

Addis Ababa University
College of Education and Behavioral Studies
School of Psychology

**The Prevalence, Challenges and Coping Strategies of Children Who
Experienced Labor Exploitation in Some Selected Sub Cities of Addis Ababa**

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This thesis report is submitted to the School of Psychology of Addis Ababa University in
partial fulfillment of the requirements for Masters in Arts degree in Social Psychology

Declaration

I affirm that I conducted the research for the thesis titled "The Prevalence, Challenges, and Coping Strategies of Children who have Experienced Labor Exploitation in Selected Sub Cities of Addis Ababa" under the supervision of my research advisor, Dr. Dame Abera. The thesis is unique and has not been previously presented for the attainment of any other academic degree at any other university or institution.

Student Name

signature

date

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Abstract

This study investigates the prevalence of child labor, the associated challenges and coping strategies in the Akaky Kaliti and Gullele sub-cities of Addis Ababa. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, data were gathered from 300 participants 288 through structured questionnaires for quantitative analysis and 12 through unstructured interviews for qualitative insights. Quantitative data, analyzed using SPSS, revealed a high prevalence of child labor, with 52.1% of children aged 8-14 engaged in work, particularly in Akaki Kaliti. Among these children, 98% reported facing significant challenges, including physical injuries, social isolation, financial strain, and limited healthcare access, highlighting considerable impacts on their health, social integration, and education. In response to these conditions, children employ various coping strategies, such as changing workplaces, seeking social support, and temporarily leaving their jobs during periods of acute stress or injury. These strategies reflect both resilience and the constraints of their socio-economic environment, pointing to broader systemic gaps in child welfare protections. Based on these findings the study recommends stronger enforcement of existing child protection laws and policies in line with international standards. Additionally, it advocates for the development of targeted support services to address the specific needs of working children, including healthcare access, educational support, and community-based initiatives that offer both material aid and psychosocial support. These measures aim to safeguard children's well-being and promote their rights within the broader context of social development.

Acronyms

ACRWC: Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

APA: American Psychological Association

C4ED: Center for Evaluation and Development

CLS: Child Labor Surveys

CRC: Child Right Convention

CSA: Central Statistical Agency

DHS: Demographic and Health Survey

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

ILO: International Labor Organization

IPEC: International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor

SDG: Sustainable Development Goal

SNA: System of National Accounts

SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Science

UN: United Nations

UNCRC: United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

UNICEF: United Nations Children and Education Fund

WFCL: Worst Forms of Child Labor

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Chapter one

Introduction

1.1. Background of the study

Child labor refers to work that is detrimental to children's mental, physical, social, or moral well-being, or work that interferes with their education. It often includes hazardous work or tasks that are inappropriate for the child's age and development, violating international and national laws protecting children (International Labor Organization [ILO], 2017). On the other hand, child work encompasses a broader range of activities and is generally permissible, provided it doesn't disrupt the child's education or development. This type of work is often non-hazardous and may include light, age-appropriate tasks that can even contribute positively to a child's development, such as household chores or part-time work in family businesses (United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], 2020).

Doe and Smith (2020) conducted a mixed-methods study, featured in *Child Development Perspectives*, to explore the prevalence, challenges, and coping strategies of children exposed to child labor. Their research combined quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews to gain a comprehensive understanding of the complex issue. Quantitative analysis of a large-scale survey identified demographic and socio-economic factors associated with child labor, while qualitative interviews with child laborers revealed the challenges they face, such as physical hazards and limited education access. Additionally, the study uncovered various coping strategies employed by these children, including seeking social support and engaging in advocacy. Overall, the study provides valuable insights for policy and intervention efforts to address child labor and support the well-being of affected children.

Johnson and Garcia (2019) conducted an empirical investigation into the prevalence, challenges, and coping strategies of children exposed to child labor. Utilizing both surveys and qualitative interviews with child laborers, the researchers examined the scope of child labor, the obstacles encountered by children involved in labor, and the mechanisms they utilize to navigate their situations. The findings of the study offer valuable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and advocates striving to combat child labor and promote the welfare of affected children.

According to the International Labor Organization (2016), several interrelated factors contribute to the prevalence of child labor in the world. Child labor is both a cause and a consequence of poverty. Family poverty forces children to enter the labor market to earn money. Some work to supplement the family income, while many do it to survive. They miss an educational opportunity, perpetuating the poverty of the family's generations after generations, thus slowing economic growth and social development.

Child labor prevents them from acquiring the skills and education they need to have good job opportunities as adults. Inequality, lack of educational opportunities, slow demographic transition, cultural traditions and expectations contribute to the persistence of child labor in India. Age, gender, ethnicity, caste and deprivation influence the type and intensity of child labor. Agriculture and employment in the informal sector remain sectors in which children end up working. The experience of the ILO shows that sustainable economic growth, respect for labor standards, decent work, universal education, social protection and recognition of the needs and rights of children contribute together to address the causes of child labor (Sanghera, 2016).

According to the 2013 Global Report of the International Labor Organization, the number of child workers worldwide decreased by approximately 30 million between 2000 and 2008. Despite this progress, at the end of this period, there were still more than 215 million child

laborers, more. More than half of whom were in dangerous jobs. Furthermore, the overall downward trend has masked the increase in the number of children participating in economic activity in sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2008. While these figures underline the scale of the challenge that remains for the international community, they also convey a clear message. . Of hope: progress in the fight against child labor is possible through wise political choices and national and international commitment (ILO, 2013).

In Africa and other developing countries, child labor is a common and widespread practice (Fares and Raju, 2007). The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that approximately 190 million children aged 5 to 14 were economically active in 2004. The scale of the phenomenon in developing countries such as Ethiopia raises the concern that child labor is largely an economic or social outcome (ILO). 2006).

In Ethiopia, as in developing countries, children are forced to engage in economic activities from a young age. The few studies conducted so far seem to indicate that the problem exists and that child domestic labor seems to be an increasingly serious problem in Ethiopia. Child laborers or employers, in rural and urban areas, perform unpaid work at home or in family businesses. In urban areas, a large number of working children are engaged in multifaceted sectors and domestic work .Similarly, in rural areas, child laborers work in domestic and agricultural fields (Alem et al., 2006).

Culturally in our country, it is difficult to commonly understand the issue of child labor. Even allowing children who are under 18 ages to involve in any jobs and forcing to do any work is illegal, the actual practice habitual life is not collocate with the laws and conventions. Particularly in rural areas children are considered as part of agricultural and related activities. Children may engage in cattle keeping as cow boy, farming, fishery, wooden gathering, and

other domestic works. Such kinds of practices are also adapted in urban areas like Addis Ababa city administration.

Children voluntarily migrated or they are trafficked from rural areas to Addis Ababa and other parts of the country to undergo forced labor in the textile industry and domestic work. Families continue to play a role in financing and forcing their children to go abroad or to urban areas to look for work, and children who start out as voluntary migrants may be forced into prostitution or become victims of forced labor.

Children are facing many challenges in the work place and at home while performing tasks. Health challenges, unable to attend basic school systems, psychological and behavioral problems and negative societal attitudes are among some challenges of child labor. In order to cope up such challenges, different coping strategies may apply. Implementing laws, rules, national conventions and international child right conventions is more important and wellbeing of children can be kept in a well manner.

This study is conducted on Gulelie (emphasizes on Shiromeda) and Akaki Kality sub cities of Addis Ababa city administration. Because I assumed that the two sub cities are preferable for my research of child labor. Since Gulelie sub city is economically characterized by traditional/cultural garment industries. Like weaving cultural cloth activities children are assumed to be engaged in such practices in this study area, particularly children are exposed to work around Shiromeda. In other ways as Gulelie sub city, Akaki Kality sub city is characterized by industrial sub city. Numerous factories and industries are found there. It led children to involve in paid and unpaid child labor practices. Due to such reason the two study areas have been selected.

1.2. Statement of the problem

The problem of child labor is serious for all countries of the world. Each country has its own legal definition of a child in relation to work. According to international conventions, in Ethiopia, all those who want to engage in professional activities must be over 14 years old (United Nations, 1989). And Article 36, paragraph 1/d of the Ethiopian Constitution, Part Two (Democratic Rights) of the law, states that a child shall not be subjected to exploitative practices, nor shall he be required or allowed to do any work that may be dangerous or harmful on His or her education , health or well-being (FDRE, 1995).

Article 32 (1) of the CRC affirms the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from any work that may be dangerous, harmful to his education or harmful to his health , physical, mental, spiritual development , moral or social. Protection against child labor is also reflected in article 15 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACHCR). It also affirms the right of children to be free from all forms of exploitation. (Girmachew& Birmeta, 2012).

Child labor is regulated by three international conventions: Convention n. 138 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) regarding the minimum age for admission to work and recommendation no. 146 (1973); ONP Convention n. 182 regarding the prohibition and immediate action to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and Recommendation no. 190 (1999); and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. These conventions create the concept of child labor and form the basis child labor legislation adopted by signatory countries (Opinion, 2017).

Despite the recognition of children's rights and the ratification of various conventions by many countries, the prevalence of child labor continues to rise. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO, 2002), approximately 245.5 million children were engaged in work detrimental to their mental, physical, and emotional development in 2000. It is estimated that 178.9 million children aged 5 to 17 are involved in the worst forms of child labor. By 2012, the ILO (2012) reported that 264 million children in this age group were actively participating in some form of economic activity globally, with 168 million classified as engaged in child labor. Among them, around 85 million were involved in hazardous work (Donger, 2016; ILO, 2002; U.S. Department of Labor [DOL], 2016).

The scourge of child labor reverberates globally, inflicting profound and lasting repercussions. Primarily, it erodes the foundational rights of children to education, health, and protection. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), a staggering 152 million children worldwide are ensnared in child labor, robbing them of opportunities for proper schooling and wholesome development (ILO, 2017). Moreover, child labor perpetuates cycles of impoverishment and exploitation, as youngsters entrapped in labor often lack the requisite skills and education to escape poverty in adulthood (Basu, 1999). Additionally, child labor exposes children to perilous working conditions, exhaustive hours, and exploitation, thereby jeopardizing their physical and mental well-being (UNICEF, 2020).

Furthermore, the ubiquity of child labor underscores systemic deficiencies in social, economic, and legal structures. In numerous nations, feeble enforcement of child labor regulations, limited access to education, and entrenched poverty fuel the persistence of exploitative labor practices (ILO, 2019). Moreover, cultural norms and societal attitudes frequently normalize child labor, perpetuating its acceptance and impeding eradication efforts

(Acharya&Basu, 2018). The enduring prevalence of child labor despite concerted global initiatives underscores the exigency and gravity of the issue, necessitating multifaceted interventions at local, national, and international scales (UN, 2015

A recent study conducted by the International Labor Organization (ILO, 2002) estimated that of the 2 billion children living in the world, about 250 million are child laborers. The most recent survey showed that 167 million children aged 5 to 14 is working (ILO, 2006). It is estimated that 90% of child laborers worldwide are found in Africa, Asia, and Latin America (Fekadu, 2008).

Carter and Roelen (2017) state that child labor in agriculture is a global problem with the agricultural sector containing the majority of child laborers. Depending on the region and country, agriculture is generally the primary sector of economic activity for children. However, there is considerable variation in the prevalence of child labor between and within countries.

Child labor in agriculture is predominantly unpaid work on small family farms but is also found on commercial farms, plantations, and in forced labor and child trafficking. Children participate in agricultural production, livestock and forestry, fishing, and aquaculture. According to this study, more boys than girls work in agriculture, and both often start young, sometimes before the age of 10. Nearly 60% of boys and girls (aged 5 to 17 years) who do hazardous work are involved in agriculture. In 2012, there were over 98 million child laborers in agriculture, accounting for 59% of all child laborers (Carter &Roelen, 2017).

Ethiopia has one of the highest rates of child labor in the world. In 2001, half of the children aged 5 to 14 more than 7.5 million in absolute terms were engaged in economic activities (Guarcello&Furio, 2007). This study highlights significant differences in the

composition of child labor between urban and rural areas, reflecting fundamental variations in labor markets. While family farming employs nearly all rural child laborers, the service sector is the largest source of urban child labor, accounting for 42%, with agriculture coming second at 30%. The construction and manufacturing sectors also play significant roles in urban child labor, accounting for 17% and 11%, respectively. Children working in urban areas are more likely to work outside the protective family environment, with over one-third working outside the family, compared to only 4% of rural child laborers.

A study titled *Child labor and children's mental health and behavioral problems in Ethiopia* interviewed 2,000 working children and 400 non-working children between the ages of 8 and 15. Among the child workers, 50% were boys, while 42% of non-working children were boys. Approximately 58% of working children and 32.3% of non-working children were aged between 14 and 15. Of the working children, 86% were raised by their parents, and 65% had siblings under the age of 15. More girls (76.8%) worked as domestic workers, whereas more boys worked in other sectors (Alem et al., 2006). However, this study did not identify the challenges or strategies needed to address the problem of child labor.

In urban areas, children participate in various sectors to earn money. The city of Addis Ababa is one of the places where child labor is prevalent. Children engage in both paid and unpaid work, within their homes and outside their countries. Garment work is becoming an increasingly common source of employment for urban children (Pollack et al., 1990), with the knitting industry being particularly affected by the exploitation of child labor.

From my personal observations, child labor appears to be prevalent in various sectors such as domestic work, street vending, and small-scale industries in these neighborhoods. This practice disproportionately affects children from marginalized communities, with factors like

poverty, lack of access to education, and family dynamics contributing to their vulnerability. Working children face numerous challenges, including abusive working conditions such as long hours, insufficient pay, and exposure to physical and emotional abuse. Child labor also hinders educational opportunities and social development, perpetuating cycles of poverty and deprivation. Despite these challenges, working children demonstrate remarkable resilience. Coping strategies observed include forming peer support networks, seeking help from community organizations or NGOs, and developing skills through informal internships. However, these mechanisms do not fully mitigate the negative impacts of child labor, underscoring the need for comprehensive interventions.

