



**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACTS OF SOCIAL FACTORS ON CHILD LABOR  
ABUSE IN THE CASE OF WOLISO TOWN 02 KEBELE**

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**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

The research team has conducted a senior essay on to investigating the an assessment of the impacts of social factors on child labor abuse in Waliso town in the case of 02 Kebele this work is completed with satisfactory evaluation of adviser and examiner as per the requirement of the university approved by;

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## ***Abstract***

*The study aimed to see the impact of social factor on child labor abuse in Waliso Town in the case of 02 Kebele. Child labor abuse is one of the major problems of children that affect their health and security. The aim of this study is to assess the impacts of social factors on child labor abuse in the study area and to recommend possible solutions to fill the existing gaps. to conduct this study the researchers were used cross sectional study design by considering the limited time given for this study. In order to achieve the objective of this research primary data collected from questionnaires and in-depth interview. The secondary source of data was gathering from different written materials like books and news paper, interne and other related materials. In realizing this study the researchers were used non probability sampling technique, especially purposive or judgmental, and 430 of respondents were selected from the total Kebele child labor abuse. The gathered data was analyzed quantitatively by using different statistical tools and qualitatively by interpreted used table and explained by used appropriate statements. the major finding of the study was to identify the impact of social factors on child labor abuse and the major conclusion of the study was that child labor abuse have been indifferent reasons like lack of sufficient economic level and low level of income of the family and finally the researchers have been recommended some solution points.*

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#### **Acronyms**

**AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome**

**CBO -community based organization**

**CSA - Central Statistical Agency**

**FGM – Female Genital Mutilation**

**HIV - Human Immune Virus**

**ILO -international labor organization**

**IPECL -International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour**

**NGO -non-governmental organization**

**UNICEF - united nation international children emergency fund**

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1.INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. Background of the study**

Globally, the challenge of ending child labor remains formidable. A total of 152 million children -64 million girls and 88 million boys -are in child labor globally, accounting for amount one in ten for all children worldwide. Nearly half of all those in child labor -73 million children in absolute terms-are in hazardous work that directly endangers their health, safety and moral development. Children in employment a broader measure comprising both child labor and permitted forms of employment involving children for legal working age, number 218 million (ILO,2017)

In Africa, the 2016 global estimates of child labor indicted that one fifth of all Africa children are involved in child labor, a proportion more than twice as high as in any other region. Nine percent of African children are in hazardous work, again highest of the entire worlds region. Africa has the largest number of child laborers; 72.1 million African children are estimated to be in child labor and 31.5 million in hazardous work. Progress against child labor appears to have stalled in Africa. Child labor went up in Sub-Saharan Africa over the 2012 to 2016 period, in countries to continued progress elsewhere in the world and despite the targeted polices implemented by African governments to combat child labor. It is likely that the retrogression was driven in important part by broader economic and demographic forces acting against government efforts, although this matter would require further research. The African region has also been among those most affected by situation of state fragility and crisis, which in turn heighten the risk of child labor. Worldwide, the agriculture sector for by far the largest share of all child laboring Africa, agriculture accounts for 85 percent of child labor and for 61.4 million children in absolute terms. Child labor in agriculture relates primarily to subsistence and commercial farming and livestock herding; and it is often hazardous in its nature and in the circumstances it is carried out (ILO,2017).

In Ethiopia, in 2016, 218 million children were engaged in child labor worldwide,75 million of whom were in hazardous occupation according to ILO's global estimate. in

the 2015 CLS, 8.7 million children in Ethiopia were found to be engaged in hazardous work. Considering the substantial effects on children welfare and development those numbers are cause for concern. Child labor serves have not been performed on a regular basis in Ethiopia (IPEC & Dorman, 2008).

In the field of child protection, Ethiopia has several challenges overcome. First, the country is in the process of establishing standard's vital events registration (such as birth, marriage, divorce and death), a relevant step to ensure the fulfillment of children's rights and provision of service. Having an established and function vital regeneration system garnets children are right to identity and could help protecting them from abuse and exploitation (CSA, 2016).

In regional level, child labor abuse is seem like as the country level because in Ethiopia there is more than 80 percent of the population who participate in agricultural activity, this indicate that in every regional state there is high level of abusing child in the labium force. In Oromiya regional state there is child labor abuse for agricultural activity. Child labor abuse refers to a labor performed by child who was under the minimum age specified in nation legislation for that kind of work and labor that jeopardizes the physical, mental concerns of about child labor abuse (Kebede 2012) Child labor abuse was first conceptualized as a social problem during industrialization in Great Britain and the reason were related to the need of cheap unskilled labor factors and new moral concerns about child labor abuse (Bahrain 2012).

Child labor abuse in recent decade or some extreme form of violence against children including sexual exploitation and trafficking, female genital mutilation /FGM/. The bad forms of child labor abuse and the impact of a formed conflict have provoked international outcry and achieved a consensus or condemnation although the rapid remedy. But in addition to their extreme forms of violence many children are routinely exposed to physical sexual and psychological violence in their homes and schools (Myers 2001).

Child work may be exposed to high temperature and high risk of accident. Income poor parents inability to invest in their children was not only possible explanation for the relationship between family poverty and children well-being. Other parental

characteristics associated with their poverty have been implicated especially education and marital status neighborhood (ILO 2002).

Characteristics and parental behavior or culture have also been implicated. These explanation argue for polices other than income support to improve children's well-being as adults. Because our supporter for the poor largely relies on income to adult well-being. Before comparing the effect of other family background characteristics and the potential benefits of programs other than income support for improving the well-being of poor children (Edmond 2003).

Child abuse was not simply any harm that is fall children. Children throughout the world suffer from a multidimensional of harms malnutrition, starvation, infectious disease, congenital defects, abandonment, economic exploitation; the violence of warfare to name a few. Child abuse was harm resulting from intentional human action. The most fundamental attribute of child abuse was that it was harmful to the child and detrimental to his/her well-being.

