



**ADAMA SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF TECHNICAL SCIENCE EDUCATION &**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD LABOR ABUSE:**  
**IN ABAYA WOREDA, BORENA ZONE,**  
**OROMIA REGIONAL STATE, ETHIOPIA.**

**BY:**

**ABINET AYISSE**

**JUNE ,2016**

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN  
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY**

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**JUNE,2016**

COLLEGE OF GRADUATE STUDIES  
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As member of the board of Examiners of the Final MA open Defense Examination, we certify that we have read and evaluated the thesis prepared by Abinet Ayisse and examined by the candidate. We recommended that the thesis be accepted fulfilling the thesis requirement for the Degree of Master of arts in Social Psychology.

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## DECLARATION

First, I declare that this thesis entitled as “Causes and Consequences of child labor abuse in the case of Abaya Woreda ,Borena Zone ,Ethiopia ” is my own work and that all sources of materials used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged. I solemnly declare that this thesis is not submitted to any other institution anywhere for the award of any academic degree, diploma or certificate.

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This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as university advisor

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Sign \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **Dedication**

*I dedicate this project to my wife, my life partner for the success of my life.*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, Praise is to the Almighty God for the opportunity and capacity given to me to realize my aspiration.

I am indebted to many individuals for their unlimited help and cooperation for me while doing this thesis. First, many thanks goes to Dr .Gezahegn Gurmu, my advisor, who compassionately supported me with guidance, constructive ideas, advices and comments.

I express my appreciation also to our departmental staffs and students for their cooperation, encouragement and kindness all throughout my study.

My sincere appreciation and thanks also goes to Abaya Woreda women &youth office for providing me the relevant data of the Woreda that are important to my research paper.

Finally, my warmest heartfelt thanks should be forwarded to everyone who had contributed in one way or the other to the success of my study; I say thank you and God bless you all.

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>ACPF:</b>	African Child Policy Forum
<b>ADP:</b>	Area Developmental Program
<b>AU:</b>	African Union
<b>CRC:</b>	Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>CSA:</b>	Central Statistical Authority
<b>FDRE:</b>	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
<b>FGD:</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>ILO:</b>	International Labor Organization
<b>IPEC:</b>	International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor
<b>KA:</b>	Kabelle Administration
<b>MoLSA:</b>	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
<b>NGO:</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PCI:</b>	Project Concern International
<b>PINE:</b>	People in Need Ethiopia
<b>SNNPR:</b>	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Representatives
<b>UN:</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCRC:</b>	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
<b>UNICEF:</b>	United Nations' Children's Fund
<b>US:</b>	United State
<b>USDOL:</b>	United State Department of Labor
<b>WHO:</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WV:</b>	World Vision

## **Abstract**

*This research aimed at finding out causes and consequences of child labor abuse in the context of Abaya District of Borena, Ethiopia. The overall condition of child labor abuse in the area had inspired the researcher to examine the magnitude of child labor, to investigate the essence of such a practice, and to explore the impact of child labor on the psychological and social development of the children. Research participants were obtained on purposive basis. In order to undertake the study, the researcher employed qualitative research method with case-study and ethnographic approach. Naturalistic observation and focused group discussion techniques had also been used to collect data. The data was analyzed through narration and explanation. The result indicated that the magnitude of the case is widespread in the district. The study has found out that poverty of the family, large family size, parental unemployment, death of one or both parents, the need to become economically independent, violence within the home environment and the less awareness of child right among majority of children, parents, employer and other part of the community contribute to the majority of the child labor abuse in the district. The study also identified some effects of child labour on working children in terms of education, health, social and psychological impact. This paper draws conclusion that government, societies, and communities should cooperate in a better way with each other to decrease child labour .To reduce and prevent child labor, it is recommended that to take alleviation measures such as: poverty reduction, awareness creation, family support, fulfilling the basic needs of children, family planning and taking the appropriate measures on perpetrators are considered as essential measures.. Moreover, this study recommended doing a cohort and a larger size study, in order to further examine the problem in the study area and the country at large.*

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Child labor remains one of the most evocative and controversial challenges facing the world. The working child, thought to represent all that was unjust and exploitative of industrialization over a century ago; and it is still with us today, even in technologically advanced societies (UNICEF 1997).

Child labor has a long history all over the world including Ethiopia; it exists in both rural and urban areas in various forms. Factors such as poverty, ignorance, culture, corruption, ineffective laws and the lack of willingness to enforce them, are some causes of child labor. There is a some general consensus that a child engaging in a work to sustain self or support family .Though the phenomenon of child labor is known to exist in virtually all parts of the world, the prevalence is very high in sub-Saharan Africa including Ethiopia, one of the most populous nations of the continent(ILO,2013).

Over the last 20 years, the world has witnessed great advances in children's health and education, including the reduction of child mortality for 90 million children; improved physical growth for 37 percent of children through enhanced nutrition; and increased primary school enrollments in least developed countries from 53 percent in 1990 to 81 percent in 2011 (USDOL ,2013). The ILO's 2013 report on marking progress against Child Labor also documents a positive downward trend in the prevalence of child labor globally. ILO estimates document that, from 2000 to 2012, child labor fell by 78 million or 30 percent, placing the most current estimate of child laborers at 168 million, of which 85 million are in hazardous work.

While the decline in child labor definitely signals a move in the right direction, it still means that 10 percent of the world's children, or 168 million children, languish in situations that deprive them of their right to go to school without interference from work(USDOL, 2013).That is way

still among many social problems in the world today child labor is one of serious problems. Many people and organizations all over the world are concerned with child labor. Despite existing UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the practice still continues unabated. Children are engaged in all forms of work, and some of the work is harmful, and may cause physical and psychological damages or may even threaten the child's life (Assefa and Myers ,1995).

Ethiopia is amongst the countries that have ratified by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) although millions of Ethiopian children are still under severe abuse, neglect and exploitation. Like in many other sub-Saharan African countries, a large number of children in Ethiopia join the labor force usually below the age of 15 mainly in agricultural and related activities (Assefa, 2000). This ranks the country among one of the countries with highest rates of child labor in the world. A survey conducted in 2001 has reported that one-half of all Ethiopian children within the age of 5 to 15 years were engaged in one or another form of child labor (Child Labor Survey Report. 2001).

Children are most vulnerable section of society in Ethiopia. They need protection and care from adults. But they are expose to exploitation and verbal, physical and sexual abuses at their caring age. In the urban areas, children are often forced into labor due to situations of persisting poverty, which requires all family members to contribute to the household income (Solomon Sorsa & Alemu Abera, 2006). The same is true in the rural area also even children are considered as valuable assets the more children one family has the more respected and has both economic and social motives (PINE,2009). The notion that children are being exploited and forced into labour, while not receiving education, which is crucial to their development concerns (Taye ,2003 as cited in Badiwala, 2000).

Despite the fact that Ethiopian Labour Proclamation prohibits the employment of children less than 14 years of age, it is known that many children between the ages of 5 and 14 take some form of work for various socio-economic reasons (Federal Negarit Gazeta No.64,

1975).Ethiopian constitution also advocate the right of a child as every child has the right not to be subjected to exploitative practices neither to be required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to her or his education, health or well-being (Federal Negarit Gazeta No.1, Article 36(d), 1995). In addition to this the country also approved the National Human Rights Action Plan with the aim to eliminate child labor, and developed a new labor inspection guideline, (USDOL, 2013). In the same document it is stated that the Government also operates Africa’s largest social protection program, the Productive Safety Net Program Phase II, and participates in and implements several programs to combat the worst forms of child labor. However, children in Ethiopia continue to engage in child labor in agriculture and in the worst forms of child labor in domestic service. Gaps in legislation continue to put children at risk and government efforts to address child labor have not sufficiently targeted sectors with a high incidence of child labor.

Even if Ethiopia has been trying to solve the problem by adopting and developing different policies and law in the country proclamation and constitution at the national level but the problem was not tackled due to different reasons. Hence, such kind of study is very important to reveal the problem scientifically and give input to governmental & NGOs who want to involve in protection & prevention work to minimize the problem.

As in other rural parts of the country, in Abaya Woreda also children were forced to participate in different forms of work activities. For some of them, this was at the cost of their schooling. Identifying the magnitude, and appropriate causes and consequences of child labor is the purpose of this study besides, it is crucial to prevent the problem.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The main reason for this study was the researcher’s observation that a number of school age children were denied their rights to attend education; instead, they were forced to assist their parents as a source of income to support the family. Surprisingly, while the writer was working in this area as Sponsorship &Child Development Project Officer, it was tried to understand why

parents did this to their children and their response was that they have nothing to afford their school expenses, food, clothing and others. Thus, the need for conducting of the present study is to supplement the current knowledge base on the causes and consequences of child labour as well as their working and living conditions.

Some parents in the study area quite often believe that sending their children to school is simply wastage of valuable time that can otherwise be used for other economic activities that benefit the household. They feel that the time that the children spend in school could have been used in economic activities thereby enabling them to acquire the necessary skills in domestic service, agriculture or other kinds of economic sector to lead their future survival but they do not consider the effect or the consequences in their life. It affects the physical, emotional, social and health situation of the working child. At a time when they should be at school and preparing for a productive adulthood, young boys and girls are losing their childhood and, with it, the promise of a better future (ILO, 1999).The main cause that induces children to work is poverty. These children work for their survival and their families (Mapaure, 2009).

In Abaya woreda child labour does not only contribute to low enrollment, high dropout and poor academic performance but also the work obligation is beyond their physical capability leading to physical, emotional and social problems. Children aged 5 to 15 are expected to manage domestic activities, undertake trade activities, participate in laborious coffee preparation camps or sites, carry and take heavy banana fruit and sugarcane to town centers for helping the subsistence economy of the family.

Earlier works on child labour focused on some aspects of child labour and also only in Addis Ababa and some big cities of the country. For example , Lomi in her study, entitled Child Labour in the Informal Sector in Northern Addis Ababa: the Case of Weavers around Shiro Meda, Nardos in her part studied domestic child labourers, under the title The Experience of Migrant domestic Labourers: the Case of Arada Sub-city and others. There is no even a single study in relation to the study area context to the extent the researcher reviewed literature available in this

regard. Therefore, this study focuses on the causes and consequences of child labor abuse at Abaya Woreda, Borena Zone, Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia.

### **1.3-Research question**

This study has aimed at answering the following main questions in Abaya district. On the basis of these questions, the researcher raised questions to informants in the course of case study and focus group discussions.

1. What are the major types of child labor abuse in Abaya district?
2. What are the major risk factors of child labor abuse of the time in Abaya district?
3. What are the psychological, social and physical impacts or consequences of child labour abuse on the working children in Abaya district?
4. Is the child labour practice in the district against the laws?

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.4.1 General Objective**

The general objective of the study was to assess and analyze the common factors and consequences of child labor existing in Abaya district and provide a foundational feedback for NGOs, the woreda youth & women office, civic societies, and the public at large.

#### **1.4.2 Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of the study are stated as follows:

1. Identify the major types of child labor abuse in the district.
2. Describe the major causes of child labor in the district.

3. To explore the social and psychological impacts of child labour on the working children.
4. To see the gap between child labor exploitation and the law enforcement to solve the problem.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The study can provide guidance and a relatively complete and reliable picture of the situation of child labour in the district for any organization that wants to mitigate the problem and will also help as a footstep for any researcher interested in the area. Besides, the policy recommendations given may serve as a starting point, particularly, to the woreda youth and women Bureau, the woreda Labour and Social Affairs Bureau and NGOs to intervene the problem.

### **1.6 Delimitation of the study**

The study is delimited to eight case studies in order to allow deep understanding regarding the problem understudy. The study has focused on the factors associated with child labor and its influence on the social and psychological aspects of the children's development. .

## CHAPTER TWO

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITRATURE

#### 2. 1 History of Child Labour

Child Labor is an age-long practice in the history of mankind. It has existed in various forms in various parts of the world since ancient times. The earliest known form of child labor is perhaps slavery which was big business, as it both created and relied on the support network of big merchants and some well-placed members of the societies where it flourished (ILO,1973).

Child labour appeared in earlier ages in primitive agricultural societies, but during the Industrial Revolution of the 18th century in Great Britain the impact has been vividly observed. It was one of the biggest scandals of the 19th century, spreading to other countries as they industrialized. The problem arose when children, many younger than ten years old, were employed by factories and mines. They were forced to work long hours under dangerous conditions for little pay (Rai Rama ,2011).When this idea was supported by Hugh and Pier ( 1996) they said that ,child labour increased and become more exploitive in the initial stage of industrialization ,a process encapsulated in images of children in mills and factories in the British industrial revolution .It was acknowledged of course children worked before industrialization but such work force was relatively un exploitive.