The prevalence of child labor in many sub-cities of Addis Ababa highlights the urgent need for targeted interventions to address root causes and support the well-being of affected children. Efforts should focus on improving access to education, strengthening enforcement of child labor laws, and providing support services to families in need. Additionally, community initiatives that empower children and raise awareness of their rights can play a crucial role in combating child labor and promoting positive change.

Although previous studies have examined the prevalence of child labor, they are insufficient in providing comprehensive information on the challenges and coping strategies of child laborers. These studies often focus on the scale of child labor rather than the specific challenges and coping mechanisms. Furthermore, they fail to incorporate the perspectives of other key stakeholders, such as responsible governmental and non-governmental agencies, during data collection. The aim of this study is to investigate the challenges and coping strategies of child labor.

1.3. Research questions

- To what extent is child labor prevalent in Gulelie and Akaki Kality sub cities of Addis Ababa city Administration?
- What are the major challenges faced by children experienced to labor exploitation?
- What coping strategies do children exposed to child labor in the Gullele and Akaki Kaliti sub-cities of Addis Ababa employ to manage their working conditions and challenges?

1.4.Objective of the study

1.4.1. General Objective

The general Purpose of this research is to assess the prevalence, challenges and coping strategies of child labor in the case of Gulelie and Akaki Kality sub cities in Addis Ababa.

1.4.2. Specific Objective

- To investigate the prevalence of child labor in the study area;
- To identify the major challenges of child labor which children's are facing; and
- To examine the various coping strategies used by working children.

1.5.Significance of the study

The significance of this study is to source as evidence in its potential to tackle the pressing issue of child labor and its profound impact on children's development. As children represent the future workforce and societal leaders, ensuring their well-being will be critical for achieving sustainable national development. By examining the implications of child labor, these research would offer valuable insights that would benefit various stakeholders involved in child welfare and policy-making.

The study would provide essential data on the prevalence and effects of child labor, which would be instrumental for government bodies such as the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs. The findings would help in the formulation and enhancement of child-centered programs and interventions designed to prevent child labor and support affected children. Effective policies and programs informed by this research would contribute to creating safer and more supportive environments for children.

The insights gained from this research would also be crucial for stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other partners involved in child welfare. The findings would be used to secure additional funding and resources necessary for improving child care services and addressing the root causes of child labor. This would facilitate better-targeted initiatives and more effective support for vulnerable children.

By providing evidence of the negative consequences of child labor, this study will serve as a reference for the development and revision of legal frameworks and national policies. The research will offer a solid foundation for advocating stronger regulations and enforcement mechanisms to combat child labor, ensuring that legal measures are aligned with contemporary challenges and needs.

The study would highlight key challenges and coping strategies related to child labor, laying the groundwork for future research. It will identify gaps and areas requiring further exploration, encouraging additional studies aimed at developing innovative solutions and strategies to address child labor effectively.

Furthermore, the research findings would be a valuable resource for postgraduate students and researchers focused on child labor and related issues. By contributing to the academic

literature, the study will support educational efforts and provide a reference point for those engaged in research on child labor, its challenges, and mitigation strategies.

In summary, this research would provide critical insights into child labor, influencing policy, resource allocation, legal frameworks, and future research. Its significance will extend to improving child welfare and contributing to the overall development of society by addressing a fundamental issue that impacts the next generation.

1.6.Scope of the study

The research is confined to investigating two distinct sub-cities within Addis Ababa: Gulelie and Akaki-Kality. These areas will be selected due to the severity of child labor in comparison to other sub-cities within Addis Ababa. Gulelie and Akaki-Kality will be chosen because they exhibit a higher prevalence of child labor and face more acute challenges associated with this phenomenon. These challenges include deeper socio-economic disparities and greater vulnerability among children aged 8-14. By focusing on these sub-cities, the study will aim to shed light on the gravity of the issue and elucidate the unique contextual factors contributing to its prominence, thereby facilitating more targeted and effective interventions.

The primary focus of the study was to assess the prevalence of child labor among individuals aged 8-14 within the designated study area. The research was exploring the multifaceted challenges intertwined with child labor, including impediments such as limited access to education and adverse working conditions. Additionally, the study was examining the coping mechanisms adopted by various stakeholders, including governmental bodies and community entities, to address the challenges associated with child labor effectively. By delineating the study site as Gulelie and Akaki-Kality sub-cities of Addis Ababa and outlining

the relevant study variables, the research will strive to offer an insightful exploration into the dynamics of child labor within these specific urban locales.

1.7.Limitations of the study

The research was confronted with some challenges. I have faced challenge to get full and enough information from the target sample of the study. Lack of data books and resources were another challenge during the investigation of this study. Since this study used both quantitative and qualitative research approaches and the participants were between the ages of eight and fourteen, it lacks to examine objective realities with regard to the child labor.

1.8.Operational definitions of terms

- **Child:** A person aged 8 to 14 in the developmental stage of childhood.
- **Labor:** Activities performed by children (e.g., household work, farming, street vending) that deprive them of basic rights.
- **Child Labor:** Economic activities by children aged 8 to 14 that may harm their development and rights.
- **Prevalence:** The proportion of children aged 8 to 14 involved in child labor.
- **Coping Strategies:** Actions used by children to manage challenges of labor, like seeking support or changing workplaces.

1.9.Organization of the study

In this study paper in chapter one included the background of the study, statement of the problem, significance of the study, general and specific research objectives, research questions, scope of the study, and definitions of terms or operational definitions . Chapter two contained a

review of the literature on the concepts of child labor, challenges and coping strategies of child labor and related things.

Chapter three included the research methods and procedures, research design, study area, target population, sample and sampling techniques, data collection tools and procedures, analysis plan, ethical issues, and criteria for inclusion and exclusion. In chapter four, the findings of the study has been analyzed and it has involved the socio-demographic characteristics of participants of both research approaches, the findings on the prevalence, challenges and coping strategies with their interpretation and discussions.

Finally chapter five has included and discussed on, summary of major findings, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

Chapter two

Review of Related Literature

2.1. Definitions and conceptualizations of child labor

Child labor is defined as work that is detrimental to children's physical, mental, or emotional development, depriving them of their childhood and potential. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO, 2021), child labor includes work that is hazardous, interferes with schooling, or is exploitative, thereby violating children's rights.

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (2020) further conceptualizes child labor as not only work that is exploitative but also any work that may compromise a child's education, health, and overall well-being. These definitions highlight the need to distinguish between acceptable forms of child work, which may contribute positively to a child's development, and

harmful child labor that violates children's rights and can have lasting detrimental effects (Human Rights Watch, 2019).

According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989), part one, article 1, a child is defined as any human being under the age of eighteen, unless majority is attained earlier under the legislation applicable to the individual. Despite this definition, many children are subjected to various types of work both at home and outside, often imposed by parents or guardians for their own interests.

According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 32/1 and 2, States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and any work that may endanger their education, health, or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. States are required to take legislative, administrative, social, and educational measures to ensure the implementation of this article. Based on this convention, countries must provide (a) a minimum age for admission to employment, (b) proper regulation of working hours and conditions, and (c) appropriate penalties or sanctions to ensure effective implementation of this article (United Nations, 1989).

The term "child labor," as defined by the International Labor Organization (ILO), includes all economically active children aged 5 to 11, children aged 12 to 14 who work in an economic activity for 14 hours or more per week, and children aged 12 to 17 engaged in economic activities classified as child labor. This definition aligns with ILO Convention No. 182, promulgated in 1999, which includes the worst forms of child labor such as slavery, economic activities resembling slavery, prostitution, pornography, illegal activities like drug production and trafficking, and any economic activity that may harm the health, safety, or morals of the child (Fares & Raju, 2007).

Child labor has a long history. In the middle Ages, children worked in agriculture and as apprentices to craftsmen. In colonial America, children who helped on their own farms and families were often hired to do similar work on neighboring farms and for other families. The contractual relationship between the employer and the child was expected to recognize mutual responsibility, though it did not always prevent exploitation. Proximity and interdependent social relationships provided some degree of protection (Pollack et al., 1990). The study also indicates that child labor expanded significantly and underwent restructuring during the 1700s due to the Industrial Revolution's demand for a large labor force. During that period, "most factory owners preferred to employ children instead of adults" (Pollack et al., 1990).

In Britain, concern over the plight of working children was the principal stimulus for the passage of the first legislation protecting the health of all workers. The Health and Morals of Apprentices Act, passed by Parliament in 1802, fixed the maximum number of working hours at 12 for apprentices, prohibited night work, mandated the washing of factory walls twice a year, and required workrooms to be ventilated. In the United States, concerns about working children led to the enactment of compulsory education laws in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For instance, an 1874 New York State law mandated schooling for all children aged 8 to 14 and prohibited work on school days. Despite federal and state legislation, child labor continued to be a significant issue during the first third of the twentieth century, with inadequate enforcement of existing statutes contributing to its persistence (Pollack et al., 1990). According to Pollack et al. (1990), the illegal employment of children occurs in all industrial sectors and often exists under sweatshop conditions. Any establishment that routinely and repeatedly violates wage, hour, and child labor laws, as well as laws protecting occupational safety and health, is termed a sweatshop.

Ethiopia, as a member of the International Labor Organization and the United Nations, has ratified and incorporated various conventions concerning children into its national law, as clearly stated in Article 9, Paragraph 4 of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution. Additionally, the Constitution includes an article on the rights of children under Article 36. However, a more in-depth study throughout the country has not been conducted, and there is a lack of information to accurately estimate the exact number of working children.

Child labor is an important aspect of the social and economic reality that surrounds us, although it sometimes goes unnoticed. Many people, organizations and economies around the world are concerned about child labor. The main concern is the type of works children do, some of which are dangerous and can cause physical and psychological harm or even threaten the child's life. This makes it difficult to deal with the problem of child labor in the country.

2.2. Theoretical perspectives Child Labor: Prevalence, Challenges, and Coping Strategies

The phenomenon of child labor is complex and multifaceted, and understanding its prevalence, challenges, and coping strategies requires an exploration of various theoretical frameworks. Each perspective sheds light on different aspects of child labor, providing a comprehensive view of this global issue.

2.2.1. Economic Theory

Economic theory posits that child labor is primarily a response to poverty and economic necessity. Families facing severe economic hardship often rely on the income generated by their children to meet basic needs. Basu and Van (1998) argue that the prevalence of child labor is linked to the economic conditions of families and communities, where children's earnings are crucial for survival. This theory emphasizes that the immediate financial pressures can lead

families to prioritize short-term economic gains over long-term investments in education, perpetuating a cycle of poverty. As a result, children are trapped in labor situations that hinder their educational opportunities and future economic prospects.

2.2.2. Social Learning Theory

Social learning theory, developed by Bandura (1977), suggests that behaviors are learned through observation and interaction with the environment. In communities where child labor is normalized, children may internalize the belief that work is a necessary and acceptable part of life. This theory highlights the role of social context in shaping children's experiences, indicating that the challenges faced by child laborers such as physical exhaustion, social isolation, and lack of access to education are often reinforced by their surroundings. Children in these environments may adopt maladaptive coping strategies, viewing labor as a necessary obligation rather than a violation of their rights.

2.2.3 Human Capital Theory

Human capital theory posits that investments in education and skill development are essential for individual and societal economic growth. Becker (1993) asserts that child labor undermines human capital accumulation by limiting children's access to education and training. The challenges associated with child labor, such as long working hours and hazardous conditions; reduce the likelihood of children attaining the skills necessary for future employment. Consequently, child labor perpetuates a cycle of low human capital, affecting not only the individual child but also the broader community. Addressing child labor requires recognizing the importance of education as a fundamental right and a critical investment in human capital.

2.2.4.. Resilience Theory

Resilience theory focuses on the capacity of individuals to adapt and thrive despite adverse circumstances. Rutter (1987) emphasizes that many children exposed to labor develop coping strategies that allow them to navigate their challenging environments. These strategies may include seeking social support from peers and family, changing workplaces in search of better conditions, or temporarily leaving work to attend school. Understanding these coping mechanisms is essential for developing interventions that bolster resilience among child laborers, enabling them to overcome obstacles and improve their overall well-being.

2.3. *Factor that Exposed children to child labor*

2.3.1. Poverty of parents

The supply and demand of child labor is mainly determined by the socio-economic status of the parents. The global distribution of child labor also reflects the economic status of the country: the poorer the country, the more widespread child labor is. Opponents of this theory argue that expanding economies tend to experience a parallel increase in the number of child workers and also argue that developed countries have not yet eliminated all forms of child labor (Tesfay, 2003). Although the economic status of the parents seems to determine the fate of the child, it is not unusual to see an increase in the number of families composed of unemployed parents and children who work at the same time (Guarcello et al., 2004). This situation may be supported by relative attitudes and the predatory nature of the market in developing economies (Tolfree, 1998).

2.3.2. Parental attitudes

In general, parents' attitudes towards education, work and health vary. Among the poor, some parents neglect their children's work, others do not. Educated or middle and high income families are less likely to send their children to work. In a rural economy and in disadvantaged urban areas, it can be considered a luxury to not have children and not support a family. The extent to which parents allow their children to engage in long-term and exploitative paid employment also depends, among other things, on the degree of parental authority and the need for additional income (Cockburn, 2001; Woodhead, 2004). Regardless of whether the support of the child is provided for indirect work, such as school and free time to let his parents work, or directly earn a living, all this is in some way under the control of his parents, their values, their norms and their attitudes.

2.3.3. Economic exploitation

Children are mainly targeted because they are less likely to join a union, come in late, call in sick, face harassment, and ask for a raise or better working conditions (Bequele and Boyden, 1988; Bequele and Myers, 1995; they are less likely to do the work). Fake, sabotage their work or resist being fired (Admassie, 2002). It is also assumed that their small hands are suitable for fast and dexterous work, such as weaving carpets or creating soccer balls, the so-called "dexterous fingers" (ILO, 1996b). Cockburn examined four main aspects of this issue: the effects of child labor on children's physical health and development; the interaction between children's work and school participation and achievement; the process and determinants of family decisions regarding children's work and schooling; child labor demand in rural Ethiopia (Cockburn, 2001).

