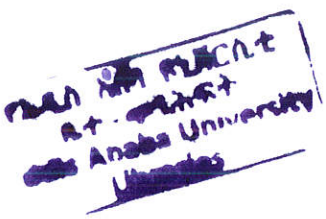
Exploring the Impacts of Child Labor on the Life of Working Children in Adama Town with Particular Emphasis on Children **Working in One Haricot Beans Warehouse**

A Thesis Submitted to Graduate School of Social Work in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Masters in Social Work

By

Ayele Negeri

Advisor:
Mengistu Legesse (Ph.D)



Addis Ababa University
Graduate School of Social Work

June, 2009
Addis Ababa

Exploring the Impacts of Child Labor on the Life of Working Children in Adama Town with Particular Emphasis on Children **Working in One Haricot Beans Warehouse**

By
Ayele Negeri

Approved by Board of Examiners	Signature
Chairman of Graduate Committee	
Advisor Mengistu Legesse	
Internal Examiner Debebe Eru	
External Examiner	

Table of Contents

Acknowledgement I
Abstract II
Acronyms and Abbreviations III

Chapter One:

Introduction 1
Problem Statement 5
Research Objective 9
Significance of the Study 10
Concepts and Definitions 14
Limitations of the Study 18
Organization of the Study 19

Chapter Two: Literature Review 20

The Concept of Child labor 20
Understanding the history of child labor 21
Causes of child labor 22
Theoretical perspectives on child labor 27
Human rights issues to address child labor 34

Chapter Three: Research Methodology 36

Study Area 36
Study Population 38
Study Design 39
Sampling Techniques 40
Data Collection Procedure 41
Methods of Data Processing and Analysis 43
Ethical Consideration 45

Chapter Four: Results and Discussions 46

Personal background of the respondents 46
Impact of Child Labor 59
Impacts on Socio-Economic life 59
On Psychosocial Life 64
Respondents' Perception of the Work Place 69
Psycho-Social support 70
Legal Protection 71
Adaptive Coping Behavior 72

Chapter Five: Conclusion and Social Work Implications 76
Conclusion 76
Social Work Practice Implications 81
Policy Implications 85
Suggestions and Recommendations 86

References 88
Appendixes IV
Appendix A: Interview Schedule V
Appendix B: Focus Group Discussion Checklist VI
Appendix C: Declaration VII

Acknowledgement

First and foremost, I would like to thank wholeheartedly my advisor Dr. Mengistu Legesse for his steadfast encouragement, constructive suggestions and comments as well as his confidence in me since the inception of my research work. Had it not been for his unreserved support, it would have been too difficult for me to complete this research alone.

I would also like to thank my co-advisor Ato Desalegn Negeri (Ph.D candidate in the School of Social Work, AAU) for his advise and comments to complete my study. In the meantime, my thanks also go to Addis Ababa University for its financial support to undertake this study. I am also grateful for the children and the focus group discussants for participating willingly in this study.

In fact there are also other individuals who have assisted me in one way or another to pursue my study and achieve my academic goal. Though many in number to mention, I would like to say to all of them from the bottom of heart "Thank you all". However, I would like to take this opportunity to thank especially my cousin, Dinke Bekele, and my nephew, Chali Charu, since they have been always with me in times of difficulties.

Ayele Negeri Gibo

June, 2009

Abstract

Child labor is a widespread problem in the world today. However, the magnitude of the problem is significantly high in developing countries. Though there is a large body of empirical research in many countries to show the negative influence of child labor on social learning, cognitive functioning, personality development, and self-esteem of the individual children, very little is known about the effects of child labor on the psychosocial and economic life of the working children in Ethiopia. Hence, this study was undertaken to explore how *child labor is harmful to young female children in terms of their economic and psychosocial life.* In light of this objective, 12 female children who were working in one haricot beans warehouse in Adama town were involved in this study.

Qualitative method of data collection was employed in the study. The qualitative data was supplemented from focus group discussion participants and key informants. The study is descriptive in its nature. The finding of this study revealed the negative impacts of work on the children's socio-economic and psychosocial life. The study revealed that while 6 out of 12 respondents were suffering from considerably low psychosocial and economic life, 5 of them manifested serious psychosocial and economic crises. However, one of them was stable in that respect. In this instance, almost all of them need professional intervention to improve their well-being.

In this study, the basic matters as to what constitutes child labor, what causes it, how it affects children and society and how best to deal with it are described in terms of four theoretical perspectives (i.e., the human capital, the labor market, the social responsibility and the child-centered). However, the study affirmed the human capital perspective to explain poverty as a major push factor that forced the children to enter the labor force. In similar vein, this study has employed a child-centered perspective to suggest that children should be provided with a stable and nurturing environment if the intention is to help them to grow and become self-sufficient adults in society.

To this end, the study provides a number of approaches and suggestions useful to undertake professional interventions to address child labor in general and the sample children's problems in particular. The values and skills of social workers with special relevance to child laborers in the Ethiopian context are also outlined briefly.

Abbreviations and acronyms

GDP	Gross Domestic product
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPEC	International Program for Elimination of Child Labor
MoLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PFP	Policy framework paper
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

Child labor is a widespread phenomenon in the world today. In this connection, WHO (1987) reports that psychological stress, premature aging, depression, and low self-esteem are common symptoms among child workers. As the report further indicates, child labor is considered to cause serous psychological and social adjustment problems. As a result of routine long working hours, often in almost total isolation from family and friends, child workers are exposed to fatigue that can cause accidents and impair intellectual development. In this connection, ILO (2000) and World Bank (1997) indicated that child labor is a particularly devastating experience that impacts profoundly the working child and the effects carry over to families and to social service institutions working in this field.

On the basis of the estimates of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in 2000, there were 246 million child workers aged between 5 and 17 worldwide, of which 171 millions are involved in work that by its nature is hazardous to their safety, physical or mental health, and moral development. Moreover, 8.4 million children are engaged in so-called 'unconditional' worst forms of child labor, which include forced and bonded labor, the use of children in armed conflict, trafficking in children for commercial sexual exploitation. Out of the ILO estimates, 60% of the child laborers are in Asia, 32% in Africa, and 7% in Latin America, 1% in US, Canada, Europe and other wealthy nations. In Asia, 22% of the workforce is children. In Latin America, 17% of the workforce is children.

Noting the differences of the incidence of child labor between the developed and developing countries, Hobbs, McKechnie, and Lavalette (1999) provide the data to show how industrialized nations have eliminated harmful child labor while developing nations are still plagued by high incidence of child labor. ILO (2002) also noted that relatively few children work in developed countries but the overwhelming majority is found in developing countries. On the basis of global estimates, in the year 2000, about 352 million children aged 5-17 years old or 23% of the world's children were economically active. Of these, 70% (245.5) million children were considered child laborers (IPEC/SIMPOC 2002). To day an estimated 250 million children are working worldwide.

On the basis of continents, one child in three and one child in five is at work in Africa and Latin America, respectively. As indicated by IPEC/SIMPOC (2002), Asia and the Pacific have the highest number of child laborers. In relation to population, however, Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest incidence of child laborers (29%) compared to Asia and the pacific (19%) and Latin American and the Caribbean (16%). When it comes to Ethiopia, the official survey conducted in 2001 indicates that 29% of children aged 5 to 14 are engaged in productive activities and work on average 34 hours per week (MOLSA,2001).

However, as a consequence of differences in resources and practices, not every society is free the problems of child labor, mainly due to lack of consensus about the adverse effects of child labor and the continuous failure in structuring and administering

some policies and programs in such a way to reflect and meet the needs of children in society.

In this regard, the attempts to study *the impacts of child labor on the economic and psychosocial life of working children* have considerable practical importance. For instance, international organizations such as ILO (1996) and WHO (1987) noted that there were few studies of the emotional development of child workers. Shihata and Ibrahim (1996) also made a similar comment. Most importantly, the available information from international organizations (e.g. World Bank Reports, 1997; WHO, 1987; UNESCO) about psychological and social adjustment risks among working children indicates that so little work had been done with child laborers. "On the whole ... psychological research still has a long way to go" (Hobbs, McKechnie, and Lavalette, 1999, xviii). Similarly, the few studies carried out in Ethiopia (e.g., Save the Children Denmark, 2003; ANPPCAN- Ethiopia, 2004; Hope Enterprises, 1997; MoLSA, 2004, & 2006; Gezahagne, 2001) remarked on the lack of definitive studies of the life experiences of working children.

However, information about who comprises child laborers and what the impacts of child labor are not well understood in every society. For instance, in Ethiopia the exact number of child workers and the kinds of jobs in which they are engaged are not known. Moreover, little is known as whether this segment of the population is at risk for negative life outcomes. On the other hand, it has been known that an increasing number of children are entering the labor force in Ethiopia. For instance, according to MoLSA (2001), about 9.8 million children in 1999 and over 12.6 million (81.2%) in 2001 were

reported to have been engaged in domestic and economic (productive) activities below the age of 15 years.

Moreover, the majorities of the studies conducted in Ethiopia often include working children in major cities. Those studies often inquire about generic causes of child labor, such as low income, poverty, or lack of education. They infrequently report on the traumatic life experiences of the children and the developmental challenges they face (see e.g., MoLSA, 2004). During this stage of psychosocial development (teen years), according to Erickson theory (1980), children begin to form adult identity, acquire the capacity for intimate relationships, and assume adult role responsibilities. Yet work-life experiences specific to working children are less understood in Ethiopia.

Generally, like other developing countries, child labor is now a widespread problem in Ethiopia. There are now a large group of children who participate in different economic and non economic activities that range from domestic labor to wage labors. However, as a nation which has adopted and ratified a number of national and international conventions (e.g., see, African Charters on Human Rights and Welfare of the Child; 1981 UN Convention on the Rights of a Child; ILO Convention No.182), Ethiopia more than ever before has to examine carefully the cons and pros of the involvement of a large group of children in different economic and non economic activities. Moreover, Ethiopia has set development goals to achieve in respect to human and citizenship rights.

Towards this end, the availability of data about the determinants of child labor and its impacts cannot be overstressed here. It is from this perspective that this study was envisaged to gather data about those children who are engaged in sorting out haricot beans in warehouses in Adama town. It is believed that the evidence obtained in this study, albeit its limited scope, can be helpful in raising public awareness regarding the work- life experiences of working children and in understanding the impact of child labor on the children's economic and psychosocial life in order to plan some intervention strategies.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

As various sources (e.g., ILO, 2002, World Bank Reports, 1997; WHO, 1987) report, the problems of child labor have been exacerbated due to the existence of a wall of silence, indifference, apathy, lack of clear strategies and policy implementations, not to mention improper resource utilization. Unless these problems are solved through strong advocacy and coordinated efforts to promote goals of equal opportunity and to challenge the content and values of traditional service models, the problem of child labor will remain as one of the most violated human rights issues of our times, and its adverse effects on the children's social learning, cognitive functioning, and personality development will continue to dry the nation resources. To date, the evidence about the many adverse personal consequences of child labor (e.g., ILO, 1996; Save the Children, 1996; Siddiqi, Faraaz, and Patrinos, 1995) indicates that, it impairs the physical and mental development of children. Particularly, the impact is enormous as it affects both the lives of the individuals and their families.

In this respect, regarding the effects of work, though individuals vary in their perspectives, the general belief is that not all work is bad or good for all children. Some social scientists like Colins (1983), for instance, pointed out that some kinds of work may be completely unobjectionable except for one thing about the work that makes it exploitative, which the ILO bulletin suggests that the list of such types of work must be determined at the national level after tripartite consultation. In similar vein, for scholars who are the proponents of children at work, child labor should not generally be considered as damaging the overall development of the children.

Depending on the kinds of research one looks at, there is considerable evidence to indicate that work is among the most powerful sources of human development. Though, work is the source of life, its outcomes depend on the working situations, the types and places of work.

Ethiopia is one of the developing countries where child labor is known to exist in a huge scale. As indicated by MoLSA (2001 & 2004) and ILO (2002), there is high child labor participation rate in the country. In this connection, the 2001 Child Labor Survey report, the first ever survey conducted by the government of Ethiopia, indicates that 29% of children aged 5 to 14 are engaged in productive activities and work on average 34 hours per week. Two thirds of these children do not go to school. Furthermore, the estimate of ILO indicates the number of children engaged in economic activities in Ethiopia below the ages of 14 is estimated to be at 7.5 million (i.e., representing about 49% of the total population of that age group).

It is often assumed that children who work often belong to the lowest strata of society and children who stay out of school in places where the majority of kids go to school also belong to the lowest rank in class structure. In one way or another, the total non-enrolled children in the school age group in any society are the most vulnerable group to live in harsh environments.

In similar vein, like in many developing countries, it can be safe to suggest that a large number of working children in Ethiopia are the most disadvantaged group to experience a number of hardships. As indicated by USAID, UNICEF, UNAIDS and WFP (2005), due to the prevailing socioeconomic problems, a big proportion of children in Ethiopia live under very difficult circumstances. Furthermore, these sources indicate that a considerable number of Ethiopian children work on the streets while many of them even totally live on the streets without adult care and protection; being forced to such conditions in their fight for survival. Some of these children are also forced to take over the burdens of family responsibilities and household activities including generating family income and taking care of their poor or sick parents. Still others are able to live by working in very difficult and unsafe situations. Unfortunately, these children are exposed to various accidents and other social ills including various forms of exploitations and abuses. The same fate also awaits many school drop outs who can easily become victims of many harmful practices such as 'chatt' chewing, alcohol drinks and other substance abuses including gang-group involvement.

In Adama town more than a few children are often found to be employed in various work places including haricot beans warehouses. However, no one can say for

sure about their situations until one obtains the evidence that determines the personal consequences of their labor. In this connection, it might be premature to conclude as whether those young female child laborers engaged in sorting out haricot beans in Adama town are vulnerable to various kinds of life stresses that possibly occur. For instance, ILO (1996), Save the Children (1996), and Siddiqi, Faraaz, and Patrinos (1995) pointed out that many working children experience stresses such as a variety of emotional, behavioral and somatic responses. In this context, to obtain clear picture of the impact of child labor on these children who are working in haricot beans warehouse in Adama town, a study should be conducted to find tangible evidence about the extent of their working situations before one can draw meaningful conclusions to address their problems.

However, insofar there is no data regarding the work-life experiences of those children who are engaged in haricot bean sorting and sieving activities in warehouses in Adama town. Moreover, in Ethiopia the work-life experiences of child laborers are less understood. Hence, one viable approach to discontinue the widespread problems of child labor before it plagues this nation would be to undertake research geared towards the issue of child labor in a specific situation and come up with some tangible solutions. Towards this end, this research has significant contribution to achieve the following objectives.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

General Objective

The general objective of this study is to explore the impacts of child labor on the economic and psychosocial life of the children who are engaged in sorting out and sieving haricot beans in one warehouse in Adama town, Ethiopia.

Specific Objectives

The study aimed to accomplish the following specific objectives:

- To identify factors that contribute to child labor;
- To assess the living and working conditions of the working children;
- To explore children's perceptions of what child labor and its impacts ;
- To identify abuses and other risks to which working children are exposed;
- To examine the impacts of child labor on the working children's economic, health and psychological well-being;
- To predict the impact of child labor on the children's future economic success;
- To examine the intrapersonal and interpersonal difficulties the working children experience;
- To provide, based on the study findings, suggestions and implications for social workers, researcher and other concerned bodies to undertake intervention measures to ameliorate the situations of child labor and to do further studies.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In line with the growing concern about child labor in Ethiopia, various attempts are being made to find data and resources to ameliorate the situation. However, there continues a paucity of data on the effects of child labor. Pertinent to this issue, conducting research is considered one of the viable means to curb, if not to eliminate, the situation.