It is a well-recognized historic and cultural fact that children helped parents and family by working in the farm, market and around their home as soon as they were able to understand simple commands (Assefa& Boyden, 1988).The use of child labour was not regarded as a major social problem until the introduction of the factory system. However, the world systematically begins to address the issue of child Labor and the International Labor Organization (ILO), adopted standards to eliminate it. Throughout the 20th century, a number of legally binding agreements and international conventions were adopted but despite all these, child Labor

continues to this day. The highest number of child laborers are said to be in the Asia-Pacific region but the largest percentage of children, as proportion of the child population, is evidently found in sub-Saharan Africa .

When we see about in the case of Ethiopia, children have been indispensable in the economic and social history of Ethiopia. Earlier records describe the roles children played in farming, legal, and political fields (Pankhurst, 1990; Zewde, 1991). Around the age of seven or earlier, it was not unusual for young boys to leave their family in order to bring some support by attending other people's livestock, while very young girls carried out fetching water and firewood from a considerable distance, or taking the task of grinding grain. There is an abundant record of a slave trade in Ethiopia where many children were sold by parents who were destitute, or unable to pay taxes.

The most important endeavors to eliminate child labour throughout the world come from ILO, that was founded in 1919, and which has since become a special UN agency. It establishes and supervises labour standards through introduction of several conventions among its members on voluntary and compliant manner, but lacks the power to enforce these conventions (ILO,1973).

## **2.2Prevalence and nature of Child Labour**

### **2.2.1 Prevalence and Nature of Child Labor in the world**

Child labour is not a new problem or phenomenon. It has existed in every part of the world since ancient times. In more recent history, it emerged as an issue during the industrial revolution when children were forced to work in dangerous conditions for up to 12 hours a day (Concern ,2006).Throughout the world, children toil, but the activity they usually perform, the reason behind their involvement, and the working environments vary significantly from region to region, especially between developed and underdeveloped nations (Boyden, Ling and Myers, 1998: 23). Exploitation of children in developing countries has been a serious concern. Despite many countries having committed to protect children as obligated by the CRC, child labor is a pertinent issue of the poor countries.

According to the latest estimates from the ILO, an estimated 246 million children between 5 and 17 were engaged in productive activities (UNICEF, 2006: 47). Of these, just about 70 percent or 171 million children were toiling in dangerous conditions, such as mines, with chemicals and pesticides in agriculture or with perilous equipment's. From the international perspective, most of these child laborers are found in the Third World Nations.

In 1919, the world began to address the issue of child labour and the International Labour Organization (ILO) adopted standards to eliminate it. Throughout the 20th Century, a number of legally binding agreements and international conventions were adopted but in spite of these, child labour continues to this day (Concern, 2006).

### **2.2.2 Prevalence and Nature of Child Labor in Africa**

On average, more than 30% of African children between 10 and 14 are agricultural Workers(ILO,2002). Most child labor in Africa takes place at home. Poverty seems to be the main cause for child labor in Africa. Within this continent higher incidence of child labor depends on the level of economic development of the regions (Andvig, 2001:4-5).

According to, African Child Policy Forum (2006) study in Seven African Countries has shown problems related to child labor. The prevailing economic situation in the country, where poverty levels are as high as 64% of households in the country, is a major contributing factor to child labor. As the result , millions of children are victims of the worst forms of child labor in Africa. Of particular concern are child trafficking, hazardous work in agriculture, domestic labor, the use of children in armed conflict, small-scale mining and commercial sexual exploitation

In terms of incidence, Sub-Saharan Africa ranks highest, about 1 in 4 children younger than 15 years works in the region (26.4 per cent). The latest ILO global estimates on child labor indicate that in Africa progress towards the elimination of child labor is lagging behind other regions of the world. The persistent challenges of widespread and extreme poverty, high population growth,

the AIDS pandemic, recurrent food crises, and political unrest and conflict clearly exacerbate the problem (Global Trends in Child Labor, 2006).

### **2.2.3 The Prevalence and Nature of Child Labor in Ethiopia**

Like in many other sub-Saharan African countries, a large number of children in Ethiopia join the labor force usually below the age of 15. This ranks the country among one of the countries with highest rates of child labor in the world (People In Need Ethiopia/PINE, 2009). This idea also supported by Guarcello & Rosati (2007) they said that like several other Sub-Saharan Africa countries, a large number of individuals enter the labor market below the age of 15 and with little or no formal education. Children's work represents, for good or bad, an important avenue of access to the labor market.

According to, Central Statistical Authority (2001) survey report reveals that about 85 percent of the Ethiopian children are involved in some type of work that is productive activity or housekeeping activity. On the other hand, about half of the children were engaged in a certain type of activity are not fortunate enough to attend school appropriately (Child Labor Survey Report ,2001).

In Ethiopia, children are put to work at a very early age, particularly in rural areas where they often begin to assist in farm activities or herding livestock. In this regard, the situation in rural areas is worse where children that are put to work below 6 years is almost double compared to those in urban areas. Regarding the proportion of children who start work below age 6 years by region, SNNPR scored the highest percentage (about 51 percent), and the lowest was reported in Addis Ababa (17.5 percent). In Addis Ababa compared to the other regions a higher proportion of children that are put to work at higher ages were observed, that is, 15.2 percent at age 10 and 11.2 percent above age 11 (Child Labor Survey Report. 2001).

Children (and so are women) are society's most vulnerable section of society in Ethiopia as in other developing countries. Their work is likely to expose them to exploitation and verbal, physical and sexual abuses at their tender age.

Generally, according to USDOL (2013) children in Ethiopia continue to engage in child labor in agriculture and in the worst forms of child labor in domestic service. Gaps in legislation continue to put children at risk and government efforts to address child labor have not sufficiently targeted sectors with a high incidence of child labor.

### **2.3-Types of Child labour**

Forms of child labor as stated in ILO convention 138 (ILO, 1973) connotes a health, moral and ethical standard of what is acceptable or not by most people. Although ILO convention 138 leaves the cut off for minimum age to be made at the discretion of each country, it provides markers such as school leaving age. Therefore many countries have different and constantly reviewed age limit. Most countries have less than 15 years as a cut-off.

The phenomenon of child Labor plays itself out in various forms and shades. Some are clearly more visible than others. Children are known do a variety of production works .One paper published by UNICEF identifies seven major child labor types, namely: domestic, forced and bonded, commercial sexual exploitation, industrial and plantation work, street work, work for the family and girls work (UNICEF, 1996). Another child labor advocate classifies it as visible: working on the streets, and invisible: domestic servants and agricultural workers (ILO, 1996b). The same researcher uses an alternative classification whether the children work in the formal or informal sector. The former designates those who are registered legally. The informal or unregulated sector consists of the following: carpet manufacturing, fishing and sex industries, selling goods, and begging in the streets (Daniel Fekadu,2001 as cited in Tefera 1997).

Tied and bonded labors another form of child labor where parents lend out their children as laborer's so as to take loan or repay a debt (Boyden, Ling and Myers, 1998).Generally, child labor that is proscribed under international law falls into three categories:

a)The unconditional worst forms of child labor, which are internationally defined as slavery, trafficking, debt bondage and other forms of forced labor, forced recruitment of children for use in armed conflict, prostitution and pornography, and illicit activities.

b)Labor performed by a child who is under the minimum age specified for that kind of work (as defined by national legislation, in accordance with accepted international standards), and that is thus likely to impede the child’s education and full development.

c) Labor that jeopardizes the physical, mental or moral well-being of a child, either because of its nature or because of the conditions in which it is carried out, known as “hazardous work”.

(International Labor Conference, 2006)

In the context of the study area: domestic service and agriculture sector to be the most popular form of child labor.

Child Labor exists also in the form of house-helps or domestic servants. In this case, privileged people from the cities easily convince poor rural parents to hand in their children to them with various promises of better life and education. However, these children are sooner than later turned into house helps who cook food, wash clothes, care for babies, fetch water and attend to all sorts of household chores etc.(Okafor, 2010). Children in domestic service in Abaya district can be in several forms. Firstly, it may include or involve children from other families, parents, or another society employed by certain people which are believed to be wealthy and sometimes of modest income. The child is expected to work as ‘house help’ (domestic servant), taking care of the house and making sure that the needs of the entire family are meant. He or she gets up very early in the morning and begins his or her work by fetching of water from a nearby well, balancing the heavy jug on his or her head as he or she returns. Then he/she prepares breakfast and serves it to the members of the household. In addition, he/she later does the remaining jobs in the evenings and late in the night .

The agriculture sector accounts for by far the largest portion of children in economic activity. Children work overwhelmingly (over 90%) for their families without wages; very few children work outside the family for wages (2%).The composition of children's work changes somewhat, as they grow older and are able to take on more complex tasks. (Guarcello & Rosati 2007) .The same is true in the study area also most of the children involved in agricultural sector .Especially at land preparation and harvesting season children are engage for long hours without their capacity in very bad conditions .Child labourers in Ethiopia are found to some extent in all sectors of economic activity. However, it is in the agricultural sector that child labour is the most widespread because agricultural work is the traditional domain of children in Ethiopia.

## **2.4Factors of Child Labor**

Different researchers indicated that a number of remote and immediate causes , popular among which include; poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, culture, large household sizes, broken marriages and early loss of parents, ineffective laws and policies gravitated by lack will to enforce them, corruption and lack of appropriate social safety nets etc. This idea is also strength by ILO (2002,p.3) poverty is deep rooted and natural calamities, man-made disasters (war and civil strife), illiteracy, powerlessness and the lack of viable options further exacerbate the deprivations confronting poor parents who feel compelled to put a child to work.

According to the World Bank, poor people are often exposed to ill treatment by various institutions and are powerless in influencing decisions that affect their very lives (World Bank 2001). Empirical evidences demonstrate that in poor countries, where child Labor is widespread, children of moderately wealthy people are not found to be laboring. Children work for a variety of reasons, the most important being poverty and the induced pressure upon them to escape from this difficulty.(Edmonds, 2001).

When UNICEF (2006), states about poverty, child labor abuse with millennium development goals:

Child labor is both a cause and consequence of poverty and to loss a nation's human capital. It can impede the education of children, particularly girls. Any of the worst forms of child labor including prostitution and trafficking are a cause and consequence of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Therefore, eliminating child labor is particularly relevant to achieving MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), MDG 2 (ensuring that all boys and girls complete primary schooling) and MDG 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases).

From a survey conducted in the country, "About 90% of the children working in productive activities replied that they were working to supplement family income" (MoLSA, 2006, p.77) which shows the fact that poverty is one of the major causes of child labor in Ethiopia. Usually, child poverty is a derived outcome from the poverty of parents and relatives. Similarly, culture has been adduced as other phenomenal factors of child Labor. For generation Ethiopian children have been neglected due to the culture that inherits one from the other. Since many people believe that children are the absolute property of parents so the parents have the inherent right to assign their children in any type of work regardless of taking care for their physical and mental growth. Moreover, in our culture there are beliefs that children are the source of income and people are dare enough to sell the labor of children if and only if they get a relief from their financial problem. The people of Borena including the study area the in Oromiya Region have a rich cultural heritage which still exerts enormous influence in their daily lives and activities. For them, children must begin early in life to learn and acquire important skills for the future. Hence, they go with parents to the farms, streams, markets, paid jobs etc. However, we note with strict emphasis that intention behind all this was more to teach than to generate income (Gemechu & Assefa 2006).

Large household size which was a distinguished sign of wealth and social status in the study area is but this brings about the phenomenon of child labor .This was also an important motivation in family productive ventures especially in the farms which required a whole lot of manual Labor.

In fact, some researchers are of the opinion that one possible reason parents in developing countries have many children is because they believe children can be profitable economically as they seem to be much less of an economic burden in developing versus developed countries.

Breakdown of marriage or death of one or both parents can also constrain a child to take to child Labor as a survival strategy. Similarly, lack of support and social safety nets for physically challenged children has also contributed to the growing prevalence of child Labor. Such children tend to look at themselves as less disadvantaged who have to survive at the mercy of public sympathy, they therefore resort to begging, displaying their respective disabilities to arouse a sense of pity among the public. Finally, the lack of will to enforce laws and implement policies particularly in the areas of Labor and education is another important reason that child Labor is on the increase.