2.4. *Review of empirical findings*

Gonzalez (2022) conducted a comprehensive review of empirical studies focusing on the prevalence, challenges, and coping strategies of children exposed to child labor. The review synthesized findings from various research endeavors, highlighting common themes and trends in the literature.

Regarding prevalence, empirical studies consistently demonstrated the widespread nature of child labor across different geographical regions and socio-economic contexts. Children from marginalized communities, impoverished backgrounds, and rural areas were found to be particularly vulnerable to exploitation.

In terms of challenges, the review identified a range of detrimental effects associated with child labor, including physical and psychological health issues, educational disruptions, and social stigmatization. Factors such as hazardous working conditions, long working hours, and lack of access to basic amenities further compounded the challenges faced by these children.

Moreover, the review discussed coping strategies employed by children to navigate the adversities of child labor. These strategies often included resilience, resourcefulness, and adaptive behaviors aimed at mitigating the negative impacts of their work experiences. However, it was noted that the effectiveness of coping strategies could be influenced by various contextual factors, including familial support, community resources, and access to external interventions.

Overall, the review provided valuable insights into the prevalence, challenges, and coping strategies of children exposed to child labor, highlighting the need for targeted interventions aimed at addressing the root causes of exploitation and promoting the well-being and rights of these vulnerable populations.

Empirical results suggest a widespread prevalence of child labor in the world, with particularly alarming figures for its worst forms. Avis (2017) indicates that child labor often involves serious violations of laws and regulations, including criminal offenses.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) reported in 2002 that more than 245.5 million children were engaged in child labor in 2000, with an estimated 178.9 million involved in its worst forms. These worst forms of child labor affect various sectors such as agriculture, mining, construction, manufacturing, services and domestic services. They include practices close to slavery, including child trafficking, debt slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labor. In addition, the ILO includes the forced recruitment of children for armed conflict, child prostitution and hazardous work that poses a risk to the health and safety of children as the worst forms of child labor (ILO, 2002).

Empirical findings from Cuninghame et al. (2018) suggest that despite the absence of exclusive legislation in Ethiopia to protect children against child labor, provisions within the constitution and primary laws such as the Civil Code, the Criminal Code, the Revised Family Code, and the Labor Proclamation address child labor concerns. Legal implications for treating a child as a slave are outlined in relation to adoption, and the Labor Proclamation explicitly prohibits employing children below the age of 14. Despite these legal provisions, Ethiopia continues to face a significant level of child labor nationwide.

Smith (2020) conducted a comprehensive review of empirical studies focusing on the prevalence, challenges, and coping strategies of children exposed to child labor in Ethiopia. The review synthesized findings from various research endeavors, highlighting common themes and trends in the literature specific to the Ethiopian context.

In terms of prevalence, empirical studies consistently indicated a significant prevalence of child labor in Ethiopia, with children from marginalized communities and rural areas being particularly vulnerable to exploitation.

Regarding challenges, the review identified a range of detrimental effects associated with child labor in Ethiopia, including limited access to education, exposure to hazardous working conditions, and heightened risks of physical and psychological harm.

Moreover, the review discussed coping strategies employed by children and their families to navigate the challenges of child labor in Ethiopia. These strategies often included resilience, resourcefulness, and community support networks aimed at mitigating the negative impacts of children's work experiences.

Overall, the review provided valuable insights into the prevalence, challenges, and coping strategies of children exposed to child labor in Ethiopia, highlighting the need for targeted interventions aimed at addressing the root causes of exploitation and promoting the well-being and rights of these vulnerable populations.

Even though, there is no clear and documented information and facts, obviously in Ethiopia children are working several types of work in different sectors. Children are participating and exposed to work like cultural weaving industries, agriculture, trade, services, street begging and domestic works. This practice is increasing in different urban areas like Addis Ababa. So as to support families and to gain economic relief, especially in my study areas children are exposing to child labor practices. Based on this the study will give child labor related information regarding forms of child labor in the study area.

2.5. Ethiopian domestic laws and constitution on the issues of children

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) Constitution and the human rights conventions ratified by Ethiopia, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), are integral components of Ethiopia's domestic law. These conventions are positioned at a high level within the legal hierarchy and serve as essential guidelines for interpreting the rights of children as guaranteed by the Constitution. Specifically, Article 36 of the FDRE Constitution addresses the rights of children, affirming that they should be protected from exploitative practices and should not be compelled or allowed to engage in work that could harm their education, health, or overall well-being (FDRE Constitution, 1995).

Girmachew and Birmeta (2012) discuss the rights of children in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE), particularly in the context of child exploitation. They note that Article 32(1) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) guarantees the right of children to protection from economic exploitation and from any work that could be hazardous or interfere with their education. Such work can also be harmful to a child's health or their physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development. Consequently, child labor is defined as any work performed by a child that is exploitative, hazardous, inappropriate for their age, or detrimental to their education and overall development. Additionally, the need for protection against child labor is echoed in Article 15 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) underscores the importance of protecting children from all forms of economic exploitation. Article 15(4) of the Charter asserts that every child should be safeguarded against economic exploitation and should not engage in any work that could be hazardous or hinder their physical, mental, spiritual, moral,

or social development. Furthermore, Article 32(1) obligates States Parties to implement legislative, administrative, social, and educational measures to uphold this protection. Article 32(2) also emphasizes the need for States Parties to consider the relevant provisions of other international instruments. Specifically, it encourages them to ratify the 1973 Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) and its accompanying Recommendation (No. 146), as well as the 1999 Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (No. 182). Accordingly, Ethiopia ratified the Minimum Age Convention (No. 138) in 1999 and the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (No. 182) in 2003, along with the Dakar Optional Protocol on Minimum Age of Admission to Employment in 1999 (Girmachew&Birmeta, 2012)

The document also outlines the minimum age for admission to employment as stipulated in the Labor Code, with Labor Proclamation No. 377/2003 containing several critical provisions aimed at combating child labor. This proclamation is considered the most significant legislation addressing child labor issues in Ethiopia. According to Article 89, a “young worker” is defined as an individual between the ages of 14 and 18, and the law prohibits the employment of anyone under the age of 14. Furthermore, it forbids the employment of young individuals in tasks that could jeopardize their health or safety due to the nature of the work or the conditions in which it is performed (Girmachew&Birmeta, 2012).

The FDRE National Child Policy (2017) prioritizes children's well-being within the country. A key focus of the policy is to establish an enabling environment that prevents and addresses issues such as child abuse, child trafficking, child labor, and harmful traditional practices. It also aims to create favorable working conditions for young workers, ensuring protection against labor exploitation and hazardous work environments (FDRE, 2017). This policy, along with various articles and studies, indicates that child labor is prohibited for

individuals under the age of 15. In this research, I will specifically focus on children aged between eight and fourteen.

2.6. *Prevalence of child labor*

Child labor remains a significant issue worldwide, particularly in developing countries like Ethiopia, where its prevalence is notably high. According to the International Labour Organization's World Report on Child Labor (2013), the number of child laborers globally decreased by approximately 30 million between 2000 and 2008. However, despite this progress, over 215 million children were still engaged in child labor by the end of that period, with more than half involved in hazardous work. Additionally, the overall decline in child labor figures concealed an increase in the number of children engaged in economic activities in sub-Saharan Africa from 2004 to 2008. While these statistics highlight the significant challenges that remain for the global community, they also suggest that progress in combating child labor is achievable through effective policy decisions and strong national and international commitment (ILO, 2013).

According to global estimates on child labor trends from 2012 to 2016, approximately 152 million children were engaged in child labor, with 73 million of these children involved in hazardous work. Among these, 58% (88 million) were male, while 42% (64 million) were female. These children participated in various economic activities, with the majority working in agriculture (70.9%), followed by industry (11.9%) and services (17.2%). The age distribution of these child laborers was as follows: 48% were aged 5 to 11 years, 28% were aged 12 to 14 years, and 24% were aged 15 to 17 years (ILO, 2017).

Regionally, the International Labor Organization (ILO) reported that Africa had the highest prevalence of child labor, with children in the continent accounting for 19.6% of the global total.

This was followed by the Americas (5.3%), Arab States (2.9%), Asia and the Pacific (7.4%), and Europe and Central Asia (4.1%). Additionally, a report by UNICEF Ethiopia, the Central Statistical Agency (CSA), and C4ED indicated that in 2016, there were 218 million children engaged in child labor worldwide, with 75 million in hazardous occupations, according to ILO's global estimates (Garcia et al., 2020).

In Africa, the issue of child labor is commonly practiced and highly exists (Fares & Raju, 2007). The International Labor Organization estimates that around 190 million children between 5-14 years of age were economically active in 2004. The extent of the phenomenon across the developing world like Ethiopia concerns that child labor may largely be an undesirable economic or social outcome (ILO 2006).

Existing studies indicate that child domestic labor is a growing concern in Ethiopia. Child laborers, both in rural and urban areas, often engage in unpaid work at home or within family businesses. In urban settings, a significant number of child laborers are involved in various sectors, while in rural areas, they typically work in domestic roles as well as agricultural fields (Alem et al., 2006). According to the 2015 Child Labor Survey (CLS), approximately 8.7 million children in Ethiopia were reported to be engaged in hazardous work (Garcia et al., 2020).

Among the 37 million children represented in the CLS, over half were found to be working, either for wages or by producing goods and services within the System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary. Of this group, 43% were identified as being in child labor, with 23% engaged in hazardous work. Hazardous work is automatically classified as child labor and is a key component of the definition of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL). The regional prevalence of child labor in Ethiopia shows that Afar has the highest rate at 58.3%, followed by Somali (45.5%), Tigray (45.3%), Amhara (45.1%), Oromiya (43.5%), and Benshangul-Gumuz

(38.5%), Harari (34.9%), Addis Ababa (33.8%), Dire Dawa (31.9%), Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNP) (30.3%), and Gambella (20.5%). The primary causes of child labor identified include poverty, societal attitudes, opportunities, and labor market conditions (Garcia et al., 2020).

In Addis Ababa, the issue of child labor is increasingly prevalent, with many children engaged in various economic activities. Poverty and related factors are the primary drivers behind this phenomenon. Children are found working in sectors such as textiles, construction, services, trade, street work, begging, and other associated activities. To support their families and generate income, these children often work below the legal age in the city, particularly in the areas targeted by this study (Addis Ababa Annual Report, 2022).

2.7. Challenges Of children who experienced child labor

Ethiopia faces several challenges in the realm of child protection. Firstly, the country is working on establishing a standardized vital events registration system, which includes the registration of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths. This initiative is crucial for ensuring the fulfillment of children's rights and the provision of essential services. A functional vital registration system not only secures children's right to identity but also plays a significant role in protecting them from abuse and exploitation. Secondly, the prevalence of orphan hood highlights the need for effective policy measures and programs aimed at safeguarding orphans and children not living with their biological parents, as these children are at a heightened risk of becoming street children (Garcia et al., 2020)..

According to the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), the prevalence of orphan hood among children under 18 has slightly decreased from 9% in 2011 to 7% in 2016. Additionally, the percentage of children under 18 who do not live with a biological parent fell

from 11% in 2011 to 10% in 2016. Furthermore, child poverty and extreme child poverty rates are significantly higher than those of the general population. In 2011, the child poverty headcount was 32.4%, compared to 29.6% for the entire population, while extreme poverty for children was 5.3%, compared to 4.5% for adults. These conditions contribute to children's vulnerability to child labor practices (Garcia et al., 2020).

Moreover, societal attitudes, poverty, parental unemployment, labor market practices, and the limited capacity of employers to hire educated adults, along with cultural factors and the absence of strong legal frameworks and policies, are significant challenges contributing to child labor.

2.8. Coping strategies employed by children exposed to child labor

To safeguard children from economic exploitation, the 1993 Labor Proclamation includes important provisions (Save the Children, 2003). The legislation prohibits the employment of individuals less than 14 years of age. However, children aged 14 to 18 are classified as "young workers" under this law, allowing them to engage in employment or enter into apprenticeship contracts. The law specifically prohibits young workers from being required to work overtime, performing work after 10:00 p.m., or exceeding seven hours of work per day. Additionally, employers are not allowed to engage young workers in hazardous occupations.

This research indicates that approximately 50% of children aged 10 to 14 are economically active. There is a lack of reliable data on the number of workers under 10 years old and insufficient information regarding children aged 14 to 15. A significant majority of child laborers (56.6%) are located in rural areas, while only 9.6% are found in urban regions. Given that Ethiopia's economy is predominantly agrarian, with 85-90% of the population engaged in agriculture, many children contribute to family income through work in the agricultural sector.

These children often assist on family farms or businesses under parental supervision and may also perform domestic tasks. Additionally, some children work for individuals outside their family for minimal wages. A survey conducted by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs found that about 64% of workers in the agricultural sector are children under the age of 14 (Save the Children, 2003).

To safeguard children's well-being, the Ethiopian state government has ratified various laws and proclamations aimed at combating child labor. Among these regulations, the labor proclamation explicitly forbids the employment of children under the age of 14. It also provides special protections for child workers aged 14 to 18. The labor law establishes a maximum workday of seven hours for young workers and prohibits their employment during nighttime, as well as during overtime, weekly rest days, and public holidays (Cunningham et al., 2018).

Eradicating all forms of child labor is essential. Achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 8.7, which aims to eliminate child labor by 2025, necessitates integrated strategies and significantly accelerated efforts. This includes preventing the youngest children from entering into child labor initially (International Labour Organization [ILO], 2018).