Although a nation wide child labor survey was conducted in 2001, the data in the survey did not show the situations of working children in relation to categories of occupations and specific work places. Moreover, the survey did not consider the economic and psychosocial impact of child labor as such. In addition, the impetus of that survey may not be as significant as it should be due to the passage of time and the various changes that have taken place since then.

Regardless of the paucity of objective data, the available evidence indicates that the number of child laborers can be considerably high and there seems a general consensus that child labor is a complex issue of widely impacts. However, not all kinds of child labor are seriously harmful (World Bank Report, 1997). Consequently, for the following reasons, a number of researchers are interested to look for measures of the effects of child labor (Heady, 2000):

First, it can help in an understanding of the decisions that families make as whether or not their children should work. Second, it can provide an idea of the educational interventions (perhaps through schooling at more convenient times or less formal education) that might be desirable to mitigate the effects of work on education. Third, it can provide a better idea of one of the benefits of policies and projects to reduce

child work, and lead to the better design of such interventions. It is therefore important to undertake research geared towards these goals. This study should be seen in this connection.

Most countries in the world have now legislations governing the employment of children and are signatories to one or more international treaties on the subject. While acknowledging the importance of international conventions and norms, one should be aware however, that legislation without enforcement is meaningless. Some legislations are not also easy to implement but rather a lengthy process that, even when successful, will in practice tend to leave room for a substantial incidence of child labor for some time to come. Consequently, enforcement is often difficult in many countries, making the impact of child labor devastating. In line with this concern, this study will help provide some insights or directions about how to make best use of those international conventions and norms in Ethiopia.

By exploring the working conditions and its effects on the children's socio-economic and psychological life, government and non-government agencies or any interested party can use the data to tackle the problems or to go about making a change in their lives. The data in this study is assumed to be important for those agencies to make best use of it, as well as to be in a position to discern and act upon. This implies that, having information about the children's socio-economic and psychological life is helpful to explain and determine the complexities of their personal journeys, their internal capacity to cope, and their ability to seek positive external supports when they deal with their stress.

In connection with this, social work researchers can explore positive as well as negative outcomes from self-reported work-life experiences. If it is possible to understand how such children are able to function well in the context of harsh working conditions, a number of organizations and concerned bodies can take advantage of the information to develop new practice strategies useful to provide services such as culturally competent career counseling services or manager-employee relationships services for employers. Therefore, this study would help to explore the impacts of child labor in order to provide deeper understanding of its consequences.

Despite they are the least privileged, unlike the common assumptions; child workers also pay their dues to the socio-economic development of the nation. It is through their cheap labor that their employers can make more profits to expand their business. On the other hand, children themselves, instead of having street life, are able to learn some work values and skills as well as make some income for their survivals. After all, work during childhood has values for future adult life. In order to have better ideas about the future of these children, follow up studies can show either the success or failure of their stories. Therefore, this study would contribute to undertake such studies.

Research has shown that child workers who have experienced some forms of abuse were found to be more likely to suffer a variety of health and psychological problems. In this vein, before the problems of child labor engulf our country, it seems appropriate to examine the magnitude of the consequences of child labor and find the means to curb the situations. So, exploring how these children deal with such life challenges will be value adding especially for those children who have no alternative to shift this line of work and would like to continue through minimizing stresses and risks.

By assessing or exploring their capacity and endurance (resiliency), this study will contribute to the scant information available on the survival strengths and skills of child workers in the country. In addition, the findings of this study will help to create awareness to the public and policy makers that child workers are human beings whose living conditions are unfortunately affected. As discussed in this study, child laborers are more vulnerable to different forms of mistreatments and abuses. Evidence reveals that the plight of child workers has been neglected since it is seen as a private affair that does not require monitoring. Therefore, it can be suggested more studies be undertaken to provide insights on the coping mechanisms of child workers to continue to function safely or to shift into other employment opportunities. It is to be noted that our humaneness is measured by respecting our citizenship rights without discriminations.

On the other hand, researchers in Ethiopia appear to give little attention to the problems of children working in agricultural sectors which include haricot bean farms. When one looks at the crude factors that increase child labor, what comes instantly into mind is poverty and the contemporary unemployment rate. Though it may sound true, there could be many other factors as well. From this point of speculation, the need to undertake research in light of the various points mentioned earlier is worthwhile to add some more information about child laborers in agricultural sectors in Ethiopia in general and Adama town in particular.

With reference to this study, the obtained research data will be useful to provide information regarding the determinants of child labor, the effects of child labor on economic and psychosocial life of the children. The aggregated information obtained in the study can be helpful for other researchers, government officials, social workers and other concerned bodies to identify pertinent issues, design programs and strategies that would help to tackle the problem of child labor and even to help implement the legislations including international treaties or conventions and norms governing the employment of children. This study has also the aim of making these vulnerable groups of children more visible in the eyes of policy makers and social work practitioners.

Considering the various issues associated with child labor, it has become appropriate for this investigator to undertake a study to explore/assess the economic and psychosocial life of children who are engaged in sorting out and sieving haricot beans in one warehouse. Therefore this study focuses on such child workers who encounter various problems related to their work and also provide ideas concerning child abuses at work places as well as identify pertinent issues that are relevant for further research.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

In assessing the devastating consequences of child labor, and in order to enhance communication and understanding among researchers and service providers, it is important from the outset to operationally define the usages of the terms employed in this study and how each term manifests itself in the study.

Child

The term 'child' does not have one universally acceptable definition. As a result, the definition of a "child" varies due to cultural, social and political factors. However, in accordance with the description of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the African Charter on the Right and Welfare of the Child and on the basis of the definition given in the ILO minimum Age Convention No. 138 for hazardous work and Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor (Solomon , 2006; Senait, 2001), the term child can be defined as a person who has not reached the age of 18 years. Similarly, the Ethiopian Family code is completely in line with the definition given by the above four international and regional instruments. However, in the context of child labor, a working definition of a "child" may be a person below the general limit of fifteen years or in special circumstances fourteen years, set by the minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No 138). However, for the purpose of this paper, the term "child" refers to a person of either sex who is under the age of 18 years. This broad definition covers people who also might be described as adolescents, or young people, as well as young children.

Labor /or Work

The usage of this term labor or work is also controversial. Some say that labor is work. Others wish to distinguish between labor and work. This study has used both words synonymously by adopting a much broader view.

The extensive literature on work presents its various forms and is widely understood across cultures not only as a way of making a living, but also as a vehicle of socialization, independence and self realization. Generally, in many societies, work is popularity considered to render personal and social rewards well beyond its economic

benefits. However, the dominant view regarding labor excludes voluntary work or unpaid jobs. According to the ILO definition, child work and child labor are clearly differentiated. Child work is used to refer to both the positive and the negative impacts of work and includes both household chores and work that is done outside. In this case, child labor indicates the later negative aspect of work.

Child Labor

Child labor has usually been defined to refer to children who work for those other than their families and normally for a wage. It simply means employment or work undertaken by children, which does not conform to standards enshrined in the ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for employment and No. 182 on the WFCL. For instance, it excludes household chores, some work in family undertakings and work undertaken as part of education (ILO Guide Book II, 2003, p.14-15). Child labor does not include all economic activities carried out by children under 18 years old. According to the CSA, children are considered as working if they are engaged in economic (productive) activities.

> Similarly, WHO (1999) defines child labor as an economic exploitation and circumstances under which children perform paid or unpaid work that interferes with the children's physical, mental, moral and social development. In this context, child labor is harmful because it prevents children from exercising their education, health, and leisure. ILO (2002) uses the term 'child labor' to describe the more pejorative part of child work, whereas 'child work' is used to describe doing light household chores that can actually have some learning values

or increase the child's sense of responsibility and build their self esteem. In this context, working children are taken to mean those who work as part of family labor. However, the distinction between child laborers and working children, though useful for analytical purposes, is not always replicated in reality since there is frequent overlap between them. Despite variations in their usage, this study has used both terms interchangeably while referring to what the ILO calls "child labor'.

Psychosocial

The psychosocial– perspective recognizes that social services must take into account the emotional or psychological aspects (psycho); the socio-cultural, sociopolitical, and socioeconomic issues in our lives (social). On the basis of this premise, in this study, the use of the term *psychosocial* is meant generally to describe the various human activities taking place in the workplace environment, which is believed to involve experiencing interpersonal relationships and work performance, particularly in the way management treats employees, employees respond to management, and workers generally respond to each other. This relationship is instigating reactions to changes in the workplace that are challenging, and the work situation that creates a climate of "person-job fitness".

In this situation, if there is a mismatch between the requirements of the job and of the person, for instance in the case of abusive environment, incongruence can be created to cause maladaptive work behavior and inappropriate relationships. In light of this, the

term *Social* is used to describe the interaction between individuals and /or groups, whereas psychosocial is to describe the well-being of the children.

Socio-economic refers to living conditions based on the children's level of income, earnings, type of living standards that reflects social interactions and relationships.

Child development: - Health, educational and social development of the child.

Well-being- refers to a state of being physically and psychologically healthy.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Like any research, the authenticity and quality of the data in this research could not be said free of certain limitations. Hence, the common limitations could be seen with a certain degree of scholastic skepticism. For instance, as this is a study of just one small sector of the economy in one particular place, the data reported in this paper cannot be seen as applicable everywhere in the country.

With reference to the main objective of the research, the study could not examine the impact of child labor from other dimensions like from educational or academic achievement, or moral and cognitive development, career choice development, etc. Moreover, although the study was limited to assess the perceived psychosocial impact of child labor, it did not conduct actual check-ups to ensure the effects of work on the children are as accurate as reported by the children. The data was obtained directly from the responses of the sample children as reported by them without cross-checking.

Since this study was not a longitudinal one. it is not possible to predict the impact of child labor on adult earnings and the incidence of poverty. Although the study

findings confirm the negative effects of child labor, the use of questionnaires or interviews as a measurement tool is not ideal for estimating the harms caused by child labor, since it might under/or over-estimate or overlook the various contributing variables. The writer also recognizes the possible unreliability of the measurement of child labor, as it was based on a small sample size with insufficient time

At this juncture it seems relevant to mention the fact that although my assistant was able to deal with issues that required vision, I have encountered certain problems in connection with my vision impairments. As a consequence, there have been some technical difficulties in gathering direct observational information about the working children, since such children, despite their ages and physical growth, have very limited experience in participating in research studies. To increase their sense of trust and confidence, however, this researcher, in addition to explaining the objective of the study and its ethical issues,, has made a number of visits to develop rapport with them. In this regard, the input of the research assistant to enrich the data was great.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This paper is organized into five chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction including the objectives and significance of the study as well as its scope and limitations. The second chapter presents review of related literature as a background to the main study. The third chapter deals with the methodological procedures used in the study. The fourth chapter presents a description of the results that were obtained from the respondents and discussion pertinent to the personal background, family background, living and working conditions and the psychosocial impacts of child labor. Chapter five concludes with a summary of the results and implications of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

CONCEPT OF CHILD LABOR

Child labor is a social construct, not a natural phenomenon so that there is no universally accepted definition of "child labor". Varying definitions of the term are used by international organizations, non-governmental organizations, trade unions and other interest groups. Many international Conventions define children as aged 18 and under. What is important here is an Individual government may define "child" according to different ages or other criteria. "Child" and "childhood" are also defined differently by different cultures. Social scientists point out that children's abilities and maturities vary so much that defining a child's maturity by calendar age can be misleading (Boyden, et al, 1998). This suggests that a "child" is not necessarily delineated by a fixed age.

So far, the views about child labor differ between actors, historians, contexts and purposes, depending on the cultural context of the individual person. As a consequence, writers and speakers don't always specify what definition they are using, and that often leads to confusion. Hence, in order to understand child labor, one must explore the way it is constructed as a problem by various actors in different situation (Ennew, Myres, and Plateau as cited in Weston, 2005).

In light of the general view, many people agree to make a distinction between work as a valuable part of the children's development since it helps them acquire occupational skills, responsibility and sense of participation in society (Colins, 1983), and

work as a hazardous activity for children since it damages their physical, cognitive, social and moral development (MoLSA, 2006).

Understanding the History of Child Labor

No one could imagine a world in which a child does not work. Work for children, regardless of its types, seems a "natural" part of their development. The conventional understanding of the history of child labor is informed explicitly or implicitly by a modernization model of development based on the experience of societies in the world. Such models have a long history in Western society.

It is useful then to consider some discrete historical cases and what they can tell us about the circumstances that give rise to child labour and its decline or persistence. Though other cases might work equally well, the historical details presented by Hobbs, McKechnie, and Lavalatte (1999) seem relevant to this effect. Their descriptions focus on (1) child labour during the industrial revolution in Europe with a particular emphasis on Britain; (2) child labour in the industrial economies of the Western world in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries particularly in Britain and the United States; (3) child labor in the context of the globalization of capital and technology in the colonial and postcolonial developing world, particularly in India.

Hence, according to Hobbs, McKechnie, and Lavalatte (1999), the history of child labor starts with the industrial revolution in Britain. In the late eighteenth century and lasting through the mid- nineteenth century, employers recruited children to work in the industrializing economies of northern Europe and the eastern United States. Two key industries, textile and coal mining, employed large numbers of children; and the conditions in which children worked provoked outrage: "child labor" was born. By the

mid – nineteenth century, however, child labor was in retreat, though by no means eliminated. Much attention is thereafter devoted to explaining how childhood was reformulated as a period of schooling rather than work, and how this model of childhood became global in scope.

Each country would go through the same process as did Britain. In Britain and the United States the exploitation of young children in industry was now over. Less advanced countries were at an earlier developmental stage undergoing child labor abuses similar to those "in the darkest period of England's industrial history". ILO is aware that history is repeating itself in many developing countries today.

Critics of modernization theory have suggested that, in all respects, *the* modernization model does not seem adequately to capture the direction of historical change relative to child labor. Altogether, the case studies suggest that no single model can explain the character and durability of child labor across time and societies and that the modernization model has serious flaws.

CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR

Most of the times when children are engaged in various activities, they don't have the opportunity to choose the better job in terms of payment and job satisfaction or the less strenuous one with regard to the disadvantage (MoLSA, 2006). Regardless of their interest, according to UNICEF' Report (1997), the following are the major reasons that pull children to exploitive work.

1. Poverty and Demand for Child Labor

The major cause of child labor is poverty. In countries like Ethiopia where poverty and inequality are inextricably linked with the lives of people, the incidence of child labor is likely to increase (MoLSA, 2006). As poverty continues to be a scourge in many rural areas, millions of children will continue to migrate to urban areas in search of work and a better life. Parents sometimes choose to send their children to work in order to supplement family income. In other instances, the children are sent to work in order to pay off loans made to the parents who are known as debt bondage. Hence, children are promoted by their parents even if not old enough to work in order to ensure the survival of their family and themselves (MOLSA, 2006; Syed et.at, 1991).

Obviously, child laborers give their wages to their parents. Parents who often live in dire poverty consider their children as essential for the survival of the family (ILO Area Office & EAMAT, 2002). The Ethiopian child labor survey of 2001 also indicated that over two thirds of the working children who are paid give all or part of their earnings to their families. For this reason alone, parents would be compelled to continue supporting their decision to send their children to work. Unlike in the developed nations, for instance, the absence of social welfare system, in countries like Ethiopia, is one notable factor that aggravates the impoverishment of the majority of the population. Moreover, parents of working children usually are not well aware that their children are being exploited and are toiling to bring income to supplement their earnings (MoLSA, 2006).

