children's rights protection.

The situation of children is one of General malnutrition, poor hygiene, lack or shortage of proper clothing, essential social services such as health, education, and recreation and displacement due to natural and man-made disasters. The problem of homelessness including those of street children, child labour, and addition of and perhaps other drugs are quite common with regard to girls' early marriage and abduction, harmful traditional practices.

While children are valued, their needs and rights do not to be given the appropriate attention. So the researchers will emphasize are to dig out the above problem and researchers find full information from the society or families of children specially Chaha Woreda and the researcher have interviews government bodies that will help (protect) children's rights and by collect good evidence about the study

1.3. Objectives of the study

1.3.1. General objectives

The general objective of the study is to assess the status of children right protection on Gurage Zone, Cheha Woreda.

1.3.2. Specific objectives of the study

- ❖ To examine the gap between constitutional provisions and practical implementation of children rights protection in the woreda.
- ❖ To assess major challenges that affect children right protection in Gurage Zone, Cheha Woreda.
- ❖ To assess the prospects of children rights protection in the study area.

1.4. Significance of the study

This study would assess the status children right protection in Chaha woreda. This study has played in important role for the society it may have importance in supporting the concerned bodies effort to create awareness on the children right and also it wound offer to other person to give the knowledge and deep understanding for further investigation. The significance of conducting this research is important to show the status of children right protection, it will help concerned bodies to improve children right protection in the study area. Furthermore, this study will encourage other researchers who want to deal about the issue in relation to this study.

1.5 Limitation of the study

Limitation refers to the challenges or obstacles that would face during conducting the research study. The following limitations were faced the research enduring conducting the research study.

- Time constraint due to workload to perform other academic subjects with the research study.
- Financial constraints to collect relevant material and information from different sources.
- Lack of willingness of respondents to gain reliable information.
- Lack of experience of researcher how to do research.

1.6. The scope of the study

The scope of the research is generally being cover the specific objectives like to examine the gap between constitutional provisions and practical implementation of children rights protection, to asses' major challenges that affect children right protection and to assess the prospects of children rights protection in the study area. Therefore, this research is designed to cover the status of children right protection in case of Cheha Woreda of Gurage Zone as well as the researchers is limited in Gurage Zone, in Cheha Woreda due to the researchers have shortage of time, finance and to make this study well manageable.

1.7. Organization of the study

The general structure of the paper was organized in to five chapters. Chapter one contains: background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, organization of the study and ethical consideration. Chapter two contains: review of related literatures. Chapter three contains: research methodology, description of the study area, research design, research approach, data sources and data collection tools, sampling strategy and sample size as well as data presentation and discussion. Chapter four was contain: data analysis and interpretation. Finally, Chapter five was contain: conclusion and recommendation of the study.

1.8. Ethical consideration

Now a day's ethical consideration are considerable issues and very indispensable in the research. Hence, in the research project the following basic ethical principles would be taken in to consideration as the study progress. That means at the time of questionnaire and interview the researchers was make the clear presentation of the topic of the research and questionnaire for the

respondents. Following this the researchers respect and understand the values, norms and point of view of the respondents in the study area of Cheha Woreda. The researchers would be smoothly and wisely contact with respondents.

CHAPTER TWO

Review literature

The concept of human rights

As Gupta, stated that, human rights are those rights that have by the fact of being a human and they are created nor abrogate(avoid) by the government, although defined a natural rights were first defined by the Scottish philosophy, John lock, as an absolute moral entitle meet to life, liberty and property, the Known definition of human rights given by virginal declaration of rights in 1976

which proclaims that all men by nature are also equal, free and independent, and have certain inherent rights which are called fundamental human rights(Gupta, 2001;1).

Characteristics of human right

The following are basic characteristics of human right:

- **Fundamental**- Human right are fundamental right because without them, the life and dignity of man will be meaningless.
- **Inalienable**- Human right cannot be taken away no one has the right deprive another person of them for any reason.
- **Indivisible**- To live in dignity, all human beings are entitled to freedom, security and decent standards of living concurrently.
- **Universal**- Human right are universal in application and they apply irrespective of one origin,status,condition or place where lives are. Human right are also indivisible interrelated that are equal in importance and equal essential for the respect and dignity of human beings, human beings need those rights in order to sustain minimal rights affects the whole set of right undermine the human quest of living(Berihun,20015).

