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## JUVENILES WORK IN KOSOVO, THE SERVICES OFFERED AND SOCIAL POLICIES IN THE FIELD OF PROTECTION OF THEIR RIGHTS

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**Abstract:** The work of juveniles, in Kosovo, services provided and social policies in the protection of their rights. Scientists and experts of these areas are interested in addressing the problems of child welfare in the society, a field which previously was studied closely with the welfare of society in general. Work of the juveniles, is closely related to the interests of children but also to the interest of their parents. This study belongs to the methodology of quantitative research and research strategy used is cross-sectional study, with the emphasis in the study area of this problem. Descriptive aspect of this study aims, to describe in a whole and report on the characteristics of the types of work that children perform and the severity of those. In other hand, the explanatory aspect is intending to fully identify relationships between children and parents and their awareness of the severity of the works performed from their children, those ones that were analyzed: heavy work, toxic substances in agriculture, night work, selling items on the street and in various locals, and the relationship in providing social services.

**Keywords:** poverty, social condition, risk, hard work, social exclusion

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The work of juveniles in Kosovo, the building of social policies, the services offered in the prevention of child labor in the countries. In every society with a high level of education and education role and special priority, every time and at any time is devoted to growth and healthy child education. Children today are more sensitive and more vulnerable to the diverse diversities occurring anywhere in the world even in those countries that have a higher level of education and education.

### 2. AIM AND THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This is an explanatory and descriptive study on children's working in rural areas and their social exclusion with their inclusion in those richer populated areas in the villages. The descriptive aspect of the research aims to describe and measure and report more specifically the characteristics of children, parents of children in relation to the phenomenon of child labor, especially during the night and the season where the temperatures are low, as well as the characteristics and impact of their integration into school and family, and taking appropriate measures from relevant institutions for the prevention of child labor in general here in Kosovo.

**This study has these aims:** To describe in general the main characteristics, in this case the assessment of the child's status of the work they perform such as: night work, as a large number of children are involved in this sector. Within it, the other objective will be the assessment of the consequences of serious work on children, the next target will be the assessment of the age of the child involved in different work \* Identify the consequences of serious and dangerous jobs for children \* Identify the assessment of the situation of the institutions and their awareness of the provision of services to children, especially to those children identified as sellers of small items on different roads and in areas dangerous to their age and health.

### 3. RESEARCH QUESTION, HYPOTHESIS AND METHODOLOGY OF THE PAPER

The study raises the following research questions: What is the situation of child involvement at work today in Kosovo? What is the relationship between their economic and social situation that they are involved in different types of jobs? What is the relationship between parents and children in the family? What is the role played by the family and the community of Centers for Social Work in supporting children and as a result of engaging children at work?

### 4. MODE OF RESEARCH/HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

For this study was used the Research method of quantity. The applied quantity method in this study is based in the narrative and descriptive aspect of the phenomenon that are studied in the framework of this study.

### 5. HYPOTHESIS

This study also begins from the assumption that children should have access to basic education services and equal welfare as all else, as these are fundamental factors for the empowerment of human capital, as explained above.

**Study Hypothesis:** First of all, this important hypothesis group set up to be used during this research aims to measure the relationship between children and parents at the level of education and social inclusion of children's engagement in the labor market, involvement in society friends and family, and political and cultural participation. The study hypotheses referring to this paper will aim to: Determine the parent's commitment to raising awareness of non-abandoning children:

**Population and Champion:** The information for achieving the goal that the study has undertaken has been gathered from the survey of 600 children in selected research areas. Although the sample size resulted in 600 respondents to increase the study's strength, we decided to interview 650 to compensate for potential rejections stopped during the research, because during the interview there are cases of non-fulfillment of the questionnaires in the form and the opportunity requested.

**Statistically data base analyses:** A set of indicators, methods and techniques and statistical tests were used to describe the evaluation and interpretation of the data available in this study as well as the links between different variables. Numeric variables (mean variables) were the magnitude of the central inclination (arithmetic average) and dispersion sizes (standard deviation) and standard deviation. For categorical variables, absolute numbers and relative percentages were reported.