There was also an important difference between unintentional and intentional harm. It has been observed that what was so destructive about child abuse and neglect (as opposed to other forms of injury) was that the betrayal of the child's trust leads to defective socialization (child abuse and neglect (1988).Low income poverty and poor education, institutions are the driving force behind the prevalence of child labor worldwide.

Accordingly, this study focuses on social factors that affect child labor abuse, like parent socioeconomic status, family structure, and family education level. Family disintegration, parental death, low levels of income, poverty, negative attitudes towards their children these different problems are the most impacts of child labor abuse.

Our study area found in south west Shewa zone of Oromiya, in the Waliso town there is child labor abuse for different purpose. The town have large number of child labor abuse in house working activity and other related activity are carried out by the child who come from different parts of the country for searching of job, after they get the job they push to do and participate in the work which is not much with them in

capacity to do and they push to do over time. This and other related factor abuse the child in the area. This factor push us to conduct a research in Waliso town.

## **1.2. Statement of the problem**

While there are children who have grown up with economic and physical security in some parts of the world, many children, mostly in developing countries, suffer economic, physical and emotional insecurities. A large number of these children must work for their survival often doing things unthinkable in wealthy countries of the world (Nkurlu, 2000).

The incidence of child labor is most prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa followed by Asia and the Pacific (Ajakaye, 2013). Parents consider that the work help children learn new skills; however these children are exposed to hazards and to physical factors.

In case of Ethiopia, work is the main activity of children as young as four years of age (Cockburn, 1999). The incidence and nature of child labor are not well appreciated in Ethiopia. A large number of the Ethiopian children find themselves as victims of famine, disease, poverty, civil war, family displacement and social instability (Asefa, 2000). These factors contribute for high incidence of child labor.

The 2003 the Central Statistic Authority report that about 85% of Ethiopian children are involved in some types of work that is productive activity or housekeeping activity in their family. Some studies reveal that kinds of work in general and working condition in particular are detrimental to physical, social and intellectual or the holistic personality development of the child (Nardos, 2006; UNICEF, 2001). Some other argues that, participation of child in labor market has positive impact on socio economic and psychological status of working children, (Anker, 2000).

Child labor abuse was a problem of particular society existing in a particular time other words child labor was social constructed problem. Child labor abuse has been a problem in the world as long as the people have exist child labor abuse was serious public health problem (ILO 2002).

According to Tennyson center for children (1995) the problem of child labor abuse was scores for child life making was hard to deal with certain situation as an adult, it leads to depression and rebellion can affect their decision.

According to the international labor organization in world wide scale, child labor abuse was social problem that related to need chapped unskilled factory labor that affect physical, mental or moral wellbeing of children in the country. The social problem of child labor abuse in some countries to be more likely recognized in economically developed countries labor was serious matter that affect among families and society (Tennyson 1995). Child labor abuse was one of the major problems for child exploitation and abuse. Even if child labor abuse extent in all parts of the world. The extend was vary according the level of development in one country relatively a few children work in hazard condition in developed country. However in developing country where most people live blow above poverty line the extent of child labor abuse very high (ILO 2002).

The problem of child labor abuse in working children's to exposed the rise of contrastive HIV/AIDS though the lack of supportive, protect time working environment, sexual abuse at work children may miss out on messages from school based on HIV/AIDS prevention program of child. The child labor abuses in the problem of HIV/AIDS as the case of children needs to work who lose of family member of child (ILO 2008).

Previously different studies have been conducted on child labor abuse in different place in Ethiopia .For instance,Sisay Alemayehu conducted a research about the status of child labor exploitation in south west Ethiopia, Jimma own: The case of Bocho Bore Kebele in(2017).Fiyori Tesfamariam has conducted a research with a title of hazardous child labor- causes and consequences on the children's education (The case of Mekelle city) in (2010).

But the above study have a limitation because the studies cannot give more emphasize for the impacts of social factors on child labor abuse. That means they do not show different factors particularly by integrating with other factors. But our research was inclusive to see the impacts of social factors on child labor abuse in Waliso town particularly 02 Kebele. Our study was try to fill the gaps that the above study did not address this social factors on child labor abuse in our study area.

### **1.3. Objectives of the study**

#### **1.3.1. General objectives**

The general objective of this study was to assess the impacts of social factors on child labor abuse in Waliso town in the case of 02 Kebele

#### **1.3.2. Specific objective**

- ▶ To assess the challenges and abusive practice that these working children face.
- ▶ To examine the relationship between parent socioeconomic status and child labor abuse in study area.
- ▶ To identify the impact of gender on child labor abuse study area.
- ▶ To examine whether the legal instruments of Ethiopian give protection to child labor abuse.

#### **1.4 Research question**

- ▶ What are the challenges and abuse practice that the working children face?
- ▶ What is the relationship between parent socioeconomic status and child labor abuse in the study area?
- ▶ What is the impacts of gender on child labor abuse in the study area?
- ▶ What are the legal instrument of Ethiopia to protect the rights of child labor abuse?

#### **1.5. Significance of the study**

The study serves for different purpose, the first importance of the study can be use as a source of information for those who are interested to conducted the research on a problem related to this study. The second importance of the study is it gives a concept for Kebele residence about to what extent social factors are difficult for the life of children. It also to raise awareness among concerns based on the problem of child abuse especially social factor. It again used as a source of information for government and non-governmental organization to identify more suffered group by the problem and provide them special support and finally it helps the government to know the prevalence of the problem and formulate policy control to overcome the problem.

## **1.6. Scope of the study**

The scope the study was geographically delimited in Waliso town 02 Kebele and assesses the social factor on child labor abuse. The researchers were also focused on social factors related to child labor abuse. The study would be delimited to the assessment of the impacts of social factor on child labor abuse in the study area, because there are many impacts beyond the social one. The time was be limited three month.

## **1.7. Limitation of the study**

While the research was conducted the researchers comes across different problems of barriers. Among these barriers the first limitation is the problem of access to different facilities like book, internet and other related materials. When the researches were prepared, there was also financial shortage problem to transport as the area was fair from our university. From all those barriers with researcher`s good approach and ethical consideration the research was finished after scarifying a lot of energy.

