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SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND LAW
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A study on Child labor and its impact in Adama City in the case of Kebele 08 and 18

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of the requirement For the Degree of Masters in Social Work**

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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare that, this thesis is my original work and has not been presented
For a degree in any other university, and that all sources of material used for thesis have
Been duly acknowledged.

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Acknowledgement

Firstly I would like to thanks my God, who helped me to overcome those up and downs and take care of me secondly, I would like to thanks my Sister AzebLakew who helped me financially , Special Thanks to my wife AddisalemAyele and my small darling baby Barkot Tewodros, who were supported me and stand beside to me. I have also an appreciation and gratitude to my thesis advisor, Joseph Antony (D.r). The last but not the least, I would like to thank those who facilitated my field work as well as unreservedly and honestly participated in my study.

Abstract

Child labor is a widespread and growing phenomenon in today's world, especially in developing countries. Alike other developing countries, child labor are a pervasive problem in Ethiopia. Agriculture is by far the dominant sector of child employment in rural areas where child laborers are mostly engaged in the informal sector in urban areas. Though there are different types of child labor in the informal sector, this study focused on children that are engaged in different informal activities. The objective of the study was to examine cause and impact of child labor on children who are engaged in different informal activities in Adamacity particularly in kebele 08 and 18. The study is descriptive in its nature and it employed a child-centered research. The study employed purposive sampling method by using both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. A total of 54 samples were taken for the study. The quantitative data were collected from 40 children who were engaged in different informal activities. Part of children were also asked an in-depth interview for qualitative one also for qualitative purpose data were collected from 8 children by using focus group discussion conducted with the working children and observation 2 children by case study and 4 children employer by in-depth interview. The findings of the study revealed that the children were pushed to work by various socio-economic factors. The core causes of child labor identified in the study were poverty, divorce, death of parents and rural-urban migration. The study also revealed that the children were leading adult lives. They were working for long hours under conditions damaging to their health and physical well-being. They were also deprived from meaningful educational opportunities that could open up for them better future and they have no regular resting time that can cause to have poor social life in their future life.

Acronyms

ILO International Labor Organization

UNICEF United nation international Child Education Fund

NGO's Non- Governmental Organizations

CSA Central statistics Authority

FGD Focus Group Discussion

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CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Every child has a right to health and a life free from maltreatment. However, millions of Children around the world are victims of physical, sexual, emotional and economic abuse. Child maltreatment is an enormous global problem with a serious impact on the victims' wellbeing and development throughout their lives. According to the International Labor Office (ILO) child labor is the most common form of child abuse, a fatal type of child maltreatment and a serious violation of child's right (ILO, 1996). Child labor remains a widespread and growing Phenomenon in today's world.

Despite international labor conventions and local government legislations, child labor continues unabated. Many children worldwide are engaged in all forms of work; in Shops, in agriculture, in factories, market places, street corners and in household chores facing extremely dangerous, exploitative and abusive conditions. Some of the children are working for long hours in poor and unhealthy environment. They have neither access for education nor adequate remuneration which constrains their holistic development. Some underlying causes of child labor are poverty, insufficient or unbalanced economic growth, broken homes and unemployment in the formal sector (Bequele & Myers, 1995).

The issue of child labor is not a new phenomenon to greater or lesser extent; children in every society have always been part and still do take part in the day to day activities of the family and human society. In earlier times, it was assumed that child labor was useful for children wellbeing and development. However, after the industrial revolution child labor became to be considered as a social problem and a phenomenon hindering the harmonious physical and mental development of a child in Europe. The notion that child labor is a social problem and the accompanying idea that a child should be protected against child labor came to the fore, when the systematic exploitation of children by employers became rampant (ILO, 2002). In contemporary times, child labor has become a global concern and it is attracting the attentions of various stake holders like United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Labor Organization (ILO), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and private agencies as well as governments. The concern can be explained in terms of humanitarian, developmental and economic dimensions. The humanitarian concern refers to the protection of children from abusive and exploitative

type of work. Children have a right to education, health, and to grow by enjoying their childhood.

The Developmental concern refers to the cognitive development which includes children's access to education. It is assumed that in many cases child labor either substitutes schooling or affects the quality of education negatively. The economic concern refers to the long term impact of child labor on capital formation and its contribution to the increasing number of adult unemployment in developing countries (Anker, 1999). According to the report of ILO, a wall of silence, indifference and a path surrounded child labor (ILO, 2002). Child labor remains one of the most violated human right issues of our time. Child labor is almost invisible to most people, but child workers are largely available in every part of the world. Sold or exchanged as cheap merchandise many children suffer from extremely dangerous and unacceptable forms of exploitation like bonded labor and sexual exploitation. Others suffer, and may only barely survive, unhealthy and crowded work environment, short and long term toxic exposures, long hours of work and heavy and dangerous workloads (ILO, 1999).

The Magnitude of Working Children

The exact number of working children in the world is not known. However, some estimates have been made. For instance, according to the estimate of ILO in year 2002, 211 million children between the ages of 5 to 14 were working for a living. The overwhelming majority of these children were found in developing countries. The Asia Pacific region has the highest number of working children with 127.3 million, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa with 48 million and Caribbean and Latin America with 17.4 million. Together these regions accounted for about 90% of all child workers in the world (ILO, 2002).

Similar to other developing countries, child labor is a widespread problem in Ethiopia. In our country, Child labor below the age of 14 is virtually prohibited yet it continues to flourish. The issue of child labor in Ethiopia is a growing phenomenon that is largely fostered and facilitated by the persistent poverty. Children participate indifferent economic and non-economic activities that range from domestic work activities to exploitative and hazardous wage labor.

Though many children's below 14 years are engaged in many form of informal business activities in cities, most of the studies undertaken related to child labor focus on the agricultural sectors activities of child labor. As a result of this the main aim of this study will be focus on the study of child labor in Adama city in which there is a high number of child labor in different informal activities to supplement the current knowledge of child labor based on the characteristics, causes, and consequences of child labor as well as showing their working and living conditions.

The researcher believes that the output of the study will contribute towards the constructive assessment of the issues in combating the problem of child labor exploitation through assessing the aforementioned existed gaps in the context of Adama city.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Child labour is widespread in Ethiopia and children are generally working, despite laws and regulations that prohibit children from engaging in exploitative work detrimental to their physical, mental and social development. Children play a major role in economic development in Ethiopia. Engagement in economic activities at an early age and participation especially in hazardous and exploitative work could have a devastating effect on children's physical and mental development and might also cause irreversible damage leading to permanent disability (ILO, 1998).

Child labor is the most common and fatal form of exploitation and abuse. It is betrayal of child's rights and an offense against civilization. Though child labor exists in all parts of the world, the extent varies based on level of development. Relatively few children work in developed countries but the overwhelming majority is found in developing countries (ILO, 2002).

The Ethiopia Child Labour Survey 2001 shows that child workers are present in almost all the sectors of the economy with the exception of mining and quarry. According to the report of the Ethiopia Child Labour Survey 2001 49.0% of the total population 5 -14 years olds was found to be economically active. Furthermore, about 41% of the child labour force belonged to 5-9 age group about 40% belong to 10-14 age groups, and the rest to the 15-17 age group. The same survey also shows that about 34% of the total child population of the country is engaged in some work activities in addition to attending school.

Among the children that work and go to school, 34% of the children's schoolwork is affected by the work they are engaged in. The report further revealed that children started work as early as six years of age and they constitute about 39% of the total-working children. Furthermore, 30% of the working children aged 5-9 work more than 40 hours/week while approximately 35% of 10-17 years of age work more than 49 hours/week. The population of children below 18 years in Adama city is 36, 468, of which 18, 457 are females and 18, 011 are males. Out of the total population of these children 25-30% of them are engaged in one form of child labor(Adama city social and labor affair office) The two selected kebles 08 and 18 are market places. There are night clubs, commercial workers, street vendors, garage metal and wood Worksop, very huge grain stores. Being the two kebles are market place the existence of different informal activities and the presence of this informal business will attract and invite children to give their labour with very less payment but long and tiresome activities and that was why the town was selected for this study

Proper understanding of a problem is the key issue for designing effective and efficient solutions for the problem. Appropriate policies and strategies to overcome child labour can be drawn on the basis of enlightened knowledge about the existing realities of the issue at hand.

The availability of data on working children and their analysis on a continuous basis is particularly essential for

establishing intervention programs and formulating policies for the eventual elimination of child labour. However, in Ethiopia there is no as such comprehensive and adequate study, which shows the exact magnitude and situation of child labour in all economic sectors.

Hypotheses

Poverty/ low economic status of the family can cause child labor

Rural-Urban migration and urbanization are the causes for increasing rate of child labor in urban areas.

Divorce and death of parents are also the cause of child labour exploitation.

1.3 Objectives of the Research

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to examine the cause and impacts the Child labour situation in the selected kebeles (08 and 18)

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

In order to achieve the above stated general objective, the following specific objectives were formulated.

1. To provide insight into the problems and nature of Child labour
2. To identify and investigate the nature and extent of Child labour in selected kebeles of Adama city
3. To identify the causes of Child labour in selected kebeles of Adama city
4. To check the public awareness about child labour and how communities can help eliminate child labour
5. To contribute to the realization of human rights, especially the rights of the Child.

1.4. Significance of the study

In line with the growing concern about child labor in Ethiopia, various researches have emerged in order to understand and reverse the situation. Therefore, this research will have the following significance

1. Help to understand the social and economic factor that affect the wellbeing of Children
2. Expose and highlight child exploitation

3. keep Child issue on the media and community
4. Contribute to policy makers to design appropriate policy
5. Develop appropriate policy on issues of children
6. Indicate gaps for further research

Concepts and Definitions

Child

The term child does not have universally accepted definition. According to UNICEF and African Charter on Human Right and Welfare of the Child, the term “child” means a person who has not reached the age of 18. On the other hand, the United Nations (UN) defined a child as a person below the age of 15 years in the Minimum Age Convention of 1973. Following the 1989 UN convention on the rights of a child and ILO convention No. 182 a child is defined as an individual below 18 years of age (ILO, 2002). In this study, child refers to a person under the age of 18 years.