Human right is natural right inherent to all human beings without discriminations. There is precondition to entitled human right that is born by being a human. Universal declaration on human right asserts that "all human being are born free and equal in dignity and rights"(Jack,2003:10). Strengths the idea as human right are simple the right that everyone has because of their humanity and no matters who they are where they live and when they born (Christian, 2009)

David (2004: 214) clearly explains the fact that human rights are moral and natural rights that are useful and significant for human existence. The year of 1948, which was consider as a turning point for human rights, the notion of human rights got a better attention from world community by establishing a guide line for this fundamental rights through universal declaration of human right (UDHR). Starting from this period human rights were officially declared and countries accepted to carry out the responsibility to promote and protect human rights as efficient as possible.

2.1. Historical background of the right of children

Child rights are recognized after the first world war with the adoption of the declaration of Geneva in 1924. The process of recognition of child rights continued thanks to the United Nations. With the adoption of the declaration of children's rights in 1959, the recognition of child's interest and his right becomes real on 20 November 1989 with the adoption of the international convention on the rights of the child which is the first international legally binding text recognizing the fundamental rights of the child. The promotion of separate rights for children is a comparatively modern development (Shah and Gupta, 2001; 146).

Children's rights are human rights specifically adapted to the child because they take into account his/her rights, dignity, specificity and age appropriate needs. According to the United Nations convention on the rights of children (UNCRC), adopted on 20 November 1989, by the general assembly, highlights the rights of children.

The pre-1945 situation of children whenever one considers the rights of men in history it is generally that the natural right is the origin for such concepts, through the modern context of the rights of man. Rudimentary conceptions of this nature were presented by (source: Crastonion his book what is human rights, 1998). According to the above paragraph rights of men are given by nature this right is respected and dignity for human beings.

In fact, the conception of the doctrine; then nature of rights that it gave the nation and human beings should in the development of human civilization conditions, late on renaissance which during this day forwarded the idea of individual uniqueness, self-awareness and growth has greatly contributed to the emergence of humanism which could bring the freedom and equality of children (population and welfare of children 1979).

This reprisal discord with the invention of the printed book and its dissemination to the mass audience, when children become, both the object and subject to matters of serious literature became 1900; communions Ezra philosophers, produced the world of procures as teaching device and picture book for children uniqueness in intention (ibid).

The League of Nations would have belonged to live help and build a truly peaceful society, hence this not only the need of the war that was envisaged but also the cooperation among nations was contributed in creating a more, harmonious world. Where human beings may feel freedom for physical and mental in fact, this has been accompanied by growing concern for the

individual on the international arena. And it was this new development the League of Nations attempted to resolve some of the issues concerning the individual right (UN, 1959).

2.2. The post 1995 situation of children

According to UN an action the recognition of the right of individual that was manifested in the various international documents was in fully achieving its goals anthem history league of nation until its colleagues due to the Second World War that was broke out 1939. However, these exports were the promise with which was the united nation organization copper up with quite a modern context of human rights the new organization had better voice and high respect which was promise by the founding status the new adopted chapter was gave power to the international affair in petulance of peace and securing of the would united nation general assembly comes up with a number of documents like UDHR, convention on the prevention and punishment crimes of peace, convention on the elimination of all form of racial discrimination, etc all these documents have enhanced the right of human person.

Has the fact parcel of the general protection human has fact the fact that the child is human being, however, state of personality that child hood which constitute the most generable and sensitive period in a person is additional and visual social instruments which particularly deals with the right of child and protection instruments which deserves mention in their regarding are the declares of child general assembly of (1948, Art 3/2). Therefore, these were the major set of 1945 in development of the international protection of child right (ibid).

2.3. United Nations

In its modern UN, more over charter proved up equivocally these human rights documents matters were not being fest to domain of individual states, but the whole community of national. The human rights aspect provided in the character of UN in subject to interpretation for its very wide general concept, but all interpretation for tasks together to the at most respeceter and hoppy for the dignity of human (or amble to UN character).