## **1.8. Operational definition**

Child:-child refers to children with in the age of below 15 years

Child labor:- child labor refers to all children`s between 10-17 ages who are voluntary or illegally engage in different work.

Child labor abuse:- child labor abuse means any kinds of work are done by children.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2. REVIEW LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 The impact of social factors on child labor abuse**

Child labor abuse refers a labor performed by child who was under the minimum age specified in notation legislation for that kind of work and labor there jeopardize the physical. Mental concern of about child labor abuse. It was first conceptualized as a social problem during industrialization in grate Britain reason were related to the need of cheep unskilled labor factory new moral convince about child labor abuse.(Kebede 2012).

##### **2.1.1 Parent socioeconomic status measured by income and level of education**

Despite the existence of child labor abuse in every country its size nature and cause varies from country depending on the level of economic development, culture and intervention lack of peace, family disintegration, divorce, death, social harmony and other factors. Child labor abuse was complex issue that involves economic, political, social legal and religious factors there are many causes of child labor abuse and different causes. Thus the only way to understand the phenomena of child labor abuse was taking a holistic view of the situation (UNICEF 1997: cited in Neburu 2012).

##### **2.1.2. Poverty and parental income**

Lack of a suitable or stable income is source of to maintain to be a major to among cause of child labor abuse. The researchers argue that poverty is the main cause of child labor abuse. They argued the absence of child labor abuse in luxury that may parents in developing country cannot yet afford child labor abuse is response by house hold. The needs to statistic basic requirements that are critical for survival in addition to getting incomes that are low. Most poor households in developing country face incomes that are extremely violent and unpredictable over across of time (Badilwala 2000).

##### **2.1.3. Parental level of education**

Parent education and family interaction patterns during child hood also might be linked more directive to the child developing academic success and achievement oriented attitude. In the general social learning and social cognitive framework (Baldura 1956). Behavior is sapped in port through observational and direct learning

experience. Those experiences lead to the information of internalized cognitive scripts, values, and beliefs that guide and maintain behavior over time (Anderson and Huesmann 2003).

Thus, for example, a child exposed to parents who model achievement oriented behavior (eg, obtaining advanced degree, reading frequently, encouraging a strong work ethics) and provide achievement oriented opportunities (eg, library and museum trips after school enrichment program educational books and videos should develop the guiding belief that achievement is to be valued).

Pursued and anticipated the belief should then in turn promote successful outcomes across development including high school graduation, the pursuit of higher learning and the acquisition of high prestige occupation. Not surprisingly, there are positive relation between parent level of education and parents expectation for their children's successful (Daviskean 2005).

Perspective on behavior development, this view proposes that it is the cumulative influence both of childhood environmental contextual factor (eg, parental education, family interaction, school climate, neighborhood efficiency) and individual personal factor (eg, Iq and aggression) the shapes enduring cognitive styles (eg, achievement orientation, hostile world view) in adolescence once formed those styles (Dodge and Pettit, 2003).

## **2.2. Change in family structure**

Children who experience multiple transitions in family structure may face worse developmental outcomes than children raised in stable two parent families and perhaps even children raised in stable, single- parent families. However, multiple transitions and negative child outcomes may be associated because or common causal factors such as parents antecedent behaviors and attributes. Using a nationally-representative two- generation longitudinal

survey that includes detailed information on children's behavior and cognitive development, family history and mother's attributes prior to the child's birth, we examine this alternative hypothesis. Our results suggest that for white children, the association between the number of family structure transition and cognitive outcomes is largely explained by mothers prior characteristics but that the association between

the number of transitions and behavioral outcomes may be causal in part (Cherlin 1992).

We find no robust effects of numbers or transitions for black children. The instability of family structure has become an increasingly salient part of children's lives as did the prevalence of no marital cohabitation, which is less stable than marriage (Bumpass and Lu 2000).

### **2.3 Forms of child labor abuse**

According to UNICEF classifications child labor abuse is classified into three categories.

1. within the family.
2. within the family but outside the home.
3. outside the family.

1 .Within the family: Domestic work it is a wide spread custom to use children specially girls to perform house hold courses within the family for weather rejective or outsider. This is one of the most common and traditional form of child labor abuse ( UNICEF 1992;cited in Bezawiet 2012).

2. Within the family but outside the home:this forms of child labor abuse spread over the whole economy and manifests itself different ways. It can be regular or casual, legal sector, observed to employee children in this form includes construction, manufacturing , mining agro- industry, service enterprise, official licenses to operate under minimum involvement capacities( UNICEF1992; cited Addisu 2012).

3. Outside the family Bonded labor: bondage is the most extreme stage in the exploration of child labor abuse. One of the most responsible our time and violation of national and international human rights standards it exists all over the world specially south and south East Asia, Latin America and virtually everywhere boys and girls work in the sex industry: that means children work to repay alone or deviate of their parents trafficked or kidnapped and sold employer or forced in criminal gang (UNICEF, 1992; cited Bezawit, 2012).

### **2.3.1. Child labor abuse in developing country**

In recent decades some extreme forms of violence against children, includes sexual exploitation and trafficking female genital mutilation /FGM/. The worst forms of child labor and impact of armed conflict have provoked international outcry and achieved a consensus of condemnation although no rapid remedial. But in addition to these extreme forms of violence many children are routinely exposed to physical sexual and psychological violence in their homes and schools. Income and justice system in place of work and in their communities. All of these has devastating consequences for their health and wellbeing now and in the future (World health organization 2002).

Child abuse is not simply any harm that befalls children. Children throughout the world suffer from a multitude of harms malnutrition, starvation, infection disease, congenital defects, abandonment, economic exploitation, the violation work force, to name a few. Not all harm that befalls children in child abuse (Finkelhor 1988).