Child Labor

Child labor as defined by ILO refers to children below the age of 15 years who are economically active excluding those children who are below 5 years of age and those children between 12-14 years old who spend less than 14 hours a week on their jobs, unless their jobs or activities is likely to jeopardize their health, safety or moral (ILO, 2002). ILO often distinguishes between "child works" and "child labour", the latter being used to describe the more pejorative part of child work, whereas “child work” is used to describe doing light household chores that can actually have some learning value (ILO, 2002).

Informal Sector

The International Labour Organization first used the term “informal sector” in the early 1970’s to refer activities that are not recognized, recorded, protected or regulated by the public authorities (ILO, 1972). Despite the popularity of the term, its precise and concise definition continues to elude both policy makers and individual targeting practical assistance to the sector. There is no universally accepted definition of the term and the concept of informal sector has been defined differently by various scholars and policy makers. According to Maunder (1976), classical theories of development view the informal sector as a passing phenomenon destined to phase out with time. However, contrary to the assertions that the informal sector is unstable and short lived, the informal sector operating in the developing countries have found it to be a stepping stone to more lucrative businesses.

Informal activities are often outside the scope and official statistical enumeration and government regulations, and beyond formal systems of labor and social protection. Being dynamic and heterogeneous, informal sector is

adaptable to changes and it is characterized by labor intensive technologies, unstable income, small scale operation, unregulated competitive market and poor and unpredictable working conditions (ILO, 2000). In the case of Ethiopia, on a report of urban informal sector sample survey, CSA defined informal sector as follows. Home based or individual establishment activity operated by owner with few or no employees establishments or activities include those engaged in market productions which are nonregistered as companies or cooperatives which have no written book of account and which have less than 10 persons engaged in the activity (CSA, 1997, p.1).

Well-being

The term well-being in this study refers to a state of being physically or pathologically healthy and getting access for education.

1.5 Research Questions

The research addresses the following research questions:

1. What are the general characteristics of Children?
2. What is the nature and extent of Child labor?
3. What are the causes of Child labor?
4. What is the impact of child labour on Children?
5. What measures should be put in place to prevent child labor?

1.6. Scope of the Study

The research deals with the topic of Child labor and its impact on the working children in Adama city. It focused on two kebeles 18 and 08. Both working boys and girls in different informal activities such as those who were working Paid and un paid Domestic work , Loading and unloading of items , Street vendor , Shop keeper , Grain store, garage apprentice Wood and metal work ,taxi assistant , Restaurant / hotel , Lottery ticket seller etc. In addition to this, some employers of children were also contacted for the purpose of this study.

Organization of the Paper

This paper is organized into five chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction, the second review of related literature the third chapter deals with the methods used in the study, the fourth chapter presents results and

discussion which is categorized into four major sections, namely, personal background, family background, living and working conditions and impact of work. In the final chapter of this thesis concluding remarks are presented together with policy, social work practice and social work research implications.

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

2.1 The Concept of Child Labor

There is no universally accepted definition of child labor. Varying definitions of the term are used by international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other interest groups. However, child labor can be conceptualized in terms of its broad and narrow meaning. In the former case it encompasses any form of child work, light or simple to the level of hazardous and exploitative activities performed by children. The latter concept excludes simple and light work which doesn't have detrimental effect on the child's health, physical development, and/or schooling (ILO, 2002).

The ILO convention article 138 is used as a benchmark for providing working definition for child labor for many writers (Assefa, 2000). In this convention the basic principle is that child work should not interfere with the education and the fullest mental and physical development of a child. ILO in 1986 asserted child labor as: Not children working for few hours to earn additional pocket money; not children helping on family farms; not youngsters doing household chores; but children prematurely leading adult lives; working long hours for low wages under conditions that are damaging to their health, physical and mental development; deprives from meaningful educational opportunities that would open up for them a better future (Assefa, 2000, p. 9).

Despite there are differences in conceptualizing child labor among scholars and organizations, there is a common understanding that child labor, particularly the hazardous and exploitative one affects child schooling, health and physical development. Thus, it is agreed that children in one way or another should be protected from undertaking hazardous work at their young age.

Theoretical Perspectives of Child Labor

The literature on child labor is enormous but it is scattered across the social sciences lacking a common theoretical foundation. Despite a multitude of studies devoted to the issue of child labor, the basic matters as to what constitute child labor, what causes it, how it affects children and the society and how to best deal with it remain as debatable issues. Although there are many ways of categorizing approaches of child labor, review of literature on the issue reveals that the most commonly used approaches can be described in terms of four general perspectives. Each of the perspectives has different views regarding children, on the work of children and on how the problem can be addressed. The four general perspectives are, namely, the human capital perspective, the labor market perspective, the social responsibility perspective and the child-centered perspective (Anker & Melkas, 1996; Boyden, Ling & Myers, 1998).

The Human Capital Perspective

The human capital perspective views child labor through the lens of national economic development. According to this perspective, under development is one of the chief causes of child labor. This perspective points out that low income and poverty are driving forces behind the prevalence of child labor worldwide. The proponents of this perspective argue that the remedy to the problem of child labor is to eradicate poverty and its causes. They suggest that one of the most effective ways to break the self-perpetuating cycle of poverty in developing countries is by providing enhanced income option for the future children by promoting policies and activities that develops their educational skills and other capacities that are needed for their eventual contribution as adults to national economic development and their own economic progress (Psacharopoulos, 1999; Fallon & Tzannatos, 1998).

The human capital perspective strongly argues that the removal of children from work should be accompanied by nuanced adjustment programs for their rehabilitation, education and direct assistance. This perspective sees economic development as the best overall cure for the problem of child labor (Anker and Melkas, 1996; Gootaert & Patrions, 1999). The human capital perspective is not against child work that can contribute to their development as a responsible adults and helpful to them and their families. However, it is against child labor that denies their right to education and that exposes them to physical and mental abuse (Psacharopoulos, 1999; Anker 1999).

The human capital perspective argues that child labor without schooling perpetuates a vicious cycle of poverty across generations. This perspective suggests that increased income contribute to rising incomes and economic development. Moreover, in addition to emphasizing to the importance of education, the human capital perspective also gives a strong attention on values and attitudes such as entrepreneurship that can promote economic growth (Anker & Melkas, 1996; Gootaert & Patrions, 1999).

The Labor Market Perspective

The labor market perspective in general argues that there is a negative relationship between child labor and adult employment. This perspective is mainly concerned about the potential impact of child labor on adult labor markets. This perspective points out that child labor would supersede adult labor which brings adult unemployment and child servitude which in turn worsen working class poverty. According to this perspective, since child labor increases the supply of work force in the labor market, it will reduce wage rates and/or increase adult unemployment. The labor market perspective advocates recommend policies that discourage economic participation of children in order to protect adult employment and wages from child workers competition. This perspective argues that the state has the highest responsibility in eradicating child labor by using minimum prohibitions on work and compulsory education (Boyden, Ling & Myers, 1998).

According to labor market perspective, children are not able to recognize their own best interest because they are innocent, ignorant and incompetent to defend themselves. Such a view of childhood makes children free of responsibility to make economic contribution to families and obliges adults to take care of children. This perspective assumes that excluding children from work and forcing them to attend school will benefit both children and adult workers (Lavalette, 1999). Many scholars (e.g. White, 1996; Boyden, Ling & Myers, 1998), criticize the labor market perspective by contending that this perspective places adult workers' interest before children because it is mainly concerned about the labor market of adults and ignores children's situational reality.

The Social Responsibility Perspective

The social responsibility perspective argues that poverty is not the major explanation of child labor. According to this perspective, the problem of child labor is caused by social differentiation within society, racial and cultural discrimination, dysfunctional family and community relationships, unfair concentration and use of political and economic power, decline of social values and moral fiber and social irresponsibility (Bachman, 2000). This perspective is mainly concerned about marginalization and exclusion of children from the protection and essential services that should have been given to them by the society. The perspective argues that the most effective way to eliminate child labor is not through reduction of poverty or legal enforcement of child labor laws. The solution to the problem lies in better connecting them to the protective and enabling elements of society and this protective mobilization of society is achieved through reinforcement of families, public pressure on governments to make them more responsive to children, organization of children to defend their own interest and improved basic services for children (Myers, 2001; Swift, 1997).

The Child-Centered Perspective

The child-centered perspective indicates that children must have a stable and nurturing environment in order to become self-sustaining adults capable of caring for their own families. This perspective recognizes children as persons with rights and voices of their own and puts their interests first without filtering them through prior adult agenda. This perspective strongly argues that there is a need to actively participate children in community development to ensure that their interests are met.

According to this perspective children are capable of being actors in their development and they have ideas and plans as well as adults and they also have the capacity to change things and get things done (Boyden and Mayers, 1995). The child-centered perspective views child labor as work which undermines children's wellbeing and individual and social development. This perspective defines work to comprise much more than economic participation and it gives support for policies that guarantee children's rights, welfare and development. This

perspective Strongly emphasizes on the need to make national policy and other labor actions more accountable for children (Mayers & Boyden, 1995). The child-centered perspective is highly dominated by modern ideas of human right and human development. The perspective argues that no longer should children be seen as not heard and they should be consulted and involved. This perspective indicates that children by taking part in development activities acquire skills and confidence that not only helps them now but in later life (Mayers, 2001).

The History of Child Labor

Child labor is not a new phenomenon. In different parts of the world, at different stages of history, the laboring child has been a part of economic life. Although it is not known whether children's participation rate in economic activity was higher in the preindustrial or industrial period, many economic historians agree that during the early industrial period there was an increase in the incidence of child labor. In the early years of industrial period, children accounted for a significant share of the manufacturing labor force (Nardinelli, 1990).