According to UNICEF (1997), parents of child laborers are unemployed, mostly poor. Children get employed while their parents are unemployed because children's wages are minimal because they are powerless and are less likely to make negotiations or oppose oppressions. Children often do whatever they are told without enough or even a slight negotiation and are unlikely to absent from work. They are easier to be exploited.

2. Lack of Relevant and Quality Education

The condition of schools in least developed countries is of a great concern (MoLSA, 2006). Studies conducted by UNESCO and UNICEF indicated that schools in many third world countries lack chairs, textbooks, and chalkboards (UNESCO, 1993; UNICEF, 1997). The studies also revealed that many teachers are poorly trained and their number is incompatible with the growing number of students. As a result, the quality of education is very low. The curriculum may be considered as irrelevant to the needs of children. Also, the time spent for schooling may not be convenient with the time the children need to work. So, many children fail to enroll in or drop out of their schools because they see no good reason to stay and spend their time. They then engage in hazardous and exploitive work which would be a better option because of its financial reward.

3. Rapid Rural-urban Migration

Various studies indicate that there is high rural to urban migration particularly in developing countries. A number of families together with their children move to cities in order to escape living and working in rural areas. As survival needs grow in cities and are not easily met, children will be forced to work to support themselves and their families. This endangers the lives of children, interferes with their health, growth and development

as well as deprives them of education. Hence, child labor is physically, cognitively, socially and morally dangerous and harmful to such children (Maruf et. at, 2003).

4. Social Inequalities

According to UNICEF (1997) Report, social inequalities are thought to be the major factors for the proliferation of child labor. Discriminations of children based on gender, race, social class, religion or disability result in the engagement of children in difficult and hazardous works. An increasingly consumer-oriented culture, spurring the desire and expectation for consumer goods, can also lead children into work and away from school.

Traditional expectations also play a crucial role in propagating child labor (UNICEF, 1997). The expectation that children have to earn a living to support themselves and their family urges many parents to engage their children in different types of works. Children also begin to see working and earning money as the right thing to do because they may think it will boost their self-esteem and status in the society in which they are part. Jobs are thought be important for children's full development and knowledge of the world.. Colins (1983) argued that child labor must be perceived as having both benefits and suffering. On one hand, it can be argued that it contributes a lot to a child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. As a result, children are encouraged to work so much as they are to learn. On the other hand, when it becomes unmanaged it can be destructive and damaging to the development of the child.

In some areas, there are entrenched traditional beliefs and attitudes that promote the active involvement and participation of children in various jobs and activities (UNICEF,

1997). It is also customary to observe some societies giving less or no concern to children in ethnic or racial minorities being engaged in hazardous labor.

5. Vulnerable Situations

Vulnerable children are likely to be working and engaged in more hazardous work for their survival. For instance, HIV/AIDS orphans who lost their parents because of the virus are more liable to be engaged in exploitive child labour. Since these children have no breadwinner, they work to earn income and survive. Natural disasters that destroy homes and schools make children more vulnerable to work and help themselves and their family to survive. Also, children will be likely to work and engage in exploitive child labour when their parents or guardians leave home for fighting.

6 Family Disintegration

In most communities family is the most important institution responsible for the socialization and over all care of children. In case families are died or separated, children become victims of many problems including child labor. Family disintegration brings about the social, psychological and economic impacts on the children. The weakening and disintegration of the family contributes either directly or indirectly to the manifestations of child problems such as child labor, prostitution, street life, child trafficking, child abuse and neglect. Family disintegration and poverty have direct relationship to the worst form of child labor in Ethiopia (MOLSA, 2006).

As indicated by MOLSA (1996), a large number of families in Ethiopia are disintegrated due to poverty and other related problems. Hence, there are the number of abandoned and street children in cites. Similarly, the Ministry of Health (MoH, 2004) reported that there were 4.6 million orphans and vulnerable children in Ethiopia of which

539,000 children lost one or both of their parents due to HIV/Aids. As the HIV/AIDS epidemic strikes families and households, more children are forced out of school and in to child labour often in to exploitative and extremely hazardous forms of work. Young female orphans are especially vulnerable to sexual exposition (ILO, 2001).

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CHILD LABOR

Despite a multitude of studies devoted to the issue of child, the basic matters as to what constitutes child labor, what causes it, how it affects children and society and how to best deal with it remains an intensively debated issue. Although there are many ways of categorizing approaches to child labor, a review of literature on the issue reveals that the most commonly used approaches can be described in terms of four general perspectives. Each of the perspectives starts from important concerns and leads to unique insights and social application. Moreover, each of the perspectives has different views on children and their work and on the measures to be taken to solve the problem of child labor. These four general theoretical approaches are the human capital perspective, the labor market perspective, the social responsibility perspective and the child centered perspective (Anker and Melkas, 1996, Boyden et al, 1998 and Myers, 2001).
This study attempts to deal with each of them in light of the purposes of the study as follows:

1. The Labor Market Perspective

The labor market perspective in general argues that there is a negative relationship between child labor and adult employment. This perspective is mainly concerned with the potential impacts of child labor on adult labor markets. This perspective points out that child labor would supersede adult's labor, burden on society

with a combination of adult unemployment and child servitude and worsen working classes poverty.

Moreover, the Labor Market perspective argues that the state has the highest responsibility in eradicating child labor by using minimum age prohibitions on work and compulsory education (Lavatette, 1999 and Boyden et al, 1999). The labor market perspective views children as helpless victims, or potential victims that are highly dependent on the protection and rescue of adults. According to this perspective children are not able to recognize their own best interest because they are innocent, ignorant of the world and incompetent to defend themselves from its social ills and evils. Such a view of childhood makes children free of the responsibility to make economic contribution to their families and obliges adults to take care of children. This perspective assumes that excluding children from work and forcing them to attend school will benefit both children and adult workers (Zelizer, 1985, Boyden et al, 1998 and Anker, 1999).

Many scholars criticize the labor market perspective by arguing that adult unemployment cannot be eliminated by the elimination of child labor. This scholars emphasizes that reduction in child labor do not necessarily translate into increases in adult employment. Moreover, scholars like White (1996) and Boyden et al (1998) criticize the labor market perspective by contending that this perspective places adult workers interest before children because it is mainly concerned about the labor market of adults and ignores children situational reality (White, 1996 and Boyden et al 1998). It cannot, therefore, be said that labor laws and polices that prohibit child work necessarily benefits children.

2. The Human Capital Perspective

The human capital perspective views child labor through the lens of national economic development. According to this perspective, low income or poverty is one of the chief causes of child labor in developing countries. Child labor is often a response by households to the need to satisfy basic requirements that are critical for survival. For destitute parents trapped in poverty children still serve as major contributors to family income. What is observed there is that the children should work to ensure survival of their daily families and themselves.

The proponents of this perspective argue that the remedy to the problem of child labor is to eradicate poverty and its causes. They suggest that one of the most effective ways to break the self-perpetuating cycle of poverty in developing countries is by providing enhanced income option for the future poor children by promoting policies and activities that develops their educational skills and other capacities that are needed by the children for their eventual contribution as adults to national economic development and their own economic progress.

The human capital perspective argues that the supply of child labor to the labor market perpetuates the cycle of poverty in two ways:

1. By hindering the accumulation of human capital, child labor reduces adulthood labor market productivity, and hence they become disincentive to development and economic growth.
2. By reducing adult wage rates, child labor will negatively affect households by forcing them to be dependent on child labor.(Psachaaropoulds, 1999 and Fallon and Tzannatos, 1998).

Advocates of the human capital perspective mistrust coercive polices that require employers discharge all children workers from work places, because such act would unfairly make children and their families' life worse by simply removing their source of income necessary for survival. As a result, they argue, children would engage themselves into more dangerous forms of work such as prostitution; drag trafficking and other criminal acts.

Therefore, the human capital perspective strongly argues the removal of children from work place should be accompanied with nuanced adjustment programs for their rehabilitation, education and direct assistance, i.e., economic development is the best overall cure for the problem of child labor. Generally, it supports policies that create conducive environment (school quality improvement, free education for poor children and provision of micro credit) for children and their families.(Anker and Melkas, 1996 ; Gootaert and Patrions,1999).

The human capital perspective is not against child work that can contribute to their development as responsible adults and helpful to them and their families. However, this perspective is totally against child labor that denies children their right to education and that expose them to physical and mental abuse. The human capital perspective judges children's work based on its contribution to the development of children. It supports work that is important to the socialization of children because children will be future adults who are expected to handle families. On the other hand, it opposes child work that deprives children of education and with it lifetime earning .But the problem with this theory is on pinpointing the parameters to measure the level which damages and helps the

development of children's mental and spiritual capacity.(Psacharopoulos, 1999 and Anker, 1999).

The human capital perspective suggests that the best solutions to break the vicious cycle of poverty across generations as follows:

a. Reduction of poverty and more equal distribution of income due to decline in the supply of unskilled child labor and increase in relative wages of unskilled labor.
b. Increased labor productivity and economic growth due to increases in human capital.
c. Increased capital investment and technological advancement in response to higher wage rates as a result of the decline in child labor.
d. Decline in fertility rates and population growth rates due to increased education and decreased child labor (Myers, 2001 and Anker and Melkas, 1996).

3. The Social Responsibility Perspective

The social responsibility perspective argues that poverty is not the major explanation of child labor. According to this perspective the problem of child labor is caused by social differentiation with in society, racial and cultural discrimination, dysfunctional family and community relationships, unfair concentration and use of political and economic power, declining of social values and moral fiber and social irresponsibility. This perspective is mainly concerned about the marginalization and exclusion of children for this, the protection and essential services that should have been given to them by the society. This perspective argues that the most effective way to eliminate child labor is laws. The solution to the problem lies in better connecting them to the protective and enabling elements of society and this protective mobilization of society is achieved through reinforcement of families, public pressure on governments to make

them more responsive to children, organization of children to defend their own interest and improved basic services for children (Bachman 2000, Myers, 2001 and Swift, 1997).

Complying to this theory, Bequle and Boyden(1988) argue that traditional factors play an important role in pushing children to work. For example in some countries there is a strong cultural belief that educated females will not get married nor have children. Many families do not send their daughters to school. Many families do not send their daughters to school and this leads them to take over households duties or be sold into domestic employment or sex work.

The social responsibility perspective views child labor as work that alienates exploits and oppresses children and that isolates them from society's normal protection. This perspective, takes a particular view of child labor, envisaging it as a condition in which children are exposed to greed, oppression and exploitation because they are not connected to their families and communities. This perspective sees child labor within the context of social rather than economic development. According to this perspective, poverty is seen as less of a problem than are the processes of alienation and discrimination that isolates children from protection and essential services that empowers them in society (Swift, 1999 and Myers, 2001).

The social responsibility perspective argues that children in developing countries are trapped into abusive work due to traditional factors such as rigid cultural and inflexible social norms that do not respond to changing times and technology. The social responsibility perspective emphasizes on the importance of mobilizing the whole society to protect children from hazardous work. This perspective contends that the problem of child labor cannot be solved merely through "technological fixes" like improving basic

services, improving educational quality and accesses and better law enforcement. This perspective does not deny the important role of education, improving government services and legal enforcement plays in reducing the incidence of child labor. However, this perspective argues that cultural values and norms, social compassion and deterioration of values and moral fiber are the major reasons for the flourishing of child labor in developing countries (Bachman, 2000, Boyden et al, 1998 and Myers, 2001).

4. Child-Centered Perspective

This perspective indicates that children must have the opportunity to live and grow in a stable and nurturing environment if the intention is to help them grow and become productive members of society and caring individuals concerned with human progress and development. According to this perspective (Boyden and Mayers, 1995), children have their own needs and rights that should be met and respected by society in which they live. In this context, their interests should come first before adult agenda in every possible way. The children participation in community activities and decision making is one way of manifesting their equal right. It is through their active participation and recognition of their needs that they can be assured about their rights and capacities to grow to become responsible adults later. To this effect, the children should be seen as human individuals with ideas and aspirations to change things and get them done.

When it comes to issue of child labor, child-centered perspective views child labor as work that affects children's well being and social development. This perspective defines work to comprise much more than economic participation and gives support to policies that guarantee children's rights for growth and development in the proper ways.

In this context, more emphasis is placed on making national policies and other relevant labor laws and regulations more accountable for children (Boyden and Mayers, 1995).

To date, child-centered perspective is highly interrelated with the modern concepts and practices of human development and human rights. The perspective argues that no child should be excluded or discriminated in activities that directly affect his/her life. It strongly suggests that unless children are consulted and involved in all matters that affect them, they may not be able to develop skills and confidence necessary to make them self-sufficient and self-reliant persons to undertake tasks in their lives (Mayers, 2000).

Human Right Issues to Address Child labor

Today, in view of it complexity, the issue of child labor has become a multifaceted subject with wide-reaching social, educational and political implications. As a result, in modern times, thinking about the consequences and elimination of child labor in general has emerged from several developments in the medical, pedagogical, social and legislative fields; but above all, from the recognition of citizenship rights and equality, and the dignity of mankind. As a consequence of such different developments, the issue of child labor has been addressed from a variety of perspectives and with different questions.

Since working children constitute one of the most vulnerable segments of society, their issue is basically connected within the broader frame work of human rights. It is therefore up to each society to recognize and respect such rights. In fact, in fulfilling its roles, each society is not the same. While many strive to empower children, some seem less concerned.

Since ratifying ILO Conventions 138 and 182 the Ethiopian government has been, as much as possible, endeavoring to adapt their provisions to its own labor proclamation. Whereas ILO convention 138 for instance stipulates that the minimum age for employment should be less than 15 years, the Labor Proclamation states that this should be 14 Years. Both ILO convention 138 and the Ethiopian Labor Law prohibit night work and overtime for children while allowing for weekly rest days. Both provide for fair remuneration, medical care and sickness and injury benefits for children, as well as proper working conditions. Both emphasize training of inspectors, enforcement of various provisions and institution of appropriate penalties for offences (Dawit, 2008).

In addition to the amended Labor Proclamation (2006) that includes the Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL), there are now a number of proclamations and laws that have been promulgated to provide the welfare and protection of the children. Among these are (a) the Labor Proclamation, which basically regulates employment relations between employers and employees, including child workers (b) the Family Law which contains provisions to ensure that guardians and tutors see to the safety of children in their care (c) the Criminal Code, providing for penalties for grave offences including sexual abuse and the trafficking of women and children for the purposes of prostitution and child labor and (d) the Civil Code which, among other things regulates employment relations between domestic workers and their employers (Dawit, 2008).

In general, the Federal Constitution provides a framework for the protection of children from abuse and exploitation. Firstly, it domesticates all international and human rights instruments which Ethiopia has ratified. According to Article 9(4) of the Federal constitution, all international agreements ratified by Ethiopia "are considered as part of

the law of the land" Secondly, it has incorporated a specific provision on the rights of children. For instance, they are "not to be subject to exploitative practices, neither to be required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous to their health, education and well–being (Article 36, Federal Constitution) the constitution has replicated most of the rights of children in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. For instance Article 36 also provides for "a child to be cared for by his or her parents or legal guardians" and "to be free of corporal punishment or cruel and inhumane treatment in schools and other institutions responsible for the care of children" (2008, P.44 -45).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The major objective of the study is to explore the impacts of child labor on the social, economic and psychological life of the female working children in one haricot beans warehouse in Adama town.