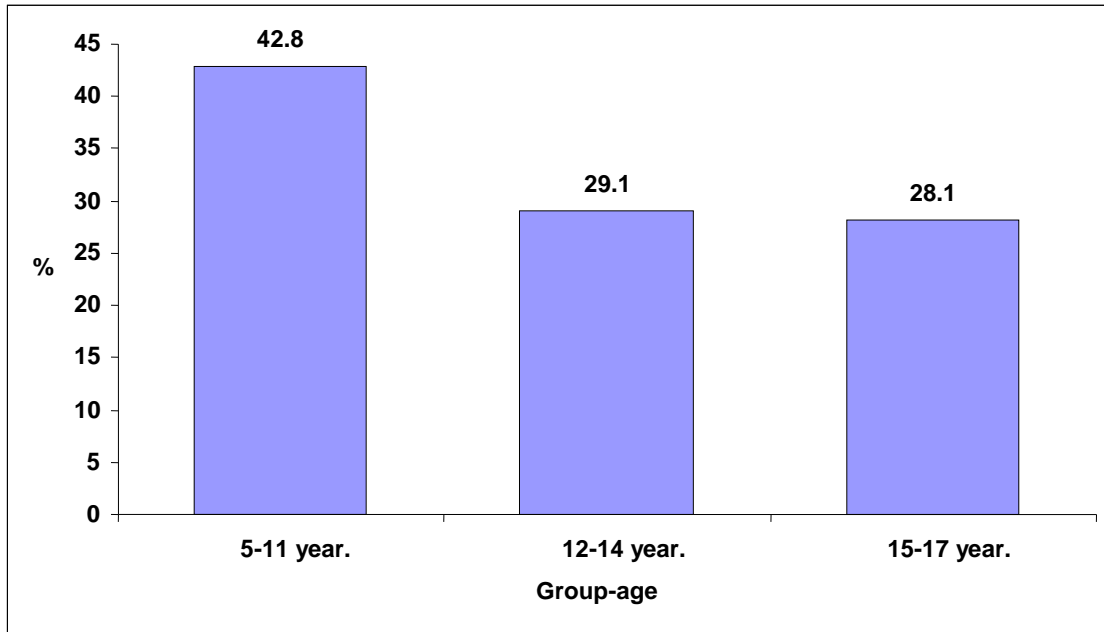
**Children age selected in research:** Children under the age of five (age 5) up to the age of 17 were selected for interview. The Eighteen -year-olds were not included in the group because those who are of this age are no longer considered children. age because in this period children with the exception of light labor, who do not endanger their health are banned from work. The average age of children involved in the research was 11.3 years females 12.3 years and males 10.8 years. So, as seen, females were slightly older than males, with significant statistical importance ( $P < 0.0001$ ).

**Table 2.1.1 General Characteristics of the Children included in this research**

Group-age (years)	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mean ± SD	12.3 ± 0.5		10.8 ± 0.4		11.3 ± 0.3*	
5-11	67	26.1	190	73.9	257	42.8
12-14	73	41.7	102	58.3	175	29.1
15-17	71	42.3	97	57.7	168	28.1
Residence <sup>#</sup>						
Town	95	45.0	171	44.0	266	44.3
Village	116	55.0	218	56.0	334	55.7