According to Brown, Christiansen & Philips (1992) during the early stages of industrial revolution child labor was preferred than adult labor in many industries because children were cheap to employ, more docile, and easily coerced. According to Basu (1999) today's advanced industrial countries faced the problem of child labor in large magnitude during the industrial revolution.

During the 19th century, as the number of child workers increased, the opposition against child labor also increased. By the end of the 19th century child labor has started to decline in industrialized countries. Some scholars (e.g. Basu, 1999) argue that the period after the industrial revolution saw decline of child labor due to gradual sophistication of technology. Technological sophistication led to an increase demand for educated workers and also provided an incentive for children to stay in school to meet the new demands of the industry. On the other hand, other scholars (e.g. Weiner, 1991) argue that the principal cause of the decline in child labor in industrialized countries was the passing of legislations that prohibit child labor. Cunningham (2000) also argues that the sharp decline in the supply of child labor was a result of an increase in family income. Families in industrialized countries were able to provide their children with all their basic needs and they no longer needed the economic contribution of their children to survive.

Though consensus is not reached regarding the principal cause of the decline in child labor in industrialized countries, it is agreed that child labor declined sharply in industrial countries. Currently, child labor has become the problem of developing countries.

Estimates of child labor by (ILO, 2000) shows that almost 90% of economically active children are found in developing countries.

The Incidence of Child Labor

In the year 2002, the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated that there were 211 million economically active children between the ages of 5 to 14 worldwide. This latest global estimate is remarkably lower when it is compared with the one estimated by ILO in 1995 which was 250 million economically active children with the same age category (ILO, 2002).

Among the total working children worldwide, 171 million were involved in work that by its nature is hazardous to their safety, physical or mental health and moral development. Moreover, some 8.4 million children were engaged in so-called 'unconditional' worst forms of child labor, which include forced and bonded labor, the use of children in armed conflict, trafficking in children and commercial sexual exploitation (ILO, 2000). In contemporary times, the incidence of child labor is very high in Third World countries, and it has been that way for several decades now. Among the total working children in the world, 61% are found in Asia, 32% in Africa, and 7% in Latin America, and less than 1% in US, Canada, Europe and other wealthy nations (ILO, 2000). In Africa, one child in three is at work and only a tiny proportion of child workers are involved in the formal sector and the vast majority of work is for their families, in homes, in the fields or on the streets (ILO, 1996). This indicates that we live in an age when child labor is almost extinct in some parts of the world, and an enduring phenomenon in others.

There is no denying fact that child labor exists in Ethiopia in an extensive scale. According to ILO, the number of children engaged in economic activities in Ethiopia aged below 14 is estimated at 7.5 million - which represents about 49 percent of the total population of that age group (ILO, 1999). A sample survey conducted in 48 major towns in Ethiopia shows the Causes of Child Labor

Child labor is a universal phenomenon; however, the nature of the work performed by children, their working condition and the situations that pull or push them to work varies from society to society. In general, the causes of child labor can be explained in terms of the demand and supply side factors. From the supply side, some of the underlining causes of child labor are poverty, rapid urbanization and migration, Traditional factors, inadequate regulation and ineffective enforcement of laws and other social, economic, political and contextual factors. From the demand side, many employers are keen to recruit children because they are less aware about their rights, less troublesome and more submissive than adult workers. Moreover, child workers are less likely to complain about their wage and working conditions and they are also much cheaper than adult workers (Jensen & Nielson, 1997).

Supply Side Factors

Poverty. Jensen and Nielson (1997) claim that poverty is the main cause of child labor. They argue that the absence of child labor is a luxury that many parents in developing countries cannot yet afford. For destitute parents trapped in poverty children still serve as major contributors to family income. Child labor is often a response to households to the need of satisfying basic requirements that are critical for survival. Poor households in developing countries are

forced to put their children to work because they cannot afford to feed idle and unproductive children.

There is direct relationship between child labor and poverty. However, it cannot be said that poverty necessarily causes child labor. There are regions in developing countries where child labor is extensively practiced while in other equally poor countries it is not. Thus, the idea that poverty and child labor are closely related should not be taken as an excuse for preventing the problem of child labor (ILO, 1996).

Rapid Urbanization and Migration

Rural-Urban migration and urbanization are the causes for increasing rate of child labor in urban areas of developing countries. Many families migrate to urban areas due to rural push and urban pull factors. Child migrants looking for economic opportunities that often do not exist contribute to the large increase in number of child laborers in the cities of developing countries (Salazar, 1988). Due to the rapid urbanization the number of people living in urban areas has shown a drastic increase over the last four decades and the trend is likely to continue. Based on the United Nations (UN) estimate, 17% of the population of developing countries in the 1950's lived in urban areas. This figure increased to 32% in 1988. By the year 2025, it is estimated to increase to 57%. Such increases, coupled with worsening economic trends, put children and their families into urban poverty and this forces children to work to cope with the chronic poverty (United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF), 1997).

Traditional Factors

In many societies, the attitude that children should work to support their families and themselves is deeply rooted in the local customs and cultural beliefs. The supply of child labor only arises where societal and family stances and attitudes tolerate or even approve child labor. According to Lindert (1976), children in developing countries are seen as economic assets and one of the reasons why parents in developing countries have children is to be profitable. Parents in developing countries depend on the contribution of their children either in cash or in kind for survival.

Demand Side Factors

Economic theories underline that production starts with the assumption profit maximization. One of the major reasons for businesses in the informal sector to hire children is because they are cheaper than adults. Firms are motivated to hire child laborers if the marginal product of child labor is greater than that of adult workers (ILO, 1996). Moreover, employers can force children to do any work even risky ones, such as working with chemicals, because they have no power to challenge (Zebenay, 1998). In the informal sector where firms operate under stiff competition, employing child laborers has advantages than adults. Children are better suited to fluctuating demand of labor because they can be laid off when business is slack as they do not have rights as workers and may not join labor unions (Assefa, 2000).

The Impact of Child labor

Children are very sensitive to work hazards than adults. They are not only more susceptible to hazards than adults but also more strongly affected by work hazards.

Children differ from adult workers most importantly because they are still in the process of growing up. Their normal development can be severely endangered by work hazards. For instance carrying heavy load can prematurely distort their growing bodies. Moreover, children suffer more from chemical hazards and they have less resistance to diseases (Assefa, 2000).

Imperative dimensions of child development that can be affected by child labor over a long period of time are: *physical development* including overall health, coordination, strength, vision, and so forth needed to survive and contribute to adulthood; *cognitive development* including literacy, basic cultural knowledge, vocational skills and other knowledge required to live a reasonably successful life; and *Emotional development* including adequate self-esteem, family attachment, feelings of love and acceptance and so forth (Assefa, 2000).

Physical Hazard of Child Labor and Health Problems

Researches have shown that because of differences between children and adults child workers are considerably more vulnerable to work place health and physical hazards. Occupational accidents are determined by the physical working environment, tools and equipment used to perform tasks. Child workers are more vulnerable to occupational injuries. The injuries include burns, cuts, electric shocks and even loss of limbs, eyesight and hearing damage. They also suffer from the effects of fatigue due to long hours and monotonous work and malnutrition resulting from food intake. The other factor which contributes to accident is the competition among children to retain job (Basu, 1999).

Psychological Work Hazards

One of the most serious and most common nonphysical consequences of child labor is psychological work hazards. Working children compare themselves with other children that do not work and they suffer from the feeling of low self-esteem. Some child migrants also suffer from lack of social and economic support as they are separated from their parents and friends. In addition, work separates child laborers from educational opportunities and thereby flitters away their chance to develop the essential skills that they need in the future as adults (Assefa, 2000).

Effects of work on Education

Education holds the promise of improving survival, wellbeing and wealth. Despite the fact that education is highly

spreading in the recent decades, the problem of making it viable for all children still remains. The national census and labor data suggests that working children have low school enrollment, attendance and completing rate than non-working children. Even after enrolled in school, working children tends to lag behind than that of their non-working peers (Boyden & Myers, 1998).

CHAPTER THREE

Research Methodology

3.1. Description of the Study Area

This section gives a brief introduction to the socio-economic situation in Adama, with special emphasis on child labour which affects children's both physically and psychology. Then follows an introduction to the specific kebeles, where the study was conducted and justification for selection of Adama as the main focus of this research.

Location

Adama city is located between 8°33'to 8°36' north latitude and 39°11'57''to 39°21'15'' east longitude. Geographically Adama is located in the rift valley at a distance of 100 km south east of Addis Ababa, the capital city of the country. The city is also located on the rail way to Addis Ababa- Djibouti and the High-way to Harar and Assela.

Population

According to Adama project informal socio economic study team evidenced by quoting CSA survey that in 1964

Adama had a population of 27,812 and after 30 years in 1994 it had grown to 127,842 population size. Just after 13 years, the population census of CSA in 2007 had revealed us the population of the city was 222, 035. Out of this 109,659 are males, whereas 112,376 are females. From these results any one can understand that the population of the city is growing fast which place tremendous pressure on the city in terms of shelter, health care, water supply and other economic and social services for its dwellers.

Information from Adama city women and children affairs office shows that the population of children below 18 years is 36, 468, of which 18, 457 are females and 18, 011 are males. The two selected kebles 08 and 18 are market places. There are night clubs, commercial workers, street venders, garage metal and wood Worksop, very huge grain stores. Being the two kebles are market place the existence of different informal activities and the presence of this informal business will attract and invite children to give their labour with very less payment but long and tiresome activities and that was why the two kebles were selected for this study.

The population of the two kebles 08 and 18 are 12,376(M= 5570 and F 6806) out of this 25%(3094)of them were children and 13, 456(M= 6459 and F= 6997) of these 28% (3768) were children respectively.