Theoretically from the reading of article of the character that no distinction shall be mode as to recessed for human rights and fundamental rights character (ART 2) so for this character concerned equal dignity and respect without desiccation among language religion and also peace and freedom to all human being.

2.4. Universal Declaration of Human Right

The fact the UN character run short of definition on human right nieces stated for the universal declaration of human right adopted the declaration lay down that the treatment of punishment of the person incurve (to bend) of human manner, the kind of in human right turtle is in most instance a right of backwardness of society in terms of economic social and cultural development. In is assured that most society have been prating this kind of in human treatments not on their body roman history has evidence condition. (Girma1984).

Considering the overall effect of provision in the UDHR on the legal protection of children all observed that part from defining what these human right principles are and the recognition of the right of child in particular the time with in a direct relevance it special interest

Therefore, these events show that in the post these were be bad practice on human right such as human right variation there no dignity and respect at all human being ware not consider human being because of the traditional of the society (ibid)

2.5. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

The convention was adopted in 1966 from the extension of humanity declaration of 1948 the right they have been gloried in the declaration are further elaborated by subsequent cerements this time stronger than by subsequent cotenants are drown an amore specific and fun do mental rights which are the bases for their realization it was in recognition of this fact that ideal of freedom of human

being essaying freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created where by every one may enjoy this economic, social and cultural rights.

Thus, according to the ICESCR, every child shall have without any discrimination as to race, color, and sex, language, religion, nationality, social, property or birth, have the right to such measures of protection by states on the part of this family society and state.

Generally, express that as article stated the family and the society as well as the state have the duty to protect and state guard the children from different action.

2.6. African Charter on the right and mainly for the child

Considering that charter of recognizes the paramount human rights and the African charter. On human rights proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms recognized and guarantee those in without distinction of any kind such as race, ethnic, color, sex, language, religion, political opinion, nationality and social organs or other status. (African charter of children preamble).

In 19 July 20, 1997 recognized the need to take appropriate measure to promote and protected the right and well fare African child (African charter of child right 1979).

There for the children needs legal protection in condition of free do dignity and security due to the need for her/his physical and mental development and required particular care with regard to health, physical, mental, moral, and social development as well as for the value of African civilization according to this participate the society and the state have the duties to save guard the right and welfare of the child.

2.7. Convention on the Rights at the child

The declaration of the rights of child adopted by the general assembly of the most revolutionary documents of our time the preamble statement of declaration of the rights of the child clearly presented what are the motives were for physical and mental immaturity needs special bearer as and the best it has given, to the end. They he /she may have a happy child and enjoy for his/her own good and for the good of the society (UN GA prosecution 1959)

There are many principles of the convention on the rights of the child. There are;

- ✓ **Non-discrimination**; all rights apply to all children without exception. It is the state (national governments) obligation to protect children from any form of discrimination and to take positive action to promote their rights (Article 2).
- ✓ **Article 3- best interests of the child**; all actions concerning the child shall take full account of his\ her best interests.
- ✓ **Article 4- Implementation of rights**; the state must do all it can to implement the rights contained in the convention.

2.8. The child rights to family

It is often true that there is the place better than family unit for the child to be brought up and the generally consensus is that children grow more successful in a stable family than under family as the medium for raising children (Destin, 1964), so that family has special responsibilities for this parents the family society and public authorities shall have the duty to extend particularly care to children, for those children who are living without family and without adequate means of living payment of state and state assistance towards the maintenance of children of large family desirable (UNAG resolution 1959). According to the above paragraph without family and state protection the child right cannot be ensured or enhanced.

2.9. The Rights to Health

In fact in your without saying that the very society wants to have a children with maintain the succeeding generation there by securing the continuity of respective family line on the other hand, the society as a whole has the responsibility towards children for primary and very basic reason above all children is a human being who is found a need of special care because his immaturity and vulnerability of his physical structure, those the children is initiated to grow to develop in healthy environment to this and special care and protection shall be provided both postnatal care (UNGA , 1959).

Hence the family is the guidance for the care and concern is the children are children mental and physical healthy this because it is impossible for the child to preserve themselves alone from the family is the responsible body for the preservation of the child health.