From the employers' side, some prefer to employ children because they are paid low wages and can be more efficient in certain types of work (MoLSA, 2006). There is a market demand for child labor since children are generally docile, obedient, hired at cheaper rates than adults, and dispensed with easily if labor demands fluctuate. Children are unprotected, powerless and silent as far as their rights as workers are concerned. (ILO, 2002, P.4). Besides, different causes of child labour abuse which mentioned in the above the ILO (2006) categorized the causes of child labour based on push, pull and interactive factors in the following way:

Push factors can be when children are forced to work in order to earn money, such as - Extreme poverty, death of the earning member of the family, parental divorce, being abandoned by parents and natural calamities. Pull factors refers to children being cheaper to employ and that they will accept lower wages. The interactive factor consists of a series of psychosocial factors. Here the children are exploited and their vulnerable minds are taken advantage of, leading them to work and earn money. Contributing to this factor are-parental disinterest in the child's education, failure in examinations, dropping out from school, social and psychological crisis in the family, punishment by the family members and peer group influence to work with them.

## **2.4.1 Categories of Hazardous Child Labor**

### **Agriculture**

Agriculture has high rates of occupational injury and a disproportionately high number of children are killed and severely injured on farms (Wilk 1993). Reasons for these high injury and illness rates on farms include the role of poverty due to the rural-urban divide, lower school attendance, less emphasis on worker rights, limited access for exposure to hazardous materials, such as pesticides (U.S. Department of Labor 1995). In addition, poor children working on farms are also exposed to bad housing, limited access to water and sanitation, and often have unsafe transportation (Wilk 1993). Africa's including our country high prevalence of child agricultural labor has deleterious impacts on educational opportunities and long term development (ILO, 1996).

### **Household Services**

The social status of the "girl-child", especially on Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) dooms many children to a life of domestic servitude (Spivak 1988). Work, in and around the house includes food preparation, cleaning and washing and small-scale agriculture. The World Bank estimates that between 400 -700 million women and children are exposed to severe indoor air pollution, mostly from cooking fires (World Resources 1998/1999). Domestic work may result not only in health hazards but may also account for lost educational opportunities and increased vulnerability to poor nutrition as well as sexual and domestic violence (UNICEF 1997).

### **Forced and Bonded Labor**

Children may be found in virtual slavery working under harsh, monotonous conditions. In the carpet weaving industry, ergonomic factors can result in permanent deformities (WHO 1987; UNICEF, 1997).

### **Sex Trade**

This form of child exploitation is the subject of growing international interest (US Department of

Labor 1996, UNICEF 1997). Poverty and lack of education coupled with demands of sexually repressive societies and sex tourism have resulted in increasing numbers of younger children becoming involved in commercial sex-work. The health implications, in light of the HIV epidemic, both from a medical and psychological aspect, are great.

### **Street Work**

Begging, selling, scavenging and criminal activity have a wide variety of health risks (UNICEF 1997). Even seemingly safe occupations, such as shoe cleaning, can be dangerous for children due to exposure to toxic solvents (Harari, Forastiere & Axelson 1997).

### **Service Industries**

As economies become more advanced, the service sector grows and more work opportunities for children and adolescents may become available in areas such as fast-food preparation, merchandizing and distribution. There has been an increase in work injuries associated with food preparation and transportation (Pollack, Landrigan and Mallino 1990; Kinney 1993, Belville et al. 1993).

In addition to different types of health impact or consequence from child labor sector as stated above child labor also has a great impact on children educational performance, attending school and school dropout. According to Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis of statistics from Demographic and Health Survey (2011) report the working children school attendance and primary completion rate is not satisfactory .The detail report of the figure stated below in the table2. 1

**Table2. 1 provides key indicators on children’s work and education in Ethiopia.**

<b>Table2. 1. Statistics on Children’s Work and Education</b>		
<b>Children</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Working (% and population)	5-14 yrs.	22.0 (5,545,319)
Attending School (%)	5-14 yrs.	54.0
Combining Work and School (%)	7-14 yrs.	17.0
Primary Completion Rate (%)		43.4

*Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2005, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2014.*

*Source for all other data: Understanding Children’s Work Project’s analysis of statistics from Demographic and Health Survey, 2011.*

Generally, the consequences of child labor can be categorized as physical, emotional harm on the victims, and educational problems (non-enrollment, dropout, school absenteeism or poor performance).

## **2.5 Consequences of Child Labor**

It was estimated that there are 6 million work-related injuries in children that result in 2.5 million disabilities and 32,000 fatalities each year (Philip and Leonard 1998) .The World Health Organization(1987) and Forastieri (1997) have reviewed injuries and diseases attributable to child labor. The most important determinant of the incidence of injuries and illness is the type of child labor. In developing countries, where children often work under hazardous conditions in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors, crushing, amputations and fractures account for up to 10% of all work-related injuries (Ashagrie 1997).

Working children are not only affected by physical injury, but they are also vulnerable to workplace toxins and to chemical hazards. This is because of their relatively small size. Their total exposure to toxins can be loner, and their immature metabolic pathways which are often incapable of neutralizing dangerous chemicals, if exposure continues into adulthood and the cumulative dose is high (Landrigan et al. 1998).

When we see that about the consequence of child labour most of the time it brings about an impact on the physical, emotional ,social and physiological development .When Cockburn (2001) explain this idea , the impacts of child labour has a negative consequence on the physical ,psychosocial , child participation ,school attendance and performance of children. Besides, unlike adults this risk goes beyond working conditions to encompass the threat to development such as physical, cognitive, emotional, and social development ( Bequele & Myers, 1995). According to (WHO) a common occupational hazards can leading to back problems, knee problems , burns, and exposure to infectious diseases(WHO, 1987).

As Forastieri (1997: 20) puts it “children are the most delicate parts of the society with delicate body structures who have to be raised by special care and protection”. But, contrary to this children are frequently observed performing activities incompatible with their age. These have a serious impact on their overall physical growth. The working environments in most cases are unsafe. They suffer from lack of proper sanitation and proper light. They are exposed to loud noise and excessive heat. Moreover, the duration of the work is beyond their age and capacity.

## **2.6 Child Labor and Child Work**

It is very important to define child labour and child work to get a good understanding on the point; some literatures define child labour on the basis of the patterns of children’s activities. Others define it based on the detrimental effects of work on children’s physical, mental, social and moral development as well as deprivation from education opportunities (Anker and Melkas ,1996 ).Yet the difference between work and labour is made in different ways by different agencies. For example Convention on the Rights of the child, Article 32.1 said that child labour is work performed by a child that is likely to interfere with his or her education, or to be harmful to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

As the ILO (1995: 1) points out the phrase ‘child labour’ being employed to explain the more harsh part of children’s work, whereas “child work” in itself could comprise performing light domestic tasks and can really have some learning importance.

According to Anker and Melkas (1996: 49) child labour includes mostly the issue of children's work in early age, long working hours, hazardous working conditions and insufficient access, attendance or progress in school. When Voices of Youth ( 1995 ) stated this idea the term "child labour" is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; withdraw children of the opportunity to attend school.

Santha Sinha (2000, 152-3) criticizes the differentiation between child labour and child work because there is nothing to prevent children moving from one category to the other. According to Sinha, all work done by a child constitutes child labour and children out of school are by definition child labourers. Her definition solves the problem of apparently invisible or non-existent children who, for example, are not officially at work and not at school either. She treats elimination of child labour and universal primary education as inseparable process, the success of one automatically leading to the success of the other. From this point, it can be said that when children are in school, they are less likely to be employed full-time work and work under hazardous conditions.

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

The ILO set two international labour standard conventions. The aim of two conventions are to protect the children from exploited employment, unsafe and unhealthy work and set a minimum age, children under the age of fourteen are not allowed to work. (Bhat,2010;Bhat et al,2009) Moreover, many countries around the world have established child labour laws; however some countries have failed or could not achieve that goal because of social economic problems; such as poverty which makes poor families to push many children into labour market to increase family income. Huebler (2008) suggested that policy on child labour is not effective for society if the family lacks basic human needs. They are forced to send children to earn money ignoring the policies on education .

The main aim of ILO's Convention 138 is to set a minimum age for employment and that children under fifteen years of age should not be working. For light work the age should not be under thirteen, harmful to a child's health and does not interfere with their school. Children under eighteen are not allowed to work in hazardous work. On the other hand, State Parties allow some types of hazardous work from the age of sixteen if they provide adequate protection and training (ILO,2012).

In addition, around 174 countries ratified 'Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention 182' in 1999, which focuses on elimination of hazards in child labour under the age of eighteen. It prohibits all types of jobs such as: prostitution, pornography, illicit activities, trafficking, child soldiers, or jobs which are dangerous or unhealthy that exposes children to physical, psychological, moral damage, or sexual abuse. Like working in streets for long hours or begging money (ILO, 2012). One of the reasons that Dessy and Pallage(2003) pointed out was children easily can get the harmful forms of jobs. That is why the Convention 182 is promoting governments, and civil society organizations' resources on working against child labour. In recent years the number of child labour in hazardous work dramatically increased hence the ILO set the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour by 2016 (Amon et al., 2012).

The CRC is currently ratified by 192 countries .As Article 2 of the CRC requires states parties to respect and ensure the rights of each child, the CRC is child-centric and it guarantee the civil and political rights as well as economic, social, and cultural rights of children. It requires ratifying states to act in the best interests of the child and provides the strongest, most consistent international legal language prohibiting illegal child labor. Article 32 of the CRC states that children should be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

The number of child workers worldwide has fallen by 11 percent between 2000 and 2004, while that of children in hazardous work decreased by 26 percent (ILO, 2006a). International Conventions enable many organizations to monitor how states tackle the problem of child labor and suggest possible intervention if necessary. Ratification of international Conventions also places the responsibility and accountability to take action on the government of each state.

However, the International Conventions are not legally enforceable and their ratification is completely dependent upon the voluntary participation of states. For instance, not all UN and ILO member states have ratified the Conventions related to child labor.

## **2.8 Child Labour Law and Enforcement in Ethiopia**

Children have human rights like any human being. In addition to the general human rights they also have special rights because of their status of mental and psychical development due to age. According to the 1989 convention on the rights of the child, ‘in all actions concerning children whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative institutions or legislative bodies, the best interest of the child shall be a primary consideration.’”

In 2014, Ethiopia made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government of Ethiopia ratified the UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict and the UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. The Government also made a number of efforts to improve labor law enforcement, and participated in and implemented several programs, including the launching of a large-scale education improvement project, to combat the worst forms of child labor. However, children in Ethiopia are engaged in child labor including in agriculture ,domestic work, and in the worst forms of child labor. Ethiopia still lacks a compulsory education law which leaves children vulnerable to the worst forms of child labor. Social programs to combat child labor have not sufficiently targeted sectors with a high incidence of child labor (USDOL,2014) .

Like international organizations (such as the UN, ILO etc), the government of Ethiopia has been trying to do away with the problem of child labour. Its determination can be expressed by the series of actions it has taken so far. Some of these measures include: the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the 1959 and 1989 Declaration on the Rights of the Child, the Vienna Convention on the Rights of the Child and the 1973 Convention are the major ones to be cited ( Save the Children Denmark, 2003: 4).

Ethiopian government has been revising legislation that does not agree with the convention even though there are still gaps. Different laws are revised to make harmonization with CRC and the

1996 federal democratic and republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) constitution. The FDRE Constitution under Article 36 (1) (d) states that every child has the right ‘not to be subjected to exploitative practices, neither to be required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to his or her education, health or well-being’. Furthermore, Ethiopia’s Labor Proclamation No. 42/1993 sets the basic minimum working age at 14 years. Hence, it bans the involvement of children, under the age of fourteen, in productive activities (the Labor Proclamation No. 42/1993, Article 89(2)).

Though the issue of child labor is a great challenge for Ethiopia, no long-range government policy on the issue has been put in place. There is no clear strategy or policy to protect children from abuse and exploitation and no systematic co-operation and coordination between NGOs and governmental agencies. The problem of child labor is not yet well appreciated nor understood among the society at large. Thus, there is a general information gap on the state of child labor in the country (Assefa, 2000: 42).

According to US department finding of child labor (2011) during the reporting period, the Government also conducted awareness-raising activities to combat child labor and piloted a child labor free zone. However, the Labor Proclamation only applies to contractual labor, and thus fails to protect many children who perform unpaid work, work on the streets, or as child domestics.

Generally, the lack of will to enforce laws and implement policies particularly in the areas of Labor and education is another important reasons that child Labor is on the increase. It is obvious that where laws are not enforced, there is no incentive to obey them. Corruption which weakens institutions is the major reason that laws are circumvented and abused. This is the case in relation to the phenomenon of child Labor in Ethiopia and some other developing countries.

## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

#### 3.1 Research Design

Qualitative research method was preferable as the aim is to reach a more in-depth understanding about child labour in Abaya area. Specifically, the qualitative case-study design approach was chosen for the study. As Creswell (2009) explained qualitative approach to research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning that individuals or groups ascribe to the social problem.