3.2 Research Design

The research design is designed to assess the existing problem of child labor and its impact. The study is descriptive in its nature. The study was informed by qualitative and quantitative / mixed research methodologies which integrate qualitative and quantitative approaches (Johnson and Onwuegbuzie and Turner, 2007). The methods are employed concurrently and are used in this study because, the researcher wishes to use qualitative findings to help interpret or contextualize quantitative results. Weight is typically given to quantitative data and mixing of data occurs when the initial quantitative results informs the secondary qualitative data collection (Creswell, 2009). A semi structured questionnaire, Case study, Focus group discussion (FGD), Observation and an in-depth interview was used for qualitative data collection and structured individual questionnaires were used to collect quantitative data.

3.3 Sampling Method

The study used Non probability sampling technique as a major sampling method. Purposive sampling technique is employed to select participants of the study. Adama city is selected on purpose for the research because of the high rate of Child labour is existed since the city is growing and becoming a business centre as a result of this children are migrating from near-by rural areas for searching an employment and/ self-employed.

3.4 Method of data collection

Each method of data collection has its weaknesses and strengths and this is why researchers often apply two or more methods in a study. Esterberg (2002) claim that studies that use multiple/complimentary methods tends to be the

strongest.

3.3.1 Primary data sources

The following tools are used in the empirical study

Questioners

The main data-gathering instrument in this study is questionnaire which was adopted from Janus, M., Brinkman, S., Duku, E., Hertzman, C., Santos, R., Sayers, M, et al. (2008) McMaster University.

Observation

On the other hand, in addition to the above statistical technique, observations of children in what kind of activities they are engaged and what their living condition looks like. This will help to scale up the reliability and validity of the study. Observation assumes that people's behavior is purposeful and can express deeper values and beliefs. What people say they do and what they actually do can be two very different conditions.

Observation can thus be a valuable tool in order to supplement other methods and checking the validity of a study. Observation is very useful when dealing with children because it may reveal patterns of behavior the children themselves are unaware of or cannot describe to a satisfactory degree (Kitchin and Tate, 2000). Even though observation is a good method in addressing certain issues, there are some problems connected to it. The presence of the researcher as a stranger may also influence the behavior of people. People act more as expected or what they believe is expected too when they are overtly observed by a stranger.

Case study

Case studies emphasize detailed contextual analysis of a limited number of events or conditions and their relationships. Case studies can provide very engaging, rich explorations of a project or application as it develops in a real-world setting

Semi Structured Interviews

The aim of an interview is “not to be representative but to understand how individual people experience and make sense of their own lives” (Valentine in Flowerdew et al, 2000:111).

The advantage of this approach is that it is sensitive and people-oriented, allowing interviewees to construct their own accounts of their experiences by describing and explaining their lives in their own words”, (Valentine in Flowerdew et al, 1997: 111). It is valuable as a method because it allows the researcher to obtain the children's own perspectives (DeVault, 1999 and Reinharz, 1992 in Esterberg 2002, Grieg et al, 2007).

Children, both as individuals and as a social group, are potentially more vulnerable to the power-imbalance between the adult researcher and the child informant (Punch, 2002; Barker, 2003; Hood et al. 1996). The data collected from interviews can also be difficult to organize and analyze. This is because this type of interview can become less systematic and comprehensive. When interviewing children it is important to take their age and level of maturity into consideration. As the age of the children interviewed varies from 5 to 14 years old, there is a big difference in their ways and abilities of expressing themselves, hence the length of the interviews and the “depth” of the information gathered vary. The children’s ability of expressing themselves is not only dependent on their age, but also on their individual level of maturity, their personality and their cognitive abilities and the level of stimulation they are exposed to. As a result of this children in the age of 5-10 were conducted the interview and those age 11-14 were conducted Focus group discussion, in- depth interview and case study.

3.3.2 Secondary data sources

To supplement the primary data, information from official documents such as National Child Labor Survey, Informal Sector Survey and Labor Survey were used. In Addition, academic literatures, articles, publications and other secondary sources were used.

3.4 Data Gathering Procedures

When working with children, it is important to go through the proper channels and the authority figures with the power to give permission to contact with the children. Children and their employers are the primary source of the data in this study. Researcher will meets with participants in the selected kebeles after the consent was explained. The questioners will administered to the selected sample groups in the selected kebeles by taking appointment from them at the time convenient for them. Furthermore, interviews were conducted at the various children's homes, in their working where none of the other children or the staff could hear the conversation. However, sometimes the children became concerned and almost looked over their shoulder before answering some of the questions. The average interview took about 15-25 minutes.

3.5 Sampling Techniques and sampling Design

Sampling Method

The researcher used Non probability sampling technique as a. Purposive sampling technique is employed to select participants of the study. Since Adama city particularly keble 18 and 08 is selected on purpose for the research because of the high rate of the child labor existence since the two kebeles are market and business place besides to this there are night clubs and this can easily attract children to be involved in different labor activities.

3.6 Target Study Population

The total participants involved in this study were fifty two (54). Of these fifty of them were children who are in the

age range of 5-14. Forty children were selected for structured, semi structured and in depth interview, four children were for case study and eight children were selected for Focus group discussion. And four people were selected from child employer for in-depth interview.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

The data analysis of this research was based on both quantitative and qualitative methods. For the purpose of the quantitative data analysis, the collected data is analyzed in line with the objective of the research and the emerging themes from the data. In this process, all the key issues, concepts, and themes by which the data can be examined are identified. This is done by drawing on previous issues and research questions derived from the aims and objectives of the study as well as issues raised by the respondents and views or experiences that recur in the data.

When necessary, elementary quantitative techniques are also used to summarize and present the research data. Moreover, direct quotes of respondents are also incorporated to give better explanation. The data is presented according to the appropriate part of the thematic framework to which they relate. Associations between themes, with a view to provide explanations for the findings are also identified. Furthermore, qualitative method was used that are based on simple observation and semi-structured interview with the children Focus group discussion and case study.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

Research ethics is *“concerned to which extent the researcher is ethically and morally responsible to his/her participants, the research sponsor, the general public and his/her own beliefs”* (Kitchin and Tate, 2000). *Anonymity and confidentiality* are important issues here. When it comes to children, the ethical and moral aspects are especially important to bear in mind (Scott in Christensen and James, 2000). The issues of ethics are very often thought to be the imperative difference between research with adults and research with children. This is because children are a group that are more vulnerable and in more need of protection than adults. The information the researcher was seeking touches parts of the children's lives in the most intimate ways. These children come from difficult backgrounds and might still live under unfavorable conditions. Thus, to keep the ethics I was took an official letter from Adama Science and Technology University supporting letter so as to help me to conduct the research in safe manner and ethical way.

3.10 Validity and Reliability

Validity *“concerns the soundness, legitimacy and relevance of a research theory and its investigation or practice”* (Kitchin and Tate, 2000). In other words validity is the truthfulness of the data collected or how relevant the data is for the research questions. Since every method of data collection has its shortcomings the researcher chose to apply complementary methods to ensure the validity of the study. Mikkelsen argues that *“biases do not disappear, but the*

use of triangulation for crosschecking information enhances the validity of research results” (Mikkelsen, 1995).

Several factors influence the validity of the data collected. It is important that the subjects understand the purpose of the study and for what purpose the collected data is used. Therefore, the researcher made it clear at all times during the data collection that I was a student from ASTU and I also carried with me a letter of support from ASTU explaining the purpose of the study. The amount of privacy provided, ensuring the respondents feel comfortable, is of vital importance to the validity of a study.

Reliability “*is the extent to which a method of data collection yields consistent and reproducible results when used in similar circumstances by different researchers or at different times*” (Hay 2000). Kumar, (1999), claims that it is not possible to control the factors affecting the reliability of a study in research. Such factors can include the respondent’s mood, the nature of interaction, wording of questions and the physical setting. The data was collected by data collectors and to check the reliability of the raw data I was also randomly conducted the data collection with similar participants and get similar data.

CHAPTER FOUR

Results and Discussion

In this part, the findings of the study are presented and interpreted. The main data were obtained from the administration of 54 interview schedules in the study area. There are 4 parts of the interview schedule and these

include those dealing with background of the respondents, family background of the respondents, living and working condition and impact of work. These will be dealt with respectively here after. This major source of information was supplemented focus group discussions, case study and the researcher's observation. The supplementary information are incorporated and analyzed together with the data obtained from the interview schedule whenever appropriate.

Background of Respondents

The respondents were asked to indicate their age, gender, and educational background and ethnicity in order to get an insight about the demographic characteristics of the respondents and to see if the personal background information is related with causes for child labor. In the following paragraphs, the data pertaining to such variables are presented.

The respondents were asked to indicate their age. The following table presents the age distribution of the respondents.

Table 1.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents by age

Age range	Frequency	Percentage
5-7	1	2.5
8-10	7	17.5
11-14	32	80
total	40	100

2.5% of the respondents were between 5-7 years old 17.5% of them were between 8-10 and the majority of the respondents which takes 80% were in the age of 11-14 . This indicates that the majority of the respondents were below the legal minimum age to start work. The Minimum Age Convention of ILO prohibits work for children who are under the age of 14 years (Assefa, 2000). Though this convention is ratified by Ethiopia, children under the age of 14 years continue to work. As this age is a primary school age, perhaps the children are working in the expense of their schooling.

The respondents were asked to tell their sex. The following table shows the sex of the respondents.

Table 1.2: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents by Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
M	16	40
F	24	60
total	40	100

The majority (60%) of the respondents was Females and the remaining 40% of the respondents were male. This indicates that female are mostly can engage in child labor.

Table 1. 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents by place of origin

Place of origin/ place of Birth	Frequency	Percentage
Adama	13	32.5
Ambo	1	2.5
Amhara region	1	2.5
Assela	5	12.5
Awash Melkassa	1	2.5
Ejere	1	2.5
Robe	1	2.5
SNNP	12	30
Tigray	2	5
Welenchiti	1	2.5
Welliso	2	5
Total	40	100

32.5% of the respondents were born in Adama . The majority of the respondents (67.5%) were come out side Adama out of these 30% of the respondents were from the SNNP(welayta) .