2.10. The Child towards education

The child entitles to received education, which shall be free and compulsory. At least in the elementary stage, they shall be given an education which will promote their general culture and enable them on basic them, on basic equal opportunity, to develop the child's ability individual judgment a sense of moral and social responsibility as well as to become use full number of as society (Girma, 1984).

Thus children shall be getting enough education to build them by knowledge, and to increase their thinking capacity and also to create awareness among the society. The fact that educate should be at late be face in the elementary stages matter of obligation in combatant up on society in general and the bull pen authorities in particularly his on the other hand implies that public education should available as types of education that can met the demand and den for a free education (Easterh, 1979).

Thus, the primary education should necessarily teach by their mother tongue. This protection is cared by child parents for development of social and cultural and economic growth.

2.11. Protection of the handicapped child

Society is not only obliged to preserve the mentally and physically soul one's but also they should pay attention to the should handicapped children who need special care and protection in fact they physical and mentally disability of the child may be attributed to the society of large and family in

particular save the children, handicapped children with in accordance to article 13 of African children, convention.

Every child who is mentally or physical disabled shall have the rights to special measure of protection in keeping with his her physical and moral needs as well as understanding which ensures his/her dignity (Art 13).

2.12. Protection of child labour

Article 32(1) of the CRC affirms the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from any work that is likely to be hazardous, or to interfere with his or her education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. Therefore, child labour might be defined as work by a child. Which is exploitative, hazardous, otherwise inappropriate for his or her age, detrimental to her or her schooling, or detrimental to his or her social, physical, mental, spiritual, or moral development(Genet,2010;11).

The African Charter on the Right and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) also affirms the right of children to be free from all forms of economic exploitation Article 15(4) the charter provided that every child shall be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or interferes with the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

Article 32(1) requires states parties to take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure implementation of this protection.

Article 32(2) also requires state parties to have regarded to the relevant provisions of other international instruments.” Especially, states parties are requested to ratify the 1973 minimum age convention (No138) as supplemented by recommendation (No 146) and the 1999 worst forms of child labour convention (No182). Accordingly, Ethiopia has ratified the minimum age convention

(No138) in 1999 and the worst forms of child labour convention (No182) in 2003. Ethiopia has also ratified the Dakar optional protocol minimum age of admission to employment in 1999.

2.13. Socio Economic factor

Family economic circumstances power influence on measured in poverty affect child not only through their parents in ability to provide education resource but through the negative psychological effect has on the parents, and especially the parents have been poor for long time. This seems to be true of related factors such as family structures and the education level (Gunn, 1994).

CHAPTER THREE

Research methodology

3.1 Description of the study area

Cheha woreda is one of the woreda in the southern nation nationality and peoples region of Ethiopia. This woreda is named after one of the sub-groups *sebat* bet Gurage. The Cheha is parts of Garage zone. Cheha is bordered on the south by Enemorina Earner, on the west by the Oromia region, on the north by the wabe river with supports it from Abusage and kabana, on the east by Ezha, on the south east by Gummer and Greta .The administration center for Cheha is Endibir, other towns including Gubrie.

The demographic data of population, based on 2007 census conducted by CSA, this woreda has total population of 134744 whom 65852 are men and 68892 women 8,992 or 7.76% of population are urban dwellers. The plurality of inhabits were reported as 42.98% of the population are Muslim believers, while 36.31% are practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, 12.87% where Protestant and 7.73% of population other religion believers. The elevation of this Woreda range from 1900 to 3000 meters,

3.2. Research design and strategy

The researcher would use cross sectional study design. This design researcher makes only short period of time contact with the study of population issue that specific point of time, and also this design is easily and less cost reached to get information from the study mass of population.

The researchers would use mixed types of research strategy to knowing the side of the benefit the research. Under qualitative study to would gathered information from population opinion and experience and attitudes through interview and questioner and also qualitative research gives theoretical explanation about the research. Quantitative strategy users helping the theoretical explanation in to numerical expression of employees.

3.3. Data source and methods data collection

The data would be use both primary and secondary data source. The primary source of data we use to collect from Chaha woreda, children right institution from office workers and by preparing questionnaires and interview. Whereas secondary data would be obtain from books, journeys, report, published and unpublished materials and other written document of the selected area.