Child abuse was harm resulting from intentional human action. The most fundamental attributes of child abuse is that it is harmful to the child and determinant to his/her wellbeing there is also an important difference between unintentional and intentional harm. It has been observed that what is so destructive about child abuse and neglect (Blyth 2011).

Child abuse is co-related with unemployment and poverty. Rates of abuse and neglect can be thought of as indicator of the quality of life for families and maltreatment can be viewed as a symptom rather than a cause of difficulty in family and individual functioning (Setinberg 1981).

### **2.3.2. Gender disparity in child labor abuse**

The children is part of multi generation problem due to part of the failure education girls .although the literacy rate for women has improved the last two decades. many country it is less that of that their male counterparts . this leads to nutritional deficiencies .

Poverty and poor health will many researcher address the immediate effect of child labor abuse .The issue of child labor from a border perspective on that identify child

labor a contributor to inter-generational poverty malnutrition. And limited educational attainment. Child labor and nutrition are important issues in both educational attainment and health statuses. The premarital environment each child hood environment and health statuses children are strong determinant of child intellectual development .educational success and feature success educational acquired by a Child parents particularly

## **2.4. Theoretical frame work**

### **2.4.1. Human capital perspective**

There are many ways of categorizing approaches to child labor abuse a review of literature on the issue rivals that the most commonly used approaches can be describes in terms of the general perspective ( Boyden 2001).

The human capital perspective on child labor abuse this perspective argues that child labor through the lens of economic development according to this perspective under development is one of the chief cause of child labor in development countries this perspective point that low income and poverty are driving force behind the assessment of child labor abuse in worldwide the proponent of this perspective argues that the remedy of child labor is to eradicate poverty and its causes. They suggest that one of the most effective way to break the self-perpetuation cycle of poverty in developing countries is by providing enhanced income option for the future poor children by promoting polices and activities that develops their educational skill and other capacities that are needed by the national economic development and their own economic progress(psacharopouks 1999, cited nebru 2012)

The human capital perspective is not against child labor abuse is the dominant perspective for the researcher study this perspective point out or states that there are different major factors behind the determinant factors of child labor abuse like poverty low income level and poor educational system and low these falters are responsible for child labor abuse.

### **2.5. Social Responsibility Perspective**

The social responsibility argues that poverty is not major explanation of child labor abuse according to this perspective the problem of child labor abuse is caused by

social differentiation with in society racial and cultural discrimination dysfunctional family and community relation ship unfair concentration and use of political and economic power declining of social value and moral fiber and social irresponsibility this perspective is mainly concerned about the marginalization and exclusion from the protection and essential service that should have been given to them by the society this perspective argues that the most effective way to eliminate child labor abuse is not through redaction poverty or legal enforcement of child labor abuse (bachman 2000) the social responsibility argue that children and developing countries are trapped in to abuse work duty traditional factor such as rigged cultural and inflexible social problems that do not respond to changing time and technology (weiner 2001)

The social responsibility perspectives emphasize on the Importance of mobilizing the whole society to protect children for hazardous work this perspective contends that the problem of child labor cannot be solved merely though technological fixes like improving basic services improving educational quality and access and batter low enforcement the perspective does not deny the important vole of education improving government services and legal enforcement play in reducing the incidence of child labor abuse however this perspective argues that cultural values and Norma social inequality and injustice dysfunctional family social irresponsibility and inadequate social compassion and deterioration of valves and moral fiber are the major reasons for flourishing of child labor in developing countries (bachman 2000)

## **2.6 The Child Centered Perspective**

Child center perspective in dictates that children must have a stable and nurturing environment in order to become self-sustaining adults capable of caring their families this perspective recognizes children as person with and voice of their own puts their interests first and for most wit out fettering them though prior adult agenda( milijeting 2000)

This perspective strongly argues that there is a need to activity participate children in community development to ensure that their own development and they have ideas and plants as good as adults they also have capacity to change and get things done (Boyden 2001)

Child labor abused in one form of abuse parent employers antisocial elements by subject them in unfavorable living and working condition of parent do not treat their children property due to some economic social and psychological constraints employers do not treat the child labor properly as they want extract more work with low wages (ILO 2000)