Zebenay (1998) stated that rural- urban migration is a cause for the increasingrate of child labor in urban areas of developing countries. This supposition is mildly noticed in this study. The majority of the respondents (67.5%) were not born in Adamarather they migrated from rural or depressed urban areas. Thus, in this particular study,rural-urban migration is a cause of child labor which mildly predicts respondents’ involvement in economic activity.

Table 1.4: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents by Ethnic back ground

Ethnic back ground	Frequency	Percentage
Amhara	10	25
Oromo	12	30
Gurage	6	15

Welayita	5	12.5
Silte	4	10
Others	3	7.5
Total	40	100

The Ethnic back ground of the respondents were Amhara 25%, Oromo 30% Gurage 15%, Welayita, 12.5%, Silite 10%, Others were 7.5% out of the total respondents, the majority of the respondents were from Oromo ethnic background followed by Amhara Ethnic group.

Table 1.5: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents by Religious affiliations

Religious affiliation	Frequency	Percentage
Orthodox	22	55
Muslim	9	22.5
Protestant	9	22.5
Catholicism	0	0
Other	0	0
total	40	100

More than half (55%)of the respondents were from Orthodox religion, and 22.5% were from Muslim and the remaining 22% were from the protestant religion.

Section2-Family Background

The respondents were asked to indicate whether their parents are alive or not, to indicate the size of their family, to point out their parents' educational level, parents' occupation, and the income level of parents' in order to get an insight regarding the background information of parents and to see if it is related with children's engagement in work. In the following paragraphs, the data pertaining to such variables are presented.

The respondents were asked to indicate whether their parents are deceased or not to see if death of parents is a factor that pushed children to work. Table 5 presents responses for this question.

Table 2.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents by parents are alive or not.

Status	Frequency	Percentage
Both alive	32	80
One of them alive	6	15
Both Died	2	5
Total	40	100

More than three forth of the respondents' (80%) were both parents alive, 15% of the respondents reported one of their parents were died and only 5% the respondents replied that both of their parents died. The data indicates that nearly all (95%) of the respondents have either both or one parent alive yet they are working. This indicates that the death of parents cannot be seen as an imperative push factor in this study as most of the respondents' parents were alive.

Respondents were asked whether their parents were living together or not

Table 2.2 Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents why parents are not living together.

Status	Frequency	Percentage
Separated	6	15
Divorced	9	22.5
Widowed	5	12.5
Living together	20	50
Total	40	100

The majority 50% of the respondents parents were living together , 15% of the respondents parents were either tentatively or permanently separated , 22.5% of respondents parents were legally divorced, and the remaining 12.5% of the respondents parents were widowed. When we sum up half of the total respondents parents were not living together and This indicates the family problem to live together can be the cause of child labor.

As a result of non-living of Children with their parents, they were forced to live with some other people. The following table shows with whom the respondents were living

Table 2.3 Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents with whom they were living

With whom they were living	Frequency	Percentage
Parents	14	35
Families	0	0
Relatives	11	27.5
Employer	1	2.5
Other	14	35
Total	40	100

The data indicates that 35% of the respondents were living with their parents, 27.5% of the were living with their relatives, 2.5% of them were living with their employers and as equal to respondents living with their parents the remaining 35% they were living with other peoples that has no relationship, with their friends and also alone by renting a house. When we sum up the majority of the respondents (65%), were not living with their parents. This indicates that children who were not living with parents can be easily vulnerable to child labor

Table 2.4 Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents' family size.

Respondents were asked to tell their family size

Family size	Frequency	Percentage
# 4-6	18	45
#7-9	17	42.5
# >9	5	12.5
Total	40	100

45 % of the respondent's family sizes were 4-6, 42.5% of the respondent's family size was 7-9, and the remaining 12.5% show greater than 9 family size. This indicates that as the family size become larger and the family income of the respondent's if not proportional children simply engaged to child labor to support the family income.

Section 3- Economic back ground

Table 3.1Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents' that that was the source of the economy.

Source of the economy	Frequency	Percentage
Me/ child	6	15

Father	20	50
Mother	10	25
Brothers and sisters	4	10
Others	0	0
Total	40	100

50% (half of the respondent's) economy was led by the fathers of the respondents (50%), one fourth (25%) the respondent's source of the economy was covered by respondent's mother, respondents/ children also take 15% of the responsibility to shoulder the family and the remaining 10% was covered by respondents brothers and sisters. This indicates that children were taken 15% of responsibility to lead the life of the family by engaging themselves in different informal activities that exposed them to child labor exploitation which can affect them in physically, morally and psychologically.

Table 3.2 Frequency and percentage distribution of the respondents' family main source of Income

Type of income source	Frequency	Percentage
Merchant	3	7.5
Government worker	2	5
Petty trader	10	25
House wife	0	0
Day laborer	11	27.5
Has no work	0	0
Others	14	35
Total	40	100

The majority of the respondent's family main income source which is 35% was not regular and not sustainable, 27.5% was day labor, 25% of them were petty traders, 7.5 were Merchants and the remaining 5% was government

workers. This indicates that the families of the children have no regular and secured jobs/ main source of income and this can affect the livelihood of the family which leads children to support their families economically.

Table 3.3Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents by parents' combined

Monthly income.

Monthly income(Birr)	Frequency	Percentage
50-150	0	0
151-250	0	0
251-350	1	2.5
351-450	2	5
451-550	14	35
Other *Not known	23	57.5
Total	40	100

The parents of one (2.5%) of the respondents earned between combined monthly income of 50-150 birr, 5% of the respondents family earn 351-450 birr while the parents of 35% of the respondents enjoyed the luxury of the higher combined monthly income of birr 451 to 550 as compared to the rest. The remaining highest 57.5% of respondents do not properly know the monthly income of their parents; this was due to the non-regular job of their parents.

The mean combined monthly income of the respondents' parents was 300 birr/month as indicated in table 2.4 above the family size of the respondents in this study shows 4-6 family size was 70% and 30% of them were 7-9 family size and this was not go with the average monthly income of birr 300. This indicates that the income of the respondents' parents was very low. At the time when inflation is at its maximum it is very hard to imagine how these families survived on such low incomes. Low economy of the parents and family can lead children to take a responsibility of supporting the family. Therefore, low economy status of the family can be a cause of child labor

Table 3.4Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents what they were doing in their last residence.

Description(what they were doing)	Frequency	Percentage
Going to school and work a house hold chores to parents	19	47.5
Working as a child domestic	6	15
Both of the above	15	37.5
Total	40	100

Respondents were asked to tell what was they were doing in their last residence. 47.5 % of the respondents were going to school and support their family in house hold chores, 15% of then were working as a child domestic, and 37.% of them were working both going to school and support their families in house hold chores and also working as a child domestic. This indicates that children were also knowingly or un knowingly exploited even by their parents since most of the respondents were living with parents before joining their current activities.

Section 4- Education back ground

Table 4.1 Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent's education status

Education status	Frequency	Percentage
Currently learning	16	40
used to learn	22	55
Never went to Scholl	2	5
Total	40	100

Respondents were asked to indicate their education status, more than half of the respondent's (55%) of them was attending their education but not now,5% of them were never go to Scholl, and the remaining 40% of them are attending their education currently.

Table 4.2 Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent's reason for school drop out

Reason for school drop out	Frequency	Percentage
To help their families	15	65.22
Un able to cover school fee	0	0
Health problem	0	0
Education can't help me for job	7	30.43
Other	1	4.35
Total	23	100

Respondents were asked what their reason was for school dropout. The majority of them (65.22%) replied that they drop out their Scholl to help their families in different activities either domestic chores or other activities that earn money ,(30.43 %) of them replied that education has no importance to them, the remaining 4.5% of them do not the exact reason why they drop out their education. This indicates that 65.22% of the respondents were dropped out their education to help their families due to their engagement in different informal sectors from this we can say that engagement of children in different informal business can affect their education, in which its consequence can bring

a crisis in the life of children, their family, in the community and in national as well. From this point of view one can judge that child labor has a great impact in children education.

To support the above quantitative data, an in-depth interview was conducted regarding the school drop out of children and all the respondents were given mostly similar response and the majority of them replied to help our families

One girl who is 13 years old said that " I was dropped out my education from grade five now it becomes three years after I stopped my education and now I am street vender I sell tomato in the market place and trying to shoulder the life of my family , we are 7 members the responsibility of the family fall in me and my mother , my father is sick person. Had it been I like to learn my education like my friends, I feel very sorry when I saw them when they go to school and also I become hopeless ness besides to this I sat the whole day in un conducive market place the heavy sun bring me a repeated headache and there is bad Oder and some of young children try to sexual harassment on me. In general life is a challenge to me "

From the direct word of the child we can see how she was suffering, she has dropped out her education to support her families and there are also different things that she can't shoulder. From this we can see how child laborer is affecting the life of children

Table 4.3Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents by years of education
(Grade) completed

Grade	Frequency	Percentage
Reading and writing	4	10
Religious and cultural education	2	5
Grade 1-3	6	15
Grade 4-6	25	62.5
Grade 7-9	3	7.5
Total	40	100

The majority of the respondents did not complete elementary level education. The data collected from the respondents indicated that 10% of the respondents were able to read and write, 5 % of them were in religious and cultural education, 15% had completed between 1-3 grades of education, 62.5% of the respondents had completed between 4-6 grades of education and the rest 7.5% of the respondents had completed between 7-9 grades of education. When we sum up, 92.5% of the respondents had not yet completed elementary education. This indicates that children were not completed their age appropriate grade level this can be in different reason but child

labor also take part for the contribution of respondent's education.