3.4. Data collection instruments

In the study the data is collected from the respondents, interview and questionnaire. The questionnaire would include, closed and open ended. Furthermore, research applied. It is help full to collect reliable information to achieve the studies target. The Questionnaire would be distributed to 61 selected respondents and 6 employed are selected for interviews that work in some office, the workers from women and children's rights protection office.

3.5. Sampling methods and sampling size

In this study area there are 39 kebele and the total number of population is 134744 out of these 65852 are men and 68892 are women. The researchers would be use simple random sampling in which it gives equal chance to be selected for population. The researchers selected 67 respondents from total population by using Kothari (2004), formula.

$$n = \frac{z^2 \times p \times q \times N}{(E^2) \times (N-1) + Z^2 \times q \times p}$$

Whereas,

N= total population

Z= from confidence level

n= sample size

q= proportional failure

p= proportion of success

E= margin of error

Given N=134744

$$p=0.5$$

$$q=0.5$$

$$E=0.1$$

$$Z=1.64$$

Solution $n = \frac{z^2 \times p \times q \times N}{(E^2) \times (N-1) + Z^2 \times P \times q}$

$$n = \frac{(1.64)^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 134744}{(0.1)^2 \times (134744-1) + (1.64)^2 \times 0.5 \times 0.5}$$

$$n = \frac{2.6896 \times 0.25 \times 134744}{0.01 \times 134743 + 2.6896 \times 0.25}$$

$$n = \frac{90601.8656}{1347.43 + 0.6724}$$

$$n = \frac{90601.8656}{1348.1024}$$

$$n = 67$$

3.6. Data analysis procedure

The data collected from questionnaire, and interview the available data will be analyzed by using qualitative and quantitative methods. The quantitative data would use presented and analyzed by descriptive statistics in the form of table, graphs, frequencies, because the data contains numerical variables, while qualitative data used to analyze through narrating of key informants' responses.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Data Presentation and Interpretation

This chapter is concerned with the presentation and interpretation of data gathered. The investigation has analyzed and interpreted the data which have been gathered through primary sources such as respondents and informants. In addition, the data has collected through questionnaires and interview from women and children rights affair office.

In the first place general demographic characteristics were presented as an introduced one. Next to this the main aim of this study was to assess the status of children right protection in woreda. The data collected is presented through percentage and descriptively. Those collected data in this section by descriptively through percentage and data table.

4.1 Demographic data

Any administration offices which involve many employees in its workforce: The sex, age and educational characteristics were determined. This administration office that has educated and contains both male and female in its environment can achieves its objectively and efficiently.

The general demographic of the respondents that are selected as; sample by considering the following items in the table below.

Table 1, personal information of respondents based on sex,age and educational level.

No	Items	NO	%
1	Sex		
	Male	40	59.7%
	Female	27	40.3%
	Total	67	100%
2	Age		
	18-28	42	62.7%
	29-48	25	37.3%
	Total	67	100%
3	Educational level		
	Diploma	20	29.9%
	Degree	42	62.7%
	Certificate	5	7.4%
	Total	67	100%

Source: own, survey, 2019

Table 1 of items 1 indicate that sex distribution of respondents 40(59.7%) of respondents were male whereas 27(40.3%) of responders were female this show majority of respondents were male from total responders of study area.

Same table of items 2, show that 42 (62.7%) respondents age are lies between 18-28 and 25(37.3%) of respondents age range as between 29-48. This show that table1, the majority of respondents which involves in this study as between the age 18-28 which mean that they are younger.

Also, the same table of items 3, based on the educational level, from the sample of respondents 42(62.7%) of respondents are have of degree, 5(7.4%) of respondents' have of certificate, also 20(29.9%) of respondents are have diploma. Generally, on this data to conclude that majority of respondents as educated to provide the required data, they are able to give and fill accurate information