Study area

The study was conducted in Keble 07 of Adama town. This site was purposely selected for the study because there is a concentration of haricot bean warehouses and a large number of child laborers are observed in this *kebele*.

Adama town was founded in 1916 during the late Emperor HaileSelassie. The total area of Adama town covers 32.4km^2 and is found at 1600-1700 meter above sea level. Adama town has eighteen *kebeles* and its population is estimated to be 350,000. As the information provided by the city administration officials, there are a number of

government organizations, private agencies and education institutions. 30 NGOs especially supporting the destitute group of the population are found in Adama . Yearly, these NGOs allocate more than 57 million Birr to alleviate the social problems of the area. There are 12 banks comprising government and private banks, 11 insurances and 5 micro finance institutions.

Both governmental and private schools include 45 kindergartens, 145 primary schools, eight secondary schools and 9 higher education institutions. The education coverage is 95 percent. There are three higher referral hospitals, three health centers, 49 small and big clinics, nine pharmacies, two special pharmacies, 29 drag stores, one new general hospital and one health center is under construction. In 2008 according to the Office of Labor and Social Affairs of Adama town, there are 3800 children in difficult circumstances that include orphans and semi orphans. Out of these children, the female children are mostly engaging in sorting out haricot beans in some warehouses (Information and Public Relation Office of Adama Town, 2008).

The study site was chosen because this researcher had prior knowledge about the town and also was familiar with the haricot beans warehouse during his field work practices in the previous year. Having had well contacts with some of the city officials including the Labor and Social Affairs (LSA) of the Adama Town and the Information and Public Relation Office (IPRO) of Adama Town, it was easy to get their cooperation and support.

Moreover, taking my personal visual impairments into consideration, the study site was more preferable on the basis of its convenience for transportation and accessibility and proximity to Addis Ababa. Moreover, as a consequence of my prior knowledge about the place and familiarity with the working children in that particular warehouse, it was

more convenient for rapport development and language use to communicate (in some situations, it was necessary to use Affan Oromo to communicate with the officials and the children as well).

In addition to the above factors, the information provided by the city officials such as IPRO and LSA, mentioned earlier, to the researcher was more convincing to conduct this study. Information related to the location of the city and the available employment opportunities for many young people was also important to decide to choose this city. In other words, Adama town is one of the main cities where child workers are widespread, and the employment opportunities for young people are much better than many other towns of the country.

Moreover, the city is in a better position relative to other places in the country in terms of access to public services and the availability of good infrastructures also plays vital role in pulling a number of people including children. Its proximity to the city of Addis Ababa is one additional factor for many children to migrate. As a consequence, many child workers migrate to Adama to earn their living. Thus, there are now a considerable number of child workers who have different socio-cultural and personal backgrounds. Such variables can be assumed to be important to make the city an ideal place for the selection of participants for various research purposes including this one.

Study Population

The study participants are those children who are working in the warehouse of haricot bean either together with their family members or on their own. There were altogether 58 female working children in the warehouse. The following criteria were used to determine the eligibility of prospective participants for this research.

- One should be a worker below the age of 15 and live and work in Adama town;
- The child worker must have been facing different psychological, social, economical or health problems due to her working conditions in that warehouse,
- The child worker's main source of livelihood must depend on her earning from this warehouse;
- The child worker must believe in her potentials to overcome her current challenges to become successful one in her life.
- The child worker must be willing to participate in this study and to fill out the consent form provided to her.
- The child worker must be verbally communicative to express her feelings and experiences as honestly as possible.

Based on the above criteria, it was possible to select 12 participants for in-depth interview. The participants age ranges between 10 to 14 and all are females because there was no male child worker in the warehouse. Some of the participants were attending schools half day while others were either drop outs or unable to attend schools at all.

Study Design

The aim of the research is to explore the impacts of child labor on the socio-economic and psychological conditions of female working children at *kebele* 7 in Adama town. In light of this objective and the characteristics of the study participants, it was found appropriate to employ qualitative designs to extrapolate baseline information that push or pull children to work and the perceived impacts of work on the children. According to Marshall and Rossman (2006), qualitative researchers typically rely on four methods for gathering information: participating in the setting, observing directly, interviewing in

depth, focus group discussion and analyzing documents and material review. Hence in this study, qualitative method was found appropriate since it is basically used in research studies that are conducted primarily in the natural settings where the research participants carry out their daily life in a "non-research" atmosphere (Richard and Grinnell, 1997). In this context, qualitative method was useful to obtain the data on the basis of the participants' own interpretation of their own reality and life experience.

Therefore, qualitative part used focus group discussion and direct observation. Focus group discussion was used to explore the living and working conditions of the children included in the study and to obtain better insights about the perceived impact of child labor on these children by incorporating the individual views and experiences. Direct observation was used as supplementary to enrich the information gathered through the other method.

Sampling Techniques

To identify research participants, purposive sampling technique was used. Having had the opportunity to obtain the lists of working children from the registrar office of Labor and Social Affairs of Adama town, it was convenient to choose those children working in haricot beans warehouse. The primary reason was its accessibility for transportation and the researcher's prior knowledge about the working conditions in the warehouse. Moreover, network relationship exists there, meaning that the children in that warehouse know each other. The use of such network was also important to enable the researcher to find ample study participants in case the need arose or where necessary, to gather additional information about the situations of other children working in different warehouses.

Data Collection Procedures

When deciding the data collection techniques, the researcher has to choose methods that are practical, cost effective, time efficient, ethical and helpful to get adequate information, so that the techniques and the procedures enable the researcher to extract the information that is needed (Ritchie and Lewis 2003). In view of these facts, the researcher has adopted in-depth interview, FGD and observation as a primary source of data and related literature and official documents as secondary sources of data.

Primary Data

Qualitative method of data collection was used in this study to gather primary data. The qualitative data were collected by means of in depth interviews and direct observation to supplement that data obtained. The interviews were carried out with the study participants. The primary data gathered through interview were the main sources of information. The interviews included both open and closed ended questions. Questions pertaining to personal background profiles, living and working conditions, perceived impacts of work on the children's economic and psycho-social life were included in the interview schedule.

In light of the ethical consideration to carry out this study, the participants were briefed about its purpose and the anonymity of their response to keep confidentiality. Although he had prior knowledge about the warehouse and the children working there, the researcher had spent a couple of days on the compound to develop rapport with them and to make them feel at ease during the interview.

In order to create clarity, comprehensibility and good understanding between the researcher and the interviewee during the interview session, the interviews were

conducted in a semi-structured format with the interviewer asking questions in his own words to probe the respondent about her functioning (rather than simply reading the interview items). In the mean time, the researcher assistant (university graduate) with the researcher was taking notes and writing the answers and recording their responses on the tape for further analysis and interpretation.

All in all, each participant's answers were recorded on cassette tapes (altogether their responses were recorded in 8 full cassettes and written in over 50 pages of papers). The data collection was carried out in the month of April, 2009. The interview was conducted at specific place near the warehouse where and when appropriate. Each interview took 40-50 minutes to complete by each participant.

Focus Group Discussion.

Two focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted: one with 5 key informants and the other with 4 individuals. The key informants, one from each office, are experts working in different government offices: Adama Labor and Social Affairs Office, East Showa Labor and Social Affairs Office, Adama Women Affairs Office , Health Department of Adama Town, Education Office of Adama Town, and Micro Finance Institutions of Adam Town. These informants are assumed to have knowledge about the living and working situations of these kinds of children since their offices offer some kinds of care and services to such children. The 4 individuals included were one k*ebele* leader, one community elder, one CBO leader in *kebele* 07 and one child expert working in Adama Labor and Social Affairs Office. Hence, the information obtained from those experts could be more reliable and useful for the study.

Observation

Observation or field work was used as a method of data collection to enrich the information gathered through other methods. The above method of data collection such as focus group discussion was useful for the researcher to provide him with the opportunity to learn the issue under study. However, direct contact or observing the actual phenomena at the actual work place had also a great impetus to get a clear picture of the working situations of the children in the warehouse. In this scenario, in addition to my sense of emotional feelings of others to understand the respondents' reactions and expressions, the assistant researcher input was quite useful.

Secondary Data

To supplement the primary data, attempts have been made to find written materials and official documents that describe the situation of the children working in the warehouse. It was in vain however. Instead the researcher had to use various studies included in Chapter Two of this study.

Methods of Data Processing and Analysis

Once the researcher was able to collect the data using the appropriate method and recorded it, the task of analyzing and interpreting followed. Being aware of the process of bringing order, structure, and interpretation to a mass of collected data (over 50 pages and 8 recorded tapes), the researcher chose to use the following steps for the management and analysis of data.

Managing Data:

The information obtained through interviews was transcribed and translated into English. The field notes that were taken during the in-depth interview with the study

participants as well as with the key informants were edited to make them easier in retrieving necessary information. Then the data obtained was logged in accordance with dates, pseudo-names, time and places of interviews. After that, the researcher developed data recording charts for every participant and directly transferred the findings on the charts accordingly.

Analytic Memos: This method was fully implemented by the researcher throughout the analytic process of the research. Notes were kept on matters that needed clarification or further reading. Reflective memos were taken envisaging the thoughts and insights of the researcher which were found to be invaluable for generating a constructive analysis of some obvious facts.

Interpretation:

Here the collected and coded data were evaluated for their usefulness and centrality so as to bring meaning and coherence to the themes, patterns, categories and the developing linkages. This is mainly to make sense out of them and present the data in such a fashion that may be plausible to the reader.

Thus, the data was examined thoroughly by the researcher in terms of its significance to answer the questions posed to the respondents. In undertaking the interpretations process of this study, maximum care was taken to ensure that the words of the participants were the right answers for the questions posed to them. In this instance, the researcher made the decisions either to confirm or reject the given responses. Then, conclusions were drawn and certain inferences were made. All in all, careful considerations were made on the significance of the data in terms of answering the questions included in the study.

Ethical Consideration

The following ethical issues were taken into account during data collection. A letter from Addis Ababa University was taken to Adama town municipality to obtain permission and cooperation to undertake the study. Once obtained the necessary "go ahead" to interview the children, with the collaboration of *kebele* 7 leaders and the manger of the haricot beans warehouse, it was possible to interview the children at site. Before the interview took place, the researcher explained the purpose of the study to the study participants and sought their consent to participate in the study by filling in the consent form.

In order to secure these ethical issues of trust and confidentiality, they were not asked to disclose their names during the interview. Instead, pseudo-names were used in reporting the findings from the research. Moreover, the interview with the FGD was held in an appropriate place they had chosen. The participants were informed of using tape recorder by the interviewer and also of taking notes during the entire interview to record their responses.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the findings of the study are presented and interpreted. The main data were obtained from the administration of a number of interviews with the study participants. In addition other supplementary information was also obtained from interviews conducted with two focus group discussions and the researcher's field work in the study site. As much as possible, the supplementary information is incorporated into the main data and analyzed in conjunction with the data obtained directly from the interview schedule.

On the basis of the categories of the question items in the questionnaire, the data here are presented in three major parts. These are (I) personal background, (II) family background, (III) the impacts of child labor on the children's (a) socio-economic **and** (b) psychosocial life.

I. Personal Background of the Respondents

Pertinent to their background, during the interview the respondents were able to indicate their age, gender, educational status, ethnicity, place of origin. Such information was sought to get some insight about the demographic characteristics of the respondents and to determine whether or not such personal background data has any relation with the causes for child labor.

The following table presents the demographic characteristics of the respondents

Table 1: Background Information of the Respondents

Respondent's ID Code (Case No)	age	ethnic background	Place of origin	education level	Religion	Family size
01	10	Gurage	Silte	3	Islam	3
02	10	Oromo	Adama	3	Christian	5
03	13	Amhara	Adama	3	Christian	4
04	14	Amhara	Adama	5	Islam	8
05	13	Amhara	Adama	5	Christian	7
06	13	Gurage	Gurage Zone	4	Christian	4
07	12	Oromo	Adama	4	Islam	5
08	13	Gurage	Gurage Zone	5	Christian	6
09	12	Amhara	Adama	3	Christian	6
10	12	Oromo	Awash Melka	4	Christian	3
11	12	Gurage	Adama	3	Christian	7
12	12	Gurage	Gurage zone	4	Christian	5

Age

The majority of the respondents (83%) were between the ages of 12 and 14 years. In fact, all of them were under the age of 14 years. This indicates that the majority of the children were below the legal minimum age for employment. The Minimum Age Convention of ILO prohibits work for children who are under the age of 14 years. Though this convention was ratified by the government of Ethiopia, children under the age of 14 years are still employed to work. As discussed in Chapter Two of this study, working at this age can bring about some considerable disadvantages for the children since this age is primary meant for schooling. In this view, these children, if their own living conditions didn't dictate them, were supposed to be at schools instead of at work. In light of this argument, during the interview, most of the children pointed out their reasons why they could not attend school. Their responses mainly reflect their own financial problems or low income of their parents or absence of any supportive sources. In fact, all of them, despite their strong ambition to continue to learn, lack of enough

time, overlaps of school times and physical exhaustion after work were also factors for not going back to school.

Educational Level

In regard to their educational status, the respondents were asked to indicate what grade level they had completed. As shown in the above table, all of the respondents did not complete elementary level education. Most of them had only completed between grades 3 and 5. The highest grade which was completed by3 of them was 5^{th}.

Ethnic Background

Respondents were asked to indicate their ethnic background in order to examine whether poverty and ethnicity were related as a push factor into the labor force during their young age. As shown in table1, the ethnic composition of the respondents distributed almost evenly. In terms of ethnic background, the narrow majority was Gurage(5) followed by Amhta(4) and Ormo (3).. As indicated by both focus group participants, most of the children who were working in the warehouse had either their own parents or relatives doing the same thing there. It was said that the job is obtained through some blood connection or strong acquaintances. Hence, such activity becomes customary among the members of the same family. In fact, according to the society attitude towards a certain ethnic group, no wonder why one ethnic group predominantly is available. Such circumstance was no apparent here, probably due to the small size of the sample.

Boyden (1998) noted that parental attitude can be a cause of child labor. In this study the cause was not parental attitude, but rather the abject poverty of the children. In the Ethiopian context, almost every family in the urban area wants their children to go to

school to learn since they hold a high belief that education is the only panacea to go out of poverty and having an educated child is also considered as a source of pride for the entire family. However, many parents, despite their positive attitude toward education, force their little kids to be engaged in some kinds of work to supplement the family income and to support themselves. As a result, many children are encouraged to go to work instead of school. From this perspective, societal attitude, apart from parental economic conditions, can be a motivating factor for the cause of child labor.

Therefore, it may be concluded here that due to their limited chances for schooling, the children when they grow up and become adults may not be competitive in urban life that requires educational accomplishments and other essential skills for adult life. Lack of academic knowledge is directly related to work hazards when that lack is work induced. As well known when work interferes with education by absorbing time, school attendance becomes too difficult for many children. Since both work and school demand too much time, it is often difficult to compromise and achieve them together. In such a situation, work can weaken the values children place on education. Though they may be too young to understand the long-term benefits of education, or they enjoy their short-term financial gains, the consequence cannot be as good as it is for many of them.

Place of Origin

As regards their place of origin (place of birth), it was found out that most of them (7 0ut of 12) were born in Adama town. As far as the birth place (origin) of the children is concerned, 7 of them were born in Adama town whereas the rest (5) came to the town from other places for various reasons. The main reason to know their place of origin was to see if migration could predict cause of child labor. Obviously, people move

from place of origin with the expectations of finding better opportunities available at place of destination. The literature review shows both the positive (Todaro, 1976; Schiff, 1999) and negative aspects of migration (Lindsorm, 2003, Delgado et al, 2005). The controversy arises from the hardships that migrants face on a journey and the fact that many of them lead difficult situations after they reach places of destinations.