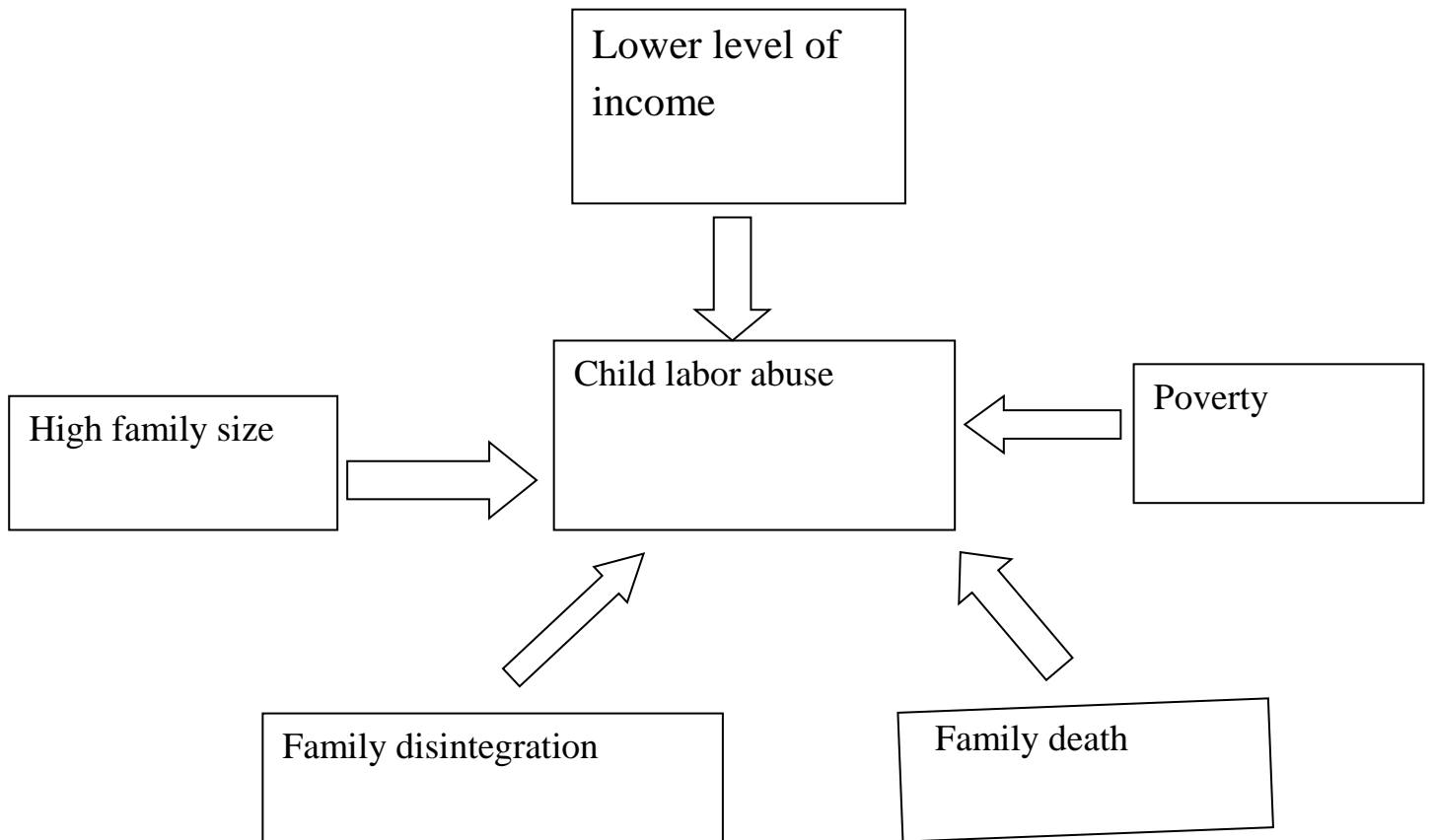
## **2.7. Theory or exploitative child labor**

It is important to note that none of this work addresses the distinction b/n any work net by children and exploitative child labor this distinction is currently very important in policy making circles where it is recognized that the worst forms of child labor can do damage to children current economic theory on child labor views parents maximize their children's utility and we accept that children are harmed by the worst forms of child labor.

Dressy and pillage (2002) suggests that it is b/c worst forms jobs ray better then other jobs available to children parents recognize the harm the worst forms can do to their children but may send their children In to worst forms job any way it they view the higher wage paid by these jobs as compensating For the harm particularly in the worst forms of child labor may be enough to make that form preferable to the harm the might be done by accepting a lower paid job and suffering a dismally low material standard of living.

We think the policy interest in the worst forms child labour emanates form a concern that these types labors are exploitative parse we construct pour model to capture this concern parents seek to maximize their children's utility but have imperfect information when they decide we there their children should enter the labor force when they send their children to work that makes them better off they have this hope because they know that there are working situations that can be beneficial for their children however this hope is sometimes not realized and the child ends up in an exploitative work situation. That is the parents may be filched in to sending their children in to exploitative work since firms recognize that parents face imperfect information when making decisions in equilibrium to exploit child laborers. In our model a ban on exploitative child lobar is desirable because it resolves the problems of imperfect information faced by parents.

## 2.8. Conceptual Framework



**Figure 1 conceptual frame work**

**Source: own (2013)**

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Description of Study Area**

The study was conducted in Woliso Town, particularly 02 Kebele. Woliso town is found in South west Shewa zone and far about 114 km from the center, Addis Ababa. It has a latitude and longitude of 8°32'N 37°58'E with an elevation of 2063 meters above sea level. Woliso Town is located in tropical climate zone. The climate condition of the Town is medium that the altitude of the land is Wayna dega. Waliso Town is boarded in the North by Bacho woreda, in the west by Wonchi woreda, in the south west by SNNP, in the south by Gooro woreda and in the east by Sadden Saddo woreda. The 2009 national census reported a total population for waliso of 59,685 , of whom 18,880 were men and 18,998 were women. The majority of inhabitants said they practiced Ethiopian orthodox Christianity, with 63.29% of the population reporting they observed this belief, while 19.06% of the populations were protestant, and 16.36% were Muslim. Generally the total population of Woliso Town is 59,685 in which 18,880 is Male and 18,998 is female in which 11,346 live in 02 Kebele from this 7,625 male and 3,721 female. From this total population 733 is children, from this 430 is child labor abuse.

#### **3.1 Study Design**

Cross-sectional study design was applied in order to collect data at one time and one place that enables researchers to use time, effort and resource effectively. We choose cross sectional research design because the study was completed within a short period of time.

#### **3.2. Research Approach**

The study has used both qualitative and quantitative approach. Data would be collected through direct interview and questionnaire. Methods used for data analyzed by percentage and frequency table. It was a descriptive survey of quantitative approach in one side and qualitative approach in another side. The importance of

using mixed approach is it helps the investigator to overcome the weak side of one approach by other.

### **3.3. Source of Data**

#### **3.3.1. Primary source of data**

The primary source of data has collected from questionnaire, in depth interview , and key informant.

##### **3.3.1.1. Secondary sources of data**

The secondary sources of data has collected from different materials like, books, newspaper, internet, written documents and other related materials.

### **3.4 Method of Data Collections**

#### **3.4.1. Qualitative data Collection**

##### **3.4.1. 1. In-depth interview**

Interview Guideline is one method of data collection which enables to gather qualitative data from respondents. The in depth interview made with 10 community members selected from 43 child labour abuse parents, close relatives and employers. In doing so, the researchers were used interview as an instrument of data collection because of its expected to full file those data which may not gathered by questionnaire and to support data which would be gather by questionnaire as well as to understand more about the response of the respondents. In this interview the researchers were used 10 respondents purposively.