Table 2,

no	Items		NO	%
1	What did you think current status of children right protection in Chaha woreda?			
		High	12	17.9%
		Low	23	34.3%
		Medium	32	47.8%
		Total	67	100%
2	Do you think have the challenges that affect children right protection in Chaha woreda?			
		Yes	25	37.3%
		No	42	62.7%
		Total	67	100%
3	Do you think that those children right included in our constitutional and proclamation are practical in the woreda?			
		Yes	26	38.8%
		No	41	61.2%
		Total	67	100%
4	Who is the primary responsible to promotion and protection of children right in urban as well as rural in the woreda?			
		Government alone	17	25.4%
		Society alone	19	28.5%
		For all	31	46.3%
		Total	67	100%
5	Do you think in Chaha woreda is their violation of children rights?			
		Yes	22	32.8%
		No	45	67.2%
		Total	67	100%

Source: own, survey, 2019

According to table 2, in the above information indicate that from the total sample 12(17.9%) of respondents show high and 23(34.3%) of respondents shows low protection right, also 32(47.8%) of respondents show medium protection. The investigators conclude that the above the majority of Woreda respondent's response that the status of children right protection is medium.

Table 2 Do you think have the challenges that affect children right protection in Chaha Woreda According to table 2 among total respondents 42(62.7%) respondents agree on the existence of the challenge, 25(37.3% of respondents agree up on no the challenge of existent the children right protection. The investigators conclude the challenge exist the Woreda protection of children right, because of there are different factors that affect effective children rights protection in the Woreda from these first one is corruption, especially nepotism and favoritism (which are done to benefit family numbers relative and friends) affected effective children right protection.

According to the respondents responded that it is frequently violated due to the prevalence of corruption. Still other respondents also provide another factor i.e. the tendency of rent seeking, rent seeking activities of different individuals also violated children right protection since it is a way of enhancing one benefit with justifying any reason.

Their researchers to conclude that there are different factors which affect effective children rights protection in the Woreda. such as corruption, rent seeking activates illegal use of power by police force and the prevalence of poverty as well as low level of societal awareness and consciousness towards children right protection (Chaha woreda women's and children right Affair office.)

Table 2. Do you think that those children right included in our constitutional and proclamation practical in the woreda?

In the above table 2, show that 26(38.8%) of responded response are said that the right are implemented, were as 41(61.2%) of respondents response said that the mentioned right are not implemented in the Woreda. The investigator concludes that the right which are written in the constitution and proclamation are not practically implemented in the Woreda.

Table 2. who is primarily responsible to promotion and protection of child right in urban as well as rural in the woreda?

According to above table 2. So that regarding to responsible to improve children right 14 (46.3%) of respondent response were all take responsible, 19(28.3%) of respondent's response where society take responsible and 17(25.4%) of respondent's response where government take the responsible to improve children right.

Table 2. Do you think in Chaha woreda is their violation of children rights?

According to table 2. Among total respondents 22(32.8%) respondents agree on the exist violation of children right in woreda. Children right cannot property keep their rights because of lack to education, overload work on children and labor exploitation. And 45(67.2%) of respondent's response where not their violation of children right in the woreda. From this interpretation we can conclude that the respondents said *that children provide access to health, priority given for children and provides educational services live in hopeful*

According to respondent's or interviewer lots of solution to protection of children rights, on the Chaha woreda administration should have been obliged to protect exploitative practices or harmful to his or her education, health or well-being. In addition, giving awareness about them, eliminating harmful practice of children, stablishing strong institution like commission of children right and women in rural and urban center. Finally, from this respondent the majority said that can do you solution children right protection, like teaching adult education, providing subsidies and creating awareness about the children.

1. What is the government attitude of children right protection in woreda?

Chief inspector Worktaw Gebre child and women officer said that, the attitudes of the government are; to realization of all children rights, including the

Elimination of poverty and ensuring a satisfactory livelihood for all children. The committee on the rights of the child has on several occasions addressing the issue of governments capacity to coordinate policies for the benefit of the child, to build the education services and also addressed corruption as a major obstacle to the achievement of the conventions objectives.

The child entities to received education, which shall be free and compulsory. At least elementary stage, they shall be given and education which will promote their general culture and enable them on basic them, on basic opportunity, to develop the child's ability judgment a sense of moral and social responsibility as well as to become use full number of as society(Girma,1984) .Therefore, the above paragraph as well as fact that educated should be at late be face in the elementary stage matter of obligation in combatant up on society in general and public education should available as types of education that can met the demand.