The elimination of child labor is a foundational principle of the International Labor Organization (ILO), established in 1919, and has remained a persistent concern ever since. The ILO's centenary year offers a significant opportunity to reflect on the historical efforts made to address this issue and the ongoing challenges in achieving a world free from child labor. During the inaugural International Labor Conference, delegates recognized the need for effective regulations to limit children's work in industrial settings, resulting in the establishment of a corresponding Convention. Over the years, additional Conventions were enacted to extend similar protections to other sectors. These early standards acknowledged the necessity of a legal

minimum working age, restrictions on the working hours of young people, and the unacceptability of exposing children to hazardous work. The Conventions and Recommendations regarding child labor and children's work, established by the ILO in the early twentieth century, were the first international legally binding instruments focused on children's rights. Currently, the Conventions on Minimum Age and the Worst Forms of Child Labor are widely recognized as fundamental standards for human and labor rights. Almost all children worldwide are now protected by Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor, leading to the emergence of a "global movement against child labor" that has guided ILO activities.

Concerning the establishment of the ILO's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC), the largest assembly of global leaders in history convened in 1990 at the UN World Summit for Children. During this Summit, a Declaration was adopted in which world leaders pledged to "ensure special protection for working children and to abolish illegal child labor" (International Labor Organization (ILO), 1999). To address the issue of child labor effectively, it is essential to develop and implement coping strategies, along with related policies and programs. One useful mechanism for protecting children's well-being is parenting style. Raising awareness among parents and the broader community can help children become productive and achieve overall well-being. This study aims to explore and identify coping strategies related to child labor from the target population and the expected participants.

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

3.1. *Research Design*

This study adopted a mixed-methods research approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative research designs to achieve a comprehensive understanding of child labor. The integration of these two approaches allowed for a multifaceted examination of the issue, addressing both the prevalence and the contextual factors surrounding child labor. By utilizing both methods, the study provided a more holistic view, which is crucial for understanding the complexity of child labor from different dimensions.

The quantitative component of the study utilized a descriptive research design, which was fundamental for systematically documenting and analyzing the characteristics of the population engaged in child labor. This approach focused on collecting quantifiable data to facilitate statistical analysis. The descriptive design allowed the study to identify trends, patterns, and prevalence rates within the target demographic. This design was especially valuable because it provided a solid empirical foundation for understanding the scale and scope of child labor.

In parallel, the qualitative component of the study employed an explanatory research design. This design was effective in exploring the experiences, challenges, and coping strategies of children involved in labor from their own perspectives. By conducting interviews and gathering rich, detailed narratives, the study was able to capture the complexities and nuances of

child labor. The explanatory design enriched the research by providing context to the quantitative findings, helping to situate statistical data within the lived experiences of the participants.

3.2. *Description of the Study Site*

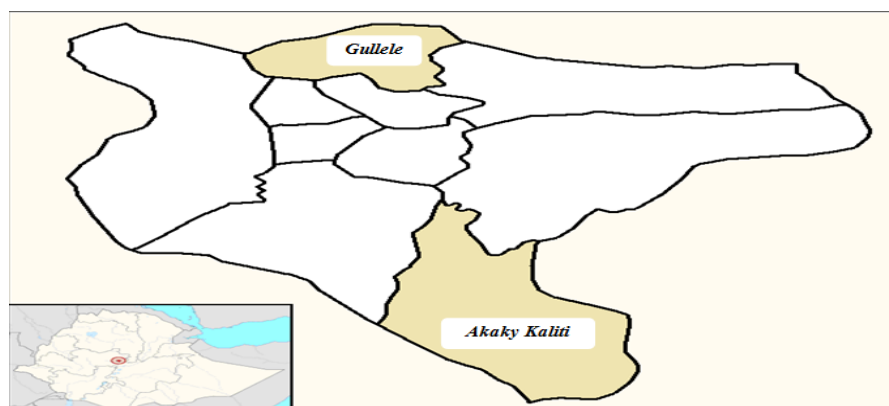
Addis Ababa comprises 11 sub-cities, including Gullele and Akaky Kaliti, where the research will be focused. Gullele covers an area of 30.18 square kilometers with a population of 284,865 and a density of 9,438.9 people per square kilometer. Geographically, it is located in the northern part of Addis Ababa, close to Mount Entoto and Entoto Natural Park, and shares borders with Kolfe Keranio, Addis Ketema, Arada, and Yeka districts. Meanwhile, Akaky Kaliti, situated in the southernmost part of Addis Ababa, spans 118.08 square kilometers with a population of 195,273 and a population density of 1,653.7 people per square kilometer. It is bordered by Nifas Silk-Lafto and Bole districts (Bezawit, 2015; Emebet, 2018; Wikipedia, 2007).

Socio-economic differences between the two sub-cities are notable. According to Emebet (2018), Akaky Kalitiy is home to various residents, including factory workers, civil servants, sex workers, the unemployed, and others. This sub-city has three main socio-economic classes: high, middle, and low, with the lower class being the largest. Many residents live in poorly constructed housing and rely on communal toilets, lacking access to adequate sanitation. Most of the inhabitants have low educational levels, earn lower incomes, and struggle to afford basic services such as health care, education, and hygiene (Emebet, 2018).

In contrast, Gullele sub-city exhibits more diverse income sources, including trade, service provision, and government salaries. Local economic activities range from weaving, ceramics, and trade to running small businesses like bakeries, bars, restaurants, and day labor services. Despite these activities, many Gullele residents still face socio-economic challenges, similar to

those in Akaky Kaliti, with low education levels, low income, and poor living conditions (Bezawit, 2015; Emebet, 2018).

Picture 1: Map of the study area



Source:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Addis_Ababa

3.3. Source of Data/ Target Population

The target population for this study comprises children residing in the Akaki Kaliti and Gulelie sub-cities of Addis Ababa, as reported by the Ethiopian Population Census Commission in Samia Zekaria's (2007) report. According to the census data, Akaki Kaliti is home to 34,383 children aged 5 to 14, with 16,132 being male and 18,251 female. Similarly, Gulelie sub-city has a total of 43,293 children, among whom 20,297 are male and 22,996 are female.

For the purposes of this study, the focus is on children aged 8 to 14 in these sub-cities, who are presumed to be engaged in child labor or are vulnerable to such exploitation.

The target participants for this study were from the Akaki Kaliti and Gulelie sub-cities of Addis Ababa. The researcher has chosen to focus on these areas for several reasons. Firstly, their proximity to the researcher helps to minimize financial costs during the data collection phase. Secondly, there is a lack of empirical studies conducted on the issue within the Akaki Kaliti and

Gulelie sub-cities of Addis Ababa. Lastly, it is assumed that the prevalence of children exposed to child labor may be higher in these sub-cities compared to others.

3.4. *Samples and Sampling Techniques*

Given the challenge of determining the total population and the precise numbers within it, I've opted to employ Cochran's formula. Developed by Cochran in 1977, this formula enables the calculation of a representative sample size for populations with unknown proportions. It is expressed as:

$$n_0 = \frac{z^2 pq}{e^2}$$

Here n_0 represents the sample size, z is the critical value chosen for the desired confidence level, p is the estimated proportion of a characteristic within the population= $1-p$, and e , denotes the desired level of precision. This formula served as the basis for determining the sample size in my research study's quantitative approach.

To apply this formula, I made certain assumptions about the population's variability. Considering the lack of precise information, I assumed maximum variability, setting $p=0.25$, indicating a 25% proportion. I selected a 95% confidence level with a precision of $\pm 5\%$. Consequently, the required sample size was computed as follows:

$$n_0 = \frac{z^2 pq}{e^2}$$

$p = 0.25$ and hence $q = 1-p$ i.e. $1-0.25 = 0.75$; $e = 0.05$; $z = 1.96$

$$n_0 = \frac{(1.96)^2(0.25)(0.75)}{0.05^2}$$

$$n_0 = \frac{(1.96)^2(0.25)(0.75)}{0.05^2}$$

$$n_0 = \frac{(3.8416)(0.25)(0.75)}{0.0025}$$

$$n_0 = 288.12$$

$$n_0 = 288$$

Rounded to the nearest whole number, the calculated sample size for the quantitative research approach is 288. Therefore, the researcher intended to engage a total of 300 participants across both qualitative and quantitative methodologies.

For both strands of the study, non-probability sampling was utilized, specifically employing purposive sampling. This technique allowed the researcher to deliberately select participants who had relevant experiences with child labor, ensuring that the data collected would be both pertinent and insightful.

Of the 300 participants, an equal distribution of 150 respondents was targeted in each of the two selected sub-cities: Gullele and Akaky Kaliti. Within each sub-city, 12 participants were interviewed specifically for the qualitative aspect of the study, totaling 288 participants for the quantitative aspect and 12 for qualitative insights. The data collection process was contingent upon the availability of respondents, and interviews were conducted with sensitivity to their vulnerabilities and experiences related to exploitation in these study areas. This focused approach ensured that the research gathered valuable insights into the prevalence, challenges, and coping strategies of children involved in labor, thereby contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of the issue.

3.5. Data Collection Instruments

Since the study design is mixed method, the data collection process was administered through qualitative and quantitative data collection tools. In that case the researcher used questionnaire, interview and observation; the item developed by the researcher. This helps me to get enough evidences on the issues child labor and its challenges and coping strategies

3.1.1. Questionnaire

In this quantitative study, data was collected through a survey questionnaire. The questionnaires were gathered background information on respondents and include questions about the prevalence, challenges, and coping strategies of child labor. Demographic factors of the children were also being assessed. The questionnaires were consisting of yes/no and fixed-choice items and distributed and supervised by the researcher. Any unclear questions were clarified, and data will be collected at the end of the process.

3.1.2. Interview

In-depth interviews are conducted to gain detailed insights into the personal perspectives of individuals. These interviews are essential for understanding the context within which the respondents operate, especially when exploring sensitive or complex issues related to child labor. Semi-structured questions were guiding the interviews, allowing flexibility to delve into various topics raised by the interviewees. The interviews were focused on children exposed to child labor and will involve open-ended questions. Each interview is expected to last for more than 30 minutes.

3.6. *Data Collection Procedures*

The researcher administered each data collection instrument personally to ensure consistency and accuracy. Questionnaires were distributed directly to respondents, who completed them independently. In-person interviews were conducted with children involved in child labor, following a semi-structured interview guide that allowed for flexibility and depth in responses. Additionally, the researcher undertook observational sessions in field settings where child labor was evident.

The duration for administering each instrument varied. Questionnaire completion required approximately 20-30 minutes per respondent. Interviews with each participant were anticipated

to last around 30-45 minutes, allowing for detailed discussions and comprehensive insights. Observational sessions were conducted over multiple days, with each session lasting approximately 2-3 hours to capture a thorough understanding of the environment and behaviors.

Potential challenges arose during field data collection, including participant reluctance, unwillingness to respond, language barriers, and safety concerns in certain areas. To mitigate these issues, the researcher prioritized rapport-building, reassured participants of confidentiality, and practiced cultural sensitivity throughout all interactions. Safety protocols were observed, and local interpreters were engaged where necessary to facilitate clear communication.

Participants were approached with respect and sensitivity. The researcher established contact through the Office of Women and Children Affairs, which assisted in facilitating introductions and gaining access to participants. Appointments were arranged in advance when possible, with efforts made to accommodate participants' preferences and schedules to encourage full cooperation and authentic responses.

3.7. Pilot study of the research

To prepare for the main study, I conducted a pilot study to test the feasibility, reliability, and cultural relevance of the questionnaires and interview questions. This process identified areas for refinement, ensuring the instruments could effectively capture data on the prevalence, challenges, and coping strategies of children involved in child labor.

Key adjustments included simplifying some questions for clarity, particularly for participants aged 8-14. Feedback also highlighted the need for cultural adaptation of terms to better reflect the Ethiopian context, enhancing the instrument's relevance and accessibility.

Reliability was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha, which yielded a score of 0.717, indicating acceptable internal consistency. This provided confidence in the questionnaire's ability to consistently measure constructs related to child labor.

Metric	Details
Number of Items	23
Cronbach's Alpha	0.717
Sample Size	20 respondents
Gender Distribution	25% female, 75% male
Age Distribution	65% aged 12-13 years, 35% aged 14 years

To establish validity, I consulted child rights protection officers and social workers, whose feedback confirmed the questionnaire's comprehensiveness, with minor modifications for depth. Participant responses supported face validity, as questions were reported to be relevant and understandable. Minor language adjustments further improved clarity for younger participants.

In summary, the pilot study enabled critical refinements to ensure that the data collection instruments were clear, culturally appropriate, and reliable. These improvements strengthened the research design, providing a solid foundation for the main study.

3.8. *Data Analysis Procedures*

Upon completion of data collection, questionnaire responses were coded, compiled, tabulated, and analyzed in Accordance with the study's objectives. Numerical codes were assigned to each response to facilitate the response. Concurrently qualitative data were transcribed, categorized, presented, and discussed, serving as a reference alongside quantitative data. Statistical analysis was conducted using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive analysis, including frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation was employed

as appropriate. Qualitative data were transcribed, presented, and discussed separately. Finally, major findings, conclusions, and recommendations were discussed.

3.9. *Ethical Considerations*

Ethical responsibility serves as a foundation for scientific research, reflecting the expertise and integrity of researchers. For scientists to be deemed competent, they must follow ethical guidelines not only within their professional field but also in their engagement with study participants (Diener & Crandall, 1978, as cited in John, Eugene, & Jeanne, 2012).

Alignment with ethical principles, I, as a social psychology student at Addis Ababa University, secured a supportive letter from the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs. Participants were informed about the study's purpose, with an emphasis that the data would be exclusively used for academic purposes. Consent was thoroughly obtained by the researcher ensuring that participants had the autonomy to decide whether or not to partake in the study.

Additionally, the conditions of anonymity and confidentiality were carefully reviewed and transparently communicated to the participants. They were fully briefed on the study's questions before being asked to participate. Furthermore, the identities of the participants were not connected to their opinions, and any personal information, such as names or responses, would not be disclosed without the participants' knowledge.

CHAPTERFOUR

Result and Discussion

4.1. Results

This chapter presents data that align with the research objectives and research questions. It begins with background information about the participants and subsequently discusses key findings related to the prevalence of child labor, the challenges encountered by child laborers, and their coping strategies within the study area. The data are organized into three primary themes: the prevalence of child labor, the challenges faced by these individuals, and the coping strategies they utilize in the study area.