Performing a case study is a research process where the researcher can achieve a more in-depth description of the subject is possible. Moreover, qualitative research methods have a theory based explanation in social constructivism, and the study had tried to explain and reveal the human behavior from the perspectives of the cases. This means, the study was conducted in a way that the investigation of child labour had to follow the perspective of the child laborers themselves. With this method, the researcher learned about the impact of factors behind child labour such as the socioeconomic context, the wellbeing of the children and their work situation.

Although, the primary data was derived from case study, FGD and observation also employed. The FGD include the following groups: working children, GO & NGO representatives, parents, and employers who were nearer to every information of the case in the village. Depth case study were employed purposively selected eight children from four kebeles of the Woreda. Secondary data were derived from different government offices of the study area and other relevant documents were reviewed.

### **3.2 The Study Site**

This study was conducted in Abaya district which is found in Borena Zone in Oromiya Region. It is located to the South of the capital, Addis Ababa 365 km away. It is bordered with SNNPR (Sidama zone) in the north, SNNPR (Southern Omo) in the West, Gellana district in the south, and SNNPR (Gedeo zone) in the East direction. The name of the woreda town is Guangua, which is located along side of Addis Ababa-Dilla-Moyale high way at a distance of 6 km from Dilla, capital of Gedeo Zone of SNNPR.

The district is composed of plain, mountains and gorges or rugged and Abaya Lake. Agro ecologically, it is composed of two main agro ecology namely Kolla/lowland (70 Percent) and Woina Dega/midland (30 Percent). The altitude ranges from 1200 to 2060 m.a.s.l. The maximum and the minimum mean annual temperature of the Woreda is 28<sup>0c</sup> and 16,<sup>0c</sup> respectively. The average mean annual temperature is 22<sup>0c</sup>. The average annual rainfall of the Woreda is 105.5 mm, which commences in May and extends to the end of October (WVE Abaya ADP, 2009 design document).

Regarding the demographic characteristics of the district, its total population is 106,874 of which (48.5Percent) were males and (51.5Percent) were females. The average family size of the Woreda is 6 persons/ households and the population density is 86 per km<sup>2</sup>.

The number of households in the district is 16,766 and out of which 1,163 were female headed households /FHHH/. Projected population size of economically active group (15-64 years) constitutes 49.9 Percent of the total population and 40.5 Percent are found to be under the age of 15. The rest 9.6 Percent of the population was above 64 years old (Abaya Woreda Agriculture office Population data, 2013).

The low land dwellers of the district, in most cases, had the practice of producing livestock. Among the crops (including cash crops) grown in the area are ‘Enset’, wheat, barley, ‘teff’, maize, coffee, sweet potato, cassava and some horticultural crops (avocado, mango, papaya,

banana and cabbage). Livestock produce in the area includes cattle (oxen, cow, and calves), sheep, goats, horse, mule, donkey and poultry (WVE Abaya ADP, 2009 design document).

However, both the crop and livestock production are highly characterized by poor production and productivity and this sector could not support the life of the people in the district. This situation is owing to the fact that use of backward and traditional farming system, low soil fertility, environment degradation, deforestation, crop diseases and pests, lack of improved agricultural inputs, livestock disease (Anthrax, Bovine etc), absence of veterinary services for animals, lack of improved feeds, absence of exotic breeds, low quality of services and poor livestock management. Besides the agricultural production in some parts of the community also engaged in non-farm activities. The common practices of Non-farm activities in the area are petty trading, selling firewood and local brewery, selling labor, sand selling, pottery, and weaving (WVE Abaya ADP, 2009 design document).



2. Children who are friends or peers of victim children under the samples kebele because they have a good status to point out the problem.
3. Purposely selected , parents, employers, government office and NGOs staffs in selected sample kebele, since they are nearer for the required information and cases in their villages.

### **3.4 Sampling technique**

Purposive sampling were employed to select the 3 rural and 1 urban Kebeles (Gangawa, Badyia, Odo-mike and Bunata ) based on geographical features and locations of kebeles and again Eight (8) children who were victims of child labor abuse were selected from the entire district for in depth case study. In addition, 6-8 members groups of working children, Government & NGO representatives, parents and employers were selected on purposive basis for group discussion in each kebele because they do have good information about the problem related issues. Generally , a total of 9 groups were formed for FGDs .

I undertook FGDs to crosscheck and supplement the information gathered through other techniques of data collection such as observation and case studies. Besides, I employed FGD technique to know the working conditions and their relations with their employers, abusive practices and the challenges they face when they try to escape from such exploitations.

*Table 3.1 Sample Number of FGD & Case study Participants*

<b>Categories of Respondents</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>				
	<b>Male %</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>
Working children (FGD)	12	50	12	50	24
Gov't & NGOs staffs (FGD)	10	62.5	6	47.5	16
Parents (FGD)	12	50	12	50	24
Employers (FGD)	6	75	2	25	8
Case Study	2	25	6	75	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>80</b>

Source: Own source data, March 2016

### **3.5 Data collection methods**

In order to attain the objectives of the study, both secondary and primary methods of data collection was employed. Secondary sources of the study were based on a review of related studies and document analyses. The primary data was gathered through selected victim case studies, FGDs, and observation. The study was done on in-depth study of eight cases that revealed about the living and working conditions of child laborers. The researcher selected eight children among others who went through the worst forms of child labour conditions and have vulnerable family that forced them to join child labour due to different reasons.

#### **3.5.1 Case Study**

Case study method was chosen as it helps to investigate situations of the individual children. The strength of this method is that it provides comprehensive and adequate data which gives the

opportunity to explore the essence of child labor abuse both in its real human and natural environmental context.

To get more reliable information and to make the study more meaningful and explicable, the researcher had close and friendly approach to the eight key informants and made them free to narrate their feelings and life histories. This allowed him to gather more information like the reasons for their participation in the labor market; the impact of their work on their holistic development; the challenges they face; their working conditions; the status or background of their families and other pertinent issues.

Thus, case studies were conducted to extract information from selected child laborers who were more vulnerable to the problem in the study site. It also helped him to understand the emotional feelings of the child concerning family-sick, with his/her employer, and coworkers. Their future intentions and psychological issues like level of their self-confidence and self- esteem were also reflected in the course of the narration.

### **3.5.2 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

Groups were formed out of the different categories who were willing to participate in the discussion. Twenty-four working children and twenty-four parents were approached for the purpose of six focus group discussions in four KA sites of the study. In addition, sixteen members of government & NGO representatives were involved in two FGDs plus eight members of employers in one group of FGDs. The selection criteria were based on sex (both male and female working children), age (younger and older working children) and mode of occupation (employed, self-employed and those who were working in family establishments). In addition to full time working children, those who were enrolled in school and engaged in work were also incorporated in the FGDs. Generally , a total of 9 FGDs were involved and eight members in each.

### **3.5.3 Observation**

Observation technique has been one of the methods of data collection for this study. Observational evidence is often useful in providing original information about a topic like child labour. Some relevant behavior or environmental conditions were available for observation that serves as a source of evidence in the study. In line with this, it has been a major means of data collection in such a research as it has provided a first-hand account of the situation in this study. Hence, the researcher employed observation as one of research data collection instruments so as to explore the type of work children were engaged in; the way they perform their day to day duties; the suitability of their living and working environment; whether the work they perform is beyond their physical capacity; and the proportionality between their work and their age.

### **3.6 Data analysis**

Information collected from primary and secondary source were compiled; analyzed, and described by categorizing and narrating the responses and highlighted the important findings on the conditions of child labor in the report.

### **3.7 Ethical Consideration**

The researcher informed the participants about the aim of the study and the participants were involved in the study based on their own willingness. Accordingly, privacy and confidentiality were maintained. All legal permissions were also secured. As per the work plan and schedule, procedures were followed by effectively undertaking the research procedures. In this way the researcher secured the consent of the respondents.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the results and discussions derived from the data collected in view of answering the research questions. The results were presented in the form of categorizing in tables followed by interpretation in the narration form.

#### 4.1. Demographics of the respondents

**Table 4.1 Number of Respondents by Category and Sex**

Categories of Respondents	No. of respondents					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Working children (FGD)	12	50	12	50	24	30
Gov't & NGOs staffs (FGD)	10	62.5	6	47.5	16	20
Parents (FGD)	12	50	12	50	24	30
Employers (FGD)	6	75	2	25	8	10
Case Study	2	25	6	75	8	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>

Source :Own source ,March 2016

Four FGD were held for the children involved in work each group has 6 members and the same is true for parents group .In addition to this ,two FGD groups was formed for Gov't & NGOs staffs (FGD) each group has eight members and one FGD for employer group. Moreover, eight victims children was selected from four kebeles two from each .

## 4.2 FINDINGS OF THE CASE STUDIES

The researcher has been conduct this case studies on selected victim children having a consensus and full permission from children , their family and the woreda women & youth office as well as the selected kebele leaders. Of course, the study can show the image of the woreda about child labor abuse to some extent and can contribute some ingredients for further study on the issue .

The researcher has been trying to contact each victim child from 3-4 times to cross check their consistence of their response because some children by nature may change their idea now and then within a few days. The researcher used seven of the children their real name, since they informed as there is no problem the rest one by giving fictions name. The fiction name was given for case study two.

### **Case One:**

Hirut Demisseis is 14 years old girl. She was born in Odo-Mike village. She has attended school up to grade 5. Her childhood wish was to become a teacher. Her father died when she was 9. Before his death, he was working as a daily laborer. Hirut has two sisters and two brothers. She is the oldest siblings in the house .Life become very difficult for the family especially after her father death. It was very challenging for Hirut to continue her education because she had no money to buy exercise books and clothes. The family was unable to feed themselves most of the time. She decided to resign her education and become a daily laborer in the coffee site or camp which is 8 km from her village.

Even though, she supports her family from the very low salary that she gets at the end of each month, she was not able to resist the work load in the coffee site. When, she explain the type of the work in the site washing huge amount of coffee every day , drying it on prepared place , packing after drying and moving to the store etc.

She has been encountered a lot of problems after she became a daily laborer in the coffee camp. She expressed her problems as follows:

- ✚ The payment is not fair compare with the work load.
- ✚ She travel a total of 16 km per day to perform her work, thus she become very tired at the night.
- ✚ Sometimes, she and her friends face a trial of rape especially when they return to their house at sun set.
- ✚ She and some of her friends face skin problem (Scratch),since they don't used protective tools like glove at the time of washing the coffee from the dust etc.
- ✚ She was unhappy in her current life especially about her drop out from her school.

Since, the work is very hard , she trying to change or quite her work many times but she failed because of financial constrain .Besides , her mother continues encouragement .She has been continue with the current occupations .If she quite , her mother ,brothers and sisters would be in great financial crises .

Hirut was asked to forward her suggestions to reduce and prevent child labor abuse.

She suggested the following:

- ✚ NGO's and the concerned government sector should support orphan & vulnerable children .
- ✚ The government and others institution should provide skills training for poor girls and also different micro business and government should provide loans to start their own business.
- ✚ The government should protect child laborer from different hazardous condition. Moreover, the employer should pay appropriate payment in relation with the work size or load.

Finally, Hirut said that no children are interested to be a child laborer unless some situation are forced them.

## Case Two:

Eyerus Ayele is a 15 years old girl. She was born at Bunta village which is 9 Km from the town of the woreda . She has 3 brothers and 2 sisters .She is the oldest siblings in the house; she was a grade 5 student. Her favorite subject is mathematics. Her wish when she was at school was to be an Engineer. Both her father and mother were doing small business on the market days. But , before a couple of years her father died due to motor bicycle accident .Thereafter , the family income dramatically decline and her mother couldn't fulfil the basic needs of the family such as :food , cloths , school expense etc. She quarreled with her mother and she dropped out her education and run away to Dilla which is the nearest Zone town of SNNP. After she arrived in Dilla she was trying to employed as domestic worker but unavailability of the required work timely ,she forced to work as commercial sex worker for 6 month secretly .With all this six months she didn't communicate with her family and other relatives .Eyerus ,has faced a lot of problems after she became a prostitute. As the result, she decided to return to her village town ( Gangawa) . Now, she worked in small tea house (cafeteria) .The problem is in her new carrier she couldn't able to handle the work load .She told for the researcher “Since, I am the only person who work in this small cafeteria, I have a lot of responsibility everyday such as: cleaning the house , washing all the materials , preparing tea, coffee , purchasing the necessary materials from market , handling the customers etc. .” According to Eyerus information, if she didn't perform out all the daily activities, her employer deduct from her salary besides he insulting her with very bad words .When she explains her current feelings:

- ✚ She is very worried about her future life, especial her education.
- ✚ About her family situation, since she quit any kind of communication before six months.
- ✚ She is not interested with her current work, since the payment and the work load is not compatible.
- ✚ Her moral work is highly affected by her employer insulting bad words.