##### **3.4.1.2 Key informant interview**

The researchers purposively were selected 6 informants from 20 child and women affair workers (3 for men and 3 for women informants) who are proximity to issue experience and willingness to participants. Interviews with those selected key informants were about the general situation of the impact of social factor on child labor abuse for expert in women and child sector which have relation on impact of child labor abuse at Woliso Town because they have information about child labor abuse and related issue.

### **3.4.2. Quantitative data sources**

#### **3.4.2.1 Questionnaires survey**

It is important to collect large number of information for the target group who was abused children. The paper prefer to use survey methods particularly questionnaire. Questionnaires were used as instrument of data collection because it facilitates the study to collect the data within short period of time. The questionnaire would prepare those targeted population because some of them are can read and write but for them who cannot read the researchers would read and questionnaire are prepared sub selection questions about the impact of social factor on child labor abuse from study area.

### **3.5. Sampling and sampling techniques**

Inthis study the researchers were used non probability sampling technique specifically purposive (Judgmental) methods.Because the non- probability sampling was helpful to select the key informants fromthe total child labor abuse. The researchers distribute 43 questioner and 10 for depth interviewand 6 key informant interview from respondent who has considered as the most suitable for this study.The researchers selected respondents for questioners and interviewing by using purposive sampling technique.

### **3.6. Method of Data Analysis**

The researcher were analyzed data both qualitative and quantitative analysis method, data gather through questionnaire were analyzed for quantitatively. In the case of quantitative data analyzed table, percentage,and frequency were used. Whereas, the qualitative data that gather through interview and key informant were analyzed thematically and presenting central them that were relevant to the problem.

### **3.7. Data Quality Control Mechanism**

It is apparent that better quality data produce quality out comes or realistic findings. Of course quality is not an issue that put in to negotiation. Evidences was collected from multiple data source with the aim of to enhance the quality of data. Data collection procedures were carried out progressively from one phase to the next, which intern was meant data corroboration and triangulation were maintained side by

side. Consent form prepared ahead of data collection, the purpose of the study communicated to key informants and the collected data reiterated to the key informants so that they realize how their testimony to be considered. This in effects enhances reliability of the study by which the quality of data also enhanced. The qualitative data that were collected from the respondents were analysed in the form of thematic analysis.

### **3.8. Ethical Consideration**

Ethics is important to achieve the study successfully, so the following ethics was considered when collected and presenting data. The researchers were collected the information based on free will of the respondent .confidentiality is mandatory to keep secret informal the researchers would be give information children and concerned body about the important of the study because this forms give participant basic description on the study. the study procedure and their rights and voluntary participants

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. Data analysis and interpretation

This section deals with the analysis of data collection through questionnaire and interview from informant of the study. The data analysis is presented in four subsequent parts which is pertinent to the specific objective of the study

#### 4.1 The demo-graphical background of the respondents

**Table 1 sex of the respondents**

Variable	Items	Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	28	65%
	Female	15	35%
	Total	43	100%

Source: own survey(2013)

From the above table 1, shows in terms of that the sex of the respondent based on males and females.28(65%) of the respondents are male respondents and15(35%) of the respondents are female respondents. So the majority of the respondents are males and also some of the respondents are females.

**Table 2,Ages of the child labor abuse.**

Variable	Items	Frequency	Percentage
Age	7-10	8	18%
	11-14	16	37%
	15-18	19	45%
	Total	43	100%

Source: own survey (2013)

The above table 4.2, shows in terms of the age of the respondents 7-10,11-14 and 15-18 age groups are 8(18%),16(37%) and 19(45%) respectively. According to this

study the majority of the respondents were 15-18 ages and some of the respondents age were 11-14 age groups. But a few respondents age were 7-10 age group. Therefor the majority of 45% respondents were exist 15-18 age groups.

**Table. 3. Address of child labor abuse.**

Variable	Items	Frequency	Percentage
Address	Residents	26	61%
	Immigrants	17	39%
	Total	43	100%

Source: own survey (2013)

From the above table 3, shows, in terms of respondents address, from the total of 43 respondents residents and immigrates 26(61%) of the respondents are the residents in the study area and 17(39%) of the respondents are immigrates from the neighborhood rural area. It can be concluded that the majority 61% of respondents live in the study area due to this the most of child labor abuse were residents in the study area.

**Table. 4. educational status of respondents**

Variable	Items	Frequency	Percentage
Level of education	Can not read and write	30	70%
	Can read and write	9	21%
	Primary educational level	4	9%
	Total	43	100%

Source: own survey (2013)

From the above table 4 shows in terms of the educational status of respondents levels of educational status from the respondent 30(70%) can not read and write, 9(21%) of the respondents can read and write and the rest 4(9%) of the respondents are primary higher educational level completed. According to this information the majority of the respondents can not read and write and some of the

respondents can read and write as well as a few respondent are primary higher educational level. Generally the researchers conclude that the majority of 70% of respondent were illiterate or can not read and write in the study area.

**Table5. Family Income Level**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
500-700	19	44%
700-900	11	26%
900-1100	8	19%
Above 1500	5	11%
Total	43	100%

Source: own survey (2013)

From the above table 5 shows, in terms of Family Income Level the respondents respond 19(44%) are get monthly income 500-700birrs ,11(26%) are get monthly income700-900 ,8(19%)were get monthly income 900-1100 and 5(11%)were get monthly income more than 1500. According to this information the majority of the respondents family income is low 500-700 birr monthly income this is wage salary. a few respondents are relatively get more than 1500.we can concluded that the majority of 44% of the respondent gets monthly income 500-700 so in this area most of the respondents were poor.

#### **4.2. The challenges and abusive practice that these working children face**

**Table. 6 .Forms of work of child labor abuse.**

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Construction work	11	25%
Fetching water	9	21%
Caring heavy load	18	42%
Shoeshine boy	5	12%
Total	43	100

From the above table 6, shows in terms of work on child labor abuse 18(42%) of respondents were engaging in the caring heavy load, 9(21%) of the respondents were

engaging in fetching water,5(12%) of the respondents were engaging in shoeshine work ,11(25%) of respondents were engaging on the works of construction. From this the majority of respondents said that caring heavy loads from long distance mostly exploited,in general in this area most of the time the child's exploited in the work of heavy load.