For instance, even though many of the children move to urban centers in order to search for better life, they hardily succeed to realize their dream. The majority of them join informal activities such as domestic services, shoe shining, selling small items on street, commercial sex work and other jobs hazardous to their mental and physical development. They have little or no access to educational opportunity, adequate food, clothing and accommodation and health services. They engage in heavy jobs beyond their capacity from dawn to dusk with little payment. Moreover, they work in risky environment.

Though there are no research data that clearly deal with the experiences of migrant children in Adama town, from the available evidences it is clear that whether migration helps migrants in general and children in particular to lead better life or not is a controversial issue that needs further exploration. For this reason, it is important to explore the life experiences of migrant children who are working in the informal sectors like picking, sorting out and sieving haricot beans in order to get detail insight. Therefore, the question pertinent to place of origin in this research is purposely put to investigate this issue by focusing on the experience of migrant children engaged in sorting out haricot beans in one warehouse Adama town.

Concomitant to the above ideas, one of the children included in this focus group discussion mentioned his reasons to migrate to Adama town were to find leisure time, entertainment and luxurious life. However, in contrast to his dream, he found the opposite when he came to Adama. Consequently he engaged in shoe shining activity for a mere survival reason. As the child is 13 years old he couldn't withstand the all day work, because he is not physically, socially and psychologically fit for that kind of work.

Concerning the pull factors in Addis Ababa, Nardos (2006) argues that the fact that Addis Ababa is the capital of the country with a number of international organizations and business centers, and many job opportunities, many people are easily attracted to come and live in it. To some extent, one may have similar impressions about Adama town due to its proximity to Addis Ababa and the possibility of moving to Addis Ababa when needed. In fact, the city is in a better position relative to other places to have direct and easy access. This plays vital role in pulling a number of people to the city.

However, the identification of whether migrants in general and migrant children in particular succeeded or not in realizing their dream after they left their residence is equally an important issue in the study of migration in order to understand the benefits people get and the challenges they face because of their migration. To this end, it is important to investigate the migration experiences of migrants themselves.

Religion

The respondents were asked to indicate their religion or their religion affiliation in order to determine whether religion plays a role in child labor. Except three, the rest of the study participants were followers of Orthodox Christianity. Both Christianity and Islam preach obedience, loyalty and high respect to parents and authorities. According to

these religions, one's fate is predetermined even before one is born. Whatever happens to one's life is within the control and order of one God. In this sense, each religion gives spiritual strength and hope to survive and overcome hardship as long as one puts his/her own faith in God. In view of this, the respondents believe that their fate would improve if they could sincerely and honestly follow what the Bible or the Koran says. Hence, they accept their present conditions as part of their life journey with the hope that one day their life would improve. Until that time comes, they would prefer to stay in the same position despite the hardships or abusive environment.

2. Family Background

In order to gather data about their family background, the respondents were asked to indicate (i) whether or not their parents are alive (ii) the educational level of their parents (iii) their occupations (iv) income level, (v) the size of their family (vi) the occupations of their siblings (if any?). Such information was considered important to explain whether or not the children's engagement in work is related with their family situations. The data pertaining to such variables are presented in the following table (table 2).

Tabe2. Respondents' Parental Background

Respondents parental situation	freq	Respondents fathers education	freq	Respondents' mother education	freq
Only father alive	3	1-4	4	Illiterate 1-4	4
Only mother alive	3	5-8	2	1- 4	3
Both alive	3	Above 12	1	5-8	2
Both died	3	Do not know	3	Do not know	3
Total					

Living Parents

3 of the children said that both of their parents are alive. The same number of children also said that both of their parents are deceased while the remaining 3 reported that one of their parents was deceased. The data indicates that whether both parents are alive or not, the children are working. This clearly indicates that the death of parents cannot be the sole factor to push the children to work. Irrespective of the death of their parents, children are pushed to work merely due to poverty.

Educational Level of Parents

As regards the educational level of their parents, except the father of one of the respondents who earned college diploma, the rest did not even complete junior high school. In fact, most of them did not complete elementary level education. The majority of the mothers were also illiterate. It has to be noted here that some of respondents declared that they do not know their father's and/or their mother's educational attainment. This could be either their parents were not living with them since they are dead or have been illiterate.

Table 3. Respondents' Parental Occupation and Monthly Income

Father's occupation	Freq	Mothers occupation	Freq	Father's monthly income	Freq.	Mother 's monthly income	Freq
Guard	3	house maid	3	90-120	3	60-100	3
Daily laborer	5	Daily laborer	4	150-300	3	100- 250	3
Don't know	4	Don't know	5	Don't Know	6	Don't know	6

Occupational Status of Parents

Most of the respondents did not like to speak about the income level of their parents. In regard to reporting their parents' occupations, some of the children were reluctant for the mere reason that one or both of their parents were deceased and wouldn't even like to say this or that about them. However, 3 of them said that their fathers were guards and their mothers were maidservants. Likewise, 5 respondents said that their fathers were daily laborers. Similarly 5 others also said their mothers were also daily laborers. Unlike reported during the focus group discussion, the respondents here did not mention whether or not any of their parents were also working with them in the same warehouse.

Basu (1999) observed that individuals may start to work as young laborers in the same occupation of their parents to help the family reach a subsistence income level. This supposition, however, was not noted here in this study. However, in the focus group discussion it was learned that most of the children get employment opportunities in the warehouse, for that matter anywhere else too, through networking including acquaintances or via the good relationship one parent has with the employer. There could be some information gap to affirm this condition.

Income level of parents

The respondents expressed the same feeling when asked about the levels of their parents' income. As shown in table 3, though most of them said that they did not know, equal number of children reported that their parents' income level was too low. Accordingly, 3 of them said their fathers' monthly income was between 90 and 120 Birr. 3 other respondents also said that their father monthly income was between Birr 150 and

300. Similarly, 3 of them said their mothers' monthly income was between 60 and 100 Birr. 3 other respondents also said that their mothers' monthly income was between Birr 100 and 250. It should be mentioned here that one of the respondents whose father had college diploma said that his father makes Birr 550 per month.

All in all, the individual family monthly income could not exceed Birr 400. The combined monthly income of the respondents' parents was between Birr150 and 250. This indicates that the income of their parents was very low. At a time when the price of everything is skyrocketing it is very difficult to imagine how these people could survive on such meager income.

Family Size

The other question that the respondents were asked was to indicate the size of their families in order to enable the researcher to calculate the magnitude of their economic suffering and the hardship they are going through. It was not easy to get precise information regarding family size. One of the difficulties observed was due to the fact that some of them do no live with their biological parents. They consider themselves as dependents, not like family members per se. However, based on the focus group discussions and direct responses of the children, it seems reasonable to assume that most of them had middle-sized family size with 4- 6 family members. Only one family had 8 family members and two families had 7 family members each (see table 1).

As indicated earlier, the combined monthly income of the respondents' parents was between Birr150 and 250. It was also said that the average monthly income of the individual family monthly income was below Birr 400. In light of the monthly income of each family, it is very difficult to imagine how they lead their daily life with an

average income of less that Birr 250 while having a family of 6 to 7 or 8 family members. The family income level clearly indicates how much poor each family is, and how financial problems have deprived them of many good opportunities and their future prospects.

As pointed out again and again in this study, several researchers and international reports have indicated poverty as the main cause of child labor. In such reports and research findings, it is also easy to conclude that such poor families could not afford their children to go to school, but rather to find some sorts of jobs to make their living. Worst of all, it is well known that many children who are deprived of education and who are considered as drop out of society will eventually become not only a burden to themselves but rather on society. Due to the economic hardship these children are now suffering, they may develop negative attitude towards the society that cares little for them now. In the case of the respondents in this study, the family income is inadequate to support themselves and to become self-reliant adults in the future.

In order to understand the factors that motivated them to work, the respondents in this study were asked to indicate their reasons for working. They gave the following reasons:

- to support their parents/or families who economically poor (7)
- to cover expenses for food, clothes, educational materials because they have no parents(3), and
- to support their grand parents, their sick or disabled family members (2).

Such reasons obviously affirm the above statement which indicates the strong link between poverty and child labor. Most of them started working to support their families because of their poverty. 3 of them did it because they wanted to be self-sufficient as they had no body else to support them. 2 of them said that they became child laborers to support their poor grand parents or sick family members who had no other supportive means.

In order to have more information about their reasons for work, the key informants were asked to indicate the reasons why the owner of the warehouse preferred these children to work for him. According to them, the owner of the warehouse has found these children to be more obedient and subservient because of their ages and economic problem. These children have no families or close relatives whom they can count on. The informants also believed that the owner was taking advantage of the femininity of the employers. Being females and young was good for the employer to control and engage them in domestic services and even to serve the third person. Moreover, the informants explained that the children are unable to enter collective bargaining with the owner or to make tangible negotiations for their payment. The owner also knew that the children are more efficient to work than adults who want more payment. Due to their struggle to survive each day, the owner is able to take advantage of their situation to exploit them and make them work as he wants without any extra interventions from government side.

With the assumptions that the key informants could also provide additional information in relation to why a lot children work under such difficult conditions in the warehouse, they were able to say the following;

1. The children's guardians or families are poor

2. Some families urge their children to work because they don't have enough food to eat (both their children and the family themselves);
3. Some children lost their biological families (father and mother) and are forced to be brought by other guardians. Some of their guardians force these children to engage in various activities including commercial sex work to bring some additional incomes and carrying out domestic services without any break time while their own biological children go to school to learn.

It is unfortunate that these children are not in a position to defend their rights or to voice their grievances due to their ages and knowledge of the legal system as well as the nonexistence of agency to act on behalf of them. Therefore, they prefer to be silent since they are afraid of the possible harsh consequences if they complain. They are confined in small places without outside contacts where to get advice on how to fight against their exploitations. Hence, they suffer from many sorts of emotional and psychological problems.

In connection with the reasons for working, the respondents were also asked to indicate why they chose this type of work rather than another one. Accordingly, 11 of them said that they chose this work due to lack of other alternative jobs. Only one of the respondents felt that this job is relatively easy to work.

Although it has become quite clear that poverty is the main factor that may imperatively explain the cause of child labor, this writer was expecting to find some respondents who could also mention other important factors that motivated them to start working. Based on the information obtained from group discussion group, some children start working not only due to their parents' economic conditions, but also because of peer influence, or because they are ordered by their parents/ guardians, or to satisfy their

additional needs like to have money to buy cigarettes or 'chatt' or to play gambling in some hideout places.

3. THE IMPACTS OF CHILD LABOR

In both chapters one and two of this study, the various causes and impacts of child labor have been discussed. The growing evidence indicates that child labor endangers the lives of children, interferes with their growth and development. Though its adverse effects on children's physical, cognitive, social, moral, emotional and psychological development (Maruf et. at, 2003) are understood, the magnitude and the extent of its effects vary from place to place and even in the same social environment.

Cognizant of such variations, this study has been undertaken to investigate the impacts of labor on children working in one haricot beans warehouse under the following two major themes:

1. Socio-economic Life
2. Psychosocial Life

1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Consistent with the objectives of this study, it was found necessary to assess the living and working conditions of the working children in order to determine their socio-economic life. Hence, this part of the paper contains information about the children's living and working conditions. To this end, the respondents were asked to indicate with whom they live; the family size, number of siblings, their income level, the number of working days and length of working hours, average daily payment and the fairness of the payment. Moreover, information pertaining to their social relations was also investigated.

In order to get deeper insight about working conditions of the children, the key informants were also asked to express their views about the working conditions in the warehouse. The data pertaining to these variables are presented as follows:

A. Living Conditions

At various sections of this study, the dire consequence of poverty is considered to be the major cause of child labor. It is suffice to say here that child labor is inevitable as long as there is deeper poverty that affects the lives of the children and their families. Obviously, for a question of survival, their poor families often seek the labor earnings of their poor children. From this point of view, income from child labor is indeed critical to survival in poor households. In light of this, the effects of child labor are not often harmful when viewed from the perspective of the survival needs of the children and the families. However, unfortunately, the children working in the warehouse, as this study describes, earn little money. In other words, the payment for their work cannot finance their education or could not help them live decent life.

The respondents were asked to indicate with whom they live. According to their responses, 3 of them live together with the other persons sharing the same room. However, 7 of them live with their parents. The remaining 2 live with relatives. As stated earlier, in the family background part, the average family size was 5.5. In this case, it is hard to imagine how the families of the respondents could mange to survive with their meager income and very limited rooms.

During the FGD, it was learned that in one-roomed house with 6 and 7 people together. When considering their family size (see table 1), number of siblings and income

level (see table 3), the working children may lead unhappy life since they do not have proper food to eat or cloth to wear. Moreover, some of them also said that they give some amount of money to their parents or relatives. Such children, despite they are poor, try to shoulder the economic burden of their family. However, it can be inferred that these children or their families live under dire poverty without even proper meal a day. As one key informant pointed out, some of them also suffer from malnutrition. In Adama town, as the FGD indicated there are a number of poor children who sleep on streets due to lack of shelter. As discussed in this study elsewhere, the consequences of street life are devastating and life long that can affect both the mental and physical development.

B. Working Conditions

Realizing the importance of understanding the working condition for this study, question pertaining to the working environment was raised for the participants. In this regard, both working children and the key informants agreed that it is not a safe place to work in the warehouse since it is with full of dust particles without air conditions. As a result they catch cold or suffer from heat and nose congestion. The general working environment, as reported by them, is depressing since the work is beyond the children's capacity and takes long hours. The children do not have health insurance. Therefore when they become sick, they cannot get medicine except to stay at home without pay. This situation can make them feel low and aggressive towards others.

As indicated under such sections, children work under such difficult conditions in the warehouse because they have poor parents or guardians and are unable to support

themselves. Despite their low payments (see table 4), they keep working this back breaking job.

Despite long hours of working, and persistent exposure to various types of physical work hazards and different health problems, the children do not even get proper food or cloth. Moreover, at a time when they should be in school to acquire knowledge and skills necessary for productive adulthood and to prepare for a better future, these children, at the expense of their access to education, are performing adult jobs by earning their living from picking haricot beans.

Despite their long working hours, sometimes the working children are paid on time by the mere reason that the haricot beans are not yet sold. To continue to survive, these children have also to carry out other activities such as selling lotteries or Kolos after they comeback home or early in the morning. In fact, the FGD participants also pointed out that some female children are engaged in commercial sex works even though they are too young for it. Economic problems may result in other social problems such a HIV/AIDS, STD, etc.

Table 4. Length of working hours and the payment of the Respondents

Length of hours they work daily	freq	Average daily income in birr	freq	How fair is the payment	freq
5-7	3	8-10	2	Fair enough	1
8-10	1	11-15	9	Not at all	11
11-13	6	16-20	1	Total	12

Out of f the 12 children interviewed, 3 of them reported that they have been working for 5-7 hours daily, 1 of them from 8-10 hours whereas the rest 6 reported that they work 11-13 hours daily. As regards their payment, 11of them said that their daily

payment is not fair at all for this kind of back breaking job and long working hours. They feel that they are poorly paid compared to the length of time they work and the heaviness of the job they perform. However, only one of them responded that the payment is fair enough. The respondents were also asked if they experienced any of health problems that could call for medical attention. Overall, their responses affirmed that they fell sick sometimes due to the working conditions of the warehouse. The health problems mentioned by the respondents were similar to the ones mentioned by the FGD participants who believed that the working children suffer from back pain, congestion of nose, breathing problems, cough, loss of sleep and loss of appetite.