Table. 4.4. Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent who repeated in a class

Have you ever been repeated in class	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	26	65
No	14	35
Total	40	100

Respondents were asked whether they have repeated in class or not and 65 % of them were replied yes, 35% them replied No. From this result engagement of children in to different activities that consume their time can influence their education.

Table. 4.5. Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent who have a problem to understand their education.

Do you have a problem to understand your education	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	27	67.5
No	13	32.5
Total	40	100

67.5% of the respondent's replied that they had a problem to understand their education and the rest 32.5% had no problem to understand their education. The respondent's justified the problem to understand their education shortage of time to study their education since they were engaged in different informal activities and shortage of time. This indicates that child labor had an influence on children education.

To support the above quantitate data an in-depth interview was conducted about the understanding of children in their education. The respondents were explained yes we have a problem to understand what we learn in the class. And when they reason out why they have a problem to understand their education, most of them replied that we are thought our business and very hurry to go to our work and we did not hear what the teacher said in the class.

One young boy who, is 12 years old ,works wood and metal work said that" I go to Scholl very lately and come out very early I do this not by hating my education but my employer may be fire me from my work if I did not my work properly. And I can't understand the class properly sometimes I wish to drop out the class and carried out the work"

Table. 4.6. Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent weather they were attending their education

or not

Do you attend your education regularly	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	13	32.5
No	27	67.5
Total	40	100

Those respondents who were attending their education asked whether they were attending their education regularly or not. 32.5% replied that they attend their education regularly, and the remaining 67.5% of them do not attend regularly, they justified their reason of non-attending regularly they do not have enough time since they were engaged in different activities and give less attention to education.

Table. 4.7. Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent`s mother education level

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	23	57.5
Primary	8	20
Secondary	5	12.5
High school	3	7.5
College	1	2.5
Total	40	100

The majority (57.5%) of the respondent`s mother was an illiterate , 20% of them completed primary level,12.5% were completed secondary school, 7.5% completed high school and the remaining 2% completed college

Table. 4.8. Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent`s Father Education level

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	17	42.5
Primary	9	22.5
Secondary	6	15
High school	8	20

College	0	0
Total	40	100

The above table shows that the majority (42.5%) of the respondent's Father was an illiterate , 22.5% of them completed primary level,15% were completed secondary school, 20% completed high school .

As indicated in the above table 4.6 and 4.7 both parents of the respondent's, who cover 98.7% were illiterate. This indicates that education level of the respondents is very poor and this can influence children not to be send to school regularly rather to work any activity that return an income to the family.

Section 5- Working condition

Table 5.1 Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent's activities engaged

Type of Activities	Frequency	Percentage
Domestic work	8	20
Loading and un loading	1	2.5
Street vender	5	12.5
Shop keeper	3	7.5
Grain store	4	10
Garage apprentice	2	5
Wood and metal work	4	10
Taxi assistant	2	5
Caffe / hotel/ restaurants	5	12.5
Lottery ticket sellers	2	5
Others	4	10
Total	40	100

Respondents were engaged in different informal activities. The majority of the respondent's 20% of them were engaged in domestic work, 12.5% street vender,7.5% shop keeper,10% in the grain store to sort out soya been, 5% taxi assistant,12.5% in hotel/ caffe,5% lottery ticket sellers , and the remaining, 10% were engaged in different activities. This indicates that children were engaged in different informal business activities and those activities have their own features that can vulnerable children for different health and other related problems.

Case work-one

A girl who is 11 years old who works unpaid – domestic work her parents were divorced she does not know where her father lives her mother is living in Addis Ababa. Her aunt brought her to Adama to stay with her but after a few months later her aunt gave her for people to work for them as a domestic worker. Her aunt receives money from the child's employer for her own in the expense of the child. The child works different home works like, cleaning the house, washing clothes, preparing food going to market. And other different chores she starts her work early in the morning (6.00 AM- till late night 8.00 PM). She has no rest at all and has no chance to play with her peers. On top of this she had dropped out her education. From this case we can see how this child is suffering in different and complex problems, losing her parents at early stage, working different household chores which are not age appropriate, dropped out education and also has no time to play and relax with her peers. This shows that how child laborer is affecting the life of children physically mentally and socially.

Regarding the type of works that children engaged the participants of FGD (focus group discussion) requested the characteristics of the activities, the impact on their health and education, and also in their social life. As per the focus group discussion the participants discussed that the activities that they were engaged in have different characteristics. But most of them agreed that all the working type is very tiresome, since they work more than eight hours/ day and seven days per week. Besides to this the working place is not conducive mostly they were exposed to hard sun, rain and this can affect their health. Not only this but also the payment/ the money that they earn is not proportional with what they expense and most of them were dropped out their education. This indicates that how children were affected by the child labor that they were engaged in. The impact of the child labor is not a single task but it goes to their health, their education and also their social life since they were working for long hours and long days they did not get a chance to have free time to play and relax with their peers. This indicates that how children were exploited.

Observation

The researcher gets a chance to observe how children were engaged in different works and what the situation looks like and also the features of different activities that they were engaged in.

Domestic Work-*a lot of activities were given them they were not get a rest, not feed properly, they start their work very early in the morning 6:00AM- 8:00 PM, they were ordered many works at a time and they were also ordered by the whole family members.*

wood and metal work-*They were seriously exposed for risk they have no safety cloth glove, sound protection protect themselves from different dust and also from injury of the machine, besides to this there is no first Aid materials, if there is injury occur they can't get first aid.*

Street vender- They were exposed for strong sunlight, rain, dust and also they are very much vulnerable for car accident since they sit in rode side.

Lottery ticket sellers: they were long distance travelers, they rotate the whole days, on their foot, they were not put proper shoe on their foot simply they wear slipper, they do not have umbrella to protect the strong sun light, and also rain, they mostly go to hotels, caffe and grocery, the owners of those cafee, hotel and grocery look them as adog they shout on them and some of the guards bit them. It is also chance after covering the whole days they may not get a coin for their bread and they come fatigue and tired. But is life the process also continues in the morning.

Grain store – here, mostly the participants were y girls they engaged in grain store to sort out soya been from different dirt. Here the working place is a huge store with bad sniff/ Oder, dust and a bulk of stock of grains above them. Here there is a risk that those stocks of grain can fall on them, the dirt and the sniff can affect their breathing system. Beside to this they were bending down to the grain for long hours and they can develop sight and a back bone problem.

Loading and unloading/ lorry drivers-theseare engaged in the activity to load and unlade different items from car and the weight of the item is beyond their power. After taking off from the car they were load in their lorry. Wheel bar and they were push long distance their arm is very strong and though, it is not proportional with their age and they were very much sweated

Taxi assistant- Those children who were engaged in these activities were calling people without rest. Their sound is not smooth some it is hard like a person that caught by a common called, they were also quarrel with different client when they received many some of the client were drunker and intoxicated specially at night time, they wake up early in the morning 6:00AM and work till 8:30 PM sometimes they may be fall down from the car while the taxi driver becomes in hurry.

Caffe/ restaurant / hotel- Children who were engaged in this activity **were** also very busy everybody called them by clamping their hands, some customers were not patient they need what they order within 2-3 minutes if not they will insult those waiters and sometimes they were leave by ignoring what they order and children will be obligated to pay the money for the order. They were insulted by the owners and at the same time by the customers, they were never allowed to sit they were mostly stand on their feet for long hours.

In general all the activities that children were engaged have their own features and that can cause different health problems on children. We can see how children were engaged in different activities with full of high risk in their health. This indicate that child labor can scarify the life of children

Table 5.2 Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent`s duration of engagement in their current activities.

Duration of engagement	Frequency	Percentage
5 years ago	14	35
4 years ago	10	25
3 years ago	7	17.5
2 years ago	4	10
1 year ago	5	12.5
Other	0	0
Total	40	100

Respondents were engaged in different activities at minimum before 1 year and maximum 5 years ago. 35% the respondent's started before 5 years ago, 25% of them before 4 years, 17.5% before 3 years, 10% before 2 years and 12.5% of them before a year. This indicates that children were started the activity in their very early stage and still they were engaged that activities.

Table 5.3 Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent's work whether they serve with payment/ get many or not (FGD)

Do you work with payment/ do you earn many	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	31	75.5
No	9	22.5
Total	40	100

Respondents were asked whether they had a payment/ earn many. The majorities of the respondent's (75.5%) of them was worked with payment/ earn many, the remaining 22.5% of them were worked without any payment.

Table 5.4 Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent's monthly income

Monthly income(ETB)	Frequency	Percentage
100-300	6	15
301-600	17	42.5
601-800	8	20
Other(Not known)	9	22.5

Total	40	100
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15% of the respondent's monthly income was birr 100-300, 42.5% of them were earn 301-600 birr, 20% of them were get 601-800 birr and the rest 22.5% of them were not know their income. This show that the return/the income that they earn with compared to the activity is not proportional and comparable.

Table 5.5Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents by length of working Hours per day.

Working hours/ day	Frequency	Percentage
4-6	1	2.5
7-9	15	37.5
10-12	21	52.5
>12	3	7.5
Total	40	100

2.5% the respondents were working 4-6hours, 37.5% of them were working 7-9 hours, the majority 52.5% of the work 10-12 hours and 7.5% of them work more than 12 hours.Length of working hours was also raised as theme of discussion for the focusgroup participants. The discussants of both groups stated that majority of the children in the area work 8-12 hours per day.

Table 5.6Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents by length of working Days / week.

Working days/ week	Frequency	Percentage
Five days	1	2.5
Six days	14	35
Six and half days	3	7.5
Seven days	22	55
Total	40	100

The majority of the respondents (55%) were working the whole day in a week, 35% of them working six days per week, 7.5% of the working six and half days per week and the remaining 2.5% of them were working five days per week. This indicates that children were working almost the whole days per week. And this is contradicted with the permitted working days. This show that how children were exploited. When we see the above table 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6

they have a correlation that children get very little payment, they passed more than eight hours / day and also they work seven days per week. This shows that children were severely exploited.