1 What are the challenges of the children right protecion in Chaha woreda?

Our law is consistence with the international labor law, which formulated to prohibit the child's labor exploitation, but officer said that the child labor is highly exploited. This children labor exploitation can be manifested. Over burdens, caring load beyond their ability long time work with at break.

In addition to that as the data is obtained from the Chaha woreda officer said that; there is high exploitation labor, because the payment and the tasks the child deal with are not equal, other word children are not getting sound payment for their labor.

The African Charter on the Right and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) also affirms the right of children to be free from all forms of economic exploitation Article 15(4) the charter provided that every child shall be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or interferes with the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. Therefore conclude that there are not respected the child exploitor in woreda.

What is the causes for the violation of children rights?

According to officer there is a shortage of using family planning in the community of chaha woreda since the usage of family planning is less, family size because large which in turn bring the inability

to protect and fulfill the interest of the child. Due to this reason the children face the problem of living freely in their families. Also the families are not give chance for the children to express what they feel or their own view. In addition to this the family and the economic input are not balance the child, not get enough support from their parents and also the child faces labor exploitation. Therefore, children highly affected early marriage by the case of lack of family planning. In addition, lack of access to education, as its stated under different international human rights documents and under the FDRE constitution the children should have get the chance of education. But as the data is obtaining from the child right and women affairs office of Chaha woreda the rights of education some children are violated due to economic in ability of the family. Some individual family cannot teach their children because their income level and the family size is something unbalance. So the family income cannot fulfil the interests of the interest of the child which in turn weaken the child's opportunity to education. Moreover, as the information is obtained from the officer child and women affair of Chaha woreda through interview there is lack of awareness about the right of children on parts of community, this lack of awareness could developed due to the inability and inefficiency of government and concerned non-governmental agencies in teaching the community about the right of children as well as the responsibility of society in general. As to our respondents the largely affected sex is the female due to traditional beliefs done up on them by community and due to they have special role by nature. Still few numbers of children are having without their family and the roads without supporter. For the more, as the power of the law enforcement become less, also the people's knowledge or awareness of law resolution of the cannot be matched with the aim of constitutional objective. The constitutional objective on the area of children are not completely taken in to effect, the law is not completely taken in to practice. Because of lack awareness and institution weakness is prevailed the society.

It is often true that there is no place better than family. Unit for the child to be brought up and the general consensus is that children grow more successful in a stable family than under family as the medium for raising children (Destein, 1964).

So that family has special responsibility of his presents. The family society and public authorities shall have the duty to extend particular care to children. For those children who are living without family and without adequate means of living payment of state, and other assistance towards the maintenance of children of large family is desirable (UN.AG resolution. 1959).

According to the above paragraph without family and store protection the child right cannot be ensured or enhanced.

What are the major activities taken by administration to stop(minimize) the hindrance of children right protection?

Chief inspector of child and women affair office said that ; the government activities protecting and respecting children right. Hence the concerned government authorities in Chaha woreda has

been accomplished their duties in this regard. Form the activities, established child right protection commission, delivering of basic needs such as food, shelter, cloth and material benefit. In addition, the government authority of Chaha woreda contributes a lots for child right protection and promotion of their basic right as well as democratic right by working collaboratively with other governmental entities. Chaha woreda administration should provide education, health centers, protection of the right to life and liberty. Moreover, administrator had been responsibility to effectively manage and control child right from crime. Generally, vulnerable children need to strict laws and principles to save their life from the criminal and government should be taken effective measure against offenders.

CHAPTER FIVE: Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1. Conclusion

Even through the status of children rights protection in Chaha Woreda is law and show a gradual change according to the respondents there are many basic problems on the status of children rights

protection in the Woreda, those basic problems are including human power official equipment budget and respective to these the usage of historical and coltest information.

Here are reaming factors which often the realization of effective children right protection such as corruption, particularly nepotism, and favoritism, poverty, rent seeking activates by different individuals. Levels of societal awareness towards children right protection illegal use of power by the police force and others, in addition to the above mentioned factors the prevalence of the gap between constitutional prevision and practical implementation of children right protection is also another factors the creating awareness for the society about child right protection, opening of child right commission in the woreda and other are the possible solution to the gap. The condition of children right protection in the woreda is increasing the time to time and needs the responsibilities of reach and every individual in order to be properly implemented next this also agree with the respects said to same extent but disagree with the respondes of some respondents.