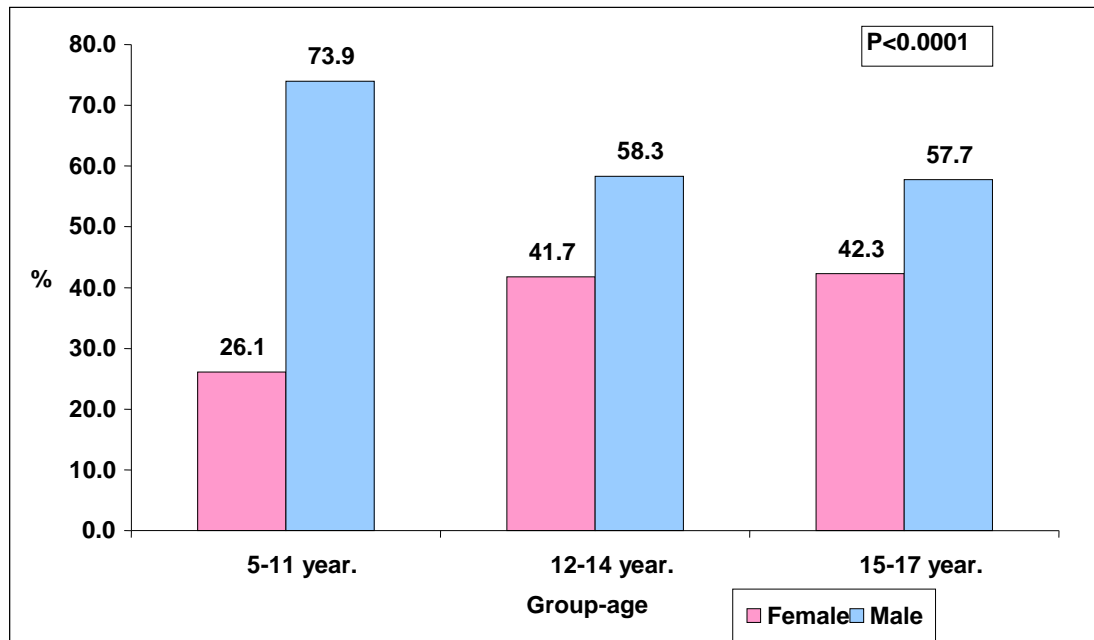
\*  $P < 0.0001$

#  $P = 0.869$



**Diagram no. 2.1.1. Children age selected for research**

As you can see also from the diagram showed above the group-age of the children most attended was 5-11 years, with 42.8% of the cases. After comes the group-age of the children from 12-14 years, with 29.1% , while the other group-age 15-17 year with 28.1%.

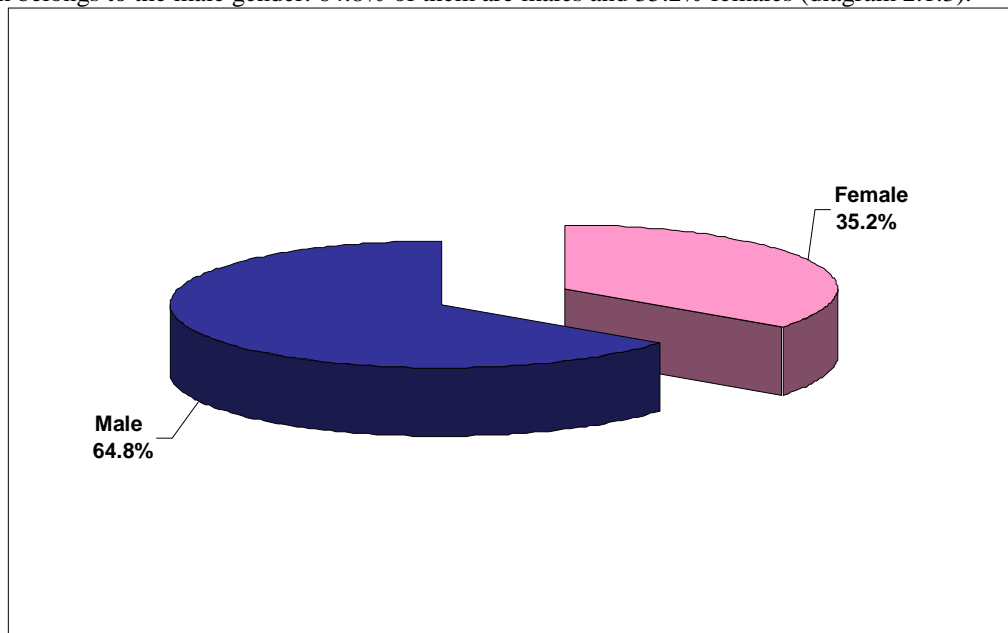


**Diagram no.2.1.2. Children’s age selected in research according to the gender**

At age 5-11, 73.9% of children were males, aged 12-14, 58.3% of children were males and at the age of 15-17, 57.7% of children were boys. So there is a dominance of males, in the three age of groups, a difference with significant statistics importance ( $P < 0.0001$ ), (Diagram 2.1.2). The data show a higher performance of boys involved in performing different jobs. This is because we generally, in most cases, dominate persuading that only males need to work and get involved in different types of work.

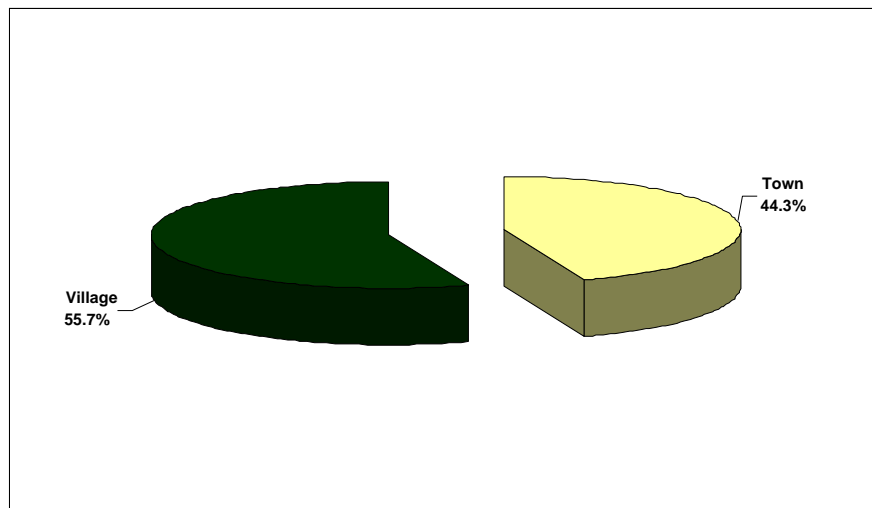
*Gender belonging of the children interviewed:* In all areas, the homes we have assigned to do this research, among other things, have made the selection of both males and females taken as a subject of study. This has been done to

recognize all factors influencing this direction, since in all regions within and outside the capital where research has been conducted; there are children of both genders involved in the work. The largest number of children involved in the research belongs to the male gender. 64.8% of them are males and 35.2% females (diagram 2.1.3).