3. SOCIAL RELATIONS-

In order to determine their degree of social relations, respondents were asked to answer questions pertaining to their ability to find friends or relatives in time of need, and pass time with others when needed, their personal attitude about the perception of community towards working children.

According their responses, cases no. 02, 03, 05, 07, 08 and 09 have low level of social relationships. This suggests that they have a feeling that they have no friends or relative to whom they can turn in time of need. Their responses also indicate that they have bad relationships with others, meaning that their relationships with others have been strained and their perceptions about the community are negative. Those who felt a sense of social isolation are experiencing a dangerous lifestyle that can lead eventually to a sense of mistrust in people in the mainstream society. By the same token, there are equal numbers of children who have a high feeling of belongingness, indicating that they are socially

active and share time or participate in social activities with other people in the community. In other words, these children are not confined in a sense that they believed that they have maintained relationships with others.

4. Impact of Child Labor on Psychosocial Well-being

Studies in Ethiopia indicate that many children involved in strenuous work are stressed, feel insecure and depressed (Abiy (ILO/IPEC, 2002). In addition, work may deter children's emotional development by affecting their self-esteem, family attachment and feelings of love and acceptance (Basu, 1998). As many children work long hours away from family and with uncaring adults, they often experience constant fear and lack of self-esteem. Children may also lack their sense of identity, moral judgment and the ability to cooperate with others.

In order to measure the psychosocial well-being of the working children, prior to the collection of the actual data from the respondents, the researcher had to gather the following information from the FGD participants about the psychological problems the working children face in the warehouse.

The participants believed that the working children are morally and emotional hurt when they are verbally abused (insulted) without good reasons and stressed out for working long hours continuously without a sufficient break. They also have a feeling of rejection since they have no time to play and share with their peers. In their community, these children have low sense of belonging and self-esteem since they feel that they are not going to school like their peers and fall behind in socialization

process and academic standards. As society gives them no attention about their well-being, they have self-doubt.

In order to measure the respondents' psychosocial well-being, they were asked to answer "yes or no" /"agree or disagree" for each statement under each sub-section of the questionnaire. The statements of the questionnaire prepared to assess their psychosocial life of the respondents contains the following sub-sections (For full details, please refer to the questionnaire (Appendix A):

1. Sense of hopelessness;
2. Sense of worthlessness;
3. Depression;
4. Work alienation;
5. Hostility;
6. Environmental Stress;
7. Absence of positive future time perspective

On the basis of the answers of the respondents, each theme (sub-section) is analyzed and interpreted as follows.

1. SENSE OF HOPELESSNESS

Based on the obtained data, 6 respondents (hereinafter called cases) 03, 05, 06, 07, 10, 11 (please refer to Table 1 of this chapter regarding case nos. of the respondents) have indicated that they have a high sense of hopelessness. This indicates that they have little hope of improvement in their working situation in the future. As a result of their hopelessness, they could be subservient to their boss and tolerant to any form of abuse. On the other hand, respondents ID codes 4 and 12 have very low sense of hopelessness, indicating that they would not be tolerant to accept any abuse. However, cases 01, 02, 08, and 09 were uncertain about their sense of hopelessness.

2. SENSE OF WORTHLESSNESS

Respondents were asked to indicate to what degree did they "feel" that they have no personal worth or value to themselves and others. To this question, 4 cases (no. 04, 06, 10, 11) were found to be on a high risk, indicating that they do not feel that they are persons of worth. As a consequence of their low self-esteem and lack of strong personality qualities and a feeling of moral weakness, it could be assumed that they do not take good care of themselves. On the other hand, the remaining 8 cases (no. 01, 02, 03, 05, 07, 08, 09, and12) have good sense of worthiness in their current status. This suggests that they have self-pride, high morality, a good feeling of accomplishing things within their capacities. As a result, they could be considered to take good care of themselves. In general, the majority of the respondents have a good sense of worthiness as indicated by their number of 'positive' responses.

3. DEPRESSION

With the intention of knowing whether or not the respondents show some signs of depression as a result of working in the warehouse, they were asked to say "yes or no' to the list of symptoms in the questionnaire.

Accordingly, case nos. 03, 05, 06, & 07 have indicated a considerable level of depression. In this context, they may have little interest in outdoor activities, low work desire, poor eating habits and sleeping patterns, suffer from general sense of exhaustion, weight loss/gain, suffer from concentration and decision making problems. These individuals may also worry too much about their future.

On the other hand, case nos. 1, 02, 04, 08, 09, 10, 11, & 12 can be said to have stable personality since they haven't indicated the major symptoms of depression listed in

the questionnaire. All in all, the majority of the working children have no feelings of depression. In view of their working situation, this is quite a good thing to see.

4. WORK ALIENATION

Apart from cases 02 & 08, who have the minimum degree of work alienation, the remaining ones have shown the highest degree of work alienation. In this sense, the majority (10) of them exhibit a loss of identity resulting from work life stresses/ conditions, i.e., working long hours, self-denial, little or no benefits, suppression of basic needs, loss of work role, being victim of child labor. The respondents believe that they are working long hours in a harsh condition where the workplace environment is dehumanizing/ exploitative.

5. HOSTILITY

In order to determine how much anger did the child seem to have towards herself or others in society, respondents were asked to indicate if they are unfairly treated in the community, if they could express their anger, and what their attitude towards their employer is, as well as if they feel jealous of other age-mates who go to school or have better life, and if they think other people are insensitive of their economic plight. Case nos. 01, 02, 11 & 12 have indicated that they have the lowest degree of hostility. This is a healthy sign of living with others. However, 8 of the respondents have indicated a high degree of hostility. Based on this score, one can say that the respondents feel that they are not properly treated in the community, and are afraid of expressing their anger. Consequently, they have anger and hostile attitude towards their employer and feel jealous of other children who are luckier than themselves. Worst of all, the respondents think that people in the community are indifferent to their financial

plight and frustration.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS

Respondent were asked to answer the question, To what degree do you "feel" that events in your life are "overwhelming," painful, humiliating or are providing insurmountable obstacles? Cases no. 03, 05, 06, 09 & 11 automatically believed they have environmental stresses. This indicates that these respondents think that their living standards are not good at all, have no access to social support groups or health care and legal protection institutions, also believe that there are many worse workplaces in their areas, and the employment problems are shrinking their chance to find another job. They also indicated that they do not receive training to upgrade their skills. Case no. 01, 02, 04, 07, 08, 10 & 12 are believed to be free of environmental stressors. Hence, they do not have al the stresses indicated by others.

7. THE ABSENCE OF POSITIVE FUTURE TIME PERSPECTIVE

In order to determine the respondents' future time perspective, they were asked to indicate the extent of their focus on the future or positive future events as opposed to focusing on only the present or negative events. In relation to this issue, cases no. 03, 05 & 10 have indicated that they have negative outlook about the future. Being pessimistic, they think that (i) unemployment problems and job scarcity will prevail for long, (ii) have no legal protection, (iii) prefer to become a victim of economic exigency instead of independent from abuses, (iv) restrict display of their anger, fear, resentment, frustration to their employer, (v) feel to have poor adaptive coping skills, (vi) unable to avoid the negative consequences of child labor, (vii) have no definite thoughts to change in life, (viii) wouldn't like to have more information about career choices, and

the effects of child labor .On the other hand, the remaining 9 cases indicated their optimistic outlook for the future time. These children cannot give up hope but remain strong to resist many challenges. In general, the majority of them have positive future time perspective.

The level of psychosocial well-being:

When we look at the psychosocial data, those who are assumed to be at high risk levels include cases no. 03, 05, 06, 07, & 10, which indicate that their psychosocial well-being could be a cause for concern. On the basis of their psychosocial scores, these children need more attention and extra support to help them live and work properly. However, the general psychosocial well-being of the respondents needs further investigation to be on the safe side.

Respondents' Perception of the Work Place

Respondents were asked to indicate their perception of the abusiveness of the work environment by saying "yes" or "No" to each statement. As Table 5 shows, almost all of them work under abusive work atmosphere. In fact, the term abusiveness explains a range of mistreatments including physical, verbal or psychological as well as other forms of unexplained conditions that can cause harm or injury to the child.

According to the obtained data, the working children have negative attitude towards their employer who, according to them, make them feel guilty or put a lot of pressure on them to work hard even without break despite their continuous hard work. Being disappointed by the working atmosphere in the ware house, these children believe that no child should be allowed to work there it is the last resort for the child to maintain his/her survival. In the workplace the children are also rejected and degraded to make

them feel down and hopeless. In general, they feel that their employer lacks good leadership qualities.

Table 5. Respondents' Perceptions of the Degree of the Abusiveness of the Work Environment

Abusive working atmosphere	Yes	No
Feeling of rejection and down grading	7	5
Working long hours with little payment	11	1
Have enough break time for at least 30 minutes during working	1	11
Have been denied of permission for day off	5	7
Facing arguments and pressure from their employers although working at their best	10	2
Made to feel guilty or get angry by their employer without any apparent wrong doing	8	4
Being disappointed rather than being pleased by their employers	10	2
Making them feel that this is a dehumanizing job so that no child should work it	11	1

At this juncture, it also seems safe to deduce that the children's educational achievement is negatively affected by their work. Though education holds the promise of improving living standards by expanding their opportunities, these children are deprived of this powerful tool for life. From this perspective, one can see that how the children's future successes may be hampered due to lack of access to education and as a consequence of their work.

Psycho-Social Support

To determine just how much the child had feelings of belonging to and of being esteemed by a group significant to her, each respondent was asked to answer the following Yes –No (or Agree-Disagree) questions.

1. Do you think there are enough people around you who can provide information and materials resources to you in order to help you cope with work stress?

2. Do you have friends or relatives who have the empathy to listen to you and make you feel that you are understood and that you are not alone?

Table 6. Respondents' Social Support

Social support	Yes	No
Having people who provide information and material resources to them to enable them to cope with works stress	4	8
Having friends or relatives that empathically listen to and understanding them	5	7

The data on Table 6 shows that most of them (8) do not have dependable people who can support them to cope with their work stress or life challenges. Having no one in time of need is indeed frustrating and makes the individual child hopeless to rely on others. Similarly, 8 out of 12 children feel that they do not have close friends or relatives that can lend their ears or understand their situations. This may suggest that these children struggle life challenges without adequate social support. Life could be hard for them as long as they have no intimate friends or close relatives to be on their side when they fall in big troubles.

Legal Protection

The other issue was pertaining to their knowledge of legal protection. Hence, to determine just how much the child knew her rights and responsibilities as well as the available legal venues where she can report when improper actions are taken against her, each respondent was asked to answer the following Yes –No (or Agree-Disagree) questions.

1. In time of injustices done to you, do you know what to do?
2. If you are abused, where do you think you should report or file a suit?

Table 7. Respondents' Knowledge of Legal Protection for Them

Knowledge of legal protection	Yes	No
Know what to do in case injustice done against them	7	5
Know where to report if abused	6	6

The data (table 7) indicates that most of them do not have good knowledge of what to do if injustice is done against them. On the other hand, equal number of the

working children believes that they know where to report if they are abused. It is sad to know that most of these children live in ignorance to protect themselves legally from any kinds of abuse. Lack of knowledge about legal protection can incapacitate their strength to stand up for their rights. If everything is in vicious circle, then how can these children mange to survive. The next section deals with this issue.

Adaptive Coping Behavior

In order to understand their adaptive coping behavior, the respondents were asked to indicate how they were able to cope with the work stresses or to resolve the emotional turmoil resulting from adaptive coping. To this effect, they were asked to "agree or disagree" with the statements that reflect their work perseverance, relationship with other work mates, and pent up their emotions safely, or use substances to release tensions.

10 (83%) of them believe that perseverance and hard work can change their life. This suggests that things in their life can change if they could endure the problem they face now. In regard to their working relationship, all of them except1 believe that they get along well with others. This also shows that they can share their grievances and concerns with each other, and that would help them cope with the work stress they face. The other important issue raised to the respondents was to know if they use a safety valve to release their frustration and anger. Only 7 out of 12 children believe that they use some other means to release their emotion so that they protect themselves from any possible punishment or bad consequences.

Respondents were also asked whether or not they use cigarettes, or alcohol or *chatt* when they are stressed out. Though all of them do not smoke cigarettes, at least 1

child admitted that she drinks alcohol (could be t*ela* since it is less expensive), and another child also admitted that she chews chatt. Even though these children do not have addicted behavior partly because they cannot afford to buy cigarettes or alcohol beverages and partly they are females to openly abuse such substances, there is a possibility to develop some addiction in the future. To find at least 1 person out of 12 can clearly indicate such possibilities in the future.

Table 8. Respondents' Adaptive Coping Behavior with Stressful Working Situation and Addictive Behavior

Adaptive coping behavior	Yes	No	Addictive behavior	Yes	No
Believe that perseverance and hard work can change their life	10	2	Smoke cigarette	0	12
Establishing good working relationship with work mates	11	1	Drink alcohol	1	11
Express their anger in a safe or acceptable way	7	5	Others(chewing Chat, etc	1	11

Having a Definite Plan

Each respondent was asked to state her plan to improve herself or to change her life in the future. The following were the questions each child had to say" yes or no" in concrete terms. (1) Do you go to school? (2) Do you save some money? (3) Do you get along with others? (4) Do you have high levels of positive regard to your work? (5) Thinking of quitting the job to find a better one?

Table 9. Respondents Definite Plan and Methods to Improve Themselves

Plans	yes	No
Attending schools	10	2
Saving money	9	3
Get along with others	8	4
Have high levels of positive regard for work	10	2
Thinking of quitting the job to find a better one	10	2

As Table 9 shows, 10 of the 12 children have strong determination to continue to go to school as much as possible. In order to achieve their goal, most of them try to earmark some money. It is also worth noting there that most of them would like to quit this job to find a better one. This is a clear indication of how much they hate the job they are now doing. On the other hand, the same number of children has high level of positive regard for work. This is to say that they have high work motivation if they are placed in the right position

Intent to Survive

Respondents were also asked to indicate what methods they would like to use to improve their current situations. In response to this, 10 of the children have been trying to search another job though they have not been successful. In fact, as they said, they would keep looking for another job to improve themselves. They hate to stay in this job for long.

In order to determine their locus of control, the children were also asked to indicate to what faith based or religious/spiritual life activities (e.g., praying, attending church, daydreaming,) they exercise to overcome their life stress experience.

As the data (table10) shows, almost all children (11) exercise religious activities to overcome their stressing situation. In the absence of other supportive sources, it seems helpful for the children to have strong faith in divine intervention to improve their lot. Of course, religion also teaches the value of work to improve one's life. Interestingly, these children have also strong faith in hard working to change their life. In both ways, they believe that their situation can improve through hard work. Such an outlook in life may help them aspire for better life.

Table 10: Methods used to improve their current situations

Methods chosen to improve their situation	yes	No
Trying to search another job while working anything possible	10	2
Exercising religious activities to overcome their stressing situation	11	1
Believing that their life can change as a result of hard working conditions so I do not give up hope easily.	10	2

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND SOCIAL WORK IMPLICATIONS

Realizing the different types of activities children are engaged in and the outcomes of the various forms of child labor, this study has focused on children who are engaged in sorting out haricot beans in a warehouse in one place in Adama town, Kebele 07.