Because what they provide is far from the reality on the ground in relation to children right ptotection in the woreda.

Finally it is possible to conclude that even though children right protection in the Woreda shows a little progress, still it is not as such effectively implemented due to the prevalence of no layment and human home lessness.

5.2. Recommendation

Even if the status of children rights protection in to Woreda shows a gradual change in order to sustain this progress, every individual should work hard to words the respecton of others, rights should be committed to work in collaboration with the government and should develop the habit of tolerance which is a suitable port for effective children right protection.

In addition to this the government should enhance the awareness of the society about children rights protection, should bulid and practiced a good democratic system which gives priority for the people benefit and should organize different sectorial office workers in a coordinated manner from top up to lower level in short sine the realization of effective children right protection in the Woreda needs the responsibility of each and every individual, all the government and the society as well as different institution like that of courts, non-governmental organizations and human right commission should hard work in collabratiion by exposing those of child rights violation and taking nessory measures.

It is necessary for the creating awareness of two words people prospecting and implement their own right (children right). Building the status of children rights protection to work strongly to accomplish their right in the woreda effectively.

The multifaceted need the child cannot be met by one institution a long;Therefore following parts:

- The governmental agencies like public procedure court, policies, child commission and other concerned governmental and non governmental agencies shall have stand fairly, impartially for the promotion of child right and welfare.
- The government should have provided special and proper assistance for handicapped children.
- The justice machineries must take sound and start legal measures the criminals violated the child right deterrence and awareness.
- Since the society found in Chaha woreda have the short coming of awareness of the child right immediate chance should be obtained via awareness creation and basic education by mass media, news paper and soon.
- The society must have strong enough to expose the violator of the children right to the legal body.
- The family must care and give due to preservation of their children.
- The child and women affair office should have teach the society about the family planning by being with health experts or extension.
- The government should have work with the non-governmental organizations in order to solve the food problems, lack of education and lack of recreational places.

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Wolkite University

College of Social Science and Humanities

Department of Governance and Development studies. Dear respondents the following questionnaires is prepared by 3rd year 2011 E.C students in Wolkite University Department of Governance and Development studies to collect data to make research for fulfillment BA degree. The objective of this to assess the status of children right protection on Gurage zone, Chaha woreda.

- Instruction: - carefully read and give correct response based on this questionnaire and also for your answer you should use tick (x) sign a space provided.
- Don't write your name and address.
- Dear respondents you are kindly requested top respondent each question asked paying great attention.
- Frist and for most the researchers greatly appreciate your help, support and thank you for your valuable contribution.

Part I General information

1. Sex; A, male B. Female

2. Age: A. 18-28 B. 29-48 C. 49- 58 D. 59-above

3. Educational level; A. diploma B. degree C. certificate

4. What did you think current status of children right protection in Chaha worda?

 B. Low C. Medium
 High

5. Do you think have the challenges that affect children right protection in Chaha Woreda?

A. Yes B. NO

6. Do you think that those children right included in our constitution and proclamation are practical in the woreda?

A. Yes B. No

7. Who is primarily responsible to promotion and protection of child right in urban as well as rural?

8. Do you think in *Chaha* Woreda is their violation of children rights?

A. Yes

B. No

9. If your response for question number 8 "yes" how?

10. What do you think possible solution to protection of children right?

11. Do you think implemented of children right in woreda?

A. Yes

B. No

12. If your answer for question 11 is "NO" why?

Part 2 General information

Wolkite University

- College of Social Science and Humanities
- Department of Governance and Development studies.
- Interview prepared for the assess on the status of children right protection in Chaha woreda

1. Sex: A. male B. female

ii . Age: A.20-30 B. 21-35 C. 36-45 D. >46

iii . Educational level: A. diploma B. degree C. certificate

Question for interview

1 What are the challenges of the children right protection in Chaha woreda?

2 what is the government attitude of children right protection in woreda?

3 what are the problems that lead to children labor exploitation in woreda?

4 what are the major activities taken by administration to stop (minimize) the hindrance of children right protection?

5 what is the causes for the violation of children rights?