**Diagram no. 2.1.3. Gender Structure of the Children selected for research**

Areas included in the research: The status of origin is of particular importance to the selected in this research. Analyzes testify to multiple differences among the children that are the subject of study. This is because they come from different areas.



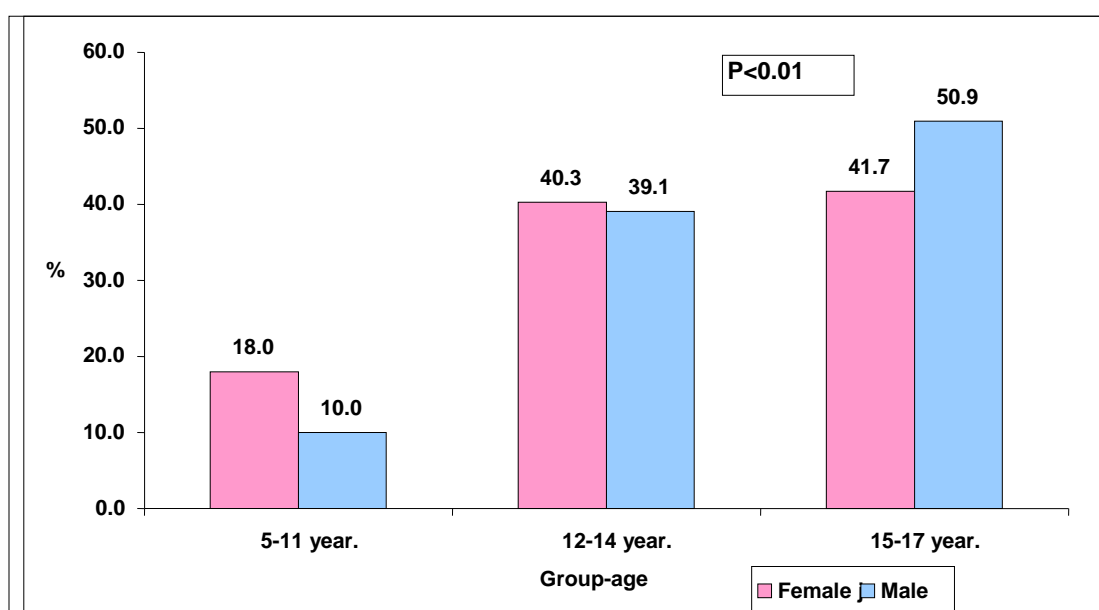
**Diagram no. 2.1.4. Status of children coming from rural and urban areas.**

The number of selected children for this research mostly of them comes from rural areas, 55.7%, while from the urban areas are 44.3%. *Age of the juvenile children's 'start working:* The question was that in which age have started to work incited by parents or even the difficult economic situation of the juvenile responded as in table no. 3. 1.1.

**Table no. 3.1.1. Will be answering in question in which age did you start to work? According to the gender.**

Group-age (year)	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
5-11	38	18.0	39	10.0	77	12.8
12-14	85	40.3	152	39.1	237	39.5
15-17	88	41.7	198	50.9	286	47.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.0</b>

P=0.0097



**Diagram no. 3.1.2. The age when the Children started to work.**

According to the quantitative data that emerged from the study, a statement was drawn that indicates the age at which the children of both genders started to work. From the age group of children 5-11 years 10% are males and 18% females. From the age group 12-14, it turns out that 39.1% are males and 40.3% females, while in the age group 15-17 years, we have 50.9% males and 41.7% females. This means females have a tendency to start working at a younger age, with significant statistical importance ( $P < 0.01$ ), (Table 3.1.1 and Diagram 3.1.2). In high-risk jobs, the largest number of identified children, 17%, are of a male gender. In lighter jobs, they are more suited to the character of girls, such as various housework (ironing of laundry clothes of floors, food preparation, homework help etc.) are more involved in female children with 14.5%. The data from the questionnaire show that in agriculture, especially in the most dangerous ones, a small percentage of females. Out of the total number, it results in 3.7% in the sector. In jobs such as scrap iron collection in the streets and other places where they are deposited, we have the involvement of children of both genders by about 23%. It is worth noting that the research results show a great involvement of Roma females, about 17% of the charity-seeking. The research results show a fairly high percentage of employment of children of both genders, in restaurants in large stores, especially women, reaching 9.2%. In some types of jobs such as mining in the gathering of precious metals found in a great depth of the earth, it turns out that we are dealing with children of Albanian and Roma belonging. Of the total number of Albanian children, altogether 16% are males and 10% females. From the survey data, regarding gender, we have concluded that in every sector, excluding the household sector where 14.5% of females perform different jobs, in all other sectors have the largest