According to children and women affairs office informants said that child abused major types of abused by like fetching water from their family houses caring heavy load around bus station and market center and working long hours.

### 4.3 The relationship between parent socioeconomic status and child labor abuse in study area.

**Table .7.Impacts of social factor of family situation**

Impacts	Alternatives	Frequency	Percentage
poverty	Yes	41	95%
	No	2	5%
	Total	43	100%
Family disintegration	Yes	28	65%
	No	15	35%
	Total	43	100 %
Absences of parental Advises	Yes	27	63%
	No	16	37%
	Total	43	100%

Source own survey (2013)

from the above table 8.in terms of the impacts of social factor on family situation,21 (95%) of respondents were agree the poverty or low level of family economy were factor of for child labor abuse and the remaining 2(5%) of the respondents disagree poverty were not the factor of child labor abuse,

From the above table shows that, 28(65%) of respondents were agree family dis integration were the factor of child labor abuse,and 15(35%) of respondents were disagree about family disintegration were the factor of child labor abuse..

From the above table indicate that 27(63%) of respondents were agree the absences of the parental advises were factors for child labor abuse, and 16(37%) of the respondents were disagree the absence of parental advise were factors for child labor abuse.

The first variables shows that the majority of respondents agree that the cause of child labor abuse in lack of efficient economy or poverty of family were the most cause of child labor abuse, but some the of respondents are disagree that poverty were the cause of child labor abuse.

The second variable shows that the majority of the respondents are support that family disintegration were the most impact of social factor for child labor abuse. But some of respondents disagree that family disintegration were not impact factors of child labor abuse.

The last variable shows that the absence of advice on society and parents were the most impact of social factors on child labor abuse.

Generally the researchers conclude that from the above impact factors the economic levels of family or poverty were the most determinate factor of child labor abuse in the study area.

**Table. 8. Relationships between children and family**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Positive	11	26%
Negative	32	74%
Total	43	100%

Source own survey (2013)

From the above table 10, shows in terms of relationships between children and family the respondents they have negative relationship with their family. 11(26%) of the respondents have positive relationship, 32(74%) have negative relationship. The majority of the respondents have negative relationships from their according to the above table the researchers can conclude that the majority of 74% the respondents have negative relationship from their family or parent, it leads to more child labor abuse.

According to our respondents Children relations to their parents negatively because there was different factors conflict each other between children's and families, and far away from their parents in the case of lack of efficient economy.the respondents said the child have negative relation with community,employer and with in their family because they are poor economic status this leads to dislike their family and other kinship and they act different illegal actions like thief those actions reduce relations with their community.

#### **4.4. Analysis for the qualitative research finding of interviews from key-informant, and In-depth interview**

The researchers were interview 6 (4 for men and 2 for women informants) who are proximity to issue experience and willingness to participants

#### **4.5. In-depth interview**

This method of study employed to gather information which is related to the assessment of impacts of social factor on child labor abuse in waliso Town 02 Kebele. Parents of abuse child said...., *'there were various factors that children are push to engage in a labor abuse. The economic hard ship of parents separate from their parents also the cause of child labor abuse in the study area. . Also they said that, child labor abuse different cases like parental economic inefficiency, lack of awareness about children's labor abuse'* and said that child labor abuse emanate from economic inactive of parents themselves put the burden on the children and many parents have no awareness about which work is abuse and none abuse for their children

According to our respondents they understood that the attitude on local community towards children's labor exploitation encouraging the children have to be involve in work because the death of parent and family divorced make unable to meet their basic needs like shelter, food, cloth .

According to our respondents Children relations to their parents negatively because there was different factors conflict each other between children's and families, and far away from their parents in the case of lack of efficient economy.the respondents said the child have negative relation with community,employer and with in their family because they are poor economic status this leads to dislike their family and other kinship and they act different illegal actions like thief those actions reduce relations with their community.According to our respondents said that most of the

children abused heavy load or carrying at bus station shoe shin, and most of the females abused by domestic work and other kinds of activity were abused the child in this area.

According to our respondents the community take different kinds of mechanism to minimize child labor abuse in this area. such as the community for those child abuser by cloth and other material in order to leave from their work and the community try to advice or awareness for those child. The community collect different kinds of materials to give them.

#### **4.6. Interviews from key-informant**

According to children and women affairs office informants said that child abused major types of abused by like fetching water from their family houses caring heavy load around bus station and market centers and working long hours. As respondents stated especially female children's are abused in sexual harassment and HIV/AIDS victims in early age. Children's became absence of school lead to live in street children this that low academic performance in urban area lead to the children's migrate to town and involve in labor work. Moreover, scarcity of land and poverty in rural area were the major case of children to leave their family and begin to work to serves their life.

According to key informants the role of government to reduce child labor abuse first and most is to make or interpret the laws in order to minimize the child labor abuse and also the governments implementing and enforcing the existing law.

According to key informants state that the responsibility to reduce child labor abuse were given to different body like government, community, and family. the governments to established some association that children make to be respected. also the community should take responsibility to reduce child labor abuse in this area by giving awareness for them, to support different kinds of material like cloth shelter and food. in the last the family also take responsibility by using family planning, manage carefully, and give awareness for them. in general different kinds of institution also take responsibility like health, education, and other voluntary organization have responsible reduce child labor abuse in the study area. In general, all societies and stake holders in the study area, government, and office of the children rights have the main role to minimizing those factors that affects the children in the study area.

According to key informant said that the child labor abuse in Ethiopian constitution has good place for the right of children which is expressed on the EFDR constitution on the article (36) sub article (4) that children have not be subject to exploitative practise nether to require nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harm full to their wellbeing. So the issue of child labor abuse is the issue of breaking the law of the country than only abusing generation.