Table 1:-The socio-demographic background of participants

Category	Subcategory	Frequency	Percent
Participants (Quantitative)			
Sex	Male	189	65.6%
	Female	99	34.4%
	Total	288	100.0%
Age	Mean Age		12.54 years
	Median Age		13 years
	Mode Age		14 years
Birthplace	Addis Ababa	148	51.4%
	Outside Addis Ababa	140	48.6%
	Total	288	100.0%

Living Status	With Parents	119	41.3%
	With Relatives	76	26.4%
	With Friends	53	18.4%
	Street	38	13.2%
	Other	2	0.7%
	Total	288	100.0%
Educational Status	Mean Grade		4.22
	Mode Grade		4
Participants (Qualitative)			
Gender (IP)	Male	4	50%
	Female	4	50%
	Total IPs	8	100%
Educational Level (Mean)			4.0
Key Informants (KI)			
Gender (KI)	Male	3	75%
	Female	1	25%
	Total KI	4	100%
	Average Work Experience		7.5 years

The data indicates a significant male predominance among the quantitative participants (65.6%). This gender imbalance is critical in understanding the dynamics of child labor in the studied areas. It prompts the need for targeted interventions that consider the unique challenges

faced by boys while also ensuring that the voices and experiences of female participants are not overlooked, particularly since the qualitative study reflects equal representation.

The mean age of 12.54 years suggests that many children in the sample are at a crucial developmental stage, where educational engagement is vital. Given that the qualitative participant's average is slightly younger, this emphasizes the urgency for early interventions to address child labor before it becomes normalized at this tender age.

The near-equal distribution of participants born in Addis Ababa (51.4%) versus those from outside (48.6%) highlights the urban-rural complexities surrounding child labor. This finding underscores the importance of developing context-specific strategies that can effectively address the distinct socio-economic conditions affecting children in both urban and rural settings.

The living status of participants reveals that while 41.3% live with their parents, a concerning 13.2% reside on the streets. This data points to vulnerability among these children and stresses the necessity of creating safety nets and support systems aimed at preventing street living and promoting family cohesion.

With a mean educational level of 4.22, many participants are not achieving expected educational milestones, which can have long-term implications for their futures. The fact that both quantitative and qualitative groups are similarly positioned calls for immediate action to enhance educational access and quality. This is essential not only for individual growth but also for breaking the cycle of poverty and child labor.

The average work experience of 7.5 years among key informants provides a robust foundation for understanding the nuances of child labor issues in the context studied. Their

insights can significantly contribute to the formulation of effective policies and interventions tailored to the unique needs of working children.

This socio-demographic overview underscores the multifaceted nature of child labor and its intersection with gender, age, educational status, and living conditions. As a researcher, I am particularly struck by the stark reality faced by children living on the streets, which calls for immediate action and the implementation of comprehensive support programs.

This research reinforces the need for a holistic understanding of the socio-economic landscape affecting these children. It is imperative that policymakers, educators, and community leaders collaborate to create sustainable solutions that not only alleviate the immediate impacts of child labor but also empower children through education and social support.

1.1.The prevalence of child labor

The analysis of child labor prevalence in this study reveals a significant portion of participants engaged in work, underscoring the urgent need for targeted interventions. The qualitative narratives of the participants highlight the socio-economic pressures driving children into labor and the challenges they face. This context necessitates a deeper exploration of the factors contributing to child labor and emphasizes the importance of developing effective support mechanisms to protect children's rights and promote their well-being.

Table 2: Current working, previous work status and family address

Variable/questions		Frequency	Percent
Are you currently employed	Yes	150	52.1
	No	138	47.9
	Total	288	100.0

Table 2 provides a detailed examination of the current working conditions, previous work status, and family addresses of the participants in this study, highlighting the prevalence of child labor in the AkakiKality and Gulelie sub-cities. Of the 288 children surveyed, 150 (52.1%) are currently engaged in work, indicating a significant number of children are contributing to household incomes or survival at the expense of their education and development. Conversely, 138 (47.9%) participants reported not participating in any work activities, suggesting that while child labor is prevalent, there remains a substantial group of children not involved in such activities.

Qualitative insights reinforce these quantitative findings, as all interviewed participants reported experiences with child labor. Field observations confirmed that many children were actively engaged in various activities such as street vending, shoe shining, and begging. This not only highlights the diverse nature of child labor but also reflects the harsh realities that these children face daily.

Overall, the data presents a compelling narrative about the pervasive nature of child labor in the studied areas. It emphasizes the critical need for targeted interventions that address the underlying economic and social factors driving children into the workforce. As such, policymakers, educators, and community leaders must collaborate to create comprehensive strategies that not only alleviate the immediate impacts of child labor but also empower children through education and social support.

Table 3: Reason to leave previous place

	Frequency	Percent
to look for job	25	22.5
due to famine	1	.9
to get better education	70	63.1
due to family conflict	7	6.3
I followed my families	8	7.2
Missing	177	61.5
Total	288	100.0

Table 3 highlights the various reasons that prompted respondents to leave their previous residences. A significant finding from the data is that 70 children (63.1%) relocated in search of better educational opportunities, reflecting a hopeful aspiration among these children and their families for improved prospects.

In contrast, 25 respondents (22.5%) indicated that they left their previous places to seek employment, illustrating a more desperate response to economic pressures. This highlights a concerning trend where children are not only pursuing education but are also being driven into the workforce at a young age, often sacrificing their schooling for financial stability.

The data further reveals that 8 children (7.2%) moved with their families, suggesting the impact of family dynamics on residential changes. Additionally, 7 respondents (6.3%) left due to family conflict, indicating the complex social issues that can lead to displacement and instability. Only one child reported leaving due to famine, a reminder that while immediate economic

concerns are prevalent, other factors, such as food insecurity, also play a role in migration patterns.

Interestingly, the substantial percentage of missing data (61.5%) highlights that many participants either did not change their residence or were non-working children, which could skew the understanding of the reasons behind relocation. These points to the need for further investigation into the living circumstances of these children and the potential barriers they face

Table 4: Previous activities of respondents before they came to Addis Ababa

	Frequency	Percent
Weaving	8	7.2
domestic worker	53	47.7
shoo-shining	7	6.3
street vendor	1	.9
taxi driver assistant	14	12.6
student and shoo-shining	11	9.9
student and domestic worker	17	15.3
Missing	177	61.5
Total	288	100.0

Table 4 outlines the previous activities of respondents before they came to Addis Ababa. Notably, 53 children (47.7%) were domestic workers, revealing a common occupation among vulnerable youth that often involves long hours and low pay, risking exploitation and hindering education. Additionally, 17 participants (15.3%) combined their roles as students and domestic workers, illustrating the dual burdens they face.

Other activities included taxi driver assistants (14, or 12.6%), and students who also shined shoes (11, or 9.9%). The low number of respondents involved in weaving (8 or 7.2%) and street vending (1, or 0.9%) indicates these occupations are less prevalent. Furthermore, 177 participants (61.5%) either had no prior work experience or did not report it, highlighting gaps in understanding their circumstances.

Overall, this data underscores the precarious nature of child labor, where many children enter demanding roles that impede their educational opportunities. Addressing these challenges is crucial for developing targeted interventions that promote education and protect vulnerable children from exploitation.

Table 5: Current working status of parents of respondents

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	139	92.7
No	11	7.3
Missing	138	47.9
Total	288	100.0

Table 5 outlines the current working status of the parents of respondents, revealing that a significant majority 139 out of 150 working children (92.7%) have employed parents. This correlation suggests that when parents are engaged in work, it may inadvertently perpetuate child labor, as families often rely on the additional income generated by their children. Conversely, only 11 parents (7.3%) are not employed, highlighting a stark contrast in the family dynamics of working and non-working children. It's noteworthy that the work status of parents for the 138 non-working participants remains outside the scope of this research, indicating a potential area for further exploration. Overall, this data underscores the importance of understanding family

economic situations in addressing the broader issue of child labor, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions to support both children and their families.

Table 6: The reason why children are working

	Frequency	Percent
to fulfill my basic needs	79	52.7
because my parents forced me for work	1	.7
my parents are not capable of helping me	17	11.3
Other	51	34.0
to fulfill my basic needs and my parents are not capable of helping me	2	1.3
Missing	138	47.9
Total	288	100.0

The data in Table 6 shows that the primary reason children work is to fulfill their basic needs, with **52.7%** of respondents citing this as their motivation. A smaller percentage, **11.3%**, works because their parents are unable to support them. Additionally, **1.3%** work both to meet their basic needs and because their parents cannot help. **34%** of respondents reported other reasons for working, including external pressures and personal choices. Importantly, **47.9%** of the participants were not involved in any form of labor.

The interviews provided further insight into why children work. One participant explained:

"I work because I lost my parents and have no support. I do different jobs to survive, and sometimes, when I can't find food, I resort to begging."

Another key informant noted that children are often driven into labor due to poverty, family pressure, and environmental factors such as living in areas with high labor demands. This suggests that both personal circumstances and external factors heavily influence children's participation in the workforce.

Table 7: Main activity of working children

	Frequency	Percent
domestic servant	59	39.3
Weaving	10	6.7
Shopkeeper	2	1.3
street vending	17	11.3
assistant for taxi driver	25	16.7
restaurant or hotel service provision	7	4.7
daily laborer in the factory	14	9.3
Other	16	10.7
Missing	138	47.9
Total	288	100.0

Table 7 indicates that from working children in the study, 59 (39.3%) were domestic servant, 25(16.7%) were assistant for taxi driver, 17 (11.3%) were working street vending, 14 (9.3%) were daily laborer in the factory, 10(6.7%) were working weaving and 7(4.7%) children were worked restaurant/hotel service provision. In addition to this,2(1.3%) children were shopkeeper and the remaining 16(10.7%) participants of working children were working other types of works like bedding, weigh measuring/scale and others. The remaining 138(47.9%) respondents were not working children.

Findings from qualitative data in the study, children and key informants have provided their experiences regarding working children. Based on the data gathered, IP1 and IP6 were shoe-shining boys. In order to elaborate, IP6 has revealed:

"I was selling groundnut and other fast food like donut, biscuits before. Due to loss and my friends' pressure, I have been attracted by their work. But now I am working mainly shoe shining. Because shoe shining is better for me and I can fulfill my basic needs by doing this job. I am working for up to 9 hours per day. With my field, I earn birr from 80 birr to 250. However, on average I earn 100 birr per day ".

According to the interview participants, children were working for long period with low wage. They were working street vending, daily labor, weigh measuring/reading, shoe shining, begging, domestic work and others. From the interviewed working children IP2 revealed:

"I am a domestic worker in my relatives' home. First I come to this city in order to continue my education. But now I spent my time in performing different works at home. From my activities, washing clothes, house cleaning, cooking foods, housekeeping and others are the main duties. Even my relatives planned to send me school; I do not start my education yet. Though my interest is learning, I am working for a long period of time in the home without enough rest and entertainment ".

Similarly the key informant KI2, who was inspection service expert, has listed out some activities of working children. She revealed that: "Based on my experience I have observed the activities of working children. Children are participating in different activities and they are exposed to economic, social and psychological problems due their work pressure. They are involving in street vending, begging, shoe shining, daily labor, criminal activities like stealing,

domestic working, carrying, car washing, lottery selling, fast food and roasted grain selling, weigh measuring, traditional weaving works, construction, taxi driver assistant, boutique keeping, keeping shop and other are among main activities of working children .

IP4 also was working children, who was living in Gulelie sub city and has explained her activities which she has participated. Based on the interview IP4 said that:

"I am a steer vendor and currently I am working like selling female clothes and female shoe. Before I have changed to this job, I was working selling soft, gum, cigarette and candies. Street vending is difficult work due to different reasons which I am facing. But I am trying to serve myself in this work and I am trying to fulfill my basic needs ".

Overall it indicates that child labor primarily stems from socio-economic challenges, especially poverty and family instability.

Table 8: Working hours per a day and benefit from work

<i>Variable</i>		Frequency	Percent
<i>working hours per a day</i>	1-4 hrs.	9	6.0
	5-8 hrs.	119	79.3
	9-12 hrs.	22	14.7
	Missing	138	47.9
	Total	288	100.0
<i>benefit from work</i>	I do not any benefit/I work for free	41	27.3
	I am paid	109	72.7
	Missing	138	47.9
	Total	288	100.0

According to the respondents' response, working hours and benefit of 150(52.1%) working children were varying in each alternative. Based on that table 8 show that from working children, 119 (79.3%) children were working from five to eight hours, 22 (14.7%) children were working from nine to twelve hours, and 9 (6%) children were working from one to four hours and there have no any children who work more than 12 hours. While from the total number of 288samples, 138(47.9%) participants were not working children at all. Regarding the payments/benefits of working children, 52.1% of the children work for payment and free. In other words, 109 (72.7%) of the children work for the payment and 41 (27.3%) of the working children work for free which means they did not got benefit from their work. However, the other 138(47.9%) of the children did not participate or engaged in work at all.

The findings reveal a concerning situation regarding child labor, where many children work long hours, often compromising their well-being and education. While a majority receives payment, a significant number work for free, indicating systemic exploitation.

Table 9: Age started work and income of the children

	how old were you when started work for first time	how much you get paid per month
Mean	8.6200	1120.9091
Mode	8.00	1000.00
Minimum	7.00	700.00
Maximum	12.00	2100.00

In table 9 the mean age which working children started working was 8.6, the mode age was eight and the minimum and maximum age were seven and 12 respectively. In addition to this their average monthly income was 1121 Ethiopian birr.

They have earned the minimum 700 birr and the maximum income of 2100 birr per month. This implies the prevalence of child exploitation with low wage. According to findings from quantitative data, employers were employing children without considering their working age and they pay minimum salary or wage for the working children in the study areas.