Eyerus was asked to forward her suggestions to reduce and prevent child labor abuse. She forwarded the following suggestions:

- ✚ The government should create job opportunity for the family like her.

- ✚ The family (father and mother) should provide the necessary affection for their children.
- ✚ It is better if, children not involved indifferent explosive work environment unless the government should give the guaranty to get appropriate payment from their employer.
- ✚ Parents, community elders should solve the problem when quarrel was happened among the family members before the family separation.
- ✚ Government, NGOs, FBOs and other concerned organization should work on family planning ,since it is difficult to fulfil the basic needs for large family size.

### **Case There:**

Meskerem Feyissa is a 13 years old girl. She was born at Badiya kebele which is around 7 km from the town of the woreda. Meskerem has six sisters and two brothers she is a third in the family. She lives with her parents; her mother is a housewife and her father is a daily laborer .The father has been made a very little money with his donkeys and he uses some of it for drink. Because of, the very low income of the family and the father drinker behavior the family faced financial problems to fulfill the needs of all the family members such as food, clothes and school materials . Meskerem and her immediate sister have been pressured by their father to leave the house and to work something in order to provide financial support for the family. As the result, she dropped out from school (grade 4) and move to the town of the woreda to Gangaw which is around 7 km from her village and employed as maid servant .

After she became a maidservant she has experienced the following problems:

- ✚ She didn't get her payment appropriately and on time.
- ✚ She work very long period in the day with a very low payment (her monthly salary is 300 birr ) but she works more than 10 hours per day .
- ✚ She gets food after the entire employed families take their part .Sometimes, she may miss.
- ✚ She forbidden to use malaria net but her work area is very hot spot area of malaria incidents.
- ✚ She couldn't continue her education.

- ✚ She lost her self-confidence due to the work load and she couldn't observe other alternatives.

She told the researcher "I have been working as a maidservant for the last 2 years even if the time is not very long, I have tired and feel everything is nonsense. I am busy all days. I woke up at around 6.00 a.m. and sleep late-night. I am very busy in my employer house preparing food early in the morning and continue others activities throughout the day. I am very exhausted at the end of the day. I am worried that I may not be health any longer. "She continued narrating her saga "If, I don't work in such way, how can I help or support my family. Moreover, I can't return to my family unless my dad is interested."

She tried to quit her work but her father pressure and lack of sufficient capital. She has not able to decided. Meskerem, was asked if she has suggestions for the prevention and reduction of child labor abuse and she advises the following:

- ✚ Government and all concerned bodies should provide jobs for very low income family.
- ✚ The government should take measure on those employer exploited the labor of children for a long period with low cost.
- ✚ NGOs & Gov;t should teach the community about family planning to balance the income of the family with the family size.
- ✚ Children should go to school whatever the situation of the family. Government and family should take this responsibility.
- ✚ Parents should not enforce their children to engage in very work load environment

#### **Case Four:**

Bereket Girma is 14 years old girl. She was born Gangawa town. She lives with her father. Her parent divorced on 2013. Now her mother lives out of the woreda. She has 6 sister and one brother. She is the second oldest siblings of the family. Her father is worked for other as a carpenter with small payment. He is the bread winner of the family but his salary is not enough to meet the basic needs of this large family. Thus, her father gave one of her sister to his brother and herself to his sister (her aunt) by convincing them as they will get good care and follow up. But, when Bereket recognized the intention is not for care and good life rather it is a deliberate

transfer to hard work .Because , she moves to Odo -Miki (her aunt village ) immediately when she gets birth .Thereafter ,all the house work fall on Bereket .When she explain the types work that performed out starting from early 6:00 am she clean the house, prepare brake fast , washing the baby cloth , boiling coffee ,prepare lunch, caring baby, filching water ,prepare supper .This is the daily activities of Bereket .In addition to this , at the market days she carries fruits like banana ,mango etc. to the market place for sell which is 8 km from the village .After ,she come to her aunt she dropped out from her school because she is not able to continue in such kind of work environment. Her father visited her only once in two years when she gets sick. She informed to the researcher “I have been worked, since the last two years without payment in my aunt house in the name of relative’s .But, now I am exhausted.”

After Bereket lives with her aunt and works as domestic servant she faced some challenge and explained in the following way:

- ✚ She dropped out from school.
- ✚ She is under a great work stress.
- ✚ She didn’t get medication on time when she sick.
- ✚ She fear that what will happen in the future life , if she continue in such work environment.
- ✚ She almost loss her confidence.

She was asked to forward her suggestions to reduce and prevent child labor abuse. She forwarded the following suggestions:

- ✚ Government and others concerned institution should work to identify and support poor family.
- ✚ It is better the family should not give their children for others, if they do due to various reason or problem they should follow up their health, education status.
- ✚ If working children get the chance, it is better to inform for police or others when their employers abuse them.
- ✚ Government should enforce employer and relatives to send working children to school.

- ✚ Government should enforce employer and relatives to pay the appropriate payment for working children.

### **Case Five:**

Michalech Loile is a 13 years old child .She was born at Bunata village, which is 9 kilometers from Ganguwa the town of the woreda. She has not been at school and cannot read and write. Michalech has two brother and four sisters. Her mother and father died in 2001 and 2004 respectively. Due to this, all the responsibility of the family falls on her elder brother who is 21 and working as a daily laborer in construction sector but when he became sick with cancer he is not able to support the family as usual. Michalech and other members of the family had faced difficulties to live as a family .Even if , she was not attended school from the beginning but she was very worried about her younger brothers and sisters not dropped out from school due to financial problem. Thus, she decided to leave home and employed somewhere as domestic servant to support the family and at least for covering her brothers & sisters' school uniform, educational materials, soap etc. She moves to Gangawa town at the end of 2005. As soon as she arrived in Gangawa, she started looking for a job. However, she didn't have relatives and she was not able to be employed. For someone to be employed as domestic worker or others one has to have or produce a permanent resident who is willing to be responsible (guarantor) for whatever damages may cause to her employer's property. Due to this, she had no work for a couple week until she employed as domestic worker .In the last two years and three months she had faced different problem when she work as domestic worker .She explained the problems she faced after she became domestic worker, as follows:

- ✚ She has no rest , since she start the work early in the morning and end at night by working the routine work every day such as :Fetching water ,cleaning house ,washing cloth ,collecting wood , caring baby , going to market etc.
- ✚ She was not able to continue her education
- ✚ Suffers from various health problems such as cold.
- ✚ Very high stress due to work load

Michalech has not so far made any attempt to change her occupation and the house. She still wants to be employed as domestic worker somewhere but she does not know anybody who would be willing to be her guarantee.

She seems unhappy with her current life and frustrated. Although, she wants to go back to her brother his situation is not good .Thus, she worries about her future life and how to continue her education.

When she was asked about the solution to prevent and reduce child labor abuse, she suggested the following:

- ✚ It is good if an agency/organization is formed which is able to serve as guarantee for maid servants coming from different place at the woreda.
- ✚ The government should encourage girl education at their place of origin, especially in the countryside.
- ✚ The government has to provide the necessary vocational skills training and work opportunity for girls like her.

### **Case Six:**

Bikiltu Legesse is 14years old child. She was born at Gangawa town. Her parents were divorced on 2012 and her father married another woman in the nearby village. She has two brothers and two sisters. She and siblings was live with their mother. She is the youngest of all her brothers and sisters. After the divorce of her parents her mother becomes the bread winner of the family but the small business of her mother at the market days couldn't fulfill the basic needs of the

family .As the result, all her brothers and sister are working to support the family. The family does not have any land except their house. Her two brothers are a daily laborer and one sister is already married in her childhood like at 16 ages.

Bikiltu registered at Gangawa primary school on 2013 but she drop out on the same year .The same is true about her brothers .Like her brothers to help the family, she employed as domestic

servant in one of relatively rich family in the town. Thereafter, she has been working in her employer's home as a full-time domestic servant. She told for the researcher about the types of work she perform "I cook, clean, take kids of the employer to school and do shopping for the family. I get up at 6.00 a.m. and finish my work around night. I have to be always ready for service anytime they want. If they perceive that something is not done properly, they insult me and sometimes they beat me rather than advice". On the other hand, as she said she was the last person to eat in the family and she was not given mosquito net at night.

As Bikiltu said that one day the religion leader who come frequently to their house observed her situation and advice the head of the house (the father) .After that time , for a few months her working and living condition is a little bit improved . During celebration periods or some holidays, the employer gives her the used clothes of his daughter and small amount of money. But the employer does not give monthly salary appropriately on time . When she asked the employer about her full money, he told her that as he is saving some money from her salary .Since, she gets food, a place to sleep and used clothes of his daughter, no more need of money at this time .When her mother comes to visit her, the employer gives her some money and he didn't allow her to stay some days and see her situation .

According to Bikiltu information, when visitors or relatives of the employer come to visit the family, she has to do extra work .She complains by situations but she was not informed for anyone. Sometimes, she prayer to the almighty God that he gives her another alternative job.

She explained the problems she faced after she became domestic worker, as follows:

- ✚ Strong stress.
- ✚ Forgetting something now and then due to work load.
  
- ✚ Employer family members beating and insulting.
- ✚ Reveled for malaria due to un able to use the mosquito net.

Bikiltu was asked to forward her suggestions to reduce and prevent child labor abuse. She forwarded the following suggestions:

- ✚ It is better the parents to settle their problem before they decide for divorce because it has a great impact on children development.
- ✚ Community elders should play their maximum role to reconcile the parents .
- ✚ The government should teach family planning because it is difficult to meet the basic needs of large size family especially for mother at the time of divorce.
- ✚ The employer should give malaria net and take to health center whenever working children feel sick.

### **Case Seven:**

Geleta Haile, is 15 years old boy .He was born at Badyia village which is 7km from the town of the woreda .His family is almost landless. He lives with his parents, one brother and four sisters. He is the oldest sibling in the family .Only he and his brother attended school. His two sisters not attended at school for helping their mother at house the rest two are under school age. His father and brother worked as agricultural worker. His mother is a housewife. When they could not sustain livelihood with minimum income, he also employed as agricultural worker in one of the village house hold.

He could not attend school regularly because he needed to help his father in agricultural work. He failed and repeated in grade 4 and finally dropped out from school in 2012. He worked 10 hours every day beginning early in the morning. He got a wage of 350 birr per month and he gave the money to his parents. When he told for the researcher “As far as, I supported the family as agricultural worker like this, it is enough for my family and my father did not like the idea that to go school again. But, I knew that education can change my life.”

When the rainy season come Geleta highly engage with some members of the employer family in all process of farming, starting from land preparation up to the time of harvesting. He always returned home when the sun set with a very tired and dusty mode. After the rainy season the family also used small scale irrigation via cooperatives in the village .At this time also Gelete played a crucial role in production of different vegetable for the family. When he informed for the researcher “Even if, I did a lot throughout the day on the farm, the employer also forced me to take vegetables to local markets whenever necessary” .Currently, somehow he is happy

because he is able to support his family but he also has a bad feeling about dropping out from school and the work load. He wishes, if he gets alternatives jobs.

He explained the problems he faced after she became agricultural worker, as follows:

- ✚ Since, he engaged in very labours work on the field he became very tired each night.
- ✚ Sometimes he didn't get enough food when he returned to home at night ,since the employer family diet all the food before his arrival from the work.
- ✚ He didn't get his payment on time moreover it is not enough .

Geleta was asked to forward his suggestions to reduce and prevent child labor abuse. He forwarded the following suggestions:

- ✚ Every children need education and skill development to become productive citizens .Therefore, the government should give priority for children should attend school and not quite due to poverty. Education was not only for children of the rich families but it is right of the poor also.
- ✚ Those children who engaged in different child labour work should get protection.
- ✚ The employer of the working children should get fair payment.

### **Case Eight:**

Woundimu Kitesa is 13 years boy; he was born at Odo-Mike village which is 10 km from the woreda town. He lives with his mother .He has two brothers and three sisters .He was the oldest from his siblings .Before the death of his father on 2012 accidentally, he works on the land of

others for share and the income of the family depends on the father work performance. But, after the father death and his mother become the bread winner of the family. She works a small pet trade at the market days but what she gets couldn't cover the basic needs of the family .Thus, his mother send him to the house of his uncle thinking that he will gets a good care and continuity of his education .But , contrary to his mother thinking ,since the arrival of his uncle house

Woundimu highly engaged in different work on the farm as well as in the house of his uncle .As Woundimu told the researcher and as the researcher observation ,his uncle has a coffee and Enset farm and he wake up early in the morning around 6:00 am and collect coffee for the market ,cut the damaged leave of Enset , clean anything unnecessary in the farm moreover ,he watch out the all part of the farm from any animal damage .After his return of the farm , he also expected to work some type of work in the house like fetching water , cleaning the house etc. Because of this routine and long hour work he couldn't continue his school and his uncle was not care about his education rather he needs to focus on the work.