number of males. The involvement of children of male gender is found in the largest number of mines for the extraction of precious metals and stones found at a depth of 8-10 meters in the ground. This work in Kosovo compared with the work done so far requires a high degree of danger.

**Motive that incited the children to work:**

Research data shows that one of the main motives and drivers to engage children in work is the poverty of the families they belong to. In the research sample with a total of 600 children, in the question posed, what motivates them to work 16% of children claim that poverty, 20.0% the difficult economic and social situation of the family, 8.8% of children the main motivation they relate to the obligation of their parents to work, while 5% claim to be interested in working because the work brings benefits. They reason that they want to have money wherever they are, in school, in society, and so on. 10% of children responded that they were involved in work due to the consequences of war. As a main motive for this engagement, 15% mentioned the high unemployment rate in the country, 3.8% declared for the cultural aspect, 4.2% for social inequality and 9.2% for migration - movements from rural to urban areas (Table 3.1.2 and Diagram 3.1.4)

*Table no. 3.1.2. Motive that incited the children to work*

Motive for work	N	%
Poverty of the family	96	16.0
The difficult social-economically situation of the family	120	20.0
War consequences	60	10.0
The high level of unemployment in the country	90	15.0
Family duty	53	8.8
Wish for money	30	5.0
Cultural Aspect	23	3.8
Social inequality	25	4.2
immigration, movements from rural zones to urban zones	55	9.2
Independence of the children from parents	48	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**CONCLUSION OF THE RESEARCH**

The study notes that juvenile delinquency is a very dynamic process that is influenced by a number of factors: economic status, unemployment rate, consequences of war, marginalization and marginalization of society, lack of awareness, child intimacy and the family in general to have their child work. This study demonstrates for the first time that social exclusion is a problem that also depends on the context, apart when analyzing the factors that affect it, one cannot speak of a definitive determination of it. Employment issues are challenging to the reality in which we live, because moving from one part of the population to a single purpose for a better life affects to a large extent the spread of the incremental segment of poverty lack of unemployment.

The study demonstrates that only 17% of children benefit from other services and assistance needed to engage their children in activities that affect the labor and employment benefits of their families. The study also demonstrates the problem of employment of children on the streets and especially those types of children works that are more widespread, as is the case with the sale of cigarettes and small items in different streets and localities.

Responsible institutions authorities are required to build the necessary infrastructure that will prevent the use of children through work and other forms. At the same time, create the opportunity for the services needed for all the children who are used in these cases.

Centers for Social Welfare, specifically social workers, intensify their work to identify the verification and professional treatment of working children so that they can influence the prevention of negative phenomena in time.

1. Social Services Clerks assess the needs of the children's families, and their social situation is clearly demonstrated by what is the main juncture for these children.
2. It is also recommended that social service employees work to raise awareness and raise awareness of the consequences of children's involvement in working with children in general and society in general and provide them with the opportunity to attend training, and other institutional services.
3. To better influence this, it is recommended to train CSW employees working on CSW for the psycho-physical and social consequences. The trainings are held by acquaintances of certain areas that deal directly with these problems both at home and abroad.

4. Centers for Social Welfare in cooperation with regional training centers and employment agencies should provide assistance in training and employment to families whose children are involved in work, this will be one of the opportunities for providing services.
5. Increase cooperation between schools and parents CSWs to avoid the occurrence of child labor involvement. Above all, good case referral reports should be established and adequate methods for common work to be found in this regard.
6. CSWs to engage in seeking forms and other opportunities for assistance to families whose children work. These cases should be made known to NGOs and other associations involved in providing assistance in order to improve the material condition of these families.
7. To raise the awareness of the general public through media and other ways of involving the children at work, the causes and consequences of this engagement for children and the society.
8. Make the children aware of the consequences for them. To enable children to get Acquainted with their rights (the Convention on the Protection of Children) and this can be done within the school, i.e along with the acquisition of other knowledge.

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