Table 10: The period/time when do they receive their salary, how they spent it and employment category of the respondents

Variable		Frequency	Percent
<i>period/time when do you receive your salary</i>	per day	36	32.7
	every week	3	2.7
	every two weeks	17	15.5
	Monthly	32	29.1
	Other	22	20.0
	Missing	178	61.8
	Total	288	100.0
<i>how do you spent your salary</i>	I give it to my parents	33	30.0
	I use it for my self	55	50.0
	Other	22	20.0
	Missing	178	61.8
	Total	288	100.0
<i>employment category</i>	Temporary	96	64.0
	Permanent	54	36.0
	Missing	138	47.9
	Total	288	100.0

According to table 10 of the finding, 38.2 %(110) of working children receive their salary in the different period of time. In other words 36 (32.7%) of the children receive per day, 32 (29.1%) of the children receive their salary monthly, 17 (15.5%) of the children receive every two weeks, 3 (2.7%) of working children receive every weeks and 22 (20%) of respondents receive their salary in other option/schedule which is per annum. While, 61.8 %(178) of the children were participants who did not working children and who were self-employed.

38.2 %(110) of working children did spent their salary for different purposes. Which means 50 %(55) of working children did used their salary for themselves, 30% (33) of them did spent their income for their family and the remaining 20% (22) respondents did spent their income for themselves and their family. However, 61.8 %(178) of the children were participants who did not working children and who were self-employed. Which means 138 children did not working children at all and 40 children were working children but they did not receive salary from other because they did performed their work by their own. When we talk about the employment category of working children, 52.1% (150) of the children did work permanently and for temporary. In other words 96 (64%) of working children were temporarily employed. Whereas, the remaining 54 (36%) of working children were permanently employed. Therefore, table 19 indicates majorities of working children were temporary employee. However, 47.9 %(138) of the children did not participated in work.

It shows, the study reveals that a significant portion of working children are engaged in temporary employment, with varied payment schedules that reflect their economic vulnerability. Many rely on their earnings for personal needs and family support, indicating a pressing need for stable job opportunities and effective financial assistance programs. Furthermore, the high percentage of non-working children suggests a substantial population that could benefit from

targeted interventions aimed at reducing child labor and promoting educational opportunities. Addressing these issues is crucial for improving the overall well-being and future prospects of these children and their families.

1.2.Challenges of child labor

In this part the challenges of the respondents have been presented and the types of challenges, impairment status and types of physical impairment which faced by working children were discussed and analyzed in detail. The interviewed participants and key informants have revealed their experiences of challenges. Lastly the observational information has been reflected based on the researcher observation.

Table 11: Challenge of working children and types of challenge

Variable		Frequency	Percent
Experience of challenge	Yes	147	98.0
	No	3	2.0
	Missing	138	47.9
	Total	288	100.0
Types of challenges children faced	physical injury	10	6.8
	lack of moral behavior	2	1.4
	Bullying, robbing and oppression	116	78.9
	negative social attitudes	17	11.6
	health and psychological problem	1	.7
	Other	1	.7
	Missing	141	49.0
	Total	288	100.0

Table 11 is about the challenges of working children and types of challenges which they faced during they work. The table indicates, 52.1% (150) of working children were faced challenges and some of them were not faced challenges. Based on the finding of the study, the respondents reported that 98 % (147) of working children did faced some challenges and 2% (3) of the working children did not have experienced in any challenges. From the total children of 288, the remaining 47.9% (138) of the children did not engaged in work at all.

Regarding the types of challenges of the working children, table 11 indicates that 51% (147) of working children did faced or experienced different challenges. In other words 10 (6.8%) of working children did faced physical injury, 2 (1.4%) of working children have exposed to lack of moral behavior bullying, 116 (78.9%) of the children did faced robbing and oppression, 17 (11.6%) of working children did faced negative social attitudes, 1 (0.7%) of the children does faced health and psychosocial problem and 1 (0.7%) of the children does faced other types of challenges. However, Based 49% (141) of the children were non-working and did not faced challenges. Which means 138 were non-working and 3 children were working children bout not faced challenges when they are working.

The findings of these results highlight the urgent need for protective measures and support systems to improve the conditions for working children and safeguard their rights.

Table 12: Respondents physical impairment and type of impairment

Variable		Frequency	Percent
physical impairment	Yes	10	6.7
	No	140	93.3
	Missing	138	47.9
	Total	288	100.0
type of physical impairment	eye impairment	5	50.0
	leg impairment	1	10.0
	hand impairment	3	30.0
	Other	1	10.0
	Missing	278	96.5
	Total	288	100.0

The above table 12 indicates that from 52.1% (150) of the children, 10(6.7%) respondents did faced physical impairment and the remaining 140 (93.3%) of working children did not experienced of physical impairment. However from 288 children of the study sample, 47.9% (138) of the children did not participated in any work activities.

According to table 12, working children have been exposed to physical impairment due to child labor in the study areas of this research. From the total children of the study, 4.5% (10) of the children did faced physical impairments. In other words 5 (50%) of them have experienced eye impairment type, 3 (30%) of the working children have experienced in hand impairment, 1 (10%) of the working children did faced leg impairment and one (10%) of working children did faced other (hear impairment) type of physical impairment. However, 278 (96.5%) of the children were those who did not working and those who did not faced physical impairment. That

means 138 children did not work at all and 140 children were working children but they did not faced physical impairment.

The findings reveal that 98% of working children face significant challenges, primarily bullying, robbery, and oppression, with a small percentage experiencing physical impairments. Most children use their earnings to meet basic needs, highlighting the economic pressures driving child labor. Addressing these issues necessitates a comprehensive approach to reduce child labor and support vulnerable children, ensuring their right to safety and well-being.

Table 13: Enough rest periods while working

Variable		Frequency	Percent
enough rest periods while working	Yes	46	30.7
	No	104	69.3
	Missing	138	47.9
	Total	288	100.0

Table 13 indicates about enough rest periods of working children when they working. From the total number of 150(52.1%) working children, 104 (69.3%) of them did not given enough rest periods during work. It means children who are working without enough rest, may have an opportunity to expose for problems and it is a challenge for them. Only 46 (30.7%) of working children have been given enough time for rest in their job. However, from the total sample of 288 children, 47.9% (138) of children of children did not work.

Like quantitative data findings of this study, the qualitative data finding also indicates working children were exposed to different challenges in their work life. Such challenges have been discussed and explained in detail as follows. The key informants were also provided their

essential information regarding the challenges of child labor. Working children have experienced in different challenges while they are working. They have faced social, economic and health related problems in their working life. All the participants were faced different challenges in their working life. Regarding this IP7 revealed:

"Since I am a taxi driver assistant, I have experience in different challenges. From my challenges, working with low wage is my serious problem. Due to this I could not access what I need to live and survive. Always am lacking to fulfill my basic needs and interests. Sometimes I am exposing to physical harassment, conflict with my employer and sometimes I am being forced to lose my daily payment and I am being forced to work for free. Negative social attitudes towards my ability to do work and health related problems are my serious challenges in my work. My relatives are not interested to give support me except giving me a sleeping space. Due to these issues I could not survive and they make my life difficult. Even though, I have adapted this kind of life, I want to go my family ".

According to the data gathered in the study, all the interview participants did faced different challenges. IP3 was a shop keeper, who was working in her families shop with high workload. If she did not keep the shop well, she was exposed to punishment and she has always in frustration of her family. Like IP3, IP8 said that

"I am working vegetable trade for my family at street (Gulit). When I am selling sometimes some customers are not interested to give me a payment and they take for free by force and they are fooling me. Since working environment is not friendly, I am in challenge of health problem like common cold."

Regarding the challenges, IP4 has revealed her challenges in detail way.

"I am working a street vending in different areas. Since this is considered as illegal trade, the city administration of Addis Ababa is controlling with police officers. I am always in a challenge because of police officers/Denb controlling and I cannot work freely. Usually I am losing my materials during the time retreats from those police and I am facing losses in my street trading. Always I am fighting with sun, rain fall, robbers in every day of my life. Due to this I can say that I am always in challenge. However, I try to escape from such problems by changing work places, by giving bribe for Denbs/police and by using other mechanisms ".

The findings of this study have explored potential challenges of child labor and the problems of working children. The ideas of key informants were similar with each other and they were raised almost the same issues on the challenges of child labor. KI1 revealed: "Working children are facing different challenges. They could be exposed to famine, oppression, exploitation, physical harassment, sexual harassment, depression, social, economic, psychological and health problems. Economically they are employed in low wage. The other challenges are lack of strong legal frameworks, well-designed policy, strategy, programs and rule and regulations. In order to overthrow the issue of child labor those challenges are facing us. Low level of societal awareness and cultural trends are the main factors to promote the child labor ".

The researcher has understood there was a number of working children in the study areas of Gulelie and Akaki Kaliti sub cities of Addis Ababa city administration. Child labor is highly practicing and children are exposing to different works yet. However, employing the children less than 18 ages is not considering illegal habits and it is considered as normal. Due to this children are revealing for problems when they are working.

The findings reveal that a significant majority (69.3%) of working children do not receive enough rest periods during their work, indicating a serious concern for their well-being and potential exposure to health risks. Qualitative insights from key informants corroborate this, highlighting various challenges faced by working children, including low wages, physical harassment, and lack of support from families. The harsh working environments further exacerbate their vulnerability, leading to social, economic, and health-related problems. The pervasive acceptance of child labor in society underscores the urgent need for stronger legal frameworks, awareness campaigns, and protective measures to safeguard the rights and welfare of working children.

1.3.Coping strategies of working children

Children are using different coping strategies for problems in their work life. In this part both quantitative and qualitative information have been analyzed and presented as follows.

Table 14: Coping mechanisms used by respondents/working children

	Frequency	Percent
leave up the job	23	15.3
asking others for support	23	15.3
changing other work	21	14.0
migrate to other places	20	13.3
participating begging activities	62	41.3
being a street children	1	.7
Missing	138	47.9
Total	288	100.0

Working children have taken different coping strategies for their challenges in their working life. The data of the finding here in table 14 indicates, from the total number of 288 children, 52.1% of the children/participants were working children and they did use the above listed coping mechanisms.

In other words from 52.1 % (150) of working children, 15.3% (23) of working children did use a strategy which is leave up the job, 15.3% (23) of them did asking others for support, 14% (21) of working children did a mechanism of changing other work alternatives. In addition to this, from the total of working children, 13.3 % (20) of the children were reported that, in order to cope up problems they did migrate to other places. Other 41.3% (62) of working children did engaged in begging activities on the street and 0.7%(1) of them were exposed to be street children. However, 47.9% of the children did not participate and engaged in work at all. It means from the sample of 288 children, 138 of the children in the study were not working children.

The data indicates that working children face significant challenges, prompting them to adopt various coping mechanisms to survive their circumstances. While a substantial number engage in begging, others attempt to change jobs or seek assistance, reflecting their vulnerability and the lack of effective support systems. The reliance on begging and migration underscores the urgent need for comprehensive interventions and policies to protect these children and address the root causes of child labor, ensuring their safety, well-being, and opportunities for a better future.

Table 15: Parents care for children, family support for basic needs and interest to continue working

Variable		Frequency	Percent
Are your parents' cares about you?	Yes	31	20.7
	No	119	79.3
	Missing	138	47.9
	Total	288	100.0
family fulfilling your basic needs	Yes	30	20.0
	No	120	80.0
	Missing	138	47.9
	Total	288	100.0
Respondents interest to continue working	Yes	71	47.3
	No	79	52.7
	Missing	138	47.9
	Total	288	100.0

According to the findings in table 15 of the respondents' parents care for working children, the status of fulfilling basic needs and the interest of children to work has been analyzed and discussed. Based on the data of the finding in the table, 52.1% of the children were working children and they have received care from their parents. In other words from the parents of 150 working children, 31 (20.7%) of the parents of the respondents were giving care for their children and 119 (79.3%) respondents were not received child care services from their parents. However, 47.9% of the children were not working children. From 52.1% (150) of the children, 20 % (30) of working children have fulfilled their basic needs by their parents. And 80 % (120)

of working children in the study did not been fulfilled their basic needs by their parents. Regarding the interests of working children to continue their current work, 52.7 %(79) of them did not interested to continue their work and 47.3 %(71) of working children did interested to continue in their work life. However, 47.9% (138) of the children were not working children in the sample of 288 children.

In addition to this the interviewee and key informants have elaborated the coping strategies of child labor in the study areas. Working children were used some coping strategies of their problem which they were facing during work time. They have stated that care for all children especially for working children is the basic measurements in the comprehensive wellbeing of children. Regarding this IP5 revealed: "It is better if that of the responsible bodies can give me a care and support services. I personally taking measurements like when I face some problems like hunger, I eat left over foods by affording with minimum cost and free of charge. But it hurts my health and sometimes I am exposing to diseases. Due to my poorness and lack of money, I am sleeping on the street. Life is difficult to me and I am always in challenge. But I am trying to take any alternative to survive myself. In order to fulfill my basic needs I work different works like street begging and stealing. I believe that I must resist the challenges and fighting with my misery life. While I have interested if the government supports me and I want to continue my education in line with my work. "

In order to explore the alternative solutions regarding child labor, the key informants were interviewed and they have shared their ideas in the study. The four participants of key informants' interview have raised almost similar opinions and facts. Designing best alternative policy options, strong rules and regulations, community mobilization and giving support for working children were among some alternative coping strategies of child labor. In related to

coping strategies, KI4 revealed: "I believe that child labor can be eliminated through strong child policies, strategies, plans, and related governmental and non-governmental programs and projects. Creating awareness for society and families can be another mechanism to overcome the issue child labor. Working children by themselves taking different coping strategies like participating in changing different works, making migration in different potential places, participating in criminal activities like robbery and theft, begging and being streets, and the like. However, those are not bringing long lasting solution for them. Every individual have to take responsibility to take care for working children. In order to solve it, working collaboration is the best way and it can bring a change. Making legal framework is important for internal migration, because it is another way of solving child labor. Since internal migration affects children's life, it will better if the responsible government organs look in to the issue. Some working children are coming from rural areas to searching out a job. This may be due to pushing and pulling factor, but it must be emphasized and avoided ".