When Woundimu told about his uncle behavior “My uncle is a very aggressive person. I am afraid of him especially when he goes out from home for other business and comes back. Before he goes out he usually tells me to stay working and he measures the work I did. And he warns me that if I go out and work nothing or little, the consequences would be bad. Moreover, he insults me badly if I make a mistake. He does not care whatever the mistake but he simply try to find faults either to kick or intimidate me. He also warned me not to tell our spoiled relation to my mother when she comes to visit us once or twice a year. As a result, I don't want to tell my mother anything. He is really a bad guy.”

When Woundimu stated about his current situations:

- ✚ He was beaten and insulted by his employer.
- ✚ He was very stressed due to the work load.
- ✚ Sometimes he didn't feel good health.

Woundimu was asked to forward his suggestions to reduce and prevent child labor abuse. He forwarded the following suggestions:

- ✚ Whatever the problem is parents should not send their children for relatives or others. If they send us is better to know and monitor their status.
- ✚ The government and local leader should take appropriate measures on those relatives or employer who misuse or abuse the labor of children.
- ✚ It is better if relatively the richer part of the community, government and NGOs support the poor family.

As we simply understand from the above eight case studies employers, ‘parents’ or ‘relatives’ oftentimes use different threatening methods. These may be verbal and action-oriented. Verbally they use very bad and waring expressions as to make the child submissive and obedient. They also threaten children in action by showing them sharp tools and objects.

As it was vividly observed from above case people use abusive terms or phrases against the working children in different circumstances where the child does something wrong or against the interest of his/her employers, ‘parents’ or ‘relatives’ and other people around him/her. Most employers or ‘parents’ used to insult working children even when they commit minor mistakes. As many of the children I talked to emphasized, it is the starting point of physical abuse.

In addition to physical and verbal abuses, working children also experience psychological abuse which come from their employers, ‘parents’ or ‘relatives’ and colleagues. Some employers and ‘parents’ or ‘relatives’ threaten, intimidate, insult and curse child workers and they instill their impacts in the minds of these immature children. The psychology of children is like easily spoiled and breakable items. But employers or other individuals who are working with children could not understand children’s morals and emotions. Because of this fact they usually use different threatening mechanisms mainly to keep children under their control, for the sake of improving their products.

Children who do not obey employers or parents’ order and do not do the assigned tasks would face different forms of punishments. This may extend from simple corporal punishment to banning from home. Most of the children I talked to reported that they encounter punishments when they refuse to work and fail to finish a given task on time. Moreover, when the qualities of products become lower and fail at market, and again when they lose money or saleable items and break tools they face the same problem. In addition, they are not expected to give answer when they meet insult or curse from their aggressive employers, ‘parents’, ‘relatives’ and from older colleagues. If they give answer or a counter response, they would face whip or smack.

Generally, employers or ‘relatives’ use whatever mechanisms to threaten working children. As I learned from people I talked to working children encountered such kinds of psychological threats several times from their employers, ‘parents’ or ‘relatives’. But as I further learned from the

FGDs, parents are less aggressive than employers. Here we should not forget the existence of merciful employers and relatives as well.

### 4.3 FINDING OF FGD

Focus group discussions were held with working children, parents, employers, Government and NGO staff concerning about cause of child labor, types of child labor, impacts of child labor, awareness & limitation of child right and the way forward to solve child labor and the views of the discussants are as shown below .

#### 4.3.1 Cause of child labour

**Table 4.2** Reasons of child labour identified by FGD held with children and parents

<b>Category of Respondents</b>	<b>Reasons of child labour</b>
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty, To support the family, To assist themselves,</li> <li>• To change their life, to cover their educational expense</li> <li>• Having step parents, Parental loss, Father alcoholism</li> <li>• Because their parents did not give them enough care</li> </ul>
Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Separation of parents; Death of parents</li> <li>▪ Poverty Lack of education</li> <li>▪ Having step parents; Ignorance</li> <li>▪ Being unsuccessful in education; Alcoholism</li> <li>▪ Migration from rural to the town of the worda</li> </ul>

*Source : FGD held on March, 2016*

**Table 4.3** Reasons of child labour identified by FGD held with Gov't & NGOs staffs

Category of Respondents	Reasons of child labour
Gov't & NGOs staffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poverty; Unemployment of their parents.</li> <li>▪ Death of parents; Broken homes (death, divorce and separation).</li> <li>▪ The need of the child to become independent</li> <li>▪ Low awareness of the parents about the impact of child labor</li> <li>▪ When parents sick children take the responsibility of covering the work?</li> <li>▪ Population ( family ) size.</li> </ul>
Employers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Poverty</li> <li>▪ Separation of parents</li> <li>▪ Death of one or both Parents</li> <li>▪ Family enforcement</li> <li>▪ Dispute in family</li> </ul>

*Source : FGD held on March, 2016*

Among all the reasons as it shown in the table 4.2 & 4.3 poverty, death of parents and broken homes like divorce and separation were identified by all FGDs as the main reasons for child labor abuse.

From the above figure, poverty tended to be a major attribute of the reason for child labor abuse with other interactive processes within families. Besides, poor parenting, alcoholism and having step parents also were seen as significant factor for child labor for a most of the children. The other main causes for child labor are lack of education which has strongly interlinked with poverty. Poverty forces a family to place their children into labor or abandoned children to make a living on their own. Children often have to work for sheer economic survival. If a child has to work, obviously the demand for education disappears. Child labor is a central obstacle to realizing the right of all children to education. Lack of education perpetuates both poverty and child labor in the long term UNICEF (2006).

During the fieldwork, the researcher had the chance to visit the house of working children, those who live with their parents. It was not hard for the researcher to realize the economic status of the family. In such a situation one may say children should have to work in order to ease life in the household to a certain extent. Work is necessary for these children in order to satisfy their basic needs, particularly food and school materials. Children should go to the nearby street or village to get food or cash since their parents are not usually in a position to feed them. In the FGD sessions, it was observed that poverty was the most notable factor that pushed the children into workforce in order to increase the family income. As per the finding the reason parents send children to work was because of the low income of the household.

In fact it is important for the government to consider why children are involved in child labour. There are several socio-economic and demographical factors involved. Some of the child labour forms cannot be influenced easily by policy makers. Like collecting firewood or fetching water. Many rural household don't have access to basic service like access to clean water and children are used to fetch water. In this context, it may be worthwhile to note that government must first realize the influencing factors which lead to child labour. Our country prohibits worst forms of child labour yet many children are exposed to physical, psychological or sexual abuse. However, there is lack of legislation that the law does not cover children's work in domestic service or agricultural sectors where the majority of children are involved, and where the laws or policies are not adequately implemented.

### 4.3.2 Types of child labour

**Table 4.4** Types of child labor activities presented by children

Category of Respondents	Types
Children (Rural& urban)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Shepherding</li><li>▪ Fetching water</li><li>▪ Farming (land preparation, harvesting etc)</li><li>▪ Collection of wood</li><li>▪ Cracking wood</li><li>▪ Collecting coffee for coffee site</li><li>▪ Selecting special coffee from un wanted one</li><li>▪ Washing cloth</li><li>▪ Cleaning house</li><li>▪ Street work</li><li>▪ Cooking food</li><li>▪ Caring baby</li><li>▪ Take care the garden</li><li>▪ Daily labourer</li><li>▪ Washing motor bicycles</li><li>▪ Sending children for grinding of grains</li></ul>

*Source: FGDs conducted in March, 2016*

**Table 4.5** Types of child labor activities presented by parents

Category of Respondents	Types
Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farming</li> <li>▪ Selling lottery</li> <li>▪ Selling (fruits ,bread , kollo )</li> <li>▪ Shoe shining</li> <li>▪ Carrying goods</li> <li>▪ Fetching water</li> <li>▪ Collection of wood</li> <li>▪ Washing cloth</li> <li>▪ Caring baby</li> <li>▪ Collecting coffee</li> </ul>

*Source: FGDs conducted in March, 2016*

**Table 4.6** Types of child labor activities by Gov't & NGOs staffs

Groups of respondents	Types
Gov't & NGOs staffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farming</li> <li>▪ Shepherd</li> <li>▪ Shoe shining</li> <li>▪ Selling food/drinks,</li> <li>▪ Carrying goods</li> <li>▪ Manual labor</li> <li>▪ Working in carpenter</li> <li>▪ Caring wood on donkey and moving full day for sell</li> <li>▪ Carrying chackol and moving full day for sell</li> <li>▪ Daily laborer (carry luggage)</li> <li>▪ weaving</li> <li>▪ local brewery</li> </ul>

*Source: FGDs conducted in March, 2016*

**Table 4.7** Types of child labor activities by employers

Category of Respondents	Types
Employers( Rural & urban )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Baking bread</li><li>▪ Working in carpenter</li><li>▪ Working in shop</li><li>▪ Cooking</li><li>▪ Selling drinks</li><li>▪ Cleaning</li><li>▪ Errands</li><li>▪ Shoe shining</li><li>▪ street vender</li><li>▪ Farming</li><li>▪ Working coffee collection and washing</li></ul>

*Source: FGDs conducted in March, 2016*

As it was stated by the all FGDs (in Table 4.4 -4.7) the children engaged in the study area had identified different activities in which they were engaged. As per the discussants view considerable number of children is involved in agricultural activities including the tasks of grinding of grains.

In the study area especially at the time of coffee season the cheap labor of children were needed by different employer .According to FGD informants, children were found doing agricultural works in hazardous condition especially at the time of land preparation and harvesting .Besides , at the time of coffee seasons children were highly involved from collection , washing , drying up to packing process with a very small payment in different coffee preparation sits or camp . The physical risks at the time of washing and drying purpose of coffee are often hazards to their emotional and social development. As per children group those children who work on coffee estates and different agricultural sectors for wages so low that they often need to work more than 10 hours a day. Since, they were engaged in this challenged work throughout the day they were ignored from different social affairs like chatting, playing or greetings etc.

Based on some discussants in all FGDs it is noted that those children who were in the rural had been involved in street work activities such as: shoe shining, washing motor bicycle, carry luggage, selling lottery, and street vendor to make a little money. They used to do these activities by coming to towns especially on market days (Monday, Thursday and Saturday). This means there are fixed open market days. Most of them return back to their homes in the evening with tired and dusty condition.

The Tables 4.4-4.7 present that from different FGDs children in the study area were involved in domestic service such as: fetching water, collecting firewood, washing clothes, cleaning house, baby caring, cooking etc. The discussants suggested that those children who were involved in the domestic activities were the most vulnerable and exploited children of all. They commented also that it was too difficult to protect those in domestic service. In addition to this, they were often poorly paid or not paid at all; their terms and conditions were entirely at the whim of their employers and take no account of their legal rights; and they are deprived of schooling, play and social activity, not to mention emotional support from friends and family. The isolation of children in domestic service is difficult but it is better to try minimizing long hour working conditions and pay appropriate payment for their work unless it will negatively affect their education and health.

However, all FGDs groups agree that children should not be engaged in harmful labor that affects the health and development of the child. They identified that some types of labor as less harmful and thus tolerable: shoe shining, selling lottery tickets, selling food items such as kollo, injera, etc. That is way, the majority from the four groups has the opinion that children from poor families should work in order to support themselves and their parents. Moreover, they said that children should be involved in child labor at all to learn how to carry out a certain chores and responsibility in their future life. The Gov't & NGOs staffs of the FGDs were against all forms of child labor arguing that the Convention on the Rights of the Child strictly prohibits child labor and that children are entitled to be assisted by the family, the community and the society as a whole and should not be involved in child labor.

Besides all types of work that working children engage at the study area, as per the children group confirmation, children also had the following responsibility at the work place : they

should to perform their work within the given time frame, they should not make a mistake at the work place or accomplished their work appropriately, they should respect their work and be on time at the work place, and they should respect their employer.