The findings of this study revealed that all the working children participated in the study were under the age of 14 years which is below the legal minimum age to start wage labor. Moreover, almost all of them had disadvantaged family background including coming from poor and illiterate families or those who had low educational achievement. Similar to the theories that provide various explanations for children to become child laborers, the children who are engaged in sorting out beans in the warehouse during their childhood period can be explained in light of various factors including the societal and socio-economic and traditional ones. In fact, the causes that led these children to be engaged in that sort of activity are as complex and varied as the individual circumstances.

In this study, an attempt was made to explore the children's background, the causes of their employment, the types of abuses and risk they faced, the length of time they work, the impact of child labor on their health, education, psychosocial well-being, socio-economic situations, survivals strategies, social relationship and the attitude and perception of the children on their living and working situations and their future life.

Generally, child labor had many harmful impacts on the children participated in this study. It interfered with their health, education and psycho-social development. The findings of the study showed that the majority of the child laborers were from Adama

town itself and the reasons for them to become child labors were linked to economic and social factors. One of the major factors that pushed the children to work was economic reason. That means the majority of them were from very poor families. Since they were poor, the families were unable to fulfill the children's basic needs for food, clothing, shelter and education. Lack of these basic necessities of life in their families forced the children to search for other means of livelihood. Hence, child labor became the last and only option for them to survive.

The children made the decision to work after discussing with both or either of their existing poor parents. The poor parents encouraged the children to work because they hoped that the children help them with the income they get from working. In some cases it was found that the poor parents were working with their children, a situation which leads one to say poverty is being inherited from parents.

Poverty is one of the reasons for the children to work but it was not the only factor. There are also social reasons that forced some of them to work. During the interview the children also indicated that the death of parents and the subsequent loss of parental cares and support coupled with the extreme poverty situation made child labor the last resort for them. Moreover, the presence of the sick, the elderly or disabled family members at home was another factor that obliged the children to work. Such family members are unable to work and support themselves. In the absence of active adult labor force in a family, children are forced to work and support dependent family members. Some of the working children interviewed indicated that such condition is also the reason for their working.

The findings of the study also revealed that the child laborers encounter various problems. One of the points worth mentioning here is the working condition and the earning of the children. Concerning this, almost all of the child laborers interviewed work 7-12 hours per day at the warehouse and continued to work other things from dawn to dusk throughout the weeks including holidays except in rare cases. However, their income is too meager when compared with the length of their working hour. The monthly income of the children ranges from birr 60 to birr 150. Their small income was not enough even to cover their daily expenses like proper food. They can not get even three meals a day regardless of the quality and nutritional content of the food.

Similar to what is asserted by human capital perspective, in this study the imperative push factor that forced the children to engage in that kind of activity was poverty. The poor economic conditions of their families pushed the children to work in the warehouse in order to support themselves and their families. As reported by the children themselves, they started working to support themselves, their parents, and to be self-sufficient or the absence of other alternatives that could engage them in. On the basis of this data, there is a strong link between poverty and child labor.

The other thing about the plight of the child laborers included in this study is that almost all of them spend long time on work. Hence, they do not have a time to socialize or to play with and make friends. Likewise, they do not have enough time to attend schools, do their home works and study because their work time overlaps with school time. Leaving work and attending school means missing the meager income for their survival. Thus, most of them do not afford to attend schools in the evening because of the tuition fees and lack of time.

The other challenge of the child laborers was housing. As pointed out by the FGD participants, some of them live in shelters a little bit better than homelessness as they cannot rent quality houses due to the meager income they get. Hence, they are exposed to rough weather conditions as the roofs of the houses leak rains and the walls cannot protect them from cold especially during rainy seasons.

In addition to these, the child laborers were exposed to various health problems as they work for a long time in unhygienic work environment and could not get adequate and nutritious food. Repeated cough, headache; fatigues and feeling pain in their backs were the major health problems they faced. However, many of them indicated that they never visited health institutions for treatments except to stay home.

The study showed that child labor has negatively affected physical well-being health, education, economic and psychosocial well-being of the children. On the basis of the obtained data regarding their psychosocial well-being, most of them are at a considerable high risk unless various interventions are taken. From their verbal accounts, it has also been made clear that these children have been enduring numerous challenges such as physical and verbal abuses, and denial of fair payments and educational access, and social injustices like discrimination, rejection, humiliation, economic hardships, health and psychological problems.

In light of the obtained data in this study, the impact of work on children is differently from that of adults. It may affect children's physical, cognitive, emotional, social and moral developments. Physically, children may encounter health problems, physical weakness and face coordination problems. Working long hours compounded

with lack of proper diet, their physical development is no strong enough. Sorting out and sieving haricot beans are physically demanding works for children. Cognitively, their working and living conditions may slow down their ability to learn and acquire the necessary knowledge and skills. Many of them have reported that they are stressed, feel insecure and depressed. In addition, their work seems in the long run to deter their emotional development by affecting their self-esteem, family attachment and feelings of love and acceptance. As many children work long hours away from family and with uncaring adults, they often experience constant fear and lack of self-esteem. Children may also lack their sense of identity, moral judgment and the ability to cooperate with others.

The study revealed that the attitude of the children toward the workplace and their employer was negative. They considered the work environment very abusive and unhealthy or unsuitable for any child. Abhorring their working conditions, almost all of the respondents preferred to quit the job in search of another one. The children detested their living and working conditions since they gained no benefits that could accommodate their needs and did not hold any good promises for their adult life. The respondents believed that their long working hours, lack of health insurance, payment irregularity, and harsh disciplinary measures, social isolation, or lack of social support and legal protection exasperated their living and working conditions.

In this study, the basic matters of child labor are described in terms of four general perspectives (see Chap. 2, for details); namely, the human capital perspective, the labor market perspective, the social responsibility perspective and the child-centered perspective (Anker and Melkas, 1996, Boyden et al, 1998 and Myers, 2001).

However, this study affirmed the human capital perspective to explain poverty as a major push factor that forced the children to enter the labor force earlier than age could allow them. In similar vein, this study has employed a child-centered perspective to explain what should be done to improve the fate of the working children. Child-centered approach is useful here to suggest that children should be provided with a stable and nurturing environment if the intention is to help them to grow and become self-sufficient adults in society. This approach strongly argues that children should be allowed to participate in every community activity to meet their needs as well as to facilitate and increase their socialization processes. Thus, the goal of professional interventions concerning the working children in the warehouse should focus on providing appropriate protections to them instead of trying to eliminate child labor immediately in the absence of other alternatives. If child labor is immediately eliminated in societies like Ethiopia, the consequence could be worse since such actions may hinder the children's livelihood and force them to work behind the scenes which could make their situations unbearable.

Social Work Practice Implications

Many people in Ethiopia are unfamiliar with the services provided by social workers. For instance, as the manual for social work profession stipulates, social workers rigorously hold the stand that children have the right to life, right to health, right to education, right to protection from abuse and neglect and right to protection from exploitation. Furthermore, they are mandated to take actions to promote the well-being of children, to ensure that their rights are respected and to make certain that their basic needs are met, as well as to take measures to rehabilitate the deprived and the disadvantaged children.

However, the breadth and diversity of social work in terms of the goals and services offered by the profession is little understood in our society. In anticipation of the proliferation of social work services in Ethiopia, it can be readily seen from this study that the working children have a number of psychosocial and socio-economic problems that require careful analysis and proper professional interventions to address their problems at various levels in different ways. To this end, social workers are supposed to have values and skills compatible with those of the profession as a whole and to have special relevance to the problems of child labor. In our case at hand, special relevance includes that (i) the working children are entitled to have equal citizenship rights and access to community resources (ii) expanding educational and work opportunities and learning experiences to adapt to their individual needs or circumstances and (iii) engaging oneself in work should not only provide the child with the tools for survival or learning the skills to use in earning a living, but provide essential ingredients contributing to the child's positive psychosocial and economic well-being.

The content of the data in this study has essentially four purposes:

1. To collect information about the demographic and organizational contexts (i.e., the warehouse and the community) in which social workers can work;
2. To identify the most important psychosocial and socio-economic aspects of the job dimensions that social workers must be able to deal with as they begin their practice;
3. To ascertain whether these psychosocial and economic aspects of the child work correlate positively or negatively with child labor in terms of its possible consequences; and

4. To identify and suggest tasks social workers prefer to perform and those that are mandated.

On the basis of the study findings, the following can be suggested as the most preferred and mandated tasks for future social workers in the Ethiopian contexts:

(1) home-school-community liaison

(2) educational and career counseling with working children

(3) facilitating and advocating families' use of community resources, and

(4) leadership and policy making.

Due to lack of space, each of the above tasks is not discussed here. For the sake of brevity, task 1 (home-school liaison) can be explained in terms of mandated task and preferred task. In terms of mandated task, the social worker has to make home visits or refer children and their families to services. On the other hand, the preferred task of social workers include acting as an advocate with community agencies, helping new staff understand the consequences of child labor, or helping develop prevention programs.

Further analysis of the data and the literature review led this researcher to conclude that the practice of social work can be influenced by a number of contextual variables that are beyond the control of the practitioner. Large caseloads, high expectations from the community and the beneficiaries, various assignments from supervisors and administrators, too few resources and workers can be identified as variables that can prevent practitioners from embracing their preferred tasks.

In light of its historical development, social work services grew out of concern for underprivileged and marginalized people. The study findings support the need for social

workers who understand the social ills of the society- poverty, long working hours, child abuses, ill health, and lack of secure family income- their effects on the economic and psychosocial development of the child. Thus the principal activity of the social worker, at this time, is to deliver services in those identified areas.

Increased poverty among children and families and lack of public awareness about the consequences of child labor and the absence of social support will challenge this field of practice to think critically and differently about social work service delivery. In today's Ethiopia, the integration of social work and community services will be essential. It is clear that the community alone cannot respond to the social, emotional, and educational needs of all children without professional support from social work services and other social science practices.

The capacity of the community to devote its resources to enhance the availability and scope of social support will be a decisive factor in the health and psychological functioning of the children and their families. Thus, collaborations between the different service delivery systems (agencies) within Adama town, as well as those external to it, will also be essential. To do that, there should be an increased emphasis on developing a service delivery system (model) involving collaboration between social work and community agencies, both government and non-government. Clearly, practitioners in the field will need to rethink and restructure their roles within the community. The challenge is to redefine social work services to meet such needs in our society.

Policy Implications

Ethiopia has its own legislation and has also ratified international legislations that prohibit child labor. The general legal framework is briefly discussed in Chapter Two of this study under the title" *Human Right Issues to Address Child labor".*

Though many international documents that are ratified by many countries in the world clearly outlaw child labor, they are not yet fully enforced. As a result, the problem is getting worse before it gets better. Traditional values and lack of good governance are largely the obstacles to efforts being done to avoid the exploitation of children. In regard to the need for appropriate solutions, it is not often practical to have legislations to prohibit child labor. Instead what is more important is to have strategies that outline what to do and how-to help address the issue more pro-actively, and develop strong partnership with others who share a similar concern about the damage to children, there development, and their society's development. Individual circumstances can sometimes become more decisive than mere recommendations from UN conventions that often address and present the issues generically by loaded words like globalization, national and international standards.

In practical terms, when it comes to service development and provision, the public should be well aware of everything concerning child welfare in order that it avoids total dependence of children on government protection or programs. Public active participation is often necessary to exert the same efforts to develop strategies to provide support services across all ages, widen accessibility to services and educational opportunities for all children, improve the professional preparedness of service providers at all levels, and encourage inclusive practices for the poor children in all programs. This

does not, however, mean that the government is not accountable and responsible for the well-being of the children, but vice-versa.

Suggestions and Recommendations

Although the main concern of this study is not to give recommendations, it is worth to do so in order to help concerned bodies to increase their services to and awareness of vulnerable child laborers. For this purpose, the study put the following recommendations.

- The child laborers were facing serious problems of health, education and socio-economic and psychosocial problems that affect their daily and future life. Therefore, priority should be given to these immediate needs of the children in the attempt to tackle the difficult situation the children are now facing.
- The child laborers were working not only to support themselves alone but also to help their poor families, their disabled and sick family members who can not help themselves. Hence, devising mechanisms that benefits their poor parents and dependent family members also contribute to reducing the work burden of the children. That means improving the economic capacities of the poor families and the dependent family members will have a positive impact in effort made to bring long lasting solution for these children.
- Some of the children interviewed during the study revealed that they do not know where to appeal in case their rights are violated at work places. Therefore, public awareness raising activities are important to protect and safeguard the children's rights.

- The convention on the right of the child adopted by the United Nations in 1989 clearly stipulates that all children should get the right to access to education, health, basic needs, play and recreation. Of course, our country has signed and ratified the convention. Therefore, all concerned bodies and community at large have to take measures to protect children from all matters that interfere with their future and development including child labor.
- To launch a program to ameliorate problems of child labor. Thus, it is important to know the magnitude, nature and extent of the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Ethiopia. In this aspect, the 2001 National child labor survey conducted was incomplete. Hence, nation wide comprehensive survey has to be conducted to fill the gap.
- Further studies should be conducted by correcting the limitations of this study pointed out in Chapter 1.

References

Alegnta Felleke (2007). *Child labor in the informal sector.* A thesis submitted to the Graduate school of Social Work, Addis Ababa University.

ANNCAN (1993). *Guide lines for the Prevention and Protection 0against Child Abuse.* Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Anker, R. (1999). *Conceptual and research framework for the economics of child labor and its elimination.* Geneva, ILO.

Anker, R., & Malkas, (1996). *Economic incentives for children and families to eliminate or reduce child labor.* Geneva, ILO.

Argyle, M. (1973). *Social encounters*. Harmondsworth. Penguin Books.

Bachman, S. (2000). *A new economics of child labor: Searching for answers behind the headlines*. Swden: Pearson.

Basu , K (1999). *Child labor: Causes, consequences and cure, with remarks on international labor standards*. Geneva, ILO.

Benquel, A. & Mayers. W. (1995). *First thing first in child labor: Eliminating detrimental for children.* Geneva, ILO.

Boyden, J.& Mayers, W. (1995). *Exploring alternative approaches to combating child labor: Case study from developing countries*. Sweden: UNICEF.

Boyden, M., Ling, B. & Myers, W.(1998). *What works for working children.* Sweden: Radda barren and UNICEF.

Central Statistical Agency (CSA) (1994). *Population and housing census in Ethiopia*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

_____ (1999). *Statistical report on the 1999 National Labor Force Survey.*

Statistical Bulletin. No. 225; Addis Ababa, CSA.

Chernichovsky D.(1985). *Socioeconomic and demographic aspects of school: Enrollment and Attendance in Rural Botswana.*

Collins, J.L.K. (1983). *Fertility Determinants in a High Andes community population and Development Review.* New York.

Dawit Abraham (June, 2008). *Review of the legislative, policy and institutional frameworks for addressing child labour in Ethiopia.*

Emerson, M.P. & Souza, P.A (2006). *Is child labor harmful? The impact of working earlier in life on adult earnings*?

Fallon, P. & Tzannatos, Z. (1998). *Child labor: Issues and directions for World Bank.* Washington, D.C. World bank.

Goodman, M.E. (1972). *The Culture of Childhood.* Columbia. NY. Teachers C Press

Gutema. D. etal (1995). *Child Labor A formal sector review.* MoLSA: AA

Heady, C (2000). *What is the effect of child labor on learning achievement? Evidence from Ghana.* Innocent Working Papers. No.79. Florence, Italy: UNICEF.

Hanger (1998). *Causes of Hunger.* New York.