The findings of the study have indicated that, there were different coping mechanisms of child labor. According to the participants' responses, the information was interpreted and discussed. As it has been revealed by the respondents, in order to solve the issue of child labor, it is important to working together, making policies and rules and regulations were among major ideas of the respondents.

The findings reveal a troubling reality for working children, characterized by inadequate parental care and unmet basic needs. With only 20.7% of children receiving care and 20% having their basic needs fulfilled by their families, many children are left vulnerable and struggling. The lack of interest in continuing work among 52.7% of the respondents highlights the dissatisfaction with their circumstances.

Moreover, the coping strategies employed, such as street begging and theft, reflect a desperate attempt to survive rather than a sustainable solution. The insights from key informants emphasize the critical need for comprehensive support systems, including stronger policies, community mobilization, and collaborative efforts among stakeholders. Addressing the root causes of child labor is essential to improve the well-being of these vulnerable children and ensure their rights and future opportunities.

4.2. Discussions

This section provides an in-depth analysis of the findings concerning the prevalence, challenges, and coping strategies of child labor in study area. It examines the significance of these findings within the context of existing literature, addresses the implications for theory and practice, and evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of the study.

4.2.1. Prevalence of Child Labor

The study revealed a troubling prevalence of child labor, with **52.1%** of the surveyed participants identified as engaged in labor activities. This finding is consistent with the national data reported by Garcia et al. (2020), which noted 33.8% prevalence in Addis Ababa. The higher prevalence observed in this study may reflect localized economic hardships and cultural factors unique to the sample area.

The reasons behind this prevalence are multifaceted, including economic necessity, societal norms, and labor market dynamics. The findings align with the socio-economic theories that suggest poverty and lack of access to education significantly contribute to child labor (Anker, 2017; ILO, 2021). This correlation between economic hardship and child labor emphasizes the

urgent need for interventions aimed at alleviating poverty and improving educational access for families.

However, it is essential to acknowledge that this study's reliance on a specific demographic limits the generalizability of the findings. Future research should incorporate a broader geographical scope and diverse socio-economic backgrounds to draw more comprehensive conclusions about child labor.

4.2.2. Challenges Faced by Child Laborers

The challenges identified by this study highlight the harsh realities that child laborers face. A staggering 98% of working children reported encountering various obstacles, including physical impairments (6.7%) and inadequate rest periods (69.3%). These findings are corroborated by existing literature that highlights the adverse physical and mental health impacts of child labor (Garcia et al., 2020; UNICEF, 2022). The prevalence of physical injuries and lack of rest not only illustrates the exploitative nature of child labor but also raises significant concerns about the long-term health implications for these children.

Moreover, the study identified societal attitudes, poverty, parental unemployment, and ineffective legal frameworks as key challenges. This is consistent with research by the International Labor Organization (2021), which emphasizes the role of socio-cultural factors in perpetuating child labor practices. The findings suggest that interventions should not only focus on legal reform but also address societal attitudes and economic opportunities for families.

A notable strength of this study lies in its quantitative assessment of challenges faced by child laborers, providing concrete data to inform policy. However, a weakness is the lack of

qualitative insights that could deepen the understanding of these challenges. Future studies should adopt a mixed-methods approach to capture the nuances of child labor experiences, including interviews and focus groups with affected children.

4.2.3. Coping Strategies

The findings regarding coping strategies reveal a complex interplay between resilience and vulnerability among child laborers. Participants reported various coping mechanisms, such as changing workplaces, quitting jobs, and seeking support from others. While these strategies demonstrate the agency of child laborers, they also highlight a lack of effective support systems in place to assist them in times of crisis.

The coping strategies identified in this study align with existing literature that acknowledges the adaptive behaviors of children in challenging environments (Wahba, 2019). However, the reliance on individual strategies underscores a significant gap in institutional support and protection. Therefore, it is imperative that interventions are developed to provide systematic support to working children, including access to education, vocational training, and psychological support.

The strengths of this study include its identification of coping strategies that can inform future policy development. However, the study's limitations include insufficient exploration of the effectiveness of these strategies and the absence of longitudinal data to assess their long-term impacts. Future research should investigate how coping strategies evolve over time and what specific interventions can enhance their effectiveness.

The findings of this study have both theoretical and practical implications. Theoretically, this research contributes to the understanding of child labor dynamics in Ethiopia, emphasizing the complex interplay between socio-economic factors and child labor prevalence. It supports existing theories on the socio-economic determinants of child labor, suggesting that addressing poverty and improving educational access are crucial in combating the issue.

Practically, the findings underline the urgent need for comprehensive policy interventions aimed at reducing child labor. Policymakers should prioritize improving access to quality education, creating economic opportunities for families, and enforcing legal protections for child laborers. Community education initiatives that challenge societal attitudes toward child labor are also essential in fostering a supportive environment for children.

In conclusion, this discussion has provided a detailed examination of the prevalence, challenges, and coping strategies associated with child labor in Ethiopia. By analyzing these findings within the context of existing literature and assessing their implications, strengths, and weaknesses, this section highlights the need for targeted interventions and future research to mitigate the issue of child labor. The study calls for a collaborative approach involving researchers, policymakers, and practitioners to address the systemic issues contributing to child labor and protect the rights and well-being of children in Ethiopia.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter the summary of major findings, conclusion and recommendations have been discussed. The main findings of the study have been highlighted and emphasized. Based on this, the chapter has been organized as follows.

5.1. Summary

The purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence, challenges, and coping strategies of child labor among children aged 8 to 14 in the Gullelie and Akaki Kaliti sub-cities of Addis Ababa. By examining these aspects, the research aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of child labor's impact on the well-being of children and inform policy interventions.

To achieve these objectives, the study focused on three main research questions: the prevalence of child labor in the study areas, the major challenges faced by working children, and the coping strategies employed by these children. By addressing these questions, the research sought to highlight the complexities of child labor within the local context, emphasizing the need for a nuanced understanding of the socio-economic factors at play.

The methodology employed a mixed methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative research designs. A total of 300 participants were targeted, with 288 involved in the quantitative study and 12 in the qualitative aspect. The sample size for the quantitative phase was determined using Cochran's formula, assuming a 25% proportion and a 95% confidence level. Data were collected through questionnaires for quantitative analysis and interviews, key informant interviews, and observations for qualitative insights. Quantitative data were analyzed

using SPSS, while qualitative data were transcribed and thematically analyzed, allowing for a deeper exploration of participants' lived experiences.

The findings revealed a significant prevalence of child labor, with 52.1% of children engaged in labor activities. Key challenges faced by these working children included physical injuries, bullying, robbery, and various social, economic, and health-related issues. In response to these challenges, working children employed various coping strategies, such as changing workplaces, leaving jobs, engaging in begging, and seeking support from others. These insights align with existing literature, which emphasizes the multifaceted nature of child labor and the importance of understanding the broader socio-economic context that contributes to its persistence.

The implications of these findings are critical for policymakers and child welfare organizations. They underscore the need for targeted interventions to address the root causes of child labor and to provide support for affected children. The research advocates for the integration of educational programs, social protection measures, and community awareness campaigns to mitigate the impact of child labor. Ultimately, these efforts could contribute to improved child welfare and development outcomes in the community.

5.2. Conclusion

Based on the summary of the findings, the researcher draws the following conclusions and implications:

The study revealed a significant prevalence of child labor, with 52.1% of participants identified as working children. This alarming rate signifies a critical public health and human rights issue requiring immediate intervention. Socio-economic factors, particularly poverty and

limited access to quality education, contribute to the persistence of child labor. A multi-sectoral approach is essential, focusing not only on removing children from labor but also addressing the root causes. This should include establishing educational support programs, community engagement initiatives, and strengthening social safety nets to break the cycle of poverty.

Additionally, the findings indicate that many working children face substantial challenges, including inadequate rest periods and physical impairments. These challenges highlight systemic inadequacies in child labor regulations and enforcement. A thorough review of existing labor laws is imperative, alongside creating child-friendly workplace standards that prioritize health and safety. Community organizations can play a crucial role in monitoring compliance and advocating for the rights of working children, while engaging employers in ethical labor practices is vital for creating safer work environments.

Working children employ various coping strategies, such as changing workplaces and seeking assistance from others, reflecting their resilience but also the necessity for tailored support systems. Interventions should empower children through skill development programs, mentorship, and peer support networks that enhance their ability to cope with adverse conditions. Incorporating children's perspectives in policy-making processes is essential to designing relevant support systems that genuinely address their needs.

The study also revealed that societal attitudes, poverty, and inadequate legal frameworks significantly contribute to the persistence of child labor. Comprehensive public awareness campaigns are necessary to shift perceptions about the value of education and the detrimental effects of child labor. Such campaigns should engage families, community leaders, and policymakers to foster collective responsibility for children's rights. Furthermore, advocating for stronger legal frameworks is paramount to protect children's rights, with collaborative efforts

among governmental bodies, NGOs, and international organizations mobilizing resources to address systemic barriers effectively.

Lastly, the strong connection between family economic status and child labor underscores the need for integrated economic development programs aimed at enhancing family livelihoods. Initiatives such as microcredit programs, vocational training for adults and access to affordable healthcare can alleviate financial burdens that lead families to rely on their children's labor. Addressing economic disparities through job creation and local economic development initiatives can provide sustainable alternatives to child labor. Comprehensive policies that support economic growth while protecting children's rights are crucial for creating a more equitable society where children can thrive without the pressures of labor.

5.3. Recommendations

5.3.1 Policy Recommendations

1. **Identify and Address Legal Discrepancies:** Policymakers should review existing child labor laws to align them with international standards and local realities. The Ministry of Women, and social affairs Establish a task force to conduct a comprehensive review of child labor policies within short period of time by engaging relevant stakeholders in the process.
2. **Revise National Child Policy:** The Ethiopian government should modify the national child policy to incorporate specific measures for protecting working children. The Ministry of Women and social affairs Facilitate stakeholder consultations to gather input from affected communities and experts, aiming for revisions child policy.

5.3.2 Policy Practice Recommendations

1. **Enhance Enforcement Mechanisms:** Implementing agencies must strengthen the monitoring and enforcement of child labor laws. The Regional labor offices should develop a training program for law enforcement personnel on child labor laws and their enforcement, to be completed within six months.
2. **Community and NGO Engagement:** Families and NGOs should collaborate to support the wellbeing of working children. The Local NGOs and community organizations. Launch community awareness campaigns focused on the importance of education and the harmful effects of child labor, targeting local stakeholders.
3. **Economic Support for Families:** The government should provide financial assistance and training programs to improve the economic capacity of families. The Ministry of Labor and skill should Design and implement a pilot program for economic support in high child labor prevalence area.

5.3.3 Research Recommendations

1. **Encourage Further Research:** This study highlights the need for additional research on child labor. The Academic institutions and research organizations. Establish partnerships between universities and NGOs to promote collaborative research efforts, with a focus on securing funding for studies.
2. **Focus on Related Issues:** Future studies should explore interconnected issues affecting children in the labor market. The Research institutions create a research agenda that includes topics related to child labor, fostering interdisciplinary collaboration within the academic community.

3. **Addressing Consequences of Child Labor:** Further research should examine the long-term effects of child labor on children's development and wellbeing. The Social scientists and child welfare organizations. Should conduct longitudinal studies tracking outcomes for children who have experienced labor exploitation, initiating research projects.

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Appendix

I: Informed consent

The researcher is a student at Addis Ababa University, College of Educational and Behavioral Studies, Department of Social Psychology. This research is part of the researcher's master's thesis, which focuses on the prevalence, challenges, and coping strategies associated with child labor in selected sub-cities of Addis Ababa, specifically Gulelie and Akaki-Kality.

The aim of this study is to identify the key issues related to child labor in Ethiopia and to gain insights into the experiences and coping strategies of children affected by child labor. You will be asked questions about your personal background, family conditions, education, work experiences, and your experiences with child labor.

Your participation in this study is completely voluntary. You have the right to decide whether or not to participate, and you may withdraw from the study at any time without any negative consequences. If you feel uncomfortable at any time during the interview, you may inform the researcher and choose to end the interview.

Your responses and identity will be kept confidential. The researcher will use pseudonyms and anonymize the data to ensure your privacy. The information you provide will be used only for research purposes and will not be shared with unauthorized parties.

If you have any questions or concerns about the study or your participation, please feel free to contact the researcher.

Thank you for your participation!!!

1. Parents
 2. Relatives
 3. Friends
 4. In rent house
 5. Street
 6. Other (specify) _____
6. What is your educational status /grade_____

Part three: questions related with child labor

1. Are you currently employed? 1. *Yes* 2. *No*
2. Have you ever worked before? 1. *Yes* 2. *No*
3. Are your families living in Addis Ababa? 1. *Yes* 2. *No*
4. If you have come to Addis Ababa from other place, what was your reason to leave your pervious living place?
 1. *To look for a job* 2. *Due to famine*
 3. *To get better education* 4. *Due to family conflict*
 5. *I followed my families* 6. *Due to displacement*
5. What were you doing before you came to this city?
 1. *Student* 2. *working in a supermarket/shop/boutique*
 3. *Weaving* 4. *domestic worker*
 5. *Shoo-shining* 6. *street vendor*
 7. *Taxi driver assistant* 8. *Other (specify)_____*
6. Are your parents working? 1. *Yes* 2. *No*
7. Why are you working? (Multiple answers are possible)
 1. *To fulfill my basic needs* 2. *My parents are not able to work*
 3. *Because my parents forced me for work* 4. *My parents are not capable of helping me*
 5. *Because my parents do not have job* 6. *Other (specify)_____*
8. What is your main activity? (Multiple answers are possible)
 1. *Domestic servant* 2. *Weaving*
 3. *Shopkeeper* 4. *Street vending*
 5. *Assistant for the taxi driver* 6. *Restaurant or hotel service provision*

5. Are you comfortable with your current work activities? How?
6. Could you explain types of activities which you are involved in?
7. Could you explain the challenges which are faces you during work?
8. What were the reasons which push and pull you to start this work?
9. In your experiences what are the coping strategies to protect yourself from any problem facing you during your work life?
10. Do you have any point to add with regard to the prevalence, challenges and coping strategies of child labor?