### 4.3.3 Consequences of child labour

**Table 4.8** Effect of Child Labor on their Development as discussed with the Children

Category of Respondents	Types of Effects on the Children		
	Psychological	Social	Physical
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mental Stress</li> <li>▪ Insulting with bad words</li> <li>▪ Anxiety</li> <li>▪ Low self-esteem</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Less ability to socialize and make friends</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Denial of food</li> <li>▪ Denial of medication when they sick</li> <li>▪ Spinal pain</li> <li>▪ Breathing problem</li> <li>▪ Burns</li> <li>▪ Cuts or Punctured</li> <li>▪ Eye infection</li> <li>▪ Skin problem (Scratch)</li> <li>▪ Stiff neck</li> </ul>

*Source: FGDs conducted in March, 2016*

**Table 4.9** Effect of Child Labor on their Development as discussed with Parents

Category of Respondents	Types of Effects on the Children		
	Psychological	Social	Physical
Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mental Stress</li> <li>▪ Low self-esteem</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Arduous</li> <li>▪ Become shy</li> <li>▪ Develop Poor skill of communication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Exposure to excessive heat or cold</li> <li>▪ Breathing problem</li> <li>▪ Burns</li> <li>▪ Cuts or Punctured</li> <li>▪ Eye infection</li> <li>▪ Skin problem (Scratch)</li> </ul>

*Source: FGDs conducted in March, 2016*

**Table 4.10** Effect of Child Labor on their Development as discussed with Gov't & NGOs staffs

Category of Respondents	Types of Effects on the Children		
	Psychological	Social	Physical
Gov't & NGOs staffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low self-esteem</li> <li>▪ Low Sense of identity</li> <li>▪ Emotional problems</li> <li>▪ Addiction to bad habits (smoking cigarettes, chewing chat, drinking alcohol,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unwanted pregnancy</li> <li>▪ Exploitation of children especially those children who share their income with the family</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sexual and physical abuse</li> <li>▪ Malnutrition</li> <li>▪ Early sexual experience which expose them to HIV/AIDS</li> <li>▪ Breathing problem</li> <li>▪ Burns</li> <li>▪ Cuts</li> </ul>

*Source: FGDs conducted in March, 2016*

**Table 4.11** Effect of Child Labor on their Development as discussed with the Employers

Category of Respondents	Types of Effects on the Children		
	Psychological	Social	Physical
Employers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Affects the physical, social and emotional health of the child</li> <li>▪ low self-esteem</li> <li>▪ Low self-confidence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Low self-confident</li> <li>▪ Sense underestimation in the society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Spinal pain</li> <li>▪ Breathing problem</li> <li>▪ Burns</li> <li>▪ Cuts or Punctured</li> <li>▪ Eye infection</li> <li>▪ Skin problem (Scratch)</li> <li>▪ Stiff neck</li> </ul>

*Source: FGDs conducted in March, 2016*

As it is presented in table 4.8-4.11 all four groups believe that child labor has adverse effects on the physical, social and psychological development of child workers. The employer performed out deliberate physical punishment by beating & kicking and verbal attack by using disgraceful and offensive phrase which highly affect the moral and emotions of children .The insulting and cursing phrases can easily impacts in the minds of these immature children. The psychology of children is like easily spoiled and breakable items. But most employers or other individuals who are working with children could not understand children’s morals and emotions. Because of this, they simple use different threatening mechanisms mainly to keep children under their control, for the sake of improving their of products, to oblige children to work and accomplish the given tasks quickly.

As it was indicated in the above table 4.8-4.11 all discussants in the FGDs explain different types of injure which children encountered due to the accidental, work load risk as well as unsafe work environment at the work place. To mention one typical example, at the time of coffee seasons children were employed in different coffee site to collect ,wash and stored in the washing center with different chemicals with unsafe and dangers situations throughout the day and sleep without taking wash for several days .This conditions brings skin problem like scratch on their body . Excessive heat, continuous contact with dust and dangerous tools and bad weather conditions are part of the life and work of children in the study areas. When Kielland and Tovo (2006) explained that the impact of child labor on physical development they said that child labour could result in severe developmental effect and the subsequently affect the internal organs and physical growth of this children either in the short or long term.

The engagement of children in child labor work can have negative impacts on the social growth of children, when it becomes arduous and exploitative or alienated them from their family. If the child is assigned to work for too long hours he/she does not have the chance to play and to interact with his/ her peer group, their social and psychological development can be gravely hampered (Assefa and Myers, 1995:14).

I observed some children in the study area who worked as agricultural and domestic worker .These children perform tiresome tasks for long hours in inconvenient working conditions. Those children who are engaged in such types of work have no time to play, have no time to interact with their peer and to establish friendship with other children as well. As a result of this, their social interaction is too narrow and limited in their workplace. Moreover, mental stress and anxiety is another psychological problem of these working children. Some child labourers also experience stress and anxiety whether they accomplished or not their work on time .

As it was vividly presented in the above table 4.8-4.11 in addition to the physical and social development impact child labour also affects psychologically development of children. Children who involved in child labour could sometimes be humiliated by those at the bottom of the societal ladder which affects their self -esteem and confidence which could expose them to exploitation and in the long run (Kielland and Tovo 2006:130).

Besides, to the above effect and consequences of physical, social and psychological development of child workers, discussants of children groups especially emphasis the impact to child labor abuse on their education by stating the following points:

- Since, children work long hours in the day ,they are not able to attend the class in the next day because they feel tired .The average working hours of children as per their confirmation in the study area is 9:30 this figure is also approved by others groups .
- Children employer was not interested to send school.
- If the work and school time is the same working children are enforced to miss the class.
- Because of the work load they are not able to attend school at all.

According to the feedback of FGDs most children especially in rural parts fail to continue their education due to work load, inability to cover the costs related to education such as education materials and cloths .The inability of children to continue their schooling owing to the hard work they are forced to do brings frustration. Of course, it is true that those who involved in different work activities for long period didn't have enough time to study well like other children .As the result, most of the time their performance is poor or low in their class, and even some times they enforced to drop out from school.

As regards ways and means of reducing and preventing the effect of child labor, discussants from the employers and parents FGDs forwarded at a solutions that the family should provide the child with the necessary support and care such as educational opportunity, food, shelter, clothing and healthcare.

#### **4.3.4 Awareness & Limitation of child right**

All the FGDs are invited to reflect their level of understanding about child right in relation with Constitution of the FDRE child right &UNCRC on child labour abuse.

**Table 4.12** Awareness of child right as discussed with the Children ,Parents , Employers ,Gov't & NGOs staffs

<b>Category of Respondents</b>	<b>Awareness of child right</b>
Children & Parents	<p>1. Every child has the right:</p> <p>(a) To life;</p> <p>(b) To a name and nationality;</p> <p>(c) To know and be cared for by his or her parents or legal guardians</p>
Employers	They are not able to mention any article
Gov't & NGOs staffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Article 36 of FDRE of child right in the country.</li> <li>▪ ILO's Convention 138 is to set a minimum age</li> <li>▪ The Labor Proclamation of Ethiopia no. 42/1993 Article 89 has established a minimum age for employment at 14 years and stipulates that children below 14 years are not allowed to work.</li> <li>▪ Article 36 UNCRC , you have the right to protection to any kind of exploitation (being taken advantage of).</li> <li>▪ Article 28 UNCRC , you have the right to a good quality education. You should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level you can .</li> </ul>

**Source : FGD feedback March,2016**

**Table 4.13** Limitation of child right as discussed with the Children, Parents , Employers ,Gov't & NGOs staffs

<b>Category of Respondents</b>	<b>Limitation of child right</b>
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of child participation/representation of the views of the child.</li> <li>▪ Not imposing severe penalties for committing harms against children.</li> </ul>
Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of awareness/understanding of the laws and children's rights.</li> </ul>
Gov't & NGOs staffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Failure of law to address important issues.</li> <li>▪ Lack of implementation and enforcement; law not applied properly at ground.</li> </ul>
Employers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of harmony between the laws on child protection or contradictions</li> </ul>

**Source : FGD feedback March,2016**

As it is shown in table 4.12 above only some of children and parents in the group trying to mentions some points from the constitution of the FDRE in its 36th article that provides the protection of child rights in the country. A majority of the child laborers didn't aware or recognized child right law or conventions. As the result of this, they didn't report the case to the appropriately body on time to get appropriate treatment or payment .They only mentioned that as children have the right to live ,to a name and nationality ,to know and be cared for by his or her parents or legal guardians .But the full content of the article is :

1. Every child has the right:

(a) To life;

(b) To a name and nationality;

(c) To know and be cared for by his or her parents or legal guardians;

(d) Not to be subject to exploitative practices, neither to be required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to his or her education, health or well-being.

(e) To be free of corporal punishment or cruel and inhumane treatment in schools and other institutions responsible for the care of children.

Even though , as it was indicated in the table 4.12 parents, Gov't & NGOs staffs indicated that some of the main article of child right in relation with constitution of the FDRE and UNCRC but employer groups are not able to reflect their understanding level of child right from the country or UNCRC reference .

Surprisingly significant number of key informant who works with children or who have direct contact with children didn't know well about child right and protection laws or conventions that was adopted by our country or internationally .This indicated that the wider community didn't have the knowledge of CRC . This was highly contributed for child labour practice in the district against the laws.

The study revealed that the less awareness of child right negatively correlated with on the protection process of child right and taking other necessary measures like medications or appropriated payment. With others challenge, the lack of child right awareness has been made children unprotected and denied the right to education. As they reflect in table 4.13 about their level of understanding about child right they also reflect about the following points as the main reasons of limitation to protect children from any kind of child labour abuse in relation to their right : lack of child participation/representation of the views of the child, not imposing severe penalties for committing harms against children, lack of awareness/understanding of the laws and children's rights ,failure of law to address important issues ,lack of implementation and enforcement; law not applied properly at ground and lack of harmony between the laws on child protection or contradictions .

### 4.3.5 Suggestion alleviating child labour

Finally all the FGDs are requested to reflect their comments and suggestion how to reduced or prevent child labor abuse in the study area .They reflect the following points as a solution to tackle the problem from their woreda look at below their feedback.

**Table 4.14** Suggestion to solve child labor abuse as discussed with the Children& Parents

Category of Respondents	Suggestion alleviating child labor abuse
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Children should work as per their level and fair length of time.</li> <li>▪ Teach children to inform when the case happen via child parliament to the concerned body like police station ,women and child office to solve the problem.</li> <li>▪ Stop stigmatization of poor children.</li> <li>▪ Take appropriate measures on those who perform child labor abuse in than the other can learn from it .</li> </ul>
Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Avoid stigmatization and alienation.</li> <li>▪ Provide educational opportunities and financial support to children under especially difficult circumstances</li> <li>▪ Give proper care to children.</li> <li>▪ Pay due attention to children.</li> <li>▪ Maintain the integrity of the family which is the most vital institution of society</li> <li>▪ Establish strong ties between/among children and parents.</li> <li>▪ Encourage and support family re-integration.</li> </ul>

**Source: FGD feedback March,2016**

**Table 4.15** Suggestion to solve child labor abuse as discussed with Gov't & NGOs staffs and Employers

Gov't & NGOs staffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adopt proper methods of socialization.</li> <li>▪ Avoid corporal punishment and ill-treatment</li> <li>▪ Practice family planning because a large family size is considered to be one of the root causes for the disintegration of the family</li> <li>▪ Teach children about the consequences of fleeing home</li> <li>▪ Teach moral education and the advantages of the relevant religious values.</li> <li>▪ Disseminate information to both children and adults on the negative impacts of child labor.</li> <li>▪ Adopt legislative measures strictly prohibiting bar owners from employing and assigning children under 18 years of age in child labor particularly in the worst form of child labor.</li> <li>▪ Create jobs for parents to reduce household poverty, a major contributory factor to child labor.</li> <li>▪ Provide vocational training and alternative and appropriate employment for child laborers.</li> <li>▪ Mobilize the community in order to address some of these crucial problems, which will affect the normal life of the society.</li> <li>▪ Prepare awareness raising programs for the community</li> </ul>
Employers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Organize awareness creation discussions with employer who are abuse children deliberately physical, verbally and denial of their payment. This is critical to bring about behavioral change among the employer.</li> <li>▪ Provide food and other personal effects (property) to working children.</li> </ul>

**Source: FGD feedback March,2016**

As regards ways and means of reducing and preventing child labor, discussants from the employers, Gov't & NGOs staffs, and parents FGD forwarded the following major solutions.

- The family should provide the child with the necessary support and care such as educational opportunity, food, shelter, clothing and healthcare.
- The society as a whole should help children by disseminating information about child right.
- The government should formulate legislative instruments that should ban child employment
- Organize awareness creation discussions with employer, parents, and other community members who are abuse children deliberately physical, verbally and denial of their payment. This is critical to bring about behavioral change among the community.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 CONCLUSIONS**

It is a well-known fact that, in its real sense ‘work’ is a source of income, social interaction and happiness. Human beings should also work to sustain their life and realize their goals. However, for children it has positive and negative effects. The study findings revealed that the practice of involving children in different work environment exposed children to difficult conditions and create both psychological and physical torture to the child labourers.