To support the above quantitative data FGD was conducted. And the discussants were asked to discuss on the length of working hours and the number of days that they were working. Three of them raised the length of the working hours. Their working hours were more than 8 hours/ day sometimes they work up to 12-14 hours/ day and this is very tire some for them after they come back from their work even they can't eat food properly they simply slept. Also 2 of the respondents were discusses about the length of working days. They said that we work in minimum 6 and half day otherwise seven days / week. This will bring us in humanity since we do not have time to get free time to ask relatives, to play with our peers and also to relax.

From the above FGD discussion we can understand how children were working long hours and long days. This indicates that how children were taken their childhood, which is irrecoverable and show the extent of their exploitation.

Section 6- Current Living Condition

Respondents were asked about their living condition.

Table 6.1Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent's meal per day

How many meals do you get / day	Frequency	Percentage
Two times	18	45
Three times	13	32.5
Not regularly	9	22.5
Total	40	100

Table 6.1 in the above show that the majority of the respondents (45%) them were get meal two times per day, 32.5% of them get three times per day and the remaining 22.5% of them do not get food regularly. This indicates that beyond working long hours and seven days per week is less payment children did not feed properly and this has a negative impact in the growth and health of children.

Case work-two

A boy who is 9 years old who was engaged in selling of lottery ticket. He usually eats bread with banana at

11:00Am since it help him to eat both his breakfast and lunch together and this can be if is lucky enough and sell his tickets . Otherwise he only drink pure water and postpone to dinner. During dinner time he try his chance and he eat bread with “sambusa” here such kind of food system is not one day problem it is a process that can come today and tomorrow. One can imagine that how it is difficult to pass the challenge by eating one time or two times per day that can` t satisfied him. This indicates that children were not getting their basic need, which is primary need food. This can exposed them incomplete growth and different health problems.

Table 6.1Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent’s meal satisfaction

Did the meal satisfied you	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	16	40
No	24	60
Total	40	100

40% of the respondent`s replied that they are satisfied with the meal they eat, and the majority of them 60% of them replied that the food did not satisfied them. This implies that what they were engaged with long hours and more than five days per day was not fulfill their basic need, their food.

Table 6.2Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent’s living house rooms

Numbers of class rooms	Frequency	Percentage
One class room	21	52.5
Two class rooms	14	35
Three class rooms	2	5
Four class rooms	3	7.5
Total	40	100

52.5% of the respondents were living in one class room house, 35% of them were living in two class room hose, 5% and 7.5% of them were living in three and four class room house respectively. This implies that, respondents and their large sized families were living confined situations.

Table 6.3Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent’s health conditions

Have you ever been sick	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	30	75
NO	10	25

Total	40	100
-------	----	-----

Respondents were asked about their health and the majority 75% of them were get sick and the remaining 25% of them were not sick. This implies that the working condition and environment can exposed them for different kinds of disease.

Table 6.4Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents who were get sick and get medication health conditions

Have you ever been take medical treatment	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	37.5
NO	25	62.5
Total	40	100

The respondents were asked whether they got medical treatment and the majority of them 62.5% of them were not take medical treatment and the remaining 37.5% were take medical treatment. This indicates that, Children and their parents/ families/ employers did not worry about the health of children rather consider what children brought.

To support the quantitate data of the above table with qualitative data by FGD. The discussant was asked in their discussion about their health conditions. 5 of the discussants were Saied that we were repeatedly get health problem and they reason out their health problem that the working environment is extremely exposed them for different diseases.

A girl of 12 years old who was engaged I” grain store to sort out dirt from soya been” Saied that “ mostly I get pain in my back bone and in my nose sometimes I can` t stand for long hours since I feel serious back bone not only this but also i can` t breathe properly. I go to hospital and not well recovered.”

One boy who is 12 years old and engaged in selling lottery ticket said” mostly I have a hard headache and sometimes I have bleeding from my nose and I did not go to hospital because I do not have money to pay”

In this FGD children words were taken how they were get sick due to their working environment and some of them do not get medical treatment due to lack of many and some may not give attention to their health. This indicates that children were getting sick as a result of the non-conducive working place and their health is affected due to their labor.

Table 6.5Frequency and percentage distribution of respondents their regular resting time

Do you have regular resting time	Frequency	percentage
Yes	6	15

NO	34	85
Total	40	100

The majority of the respondent's 85% of them have no regular resting time and the remaining 15% of them have regular resting time. This indicates that, children do not have regular time to play with their peers, to relax and to do what they have to do in their age level and this can affect the social behavior of children they may not have good social relationship with others.

To substantiate the finding of the quantitative result regarding to the regular resting time of children almost all discussants were agreed that it was unimaginable to have rest we work very long hours more than 8 years/ day and also seven days per week so how can they get rest. As result of this they have no chance to play and grow as a childhood and this leads to be think as adult to shoulder their responsibility and this will made them poor in social relation therefore child labor can isolate and alienate children not to play with their peers.

In-depth interview with children employers of domestic work

With four employer (2 Male and 2 female) of children especially in domestic work were conducted an in-depth interview. They were asked about how they understand child labor, especially on domestic work. Does domestic work needs rest and give time to children, and the impact of child laborer in children health, education and other related issues? Those two female and one male respondents who employed children as a domestic work replied similar thing by saying that “ you have to be thanked by children, their families as well as the government we create a job opportunity for two children we pay some many for their cosmetics, they eat food , what they need beyond this?” The remaining one male child employers somehow stand opposite side of them that what they said is not bad but we have to work them properly with limited hours, days/ week and also try to send them to school and give resting time. But the three of them were not agree with him. This indicates that there is gap of knowledge in the respondents about what it mean child labor and they were consider themselves as if they were done charity to children but this shows the wrong perception of employers about child labor.

CHAPTER FIVE

Conclusion, Recommendation and Social Work Implication

Conclusion

It is the good care and attention given for children today that produce the future responsible generation. However, millions of children in the world are living and working in the most hazardous and dangerous situations by putting their young lives at risk. Despite international labor conventions and local government legislations, child labor still remains as a widespread and growing phenomenon in today's world. Children are engaged in child labor in both developed and developing countries. However, the majority of working children are found in developing countries. Alike other developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, child labor are a widespread problem in Ethiopia.

In rural areas agriculture is the dominant sector of child employment whereas in urban areas child laborers are mostly engaged in the informal sector. Despite there exists various types of child labor in the informal sector in Ethiopia, the study focus on children who are engaged in different informal activities in Adama kebele 08& 18. The findings of the study revealed that working children participated in the study were under the age of 5-14 years

which is below the legal minimum age to start work. Moreover, nearly all of the participants in the survey had disadvantaged background including coming from poor and illiterate families and having low educational achievement. The children's participation in different informal activity in their childhood ages is the consequence and manifestation of multifarious vulnerabilities they experience. Causes that led the children to engage in different activities were complex and varied. The children were pushed to work by various socio-economic problems.

The core causes of child labor that are identified in the study are poverty, divorce of parents and rural-urban migration. Similar to what is asserted by human capital perspective, in this study poverty is an imperative push factor that forced the children to engage in different informal activity. The families of the respondents were deprived and leaving under poverty.

The poor economic condition of families pushed the children to work in their childhood because the income of their families was inadequate to support members. The children participated in the study said that they started working to support their families, and by not understanding the importance of education, simply education can't help me to get jobsite lack of awareness in the importance of education. This indicates that there is a strong link between poverty and child labor in this study.

The study also revealed rural-urban migration is also a factor that can mildly explain the cause of child labor. The study revealed that the children where living and working under difficult conditions. Most of the children work for six days per week and 7-12 hours per day. However, they are paid very low wage/ earning money. It shows that how the children were exploited by employers. Moreover, children were self –employed/ street vender lottery ticket sellers etc to get little money beside to this the working environment of the children was not conducive as they were working in a place that have high sun light/ heat, high level of noise, high-density of workers per room, inappropriate work space. Furthermore, the non- existence of personal protective equipment's like glove intensified the susceptibility of the children to physical hazards/ those works in garage and wood and metal work shop.

Child labor not only stole the childhood joys of Children participated in the study but also deprived them from their education, health and physical wellbeing. The study showed that child labor has negatively affected physical wellbeing, health and education of the children.

In general, the children were working under difficult conditions inflicting various types of physical hazards on themselves which can affect their normal physical development. The children' health condition is also negatively affected by their work. Thus, the children's normal development can be severely endangered by their work as they are still in the process of growing up. The children's' educational achievement is also negatively affected by their

work. Considerably large number of the children dropped out from school because of lack of time for schooling as their time is occupied by the long working hours. Moreover, majority of the children that were attending school had low understanding of their education due to low school attendance, lack of time for study and a low attentiveness in class. It is due to the long working hours and the tiresome nature of the work. In addition, all of the respondents had low educational level when it is compared with their age. Generally, they are losing the opportunity of meaningful education which can equip them with knowledge and life skills. Hence, the continuous involvement of the children in different informal activity with little or no opportunity to education can perpetuate the vicious circle of poverty.

The study employed a child centered research with a perspective that children must have a stable and nurturing environment in order to become self-sustaining adults. This perspective strongly argues that there is a need to actively participate children in community development to ensure that their interests are met.

Recommendation

The study clearly show that how children were exploited their labor. Child labor has different negative impact in the lives of children they were dropped out their education, they were working long hours (more than allowable, 8 hours/ day and they were working more than 6 days/ week, they do not have free time to be played and enjoy as a child, they were economically shoulder their family, they were shoulder a responsibility to manage the family like adults as a result of this they were not healthy physically, socially and emotionally. Therefore, in order to minimize or eradicate the labor of children:-Child labor started from the family and it needs a regular, monitored and supervised awareness creation to the parent, family and the community as well, Poverty/ economic problem of the family was one of the factor that leads children to child labor , thus the family have to be supported with different IGA (income generating Activities), so as to enable them selves ,Rural urban – migration was also the cause of child labor and this also needs that was caused by scarcity of farming land in rural area and children and their families have to be supported with different income generating activities in rural area, Government has to play a great role while designing policy and strategies to help children and also to take action on those, who are exploited children.