Appendix IV: Interview guide questions for key informants

1. Demographic Background of participants
 - a) Age _____
 - b) Sex _____
 - c) Educational level _____
 - d) Position _____
 - e) Years of work experience _____
 - f) Address/Work place _____
2. Do you think that child labor is existing in this area?
3. How children in this area, whose age ranges between eight and fourteen involved in child labor activity?
4. Could you explain types of activities which children are involved in?
5. Why do you think children are involved in these types of activities?
6. Could you explain what the challenges are encounter by the children in this area?
7. What do you know about children rights?

- 8. In your opinion what do you think are the coping strategies to protect children from joining child labor activity?
- 9. Do you think government and other responsible bodies are working on to eliminate the issue of child labor?
- 10. Do you have any point to add with regard to the prevalence, challenges and coping strategies of child labor?

Appendix VI: Amharic Version of questionnaire, interview and observation guide
questions

የፈቃደኝነት መጠየቂያ ቅጽ

እኔ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሶሻል ሳይኮሎጂ/ትክፍል የሁለተኛ ዲግሪ ተመራቂ ተማሪ ስሆን የመመረቂያ ጽሁፌን የምስራው በአዲስ አበባ ከተማ አስተዳደር በተመረጡ ሁለት ክፍለ ከተሞች ላይ ማለትም በጉለሌ እና በአቃቂ ቃሊቲ ክፍለ ከተሞች ላይ ሲሆን ጥናቱ የሚያጠነጥነው እድሜያቸው ከ8 እስከ 14 በሆነ በሚሰሩ ህፃናት ላይ ነው። በመሆኑም የሚሰሩ ህፃናት መኖራቸውን እና አለመኖራቸውን፣ ስለሚያጋጥሙ ተግዳሮቶች እንዲሁም የመፍትሄ ስልቶችን ከህፃናቱና ከሚመለከታቸው ባለሙያዎች ዳሰሳ ማድረግ ነው።

በመሆኑም ይህ ጥናት ያለእናንተ ተሳትፎ ውጤታማ ሊሆን ስለማይችል ለጥናቱ ስኬትና ውጤታማነት ይረዳኝ ዘንድ የናንተን በጎፈቃደኝነት በአክብሮት እጠይቃለሁ። የምትሰጡት መረጃ ለመረጃነት ስጠቀምበት የእናንተን ማንነት በማይገልጽ መልኩ ሲሆን እንደ እናንተ መልካም ፈቃድ የሚቻል ከሆነ መቅረጹ ድምጽ ልጠቀም እችላለሁ።

ለተሳትፏችሁ ከልብ አመሰግናለሁ!!!

II. ለህፃናት የሚጠየቁ ጥያቄዎች

መመሪያ

- ❖ ስም መፃፍ አያስፈልግም፡፡
- ❖ መጠይቁን በምትሞላበት /ይበት ጊዜ ያልገባሽ/ህጥ ያቁካለ መጠየቅ ይቻላል፡፡
- ❖ ምርጫዎቹን በማክበብ እንዲሁ ምላክ ጫጭር ጥያቄዎቹ በተቀመጠላቸው ቦታ ላይ በመፃፍ መልስ ስትጥ/ጩ

ክፍል አንድ፡ የተሳታፊዎችን ግላዊ መረጃ በተመለከተ

ተራ ቁጥር፡ _____

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. ምጽ | 1. ሴት | 2. ወንድ |
| 2. እድሜ _____ | | |
| 3. የትውልድ ቦታ | 1. አዲስ አበባ | 2. ከአዲስ አበባ ውጪ |
| 4. መኖሪያ አደራሻ | 1. አዲስ አበባ | 2. ከአዲስ አበባ ውጪ |
| 5. የምትኖረው/ሪው ከማን ጋር ነው? | | |
| 1. ከቤተሰብ ጋር | 2. ከዘመድ ጋር | 3. ከጓደኛ ጋር |
| 4. ተከራይቼ | 5. ጎዳና | 6. ሌላ (ይጠቀስ) |

6. የትምህርት ደረጃ/ክፍል _____

ክፍል ሶስት፡ ስልሚሰሩ ህፃናት የሚዳስሱ ጥያቄዎች

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|----------|
| 1. አሁን ላይ ስራ እየሰራህ/ሽ ነው? | 1. አዎ | 2. አይደለም |
| 2. ከዚህ በፊት ሰርተህ/ሽ ታወቃለህ/ታውቁ ያለሽ? | 1. አዎ | 2. አላውቅም |
| 3. ቤተሰቦችህ/ሽ የሚኖሩት አዲስ አበባ ነው? | 1. አዎ | 2. አይደለም |

4. በፊት ከምትኖርበት/ሪበት ቦታ ወደ አዲስ አበባ እንድትመጣ/ጨምክን ያትየህ/ሽምን ድንነብር?

- 1. ስራ ለመስራት
- 2. በርሀብ ምክንያት
- 3. የተሻለ ትምህርት ለመማር
- 4. በቤተሰብ ግጭት ምክንያት
- 5. በተሰባኝ ስለመጡ
- 6. ስለተፈናቀልን

5. እዚህ ከመምጣት ህበፊት ምንምን ስርተህ/ሽታው ቂያለሽ/ታው ቃለህ?

- 1. ተማሪ ነበርኩ
- 2. ሱቅ ውስጥ
- 3. የሽመና ስራዎች
- 4. የቤት ሰራተኝነት
- 5. ሊሰትሮ
- 6. የጎዳና ላይ ንግድ
- 7. የታክሲ ረዳት
- 8. ሌላ (ይጠቀስ) _____

6. በተሰባኝ ህ/ሽ ስራ ይሰራሉ? 1. አዎ 2. አይሰሩም

7. ለምን ድነው የምትሰራው/ሪው? (ከአንድ በላይ መምረጥ ይቻላል)

- 1. መሰረታዊ ፍላጎቶቼን ለማሟላት
- 2. ወላጆቼ መስራት ስለማይችሉ
- 3. ወላጆቼ እንደ ሰራ ስለሚያስገድዱኝ
- 4. ወላጆቼ እኔን መርዳት ስለማይችሉ
- 5. ወላጆቼ ስራ ስለሌላቸው
- 6. ሌላ (ይጠቀስ) _____

8. ዋና ስራ ህ/ሽ ምን ድነው? (ከአንድ በላይ መምረጥ ይቻላል)

- 1. የቤት ሰራተኝነት
- 2. የሽመና ስራ
- 3. ሱቅ ጥበቃ
- 4. የጎዳና ላይ ንግድ
- 5. የታክሲ ረዳትነት
- 6. የሬስቶራንት/ሆቴል ስራ
- 7. የቀን ስራ
- 8. ሌላ (ይጠቀስ) _____

9. ስራ ስትጀምር/ሪ ስንት አመት ህ/ሽ ነበር? _____

10. በቀን ለስንት ሰዓት ያህል ትሰራህ/ትሰሪያለሽ?

1. ከ1-4 ሰዓታት

2. ከ5-8 ሰዓታት

3. ከ9-12 ሰዓታት

4. ከ12 ሰዓታት በላይ

11. ከስራው ምን ጥቅም ታገኛለህ/ታገኚያለሽ?

- 1. ምንም እይነት ጥቅም አላገኛም፡፡ የምስራው በነፃነው
- 2. ይከፈለኛል

12. ደመወዝህን/ሽንገህን የምትቀበለው/በይው መቼነው?

- 1. በቀን
- 2. በየሳምንቱ
- 3. በየሁለት-ሳምንት
- 4. በወር
- 5. ሌላ (ይጠቀስ) _____

13. በወር ምን ያህል ይከፈላል/ሻል? _____

14. ደመወዝህን/ሽንገህን የምትደነው የምትጠቀመው/ሚው?

- 1. ለወላጆቼ እሰጣለሁ
- 2. ለራሴ እጠቀመዋለሁ
- 3. ሌላ (ይጠቀስ) _____

15. የምትሰራው/ሪውስራቅ ጥርሁኔታ ከየትኛው ይመደባል?

- 1. ጊዜያዊ
- 2. ቋሚ

16. በምትሰራበት/ሪበት ወቅት ችግር/ተግዳሮት ገጥሞህ/ሽ ያውቃል? 1. አዎ 2. የለም

17. በምትሰራበት/ሪበት ወቅት ያጋጠመህ/ሽ ችግር/እንቅፋት ምን ድነው?

(ከአንድ በላይ መምረጥ ይቻላል)

- 1. አካላዊ ጉዳት
- 2. የሞራል ማነስ
- 3. ጭቆና፣ ጫና እና መዘረፍ
- 4. አለታዊ የሆነ ማህበራዊ አመለካከት
- 5. የጤናና የስነ-ልቦና ችግር
- 6. ሌላ (ይጠቀስ) _____

18. በስራው ምክንያት አካላዊ ጉዳት ደርሶብሃል/ሻል? 1. አዎ 2. የለም

19. ምን እይነት አካላዊ ጉዳት ደርሶብሃል/ሻል?

1. የአይን

2. የእግር

3. የእጅ

4. ሌላ (ይጠቀስ) _____

20. በቂየስራአረፍት ይሰጥሃል/ሻል?

1. አዎ

2. አይሰጠኝም

21. በስራላይችግርሲያጋጥምህ/ሽምንአይነትእርምጃትወስዳለህ/ጃለሽ?

(ከአንድበላይመምረጥይቻላል)

1. ስራመልቀቅ

2. የሌሎችንድጋፍመጠየቅ

3. ሌላስራመቀየር

4. ሌሎችቦታዎችመፍለስ

5. መለመን

6. ኅዳናላይመውጣት

22. ወላጆችህ/ሽእንክብካቤያደርጉልህል/ሻል?

1. አዎ

2. አያደርጉም

23. ቤተሰቦችህ/ሽመሰረታዊፍላጎትህንያሟሉልህ

1. አዎ

2. አያሟሉም

ል/ሻል?

24. በምትሰራው/ሪውስራመቀጠልትፈልጋለህ/ጊያለሽ?

1. አዎ

2. አልፈልግም

አመሰግናለሁ!!!

I. ለህፃናትየሚቀርብቃለ-መጠይቅ

1. ግላዊመረጃ

a) እድሜ _____

b) ቦታ _____

c) የትምህርትደረጃ _____

d) የትውልድቦታ _____

e) የመኖሪያአድራሻ _____

2. ስለቤተሰብህ/ሽመረጃልትነገረኝ/ሪኝትችላለህ/ያለሽ?

3. አሁን ላይ ስራ እየሰራህ/ሽነው?
4. ለምን ያህል ጊዜ ትሰራለህ/ሪያለሽ?
5. እየሰራህ/ሽ ባለው ስራ ደስተኛ ነህ/ሽ? እንዴት?
6. ምንም እንኳን ስራዎችን እየሰራህ/ሽ እንደሆነ ልትነግረን/ሪን ትችላለህ/ያለሽ?
7. በስራ ወቅት የሚያጋጥሙት ግዳሮችን/ችግሮችን ልትነግረን/ሪን ትችላለህ/ያለሽ?
8. ይህንን ስራ ለመጀመር ገፊ/ሳቢ ምክንያቶች ምንም ነበሩ?
9. በስራ ህይወትህ/ሽ ለሚያጋጥሙህ/ሽ ችግሮች የምትወስዳቸው/ጃቸው የመፍትሄ እርምጃዎች ምን ድንናቸው?
10. ስለ ጉዳዩ መጨመር የመትፈልገው/ጊው ተጨማሪ ሀሳብ አለ?

II. ለባለሙያዎች/ለሚመለከታቸው ሰዎች የሚቀርብ ቃለ-መጠይቅ

1. የተጠያቂ ግላዊ መረጃ
 - a) እድሜ _____
 - b) ጾታ _____
 - c) የትምህርት ደረጃ _____
 - d) የስራ ሃላፊነት _____
 - e) የስራ ልምድ _____
 - f) የጋብቻ ሁኔታ _____
 - g) የመኖሪያ አድራሻ _____
2. እዚህ አካባቢ የሚሰሩ ህፃናትና የሚያሰሩ ግለሰቦች/ድርጅቶች አሉ ብለው ያስባሉ?
3. እድሜያቸው ከ 8-14 የሆኑ ህፃናት ስራው ስጥ እንዴት ሊገቡ እንደሚችሉ ሊነግሩኝ ይችላሉ?
4. ህፃናት ሊሳተፉባቸው የሚችሉ የስራ አይነቶችን ሊገለጹልኝ ይችላሉ?
5. ህፃናት በእንደነዚህ አይነት ስራዎች ላይ የሚሳተፉት ለምን ይመስሎታል?

6. በስራ-ወቅት-ህፃናት-የሚያጋጥሟቸው-ንተግዳሮቶች/ችግሮች-ሊገልፁ-ልኝ-ይችላሉ?
7. ስለህፃናት-መብቶች-ምን-ያህል-ያው-ቃሉ?
8. ህፃናት-ያለዕድሜያቸው-ስራ-እንዳይገቡ-ለመከላከል-የሚወሰዱ-የመከላከል-ና-የመፍትሄ-እርምጃዎች-ምን-ምን-ናቸው-ብለው-ያስባሉ?
9. መንግስትና ሌሎች ባለድርሻ አካላት የሚሰሩ ህፃናት እንዳይኖሩ እንዲሁም ችግሩን ለማስወገድ እየሰሩ ነው ብለው ያስባሉ?
10. ከላይ በተነሱት ጉዳዮች ዙሪያ ሌላ ተጨማሪ ሪሶርስ አለዎት?