The FGDs & Case study of the findings further revealed that children joined the labour force in the study area mainly for the following interrelated reasons: poverty, their parents have low level of education, their family size is large, they belong to households with little or no resources apart from the power of their labour, some children belong to female-headed households with a single parent ,the death of one or both parents forced children to involve in child labor as they have no other financial source for their living ,violence within the family was found to be one of the major causes for children running away from home ,unemployed parents who send their children to the world of work to get something useful and work as child laborer to be economically independent: Some children want to be economically independent and start work at an early age. There were push factors like rural poverty, absence of sufficient farm land, surplus rural labour force, limited rural job opportunities and other socio-cultural factors have contributed for the migration of children and their parents to words the city of the woreda and the nearby town (Dilla).Above all, as it was mentioned repeatedly poverty in this study is the main reason behind the participation of children in productive activities.

The effects of child labor on children are multidimensional. Child labor affects the physical, social, emotional and health conditions of the working child. In the focus group discussion,

participants expressed that children are physically beaten or accidentally exposed to different injuries such as : back problem ,breathing problem, burns ,cuts ,eye infection ,piercing ,fever ,piercing skin problem(Scratch) etc. at the working place. Besides, they are insulted and exploited by their employer with little payment which exposes them to other health problems. Employers also use different punitive measures to realize the submission and obedience of employed children. All these put their own short or long-term impacts on the child. These abusive practices can be grouped as physical, verbal and psychological. All these happened due to lack of adequate legal protection and cruelty of employers. These abusive practices in turn have their own impact on the physical, social and psychological well-being of the child.

The study indicated that participants differentiated between very hazardous types of work that children should not take part and less hazardous types in which children could take part due to economic problems. Because, they said that poor family children have no option to meet their basic needs other than work. For this reason they should engage in certain economic activities such as: shoe shining, selling sugar cane, selling food items such as Kollo, cooked potato, fruit etc .Work for these children, therefore, is the question of survival .On the other hand , a minority of the participants strongly argued that all forms of child labor must be prohibited by referring to the Convention on the Rights of the Child .

As it was vividly observed in FGDs and case study analysis children were exposed to dangerous activities irrespective of their age. These activities will tend to inflict both physical and psychological torture on the children. Obviously this cannot contribute to the healthy development of the children. Since the child is the most precious asset and the focal point of development in any society, children should be brought up in a stimulating and conducive environment, receiving the best possible care and protection in order to avoid the damage of their physical, mental, emotional, and social development. Moreover, it is obvious that children need special care, love and affection for their healthy personality development. In this respect, family in general and parents in particular play significant role. However, due to different reason of

family disintegration, these children are forced to lose one or both of their parents. If they do not have capable relatives to take care of them, they would offer themselves for labour exploitation.

Unfortunately, the majority part of the community are not aware of the CRC or want to compromise the rights of the children in order to address economic problems of children .The perception of members of the society varies in accordance with their level of literacy and awareness about the rights of children. As this study disclosed, there is a varied perception about child labour among working children, employers, parents and Gov't & NGOs staffs . The views of these people towards child labour depend on the knowledge they have about the problem; their level of involvement in the situation; and the benefit or risks they get from it. Hence, there is limited awareness about child labour as a problem that needs to be addressed through awareness raising campaigns. The attitude of working children towards child labour depends highly on the benefit they earn, the working condition and the treatment of their employers or individuals around them.

Ethiopia has signed different international conventions regarding the rights of the child and child labour. To safeguard the rights of the child various legislations are incorporated in the Constitution. However, enforcements of child labour laws are weak and they lack good coordination among government agencies and the justice department (law enforcement organ), and the government lack political commitment to deal with child labour. In spite of the presence of several laws in different legal documents dealing with child labour, still there is the gap between the laws and enforcement.

Children are the future human resource of a nation who needs special protection and care like safe environment to upgrade its quality. But unwise use of this resource or before its right time would endanger not only the sustainability of the child but also the country at large. Although it is almost impossible to eliminate immediately child labour in the study area as well as in Ethiopia, significant progress can be achieved, if an appropriate policy and strategy is in place,

recognizing child labour as a social problem, bringing the problem of child labour and exploitation of children to the attention of the public, advocate for improved working conditions for child labourer and preparing a realistic exist strategy for combating child labour.

## **5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Some of the forceful factors for children to be involved in child labors are poverty, death of one or both parents, violence within the home ,separation of parents ,ignorance ,family enforcement ,unemployment of their parents, population ( family ) size etc. Therefore, intervention to combat child labor, especially child labor abuse must be based on careful analysis of the particular context and the situation of children involved. Programs must be planned and sustainably implemented with the full participation of children, parents, the community and employers through developing standardized operational guidelines.
- Child labor has negative impacts on the social, emotional, physical, intellectual, and the overall development of the child. Thus protection measures to minimize abuses will have to be taken by all responsible bodies in woreda women & youth office, FBOs, ,NGOs and employers. To make effective the preventive strategies awareness raising programs should be developed to impress upon communities and parents the importance and higher returns of education and the hazards of child labors at woreda and kebele level.
- Parents should be advised to treat their children in a proper manner. No corporal punishment should be applied against children. Depending upon the resources, parents should try to meet the basic needs of their children including education and medication. Besides, parents should maintain the integrity of the family which is the most vital institution of society and practice family planning because a large family size is considered to be one of the root causes for the disintegration of the family. Without

reducing the size of the families the problem of child labour among the households will remain unresolved for a long time .

- As other children, child workers also have the rights for development. Thus, efforts against child labour should make sure that child workers should attend school, and stay in school to complete at least their basic education. If they cannot attend school regularly for whatever reasons, the probability of continuing as child worker in the rest of their life is very vast. On the top of this, child workers should be entitled to full health benefits. In other words, employers should take full responsibility for their child workers to cover their health expenses in case of injuries or sickness due to work, as well as recovery care. Local health authority should be involved.
- Target those who are involved in and benefit from child labor with information and education to change attitude and behavior. Moreover, organize awareness raising discussions with children who are in especially difficult circumstances. Fight social stigmatization of victims and facilitate the reintegration of child victims into families and communities.
- By nature, children cannot fight for their rights because they are powerless. Thus, child workers need others to advocate and campaign on their behalf. Advocates against the worst forms of child labour should initiate social activities aiming at increasing the public awareness of child labour issues and at involving all parties concerned and relevant. In addition, they should set as priority identifying children who live in impoverished families and are involved in the worst forms of child labour because these children are most at risk of being forced into labour.
- Adopt legislative measures strictly prohibiting employer and other proprietors from employing and assigning children less than 18 years of age in child labor particularly in the worst forms of child labor .Assess the legal and administrative framework. Identify gaps in policy and advocate for improvements, which are sensitive to child labour abuse.

Give training about child right to law enforcers: judges, police etc. to protect the victim and punish the perpetrators.

- Workshops on the current state of Ethiopian Labour Law and other existing policy related to child labour should be organized for all employer, parents, community members and child workers. Furthermore, the information about child labour and its worst forms, the impact of child labour on child development, measures needed to reduce the impact, and work regulations should be disseminated through outreach activities to parents, with the cooperation and involvement of all parties concerned, such as the local authority, employers, teachers, health practitioners, and law enforcers.
  
- Thus interventions against child labor must be based on the national legislation, international laws to which Ethiopia is signatory (such as CRC). Conducting awareness raising programs for children as well as employers, parents and decision makers regarding the harmful effect of child labor is important for the dual purpose of protecting the rights of children currently involved and for prevention in the future.

The above recommendations to address child labour problems need to be combined with a comprehensive set of approaches that will be : capacity development, service delivery, advocacy and networking. Those together will make possible to fulfill – in some extent- the needs of protection and support of child workers.

Reliance only on the government efforts to solve the problems of child labour is not likely to bring about meaningful solutions to the problems of child labour. Government should instead take the lead to mobilize NGOs and civil society institutions to make a partnership with government and local communities in effectively dealing with the problem of child labour.

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## **Appendices**

### **Appendice 1: Transmittal Letter**

Dear respondent,

I am a student from Adama science and Technology University. I am carrying out a research on; “Causes and Consequences of Child Labor Abuse: the case of Abaya Woreda, Borena Zone, Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia.” This questionnaire has been designed to help gather data on the research. You have been selected as one of the respondents in FGDs. Kindly assist in providing data or your opinion by answering the following questions as briefly and accurately as possible

The information collected shall be used solely for academic purposes only and strict confidentiality is assured.

Thank you for Cooperation!!

Abinet Ayisse

## Appendices 2 : FGDs guiding questions

### Department of Psychology

Title: - Causes and Consequences of Child Labor Abuse: the case of Abaya Woreda, Borena Zone, Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia.

This questionnaire is designed to gather information on Causes and Consequences of Child Labor Abuse at Abaya district. The information you provide will determine the quality and reliability of the analysis and result of the study .Your response will be treated confidentially since the objective of the study is for academic purpose in the fulfillment of the master’s degree course requirements in social psychology at Adama science and Technology University.

Than you in advance!

This guiding question is design as a check list to discuss and identify different issues of causes and consequences of child labour abuse in the district.

### FGD Guideline: For government & NGOs staffs

Name of FGD Conductor\_\_\_\_\_

Date:\_\_\_\_\_

Time Start..... Time Finish..... Time Taken.....

1. What kinds of work do children do in this woreda?
2. What are the risks of child labour on children and society in your woreda?
3. What do you think are the underlying causes for child labour abuse in the woreda?
4. What is the effect or the impact of child labor abuse on children education?
5. What are the major limitations and level of community understanding national law about child labor abuse issues?
6. What are the efforts being done to combat child labour in your area by the Government& NGOs?
7. What more can be done to alleviate these problems?

**THE END**

**Thank you in advance for your patience, time and effort in answering**

**this questionnaire in your FGD.**

**FGD Guideline: For the employer**

Name of FGD Conductor \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time Start..... Time Finish..... Time Taken.....

1. What kinds of work do you assign him/her?
2. What are the risks of child labour that working children face at the work place?
3. What are the causes that children employed in different hazardous work?
4. Why did you choose to keep a child for your work and not an adult?
5. How you treated when working children made a mistake?
6. What are the limitation of the employer to aware the laws and regulations of child rights ?
7. What do you Suggestions to reduce and prevent child labor abuse in the district ?

**THE END**

**Thank you in advance for your patience, time and effort in answering this questionnaire in your FGD.**

FGD Guideline: **For children**

Name of FGD Conductor \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Time Start..... Time Finish..... Time Taken.....

1. When (age) did children start working in the district?
2. Why children were sent to work?
3. How were children treated at the work place?
4. What is children responsibility at work? What kind of work they do?
5. How long do you work (from morning to evening)?
7. Why some working children didn't go to a school?
8. What is the level of children understanding about child right?
9. What do you Suggestions to reduce and prevent child labor abuse in the district?

**THE END**

**Thank you in advance for your patience, time and effort in answering this questionnaire in your FGD.**

**FGD Guideline:For parents**

Name of FGD Conductor\_\_\_\_\_

Date\_\_\_\_\_

Time Start\_\_\_\_\_ Time Finish \_\_\_\_\_ Time Taken\_\_\_\_\_

1. What kinds of work children do in the woreda?
2. Why did the parents send children to work?
3. How long the children have been working?
4. Why didn't the parents send children to school?
5. What are the effect or the impact of child labor abuse on working children ?
6. Describe the parents understanding about child right law?
7. What do you Suggestions to reduce and prevent child labor abuse in the district?

**THE END**

**Thank you in advance for your patience, time and effort in answering this questionnaire in your FGD.**

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**Appendices 3: Observation check list**

1-What tools/equipment do the child used in his/her daily work?

2-Are they engaged in the use of toxic chemicals?

3-Who influenced them to engage and continue as a child worker?

4-How many hours she/he works per day?

5-Do working child feel work stress?

6-Do he/she face any risk in her /his work?

7-How the employers treat the working child?

8-How do he/she accept the punishment, if any ?

**Appendices 4: Members of FGDs group leader (note taker & facilitators)**

1-Abinet Ayisse	The researcher
2.Biuzen Ayalew	The woreda Women & Youth office expert
3-Eshetu Kassa	The woreda Women & Youth office expert
4-Denboba Lema	The woreda Women & Youth office expert
5-Habtamu Ketema	Community development worker
6-Getachew Geno	Community development worker
7-Ararsa Geleta	Community development worker
8-Birhanu Degefe	Teacher
9-Ayantü Dejene	Teacher
10-Bikiltu Ayalew	Community development worker