Hobbs, S., McKechnie, J. M., and Lavalette, M. (1999). *Child labor: A world history companion.* Santa Barabara, California, USA.

International Labor Organization (ILO). *Convention concerning minimum age for admission to employment* (no.138). Geneva, ILO.

_____(1996). *Child labor: targeting the intolerable.* International Labor Conference 86th session 1996. Geneva. ILO .

_____. (1996). *Child Labour : What is to be Done ?* Geneva

_____ (1999). *International program in the elimination of child labor.* Geneva: ILO.

_____ (1999). *Convention No.182. on the worst forms f child labor.*

_____(2000). *Employment and social protection in the informal sector.* Geneva: ILO.

_____(2002). *International program on the elimination of child labor. Statistical information monitoring program on child labor.* Geneva, ILO.

_____(2005). *Report on Child Labor.* Geneva, ILO.

_____ (2006*). The end of child labor near reach.* International Labor conference 95th Session. Geneva, ILO.

ILO/IPEC (2001). *Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labor.* Geneva, ILO.

Jensen, P. & Nielson, S. (1997). *Child labor or school attendance? Rvidence from Zambia. Journal of Population Economics.* London: Oxford University Press.

Lavalette, M. (1990). *The changing form of child labor: child labor in Britain on the nineteen and twenty centuries.* Liverpool: Liverpool University Press.

Marshall, C., & Rossman, B. (2006). *Designing qualitative research.* 4thed. New York: Sage publications Ltd.

Maruf et al (2003). *Child Labor and Associated problem in Rural Town in South West Ethiopia.* Addis Ababa.

Mayer, P. (1970)(ed.). *Socialization: The Approach from Social Anthropology.* Tavistock: London.

Meyers, W. (2001).*Appreciating diverse approaches to child labor.* alifornia:Stanford

University.

MOLSA (2001). *Analysis of a survey on child Labor in Ethiopia*. Addis Ababa.

Richard, M., & Grinnell, J. (1997). *Social work research and evaluation: Qualitative and quantitative approaches*. Itasca, Illinois. F.E. Peacock Publishers, Inc.

Seniat Mulugeta. (2004). The Law as Instrument in Combating the Problems of Child Labor in Ethiopia.

Siddiqi, Faraaz, and Patrinos (2002). *Child Labor: Issues, causes and Interventions.* Geneva: ILO.

Siddiqi , Faraaz and Harry Patrinos (1995) . *Child Labor: issues causes and international."Human Resource Development* working paper No. 56 World Bank, Washington

Psacharaopoulos, G (1999). *The opportunity cost of child labor. A review of the benefits of education bureau of international labor affairs*. Geneve: ILO.

Tzannatos, D.C., & Zafiris (1996). *Child Labor and school enrollment in Thailand in the 1990s: Ssocial protection, Human development networks*. World Bank:D.C.

UNESCO (1993). *Statistical Year Book*. Paris

UN (United Nations). (1994). *The human rights and social work.* NY and Geneva: UN.

UNICEF (1997). *Report on the state of world children.* London: Oxford University.

Weiner, M. (1991). *The child and the state in India*. Princeton, New Jersey.

Weston, H. (2005) (ed). *Child labor and human rights: Making Children Matter.*

World Bank (1995). *World development report 1995; Workers in an integrating world . New york :* Oxford University press .

World Bank (1999). *Thailand Growth , poverty and income Distribution : An Economic Report* . East Asia and pacific Region No. 15689. Th Washington D.C

World Bank (1997). *Social Development and Results on the Ground*. Task Force report Washington, D.C

Appendixes

CONSENT FORM

Good Morning/Good Afternoon

My name is Ayele Negeri. I am a second year MSW student at Addis Ababa University. I am now doing a research on the impact of child labor as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for my MA degree in Social Work. First of all I would like to thank you for taking your time to participate in this interview. I should like to remind you from the outset that this interview is prepared merely for educational purpose. Its purpose is to collect information about your personal experiences related to your work and how you have been able to function well despite some inconveniences either in your life or workplace. I believe the information you can provide to me will be of great help to assess and explore the impact of child labor and to forward some suggestions to ameliorate the situations.

Instruction: This is research, not a test. Therefore, you should feel at ease to answer any question as you like. Also please be informed that there is no penalty, or right and wrong answer for any question. While you are engaged in this interview, if you feel discomfort to continue the interview, you have a right to interrupt it anytime. You have also the right to omit any question you do not like to answer. However, please do not hesitate to ask me to elaborate any question that you do not clearly understand-

In order to be authentic in presenting the information, and to follow the data collection procedures, I would like your full cooperation and willingness to allow me to tape record the interview. The information you are going to provide will be kept confidentially, and I assure you that, except for me, your identity will remain anonymous. I believe that your true and honest answer will be invaluable to achieve my research objectives. I highly appreciate your cooperation.

Are you a volunteer to participate in this interview? Yes ----------

Name: _____ Signature _____

Appendix A

Addis Ababa University
Graduate School of Social Work
Interview Schedule for Working Children

Case Identifier _____

1. Personal Background Information

a) age: _____
b) Sex: _____
c) Ethnic Background _____
d) Birth Place (Place of Origin): _____
e) Educational Level: _____
f) Religion _____

2. Family Background

a) Are your parents alive? Yes _____ No_____
   If no, who is deceased: Father _____ Mother _____ Both _____
b) What is the educational level of your parents?
   Father _____ Mother _____
c) What is your parent's occupation?
   Father ____ Mother _____
d) What is the monthly income level of your parents?
   Father _____ Mother _____
e) What is the size of your family? _____
f) How many brothers and sisters do you have
   Brothers_____ Sisters _____
g) What are the occupations of your siblings?
   Brothers _____
   Sisters _____

Impacts of Work

I. Socio-Economic Impacts

1. Working Conditions

1.1. Why did you choose this work (What has motivated you to work in this warehouse)? (explain your reasons for work)

1.2..How many hours do you work per day? _____

1.2. How much are you paid? ____ daily, or _____ monthly (in Birr)?

1.3. Do you think your payment is fair? Yes _____ No_____
(State your reasons why you say yes/ or no).

1.4. Do you experience any psychological problems (such as insults, rejection, physical abuse, low self-esteem, rage or anger and resentment) as your work place? Yes ___ No ____
If yes, what psychological problems do you experience?

1.5. Have you had any health problems directly related to your work? If yes, have you taken any measures to overcome your health problems? Yes ___ No __ (State your reasons)

B. **In terms of the abusiveness of the Work Environment.**(WORK ALIENATION)-

To what degree does the child exhibit a loss of identity resulting from work life stresses/ conditions, i.e., working long hours, self-denial, little or no benefits, suppression of basic needs, loss of work role, being victim of child labor?

1. Do you think you are working long hours in a harsh condition?
2. Do you ever think about quitting this job?
3. Is the workplace environment dehumanizing/ exploitative?
4. How many of the following benefits do you have at your workplace? (They result from bargaining with your employers).
   - 4.1. reasonable working conditions,
   - 4.2. appropriate compensation for your efforts;
   - 4.3. positive feedback for a job well done,
   - 4.4. incentive for above average to superior performance;
   - 4.5. accommodation for necessary leaves,
   - 4.6. opportunities for advancement;
   - 4.7. long-term security and stability of employment;
   - 4.8. adequate resources to provide health care;
   - 4.9. and others (specify) .....
   - 4.10..Do you think your boss has good or bad leadership qualities?
   - 4. 11. Compared with others, do you rate your work performance better or less than others?
   - 4.12. Thinking of the whole working atmosphere, do you feel that

this is a dehumanizing job so that no child should be allowed to work here?

2. **Living Conditions**
   1. With whom do you live now? _____
   2. How long (how many years) have you been living with them? .....
   3. How much do you pay for the room (the house) you have rented? _____ Birr _____ Nothing
   4. How much money do you get from your work per month (on average) _____ Birr
   5. How much money do you spend for yourself monthly on average?
   6. On what do you spend? _____
   7. Whom, if any, do you support financially _____
      If yes, how much money do you give them? _____ Birr
   8. Are you working long hours with little payment/incentives?
   9. Do you think you have enough break time (at least 30 min.)?
   10 How often have you been denied of permission for a day off?

3. **Social Relation**-
   1. To what degree do you "feel" that you have friends and relatives to whom you can turn in time of need?
   2. Do you think you feel lonely because you have no intimate friends, or your old friends have dropped you?
   3. Has your relationship changed negatively with your family members, your friends, and other individuals around you since you took this job?
   4. Do you feel that most people in the community have negative attitudes towards working children like you?
   5. Do you think you have friends / relatives to count on in time of need?

II. Psychosocial Impacts

In order to determine the level of the impact of child labor on the psychosocial well-being of the working children, each respondent is asked to indicate "yes or no" /"agree or disagree" for each statement. During the interview, the assessor would rate his own impression of the child's status on each of the listed themes.

1. SENSE OF HOPELESSNESS-

   To what degree does the child "feel" that there is no hope of improvement in his working situation in the future?

   How often do you think of quitting your job, but remain unsuccessful?

   a. What will happen to you if you leave this job?
   b. If you decided to change a job, what barriers would you face?

Explain reasons for not changing your job? .....
Do you think you have no access to other employment opportunities?
For you, no matter what, pleasing your employer is the only sure way to keep your

Almost all child workers have experienced many forms of abuses by their employers east once.
Do you think that improving the situations of child labor is too difficult even for ernment or non-government agencies (NGOs)?

SENSE OF WORTHLESSNESS-
To what degree does the child "feel" that he has no personal worth or value to himself and others?

2.1. How do you feel about yourself in your current status?
2.1.1. Do you feel that you are still a person of worth?
2.2. Does the work condition here change your attitude towards life?
2.21. Do you take good care of yourself?
2.2.2. Do you feel you have low self-esteem/pride?
2.2.3. Do you have some unique qualities that you are proud of?
2.2.4. Do you have a feeling of "I am incapable of doing important things in my life'?

DEPRESSION-
To what degree does the child exhibit signs of depression, i. e., inactivity, lack of interest, disrupted eating and/or sleeping habits, etc.? While rating. pay attention to the following symptoms:
Loss of interest in usually enjoyable activities
Low work desire
Low food appetite
Significant weight gain or loss
Increased or decreased sleep
General sense of exhaustion
Difficulty concentrating and making decisions
Low self-worth, feelings of guilt, or low self-esteem
Sadness, frequent crying, looking for help
4.10. Worrying a lot about the future

HOSTILITY-
How much anger does the child seem to have towards herself or others, or society, or institutions?
4.1. Do you think you are not treated anymore fairy in the community because you are a working child?
4.2. Have you been able to express your anger towards those around you who have disappointed you?
4.3. Do you have hostile attitude including fear and anger towards your boss?
4.4. Do you feel jealous of other age-mates who go to school and have good life?
4.5. Do you think people are insensitive to your financial plight and

frustration?

5. ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS-
To what degree does the child "feel" that events in his life are "overwhelming," painful, humiliating or are providing insurmountable obstacles?

5.1. Due to your financial capacity, do you think your living standards (e.g., rent, living expenses, arrangement) are not up to your expectation?
5.2. In case of accident or emergency, do you have access to any social support groups/ health care and legal protection intuitions?
5.3. Do you think there are many worse work places than this one in your *kebele*?
5.4. Because of the current unemployment rates, do you think you can not have a better job opportunity if you leave this one?
5. 5. Do you have a chance to receive training to upgrade your skills?

6. THE ABSENCE OF POSITIVE FUTURE TIME PERSPECTIVE-
To what extent is the child able to focus on the future or positive future events as opposed to focusing on only the present or negative events?

6.1. Do you think that unemployment problems and job scarcity will prevail for long to create harsh living conditions for many people?
6.2. Do you feel that you have legal protection if you are denied of your benefits or if you become a victim of abuses?
6.3.If you feel you are not well treated by your employers, would you prefer to give up your work than to be a victim of economic exigency?
6.4.Do you restrict display of your anger, fear, resentment, frustration to your boss?
6.5.Would you continue to maintain your employment for economic security alone even if it involves a denial of your self-worth and identity?
6.6. Do you think you have better adaptive coping skills to continue to work here?
6.7. What do you think should be done to improve, if possible, to avoid the negative consequences of child labor? .....
6.8. What are your thoughts about what kind of changes you'd consider in life if you decided in the future that some change is needed? .....
6.9. Would you like to have more information about the possible job options you could have in the future? If so, what kind? .....
6.10. Would you like to get information about the effects of child labor on working children like you in terms of their life experiences? if so, what?...

INTENT TO SURVIVE

1. Does the child have a definite plan? (Has the child formulated a plan to improve herself other than a vague "I'm going to change my life"? Probe:

1.1 Do you go to school
1.2 Do you save some money?
1.3 Do you get along with others?
1.4 Do you have high levels of positive regard to your work?
1.5 Thinking of quitting the job to find a better one?

2. What faith based or religious/spiritual life activities (e.g., praying, attending church, daydreaming,) does the child exercise to overcome her life stress experience?

   2.1. Do you think your fate is predetermined?
   2.2. For every fruitful work, do you believe in the need for divine intervention?
   2.3. Do you think your life will change as a result of hard work or when time permits?

3. Psycho- Social Support

   Does the child have feelings of belonging to and of being esteemed by a group significant to him?

   3.1. Do you think there are enough people around you who can provide information and materials resources to you in order to help you cope with work stress?

   3.2. Do you have friends or relatives who have the empathy to listen to you and make you feel that you are understood and that you are not alone?

4. Legal Protection

   Does the child know her rights and responsibilities as well as the available legal venues where she can report when improper actions are taken against her ?

   4.1. In time of injustices done to you, do you know what to do?
   4.2. If you are abused, where do you think you should report or file a suit?
   4.3. Do you try to fulfill your obligations and obtain your benefits?

5. Adaptive Coping Behavior

   5.1 Do you believe perseverance and hard work can change your life?
   5.2 Do you have a good working relationship with your colleagues?
   5.3 Have you ever got a chance to express your anger and frustration in a safe or acceptable way?
   5.4 Has any one of your friends or relatives given you psychological supports?
   5.5 Do you think working at your age is good or bad (why)?

6. ALCOHOL/ CIGARETTE USE-

   6.1 Does the child smoke /or use alcohol at any level?

   6.2 . Do you mind having alcoholic drinks/ cigarettes/ or chat any time?

THANK YOU !!!

Appendix B

Interview Schedule for Focused Group Discussion

Name of organization/ agency you represent _____
Sex _____
Age_____
Educational status_____
Work experience _____
Position _____

- How do you define and explain child labor?
- In your opinion, what kinds of children are vulnerable to be victims of child labor?
- What are the problems that child workers encounter?
- What are the factors that exacerbate child worker's vulnerability to health and psychological problems?
- In your opinion, what are the possible health and psycho-social consequences of child labor on the life circumstances of working children?
- How well are children in the labor force treated in your community?
- Could you please indicate the perceptions of the community about child labor and its consequences?
- What kind of legal protection do working children have?
- If any, what are the legal protections available for child workers?
- What kind of measures should be taken to reduce or minimize the situation of child labor?
- Do you know any organization (either government or NGO) that provides social supports to children who are engaged in the labor forces?
- In your opinion, what are the challenges and opportunities for any organization (or the society as a whole) to defend for the rights of child workers and to provide social support to victims of child labor?
- What other information do you have in relation to children who are already engaged in the labor force?

Appendix C

Declaration

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

Name: Ayele Negari

Signature _____

Advisor

Name: Mengistu Legesse (Ph.D)

Signature _____