According to key informants said that the consequence of child labor abuse in study area most of the times those abused child live in street this situation motivated to sexual harassment this acts the child leads to victimized by HIV/AIDS ,and face many types of sexual transmitted disease. Also reduce relationship with their family as well .as they act different kinds of illegal act.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **5. Conclusion and recommendation**

#### **5.1. Conclusions**

Based on the collected data from respondents other sources of after the analysis and interpretation the data was made and following the majority finding and conclusion were draw.

This study was mainly conducted to identify the impacts of social factors on child labor abuse in Woliso Town particularly 02 Kebele those the respondent were interview in women and child affair office who are informed that child labor abuse have been in different reasons such as lack of sufficient economic level, or low levels of income of the family are the most cause for child labor abuse in study area. the society and children family have no awareness about child labor abuse. Based on this reason child exportation were hazardous condition in this Kebele.

To conduct this research the researchers used both qualitative and quantitative methods. According to the survey realty and other tools child labor abuse in Woliso town have different forms of works such as fetching water, carrying heavy load and working long hour among them most of the child abused by carrying heavy load in bus area and market center. In this study the researchers studied that individual factor, families situation are the major impacts of social factor for child labor abuse. Child labor abuse affects children and physical, psychological, and mental healthy disorder in the study area. The finding of this study the researchers studying in different aspects of child labor abuse to provide the retaliate information for the government and local community they should improve the community of child right and to minimize child labor abuse through give a specially attention and identify the possible mechanisms to reduce child exploitation in the study area.

Generally in study area the root cause of child labor abuse were low level economic condition of child family, lack of awareness, and family disintegration and those cause bring different kinds of consequence with in family, child, and community like face different kinds of sexual transmitted disease.

### **5.3 Recommendation**

As the finding of this research revealed that child labor abuse in Woliso Town particularly 02 Kebele due to different social demographic individual family situation and situation-al factor. Therefore to reduce the problem the researchers suggest the following individual institutional and organizational recommendation. parent children care takers and other are concerning bodies directly or indirectly should be mind about child production and welfare. That means that should be providing awareness about the negative impact and the consequences of child labor abuse.

- In school and other Concorde institution should have able to create valuable structural units could have a significance input to recurs the right of children
- The government in collaboration with non-governmental organization should intervene in generally community particularly poor families both in urban and rural areas in the form of family welfare provision and credit for better on come generating activity
- The government's should be design the policies and strategies in relation with abuser punishment.
- Community based organization (CBO) with governments and no governmental organization should try to turn migrate children's in to their families by providing counseling services and transportation costs.

Government in collaboration with non-governmental agencies should lunch awareness campaign on the dangers of polygamy/large family size on children's education and

training.

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## APPENDIX I

**Wolkite University**

**College of social science and humanities**

**Department of sociology**

**A. Questionnaire for *child labor abuse*.**

Dear respondents, the main purpose of this study is to assess the impacts of social factors on child labor abuse in Woliso town in the case of 02 kebele. Those questionnaires are prepared by students who are under graduate in bachelor degree (BA) fulfillment in sociology in 2021. This information will be used only for academic purpose. So you are highly requested to respond your answer according to the following questions.

**Instruction:**

Use (x) sign for close-ended questions and write appropriate answer for open-ended questions for whose character you fit with it.

**Remember:** no need of writing your name.

**Part I. Background of the respondents**

1. Address of the child labor abuse.  
A. Resident  B. Immigrate  C. any other specific
2. Ages of the child labor abuse. A. 7-10  B. 11-14  C. 15-18
3. Sex of the respondents. A. male  B. female
4. Family educational status of the respondents.  
A. Can not read and write  B. Can read and write   
C. primary educational level
6. Religion of the respondents.  
A. Orthodox  B. Muslim  C. Protestant   
D. Adventist  E. any other specific
7. What is the level of monthly income your family.  
A. 500-700  B. 700-900  C. 900-1100  D. Above 1500

**Part II. Questions related to challenges and abusive practice that these working children face.**

1. what types of labor work forms you faced?

- A. contraction  B. Carriageway loads  C. fetching water   
D. Shoeshine boy  E. any other specific

**Part III. Questions related to the relationship between parent socioeconomic status and child labor abuse in study area.**

1. do you think that the income level of family and social factors contributed for your labor abuse?

- A. Yes  B. No  C. any other specific

2. if your answer is yes for question number 1 what are the reason ?

- A. poverty  B. Family disintegration

- C. Absences of parental Advises

- D. any other specific

3. What type of relationship do you have with your own family?

- A. positive  B. negative  C. Both  D. any other specific

**APPENDEIX II**

**Wolkite University**

**College of social science and humanities**

**Department of sociology**

**B. Interview guide line or question for community.**

Dear respondents, the main purpose of this study to assess the impacts of social factors on child labor abuse in Woliso town in the case of 02 kebele. Those question were prepared by students who are under graduate in bachelor degree (BA) fulfillment

in sociology in 2021. This information used only for academic purpose. So you are highly requested to respond your answer according to the following questions.

1 What was the case for child labor abuse ?

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2 what seems like the community attitude towards them?

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3 What kinds of relationship they have with others

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4 What types of abuse children's face in their work place?

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5 what kinds of activities could be taken by the community in order to minimize the problem?

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### **APPENDEX III**

**Wolkite University**

**College of social science and humanities**

**Department of sociology**

#### **C .QUESTIONS FOR KEY INFORMANTS .**

Dear respondents, the main purpose of this study is to assess the impacts of social factors on child labor abuse in Woliso town in the case of 02 kebele. Those question prepared by students who are under graduate in bachelor degree (BA) fulfillment in sociology in 2021. This information used only for academic purpose. So you are highly requested to respond your answer according to the following questions.

1 do you think gender difference have contributed for child labor abused?

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2What the role of the government to reduce child labor abuse?

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3Who are responsible for reducing the challenge of child labor abuse?

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4 What the consequence of child labor abuse?

4 what seems like the Ethiopian constitution towards the child labor abuse?

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4 What the consequence of child labor abuse?