Social Work Implications

Child maltreatment in general and child labor in particular are not new in the field of social work and the issues have been studied intensively. Various interventions were also taken so far by social workers to address the problems at various levels in different parts of the world. The social work profession rigorously holds the stand that children have a right to life, right to health, right to education, right to protection from abuse and neglect and right to protection from exploitation. The manual for social profession stipulates that social workers should take actions to promote the well -being of children, to ensure that their rights are respected and to make certain that their basic

needs are met. Social workers should also take measures to rehabilitate the deprived and disadvantaged children (UN, 1994). Children that are engaged in child labor are highly vulnerable to physical and emotional abuse. Moreover, they are highly vulnerable to health and educational problems that can negatively affect their cognitive, emotional, physical, social and moral development which in turn creates a major obstacle for human capital formation. Hence, social work intervention in preventing child labor and protecting working children from its consequences should be a priority and considered with utmost urgency.

The problems of child labor in the study area have a vast and complex nature and thus no single intervention strategy is adequate by itself. Therefore, addressing the problems of child labor requires a multi prolonged intervention strategies. Thus, based on the findings of the study, the interventions that should be undertaken to address the problem are specified from policy, social work practice and

Social work research viewpoints.

Policy Implications

In Ethiopia, there is no policy which is designed to address the issue of child labor and to protect children from hazardous work and exploitation. It results in the absence of national guideline that can be used to provide increased protection for working children in the country. Hence, child labor policy should be designed which focuses on providing increased protection for working children rather than a policy directing towards the immediate elimination of child labor. It is because the immediate elimination of child labor without putting in place necessary measures to support the working children may hinder their livelihood and force them to work behind the scenes which could make their living and working condition even worse. Despite there is no child labor policy in Ethiopia, the government expressed its concern to child labor by ratifying the UN convention on the rights of child in 1991 and the minimum age convention in 1999 (Assefa, 2001). In addition, the Ethiopian labor law prohibits children who are younger than 14 years of age to be engaged in work.

The existing laws in Ethiopia serve the purpose of providing protection to working children if they are accompanied by required services for the children. However, the existing law slack enforcing mechanism for their implementation. Therefore, strategies should be developed to tap the available local resources so as to utilize them in priority areas that need immediate response, like child labor at a national level.

Social Work Practice Implications

The children who are engaged in different activities were suffering from various problems in relation to their work. This calls the need for multiple social work preventive and rehabilitative interventions. The study finding indicated that the prime cause that forces the children to work is the wide spread poverty of families. Thus, there is a need to educate parents on the methods that they need to solve their socio-economic problems. Parents should be consulted

and given advice on how to start income generating activities. Schemes like revolving funds and credit facilities should also have to be arranged for them. This will enable them to give up the income contribution of their children and to meet their basic needs. The study finding indicated that majority of the respondents have large family size and very low income. Thus, educating parents about family planning is another possible area of intervention. It is crucial for parents to receive education related to the issue of family planning that focuses on the costs and benefits of having large family size.

The study indicated that the children are facing various types of physical hazardous and health problems. In the situation where there is no other alternative for the children other than working in the short run, attempts should be made to improve their working condition. Thus, lobbying with employers is important intervention that may help to influence the employers assign the children in activities that do not expose them for serious physical and health problems. In addition, providing personal protective equipment like gloves especially for those / wood and metal works/ is also important as physical hazards and health problems are intensified among the working children by the absence of personal protective equipment. Last but not least, the finding of the study indicated that there is a need for awareness creation programs. In the study area child labor is accepted as a normal part of life. The society has not recognized it as a social problem which gives the employers full freedom to exploit the children with little cost. As a result, it leaves the children under the mercy of their employers with no protection. Moreover, it forced them to working the expense of their health, education and physical well- being. Thus, massive awareness programs about child labor, the existing laws and policies, the importance and higher returns of education and the hazardous of child labor should be put in place targeting parents, working children, communities, policy makers and civil societies.

Social work Research Implication

The study has also shown possible social work research areas for further investigation. In examining the impact of child labor, the study was limited to assess the impact of work on education, health and physical well -being. However, the findings of the study indicated that child labor did not only deprive children from their education, health and physical wellbeing but also stole the joys of their childhood.

Thus, there are possible social work research areas for further investigation because possibly there are other impacts of child labor that were not covered in this study. For further social work researches, the impact of child labor can be studied from other view- points like the impact of child labor on the children's moral, psychological, emotional and cognitive developments and so forth.

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Adama Science and Technology University

Graduate School of Social work

Interview schedule for working children

Case Identifier: _____

Appendix 1

Section 1: Personal data

1. Age _____

2. Sex 1 = Male 2= Female

3. Birth place: Region _____ Town _____

4. Ethnic background

1= Amhara 2= Oromo 3= Gurage 4= Silite 5 = Welyita 6= Other specify

5. Religious affiliation

1= Islam _____

2= Orthodox tewahdow Chrstantanity

3= Catholicism

4= Protestantism

5= other (please, specify) _____

5. Place of origin (Place of Birth)

1=Adama 2= outside Adama. 3= If you are outside of Adama , please tell me your place origin-----

Section 2: Family information and Background of the Children

6. Are your parents alive?

1=both alive

2= One of them alive

3= both died

7. With whom are you living now?

- 1=parents 3= Relatives
2=Family 4= Employer
5= other

8. Are your parents living together?

- 1=Yes 2= No

If no, why your parents not living together?

- 1= Separated
2= Divorced
3= other, please specify _____

9. Do you have brother and sisters?

- 1= Yes 2= No

If Yes, how many brothers and sisters do you have? -----

Section 3 Economic back ground

10. Who is/are the source of income for the parent/family?

- 1= Me 2= Father 3= Mother 4= Brother or sister 5= other, please specify (-----)

11. What are the main sources of income of your parent/family?

- 1= Merchant
2= government worker
3= petty trader
4= house wife
5= day labourer
6= has no work

7. Other, specify

12. How much is the monthly income of your family?

- 1=50-150 birr 2=151-250 birr 3= 251- 350 birr 4=351-450 Birr 5=451- 550 5= other specify (-----)

13. How do you rate is the economy status of your family?

1= Rich 2= Poor 3= Average

14. What were you doing at your last residence?

1= Going to school and work house hold chores to parents

2= working as a child domestic

3= (1) and (2) above 4= Other, please specify-----

Section4: EDUCATION BACK GROUND

15. Are you attending education/school now?

1= yes 2= No, if no go to Q. #16

16. What is your grade level?

1= non formal education

2=2

3=3

4=4

5= 5

6=6

7=7

8=8

9= other (specify-----)

17. Mode of attending the education?

1=Regular [morning and afternoon shift]

2= Extension [evening]

3=Distance

4= Other [please specify]_____

18. Do you attend your education regularly?

1= Yes

2= No

If no why you are not attended?

1=can't afford 2= my employer won't allow 3= I have no time

19. Mother's educational level

1=Illiterate 2= Primary 3= Secondary 4= high school 5= College

20. Father's level of education

1= Illiterate 2= Primary 3= Secondary 4= high school 5 = college

Section 5: WORKING CONDITION

21. What kinds of activities you are engaged?

1= Domestic work 2= loading and unloading of items 3= selling kollo, potato etc in the road side
4= selling shop =5 grain store = 6 selling lottery 7 =garage 8 = wood and metal work

9= weaving 10 = other specify (-----)

22. How long you are engaging in your current work? OR When did you start your current work/?

1= before 5 years

2= before 4 years

3= before 3 years

4=before 2 years

5= before 1 year

Other, please specify

23. Are you working with payment/Do you have payment for your work?

1= yes 2= No

If yes, how are you paid?

1=daily 2= weekly 3= monthly

24. How much do you get paid?

25. How many hours do you work per day? -----

26. How many days do you work in a week? -----

27. Is the employer your relative?

1= yes 2= No

If yes, what is your relationship to the employer?

Section 6: CURRENT LIVING CONDITION

28. How do you compare the quality of your present living conditions with that before joining your present activities?

29. How many meals in a day do you normally take?

1= 1 2= 2 3= 3 4= not regular

30. Does the food satisfy you?

1=Yes 2= No

31. Have you ever been sick?

1= Yes 2= No if no go to #34

32. Have you ever been taken for medical treatment?

1= Yes 2= No

33. Who paid for your medical treatment?

1= self 2= employer 3= relative 4=other (please, specify _____)

34. Do you have regular rest time to play or visit your relatives?

1= yes 2= no

Appendx-2

In-Depth Interview guides for children

1. What do you think about child labour ?
2. Would you tell me your main reason to start working at this age?
3. Do you think that the work you engaged is difficult to you?
4. Are you happy with what you are working?
5. Are you interested to continue your work?
6. Do you think that child labour can influence your education?

7. How do you explain your employer?
8. What do you think about who have to be involved to stop child labour ?
9. What do you think about over all the impact of child labour on children?

In-Depth Interview guides for child employers

Case Identifier: _____

1. Sex _____ Age _____

2. Educational back ground

Illiterate ____ Primary ____ Grade ____ Secondary ____ Grade ____ College ____

3. Please tell me about your family number of family members, socio economic background

4. Briefly tell me your perception of child labour

5. Do you think that a child domestic work requires a certain amount of rest and recreation?

6. Do you think that child labour has an impact on children education?

7. Do you think it is good to send the child to school?

8. What do you thing about the advantage of employing children

9. Can you tell me the impact of child labour exploitation on children?

10. Are you aware of the conventions on the rights of the child?

Thank you very much

